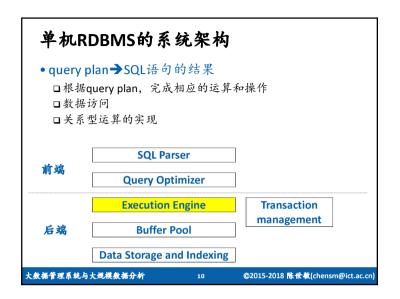


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大数据管理系统与大规模数据分析





### 数据库 vs. 文件系统(数据存储角度比较)

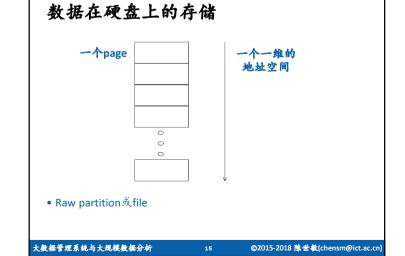
- 文件系统
  - □存储文件(file)
  - □通用的, 存储任何数据 和程序
  - □文件是无结构的, 是一 串字节组成的
  - □操作系统内核中实现
  - □提供基本的编程接口
    - Open, close, read, write
- 共同点
  - □数据存储在外存(硬盘)
  - □根据硬盘特征,数据分成定长的数据块

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### • 数据库

- □存储数据表(table)
- □专用的,针对关系型数 据进行存储
- □数据表由记录组成, 每 个记录由多个属性组成
- □用户态程序中实现
- □提供SOL接口



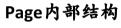
### 数据在硬盘上的存储

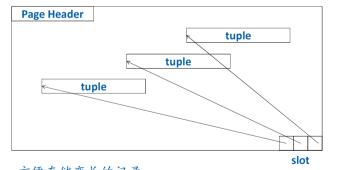
- 硬盘最小存储访问单位为一个扇区: 512B
- 文件系统访问硬盘的单位通常为: 4KB
- RDBMS最小的存储单位是database page size □ Data page size 可以设置为1~多个文件系统的 page □例如, 4KB, 8KB, 16KB, ...
  - □我们下面用page简称database page



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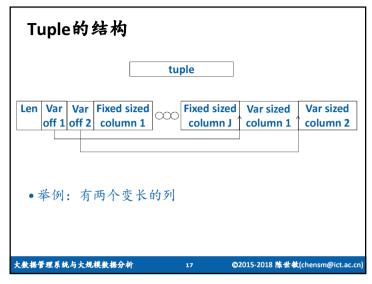


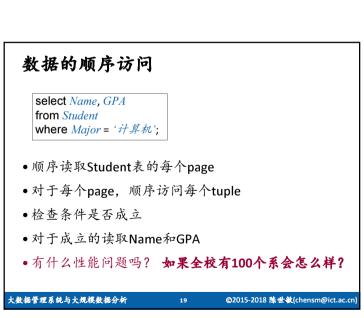


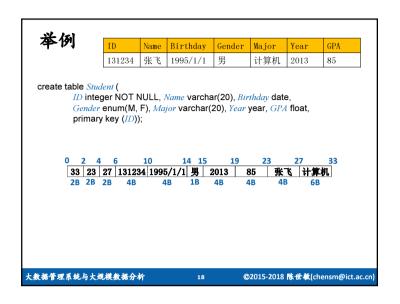
- 方便存储变长的记录
- 记录超出页面大小就需要特殊处理

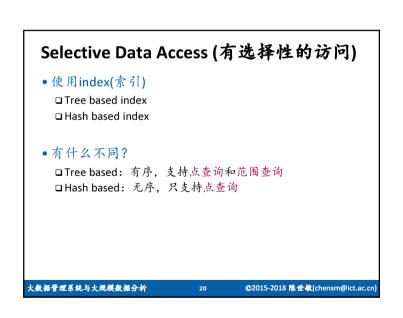
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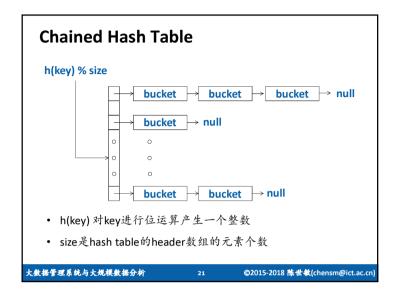
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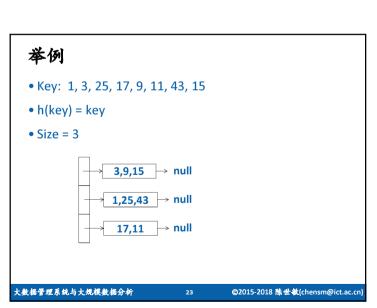


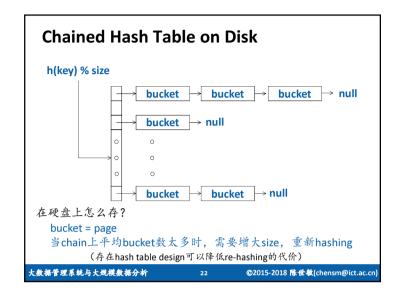


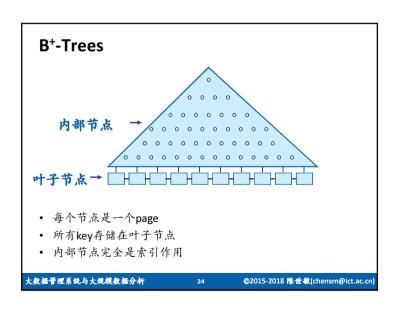


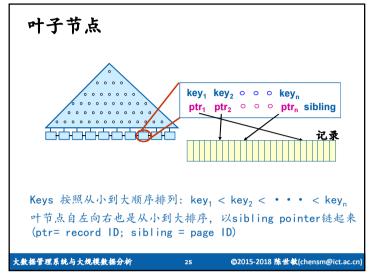


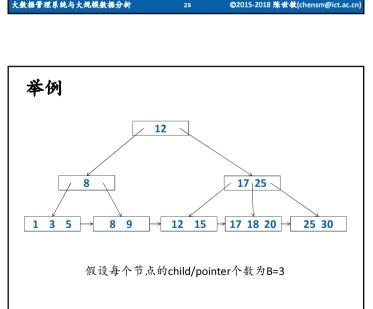






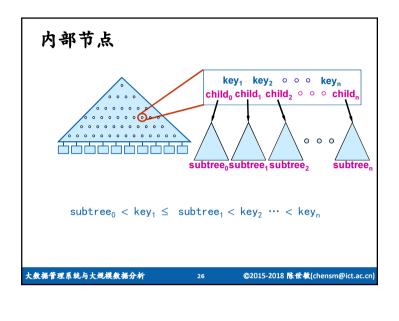




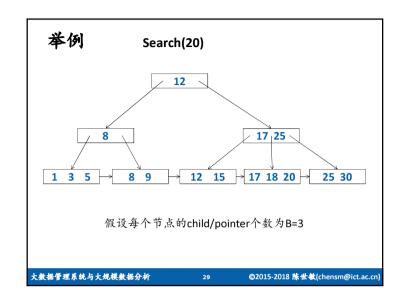


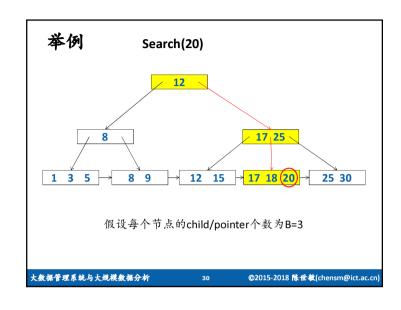
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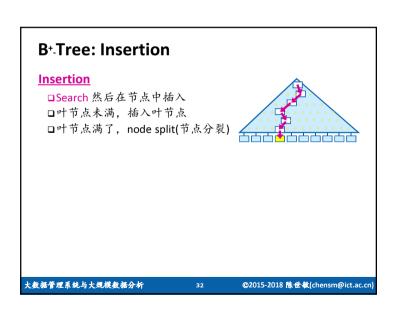


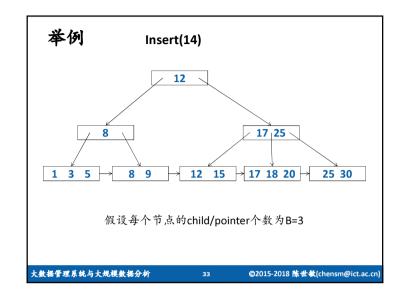


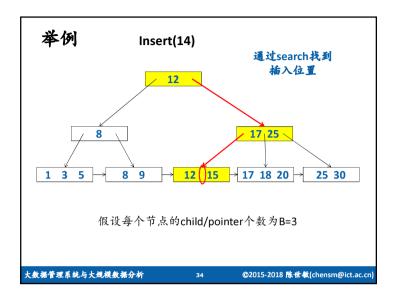


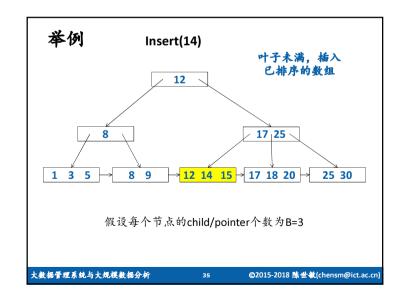


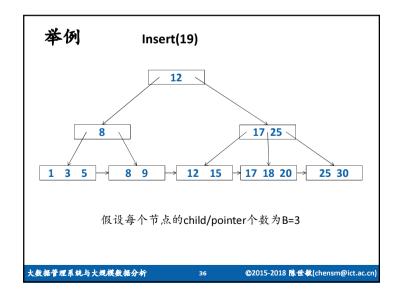


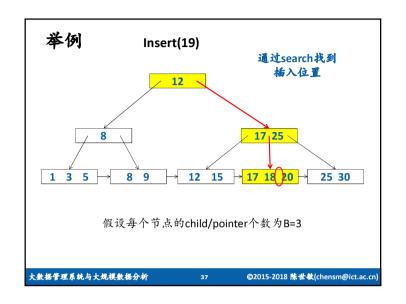


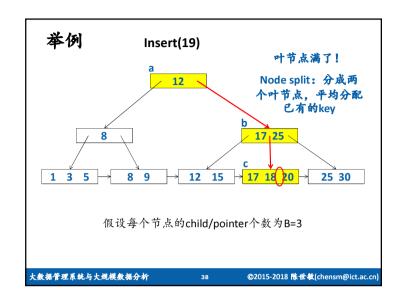


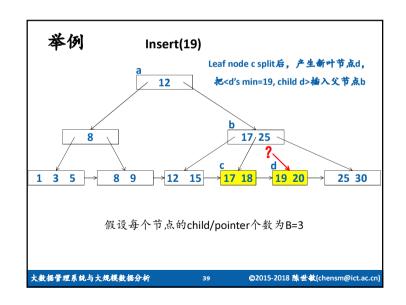


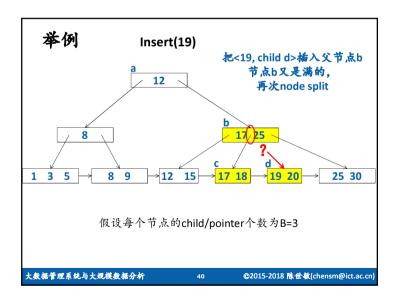


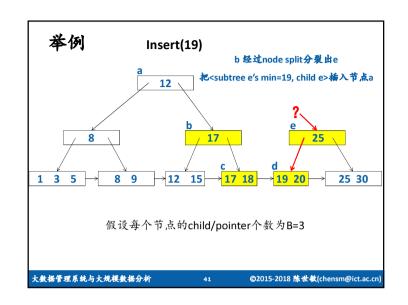


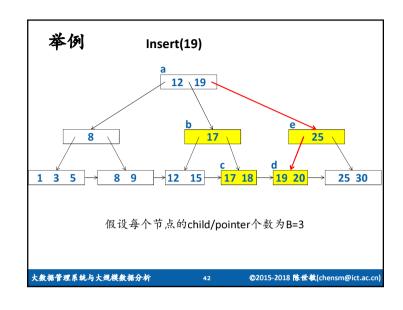


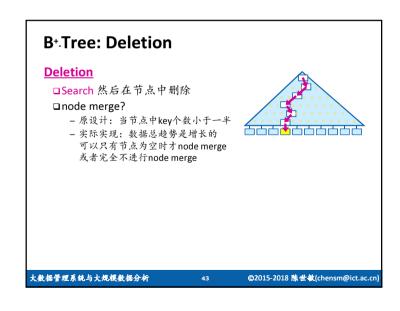


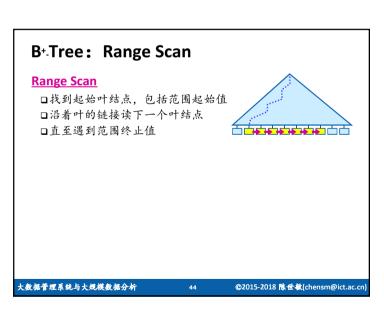


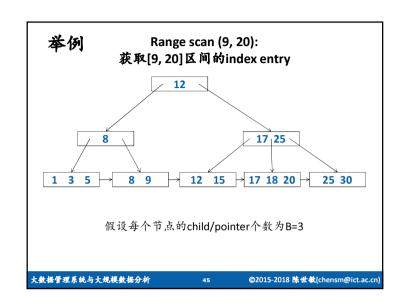


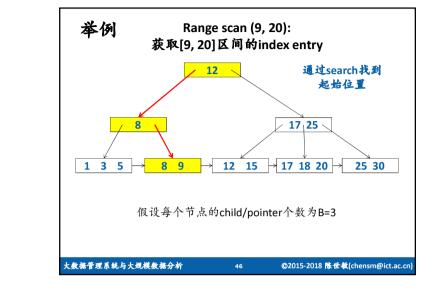


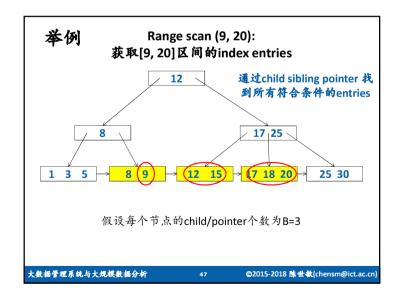


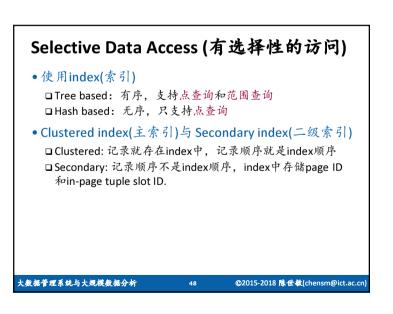












### 索引数据访问

select Name, GPA from Student where Major = '计算机';

假设已经建立了以 Major为key的二级索引

- •在二级索引中搜索Major='计算机'
- •对于每个匹配项,访问相应的tuple
- 读取Name和GPA

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# 什么是Buffer Pool? **CPU** 为什么需要Buffer pool? 每次访问直接读写硬盘 Main memory 会有什么问题吗? **Buffer pool** 提高性能。减少I/O Hard disk 大数据管理系统与大规模数据分析 ©2015-2018 陈世敏(chensm@ict.ac.cn)

## 比较顺序访问与二级索引访问

- 顺序访问
- •二级索引访问
- □需要处理每一个记录 □有选择地处理记录
- □顺序读每一个page □随机读相关的page

### 到底应该采用哪种方式呢?

- 由最终选中了多大比例的记录决定: selectivity
- 可以根据预测的selectivity、硬盘顺序读和随机读 的性能, 估算两种方式的执行时间

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- 选择时间小的方案
- 这就是query optimizer的一个任务

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## 数据访问的局部性(locality)

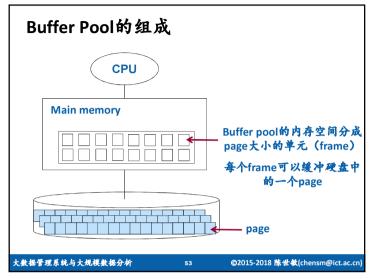
- Temporal locality (时间局部性)
  - □同一个数据元素可能会在一段时间内多次被访问 ■ Buffer pool

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- Spatial locality (空间局部性)
  - □位置相近的数据元素可能会被一起访问
  - ☞ Page为单位读写

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# 访问一个Page A

- 检查Page A是否在buffer pool之中
- 是: buffer pool hit
  - □直接访问buffer pool中的page A - 节省了I/O操作
- 否: buffer pool miss
  - □在buffer pool中找到一个可用的frame □从硬盘读page A,放入这个frame

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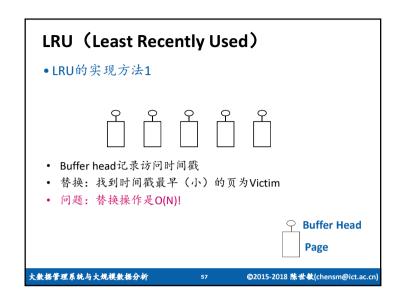
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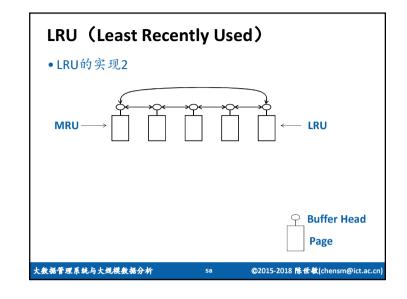
# Replacement Policies(替换策略)

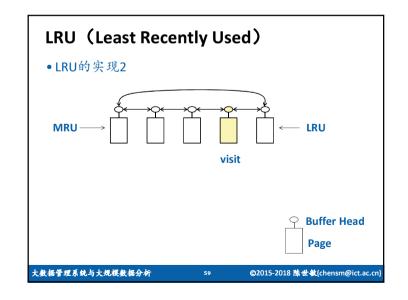
- •操作系统课应该讲,常见的替换策略有
  - □Random: 随机替换
  - □FIFO(First In First Out): 替换最老的页 □LRU (Least Recently Used): 最近最少使用
- 我们围绕LRU介绍数据库中常见的算法

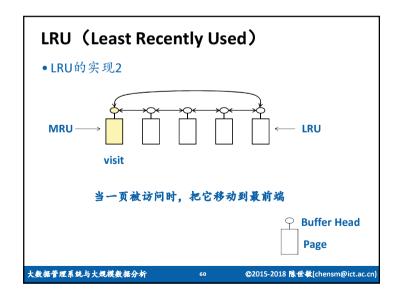
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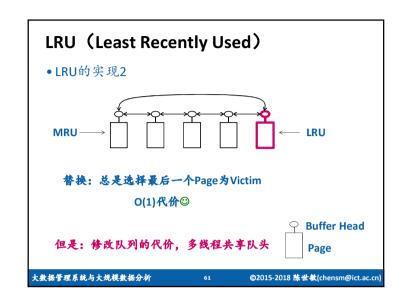
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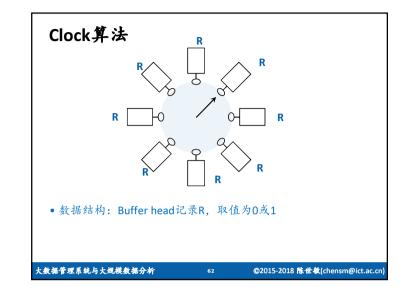


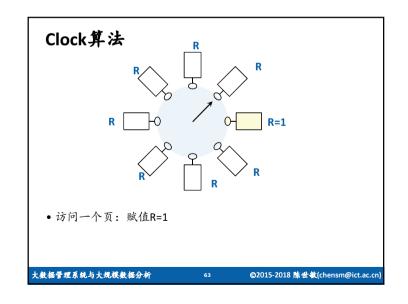


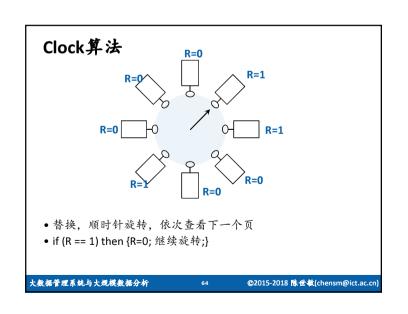


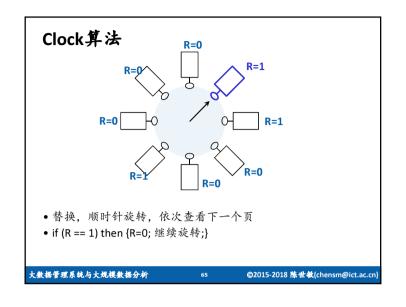


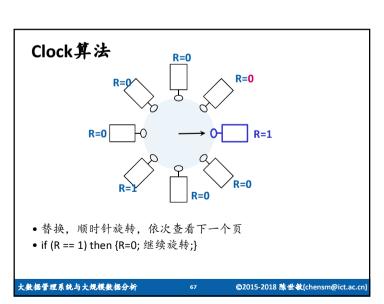


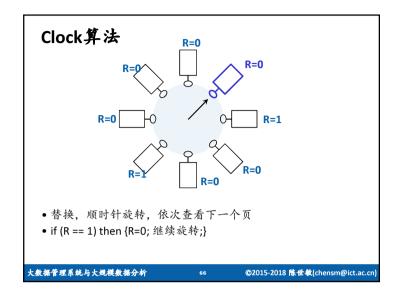


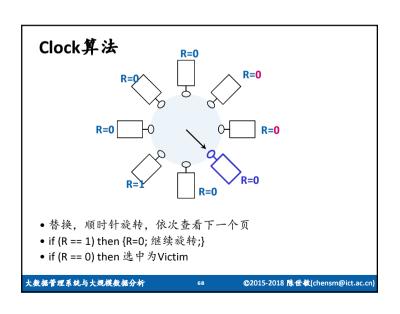


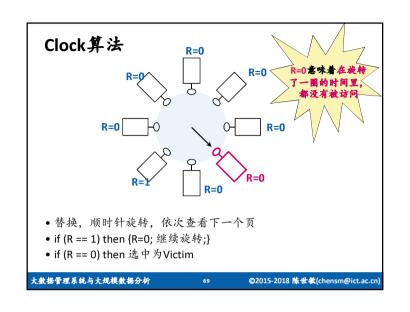


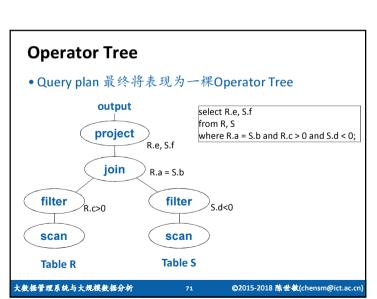




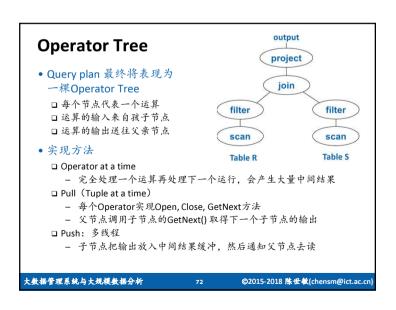








# ●数据库系统架构 ●数据存储与访问 □数据表 □索引 □缓冲池 ●运算的实现 □Operator tree □Selection & Projection □Join



# **Selection & Projection**

- Selection: 行的过滤
  - □支持多种数据类型:数值类型,字符串类型等 □实现比较操作、数学运算、逻辑运算
- Projection: 列的提取

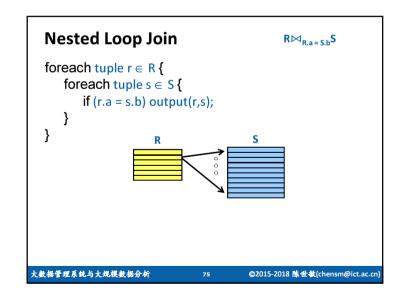
□Query plan生成时,同时产生中间结果记录的schema □主要功能:从一个记录中提取属性,生成一个结果记录

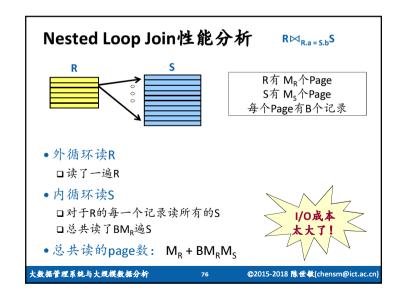
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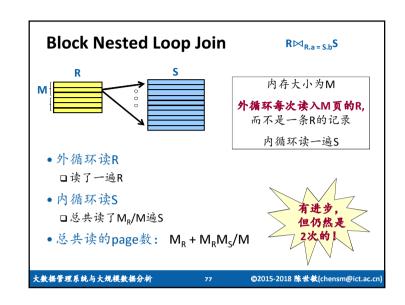
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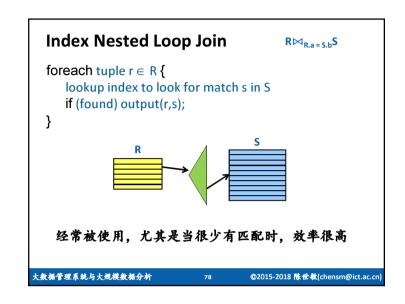
# ● 三种思路 □ Nested loop □ Hashing □ Sorting □ Sorting

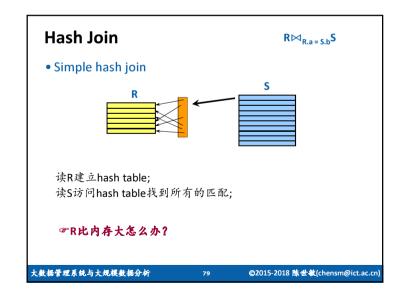
Join的实现

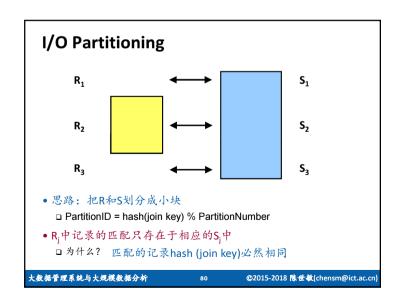












```
GRACE Hash Join

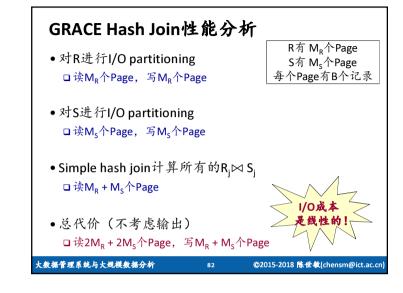
□ 対 R进行I/O partitioning

□ 対 S进行I/O partitioning

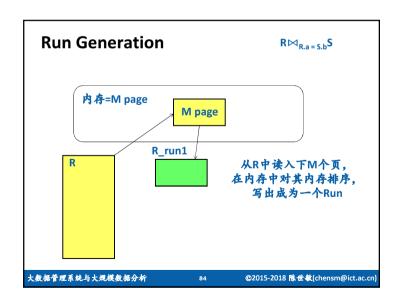
□ for (j=0; j< ParitionNumber; j++) {
    simple hash join 计 算 R<sub>j</sub> ⋈ S<sub>j</sub>;
  }

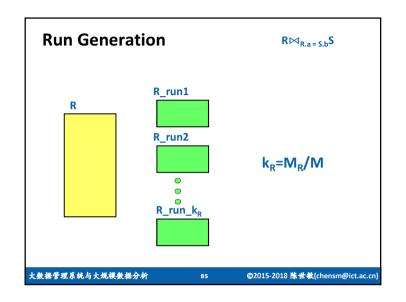
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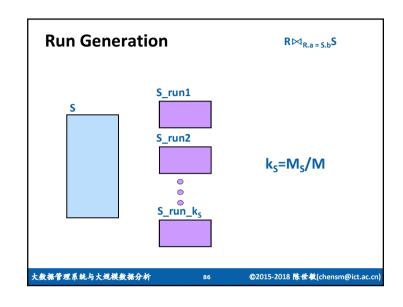
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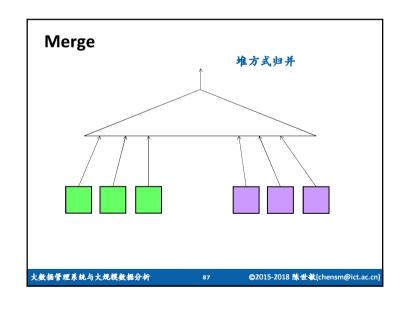


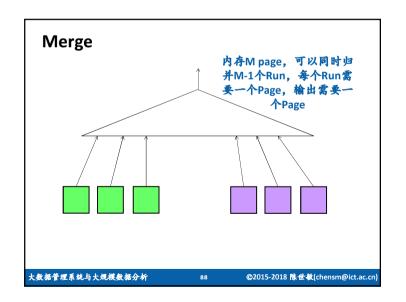








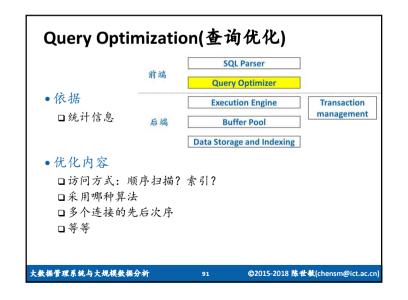




# 需要多少层归并? • 共有 MR + MS / M ) 层才能完成全部归并 • 另一个角度: □如果希望只使用一次归并 □ log<sub>M-1</sub> (MR + MS / M ) <= 1 □ 那么: MR + MS <= M(M-1)≈ M²

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