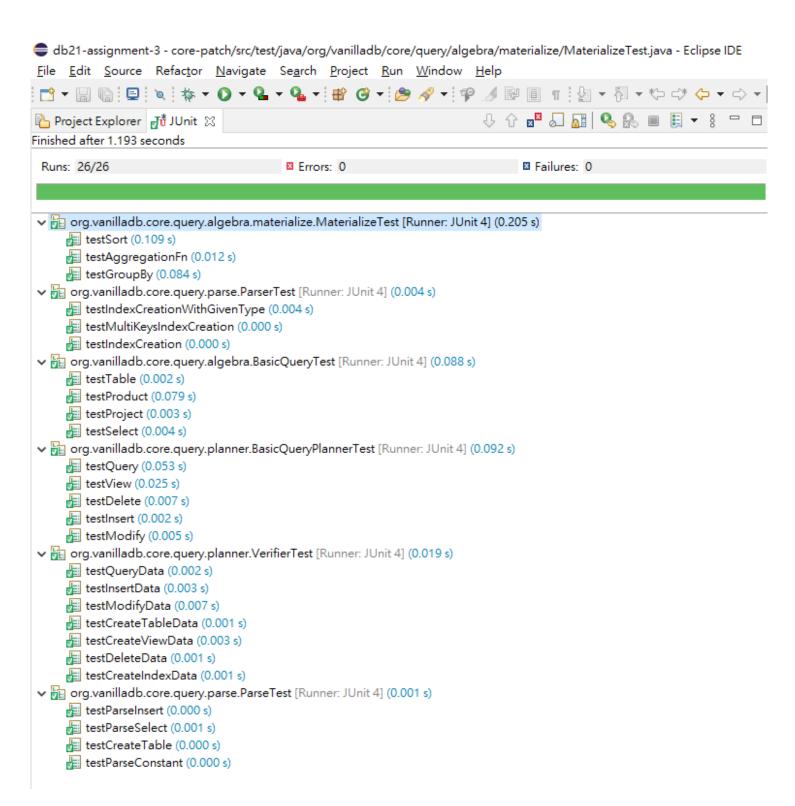
team12_assignment3_report

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Implement

- 1. 判斷 / 儲存 explain 關鍵字
 - a. 在 Lexer 的 initKeywords() 增加 explain 的 keyword。
 - b. 在 QueryData 的增加布林值 isExplain ,儲存輸入的 query 是否有 explain關鍵字。
 - c. 在 Parser 的 queryCommand() 首先判斷開頭是否為 explain 關鍵字, 並更改QueryData 的 isExplain 布林值。
- 2. 處理 isExplain 為真的 QueryData
 - a. 在 BasicQueryPlanner 中 createPlan() 的尾端 (Plan tree 的 root)判斷 isExplain,依判斷結果加入 ExplainPlan 至當前的 Plan tree。
 - b. 新增 ExplainPlan 與 ExplainScan 兩個 class:
 - i. 在 ExplainPlan 的 constructor 中初始化自定義的 private String explain,並呼叫 child plan 中新增的 getExplain()。另外, 在 ExplainPlan 的 constructor 增加 schema ,依規定設定 field name "query-plan" 與 type "varchar(500)"。
 - ii. 在 ExplainScan 的 constructor 中傳入 ExplainPlan 的 explain String, 並在 getVal() 中回傳 explain 值。
 - iii. 在 ExplainScan 的 getVal method 中, 將 explain 的文字結果放到 VarcharConstant 並回傳。
- 3. getExplain() 實作
 - a. 在每個 *Plan 的 class 中新增 getExplain() (包含 ProductPlan、ProjectPlan、SelectPlan、TablePlan,與 materialize 的 GroupByPlan、MaterializePlan、MergeJoinPlan、SortPlan), 將當前 className 與 blocksAccessed()、recordsOutput() 等參數組成 String回傳,同時遞 迴地呼叫下一層 Plan 的 getExplain(),直到尾端 leaf plan 的 TablePlan。

Test cases



Experiements

Experiment 1: Single-Table WHERE

SQL

```
EXPLAIN SELECT c_id, c_first, c_middle, c_last
    FROM customer
    WHERE c id < 100;</pre>
```

Result

Experiment 2: Multi-Table WHERE

SQL

```
EXPLAIN SELECT c_id, c_first, c_middle, c_last
    FROM orders, customer
    WHERE o_c_id = c_id;
```

Result

```
SQL> EXPLAIN SELECT d_id FROM district, warehouse WHERE d_w_id = w_id
query-plan
_____
->ProjectPlan(#blks=22, #recs=10)
      ->SelectPlan pred:(d_w_id=w_id) (#blks=22, #recs=10)
             ->ProductPlan (#blks=22, #recs=10)
                    ->TablePlan on (district) (#blks=2, #recs=10)
                    ->TablePlan on (warehouse) (#blks=2, #recs=1)
Actual #recs: 10
SQL> SELECT d id FROM district, warehouse WHERE d w id = w id
 d id
    1
    2
    3
    4
   5
    6
    7
   8
   9
   10
```

Experiment 3: ORDER BY

SQL

```
EXPLAIN SELECT c id, c first, c middle, c last
                       FROM customer
                       WHERE c id < 100
                       ORDER BY c id;
Result
SQL> EXPLAIN SELECT c_id, c_first, c_middle, c_last FROM customer WHERE c_id < 100 ORDER BY c_id;
query-plan
 ->SortPlan(#blks=29, #recs=940)
                  ->ProjectPlan(#blks=15001, #recs=940)
                                   ->SelectPlan pred:(c_id<100.0) (#blks=15001, #recs=940)
                                                   ->TablePlan on (customer) (#blks=15001, #recs=30000)
Actual #recs: 990
SQL> SELECT c_id, c_first, c_middle, c_last FROM customer WHERE c_id < 100 ORDER BY c_id;
                   _____

        uINYDF5G
        1
        BARBARBAROE

        lViS6w
        1
        BARBARBAROE

        KOBbkpz8D
        1
        BARBARBAROE

        lxApntP
        1
        BARBARBAROE

        ld@aR1m9gl
        1
        BARBARBAROE

        Df48wXwg
        1
        BARBARBAROE

        Oz4cs2eW
        1
        BARBARBAROE

        xArz5m
        1
        BARBARBAROE

        JQ3Hzttf
        1
        BARBARBAROE

        jSSF@zqIbJ
        1
        BARBARBAROE

        jSSF@zqIbJ
        1
        BARBAROUGHTOE

        BmrPu57
        2
        BARBAROUGHTOE

        xohf1509
        2
        BARBAROUGHTOE

        KROPWF
        2
        BARBAROUGHTOE

        IJpVMzb
        2
        BARBAROUGHTOE

        i1MKXit26
        2
        BARBAROUGHTOE

        Upjxr0E
        2
        BARBAROUGHTOE

        i0tKoR
        2
        BARBAROUGHTOE

                 uINYDF5G 1 BARBARBAROE
                                         2 BARBAROUGHTOE
                     i0tKoR
             YuAqr9Oy 3 BARBARABLEOE
skMJa2rA 3 BARBARABLEOE
IØdF31091 3 BARBARABLEOE
PhMSkVUV1 3 BARBARABLEOE
iA6RfmXcIf 3 BARBARABLEOE
F5XyØu2 3 BARBARABLEOE
sjiCbLal 3 BARBARABLEOE
```

Experiment 4: GROUP BY

SQL

```
EXPLAIN SELECT COUNT(d_id)
    FROM district, warehouse
    WHERE d_w_id = w_id
    GROUP BY w id;
```

Result