T1 – Infraestrutura para gestão de dados

Nome: Gustavo Willian Martins da Silva

 Listar o nome completo (primeiro nome + último nome), a idade e a cidade de todos os passageiros do sexo feminino (sex='w') com mais de 40 anos, residentes no país 'BRAZIL'. [resposta sugerida = 141 linhas]:

```
25 SELECT
        pas.firstname | | ' ' | | pas.lastname AS fullname,
26
        TRUNC (MONTHS_BETWEEN (SYSDATE, pasd.birthdate) /12) AS age,
27
28
       pasd.city
29
   FROM
30
        air_passengers pas
        inner join air_passengers_details pasd ON pasd.passenger_id = pas.passenger_id
31
32
    WHERE
        pasd.sex = 'w'
33
        AND pasd.birthdate < ADD MONTHS(SYSDATE, -40*12)
34
        AND pasd.country = 'BRAZIL';
35
```

Consulta (custo inicial = 202)

```
-- O índice mais seletivo é o da coluna BIRTHDATE
163
     CREATE INDEX idx_tun_passdet_bdate_sc ON tun_passengers_details_sc(birthdate);
164
165
    -- Reavaliar o plano de execução com o cluster de B-Tree*
166
167
168 E SELECT
        pas.firstname || ' ' || pas.lastname AS fullname,
169
         TRUNC (MONTHS_BETWEEN (SYSDATE, pasd.birthdate) / 12) AS age,
170
171
       pasd.city
    FROM
172
173
         tun_passengers_sc_pas
        inner join tun_passengers_details_sc pasd ON pasd.passenger_id = pas.passenger id
174
175
176
        pasd.birthdate < add months(sysdate, -40*12)
        and pasd.sex = 'w'
177
       and pasd.country = 'BRAZIL'
178
179
       -- pas.passenger id = 501
180 ;
181 -- Cardinalidade final = 35 registros (antes da otimização havia sido de 143!)
182 -- Custo = 185
```

Plano de Execução Depois do Tunning (custo = 185)



2. Listar o nome da companhia aérea, o identificador da aeronave, o nome do tipo de aeronave e o número de todos os voos operados por essa companhia aérea (independentemente de a aeronave ser de sua propriedade) que saem E chegam em aeroportos localizados no país 'BRAZIL'. [resposta sugerida = 8 linhas - valor corrigido]

Consulta (custo inicial = 93)

Access Predicates
TABLE ACCESS

TABLE ACCESS

■ TABLE ACCESS

TABLE ACCESS

TABLE ACCESS

AIR_AIRPORTS_GEO

AIR_AIRPORTS GEO

AIR_AIRPLANES

AIR FLIGHTS

```
SELECT
    companhia.airline name,
    aviao.airplane id,
    tipo.name,
    fli.flightno
    air airlines companhia
    INNER JOIN air airplanes aviao ON aviao.airline id = companhia.airline id
    INNER JOIN air_airplane_types tipo ON aviao.airplane_type_id = tipo.airplane_type_id
    INNER JOIN air flights fli ON aviao.airplane_id = fli.airplane_id
    INNER JOIN air_airports airp_from ON fli.from_airport_id = airp_from.airport_id
    INNER JOIN air_airports airp_to_ON fli.to_airport_id = airp_to.airport_id
    INNER JOIN air_airports_geo airpg_from_ON airp_from.airport_id = airpg_from.airport_id
    INNER JOIN air_airports_geo airpg_to ON airp_to.airport_id = airpg_to.airport_id
    airpg_to.country = 'BRAZIL' AND airpg_from.country = 'BRAZIL';
SELECT STATEMENT
93
       AVIAO.AIRPLANE_TYPE_ID=TIPO.AIRPLANE_TYPE_ID
  HASH TOTAL
                                                                                                      90
         AVIAO.AIRLINE_ID=COMPANHIA.AIRLINE_ID
    HASH JOIN
                                                                                                      87
       ACCESS Predicates

AVIAO.AIRPLANE_ID=FLI.AIRPLANE_ID
      HASH JOIN
        ACCESS PredicateS

AIRP_TO.AIRPORT_ID=AIRPG_TO.AIRPORT_ID
        HASH JOIN
                                                                                                      57
          43
            Access Predicates

HASH JOIN
```

FULL

FULL

FULL

FULL

FULL

42

9854

1498

5583

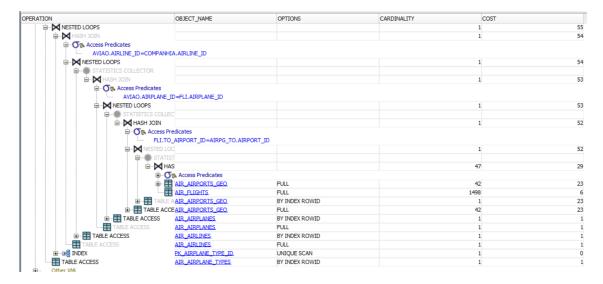
23

14 23

Criação de PK e FK nos índices comuns

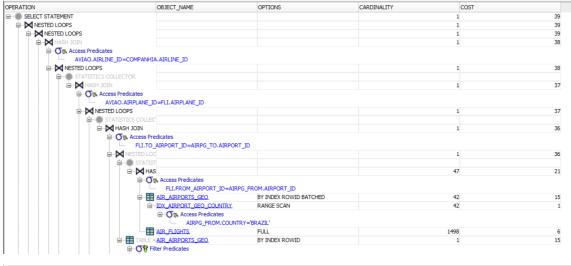
```
--Criar as PK
   ALTER TABLE air_airlines ADD CONSTRAINT pk_airline_id PRIMARY KEY (airline_id);
61
62 ALTER TABLE air_airplanes ADD CONSTRAINT pk_airplane_id PRIMARY KEY (airplane_id);
63 ALTER TABLE air_airplane_types ADD CONSTRAINT pk_airplane_type_id PRIMARY KEY (airplane_type_id);
64 ALTER TABLE air flights ADD CONSTRAINT pk flight id PRIMARY KEY (flight id);
65 ALTER TABLE air_airports ADD CONSTRAINT pk_airport_id PRIMARY KEY (airport_id);
66 ALTER TABLE air airports geo ADD CONSTRAINT pk airport geo id PRIMARY KEY (airport id);
67
   --Criar as FK
68 ALTER TABLE air_airplanes ADD CONSTRAINT fk_airplane_airplane_type_id
69
   FOREIGN KEY (airplane_type_id) REFERENCES air_airplane_types (airplane_type_id);
70 ALTER TABLE air_airplanes ADD CONSTRAINT fk_airplane_airline_id
71 FOREIGN KEY (airline_id) REFERENCES air_airlines (airline_id);
72 ALTER TABLE air_flights ADD CONSTRAINT fk_to_airport_id
   FOREIGN KEY (to_airport_id) REFERENCES air_airports (airport_id);
73
74 ALTER TABLE air_flights ADD CONSTRAINT fk_from_airport_id
75 FOREIGN KEY (from_airport_id) REFERENCES air_airports (airport_id);
76 ALTER TABLE air_airports_geo ADD CONSTRAINT fk_tog_airport_id
77 FOREIGN KEY (airport id) REFERENCES air airports (airport id);
78
   ALTER TABLE air_airports_geo ADD CONSTRAINT fk_fromg_airport_id
79 FOREIGN KEY (airport_id) REFERENCES air_airports (airport_id);
```

Consulta (custo = 55)



Criando o Index a Consulta foi para (Custo = 39)

```
CREATE INDEX idx_airport_geo_country ON air_airports_geo (country);
```





B-TREE+: Com a criação do Cluster o custo baixou para (Custo = 36)

```
--B-Tree+

CREATE CLUSTER clb (airport_id NUMBER(5))INDEX SIZE 160;

CREATE INDEX idx_clb ON CLUSTER clb;

CREATE TABLE airports_clb CLUSTER clb (airport_id) AS SELECT * FROM arruda.air_airports;

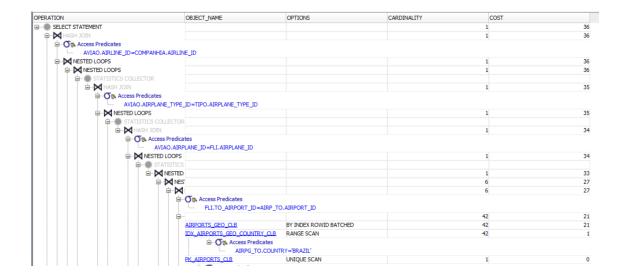
CREATE TABLE airports_geo_clb CLUSTER clb (airport_id) AS SELECT * FROM arruda.air_airports_geo;

ALTER TABLE airports_clb ADD CONSTRAINT pk_airports_clb PRIMARY KEY (airport_id);

ALTER TABLE airports_geo_clb ADD CONSTRAINT pk_airports_geo_clb PRIMARY KEY (airport_id);

CREATE INDEX idx_airports_geo_country_clb ON airports_geo_clb (country);

ANALYZE CLUSTER clb COMPUTE STATISTICS;
```



HASH (CUSTO = 40)

```
--HASH

CREATE CLUSTER clb (airport_id NUMBER(5)) HASHKEYS 64;

CREATE TABLE airports_clb CLUSTER clb (airport_id) AS SELECT * FROM arruda.air_airports;

CREATE TABLE airports_geo_clb CLUSTER clb (airport_id) AS SELECT * FROM arruda.air_airports_geo;

ALTER TABLE airports_clb ADD CONSTRAINT pk_airports_clb PRIMARY KEY (airport_id);

ALTER TABLE airports_geo_clb ADD CONSTRAINT pk_airports_geo_clb PRIMARY KEY (airport_id);

CREATE INDEX idx_airports_geo_country_clb ON airports_geo_clb (country);

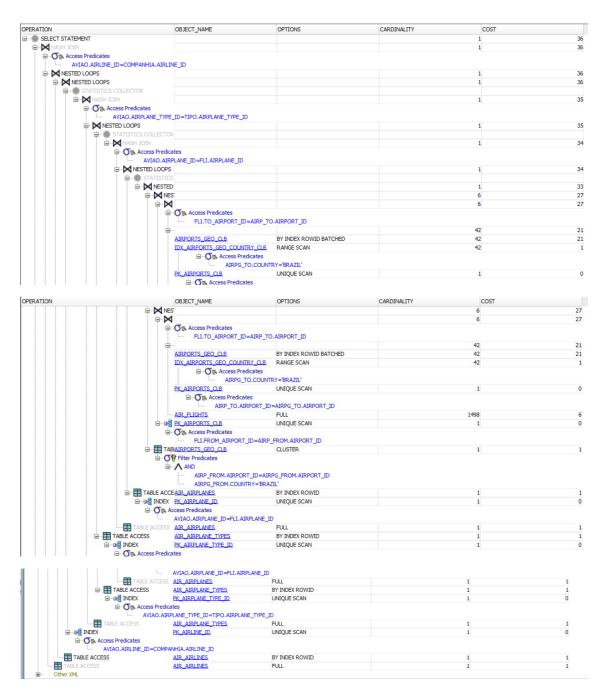
ANALYZE CLUSTER clb COMPUTE STATISTICS;

ANALYZE TABLE airports_geo_clb COMPUTE STATISTICS;

ANALYZE TABLE airports_geo_clb COMPUTE STATISTICS;

ANALYZE INDEX idx_airports_geo_country_clb COMPUTE STATISTICS;
```

Então, concluímos que a melhor alternativa para a consulta é utilizar o que segue no plano de execução da **B-TREE+** (custo = 36):



Listar o número do voo, o nome do aeroporto de saída e o nome do aeroporto de destino, o nome completo (primeiro e último nome) e o assento de cada passageiro, para todos os voos que partem no dia do seu aniversário neste ano (caso a consulta não retorne nenhuma linha, faça para o dia subsequente até encontrar uma data que retorne alguma linha). [resposta sugerida = 106 linhas para o dia 25/03/2023]

```
8 SELECT
9
      fli.flightno,
10
       airp_from.name,
11
       airp_to.name,
12
      pas.firstname || ' ' || pas.lastname AS fullname,
13
       book.seat,
      fli.departure
14
15 FROM
16
       AIR FLIGHTS fli
17
      INNER JOIN AIR_FLIGHTS_SCHEDULES flis ON fli.flightno = flis.flightno
      INNER JOIN AIR BOOKINGS book ON fli.flight_id = book.flight_id
18
       INNER JOIN AIR_PASSENGERS pas ON book.passenger_id = pas.passenger_id
19
       INNER JOIN AIR_AIRPORTS airp_from ON fli.from_airport_id = airp_from.airport_id
20
   INNER JOIN AIR_AIRPORTS airp_to ON fli.to_airport_id = airp_to.airport_id
21
22
23
     fli.departure >= '23-11-23 00:00:00' AND fli.departure < '23-11-23 23:59:59';
24 🖃
       --order by departure asc;
25
```

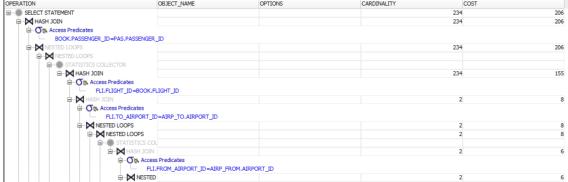
Plano de Execução sem Tunning (custo = 239)

OPERATION	OBJECT_NAME	OPTIONS	CARDINALITY	COST	
				234	239
				234	239
☐ On Access Predicates					
BOOK.PASSENGER_ID=PAS.PASSENG	ER_ID				
□ HASH JOIN				234	187
FLI.FLIGHT_ID=BOOK.FLIGHT_ID					
□ HASH JOIN				2	40
☐ O Access Predicates					
FLI.TO_AIRPORT_ID=AIRP_T	O.AIRPORT_ID				
□ M HASH JOIN				2	26
FLI.FROM_AIRPORT_ID=	AIRP_FROM.AIRPORT_ID				
⇒ MASH JOIN				2	12
FLI.FLIGHTNO=FLIS.	FLIGHTNO				
□ TABLE ACCESS	AIR_FLIGHTS	FULL		2	6

Com PK, FK e INDEX (custo = 206)

```
--Criar as PK
    ALTER TABLE AIR AIRPORTS ADD CONSTRAINT pk AIRPORTS id PRIMARY KEY (airport id);
39
40
   ALTER TABLE AIR_BOOKINGS ADD CONSTRAINT pk_BOOKINGS_id PRIMARY KEY (booking_id);
41 ALTER TABLE AIR FLIGHTS ADD CONSTRAINT pk FLIGHTS id PRIMARY KEY (flight id);
42 ALTER TABLE AIR_FLIGHTS_SCHEDULES ADD CONSTRAINT pk_FLIGHTS_SCHEDULES_id PRIMARY KEY (flightno );
   ALTER TABLE AIR PASSENGERS ADD CONSTRAINT pk PASSENGERS_id PRIMARY KEY (passenger_id );
43
44
45 ALTER TABLE AIR BOOKINGS ADD CONSTRAINT fk_AIR_BOOKINGS_flight_id
   FOREIGN KEY (flight id) REFERENCES AIR FLIGHTS (flight id);
46
    ALTER TABLE AIR_BOOKINGS ADD CONSTRAINT fk_AIR_BOOKINGS_passenger_id
47
    FOREIGN KEY (passenger_id) REFERENCES AIR_PASSENGERS (passenger_id);
    ALTER TABLE AIR_FLIGHTS ADD CONSTRAINT fk_AIR_FLIGHTS_flightno
49
   FOREIGN KEY (flightno) REFERENCES AIR FLIGHTS SCHEDULES (flightno);
50
51
    ALTER TABLE AIR_FLIGHTS ADD CONSTRAINT fk_AIR_FLIGHTS_from_airport_id
52
    FOREIGN KEY (from airport id) REFERENCES AIR AIRPORTS (airport id);
53
    ALTER TABLE AIR FLIGHTS ADD CONSTRAINT fk AIR FLIGHTS to airport id
    FOREIGN KEY (to airport id) REFERENCES AIR AIRPORTS (airport id);
54
55
    CREATE INDEX idx_AIR_FLIGHTS_departure ON AIR_FLIGHTS (departure);
56
57
   ANALYZE TABLE AIR_AIRPORTS COMPUTE STATISTICS;
58
59 ANALYZE TABLE AIR BOOKINGS COMPUTE STATISTICS;
60 ANALYZE TABLE AIR_FLIGHTS COMPUTE STATISTICS;
61
   ANALYZE TABLE AIR FLIGHTS SCHEDULES COMPUTE STATISTICS;
62
    ANALYZE TABLE AIR_PASSENGERS COMPUTE STATISTICS;
63
64
65 ANALYZE INDEX idx AIR FLIGHTS departure COMPUTE STATISTICS;
                  OBJECT_NAME
OPERATION
                                              OPTIONS
                                                                 CARDINALITY
                                                                                    COST
 234
                                                                                                     206
    Access Predicates

BOOK.PASSENGER_ID=PAS.PASSENGER_ID
                                                                                  234
                                                                                                     206
```



B-TREE+ não mudou nada

```
DROP CLUSTER clb including tables cascade constraints;

CREATE CLUSTER clb (
    flightno CHAR (8)
)

INDEX SIZE 120;

CREATE INDEX idx_clb ON CLUSTER clb;

CREATE TABLE FLIGHTS_clb CLUSTER clb (flightno) AS SELECT * FROM AIR_FLIGHTS;

CREATE TABLE FLIGHTS_SCHEDULES_clb CLUSTER clb (flightno) AS SELECT * FROM AIR_FLIGHTS_SCHEDULES;

ALTER TABLE FLIGHTS_Clb ADD CONSTRAINT pk_FLIGHTS_clb PRIMARY KEY (flight_id);

ALTER TABLE FLIGHTS_SCHEDULES_clb ADD CONSTRAINT pk_FLIGHTS_sheedules_clb PRIMARY KEY (flightno);

CREATE INDEX idx_flights_departure_clb ON flights_clb(departure);

ANALYZE CLUSTER clb COMPUTE STATISTICS;

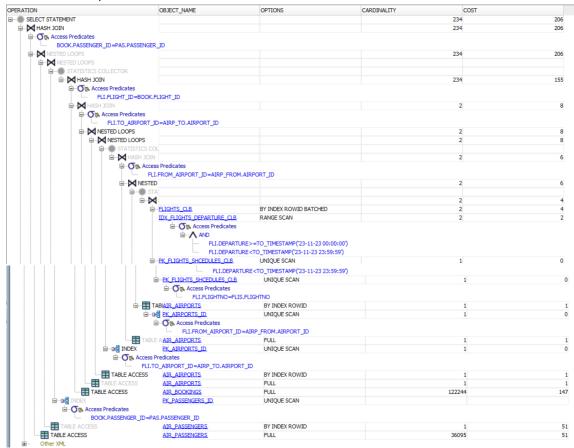
ANALYZE TABLE FLIGHTS_SCHEDULES_clb COMPUTE STATISTICS;

ANALYZE INDEX idx_flights_departure_clb COMPUTE STATISTICS;

ANALYZE INDEX idx_flights_departure_clb COMPUTE STATISTICS;

ANALYZE INDEX idx_clb COMPUTE STATISTICS;
```

Hash manteve o mesmo Custo, isso porque a plataforma escolheu utilizar as Constraints de PK's o índice isolado, ao invés dos clusters criados



4 Listar o nome da companhia aérea bem como a data e a hora de saída de todos os voos que chegam para a cidade de 'NEW YORK' que partem às terças, quartas ou quintas-feiras, no mês do seu aniversário (caso a consulta não retorne nenhuma linha, faça para o mês subsequente até encontrar um mês que retorne alguma linha). [resposta sugerida = 1 linha para o mês de março de 2023]

```
SELECT
    cia.airline_name,
    voo.departure
FROM
    AIR FLIGHTS voo
    INNER JOIN AIR AIRLINES cia ON voo.airline_id = cia.airline_id
    INNER JOIN AIR_FLIGHTS_SCHEDULES voos ON voo.flightno = voos.flightno
    INNER JOIN AIR_AIRPORTS airp from ON voo.from_airport_id = airp_from.airport_id
    INNER JOIN AIR_AIRPORTS airp to ON voo.to_airport_id = airp_to.airport_id
    INNER JOIN AIR_AIRPORTS_GEO airpg from ON airp_from.airport_id = airpg_from.airport_id
    INNER JOIN AIR_AIRPORTS_GEO airpg_to ON airp_to.airport_id = airpg_to.airport_id
WHERE
        voo.departure >= '01-01-24 00:00:00'
        voo.departure < '30-01-24 23:59:59'
    AND airpg_to.city = 'NEW YORK'
    AND (
       voos.tuesday = 1 OR
       voos.wednesday = 1 OR
       voos.thursday = 1
    )
ORDER BY voo.departure;
```

Plano de Execução Antes do Tunning (custo = 90):



Com a criação das PK's e FK's (Custo = 32) --PK ALTER TABLE AIR FLIGHTS ADD CONSTRAINT pk air flights PRIMARY KEY (flight id); ALTER TABLE AIR_FLIGHTS_SCHEDULES ADD CONSTRAINT pk_AIR_FLIGHTS_SCHEDULES PRIMARY KEY (flightno); ALTER TABLE AIR_AIRPORTS ADD CONSTRAINT pk_AIR_AIRPORTS PRIMARY KEY (airport_id); ALTER TABLE AIR_AIRPORTS_GEO ADD CONSTRAINT pk_AIR_AIRPORTS_GEO PRIMARY KEY (airport_id); ALTER TABLE AIR AIRLINES ADD CONSTRAINT pk air AIRLINES PRIMARY KEY (AIRLINE id); --FK ALTER TABLE AIR_FLIGHTS ADD CONSTRAINT fk_flights_airsc FOREIGN KEY (flightno) REFERENCES AIR FLIGHTS SCHEDULES (flightno); ALTER TABLE AIR_FLIGHTS ADD CONSTRAINT fk_flights_AIRL FOREIGN KEY (AIRLINE_id) REFERENCES AIR_AIRLINES (AIRLINE_ID); ANALYZE TABLE AIR FLIGHTS COMPUTE STATISTICS; ANALYZE TABLE AIR FLIGHTS SCHEDULES COMPUTE STATISTICS; ANALYZE TABLE AIR_AIRPORTS COMPUTE STATISTICS; ANALYZE TABLE AIR_AIRLINES COMPUTE STATISTICS; ANALYZE TABLE AIR AIRPORTS GEO COMPUTE STATISTICS; OPERATION OBJECT_NAME OPTIONS CARDINALITY COST - A SORT ORDER BY 32 VOO.AIRLINE ID=CIA.AIRLINE ID ■ NESTED LOOPS ■ NESTED LOOPS 30 VOO.FLIGHTNO=VOOS.FLIGHTNO NESTED LOOPS 30 i NESTED LOOPS NESTED LOC Access Predicates VOO.TO_AIRPORT_ID=AIRP_TO.AIRPORT_ID AIR_AIRPORTS_GEO. AIRPG_TO.CITY='NEW YORK' □ □를 PK_AIR_AIRPORTS UNIQUE SCAN ⊕ Os Access Predicate AIRP_TO.AIRPORT_ID=AIRPG_TO.AIRPORT_ID Filter Predicates AND OBJECT_NAME OBJECT_NAME DOBJECT_NAME DOBJECT_NAME DOBJECT_NAME OPERATION CARDINALITY COST UNIQUE SCAN VOO.FROM_AIRPORT_ID=AIRP_FROM.AIRPORT_ID PK_AIR_AIRPORTS_GEO UNIQUE SC ☐ O™ Access Predicates AIRP_FROM.AIRPORT_ID=AIRPG_FROM.AIRPORT_ID TABLE ACCESS AIR_FLIGHTS_SCHEDULES BY INDEX **○ Filter Predicates** V or VOOS.WEDNESDAY=1 VOOS.THURSDAY=1 PK_AIR_FLIGHTS_SCHEDULES ⊟ O Access Predicates VOO.FLIGHTNO=VOOS.FLIGHTNO ☐ VOOS,TUESDAY=1 VOOS.WEDNESDAY=1 VOOS.THURSDAY=1 UNIQUE SCAN Access Predicates VOO.AIRLINE_ID=CIA.AIRLINE_ID AIR_AIRLINES AIR_AIRLINES TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID ▦ FULL

B-tree+ preferiu usar as PK's ao invés do Cluster criado (Custo = 32)

```
DROP CLUSTER clb including tables cascade constraints;

CREATE CLUSTER clb (
    flightno CHAR (8)
)

INDEX SIZE 120;

CREATE INDEX idx_clb ON CLUSTER clb;

CREATE TABLE FLIGHTS_clb CLUSTER clb (flightno) AS SELECT * FROM AIR_FLIGHTS;

CREATE TABLE FLIGHTS_SCHEDULES_clb CLUSTER clb (flightno) AS SELECT * FROM AIR_FLIGHTS_SCHEDULES;

ALTER TABLE FLIGHTS_clb ADD CONSTRAINT pk_FLIGHTS_clb PRIMARY KEY (flight_id);

ALTER TABLE FLIGHTS_SCHEDULES_clb ADD CONSTRAINT pk_FLIGHTS_shcedules_clb PRIMARY KEY (flightno);

CREATE INDEX idx_flights_departure_clb ON flights_clb(departure);

ANALYZE CLUSTER clb COMPUTE STATISTICS;

ANALYZE TABLE FLIGHTS_SCHEDULES_clb COMPUTE STATISTICS;

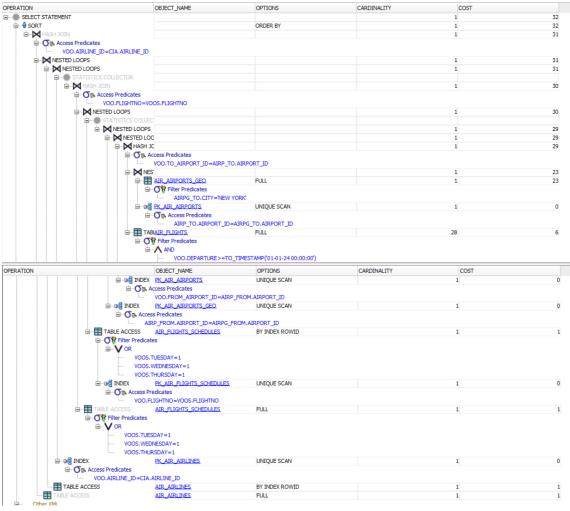
ANALYZE INDEX idx_flights_departure_clb COMPUTE STATISTICS;

ANALYZE INDEX idx_flights_departure_clb COMPUTE STATISTICS;

ANALYZE INDEX idx_flights_departure_clb COMPUTE STATISTICS;
```

B SELECT STATEM B SORT B HASH 30 B CS A	DIN				
ĖM HASH J				1	32
			ORDER BY	1	32
				1	31
	cess Predicates				
	VOO.AIRLINE_ID=CIA.AIRLINE_ID				
□ M NES	TED LOOPS			1	31
	NESTED LOOPS			1	31
	STATISTICS COLLECTOR				
À-M HASH JOIN				1	30
	⊜ Om Access Predicates				
	VOO.FLIGHTNO=V	OOS.FLIGHTNO			
	□ NESTED LOOPS			1	30
□ STATISTICS COLLEC					
				1	29
				1	29
				1	29
		Access Predicates			
		VOO.TO_AIRPORT_ID=AIRP_	TO.AIRPORT ID		
	⊟- M NE			1	23
		'AIR_AIRPORTS_GEO	FULL	1	23
		Filter Predicates			
		AIRPG_TO.CITY='NEV	V YORK'		
		PK_AIR_AIRPORTS	UNIQUE SCAN	1	0
		On Access Predicates		-	
		AIRP_TO.AIRPORT_II	-AIRPG TO AIRPORT ID		
		BIAIR_FLIGHTS	FULL	28	6
		Filter Predicates	, 0.2	20	
		AND			

O mesmo aconteceu com o HASH (Custo = 32)



Utilizando as PK's, FK's e índice isolado, temos custo = 32, após o Tunning



5. Crie uma consulta que seja resolvida adequadamente com um acesso hash em um cluster com pelo menos duas tabelas. A consulta deve utilizar todas as tabelas do cluster e pelo menos outra tabela fora dele.

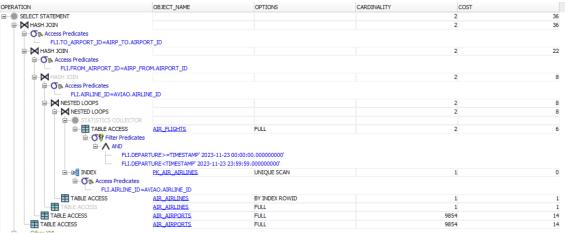
```
SELECT
   aviao.airline_name,
   airp_from.name,
   airp_to.name,
   fli.departure
FROM
   AIR_FLIGHTS fli
   INNER JOIN AIR AIRPORTS airp from ON fli.from airport id = airp from.airport id
    INNER JOIN AIR AIRPORTS airp to ON fli.to airport id = airp to.airport id
   INNER JOIN AIR AIRLINEs aviao ON fli.airline id = aviao.airline id
WHERE
   fli.departure >= TO TIMESTAMP('2023-11-23 00:00:00', 'YYYY-MM-DD HH24:MI:SS')
   AND fli.departure < TO TIMESTAMP('2023-11-23 23:59:59', 'YYYY-MM-DD HH24:MI:SS')
     # AIRLINE_NAME

⊕ NAME

⊕ NAME_1

                                                   DEPARTURE
   1 Puerto Rico Airlines AKTYUBINSK GISENYI
                                                  23/11/23 06:16:23,000000000
   2 Brazil Airlines
                           SALIMA
                                       FAIZABAD
                                                  23/11/23 20:31:52,0000000000
   3 Oman Airlines
                           POTOMAC
                                       DIYARBAKIR 23/11/23 08:35:12,000000000
```

(Custo = 36)



Criação do Hash

```
DROP CLUSTER clb including tables cascade constraints;

CREATE CLUSTER clb (
    airport_id NUMBER (5,0)
)

HASHKEYS 64;

CREATE TABLE AIR_AIRPORTS_clb CLUSTER clb (airport_id) AS SELECT * FROM AIR_AIRPORTS;

ALTER TABLE AIR_AIRPORTS_clb ADD CONSTRAINT pk_AIR_AIRPORTS_clb PRIMARY KEY (airport_id);

CREATE INDEX idx_flights_departure_clb ON AIR_FLIGHTS(departure);

ANALYZE CLUSTER clb COMPUTE STATISTICS;

ANALYZE TABLE AIR_AIRPORTS_clb COMPUTE STATISTICS;

ANALYZE INDEX idx_flights_departure_clb COMPUTE STATISTICS;
```

Com o uso do HASH o (Custo = 10)

