

TUGAS BESAR MANAJEMEN BASIS DATA



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BAB 1 STUDI LITERATUR

1.1 Tuning : Indexing

Pengindeksan adalah cara untuk mengoptimalkan kinerja database dengan meminimalkan jumlah akses disk yang diperlukan saat permintaan diproses. Ini adalah teknik struktur data yang digunakan untuk mencari dan mengakses data dalam database dengan cepat. Indeks dibuat menggunakan beberapa kolom basis data.

Kolom pertama adalah kunci pencarian yang berisi salinan kunci utama atau kunci kandidat dari tabel. Nilai-nilai ini disimpan dalam urutan diurutkan sehingga data yang sesuai dapat diakses dengan cepat. Catatan: Data mungkin atau mungkin tidak disimpan dalam urutan diurutkan.

Kolom kedua adalah Referensi Data atau Pointer yang berisi seperangkat pointer yang menyimpan alamat blok disk tempat nilai kunci tertentu dapat ditemukan.

1.2 Tuning : Setting Configuration DBMS

Persyaratan tuning juga harus mencatat konfigurasi perangkat keras dan perangkat lunak yang akan dilakukan tuning. Hal ini membantu pada saat akan melakukan tuning. Perangkat lunak yang dimaksud itu mencakup juga Database Management Server yang digunakan.

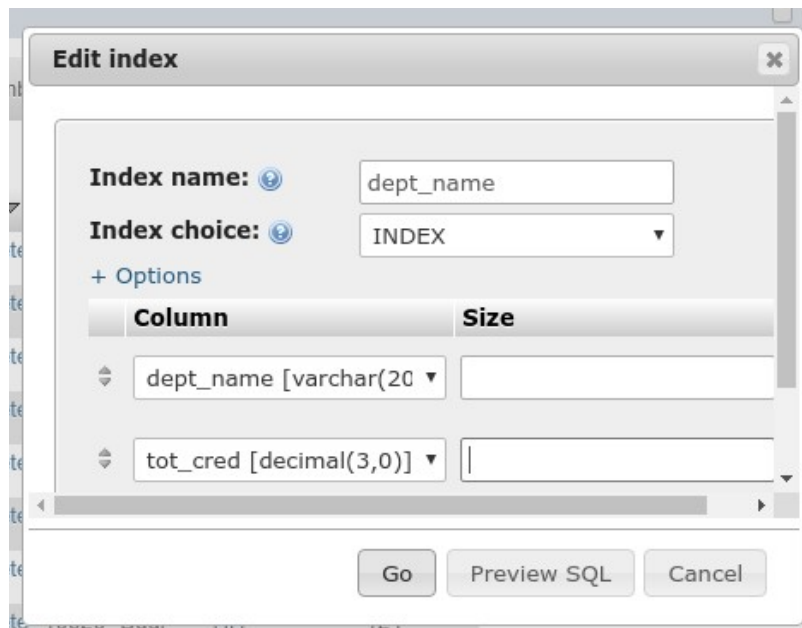
Performansi dapat dipengaruhi oleh desain fisik database, termasuk normalisasi dan penyimpanan disk, jumlah table, desain indexes, dan penggunaan DDL serta parameter terkait.

BAB II DESKRIPSI PERCOBAAN

2.1 Tunning : Index

Dalam melakukan tuning, tuning bisa dilakukan dengan cara indexing dari basis data yang sudah tersedia.

Indexing yang dilakukan yaitu dengan cara menambahkan index pada kolom tot_cred.



Gambar 1: Indexing

2.2 Tunning : DBMS

Dalam melakukan tuning, tuning bisa dilakukan dengan cara konfigurasi DBMS.

Dalam melakukan tuning pada DBMS, penulis melakukan konfigurasi cache dengan syntax sebagai berikut.

```
SET GLOBAL query_cache_size = 33554432;
```

```
SET GLOBAL query_cache_limit = 1048576;
```

2.3 Query

Kemudian berikut adalah query untuk mencoba perbedaan waktu setelah tuning dan sebelum tuning.

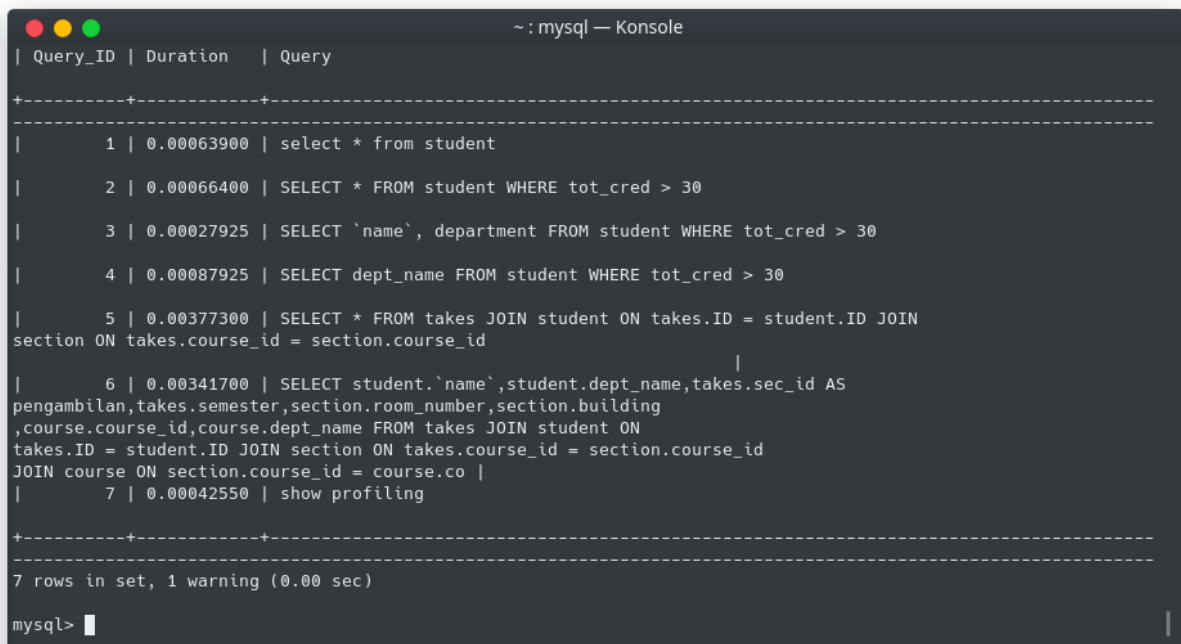
Berikut adalah query :

1. `SELECT * FROM student;`
2. `SELECT * FROM student WHERE tot_cred > 30;`
3. `SELECT dept_name FROM student WHERE tot_cred > 30;`
4. `SELECT * FROM takes JOIN student ON takes.ID = student.ID JOIN section ON takes.course_id = section.course_id;`
5. `SELECT student.`name`, student.dept_name, takes.sec_id AS pengambilan, takes.semester, section.room_number, section.building, course.course_id, course.dept_name FROM takes JOIN student ON takes.ID = student.ID JOIN section ON takes.course_id = section.course_id JOIN course ON section.course_id = course.course_id;`

Berikut adalah data yang akan diuji :

1. advisor = 100, student = 100, section = 200, takes = 200
2. advisor = 200, student = 200, section = 400, takes = 400
3. advisor = 500, student = 500, section = 1000, takes = 1000
4. advisor = 700, student = 700, section = 20000, takes = 20000

Berikut adalah hasil waktu query pada data 1 sebelum tuning.



```
~: mysql — Konsole
+-----+-----+-----+
| Query_ID | Duration | Query |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | 0.00063900 | select * from student |
| 2 | 0.00066400 | SELECT * FROM student WHERE tot_cred > 30 |
| 3 | 0.00027925 | SELECT `name`, department FROM student WHERE tot_cred > 30 |
| 4 | 0.00087925 | SELECT dept_name FROM student WHERE tot_cred > 30 |
| 5 | 0.00377300 | SELECT * FROM takes JOIN student ON takes.ID = student.ID JOIN section ON takes.course_id = section.course_id |
| 6 | 0.00341700 | SELECT student.`name`, student.dept_name, takes.sec_id AS pengambilan, takes.semester, section.room_number, section.building, course.course_id, course.dept_name FROM takes JOIN student ON takes.ID = student.ID JOIN section ON takes.course_id = section.course_id JOIN course ON section.course_id = course.co |
| 7 | 0.00042550 | show profiling |
+-----+-----+-----+
7 rows in set, 1 warning (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

Gambar 2: Hasil query data 1 sebelum tuning

Berikut adalah hasil waktu query pada data 1 sesudah tunning.

```
~: mysql — Konsole
+-----+-----+-----+
|      1 | 0.00090825 | select * from student |
+-----+-----+-----+
|      2 | 0.00070200 | SELECT * FROM student WHERE tot_cred > 30 |
+-----+-----+-----+
|      3 | 0.00051400 | SELECT dept_name FROM student WHERE tot_cred > 30 |
+-----+-----+-----+
|      4 | 0.00173700 | SELECT * FROM takes JOIN student ON takes.ID = student.ID JOIN section ON takes.cours |
e_id = section.course_id |
+-----+-----+-----+
|      5 | 0.00293775 | SELECT student.`name`,student.dept_name,takes.sec_id AS pengambilan,takes.semester,se |
ction.room_number,section.building ,course.course_id,course.dept_name FROM takes JOIN student ON takes.ID = stu |
dent.ID JOIN section ON takes.course_id = section.course_id JOIN course ON section.course_id = course.co |
+-----+-----+-----+
|      6 | 0.00013225 | show profiling |
+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set, 1 warning (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

Gambar 3: Hasil query data 1 sesudah tunning

Berikut adalah hasil waktu query pada data 2 sebelum tunning.

```
~: mysql — Konsole
+-----+-----+-----+
| Query_ID | Duration | Query |
+-----+-----+-----+
|      1 | 0.00089300 | SELECT * FROM student |
+-----+-----+-----+
|      2 | 0.00083500 | SELECT * FROM student WHERE tot_cred > 30 |
+-----+-----+-----+
|      3 | 0.00069400 | SELECT dept_name FROM student WHERE tot_cred > 30 |
+-----+-----+-----+
|      4 | 0.00805750 | SELECT * FROM takes JOIN student ON takes.ID = student.ID JOIN section ON takes.cours |
e_id = section.course_id |
+-----+-----+-----+
|      5 | 0.00511875 | SELECT student.`name`,student.dept_name,takes.sec_id AS pengambilan,takes.semester,se |
ction.room_number,section.building ,course.course_id,course.dept_name FROM takes JOIN student ON takes.ID = stu |
dent.ID JOIN section ON takes.course_id = section.course_id JOIN course ON section.course_id = course.co |
+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set, 1 warning (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

Gambar 4: Hasil query data 2 sebelum tunning

Berikut adalah hasil waktu query pada data 2 sesudah tunning.

```
~: mysql — Konsole
|      5 | 0.37848125 | create index section_pk on section(sec_id)
|
|      6 | 0.27828775 | create index student_pk on student(name)
|
|      7 | 0.00079375 | SELECT * FROM student
|
|      8 | 0.00092675 | SELECT * FROM student WHERE tot_cred > 30
|
|      9 | 0.00075550 | SELECT dept_name FROM student WHERE tot_cred > 30
|
|     10 | 0.00680275 | SELECT * FROM takes JOIN student ON takes.ID = student.ID JOIN section ON takes.cours
e_id = section.course_id
|
|     11 | 0.00727600 | SELECT student.`name`,student.dept_name,takes.sec_id AS pengambilan,takes.semester,se
ction.room_number,section.building ,course.course_id,course.dept_name FROM takes JOIN student ON takes.ID = stu
dent.ID JOIN section ON takes.course_id = section.course_id JOIN course ON section.course_id = course.co
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
11 rows in set, 1 warning (0.00 sec)

mysql> |
```

Gambar 5: Hasil query data 2 sesudah tunning

Berikut adalah hasil waktu query pada data 3 sebelum tunning.

```
~: mysql — Konsole
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|      1 | 0.00099850 | SELECT * FROM student
|
|      2 | 0.00136650 | SELECT * FROM student WHERE tot_cred > 30
|
|      3 | 0.00102850 | SELECT dept_name FROM student WHERE tot_cred > 30
|
|      4 | 0.02200100 | SELECT * FROM takes JOIN student ON takes.ID = student.ID JOIN section ON takes.cours
e_id = section.course_id
|
|      5 | 0.01624600 | SELECT student.`name`,student.dept_name,takes.sec_id AS pengambilan,takes.semester,se
ction.room_number,section.building ,course.course_id,course.dept_name FROM takes JOIN student ON takes.ID = stu
dent.ID JOIN section ON takes.course_id = section.course_id JOIN course ON section.course_id = course.co
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|
```

Gambar 6: Hasil query data 3 sebelum tunning

Berikut adalah hasil waktu query pada data 4 sebelum tunning.

```
~: mysql — Konsole

| 41878 | 0.00185700 | SELECT * FROM student |
|
| 41879 | 0.00175825 | SELECT * FROM student WHERE tot_cred > 30 |
|
| 41880 | 0.00142175 | SELECT dept_name FROM student WHERE tot_cred > 30 |
|
| 41881 | 4.29373875 | SELECT * FROM takes JOIN student ON takes.ID = student.ID JOIN section ON takes.cours
e_id = section.course_id |
|
| 41882 | 2.19745000 | SELECT student.`name`,student.dept_name,takes.sec_id AS pengambilan,takes.semester,se
ction.room_number,section.building ,course.course_id,course.dept_name FROM takes JOIN student ON takes.ID = stu
dent.ID JOIN section ON takes.course_id = section.course_id JOIN course ON section.course_id = course.co |
+-----+
15 rows in set, 1 warning (0.00 sec)
```

Gambar 7: Hasil query data 4 sebelum tunning

Berikut adalah hasil waktu query pada data 4 sesudah tunning.

```
~: mysql — Konsole

+-----+
| 1 | 0.00169325 | SELECT * FROM student |
|
| 2 | 0.00202450 | SELECT * FROM student WHERE tot_cred > 30 |
|
| 3 | 0.00107650 | SELECT dept_name FROM student WHERE tot_cred > 30 |
|
| 4 | 4.30413100 | SELECT * FROM takes JOIN student ON takes.ID = student.ID JOIN section ON takes.cours
e_id = section.course_id |
|
| 5 | 2.16866525 | SELECT student.`name`,student.dept_name,takes.sec_id AS pengambilan,takes.semester,se
ction.room_number,section.building ,course.course_id,course.dept_name FROM takes JOIN student ON takes.ID = stu
dent.ID JOIN section ON takes.course_id = section.course_id JOIN course ON section.course_id = course.co |
```

Gambar 8: Hasil query data 4 sesudah tunning

BAB 3 HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

3.1 Tabel Hasil

Berikut adalah tabel hasil dari percobaan.

Data	Waktu Sebelum Tuning (ms)					Waktu Sesudah Tuning (ms)				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
advisor = 100, student = 100, section = 200,takes = 200	0.639	0.664	0.87925	3.773	3.417	0.90825	0.702	0.514	1.737	2.93775
advisor = 200, student = 200, section = 400,takes = 400	0.893	0.835	0.694	8.0575	5.11875	0.79375	0.92675	0.7555	6.80275	7.276
advisor = 500, student = 500, section = 1000,takes = 1000	0.9985	1.3665	1.0285	22.001	16.246	0.70825	1.46175	0.98975	19.468	12.0585
advisor = 700, student = 700, section = 20000,takes = 20000	1.857	1.758	1.42	4293.7	2197.45	1.69325	2.0245	1.076	4304.13	2168.66

Tabel 1: Hasil dari percobaan

3.2 Deskripsi

Database Tuning adalah sejumlah aktifitas yang dilakukan untuk memperbaiki atau meningkatkan kinerja atau performance sebuah database. Aktifitas tuning ini meliputi banyak aspek dari software hingga hardware, antara lain I/O Tuning, DBMS Tuning, Query Tuning, dan Database Maintenance.

Dari hasil yang didapat, telah dilakukan tuning dengan sistem indexing pada database dan mendapatkan waktu eksekusi query yang lebih singkat. Hal ini sesuai dengan fungsi performance tuning dengan metode indexing dimana berperan untuk meningkatkan performa DBMS yang digunakan.

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