# TUGAS BESAR MANAJEMEN BASIS DATA

"Tuning Database System"



Disusun oleh:

**Mia Audina 14117032** 

**Dosen Pengampu:** Arief Ichwani S.Kom, M.Cs

PROGRAM STUDI TEKNIK INFORMATIKA

JURUSAN TEKNOLOGI PRODUKSI, INDUSTRI DAN INFORMASI
INSTITUT TEKNOLOGI SUMATERA

2019

## **DAFTAR ISI**

DAFTAR GAMBARi	ii
BAB I	1
STUDI LITERATUR	1
1.1 Index Tuning	1
1.2 Setting Database Configuration	1
BAB II	2
DESKRIPSI PERCOBAAN	2
BAB III HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN	3
3.1 Hasil Sebelum Query Tuning	3
3.2 Hasil Setelah Query Tuning	3
3.3 Tabel Hasil Percobaan	4
BAB IV KFSIMPLILAN	5

# DAFTAR GAMBAR

Gambar 1. Pengaturan cache pada Database	1
Gambar 2. Hasil data set 1	3
Gambar 3. Hasil data set 2	3
Gambar 4. Hasil data set 3	3
Gambar 5. Hasil data set 1	3
Gambar 6. Hasil data set 2	

### BAB I STUDI LITERATUR

#### 1.1 Index Tuning

Index Tuning merupakan bagian penyetelan basis data untuk memilih dan membuat indeks. Tujuan Index Tuning adalah untuk mengurangi waktu pemrosesan query. Tanpa indeks, mesin SQL Server menemukan data dengan cara mencari di setiap record, dapat dibayangkan jika record mencapai ribuan bahkan hingga miliaran. Dengan menggunakan indeks, transaksi dapat dilakukan dalam waktu yang jauh lebih singkat. (Allen, 2004)

#### 1.2 Setting Database Configuration

Setting Database Configuration merupakan kegiatan yang dilakukan untuk melakukan peningkatan performa basis data dengan mengubah pengaturan dalam server DB, parameter yang sering dijadikan acuan adalah query cache size, maksimal file upload, maksimal ukuran post, dan memory limit. Pengaturan ini dapat dijalankan melalui command line dan pengaturan pada file php.ini.

Gambar 1. Pengaturan cache pada Database

#### BAB II

#### **DESKRIPSI PERCOBAAN**

Pada percobaan ini menggunakan data set yang generate dari program java yang tersedia pada deskripsi tugas yang telah diberikan. Dengan melakukan compile file tableGen.java, akan menghasilkan file all.sql, all2.sql, all3.sql, all4.sql dan all5.sql sebagai data set yang akan dilakukan uji coba.

Name	Date modified	Туре	Size
.DS_Store	05/12/2019 9:26	DS_STORE File	7 KB
≣ all	22/12/2019 20:46	SQL File	63 KB
all2	22/12/2019 13:55	SQL File	101 KB
all3	22/12/2019 14:06	SQL File	214 KB
<b>≣</b> all4	22/12/2019 14:22	SQL File	144 KB
all5	22/12/2019 14:25	SQL File	144 KB

Untuk pengujian pertama dilakukan dengan query data dengan perintah sql sebagai berikut :

- 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\_idAS pengambilan,takes.semester,section.room\_number,section.building,course.course\_id,c ourse.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;

Perintah sql tersebut akan dilakukan untuk setiap data set. Untuk setiap data set, pertama akan dilakukan uji coba secara langsung tanpa menggunakan tuning database. Setelah itu akan dilakukan tuning pada data set dan akan dilakukan uji coba lagi terhadap data set tersebut. Setelah itu dapat dilakukan perbandingan antara data set sebelum tuning, dan setelah dilakukan tuning.

### BAB III HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

Berikut merupakan hasil setelah dilakukan uji coba.

#### 3.1 Hasil Sebelum Query Tuning

MariaDB [mia1]> show profiles;

	Query_ID	Duration	Query
	i 2 i 3 i 1 4 i	0.00051444 0.00034638 0.00316574	select * from student   select * from student where tot_cred > 30   select dept_name from student where tot_cred > 30   select * from takes join student on takes.ID = student.ID join section on takes.c   SELECT student.'name',student.dept_name,takes.sec_id AS pengambilan,takes.semeste
ļ	rows in se	et (0.000 sec	<del>,</del>

#### Gambar 2. Hasil data set 1

```
8 | 0.00065556 | select * from student
9 | 0.00112637 | select * from student where tot_cred > 30
10 | 0.00051615 | select dept_name from student where tot_cred > 30
11 | 0.00515507 | select * from takes join student on takes.ID = student.ID join section on takes.course_id = section.c
12 | 0.00420830 | SELECT student.'name',student.dept_name,takes.sec_id AS pengambilan,takes.semester,section.room_numbe
```

12 rows in set (0.000 sec)

#### Gambar 3. Hasil data set 2

16   0   17   0   18   0	0.00090957 0.00152706 0.02606655	select select select	* from student * from student where tot_cred > 30  dept_name from student where tot_cred > 30  * from takes join student on takes.ID = student.ID join section on takes.course_id = section  * from takes join student on takes.ID = student.ID join section on takes.course_id = section  * from takes join student on takes.ID = student.ID join section on takes.course_id = section  * from student on takes.ID = student.ID join section on takes.course_id = section  * from takes join student on takes.ID = student.ID join section on takes.course_id = section  * from takes join student on takes.ID = student.ID join section on takes.course_id = section  * from takes join student on takes.ID = student.ID join section on takes.course_id = section  * from takes join student on takes.ID = student.ID join section on takes.course_id = section  * from takes join student on takes.ID = student.ID join section on takes.course_id = section  * from takes join student on takes.ID = student.ID join section on takes.ID = student.ID
			student.'name', student.dept_name, takes.sec_id AS pengambilan, takes.semester, section.room_nu
+			

15 rows in set (0.000 sec)

#### Gambar 4. Hasil data set 3

#### 3.2 Hasil Setelah Query Tuning

23   0.00050161   select * from student
24   0.00048664   select * from student where tot_cred > 30
25   0.00041737   select dept_name from student where tot_cred > 30
26   0.00247212   select * from takes join student on takes.ID = student.ID join section on takes.cours∈
27   0.00283732   SELECT student.'name',student.dept_name,takes.sec_id AS pengambilan,takes.semester,sec
rows in set (0.000 sec)

#### Gambar 5. Hasil data set 1

```
31 | 0.00066282 | select * from student
32 | 0.00088861 | select * from student where tot_cred > 30
33 | 0.00046954 | select dept_name from student where tot_cred > 30
34 | 0.00485188 | select * from takes join student on takes.ID = student.ID join section on takes.course_id =
35 | 0.00599023 | SELECT student.'name',student.dept_name,takes.sec_id AS pengambilan,takes.semester,section.r
```

.5 rows in set (0.000 sec)

#### Gambar 6. Hasil data set 2

1	39   0.00144368   select * from student
İ	40   0.00152706   select * from student where tot_cred > 30
	41   0.00150782   select dept_name from student where tot_cred > 30
-	42   0.02087941   select * from takes join student on takes.ID = student.ID join section on takes.cc
	43   0.01206854   SELECT student.'name',student.dept_name,takes.sec_id AS pengambilan,takes.semester

15 rows in set (0.000 sec)

### 3.3 Tabel Hasil Percobaan

Data	Waktu Sebelum Tunning (s)					Waktu Sesudah Tuning (s)				
Data	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
advisor = 100, student = 100, section = 200, takes = 200	0.00043618	0.00051444	0.00034638	0.00316574	0.00513411	0.00050161	0.00048664	0.00041737	0.00247212	0.00283732
advisor = 200, student = 200, section = 400, takes = 400	0.00065556	0.00112637	0.00051615	0.00515507	0.00420830	0.00066282	0.00088861	0.00046954	0.00485188	0.00599023
advisor = 500, student = 500, section = 1000, takes = 1000	0.00115588	0.00090957	0.00152706	0.02606655	0.01209677	0.00144368	0.00152706	0.00150782	0.02087941	0.01206854
advisor = 700, student = 700, section = 20000, takes = 20000										
advisor = 1000, student = 1000, section = 100000, takes = 1000000										
advisor = 1800, student = 1800, section = 180000, takes = 1800000										
advisor = 10000, student = 10000, section = 30000000, takes = 30000000										

# BAB IV KESIMPULAN

Tuning database dapat meningatkan performa pada database. Pengolahan data menggunakan indexing dapat mempercepat proses transaksi data.