# PRAKTIKUM DATABASE MANAJEMENT SYSTEM TUNING DATABASE SYSTEM



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## BAB I PENDAHULUAN

#### 1.1 Tuning: Indexing

Index tuning adalah bagian penyetelan basis data untuk memilih dan membuat indeks. Tujuan indeks tuning adalah untuk mengurangi waktu pemrosesan kueri / pencarian. Saat basis data dibuat tanpa menggunakan index, maka kinerja server database dapat menurun secara drastis. Index tuning melibatkan kueri berdasarkan indeks dan indeks dibuat secara otomatis secara *realtime* / saat itu juga. Tidak diperlukan tindakan lebih oleh pengguna basis data untuk penyetelan indeks.

#### 1.2 Tuning: Setting Configuration DBMS

Database Server adalah program komputer yang menyediakan layanan basis data untuk program komputer lain. Database server di devinisikan sebagai client server model. Database management system menyeduiakan fungsi - fungsi database server dan beberapa DBMS (seperti MySQL) sangat eksklusif untuk client-server model database access. Database server menyediakan fleksibilitas untuk konfigurasi database sevice yang kita inginkan. Dengan melakukan pengaturan konfigurasi pada server basis data, maka kita bisa membuat basis data yang lebih cepat dan lebih efisien.

## BAB II HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

#### 2.1 Tuning: Indexing

Melakukan indexing pada tabel student pada setiap Data set dan melakukan indexing pada table section pada setiap Data set.

```
MariaDB [(none)]> use dbms1
Database changed
MariaDB [dbms1]> create index student_pk on student(id);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.42 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
MariaDB [dbms1]> create index section_pk on section(sec_id);
 Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.29 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
MariaDB [(none)]> use dbms4
Database changed
MariaDB [dbms4]> create index student_pk on student(id);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.31 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
MariaDB [dbms4]> create index section_pk on section(sec_id);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (1.17 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
MariaDB [(none)]> use dbms3
Database changed
MariaDB [dbms3]> create index student_pk on student(id);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.32 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
MariaDB [dbms3]> create index section_pk on section(sec_id);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.36 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
MariaDB [(none)]> use dbms2
Database changed
MariaDB [dbms2]> create index student_pk on student(id);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.28 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
MariaDB [dbms2]> create index section_pk on section(sec_id);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.76 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

#### 2.2 Tuning: Setting Configuration DBMS

Melakukan perubahan pada file my.ini pada direktori C:\xampp\mysql\bin Dengan merubah innodb\_buffer\_pool\_size = 16M menjadi innodb\_buffer\_pool\_size = 1G

Dan innodb\_log\_file\_size = 5M menjadi innodb\_log\_file\_size = 250M

```
my.ini - Notepad *my.ini
File Edit Format View Help
# Point the following paths to different dedicated disk
#tmpdir = "C:/xampp/tmp"
#log-update = /path-to-dedicated-directory/hostname
# Uncomment the following if you are using BDB tables
#bdb cache size = 4M
#bdb_max_lock = 10000
# Comment the following if you are using InnoDB tables
innodb_data_home_dir = "C:/xampp/mysql/data"
innodb_data_file_path = ibdata1:10M:autoextend
innodb_log_group_home_dir = "C:/xampp/mysql/data"
#innodb_log_arch_dir = "C:/xampp/mysql/data"
## You can set .._buffer_pool_size up to 50 - 80 %
## of RAM but beware of setting memory usage too high
innodb_buffer_pool_size = 1G
innodb_additional_mem_pool_size = 2M
## Set .._log_file_size to 25 % of buffer pool size
innodb_log_file_size = 250M
innodb_log_buffer_size = 8M
innodb_flush_log_at_trx_commit = 1
innodb_lock_wait_timeout = 50
```

Dan konfigurasi setiap database dengan perintah: set global query\_cache\_size = 268435456; set global query\_cache\_type = 1; set global query\_cache\_limit = 1048576;

```
MariaDB [dbms1]> set global query_cache_size = 268435456;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)

MariaDB [dbms1]> set global query_cache_type = 1;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

MariaDB [dbms1]> set global query_cahce_limit = 1048576;
ERROR 1193 (HY000): Unknown system variable 'query_cahce_limit'
MariaDB [dbms1]> set global query_cache_limit = 1048576;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
MariaDB [(none)]> use dbms4
Database changed
MariaDB [dbms4]> set global query cache size = 268435456;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
MariaDB [dbms4]> set global query cache type = 1;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
MariaDB [dbms4]> set global query_cache_limit = 1048576;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
MariaDB [(none)]> use dbms3
Database changed
MariaDB [dbms3]> set global query_cache_size = 268435456;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
MariaDB [dbms3]> set global query_cache_type = 1;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
MariaDB [dbms3]> set global query_cache_limit = 1048576;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
MariaDB [(none)]> use dbms2
Database changed
MariaDB [dbms2]> set global query_cache_type = 1;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
MariaDB [dbms2]> set global query_cache_size = 268435456;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
MariaDB [dbms2]> set global query_cache_limit = 1048576;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

#### 2.3 Hasil Tuning

Query pada tabel sesuai petunjuk pengerjaan :

- SELECT \* FROM student
- SELECT \* FROM student WHERE tot\_cred > 30;
- SELECT `name`, dept\_name FROM student WHERE tot\_cred > 30;
- SELECT \* FROM takes JOIN student ON takes.ID = student.ID JOIN section ON takes.course\_id = section.course\_id
- SELECT student.`name`,student.dept\_name,takes.sec\_id AS
   pengambilan,takes.semester,section.room\_number,section.building,c
   ourse.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

#### Dengan Data Sebelum Tuning:

Data	Waktu Sebelum Tunning (ms)					
Data	QUERY 1	QUERY 2	QUERY 3	QUERY 4	QUERY 5	
1	0.000418	0.00068	0.000271	0.001408	0.001117	
2	0.000431	0.000544	0.000422	0.003065	0.003154	
3	0.000654	0.000531	0.001232	0.009807	0.00592	
4	0.000804	0.001186	0.000543	2.427651	2.635551	

```
lariaDB [dbms1]> show profiles;
Query_ID | Duration
       1 | 0.29259430 | SELECT * FROM student
       2 | 0.00068030 | SELECT * FROM student WHERE tot cred > 30
       3 | 0.00027050 | SELECT dept_name FROM student WHERE tot_cred > 30
       4 | 0.00140770 | SELECT * FROM takes JOIN student ON takes.ID = stud
        5 | 0.00111690 | SELECT student.`name`,student.dept_name,takes.sec_io
 ID = student.ID JOIN section ON takes.course id = section.course id JOIN cou
 rows in set (0.00 sec)
            0.00080380
                         SELECT * FROM student
                         SELECT * FROM student WHERE tot_cred > 30
            0.00118610
            0.00054320
                       | SELECT dept_name FROM student WHERE tot_cred > 30
            2.42765080 | SELECT * FROM takes JOIN student ON takes.ID = st
 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
2 | 0.00065380 | SELECT * FROM student
        3 | 0.00053060 | SELECT * FROM student WHERE tot_cred > 30
       4 | 0.00123170 | SELECT dept_name FROM student WHERE tot_cred > 30
        5 | 0.00980720 | SELECT * FROM takes JOIN student ON takes.ID = student
        6 | 0.00591990 | SELECT student.`name`,student.dept_name,takes.sec_i
ID = student.ID JOIN section ON takes.course_id = section.course_id JOIN co
rows in set (0.00 sec)
MariaDB [dbms2]> show profiles;
Query_ID | Duration
                       Query
        1 | 0.00043120 | SELECT * FROM student
        2 | 0.00054350 | SELECT * FROM student WHERE tot_cred > 30
        3 | 0.00042200 | SELECT dept_name FROM student WHERE tot_cred > 30
        4 | 0.00306480 | SELECT * FROM takes JOIN student ON takes.ID = st
        5 | 0.00315420 | SELECT student.`name`,student.dept_name,takes.sec
 ID = student.ID JOIN section ON takes.course_id = section.course_id JOIN c
 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

#### Dan Data Setelah Tuning:

Data		Waktu Se	esudah Tunir	ıg (ms)				
	QUERY 1	QUERY 2	QUERY 3	QUERY 4	QUERY 5			
1	0.0001662	0.0000916	0.0001475	0.000147	0.000124			
2	0.0001388	0.0001138	0.0001209	0.000156	0.000156			
3	0.0000887	0.0000873	0.0001844	0.000546	0.000263			
4	0.0001151	0.0001207	0.0000961					

```
3 | 0.00016620 | SELECT * FROM student
         4 | 0.00009160 | SELECT * FROM student WHERE tot_cred > 30
         5 | 0.00014750 | SELECT dept_name FROM student WHERE tot_cred
         6 | 0.00014720 | SELECT * FROM takes JOIN student ON takes.ID
         7 | 0.00012410 | SELECT student.`name`,student.dept_name,takes
 .ID = student.ID JOIN section ON takes.course_id = section.course_id JO
 rows in set (0.00 sec)
MariaDB [dbms4]> show profiles;
 Query_ID | Duration
                      Query
        1 | 0.00011510 | SELECT * FROM student
        2 | 0.00012070 | SELECT * FROM student WHERE tot_cred > 30
        3 | 0.00009610 | SELECT dept_name FROM student WHERE tot_cred > 30 |
 rows in set (0.00 sec)
                                  Fall
5981 rows in set (0.00 sec)
MariaDB [dbms3]> show profiles;
 Query_ID | Duration | Query
        1 | 0.00008870 | SELECT * FROM student
        2 | 0.00008730 | SELECT * FROM student WHERE tot_cred > 30
        3 | 0.00018440 | SELECT dept_name FROM student WHERE tot_cred > 30
        4 | 0.00054600 | SELECT * FROM takes JOIN student ON takes.ID = student
        5 | 0.00026330 | SELECT student.`name`,student.dept_name,takes.sec_i
.ID = student.ID JOIN section ON takes.course id = section.course id JOIN co
 rows in set (0.00 sec)
MariaDB [dbms3]> _
```

```
MariaDB [dbms2]> show profiles;

| Query_ID | Duration | Query

| 1 | 0.00013880 | SELECT * FROM student

| 2 | 0.00011380 | SELECT * FROM student WHERE tot_cred > 30

| 3 | 0.00012090 | SELECT dept_name FROM student WHERE tot_cred > 30

| 4 | 0.00015580 | SELECT * FROM takes JOIN student ON takes.ID = student | 5 | 0.00015610 | SELECT student.`name`, student.dept_name, takes.sec_id | s.ID = student.ID JOIN section ON takes.course_id = section.course_id JOIN course_id s.ID = student.ID JOIN section ON takes.course_id = section.course_id JOIN course_id s.ID = student.ID JOIN section ON takes.course_id = section.course_id JOIN course_id s.ID = student.ID JOIN section ON takes.course_id = section.course_id JOIN course_id JOIN course_id s.ID = student.ID JOIN section ON takes.course_id = section.course_id JOIN course_id JOIN course_id JOIN section ON takes.course_id = section.course_id JOIN course_id JOIN course_id JOIN course_id JOIN section ON takes.course_id = section.course_id JOIN course_id JOIN course_id JOIN course_id JOIN course_id JOIN course_id JOIN course_id JOIN section ON takes.course_id = section.course_id JOIN course_id JOIN course_
```

#### 2.4 Pembahasan

Perbedaan tuning konfigurasi lebih efektif dikarenakan kita menggunakan cache jika sudah pernah melakukan query maka query akan disimpan dan tidak harus memroses query yang lama. Tuning indexing tidak selalu menghasilkan database yang lebih cepat, terutama untuk data yang sedikit, data yang lebih banyak akan lebih mundah terlihat perbedaannya. Beberapa kasus memperlihatkan data hasil indexing dan sebelum indexing masih terdapat data yang lebih 'cepat' pengaksesannya sebelum di indexing.

# BAB III KESIMPULAN

Tuning basis data yang telah dilakukan menghasilkan kesimpulan bahwa, melakukan indexing dan konfigurasi basis data harus mempunyai komputer yang kuat dan teliti dengan mengonfigurasi basis data, agar basis data dapat menjadi maksimal. Kesalahan yang terjadi juga dapat diakibatkan oleh kekurangan spesifikasi hardware atau keslahan software, karena ketika coba menjalankan data 5, 6, dan 7 memiliki jumlah data yang besar menyebabkan lamanya proses tuning.

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