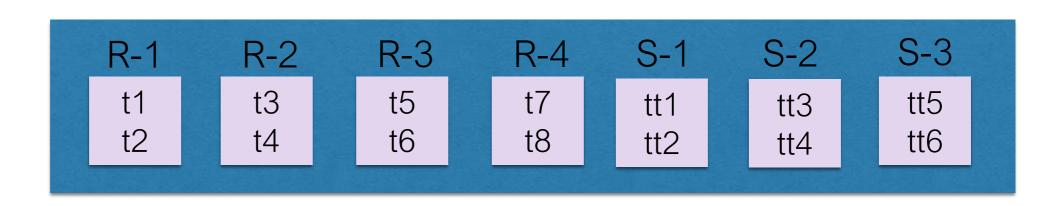
Bases de Datos

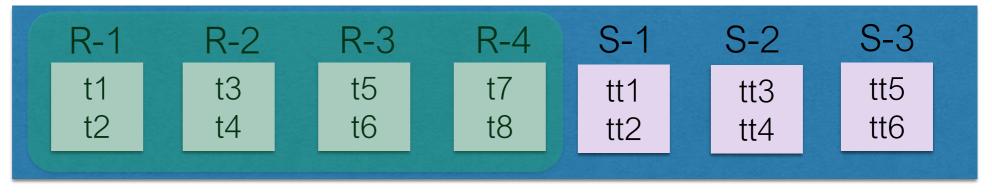
Clase 8: Algoritmos de los DBMS

Para trabajar con las tuplas de una relación, la base de datos carga la página desde el disco con dicha tupla

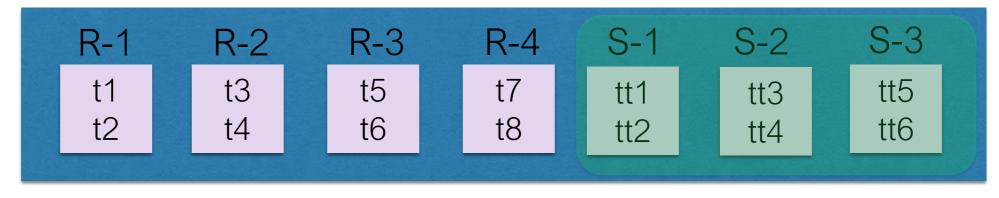
Para cargar estas páginas, la base de datos reserva un espacio en RAM llamado **Buffer**



Relación R



Relación S



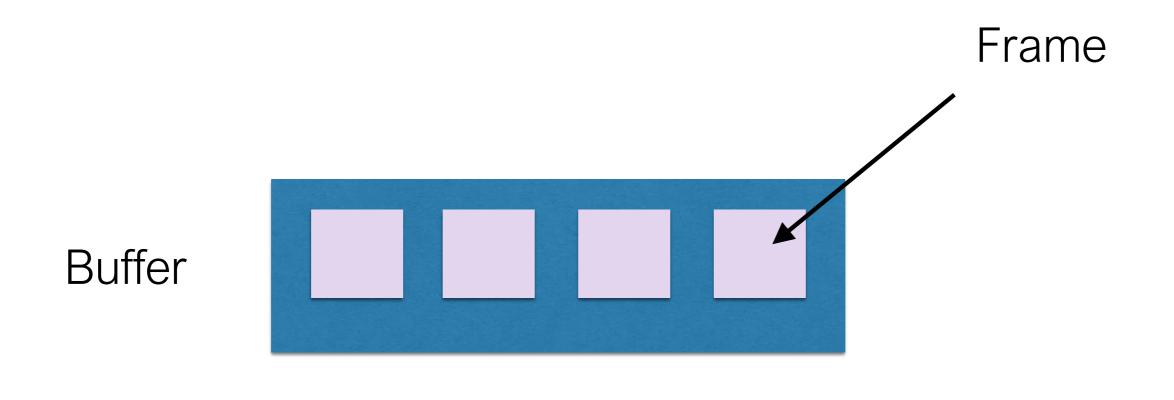


S-2 R-3 R-4 S-1 R-1 R-2 t1 t3 t7 t5 tt1 tt3 Disco t2 t8 t4 t6 tt2 tt4

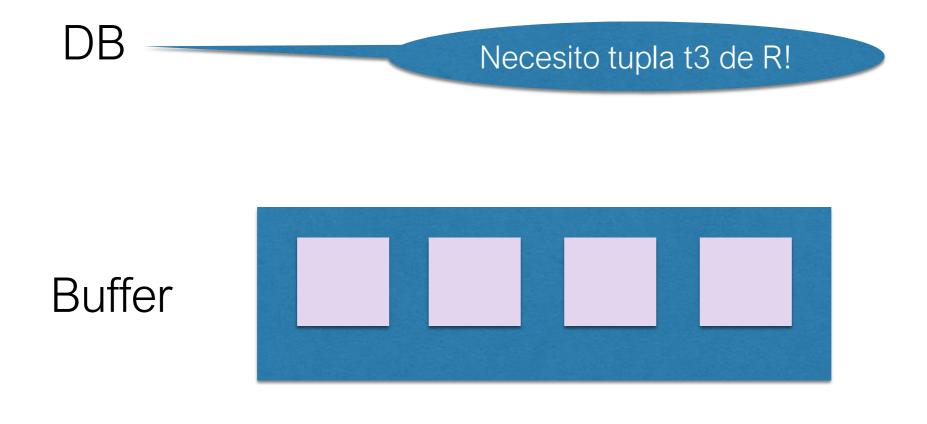
S-3

tt5

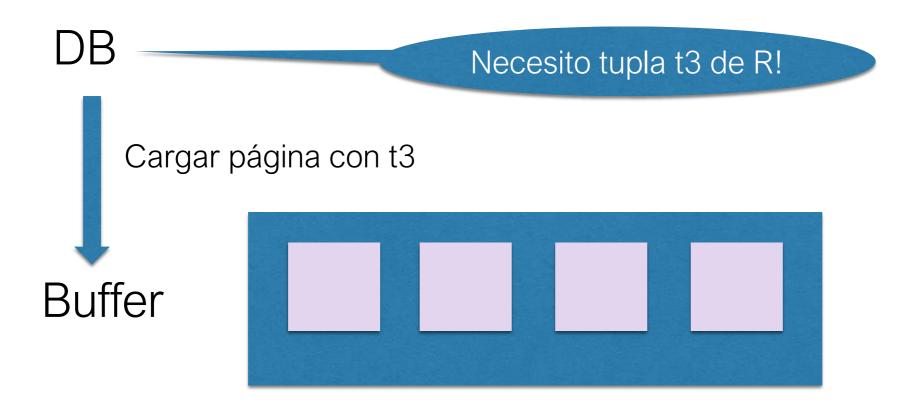
tt6



S-3 S-2 R-2 R-3 R-4 S-1 R-1 t3 t7 tt5 t1 t5 tt1 tt3 Disco t2 t8 t4 t6 tt6 tt2 tt4

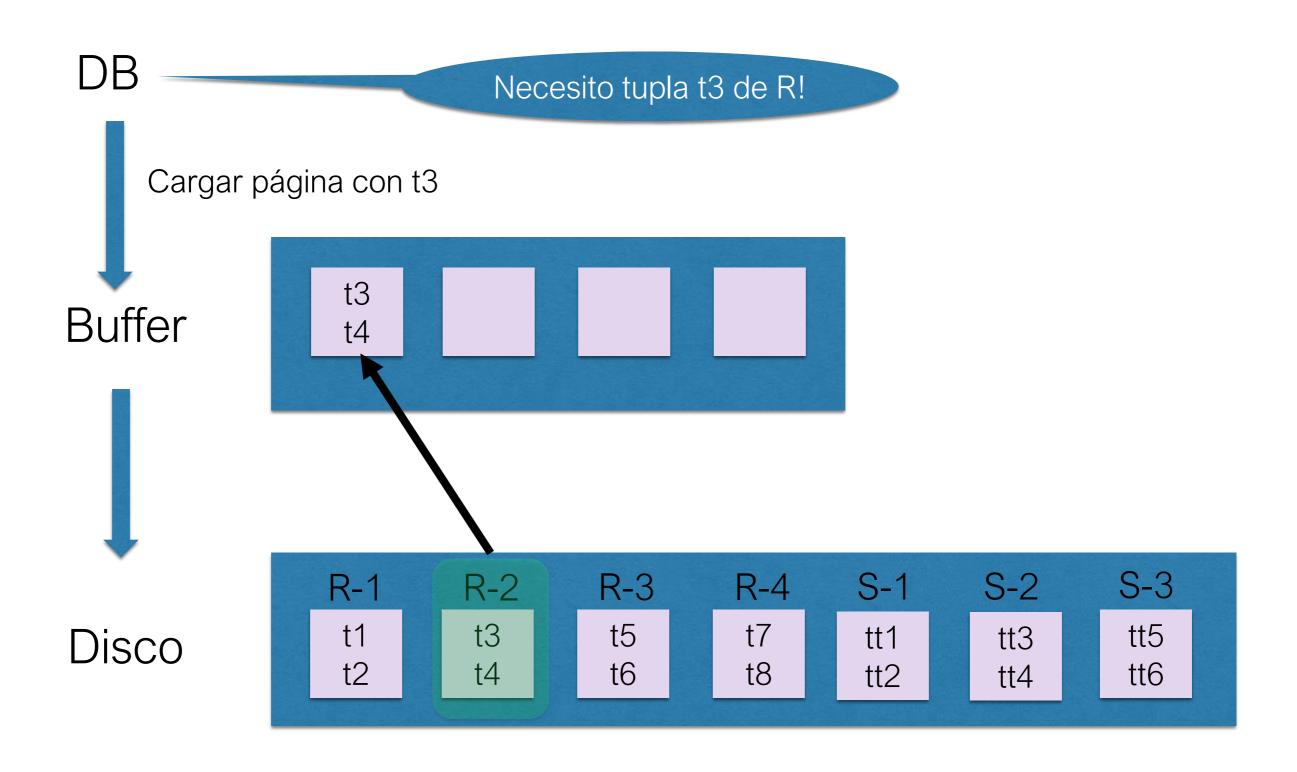


R-1	R-2	R-3			S-2	
t1	t3	t5	t7	tt1	tt3	tt5
t2	t4	t6	t8	tt2	tt4	tt6



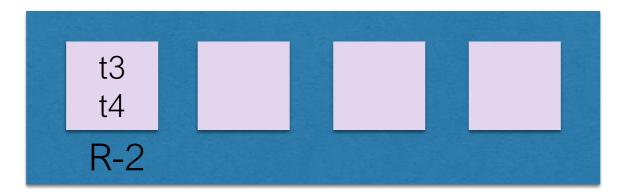
S-3 S-1 S-2 R-1 R-2 R-3 R-4 t3 t1 t5 t7 tt5 tt1 tt3 Disco t2 t4 t6 t8 tt6 tt2 tt4



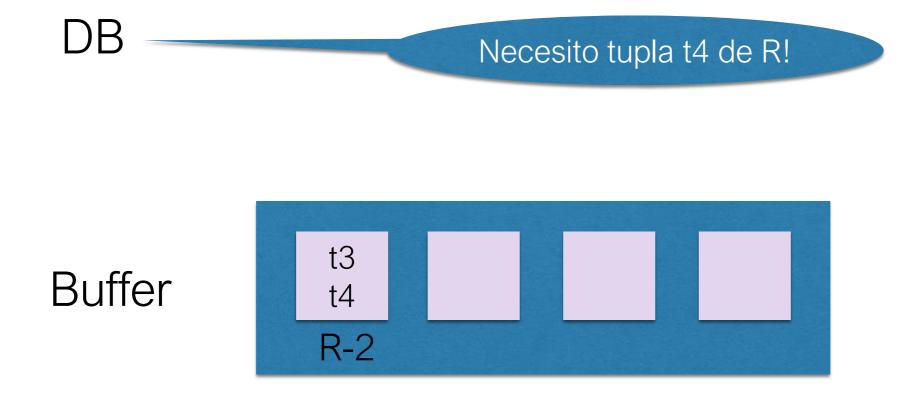


DB

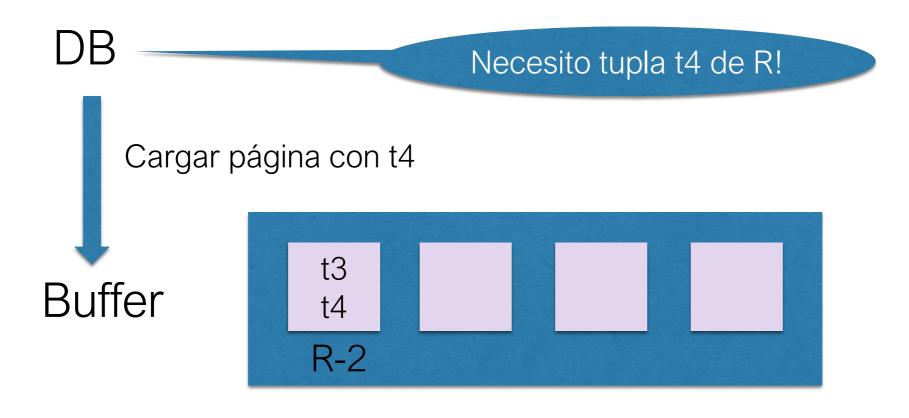
Buffer

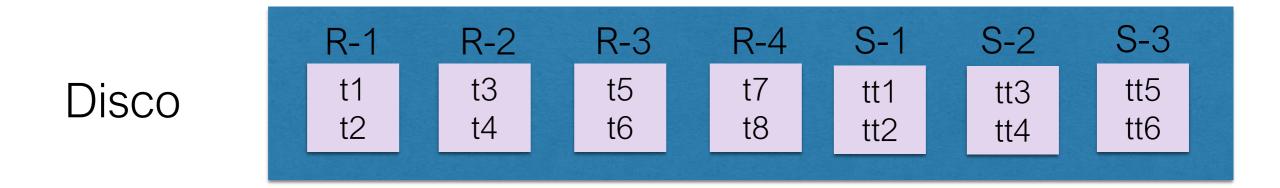


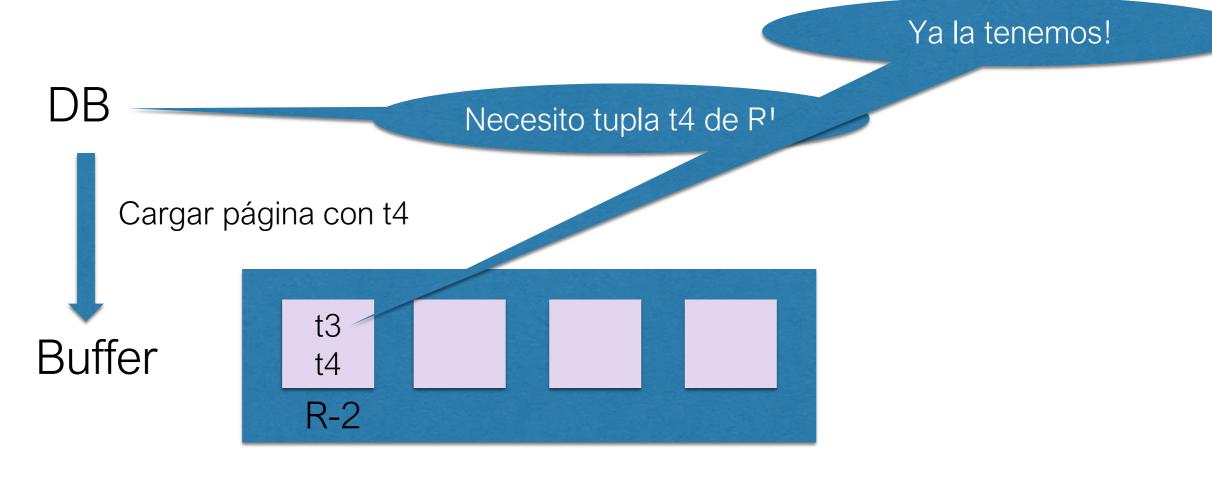


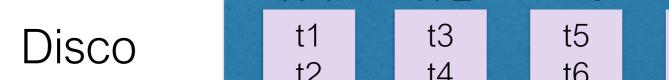














Costo de un algoritmo

Cuantas veces tengo que leer una página desde el disco, o escribir una página al disco!

Las operaciones en buffer (RAM) son orden(es) de magnitud más rápidas que leer/escribir al disco – costo 0

Algoritmos en una BD

Implementan interfaz de un iterador lineal:

- open()
- next()
- close()

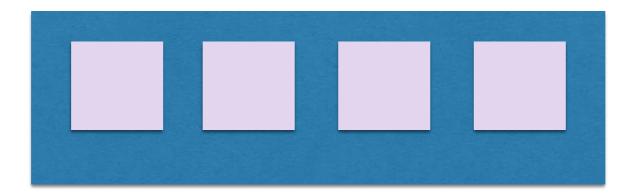
Algoritmos en una BD

Para una relación R:

- R.open() se posiciona antes de la primera tupla de R
- R.next() devuelve la siguiente tupla o NULL
- R.close() cierra el iterador

DB

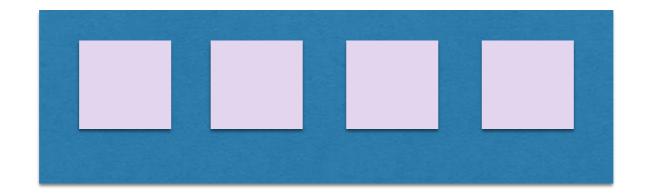
Buffer

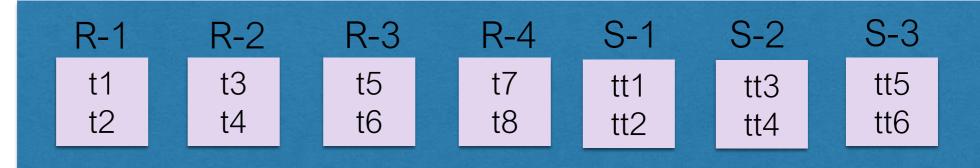




DB R.open()

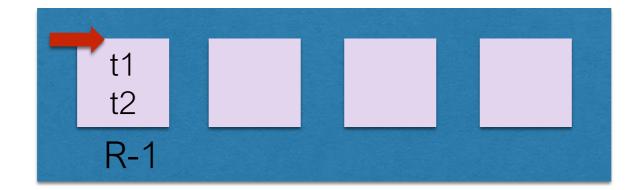
Buffer





DB R.open()

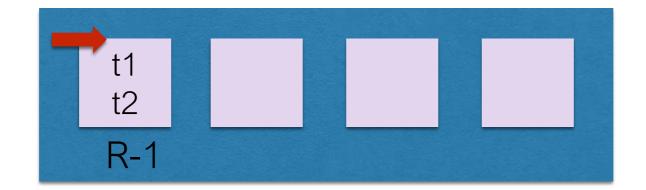
Buffer





DB R.next()

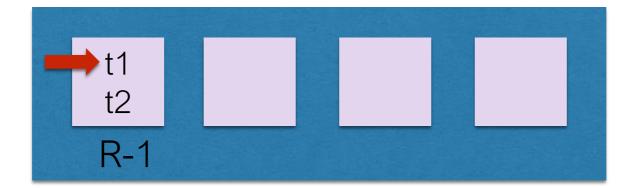
Buffer





DB R.next()

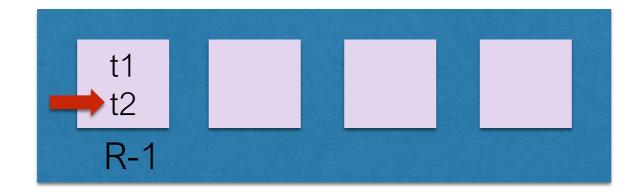
Buffer





DB R.next()

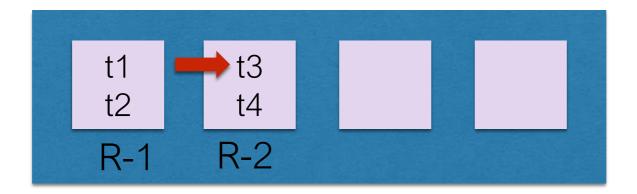
Buffer





DB R.next()

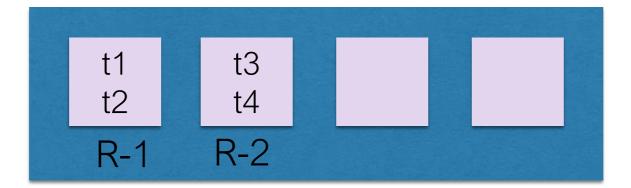
Buffer

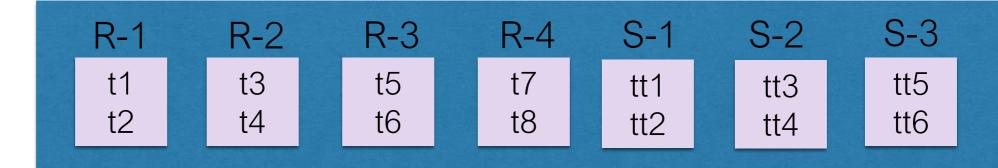




DB R.close()

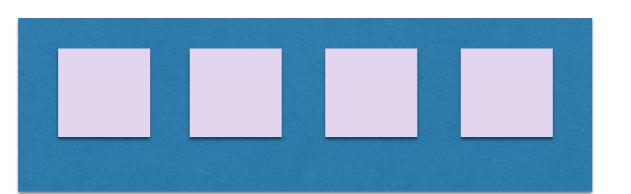
Buffer





DB

Buffer



R.open()

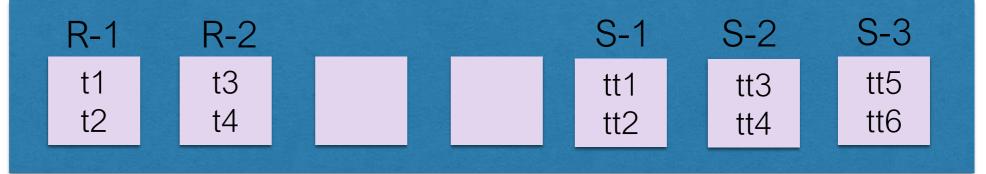
t:= R.next()

while t != null do

output t

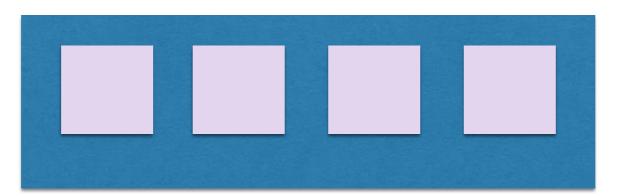
t:= R.next()

R.close()



DB

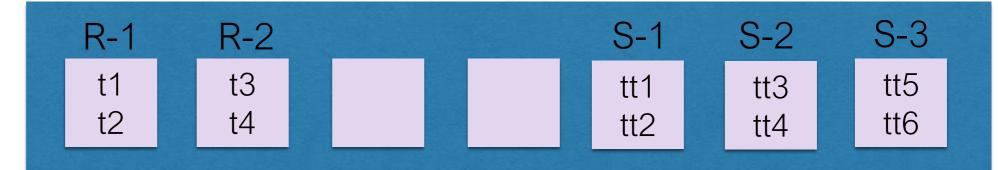
Buffer



R.open()

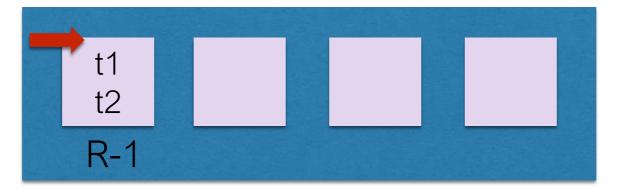
t:= R.next()
while t != null do
output t
t:= R.next()

R.close()



DB

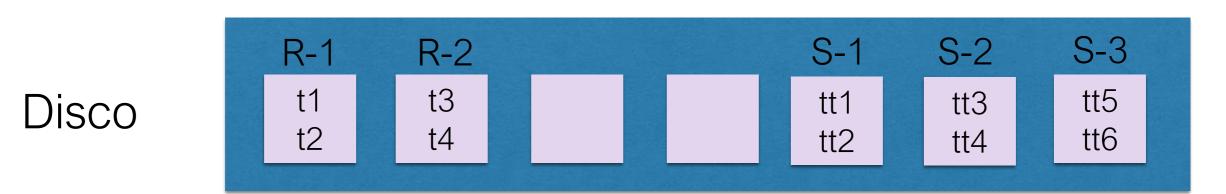
Buffer



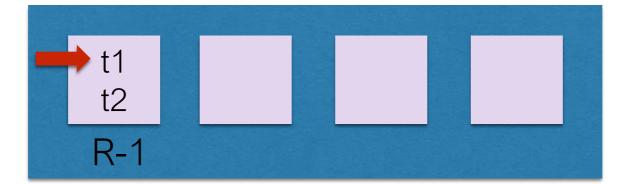
R.open()

R.close()

```
t:= R.next()
while t != null do
output t
t:= R.next()
```



DB



```
R.open()

t:= R.next()

while t != null do

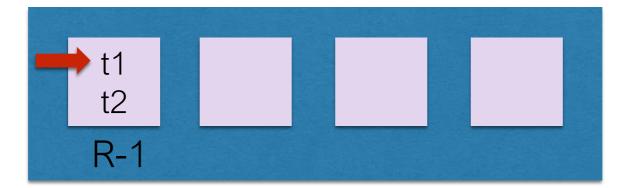
output t

t:= R.next()

R.close()
```



DB



```
R.open()

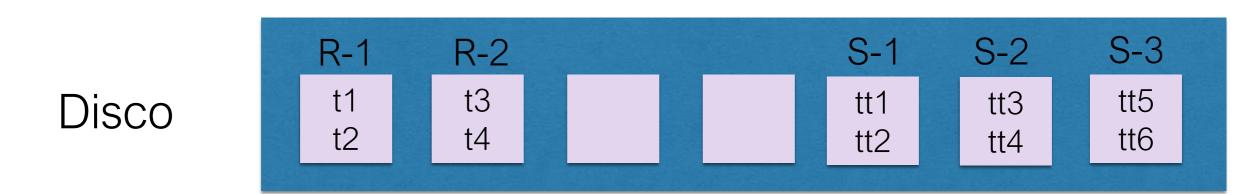
t:= R.next()

while t != null do

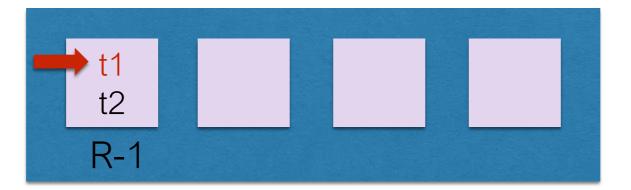
output t

t:= R.next()

R.close()
```



DB



```
R.open()

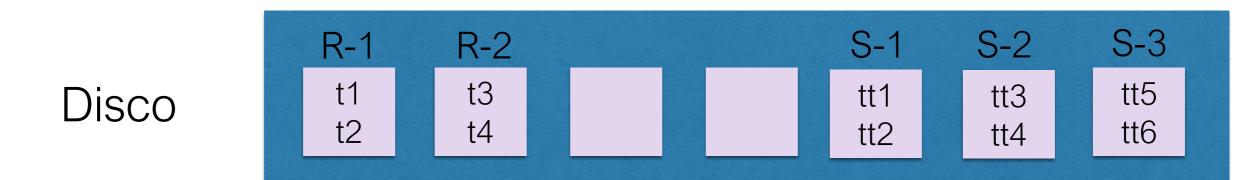
t:= R.next()

while t != null do

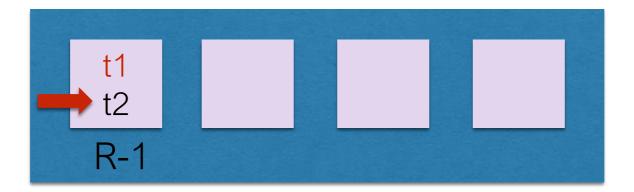
output t

t:= R.next()

R.close()
```



DB



```
R.open()

t:= R.next()

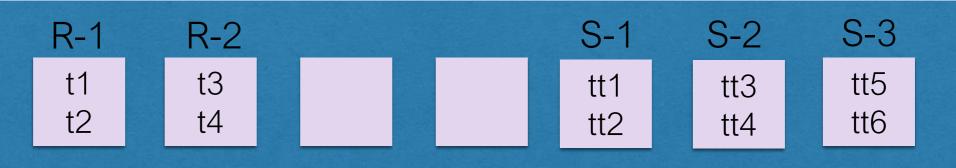
while t != null do

output t

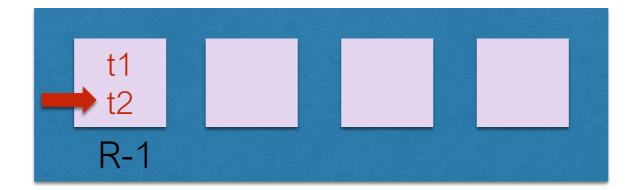
t:= R.next()

R.close()
```





DB



```
R.open()

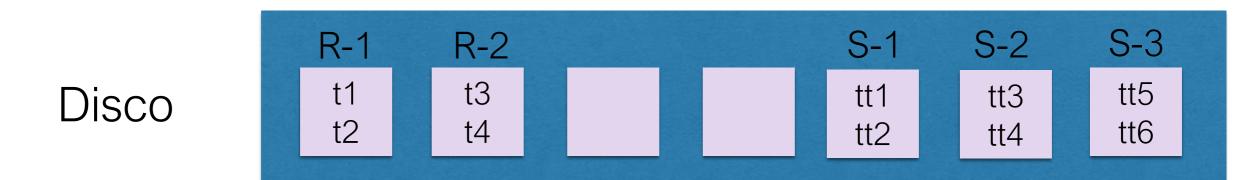
t:= R.next()

while t != null do

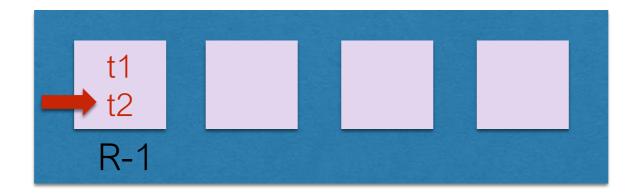
output t

t:= R.next()

R.close()
```



DB



```
R.open()

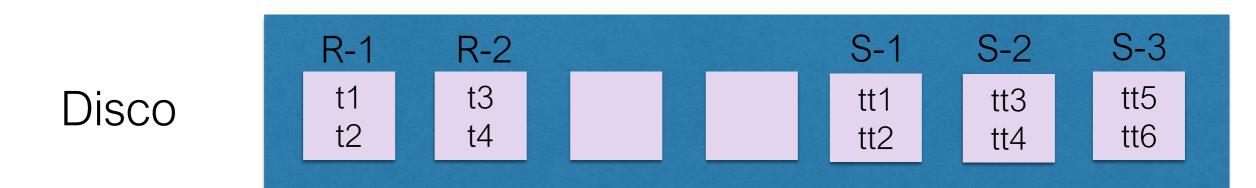
t:= R.next()

while t != null do

output t

t:= R.next()

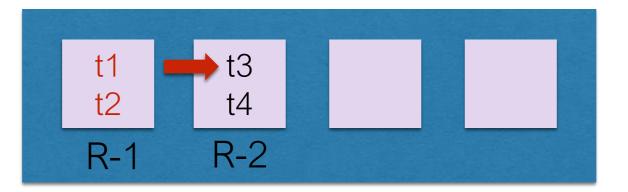
R.close()
```



R.open() DB t:= R.next() while t != null do output t t:= R.next() R.close() t1 Buffer S-3 S-2 S-1 R-1 R-2 t3 tt5 t1 tt1 tt3 Disco t2 t4 tt2 tt6 tt4

DB

Buffer

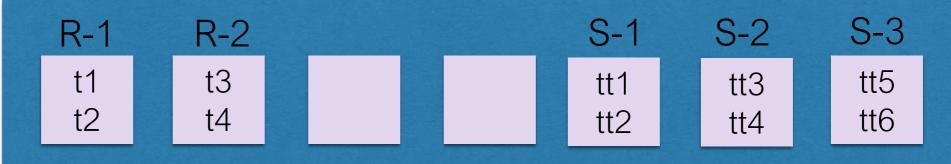


```
R.open()

t:= R.next()

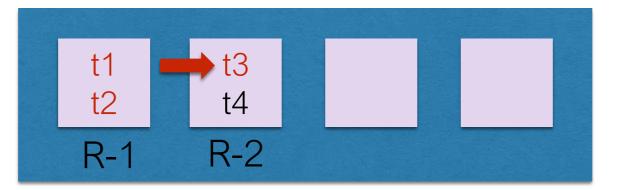
while t != null do
   output t
   t:= R.next()

R.close()
```



DB

Buffer



```
R.open()

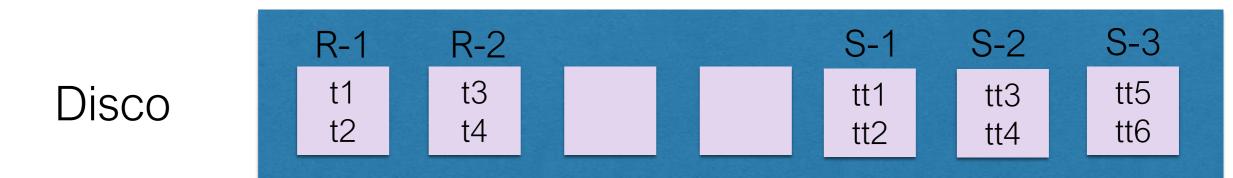
t:= R.next()

while t != null do

output t

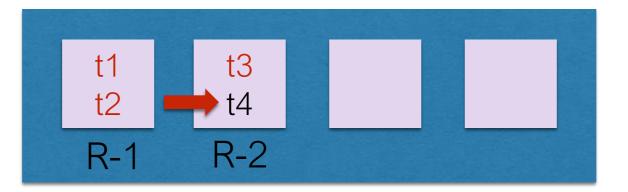
t:= R.next()

R.close()
```



DB

Buffer

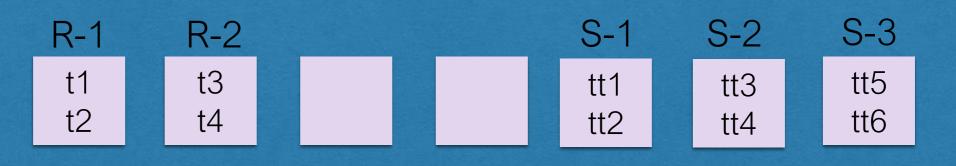


```
R.open()

t:= R.next()

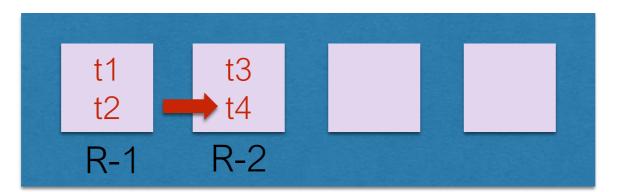
while t != null do
   output t
   t:= R.next()

R.close()
```



DB

Buffer



```
R.open()

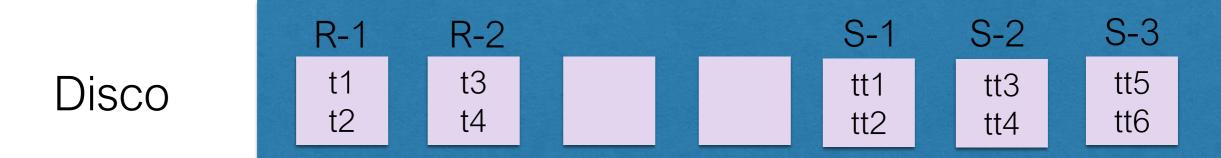
t:= R.next()

while t != null do

output t

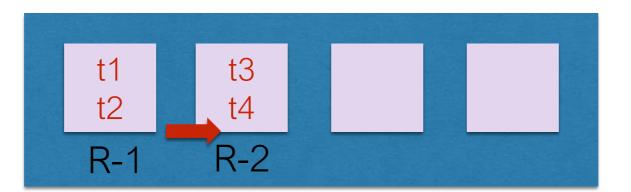
t:= R.next()

R.close()
```



DB

Buffer



```
R.open()

t:= R.next()

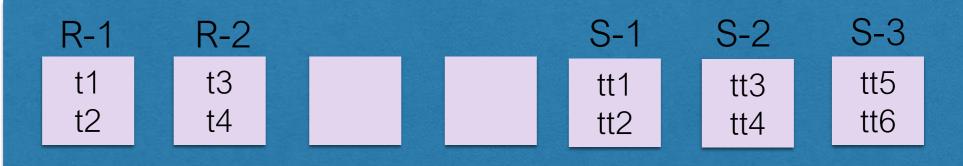
while t != null do

output t

t:= R.next()

R.close()
```





DB

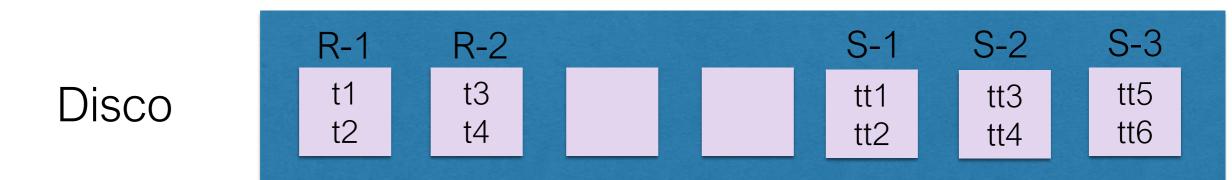
Buffer



R.open()

t:= R.next()
while t != null do
 output t
 t:= R.next()

R.close()



En realidad

Cada operador de algebra relacional implementa interfaz de un iterador lineal:

- open()
- next()
- close()

El algoritmo de selección cambia dependiendo si es una consulta de igualdad (=) o de rango (<, >)

También depende si el atributo a seleccionar está indexado

Implementa interfaz de iterador lineal

Selección Sin índice

Si queremos hacer una selección sobre una tabla R

```
open()
   R.open()
next() // retorna el siguiente seleccionado
   t:= R.next()
   while t != null do
       if t satisface condición then
          return t
       t:= R.next()
   return null
close()
   R.close()
```

Selección Sin índice

Si queremos hacer una selección sobre una tabla R

R.close()

```
open()
                                                   Para recorrer la selección Sel = \sigma_{cond} (R)
   R.open()
                                                   Sel.open()
next() // retorna el siguiente seleccionado
   t:= R.next()
                                                   t := Sel.next()
   while t != null do
                                                   while t != null do
       if t satisface condición then
                                                        output t
           return t
                                                        t:= Sel.next()
       t:=R.next()
   return null
                                                   Sel.close()
close()
```



Necesariamente tenemos que recorrer todo R

Con índice y consulta de igualdad

Si queremos hacer una selección sobre una tabla **R** a un atributo indexado con un índice **I**

Con índice y consulta de igualdad

Sólo tenemos que leer las páginas que satisfacen la condición (más I/O si muchas tuplas satisfacen la condición)

Cambia un poco si el índice es Clustered o Unclustered (¿Por qué?)

Si el atributo es llave primaria entonces la operación prácticamente tiene I/O ~ 1

Con índice y consulta de rango

¿Cómo podemos hacer este tipo de consultas de forma eficiente?

Hint Existe un índice especial para hacer esto

Proyección

Algoritmo muy sencillo

```
open()
    R.open()

next()
    t:= R.next()
    while t != null do
        return project(t, atributos)
    return null

close()
    R.close()
```

Proyección

Necesariamente tenemos que recorrer todo R

Joins

Operación muy costosa

Supondremos solamente restricciones de igualdad (por ejemplo, R.a = S.a)

Queremos hacer un join entre **R** y **S**, cuando se satisface un predicado **p**

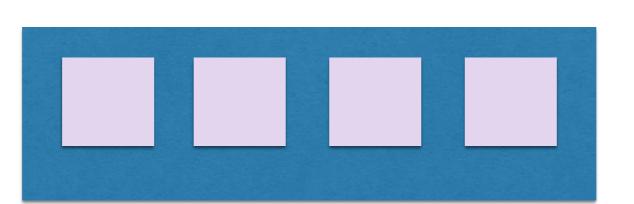
```
open()
    R.open()
    S.open()
    r:= R.next()

close()
    R.close()
    S.close()
```

Queremos hacer un join entre **R** y **S**, cuando se satisface un predicado **p**

DB

Buffer



Join = $R \bowtie_p S$

Join.open()

t:= Join.next()
while t != null do
 output t
 t:= Join.next()

Join.close()

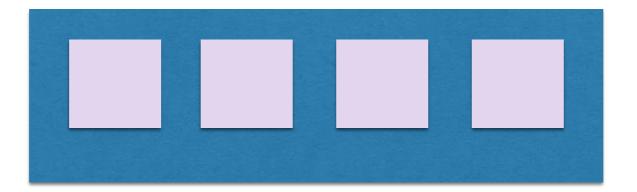
R-1	R-2	R-3	R-4	S-1	S-2	S-3
t1	t3	t5	t7	tt1	tt3	tt5
t2	t4	t6	t8	tt2	tt4	tt6

DB

R⋈_pS ...Join.open()

R.open() S.open() r:= R.next()

Buffer



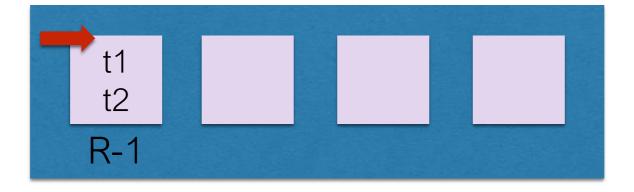
R-1	R-2	R-3	R-4	S-1	S-2	S-3
t1 t2	t3 t4	t5 t6	t7 t8	tt1 tt2	tt3 tt4	tt5 tt6

DB

R⋈_pS ...Join.open()

R.open() S.open() r:= R.next()

Buffer



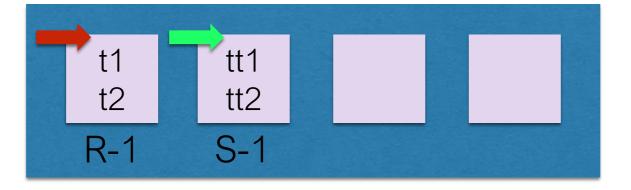


DB

R⋈_pS ...Join.open()

R.open()
S.open()
r:= R.next()

Buffer



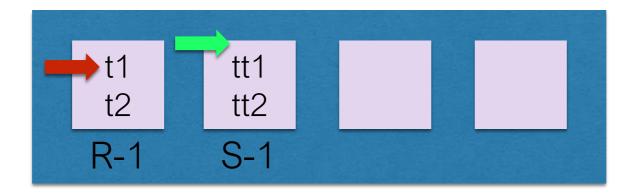


DB

R⋈_pS ...Join.open()

R.open() S.open() r:= R.next()

Buffer

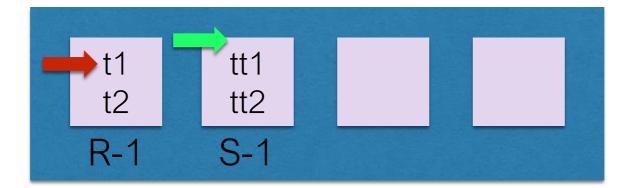


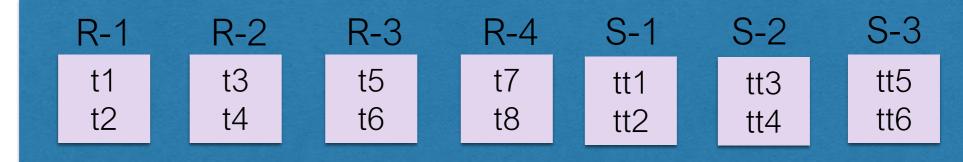


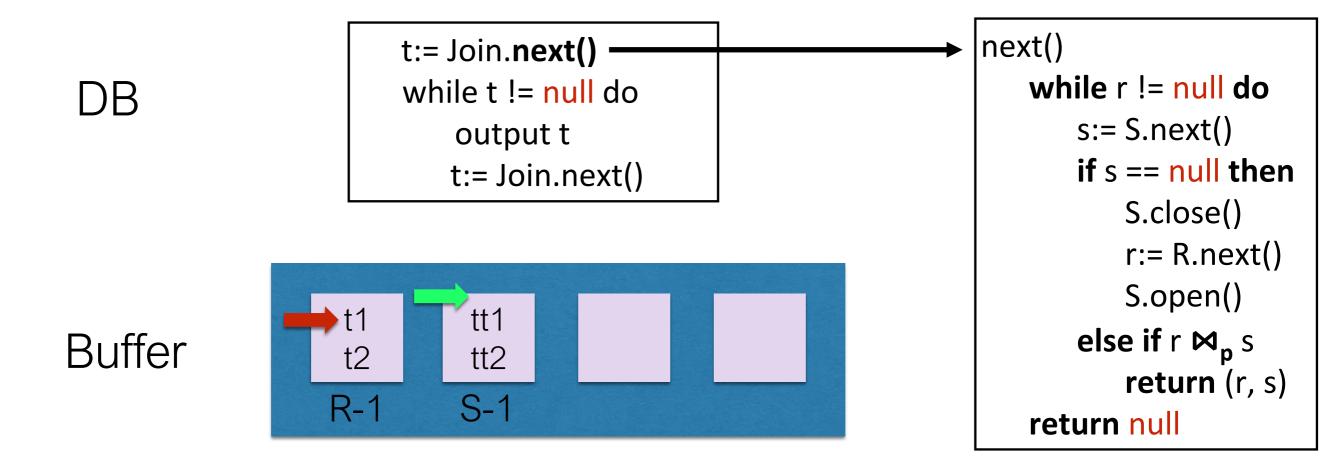
DB

t:= Join.next()
while t != null do
output t
t:= Join.next()

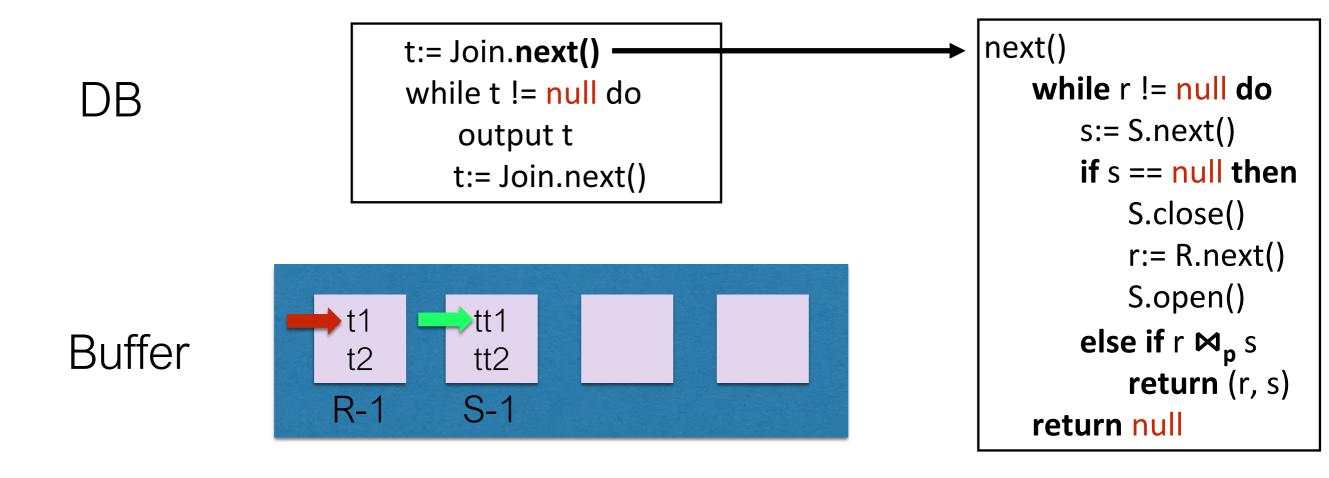
Buffer



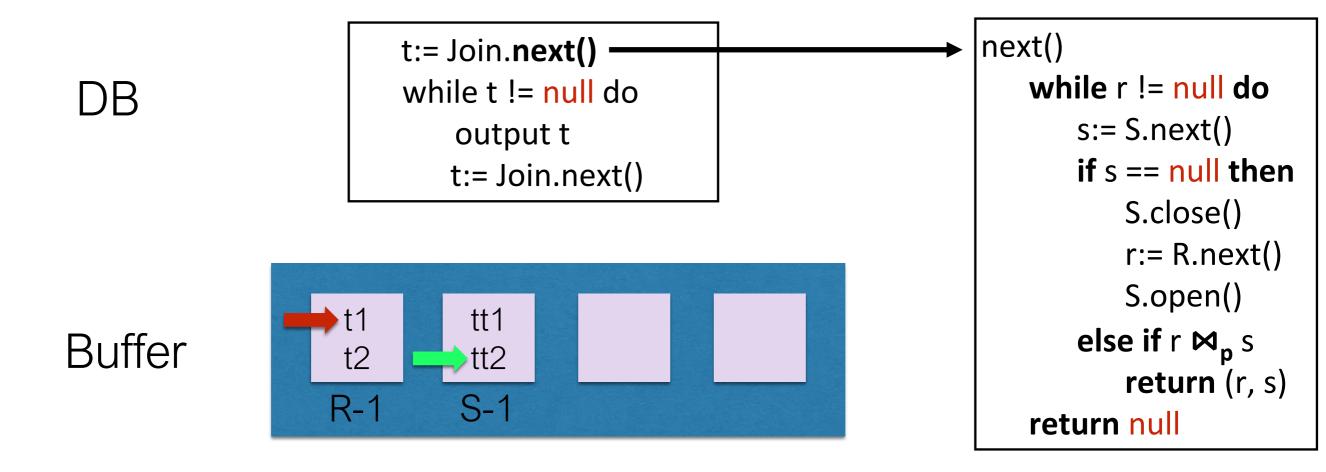




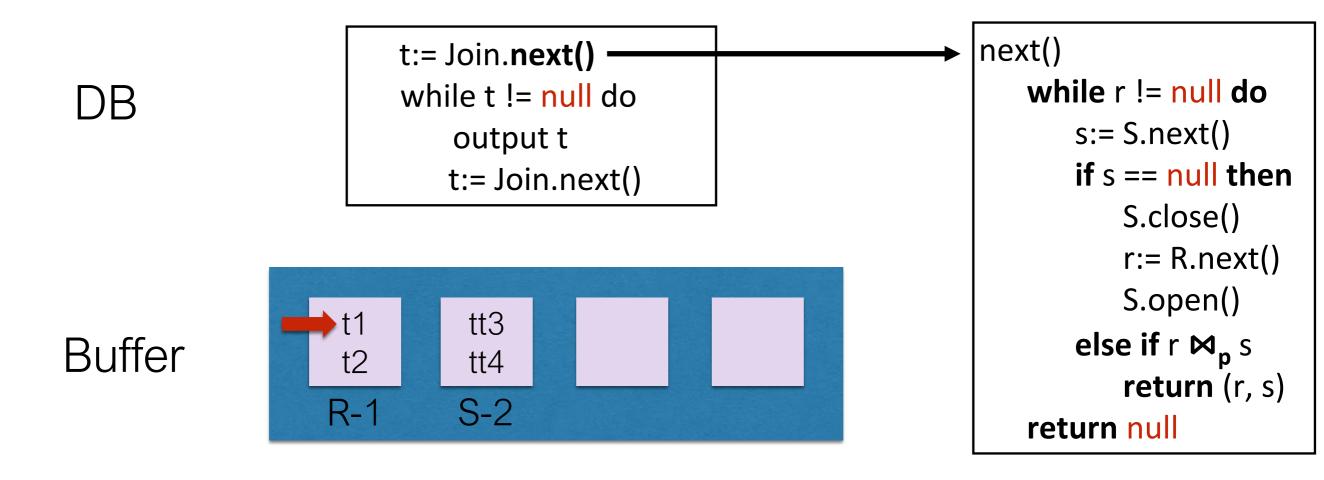
	R-1	R-2				S-2	
Disco	t1 t2	t3 t4	t5 t6	t7 t8	tt1 tt2	tt3 tt4	tt5 tt6



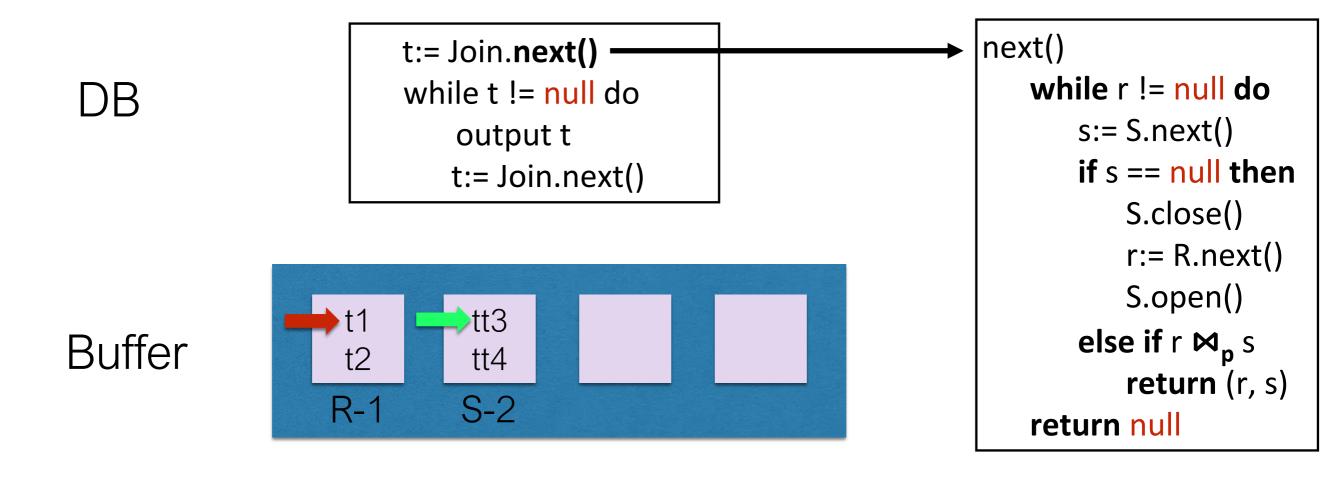
	R-1	R-2		R-4			
Disco	t1 t2	t3 t4	t5 t6	t7 t8	tt1 tt2	tt3 tt4	tt5 tt6



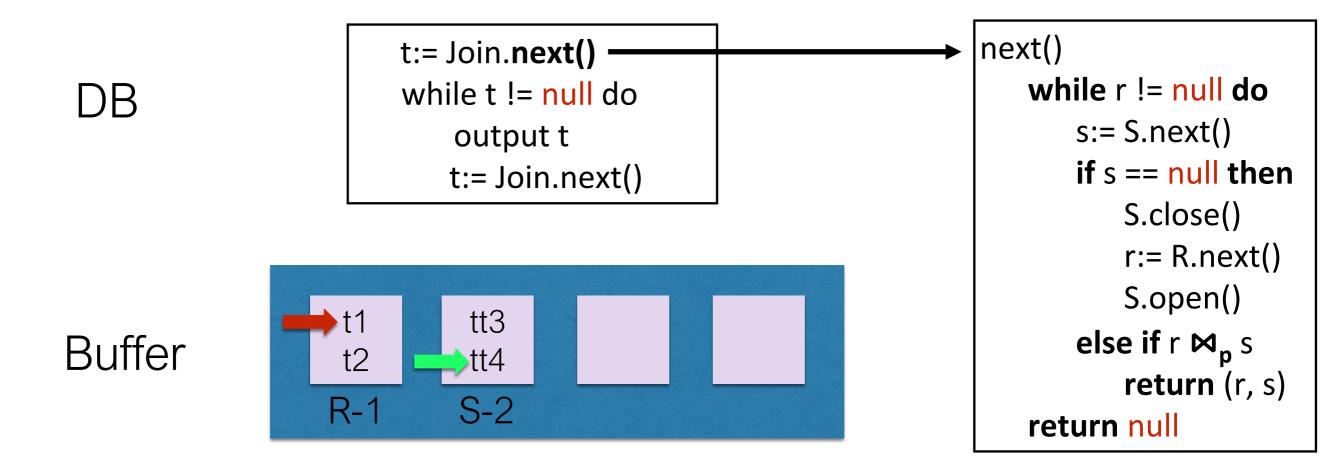
	R-1	R-2	and the second second second		S-1	S-2	S-3
Disco	t1 t2	t3 t4	t5 t6	t7 t8	tt1 tt2	tt3 tt4	tt5 tt6



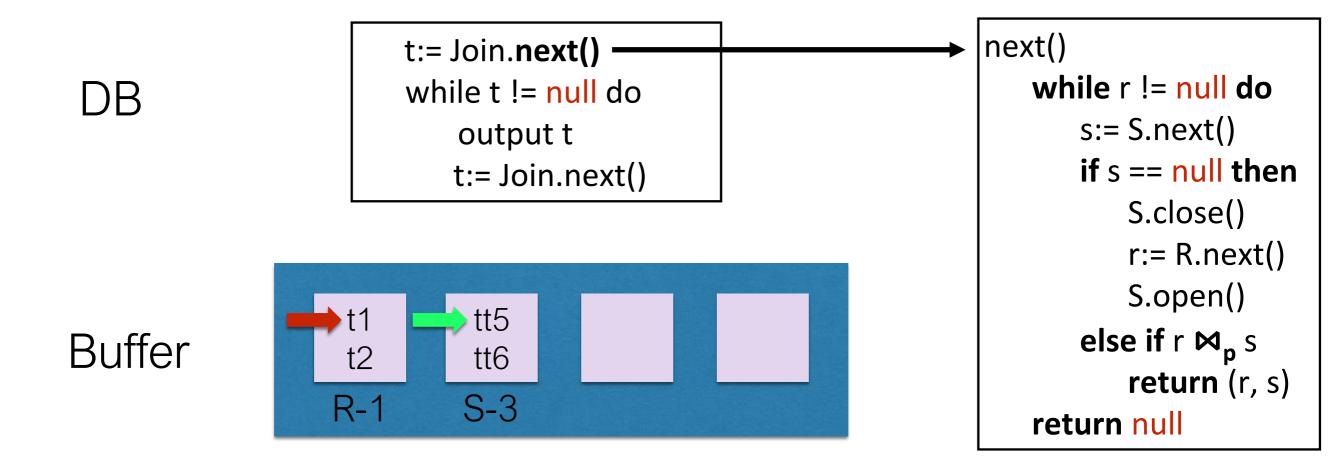
S-3 S-2 R-2 R-3 R-4 S-1 R-1 t1 t3 t5 t7 tt5 tt1 tt3 Disco t2 t4 t6 t8 tt6 tt2 tt4



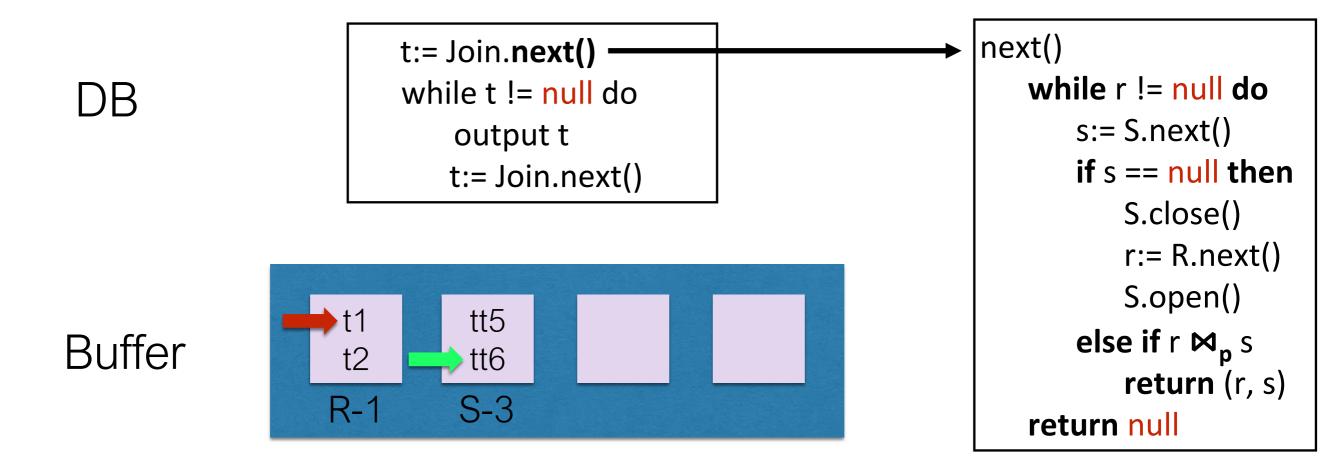
	R-1	R-2				S-2	S-3
Disco	t1 t2	t3 t4	t5 t6	t7 t8	tt1 tt2	tt3 tt4	tt5 tt6



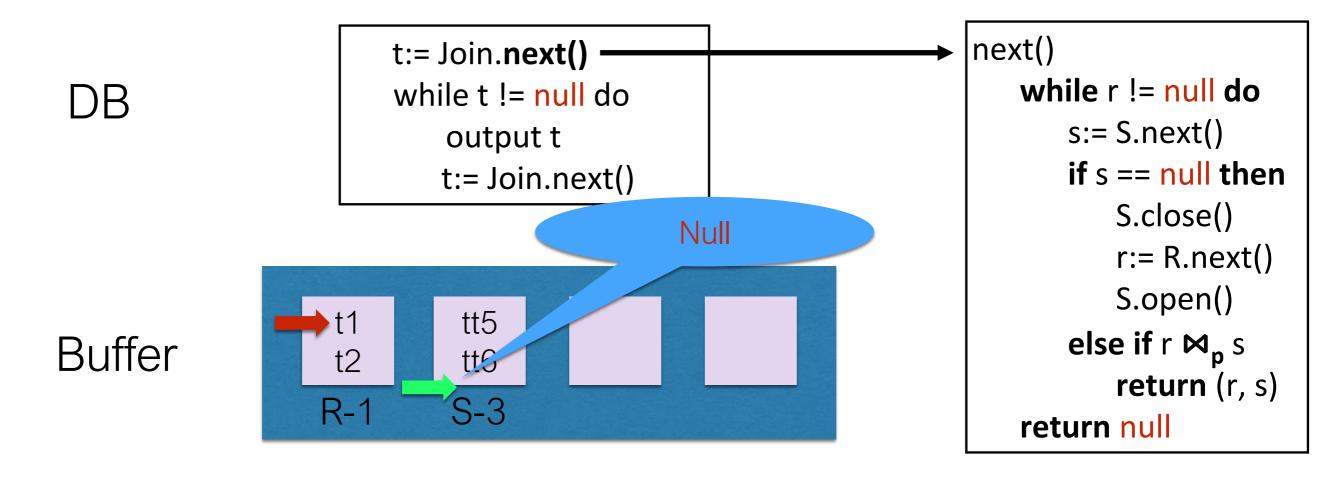
	The state of the s	R-4		S-2	
t3 t4	t5 t6	t7 t8	tt1 tt2	tt3 tt4	tt5 tt6
	t3 t4	t3 t4 t6	t3 t5 t7 t4 t6 t8	t3 t5 t7 tt1 t4 t6 t8 tt2	t3 t5 t7 tt1 tt3 tt4 t6 t8 tt2



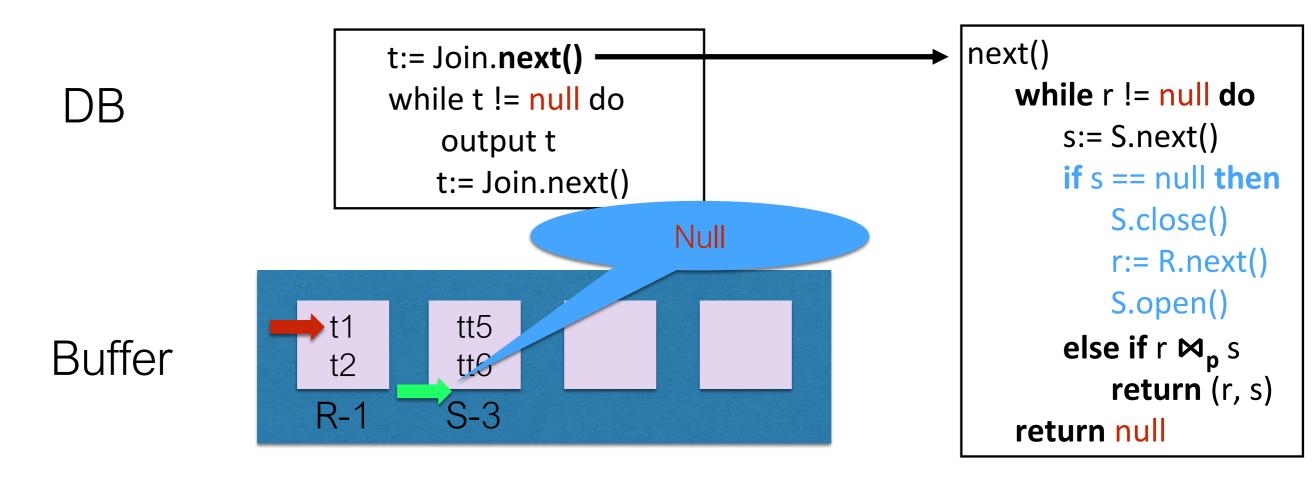
	R-1	R-2	R-3		S-1	S-2	S-3
Disco	t1 t2	t3 t4	t5 t6	t7 t8	tt1 tt2	tt3 tt4	tt5 tt6



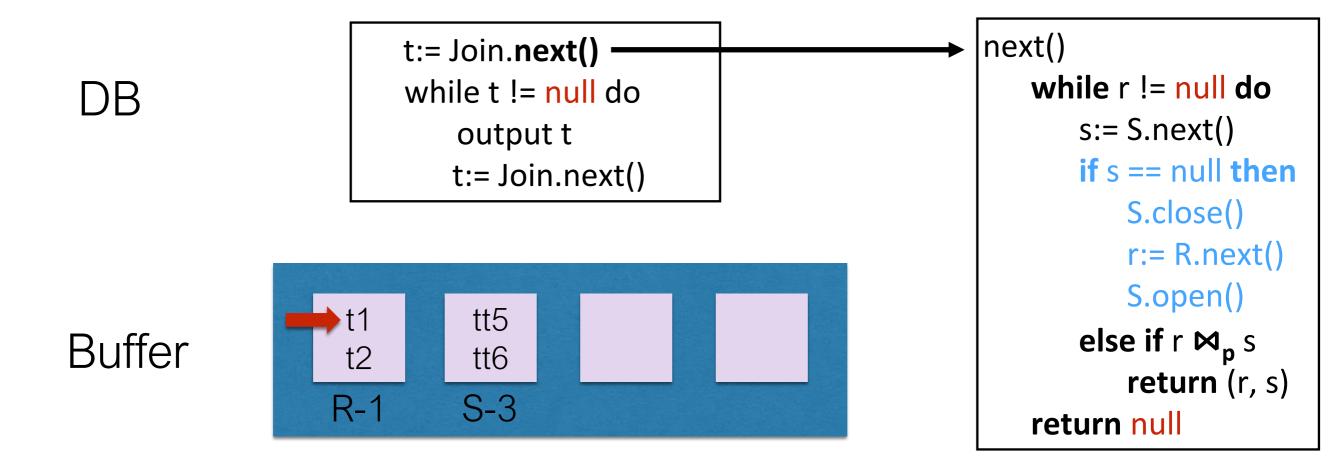
R-1			R-4		THE DOCUMENT OF STREET		
t1 t2	t3 +4	t5 t6	t7 t8	tt1	tt3	tt5 tt6	
12	LT	10	10	llZ	114	110	



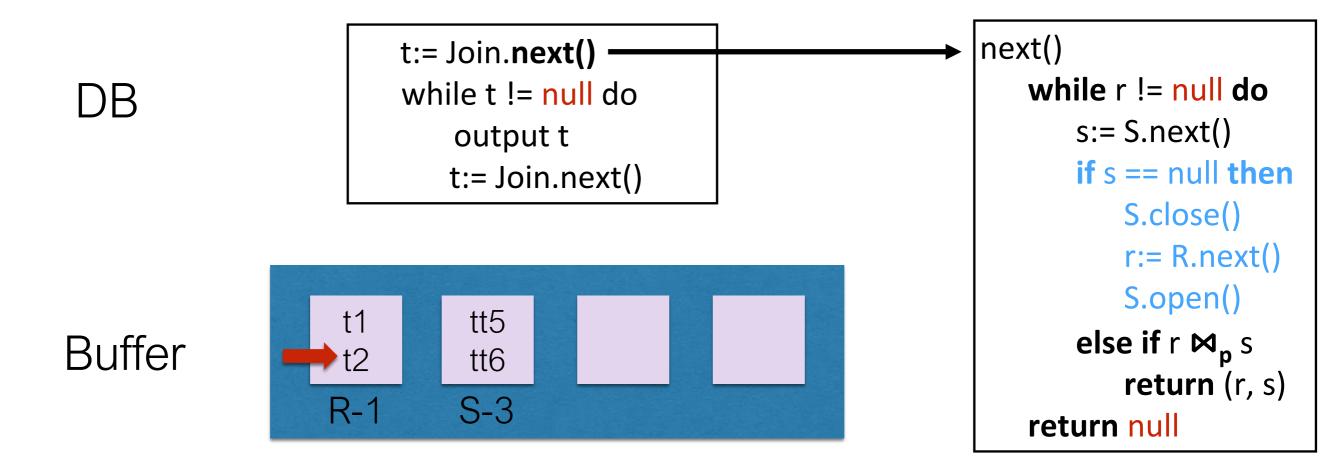
S-3 S-2 R-2 R-3 R-4 S-1 R-1 t3 t1 t5 t7 tt5 tt3 tt1 Disco t2 t4 t6 t8 tt6 tt2 tt4



S-3 S-2 R-2 R-3 R-4 S-1 R-1 t3 t1 t5 t7 tt5 tt3 tt1 Disco t2 t4 t6 t8 tt6 tt2 tt4



	R-1	R-2		R-4			
Disco	t1 t2	t3 t4	t5 t6	t7 t8	tt1 tt2	tt3 tt4	tt5 tt6



S-3 S-2 R-2 R-3 R-4 S-1 R-1 t3 t1 t5 t7 tt5 tt1 tt3 Disco t2 t4 t6 t8 tt6 tt2 tt4

next() t:= Join.next() while r != null do while t != null do DB s:= S.next() output t if s == null then t:= Join.next() S.close() r:= R.next() S.open() tt1 t1 **else if** r ⋈_p s Buffer tt2 return (r, s) S-1 R-1 return null

		R-2						
Disco	t1 t2	t3 t4	t5 t6	t7 t8	tt1 tt2	tt3 tt4	tt5 tt6	

next() t:= Join.next() while r != null do while t != null do DB s:= S.next() output t if s == null then t:= Join.next() S.close() r:= R.next() S.open() tt1 t1 else if r ⋈_p s Buffer tt2 return (r, s) S-1 R-1 return null

S-3 S-2 R-2 R-3 R-4 S-1 R-1 t1 t3 t5 t7 tt5 tt1 tt3 Disco t2 t4 t6 t8 tt6 tt2 tt4

Es una implementación directa basada en un loop

Para cada tupla de **R** debemos leer **S** entera, aparte de leer **R** entera una vez

Costo en I/O es:

Costo(**R**) + Tuplas(**R**)·Costo(**S**)

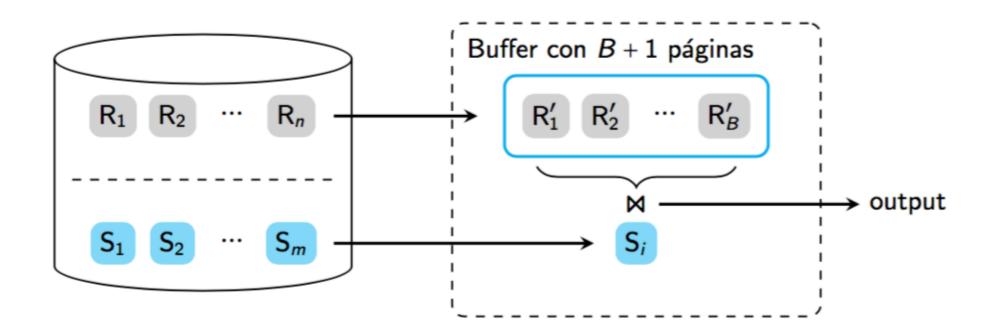
Si **R** y **S** son tablas de 16 MB, cada página es de 8 KB y las tuplas son de 300 bytes

Cada relación tiene 2048 páginas y 55.000 tuplas aproximadamente

Costo de un I/O es 0.1 ms, entonces el join tarda:

3.1 horas

Aprovechamos mejor el buffer



Queremos hacer un join entre **R** y **S**, cuando se satisface un predicado **p**

```
open()
R.open()
fillBuffer()
close()
R.close()
S.close()
```

```
fillBuffer()

Buff = empty

r:= R.next()

while r != null do

Buff = Buff union r

if Buff.isFull() then

break

r:= R.next()

S.open()

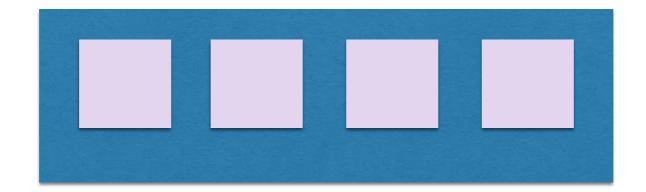
S.next()
```

Queremos hacer un join entre **R** y **S**, cuando se satisface un predicado **p**

```
next()
while Buff != empty do
while s != null do
r:= Buffer.next()
if r == null then
    Buffer.reset()
    s:= S.next()
else if (r,s) satisfacen p then
    return (r,s)
fillBuffer()
return null
```

DB R⋈_pS

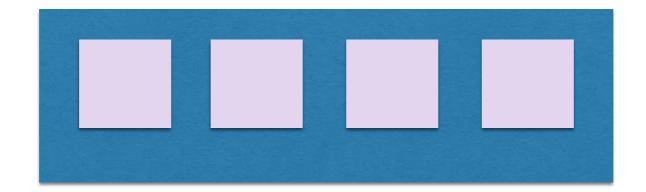
Buffer





DB $R \bowtie_p S.open()$

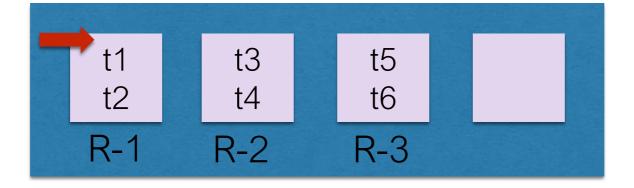
Buffer





DB $R \bowtie_p S.open()$

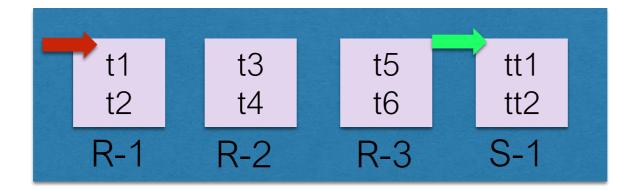
Buffer





DB $R \bowtie_p S.open()$

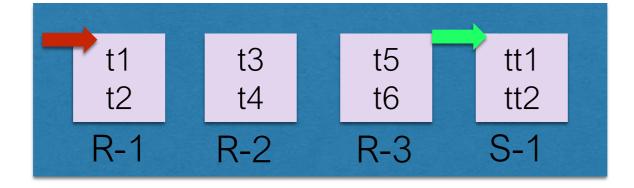
Buffer

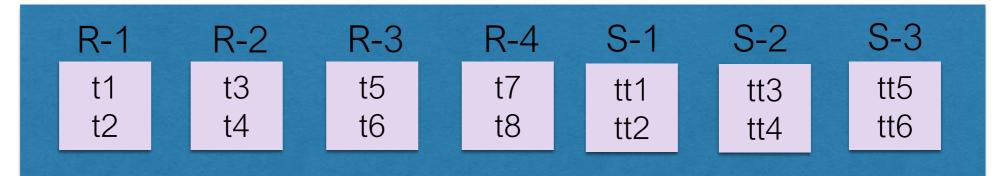




DB while $(R \bowtie_p S.next())$

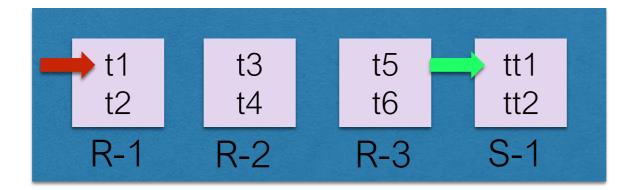
Buffer

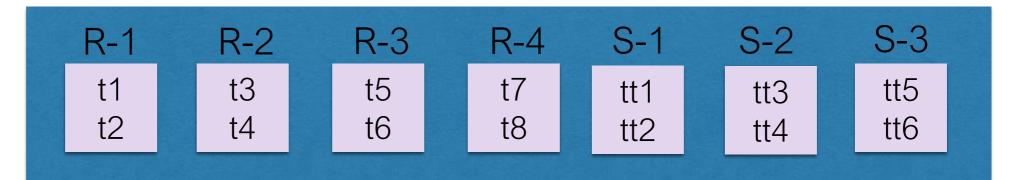




DB while $(R \bowtie_p S.next())$

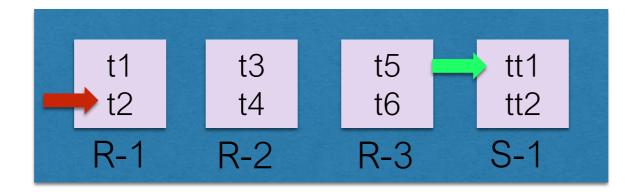
Buffer

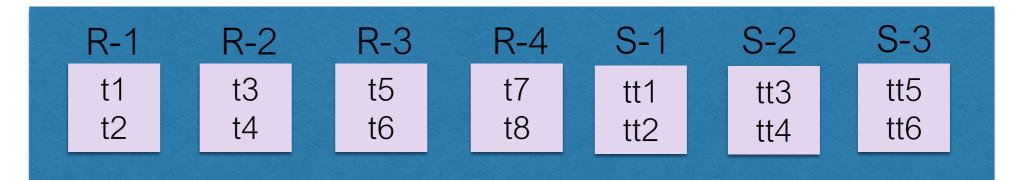




DB while $(R \bowtie_p S.next())$

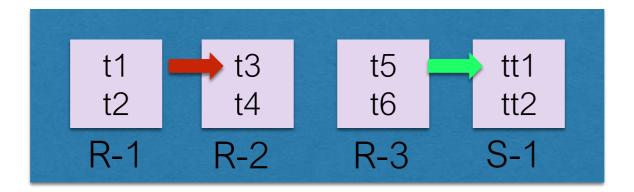
Buffer

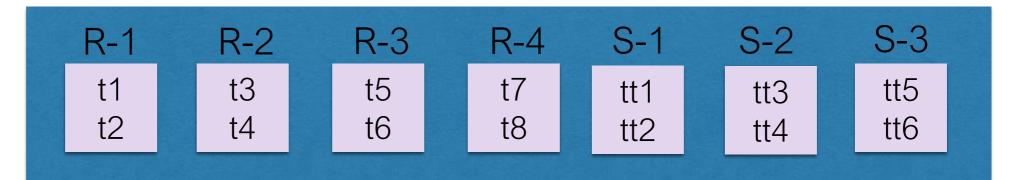




DB while $(R \bowtie_p S.next())$

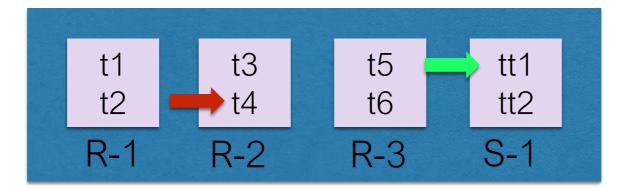
Buffer





DB while $(R \bowtie_p S.next())$

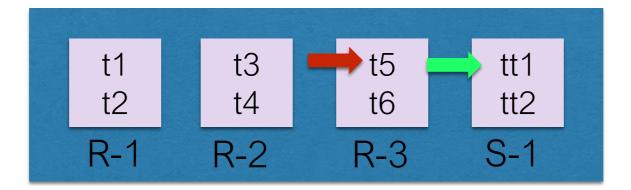
Buffer

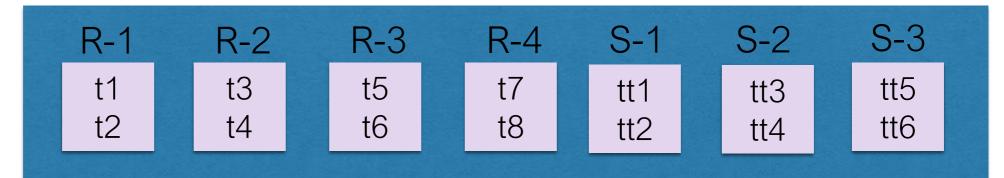




DB while $(R \bowtie_p S.next())$

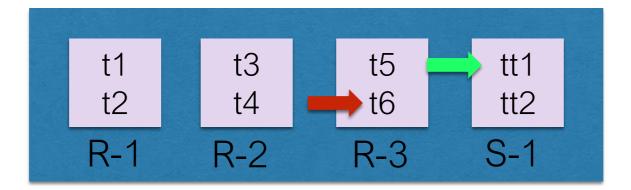
Buffer

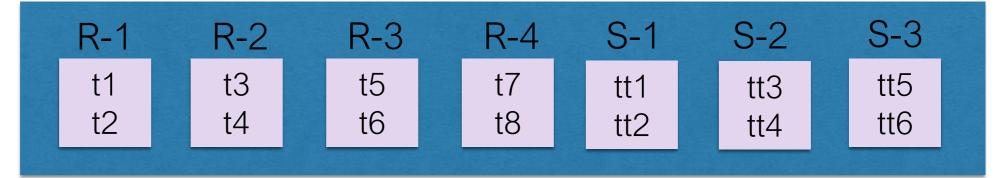


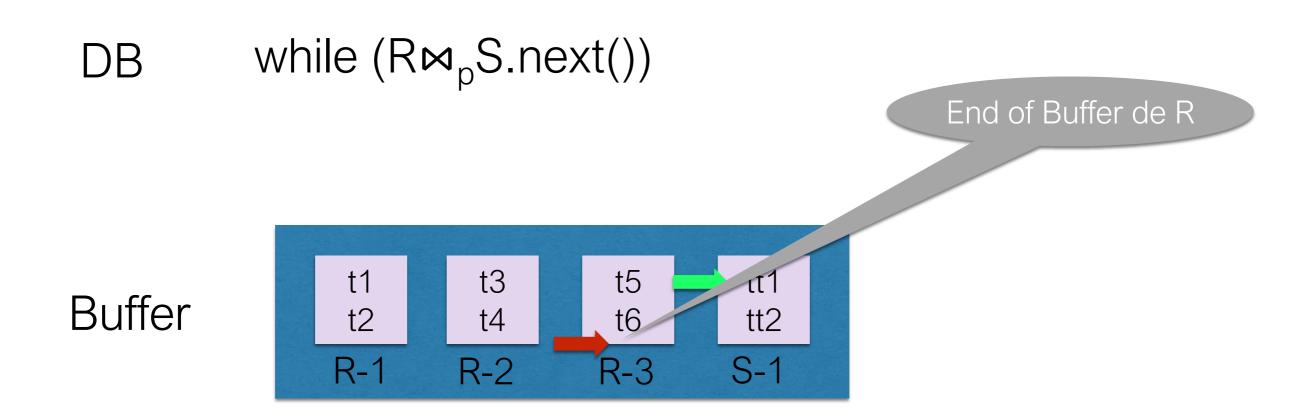


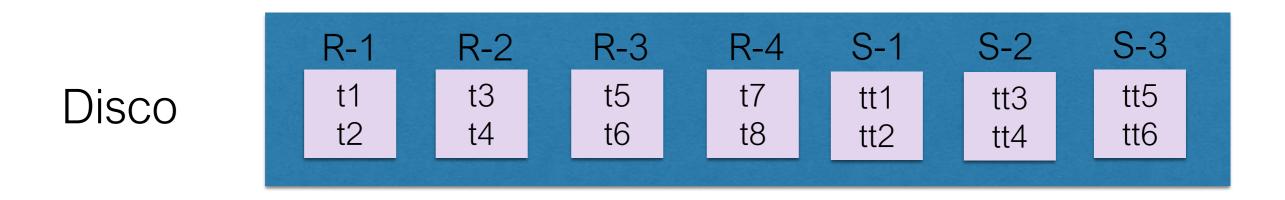
DB while $(R \bowtie_p S.next())$

Buffer



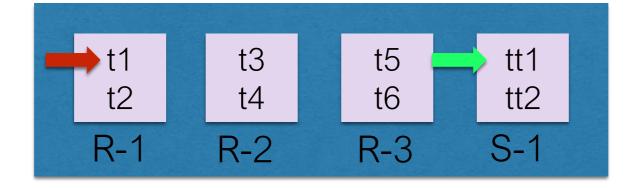


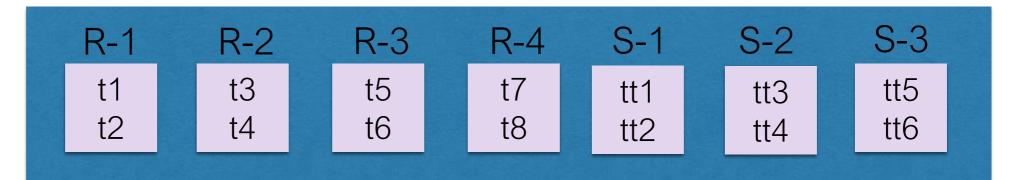




DB while $(R \bowtie_p S.next())$

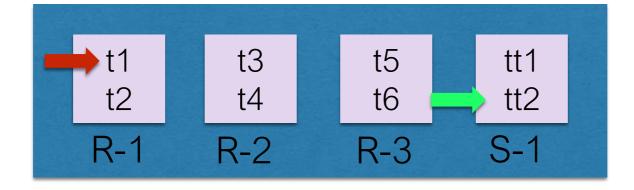
Buffer





DB while $(R \bowtie_p S.next())$

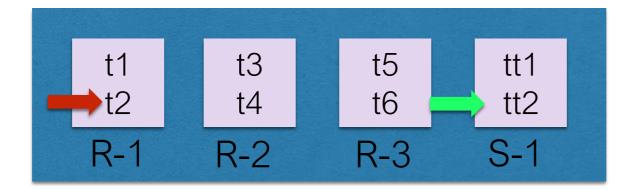
Buffer

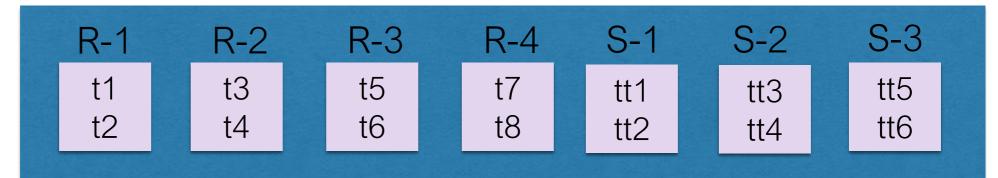




DB while $(R \bowtie_p S.next())$

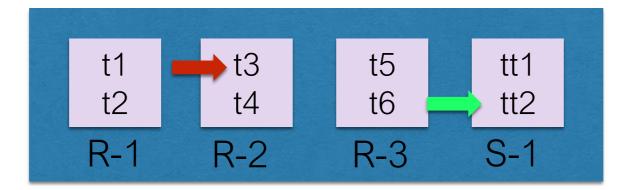
Buffer





DB while $(R \bowtie_p S.next())$

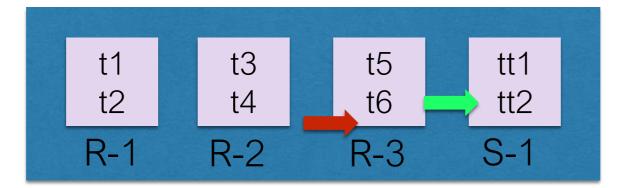
Buffer





DB while $(R \bowtie_p S.next())$

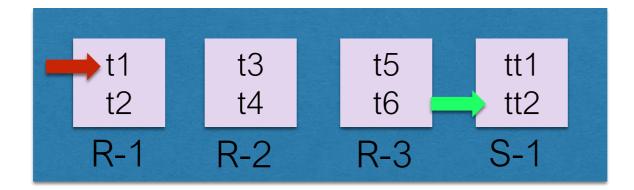
Buffer

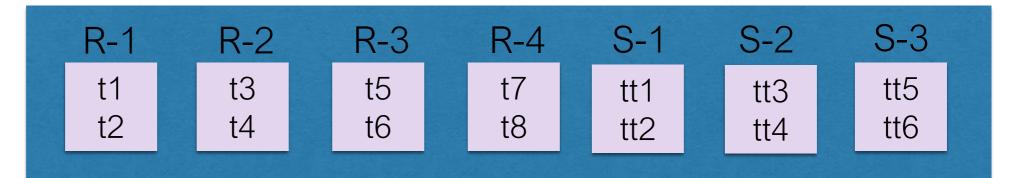




DB while $(R \bowtie_p S.next())$

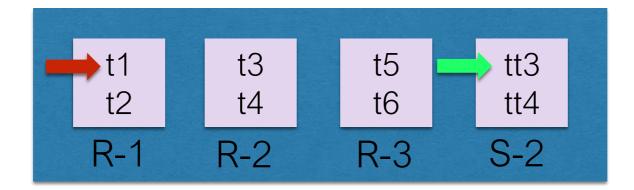
Buffer





DB while $(R \bowtie_p S.next())$

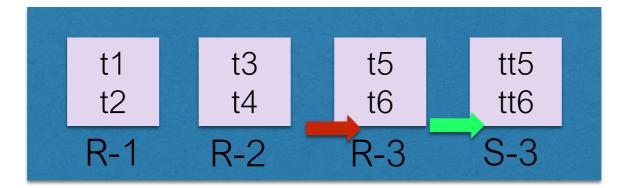
Buffer





DB while $(R \bowtie_p S.next())$

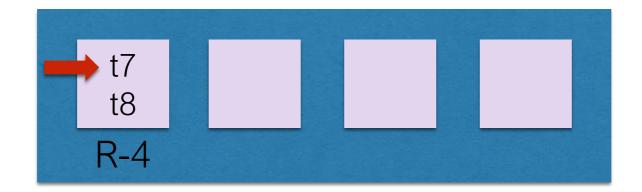
Buffer

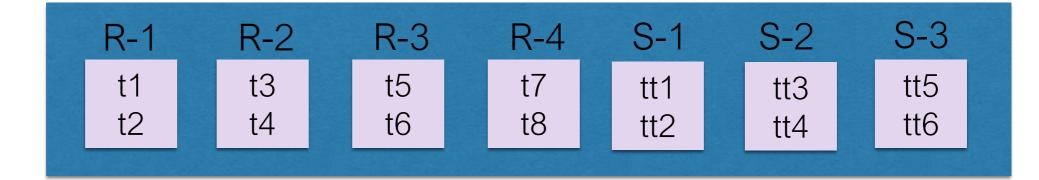




DB while $(R \bowtie_p S.next())$

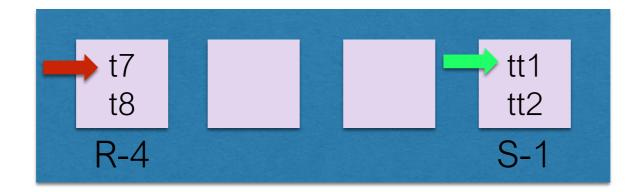
Buffer

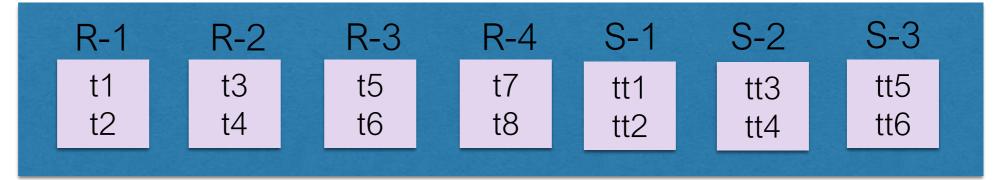




DB while $(R \bowtie_p S.next())$

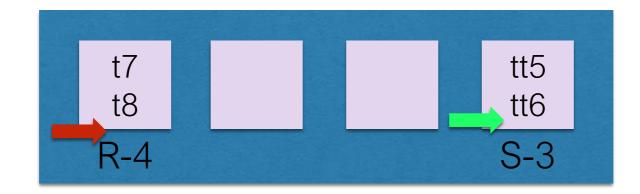
Buffer

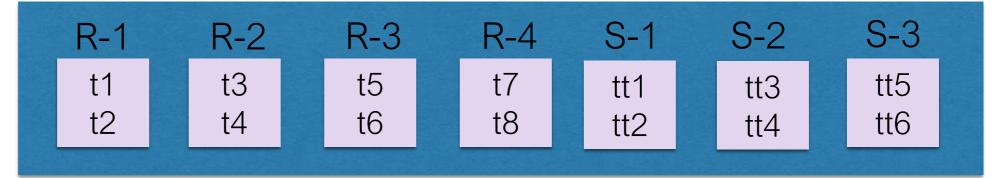




DB while $(R \bowtie_p S.next())$

Buffer





Ahora cargamos muchas páginas de R a buffer

Por cada vez que llenamos el buffer recorremos a **S** entera una vez

Costo en I/O es:

Costo(R) + (Páginas(R)/Buffer)·Costo(S)

Si **R** y **S** son tablas de 16 MB, cada página es de 8 KB con un **buffer** de 1 MB

Cada relación tiene 2048 páginas y en **buffer** caben 128 páginas

Costo de un I/O es 0.1 ms, entonces el join tarda:

3.4 segundos

Sin embargo existen algoritmos muchos más eficientes

Estos algoritmos se basan en Hashing o en Sorting

Además hacen usos de índices, como por ejemplo el B+ Tree

Sorting

Los algoritmos de sorting son conocidos en programación

¿Por qué estudiarlos otra vez?

Sorting

Necesitamos ordenar tuplas que exceden por mucho el tamaño de la memoria RAM

En los DBMS, se utiliza el algoritmo External Merge Sort

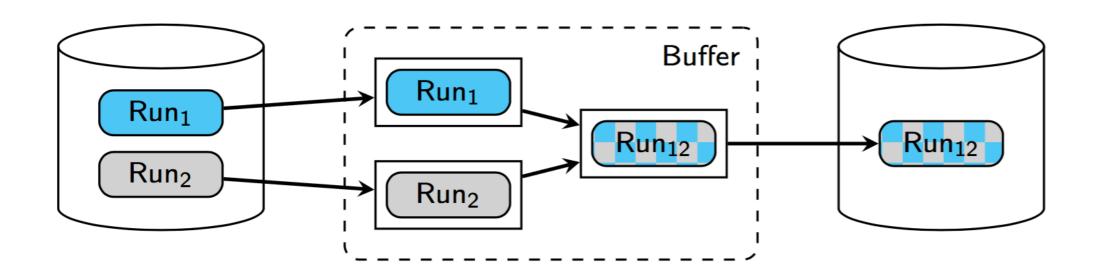
Hablaremos de **Run** como una secuencia de páginas que contiene una conjunto ordenado de tuplas

Algoritmo funciona por fases

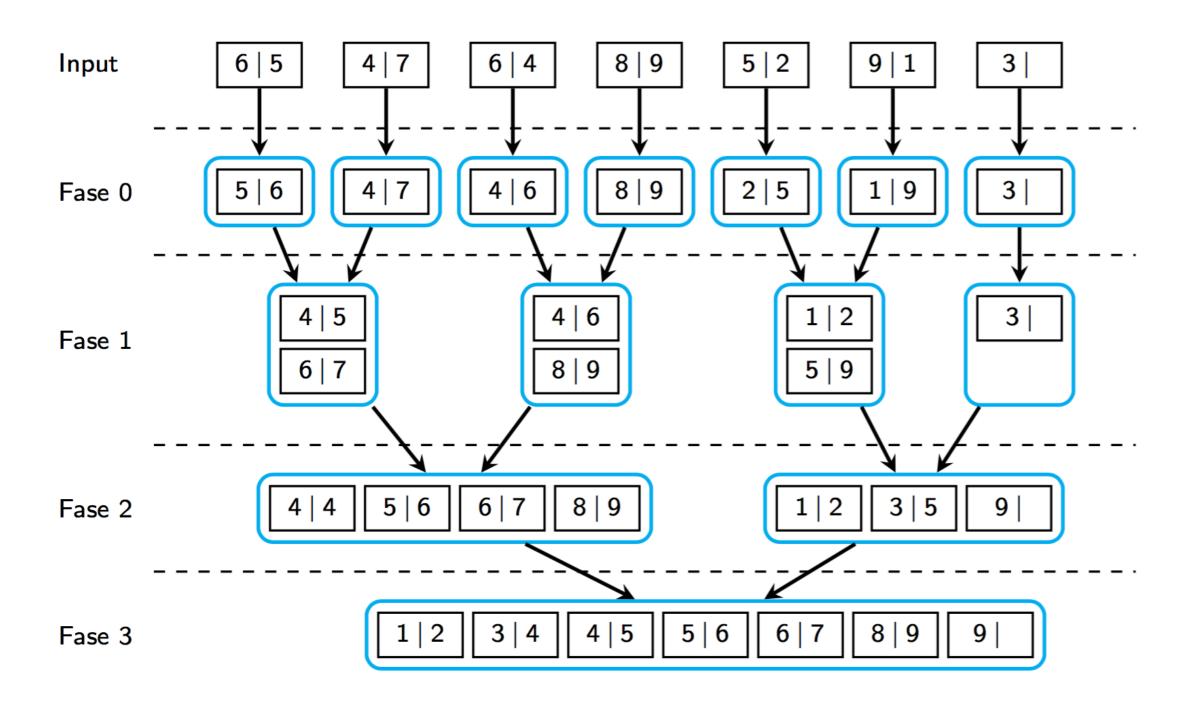
Fase 0: creamos los runs iniciales

Fase i:

- Traemos los runs a memoria
- Hacemos el merge de cada par de runs
- Almacenamos el nuevo run a disco (i.e. materializamos resultados intermedios)

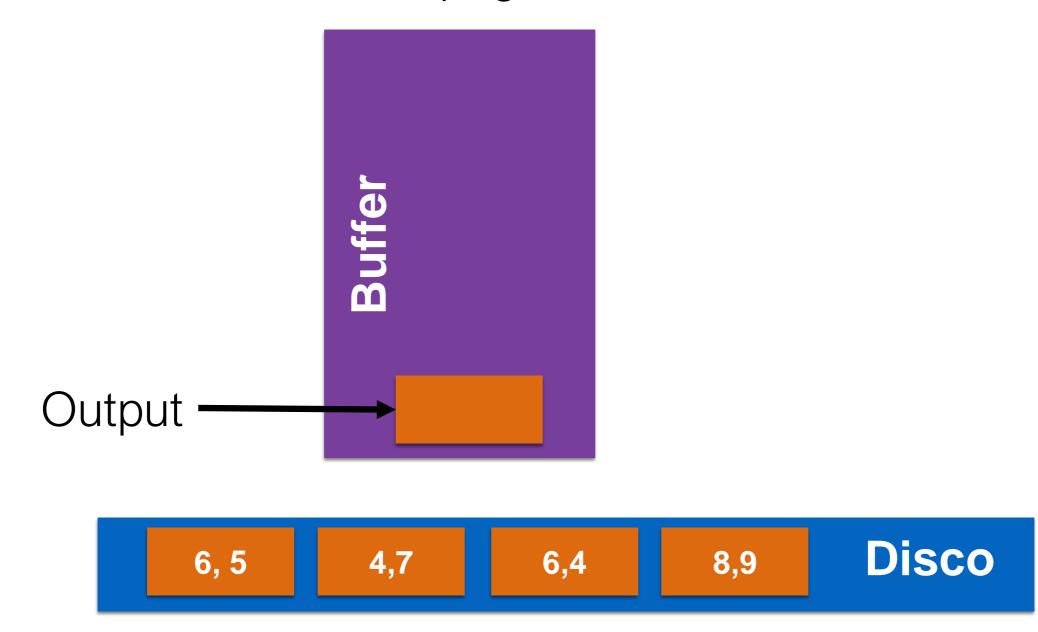


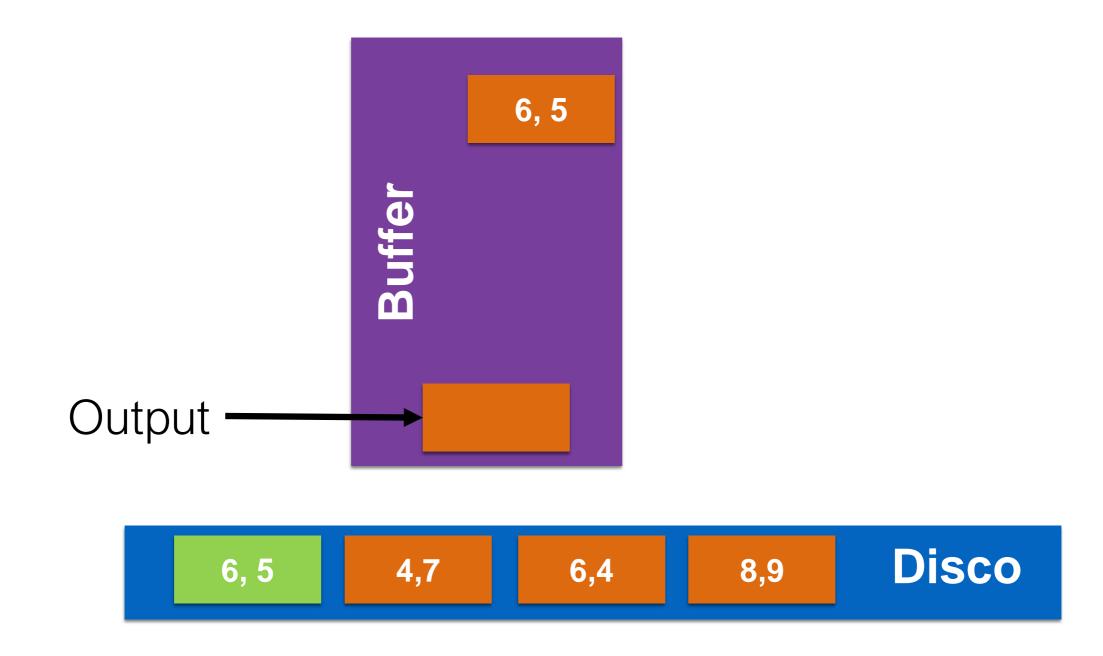
Ojo! cada run se compone de varias páginas, por lo que en cada fase hay un subconjunto de ambos runs en buffer



Fase 0

Se van escribiendo las páginas ordenadas:

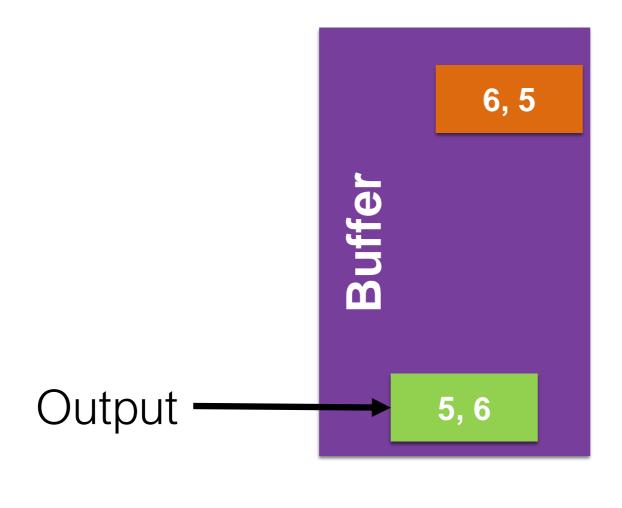




6,4

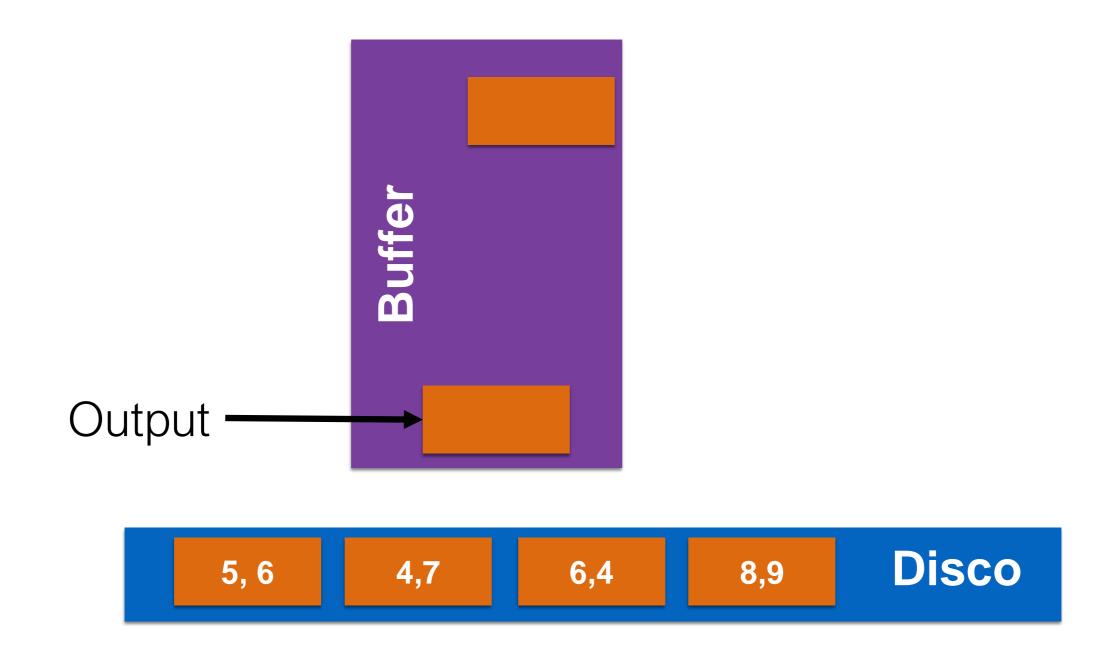
8,9

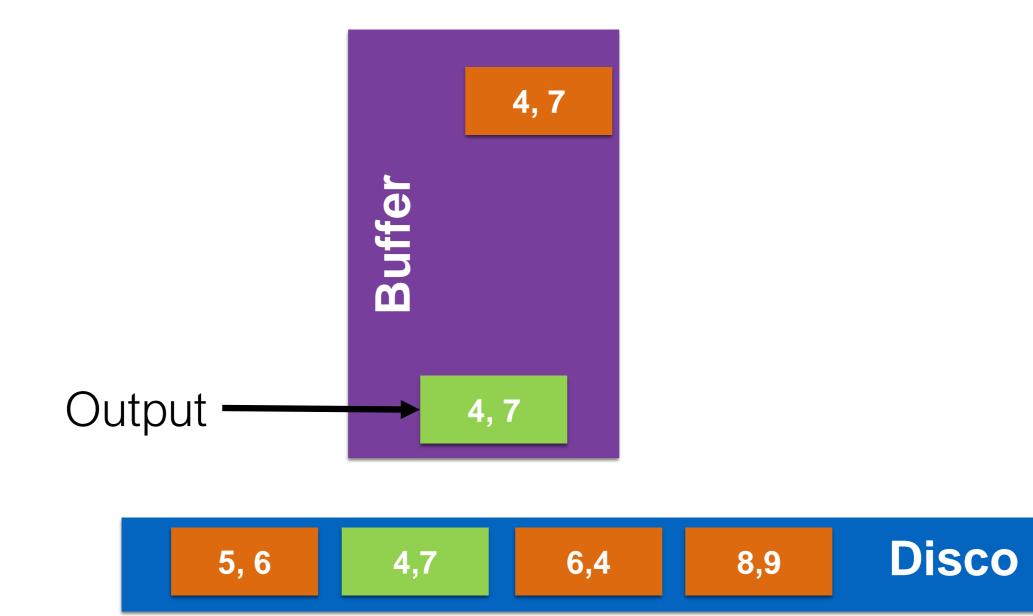
Disco

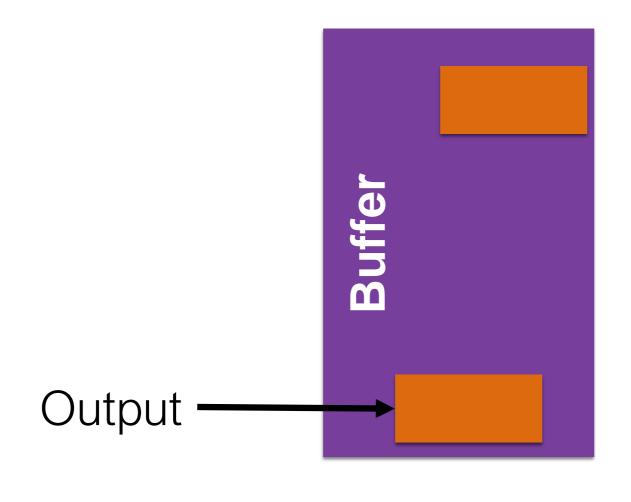


4,7

6, 5







5, 6 4, 7

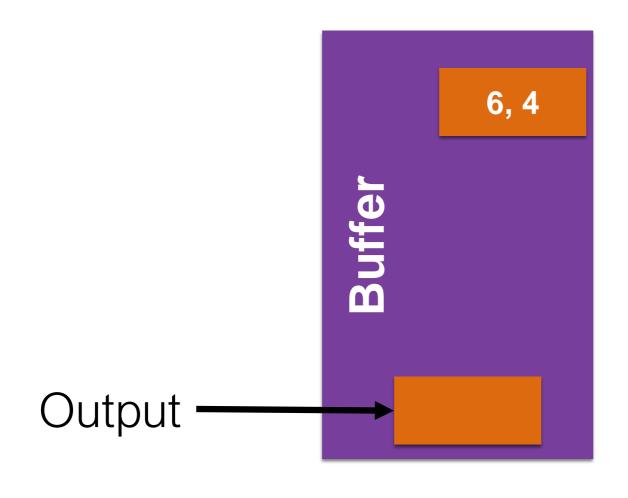
6,4

8,9

6,4

8,9

Disco



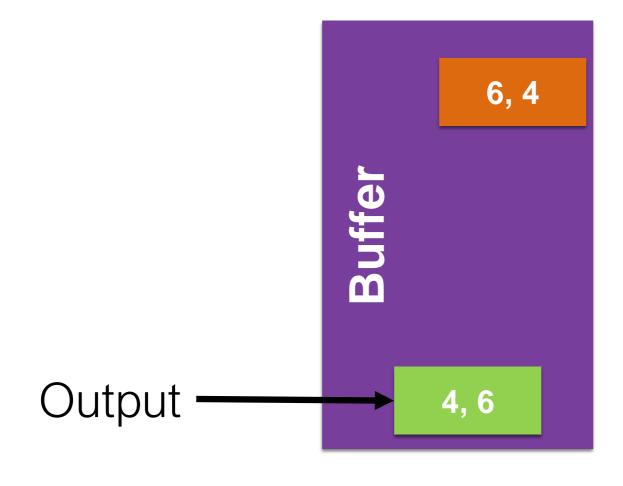
4, 7

5, 6

6,4

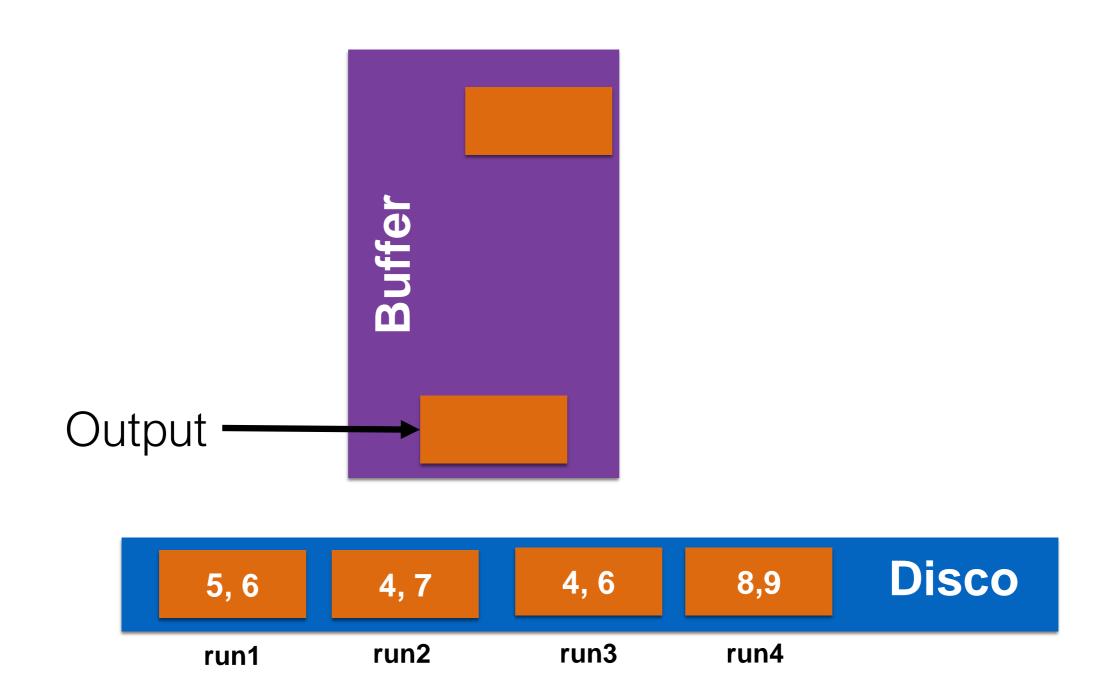
8,9

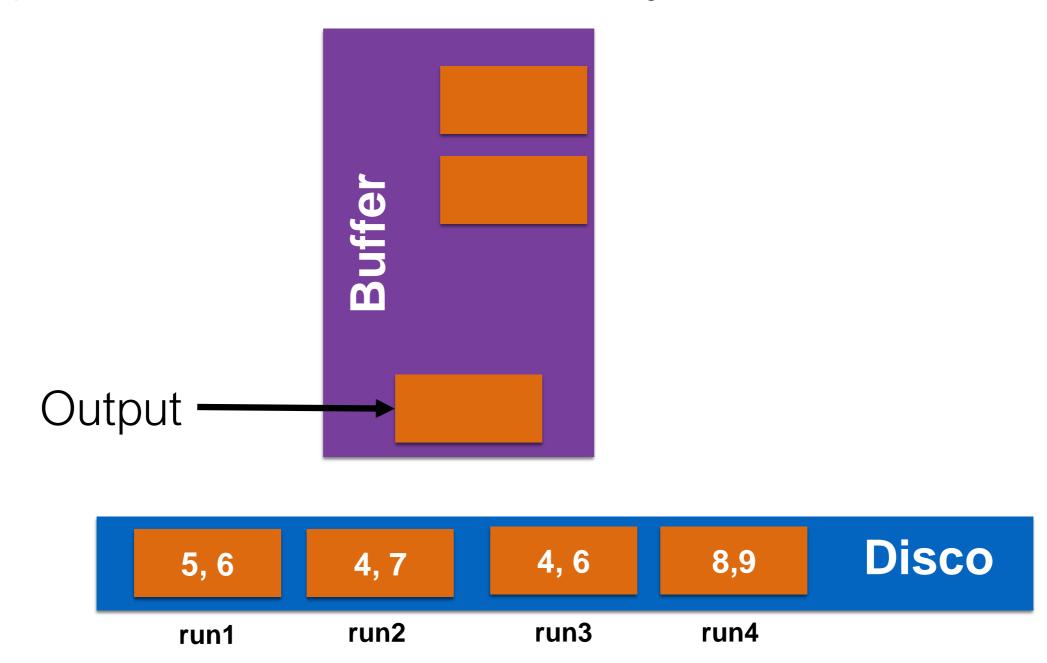
Disco



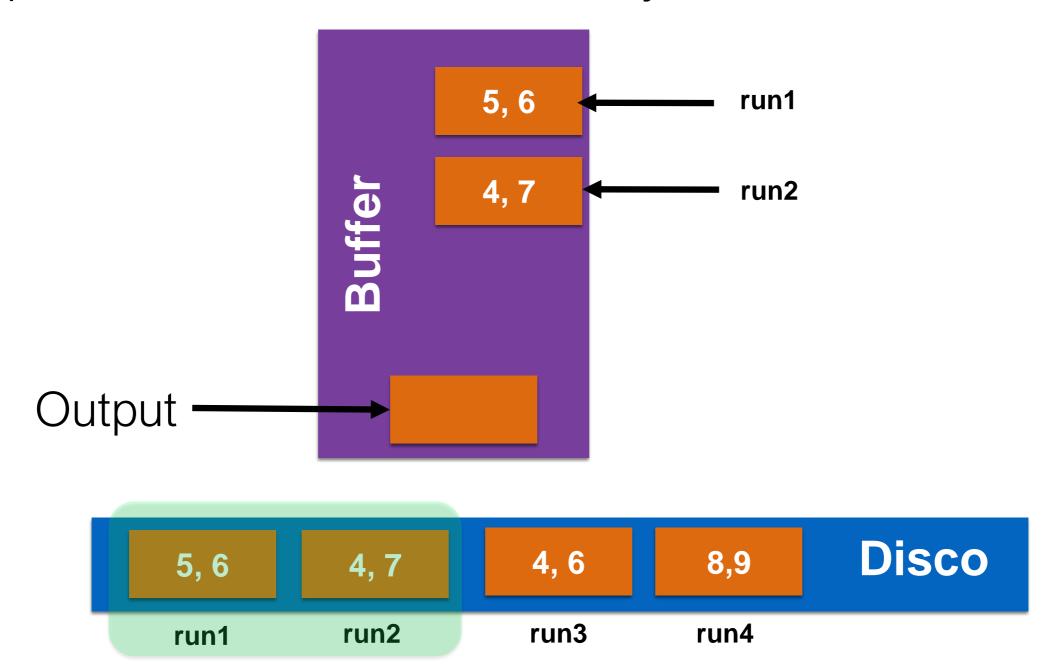
4, 7

5, 6

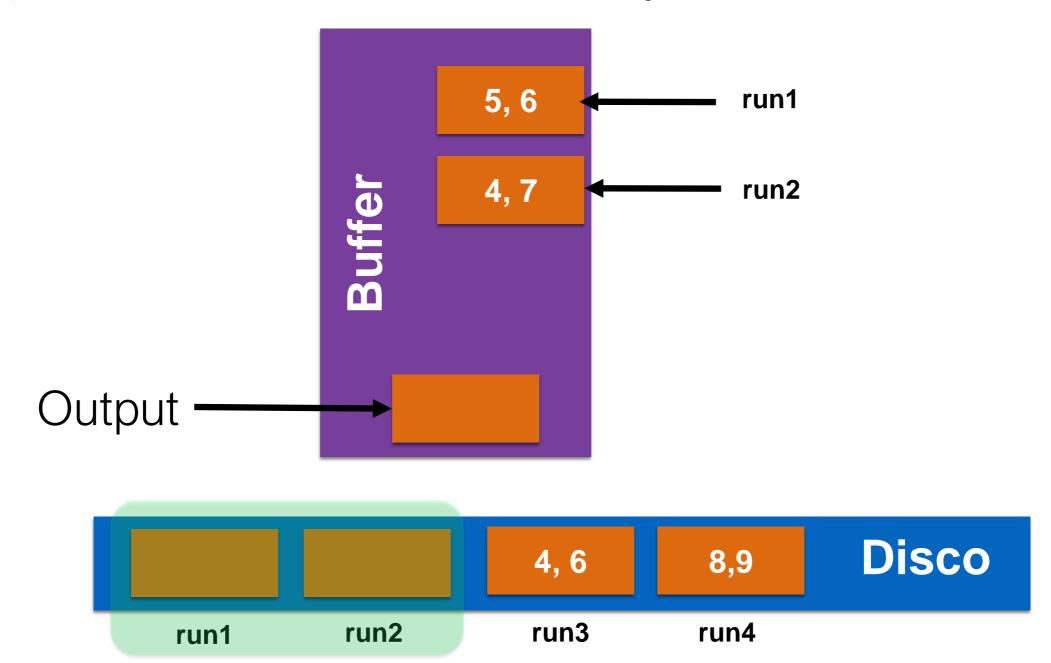


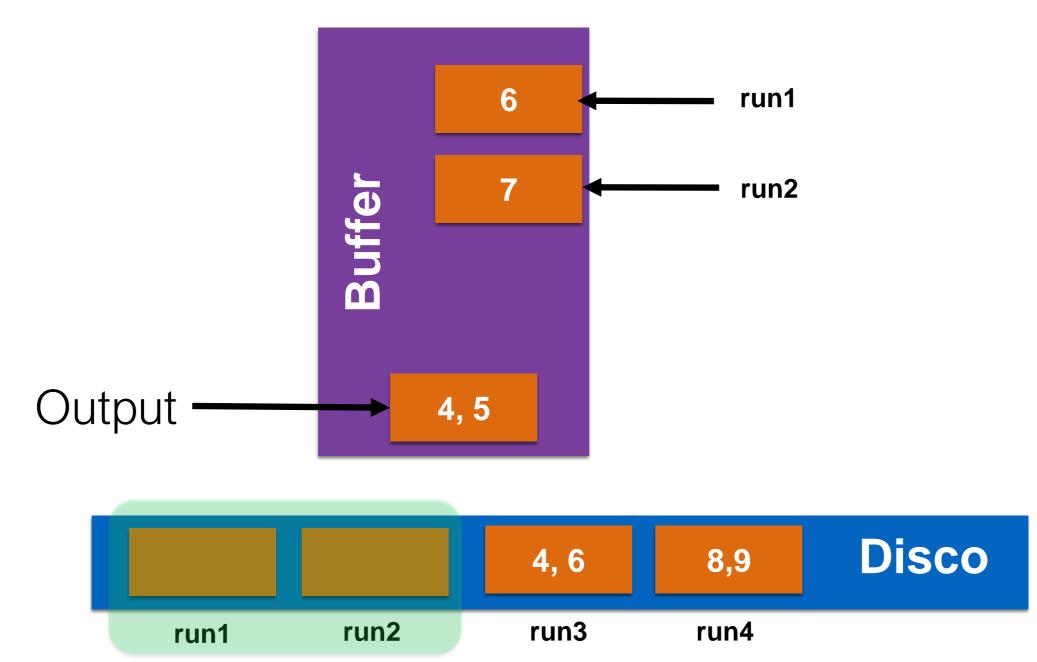


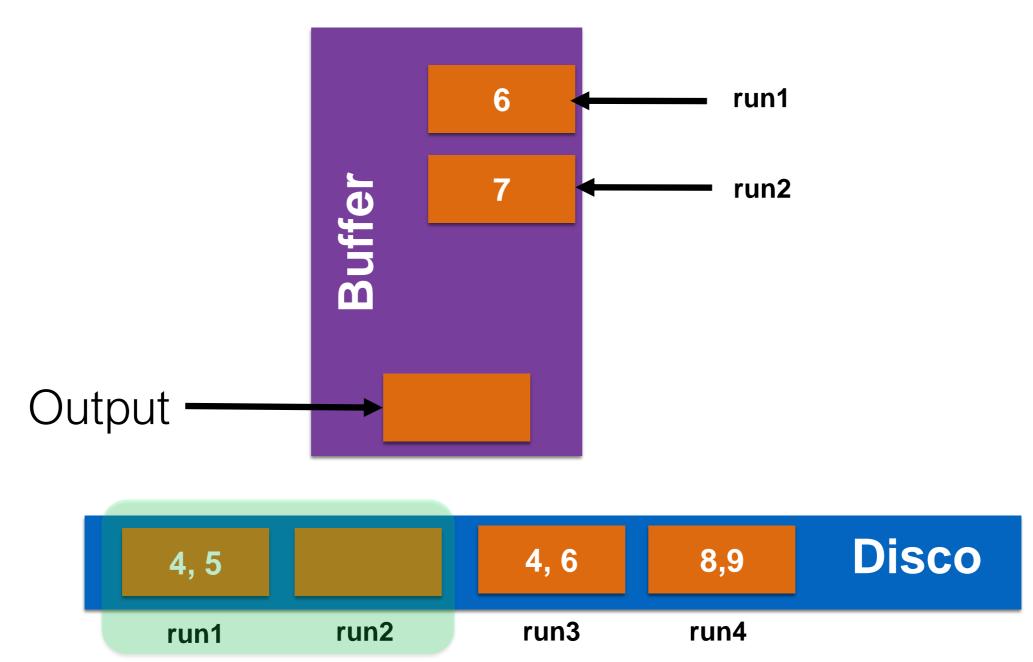
Fase 1

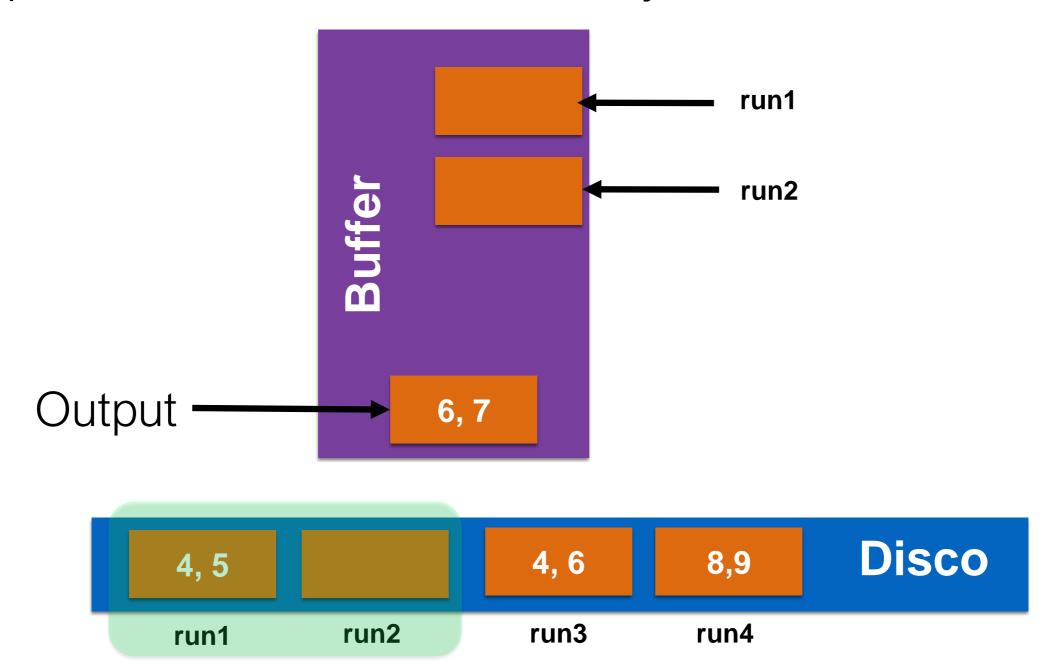


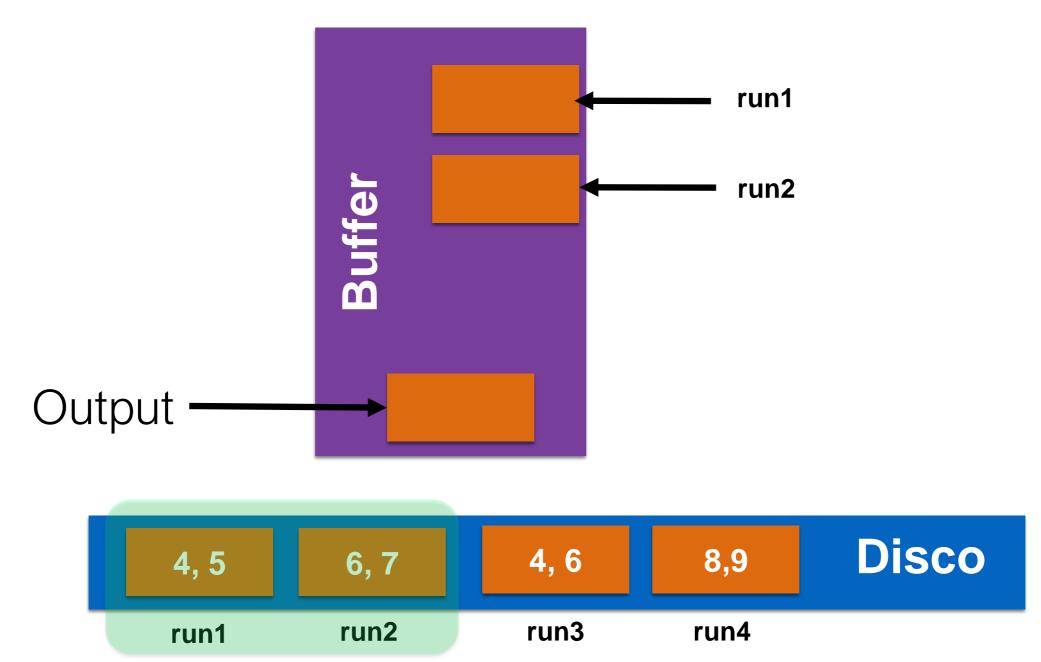
Fase 1

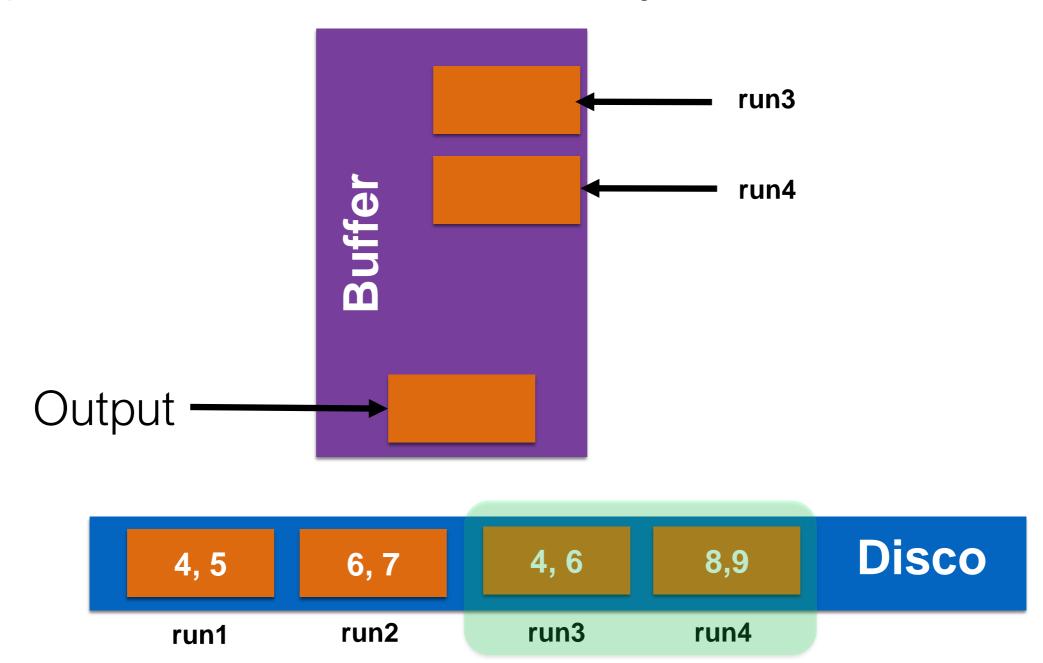




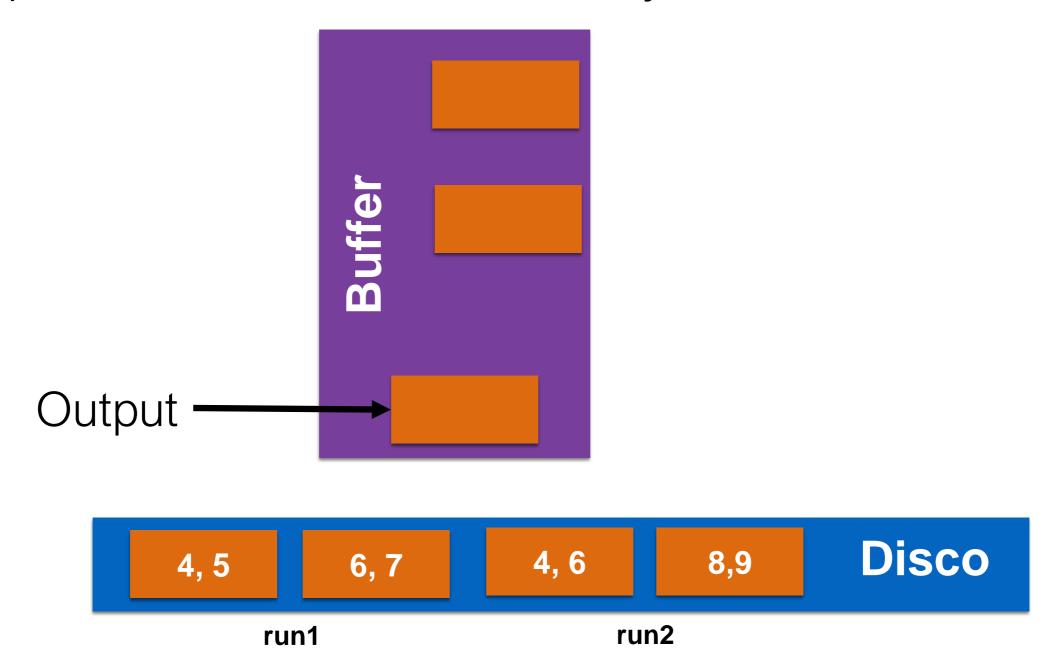




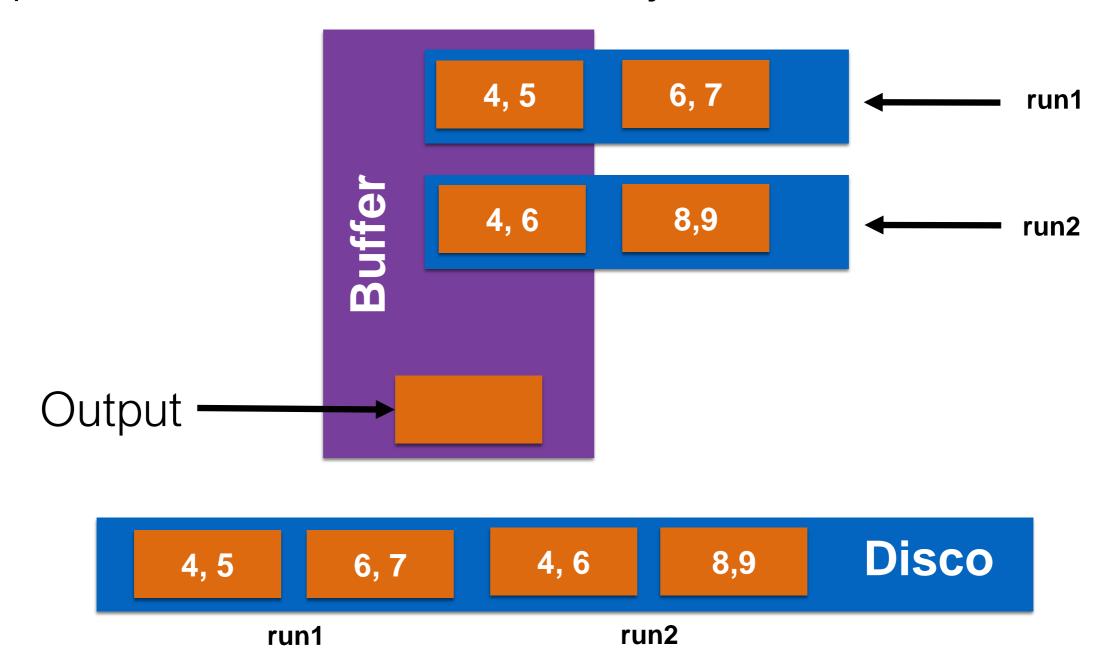




Fase 2

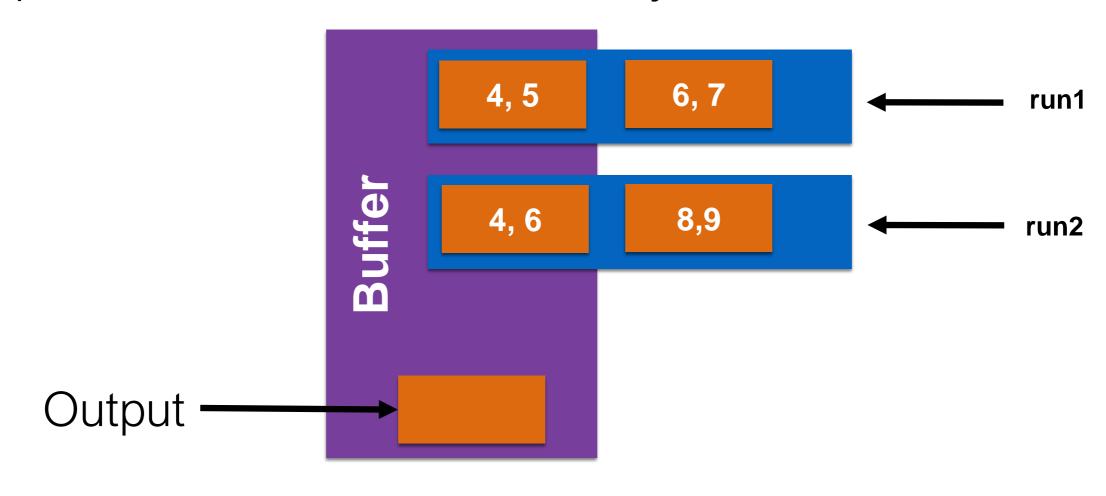


Fase 2



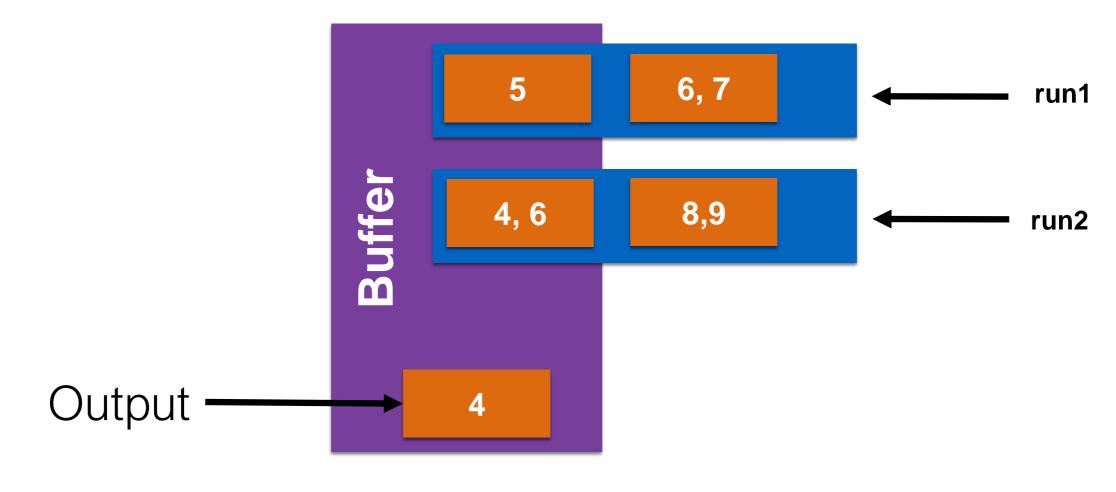
Fase 2

Aquí tenemos runs de tamaño 2, y lo vamos uniendo



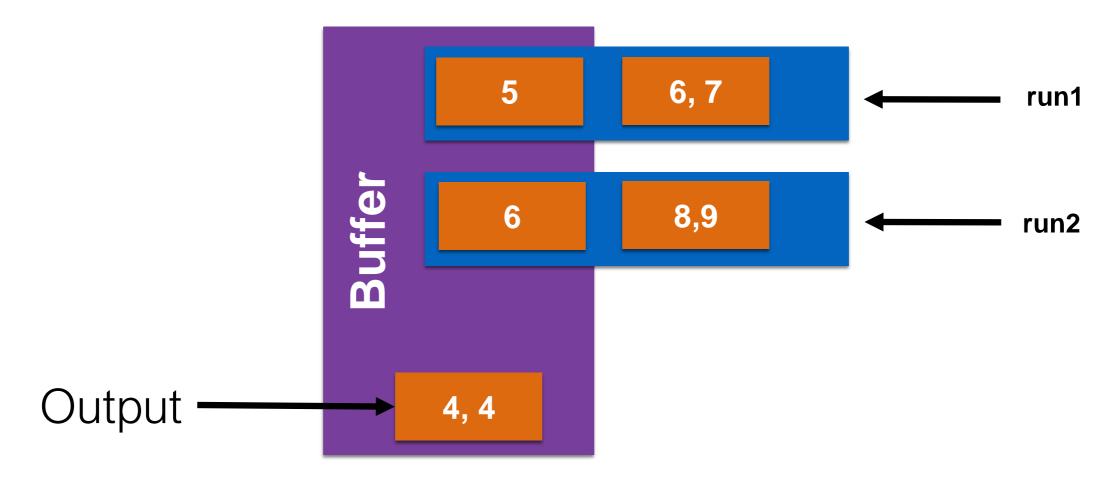
Fase 2

Aquí tenemos runs de tamaño 2, y lo vamos uniendo



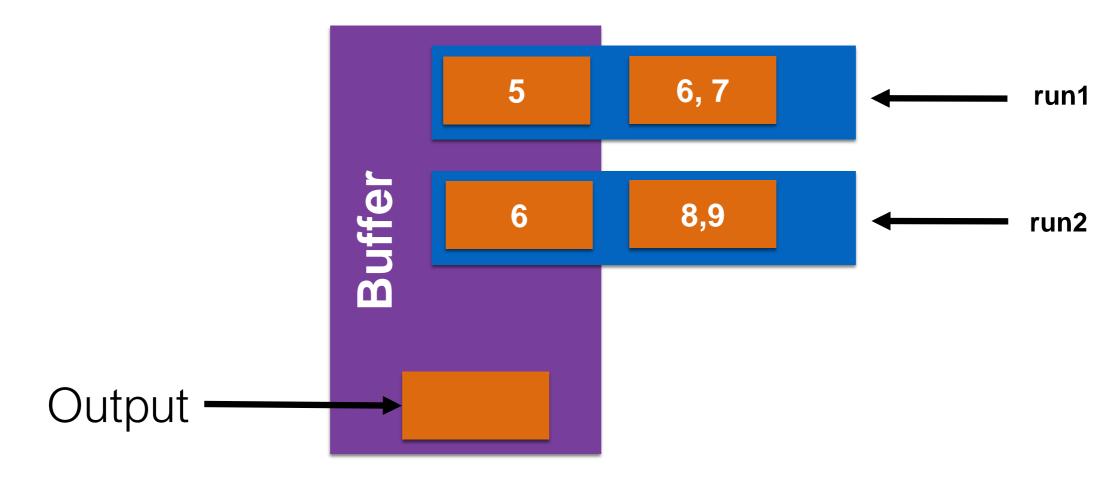
Fase 2

Aquí tenemos runs de tamaño 2, y lo vamos uniendo



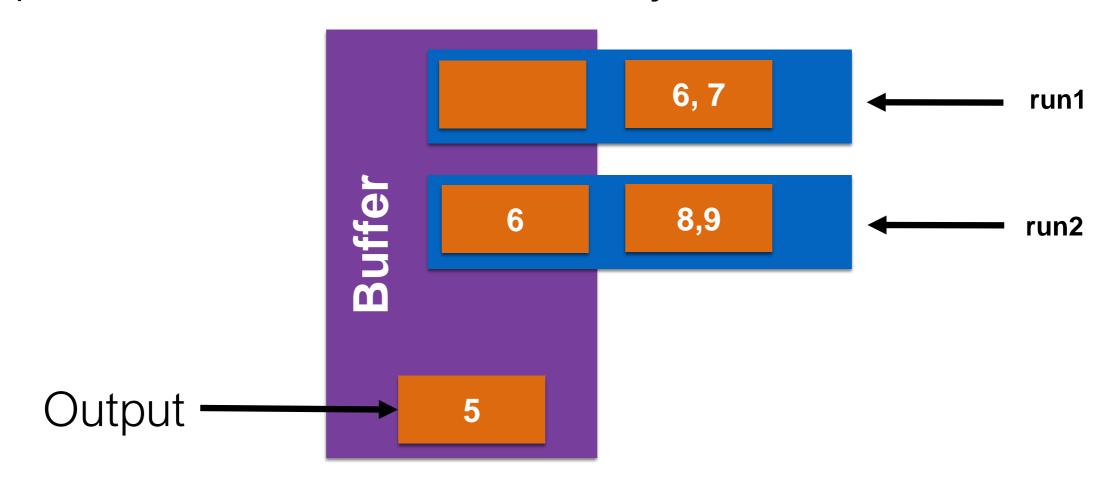
Fase 2

Aquí tenemos runs de tamaño 2, y lo vamos uniendo



Fase 2

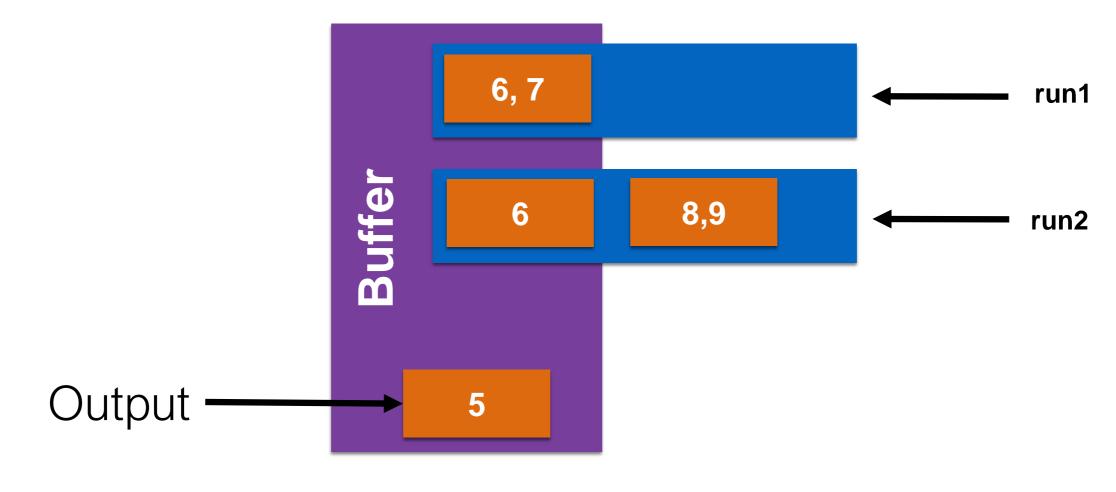
Aquí tenemos runs de tamaño 2, y lo vamos uniendo



4, 4 Disco

Fase 2

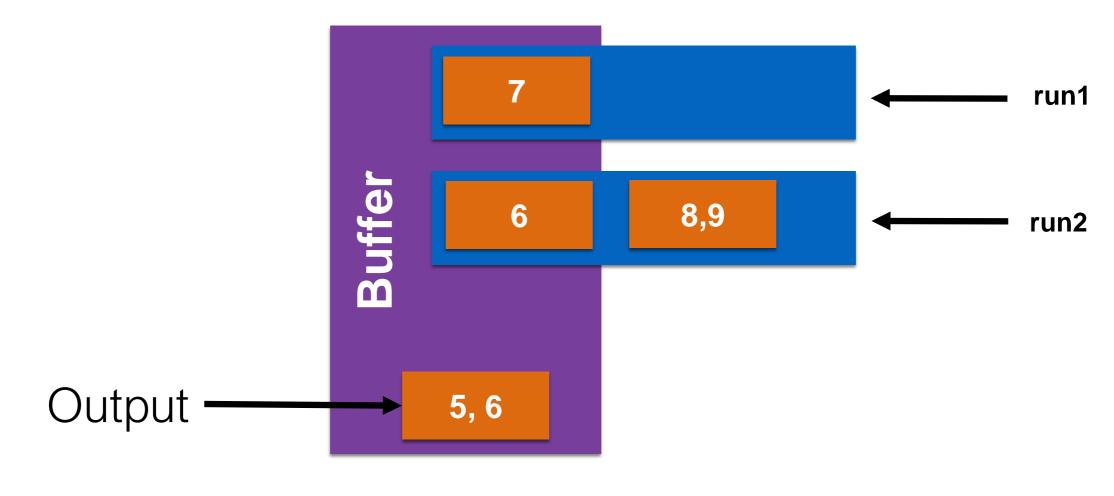
Aquí tenemos runs de tamaño 2, y lo vamos uniendo



4, 4 Disco

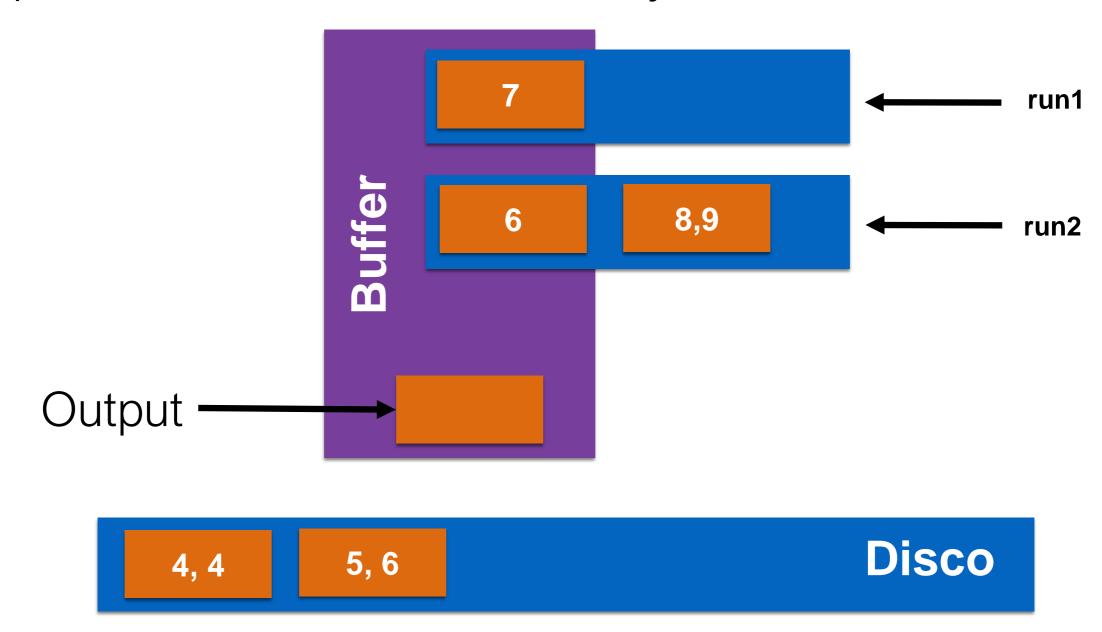
Fase 2

Aquí tenemos runs de tamaño 2, y lo vamos uniendo

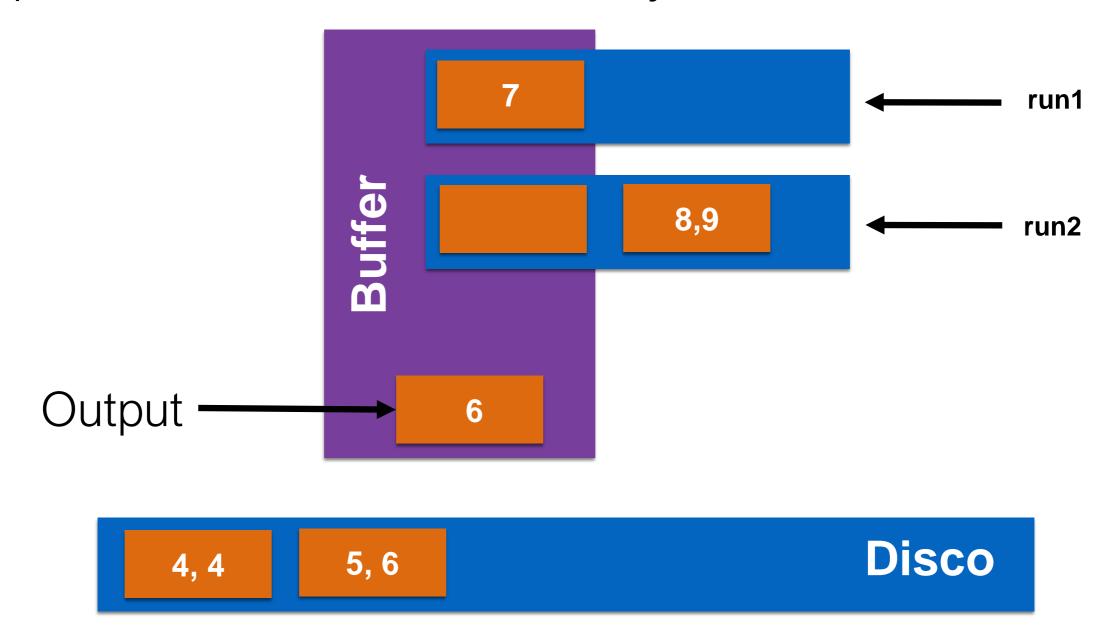


4, 4 Disco

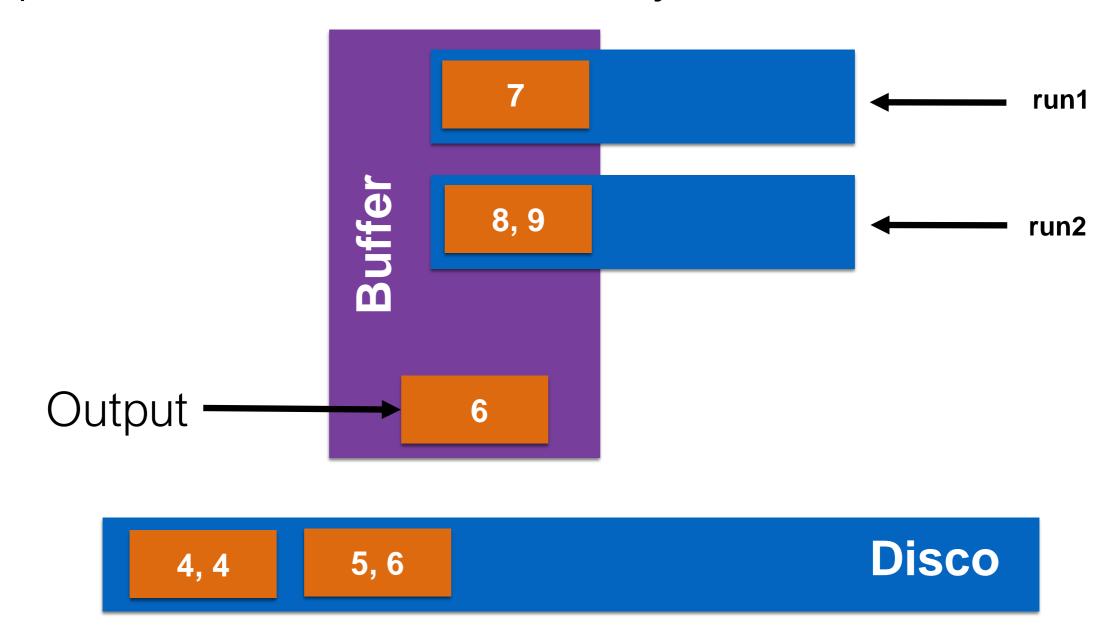
Fase 2



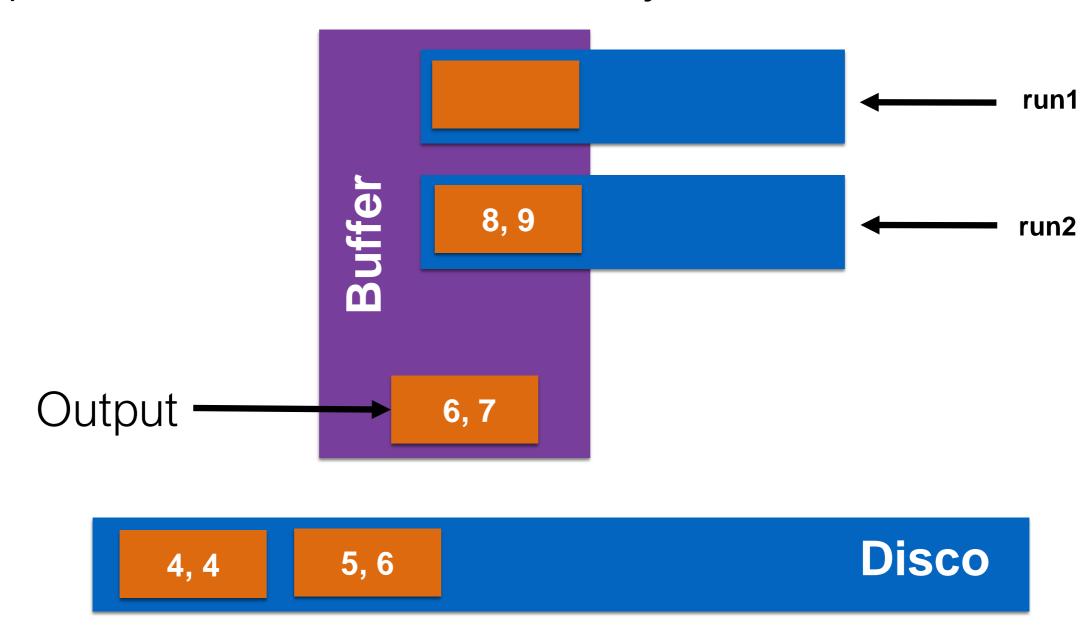
Fase 2



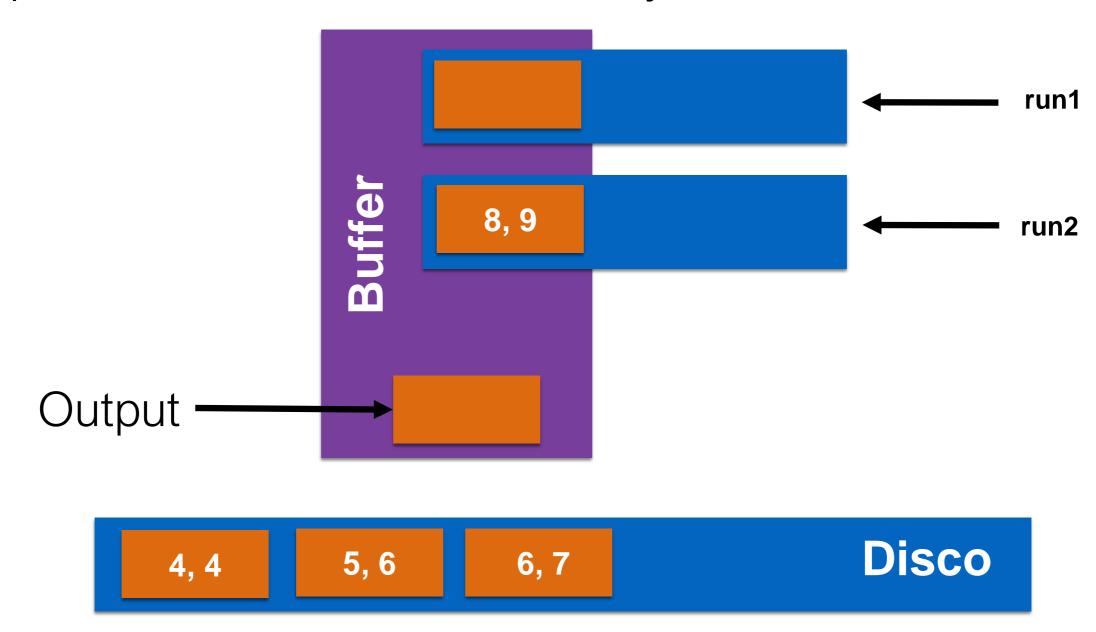
Fase 2



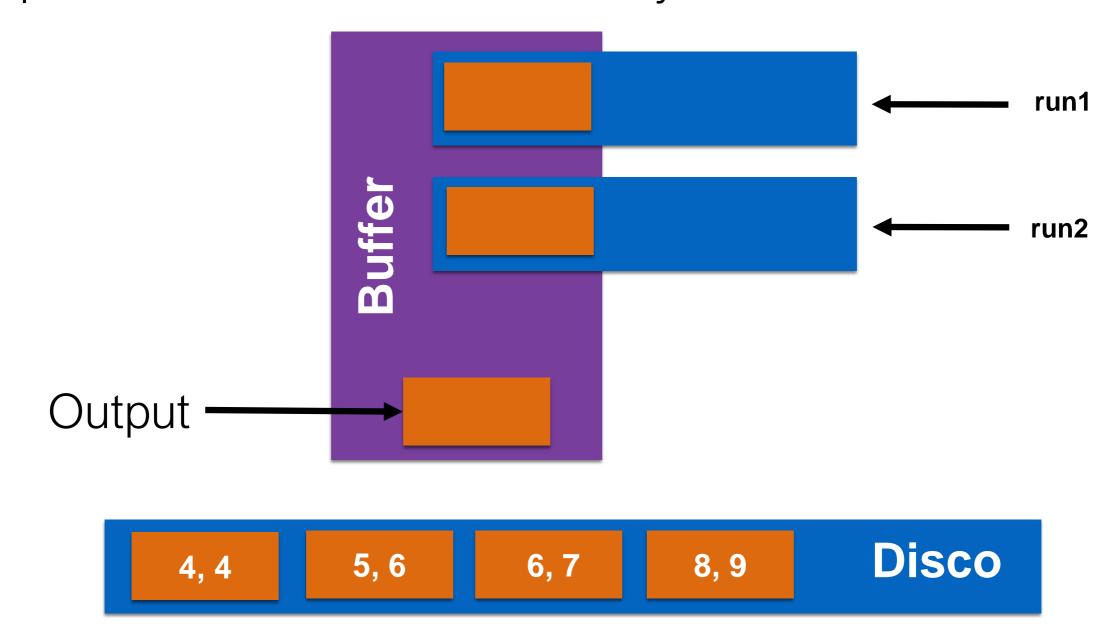
Fase 2



Fase 2



Fase 2



Sea N número de páginas del archivo

Sabemos que en cada fase se leen todas las páginas y luego se escriben a disco

Número máximo de fases es:

$$\frac{1}{\text{Fase 0}} + \left[\log_2 N \right]$$

El costo en I/O es:

$$2 \cdot N \cdot (1 + \lceil \log_2 N \rceil)$$

Si tenemos una tabla de 8 GB y páginas de 8 KB ~ 1048576 páginas en total

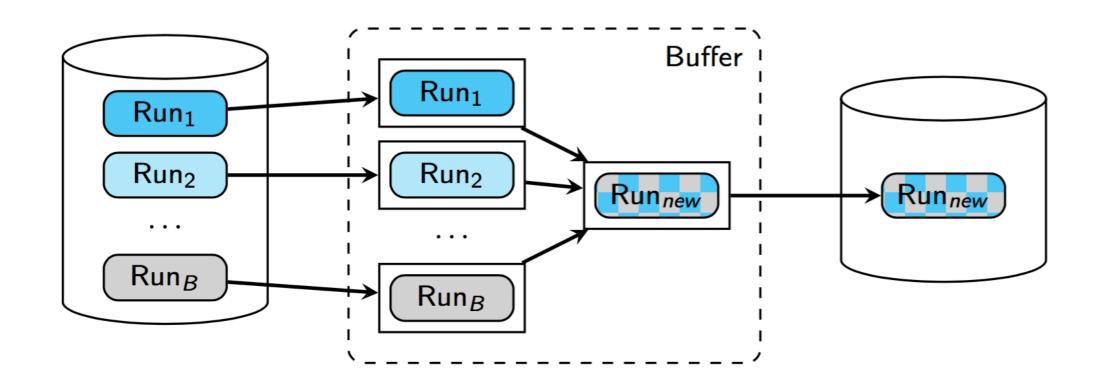
Costo en I/O es:

$$2 \cdot 1048576 \cdot (1 + \lceil log_2 1048576 \rceil) = 44040192$$

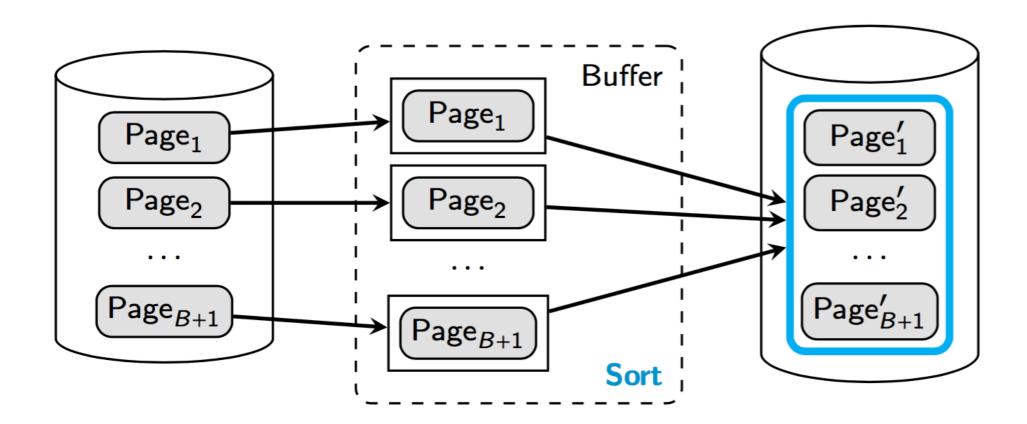
Si cada I/O toma 0.1 ms, ordenar tarda 1.2 horas

Podemos mejorar el desempeño de nuestro algoritmo

En vez de 3 páginas, tenemos B + 1 páginas en buffer



Además, tendremos runs iniciales de B + 1 páginas

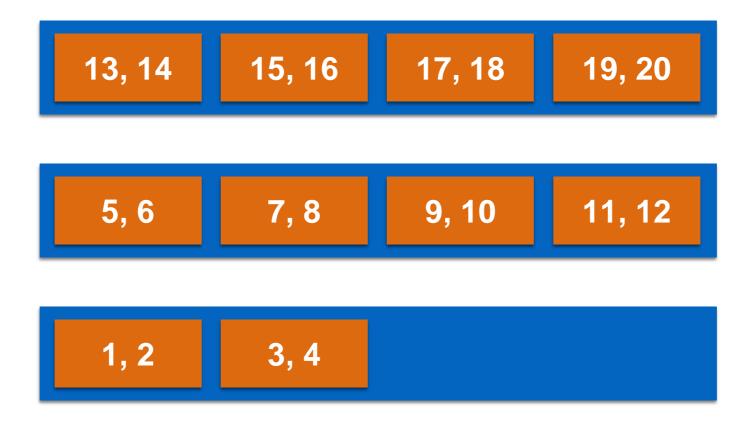


Supongamos que queremos ordenar la relación **R(a)** = {20, 19, 18, ..., 1}

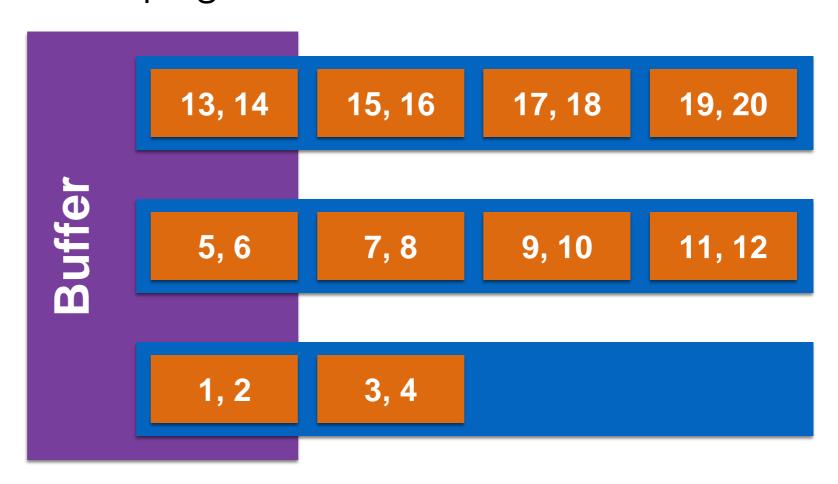
El buffer alcanza para 4 páginas (B+1 = 4)

Runs iniciales tienen 4 páginas

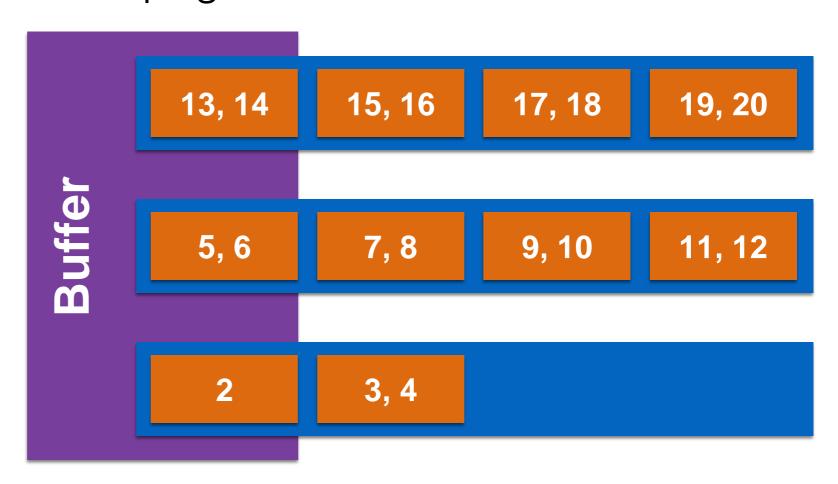
Ordenamos los 3 Runs iniciales:



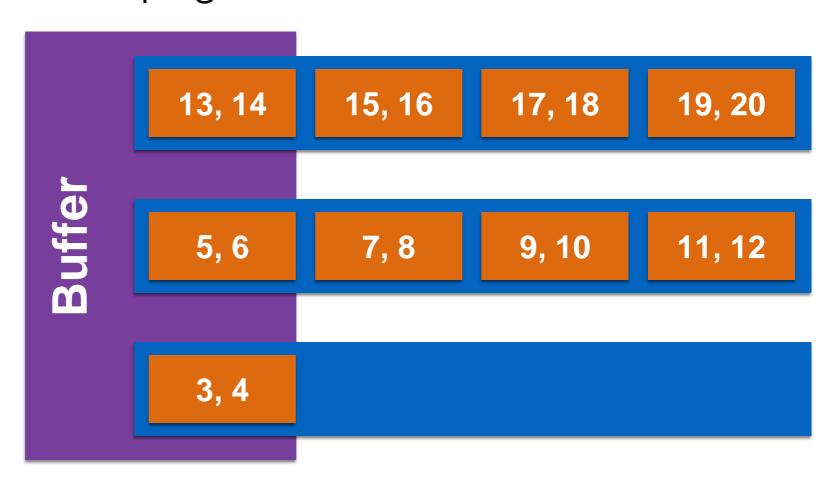
Se van escribiendo las páginas:



Se van escribiendo las páginas:



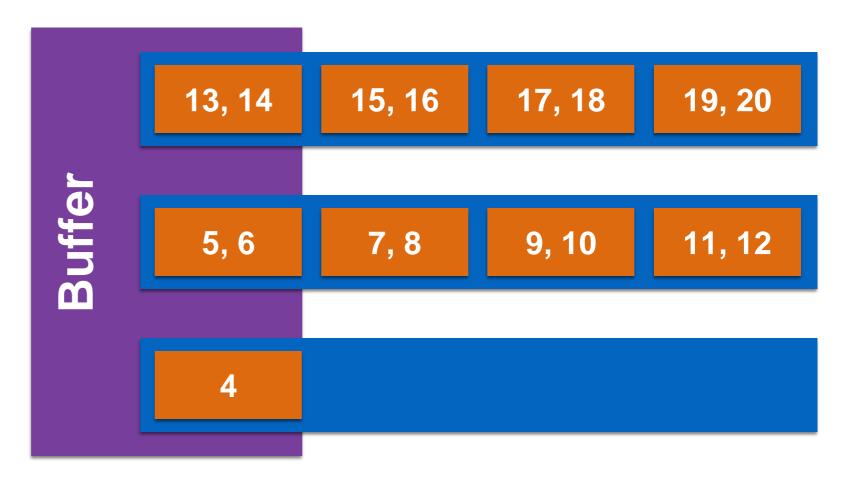
Se van escribiendo las páginas:



1, 2 Disco

External Merge Sort Optimizado

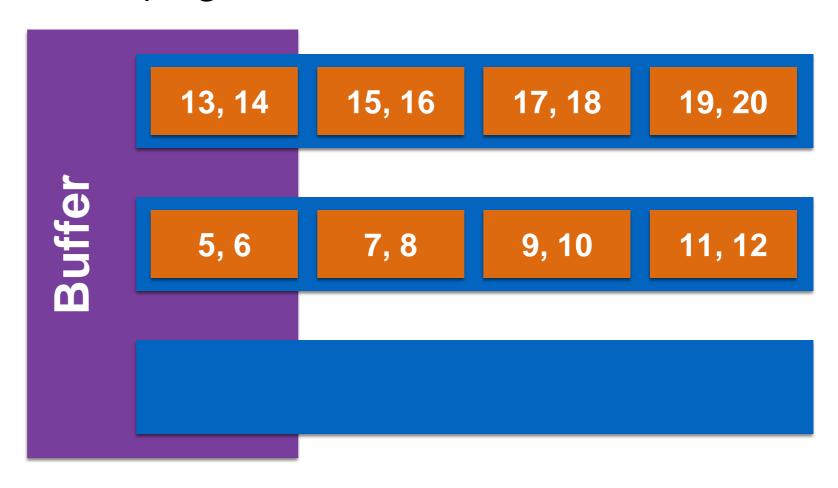
Se van escribiendo las páginas:



3

Optimizado

Se van escribiendo las páginas:



3, 4

Optimizado

Sea **N** número de páginas del archivo y un buffer de tamaño B + 1

Número de runs iniciales:

$$\left\lceil \frac{N}{B+1} \right\rceil$$

Número de fases:

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{\text{Fase 0}}} + \underbrace{\left[\log_B \left[\frac{N}{B+1}\right]\right]}_{Fases}$$

Sea **N** número de páginas del archivo y un buffer de tamaño B + 1

Costo en I/O:

$$2 \cdot N \cdot (1 + \left\lceil \log_B \left\lceil \frac{N}{B+1} \right\rceil \right\rceil)$$

Si tenemos una tabla de 8 GB y páginas de 8 KB ~ 1048576 páginas en total

Memoria RAM para el buffer es de 2 GB, por lo que B + 1 ~ 262145 páginas

Si cada I/O toma 0.1 ms, ordenar tarda 6.7 minutos

Lo más rápido es ejecutar el algoritmo en 2 fases

$$2 = 1 + \left\lceil \log_B \left\lceil \frac{N}{B+1} \right\rceil \right\rceil$$

↓ despejamos B

$$B \geq \sqrt{N}$$

Si suponemos una tabla de 10º páginas (60 TB), sólo necesitamos **240 MB de buffer**!

Podemos plantear que si la tabla es de **N** páginas, el costo en I/O de ordenarla es **4N**

¿Qué pasa si no escribimos el último output? (pipeline)

Para más detalles tomar IIC3413 - Implementación de sistemas de Bases de Datos