University of Michigan

17 Sorting & Aggregations

Database Management Systems
EEDS 484
Fall 2024

LM
Lin Ma
Computer Science and
Engineering Division

LOGISTICS

Alternative final exam

→ https://forms.gle/FRub1ex753QhpeHd8
→ December 9th, 2024 @ 1pm – 3pm
→ For exceptional situations

Purposes of course resources

→ Piazza: Discussions of high-level questions (NOT for remote debugging)
→ Office hour: Individual questions (including helping with homework and project debugging)
→ Staff email: Logistics questions (including account/autograder access)

COURSE STATUS

We are now going to talk about how to execute queries using the DBMS components we have discussed so far.

Next few lectures:
→ Operator Algorithms
→ Query Processing Models
→ Runtime Architectures

Log Manager
Transaction Manager
Query Planning
Operator Execution
Access Methods
Disk Manager

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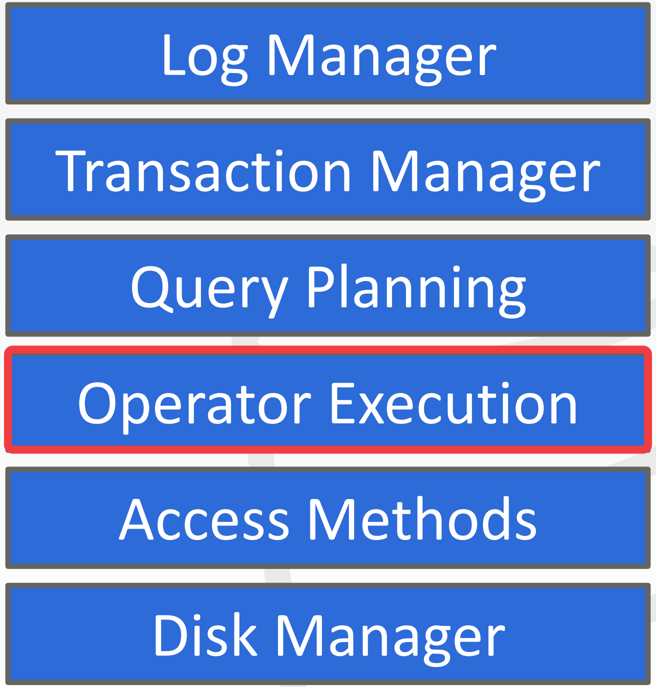


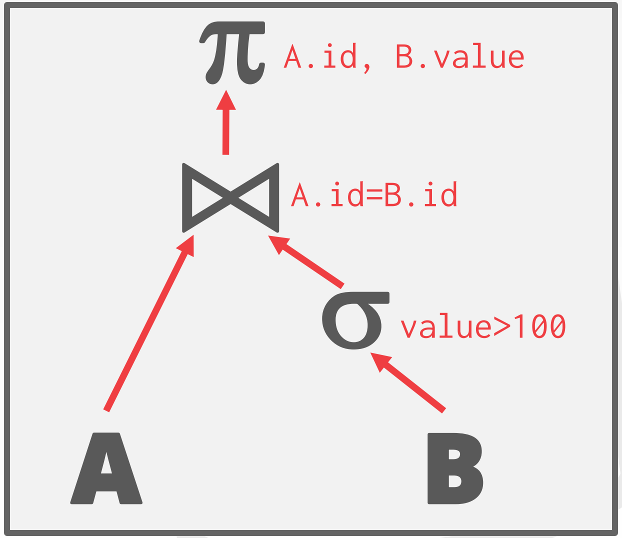
QUERY PLAN

The operators are arranged in a tree.

Data flows from the leaves of the tree up towards the root.

The output of the root node is the result of the query.

```
SELECT A.id, B.value
  FROM A, B
 WHERE A.id = B.id
   AND B.value > 100
```



DISK-ORIENTED DBMS

Just like it cannot assume that a table fits entirely in memory, a disk-oriented DBMS cannot assume that query results fit in memory.

We are going to rely on the buffer pool to implement algorithms that need to spill to disk.

We are also going to prefer algorithms that maximize the amount of sequential I/O.

TODAY'S AGENDA

External Merge Sort

Aggregations

WHY DO WE NEED TO SORT?

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Queries may request that tuples are sorted in a specific way (ORDER BY).

But even if a query does not specify an order, we may still want to sort to do other things:

→ Trivial to support duplicate elimination (DISTINCT)
→ Bulk loading sorted tuples into a B+Tree index is faster
→ Aggregations (GROUP BY)
→ …

SORTING ALGORITHMS

If data fits in memory, then we can use a standard sorting algorithm like quicksort.

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If data fits in memory, then we can use a standard sorting algorithm like quicksort.

If data does not fit in memory, then we need to use a technique that is aware of the cost of reading and writing disk pages…

EXTERNAL MERGE SORT

Divide-and-conquer algorithm that splits data into separate **runs**, sorts them individually, and then combines them into longer sorted runs.

Phase #1 – Sorting

→ Sort chunks of data that fit in memory and then write back the sorted chunks to a file on disk.

Phase #2 – Merging

→ Combine sorted runs into larger chunks.

SORTED RUN

A run is an ordered list of key/value pairs.

Key: The attribute(s) to compare to compute the sort order.

Value: Two choices
→ Tuple (***early materialization***).
→ Record ID (***late materialization***).

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Early Materialization

K1	***<Tuple Data>***
K2	***<Tuple Data>***

⋮

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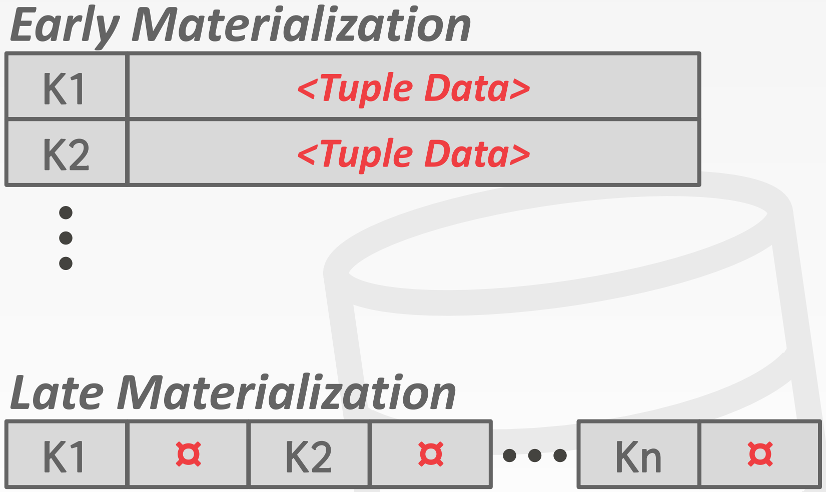

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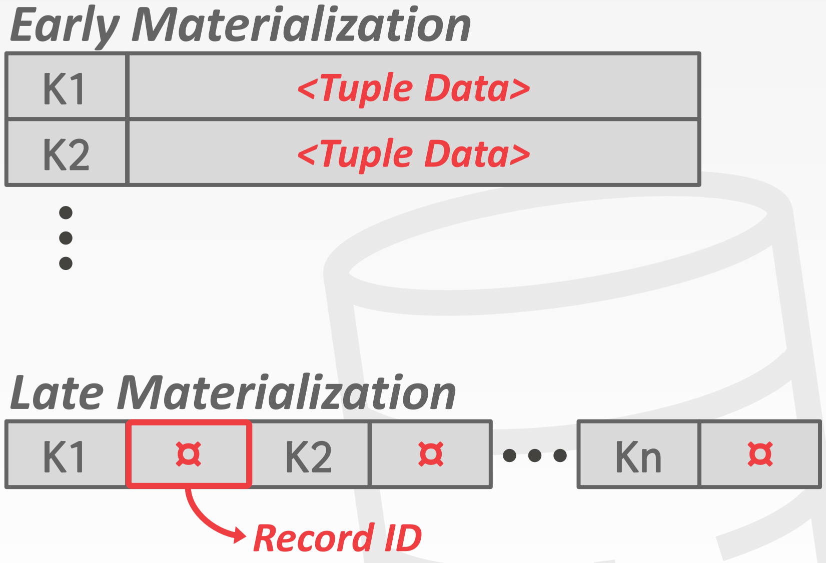
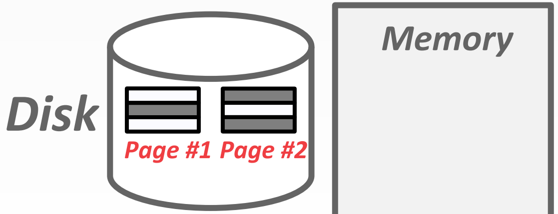


2-WAY EXTERNAL MERGE SORT

We will start with a simple example of a 2-way external merge sort.

→ "2" is the number of runs that we are going to merge into a new run for each pass.

2-WAY EXTERNAL MERGE SORT



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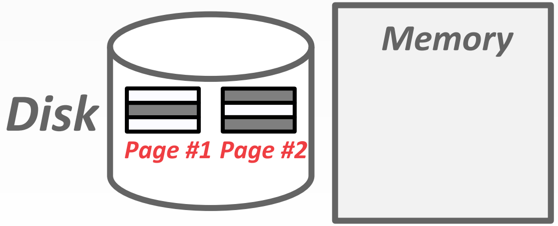

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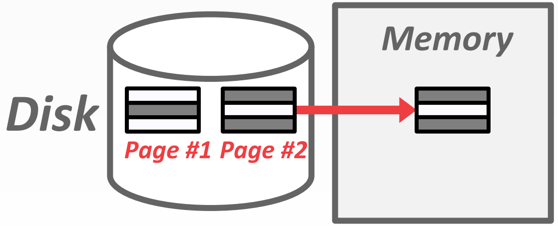

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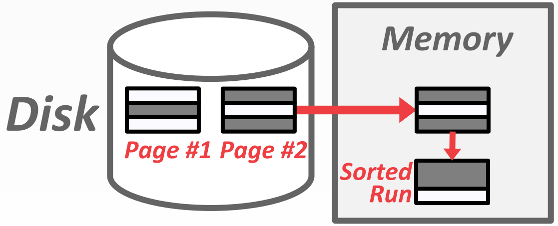

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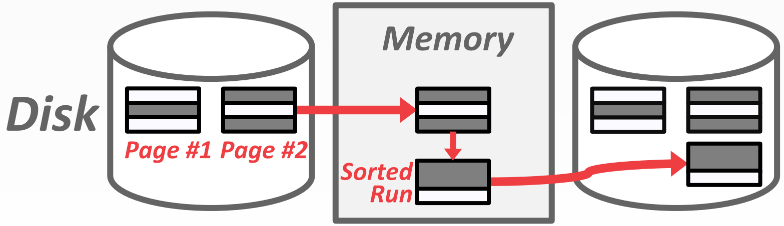

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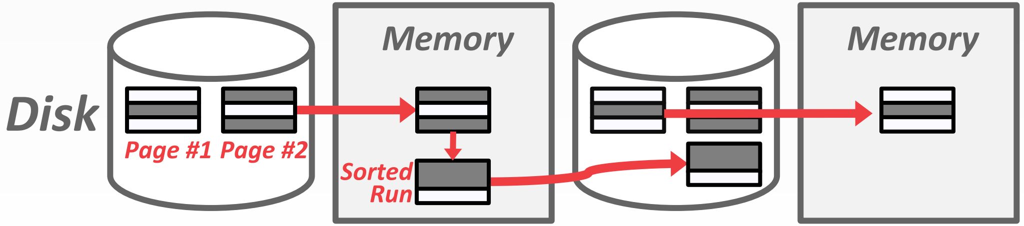

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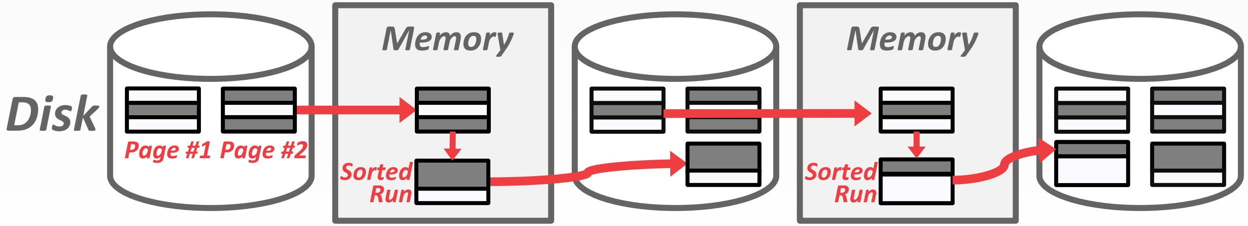

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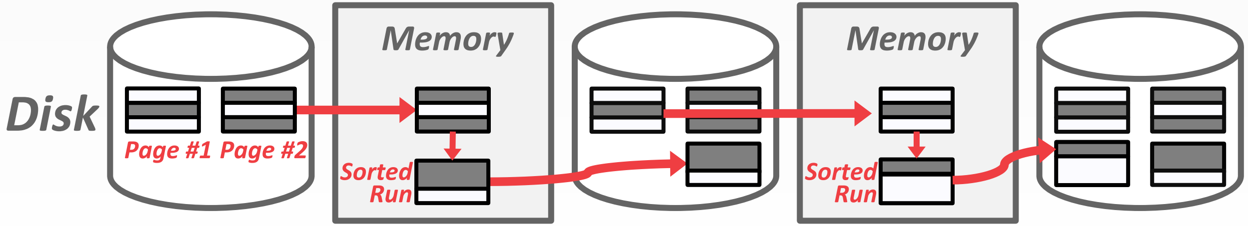

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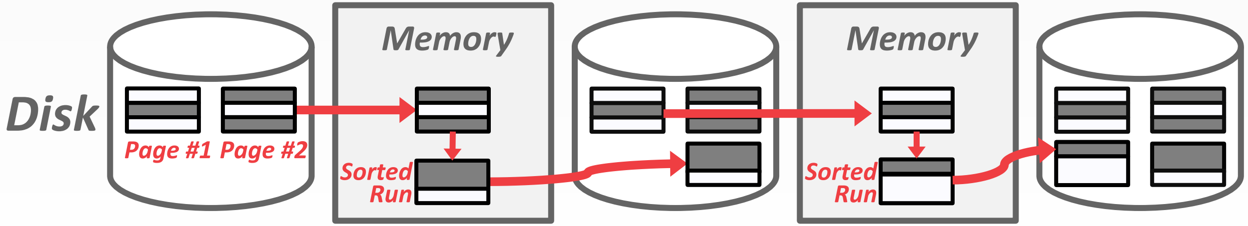

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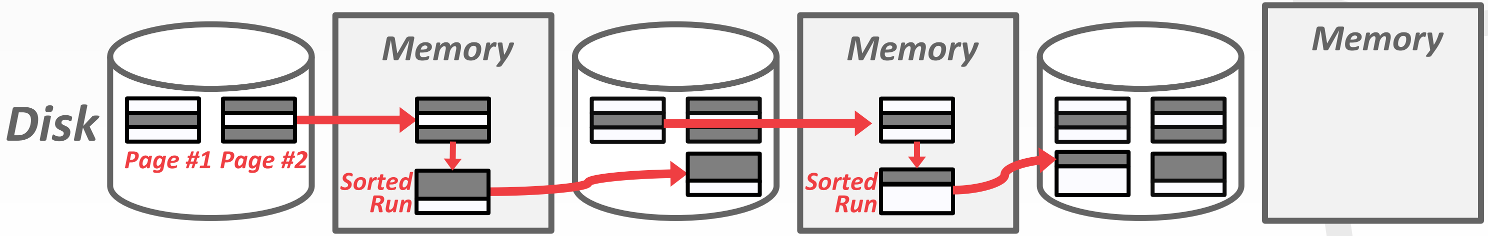

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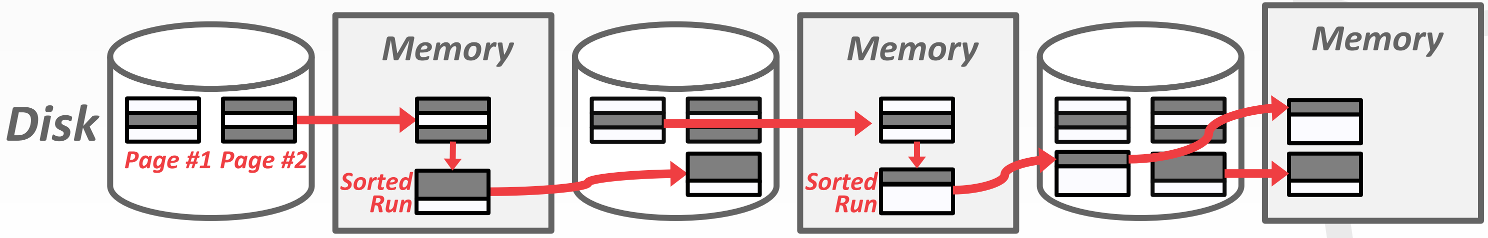

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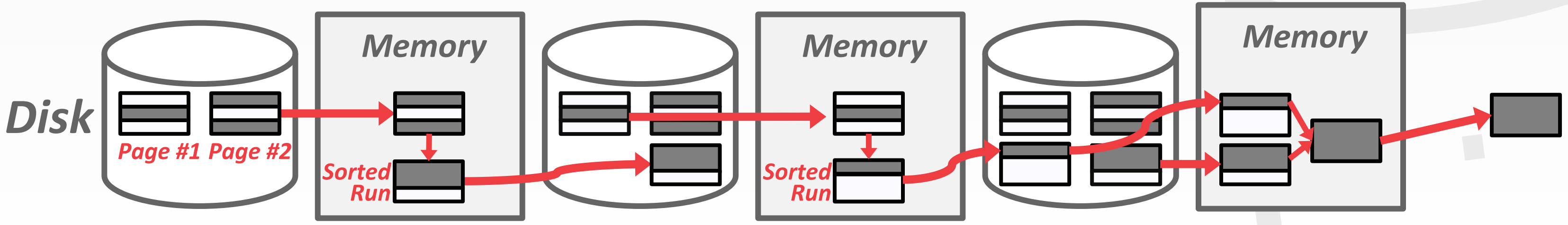

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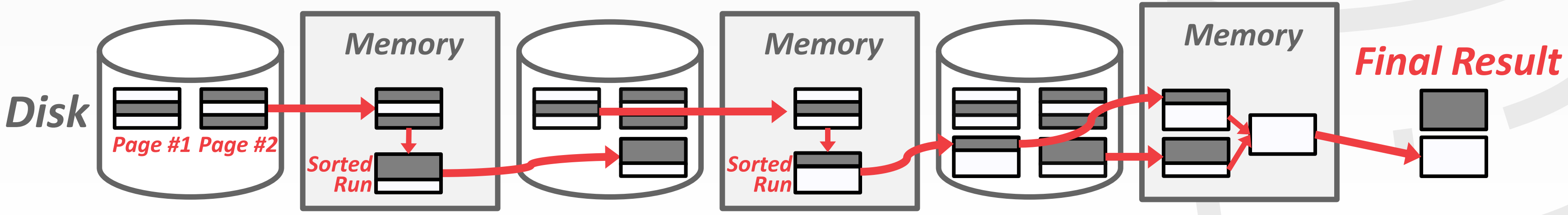

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In each pass, we read and write every page in the file.

For ***N*** pages of data:

Number of passes
$= \mathbf{1 + \lceil \log_2 N \rceil}$

Total I/O cost
$= \mathbf{2N \cdot (\text{\# of passes})}$

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3,4	6,2	9,4	8,7	5,6	3,1	2	∅

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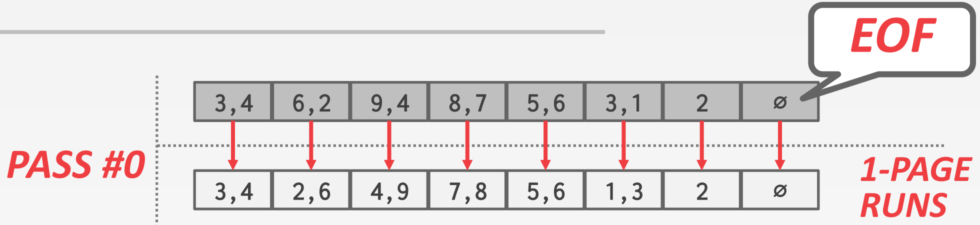

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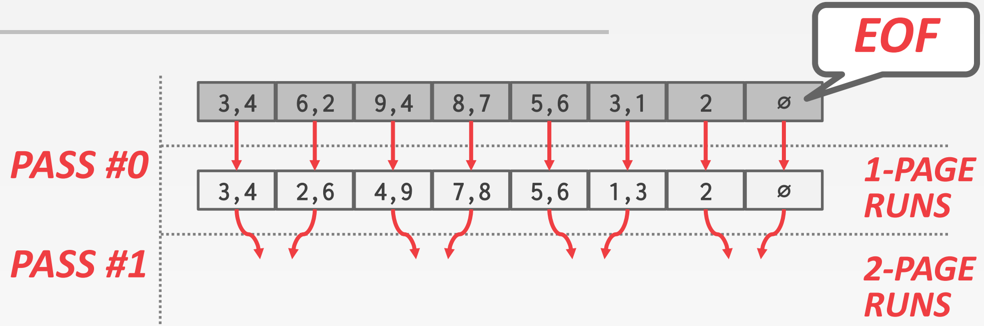

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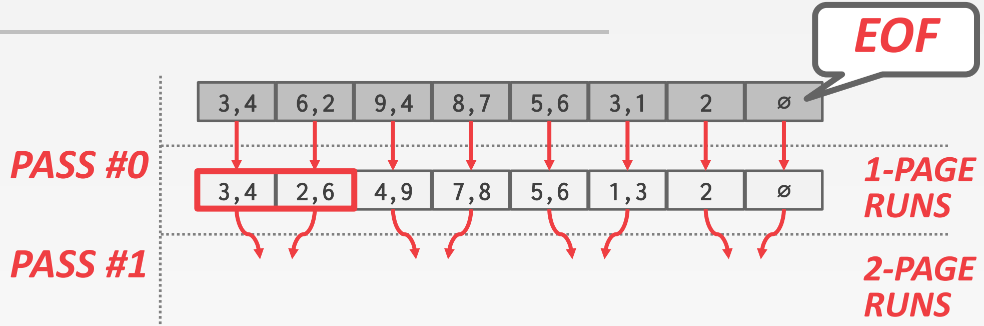

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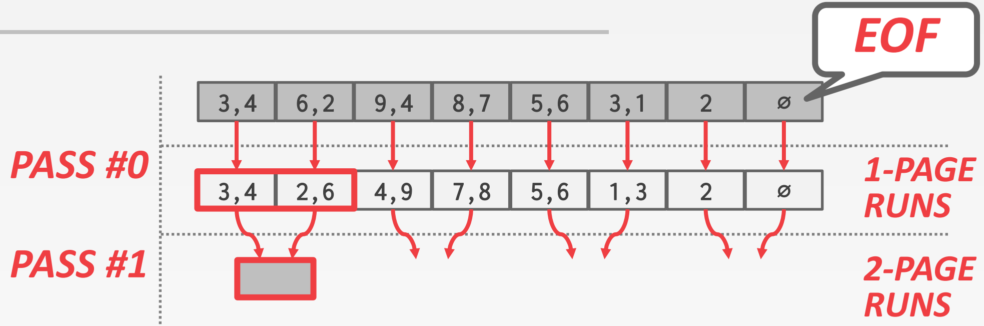

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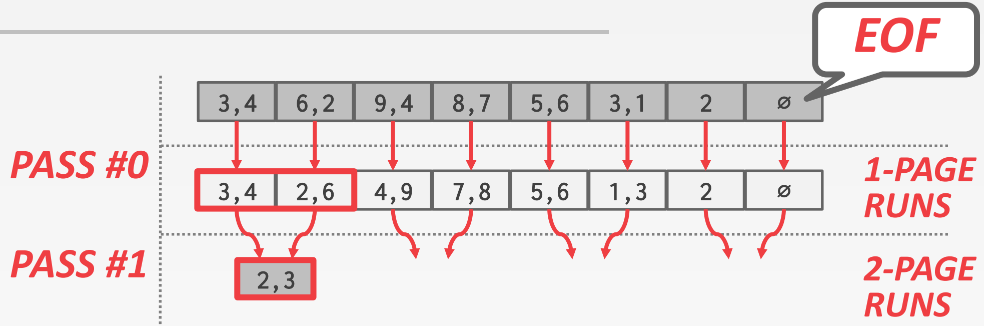

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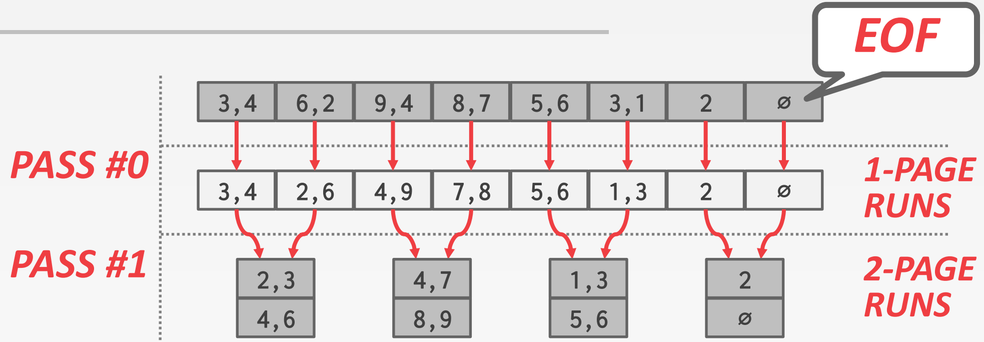

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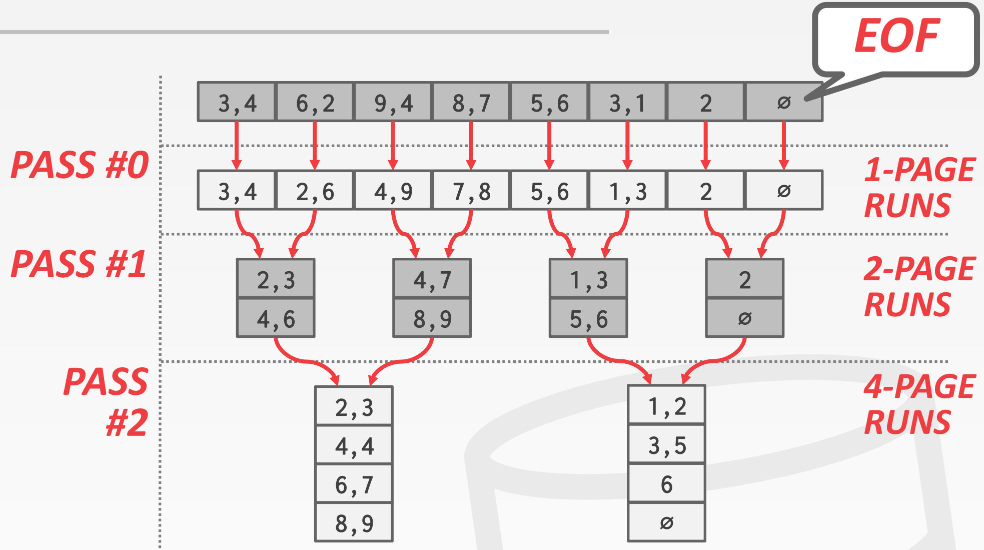

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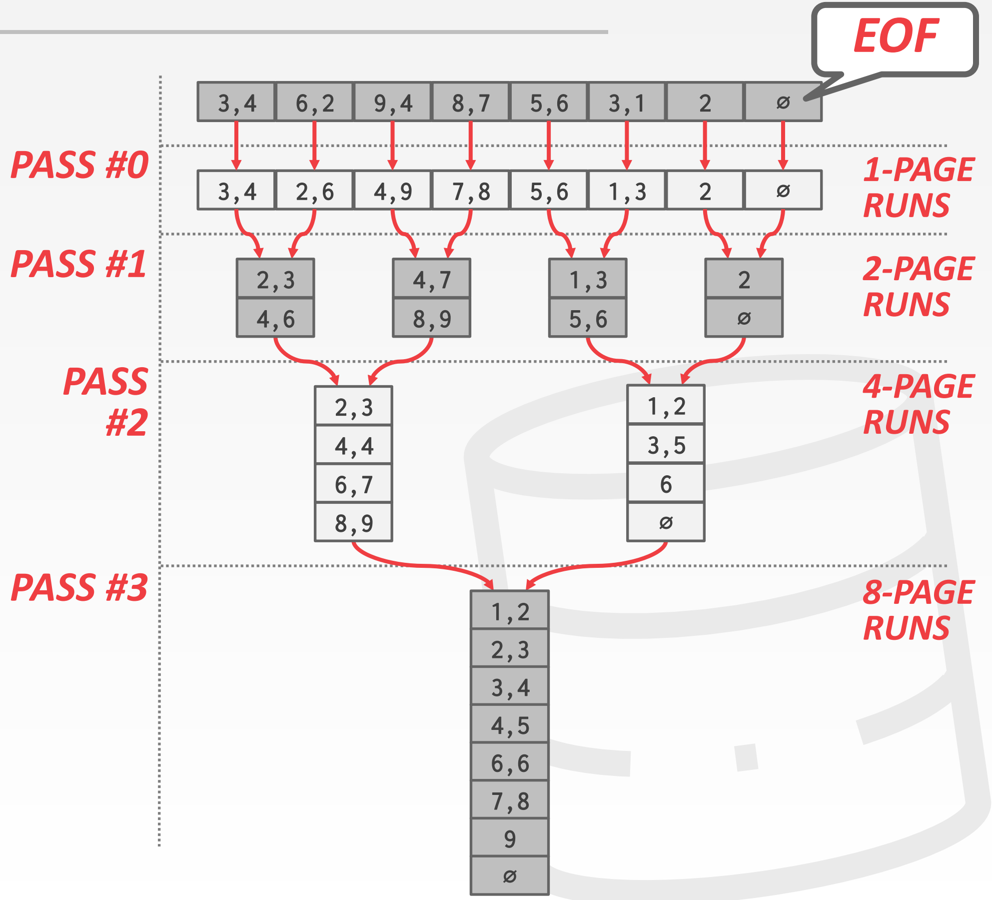


2-WAY EXTERNAL MERGE SORT

This algorithm only requires three buffer pool pages to perform the sorting

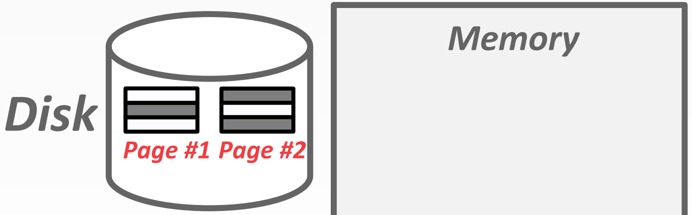
→ Two input pages, one output page

But even if we have more buffer space available, it does not effectively utilize them if the worker must block on disk I/O…

DOUBLE BUFFERING OPTIMIZATION

Prefetch the next run in the background and store it in a second buffer while the system is processing the current run.

→ Reduces the wait time for I/O requests at each step by continuously utilizing the disk.



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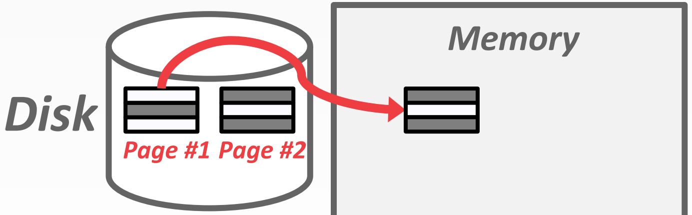

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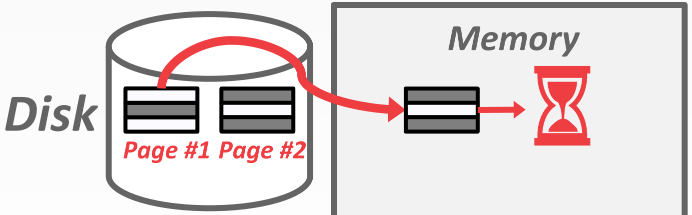

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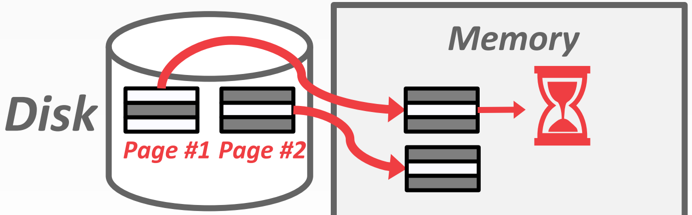

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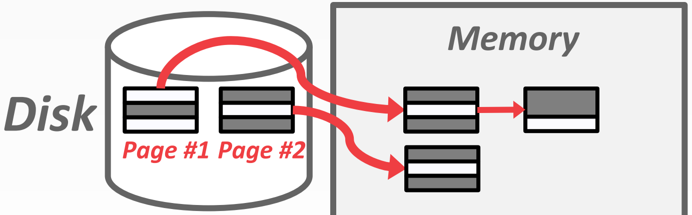

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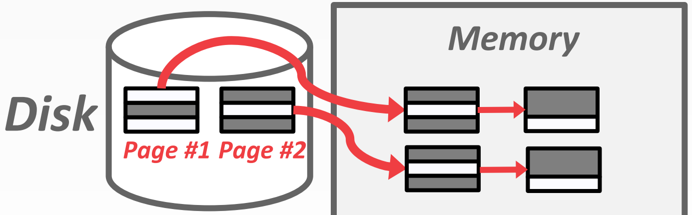

GENERAL EXTERNAL MERGE SORT

Pass #0

→ Assume the DBMS has a finite number of ***B*** buffer pool pages to hold input and output data.

→ Read ***B*** pages of the table into memory at a time. Sort them and write back to disk.

→ Produce $\lceil N / B \rceil$ sorted runs of size ***B***

Pass #1,2,3,…

→ Merge ***B*-1** runs (i.e., K-way merge)

Number of passes = $1 + \lceil \log_{B-1} \lceil N / B \rceil \rceil$

Total I/O Cost = $2N \cdot$ **(# of passes)**

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→ **Pass #0:** $\lceil N / B \rceil = \lceil 108 / 5 \rceil = 22$ sorted runs of 5 pages each (last run is only 3 pages).

EXAMPLE

Determine how many passes it takes to sort 108 pages with 5 buffer pool pages: ***N*=108**, ***B*=5**

→ **Pass #0:** $\lceil N / B \rceil$ = $\lceil 108 / 5 \rceil$ = 22 sorted runs of 5 pages each (last run is only 3 pages).

→ **Pass #1:** $\lceil N' / B\text{-}1 \rceil$ = $\lceil 22 / 4 \rceil$ = 6 sorted runs of 20 pages each (last run is only 8 pages).

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Determine how many passes it takes to sort 108 pages with 5 buffer pool pages: ***N*=108**, ***B*=5**

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→ **Pass #2:** $\lceil N'' / B\text{-}1 \rceil$ = $\lceil 6 / 4 \rceil$ = 2 sorted runs, first one has 80 pages and second one has 28 pages.

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$$1+\lceil \log_{B-1} \lceil N / B \rceil \rceil = 1+\lceil \log_4 22 \rceil = 1+\lceil 2.229... \rceil$$

$$= \mathbf{4\ passes}$$

USING B+TREES FOR SORTING

If the table that must be sorted already has a B+Tree index on the sort attribute(s), then we can use that to accelerate sorting.

Retrieve tuples in desired sort order by simply traversing the leaf pages of the tree.

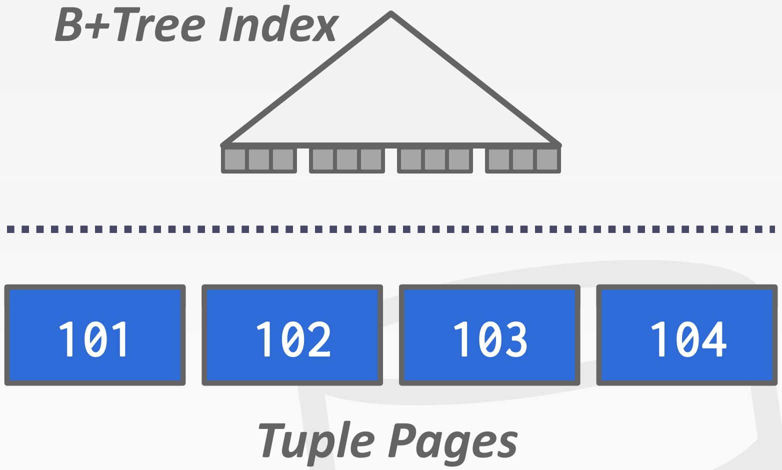
Cases to consider:

→ Clustered B+Tree
→ Unclustered B+Tree

CASE #1 – CLUSTERED B+TREE

Traverse to the left-most leaf page, and then retrieve tuples from all leaf pages.

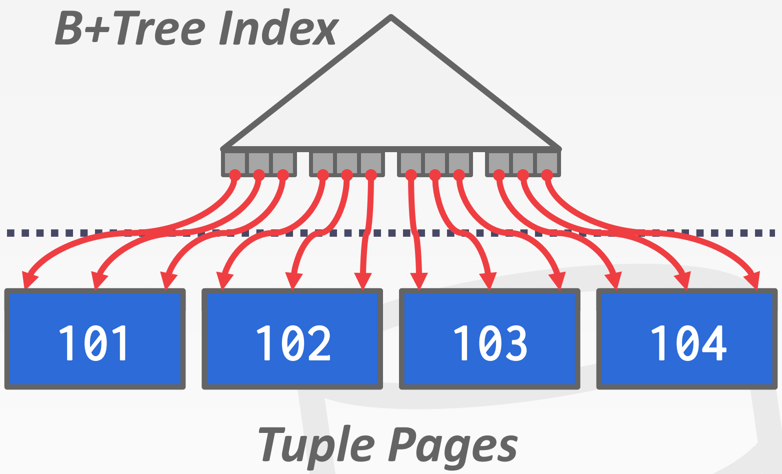
This is always better than external sorting because there is no computational cost, and all disk access is sequential.



CASE #1 – CLUSTERED B+TREE

Traverse to the left-most leaf page, and then retrieve tuples from all leaf pages.

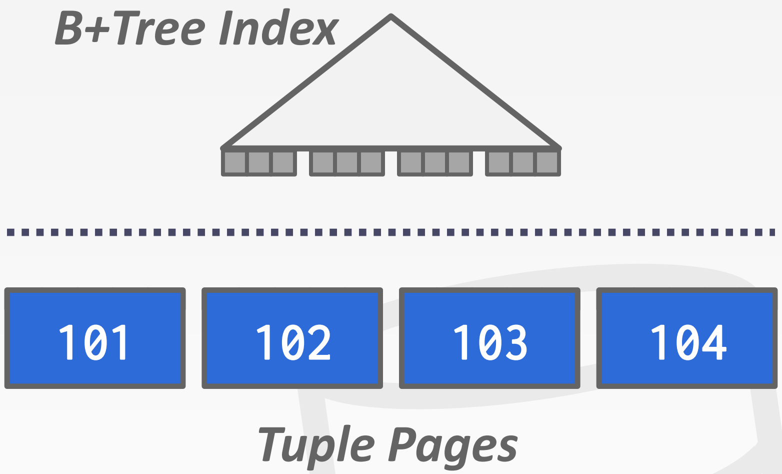
This is always better than external sorting because there is no computational cost, and all disk access is sequential.



CASE #2 – UNCLUSTERED B+TREE

Chase each pointer to the page that contains the data.

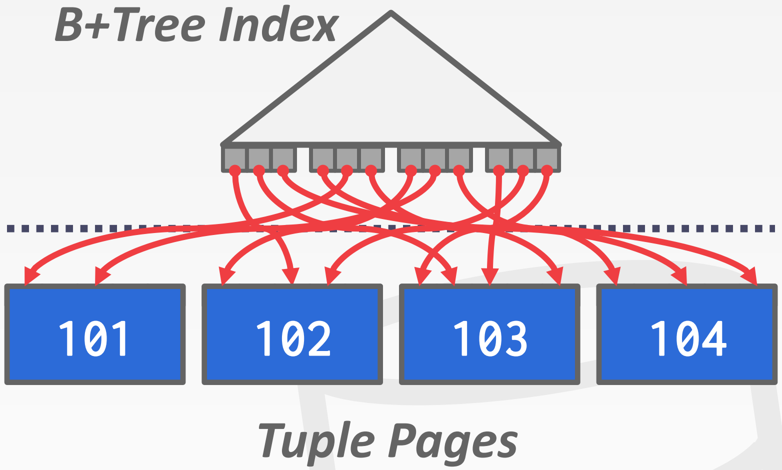
This is almost always a bad idea.
In general, one I/O per data record.



CASE #2 – UNCLUSTERED B+TREE

Chase each pointer to the page that contains the data.

This is almost always a bad idea.
In general, one I/O per data record.



AGGREGATIONS

Collapse values for a single attribute from multiple tuples into a single scalar value.

Two implementation choices:
→ Sorting
→ Hashing

SORTING AGGREGATION

```
SELECT DISTINCT cid
  FROM enrolled
 WHERE grade IN ('B','C')
 ORDER BY cid
```

enrolled(sid,cid,grade)

sid	cid	grade
53666	15-445	C
53688	15-721	A
53688	15-826	B
53666	15-721	C
53655	15-445	C

SORTING AGGREGATION

```
SELECT DISTINCT cid
  FROM enrolled
 WHERE grade IN ('B','C')
 ORDER BY cid
```

enrolled(sid,cid,grade)

sid	cid	grade
53666	15-445	C
53688	15-721	A
53688	15-826	B
53666	15-721	C
53655	15-445	C

Filter

sid	cid	grade
53666	15-445	C
53688	15-826	B
53666	15-721	C
53655	15-445	C

SORTING AGGREGATION

```
SELECT DISTINCT cid
  FROM enrolled
 WHERE grade IN ('B','C')
 ORDER BY cid
```

enrolled(sid,cid,grade)

sid	cid	grade
53666	15-445	C
53688	15-721	A
53688	15-826	B
53666	15-721	C
53655	15-445	C

Filter

sid	cid	grade
53666	15-445	C
53688	15-826	B
53666	15-721	C
53655	15-445	C

Remove Columns

cid
15-445
15-826
15-721
15-445

SORTING AGGREGATION

```
SELECT DISTINCT cid
  FROM enrolled
 WHERE grade IN ('B','C')
 ORDER BY cid
```

enrolled(sid,cid,grade)

sid	cid	grade
53666	15-445	C
53688	15-721	A
53688	15-826	B
53666	15-721	C
53655	15-445	C

Filter

sid	cid	grade
53666	15-445	C
53688	15-826	B
53666	15-721	C
53655	15-445	C

Remove Columns

cid
15-445
15-826
15-721
15-445

Sort

cid
15-445
15-445
15-721
15-826

SORTING AGGREGATION

```
SELECT DISTINCT cid
  FROM enrolled
 WHERE grade IN ('B','C')
 ORDER BY cid
```

enrolled(sid,cid,grade)

sid	cid	grade
53666	15-445	C
53688	15-721	A
53688	15-826	B
53666	15-721	C
53655	15-445	C

Filter

sid	cid	grade
53666	15-445	C
53688	15-826	B
53666	15-721	C
53655	15-445	C

Remove Columns

cid
15-445
15-826
15-721
15-445

Sort

cid
15-445
15-445
15-721
15-826

Eliminate Dupes

SORTING AGGREGATION

```
SELECT DISTINCT cid
  FROM enrolled
 WHERE grade IN ('B','C')
 ORDER BY cid
```

enrolled(sid,cid,grade)

sid	cid	grade
53666	15-445	C
53688	15-721	A
53688	15-826	B
53666	15-721	C
53655	15-445	C

Filter

sid	cid	grade
53666	15-445	C
53688	15-826	B
53666	15-721	C
53655	15-445	C

Remove Columns

cid
15-445
15-826
15-721
15-445

Sort

cid
15-445
~~15-445~~
15-721
15-826

Eliminate Dupes

ALTERNATIVES TO SORTING

What if we do <u>not</u> need the data to be ordered?

→ Forming groups in **GROUP BY** (no ordering)

→ Removing duplicates in **DISTINCT** (no ordering)

ALTERNATIVES TO SORTING

What if we do <u>not</u> need the data to be ordered?

→ Forming groups in GROUP BY (no ordering)

→ Removing duplicates in DISTINCT (no ordering)

Hashing is a better alternative in this scenario.

→ Can be computationally cheaper than sorting.

HASHING AGGREGATE

Populate an ephemeral hash table as the DBMS scans the table. For each record, check whether there is already an entry in the hash table:

→ **DISTINCT**: Discard duplicate

→ **GROUP BY**: Perform aggregate computation

If everything fits in memory, then this is easy.

If the DBMS must spill data to disk, then we need to be smarter…

EXTERNAL HASHING AGGREGATE

Phase #1 – Partition

→ Divide tuples into buckets based on hash key
→ Write them out to disk when they get full

Phase #2 – ReHash

→ Build in-memory hash table for each partition and compute the aggregation

PHASE #1 – PARTITION

Use a hash function h_1 to split tuples into **partitions** on disk.

→ A partition is one or more pages that contain the set of keys with the same hash value.

→ Partitions are "spilled" to disk via output buffers.

Assume that we have ***B*** buffers.

We will use ***B-1*** buffers for the partitions and ***1*** buffer for the input data.

PHASE #1 – PARTITION

```
SELECT DISTINCT cid
  FROM enrolled
 WHERE grade IN ('B','C')
```

enrolled(sid,cid,grade)

sid	cid	grade
53666	15-445	C
53688	15-721	A
53688	15-826	B
53666	15-721	C
53655	15-445	C

PHASE #1 – PARTITION

```
SELECT DISTINCT cid
  FROM enrolled
 WHERE grade IN ('B','C')
```

enrolled(sid,cid,grade)

sid	cid	grade
53666	15-445	C
53688	15-721	A
53688	15-826	B
53666	15-721	C
53655	15-445	C

Filter

sid	cid	grade
53666	15-445	C
53688	15-826	B
53666	15-721	C
53655	15-445	C

PHASE #1 – PARTITION

```
SELECT DISTINCT cid
  FROM enrolled
 WHERE grade IN ('B','C')
```

enrolled(sid,cid,grade)

sid	cid	grade
53666	15-445	C
53688	15-721	A
53688	15-826	B
53666	15-721	C
53655	15-445	C

Filter

sid	cid	grade
53666	15-445	C
53688	15-826	B
53666	15-721	C
53655	15-445	C

Remove Columns

cid
15-445
15-826
15-721
15-445

⋮

PHASE #1 – PARTITION

```
SELECT DISTINCT cid
  FROM enrolled
 WHERE grade IN ('B','C')
```

enrolled(sid,cid,grade)

sid	cid	grade
53666	15-445	C
53688	15-721	A
53688	15-826	B
53666	15-721	C
53655	15-445	C

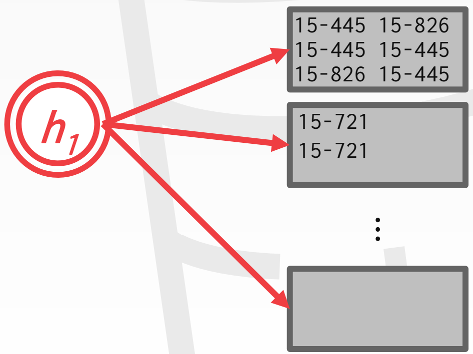
Filter

sid	cid	grade
53666	15-445	C
53688	15-826	B
53666	15-721	C
53655	15-445	C

Remove Columns

cid
15-445
15-826
15-721
15-445
⋮

B-1 partitions



PHASE #1 – PARTITION

```sql
SELECT DISTINCT cid
  FROM enrolled
 WHERE grade IN ('B','C')
```

enrolled(sid,cid,grade)

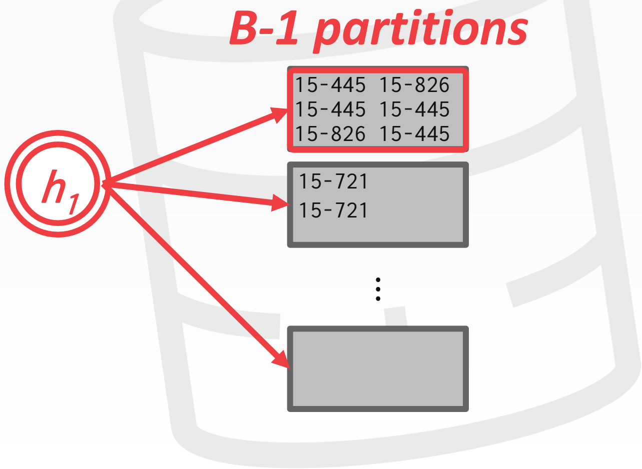
sid	cid	grade
53666	15-445	C
53688	15-721	A
53688	15-826	B
53666	15-721	C
53655	15-445	C

Filter

sid	cid	grade
53666	15-445	C
53688	15-826	B
53666	15-721	C
53655	15-445	C

Remove Columns

cid
15-445
15-826
15-721
15-445
⋮



PHASE #1 – PARTITION

```
SELECT DISTINCT cid
  FROM enrolled
 WHERE grade IN ('B','C')
```

enrolled(sid,cid,grade)

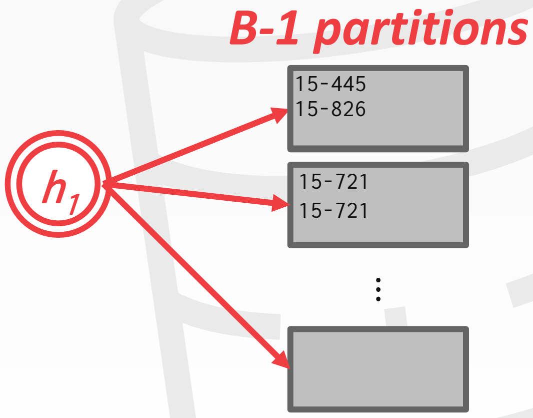
sid	cid	grade
53666	15-445	C
53688	15-721	A
53688	15-826	B
53666	15-721	C
53655	15-445	C

Filter

sid	cid	grade
53666	15-445	C
53688	15-826	B
53666	15-721	C
53655	15-445	C

Remove Columns

cid
15-445
15-826
15-721
15-445
⋮



PHASE #2 – REHASH

For each partition on disk:

→ Read it into memory and build an in-memory hash table based on a second hash function h_2.

→ Then go through each bucket of this hash table to bring together matching tuples.

This assumes that each partition fits in memory.

PHASE #2 – REHASH

```
SELECT DISTINCT cid
  FROM enrolled
 WHERE grade IN ('B','C')
```

enrolled(sid,cid,grade)

sid	cid	grade
53666	15-445	C
53688	15-721	A
53688	15-826	B
53666	15-721	C
53655	15-445	C

PHASE #2 – REHASH

```
SELECT DISTINCT cid
  FROM enrolled
 WHERE grade IN ('B','C')
```

enrolled(sid,cid,grade)

sid	cid	grade
53666	15-445	C
53688	15-721	A
53688	15-826	B
53666	15-721	C
53655	15-445	C

Phase #1 Buckets

15-445 15-826
15-445 15-445
15-826 15-445

15-445
15-826

⋮

PHASE #2 – REHASH

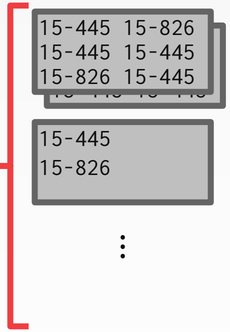
```
SELECT DISTINCT cid
  FROM enrolled
 WHERE grade IN ('B','C')
```

enrolled(sid,cid,grade)

sid	cid	grade
53666	15-445	C
53688	15-721	A
53688	15-826	B
53666	15-721	C
53655	15-445	C

Phase #1 Buckets

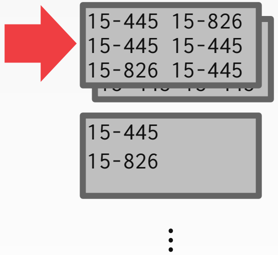
B-1 Partitions



PHASE #2 – REHASH

```
SELECT DISTINCT cid
  FROM enrolled
 WHERE grade IN ('B','C')
```

Phase #1 Buckets



enrolled(sid,cid,grade)

sid	cid	grade
53666	15-445	C
53688	15-721	A
53688	15-826	B
53666	15-721	C
53655	15-445	C

PHASE #2 – REHASH

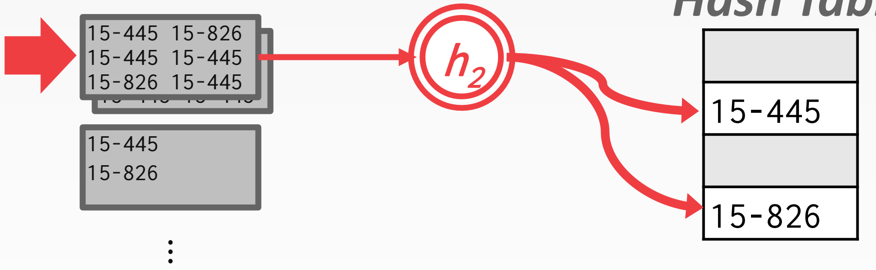
```
SELECT DISTINCT cid
  FROM enrolled
 WHERE grade IN ('B','C')
```

enrolled(sid,cid,grade)

sid	cid	grade
53666	15-445	C
53688	15-721	A
53688	15-826	B
53666	15-721	C
53655	15-445	C

Phase #1 Buckets

Hash Table

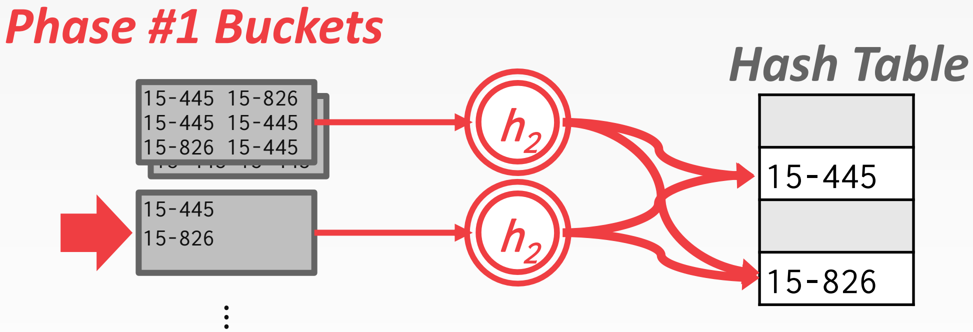


PHASE #2 – REHASH

```
SELECT DISTINCT cid
  FROM enrolled
 WHERE grade IN ('B','C')
```

enrolled(sid,cid,grade)

sid	cid	grade
53666	15-445	C
53688	15-721	A
53688	15-826	B
53666	15-721	C
53655	15-445	C



PHASE #2 – REHASH

```
SELECT DISTINCT cid
  FROM enrolled
 WHERE grade IN ('B','C')
```

enrolled(sid,cid,grade)

sid	cid	grade
53666	15-445	C
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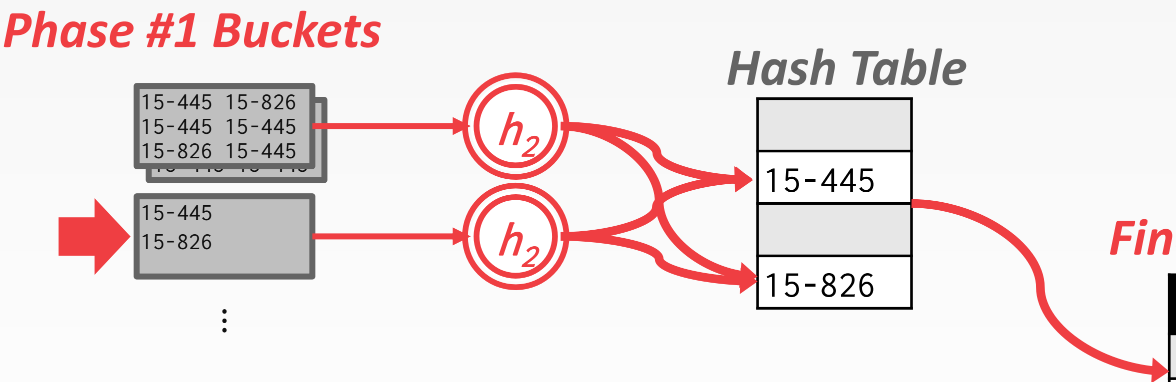


Final Result

cid
15-445
15-826

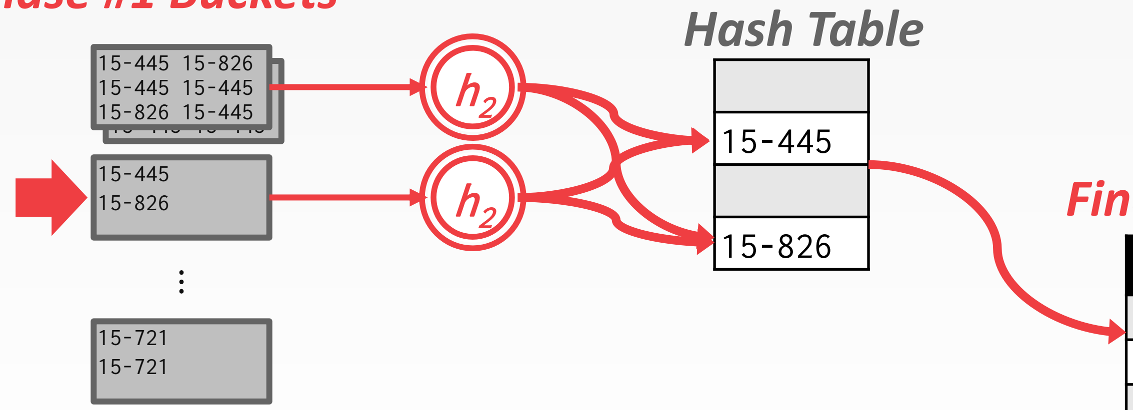
PHASE #2 – REHASH

```
SELECT DISTINCT cid
  FROM enrolled
 WHERE grade IN ('B','C')
```

enrolled(sid,cid,grade)

sid	cid	grade
53666	15-445	C
53688	15-721	A
53688	15-826	B
53666	15-721	C
53655	15-445	C

Phase #1 Buckets



Final Result

cid
15-445
15-826

PHASE #2 – REHASH

```
SELECT DISTINCT cid
  FROM enrolled
 WHERE grade IN ('B','C')
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enrolled(sid,cid,grade)

sid	cid	grade
53666	15-445	C
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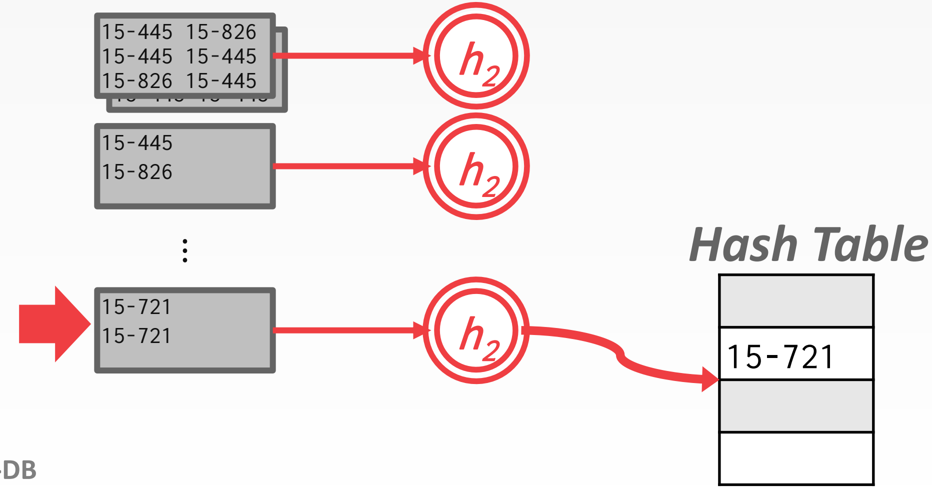
Phase #1 Buckets



Final Result

cid
15-445
15-826

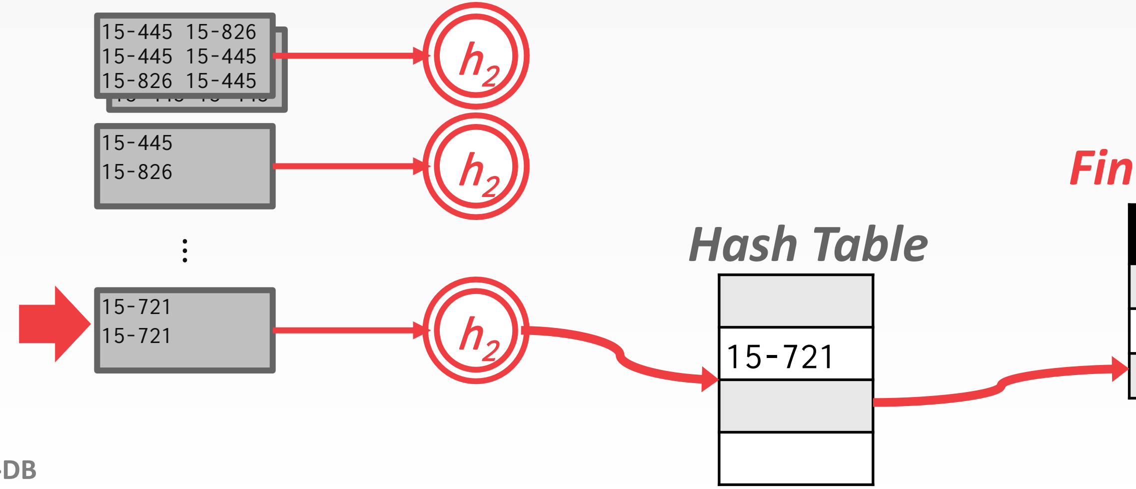
PHASE #2 – REHASH

```
SELECT DISTINCT cid
  FROM enrolled
 WHERE grade IN ('B','C')
```

enrolled(sid,cid,grade)

sid	cid	grade
53666	15-445	C
53688	15-721	A
53688	15-826	B
53666	15-721	C
53655	15-445	C

Phase #1 Buckets



Final Result

cid
15-445
15-826
15-721

HASHING SUMMARIZATION

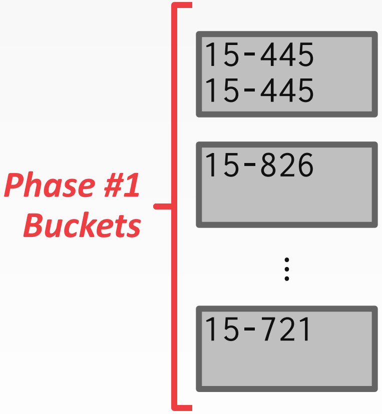
During the ReHash phase, store pairs of the form (`GroupKey`→`RunningVal`)

When we want to insert a new tuple into the hash table:

→ If we find a matching `GroupKey`, just update the `RunningVal` appropriately
→ Else insert a new `GroupKey`→`RunningVal`

HASHING SUMMARIZATION

```sql
SELECT cid, AVG(s.gpa)
  FROM student AS s, enrolled AS e
 WHERE s.sid = e.sid
 GROUP BY cid
```



HASHING SUMMARIZATION

```
SELECT cid, AVG(s.gpa)
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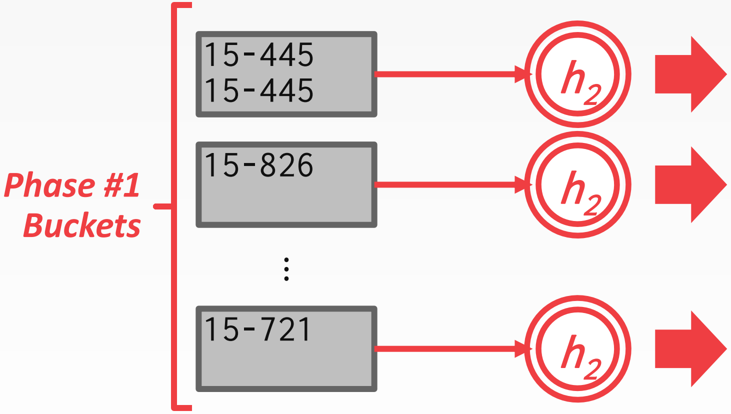

HASHING SUMMARIZATION

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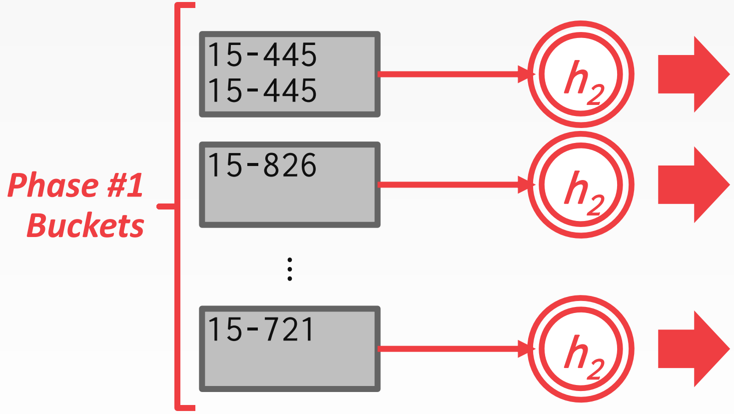
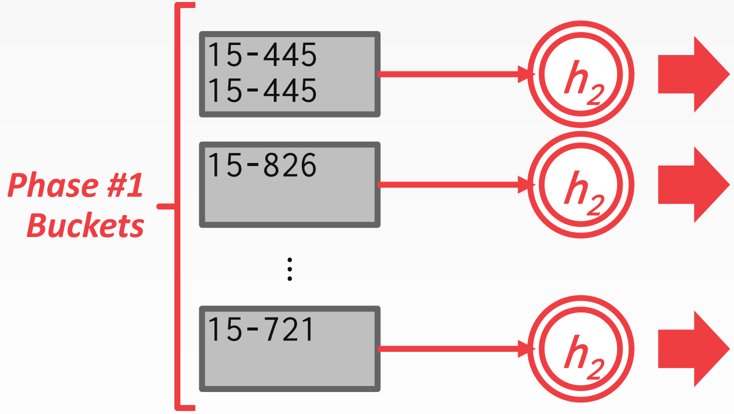


Hash Table

key	value
15-445	(2, 7.32)
15-826	(1, 3.33)
15-721	(1, 2.89)

HASHING SUMMARIZATION

```sql
SELECT cid, AVG(s.gpa)
  FROM student AS s, enrolled AS e
 WHERE s.sid = e.sid
 GROUP BY cid
```



Hash Table

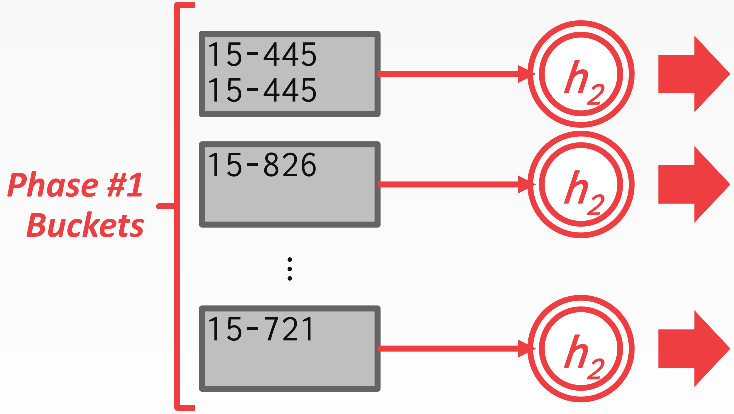
key	value
15-445	(2, 7.32)
15-826	(1, 3.33)
15-721	(1, 2.89)

HASHING SUMMARIZATION

```
SELECT cid, AVG(s.gpa)
  FROM student AS s, enrolled AS e
 WHERE s.sid = e.sid
 GROUP BY cid
```

Running Totals

```
AVG(col)   → (COUNT,SUM)
MIN(col)   → (MIN)
MAX(col)   → (MAX)
SUM(col)   → (SUM)
COUNT(col) → (COUNT)
```



Hash Table

key	value
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15-721	(1, 2.89)

HASHING SUMMARIZATION

```
SELECT cid, AVG(s.gpa)
  FROM student AS s, enrolled AS e
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 GROUP BY cid
```
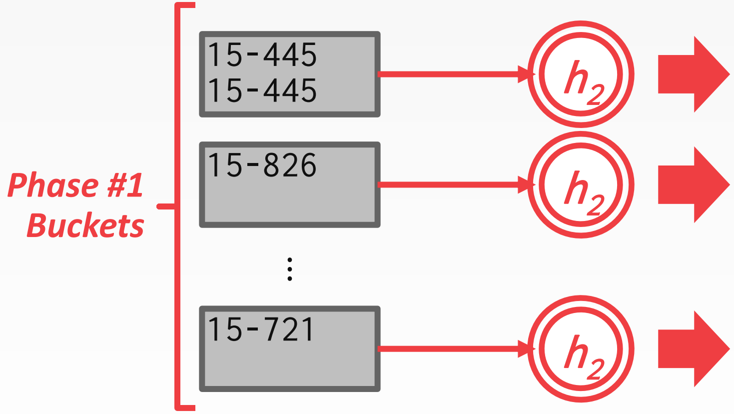

Running Totals

AVG(col) → (COUNT,SUM)
MIN(col) → (MIN)
MAX(col) → (MAX)
SUM(col) → (SUM)
COUNT(col) → (COUNT)



Hash Table

key	value
15-445	(2, 7.32)
15-826	(1, 3.33)
15-721	(1, 2.89)

Final Result

cid	AVG(gpa)
15-445	3.66
15-826	3.33
15-721	2.89

CONCLUSION

Choice of sorting vs. hashing is subtle and depends on optimizations done in each case.

High-level principle to handle data that does not fit into memory:

→ Chunk data into partitions that fit into memory to handle separately

NEXT CLASS

Nested Loop Join

Sort-Merge Join

Hash Join