第九章 拓展作业 9-2

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一. 编程要求

给定关系表 R_i(A_{ii},A_{i2},···)(i<=3)及 SQL 查询语句,请编程构造一个查询优化器,**输入为下述 参数,输出为使给定查询代价最小的查询策略及相应查询代价**。

数据字典:

1. 关系统计信息: n_R, f_R, b_R=n_R/f_R, Dist(A_{i1},R), Dist(A_{i2},R)

2. 索引统计信息: I(Ai): 主索引/辅索引/无索引, HT(Ai), LB(Ai)

3. 中间结果信息: SFc(Ri),

4. 内存: M (块数)

SOL 查询语句:

1) Select * from R_i where $C_1 \wedge C_2 \wedge ... \wedge C_m$

2) Select * from R_1 , R_2 \cdots , R_n where C_1 and \cdots C_m and J_1 and \cdots J_q (n<=3)

符号说明: C表示选择条件, J表示连接条件。

二. 程序说明

- ① 输入数据时,各选择条件和连接条件语句(如"A1=20","A11=A21")中,不等号与等号前后不可出现空格,如请不要输入"A1 = 20"。From 和 where 之间的表格名字中,请不要添加空格,如"R1,R2"请不要输入为"R1,R2"。From、where、and 等关键词请按照小写输入。Sql 语句中连续的空格数请不要超过两个。
- ② 程序默认每个索引结点可以存放 20 个指针对、50 个不同的数据值。
- ③ 在排序-归并连接中,在连接之外、采用的排序代价计算公式为: b(table1) * log(2,b(table1))+b(table2)*log(2,b(table2))。
- ④ 假设缓冲区只能容纳每个关系的一个块。
- ⑤ 计算块嵌套循环连接代价时,直接选择以小表作为外表。
- ⑥ 程序在输出不同表格的选择策略时,会按照输入 sql 语句中"from"和"where"之间各个表格的顺序输出选择策略,详情请见测试用例⑤中说明。

三. 测试说明

- * 所有测试用例均见于附件 txt 文档,可复制到程序中进行测试。
- (1) Select * from R1 where A1=20 and A2=1200

该测试用例模拟 DB04-1 ppt 中 p47 页中所给的代价估算举例数值。R1 相当于 accountschema, A1 相当于 branch-name, A2 相当于 balance, 由于对表格、属性名的长度有限制, 故简化为 R1.A1 和 A2。

为了计算选择率 SF,查询时只支持以数字界定范围的查询,因此 ppt 样例中的 select account-number from account where branch-name="Perryridge" and balance=120 转化为 Select * from R1 where A1=20 and A2=1200,由两个等值选择构成。

综上,我们在输入数据时输入如下数据: n(R1)=10000, f(R1)=20, Dist(A1,R1)=50, Dist(A2,R1)=500。由于都是等值查询,所以A1、A2的上界和下界与结果无关,此处不妨设A1下界为0,上界为200;A2下界为0,上界为2000。

```
Please enter the complete SQL query:
Select * from R1 where A1=20 and A2=1200

Relations and attributes are numbered by the input query order, please enter more infomation.

SET RELATION 1 details:
please enter 'n f' in order:
10000 20

SET ATTRIBUTE 1 details:
please enter Dist of this attribute:
50
please enter Lowest and Highest of this attribute:
0 200

SET ATTRIBUTE 2 details:
please enter Dist of this attribute:
500
please enter Dist of this attribute:
500
please enter Lowest and Highest of this attribute:
500
please enter Lowest and Highest of this attribute:
500
please enter Lowest and Highest of this attribute:
```

(测试用例①输入数据)

经手动计算,最小代价的查询策略为:

对 A1 采用主索引查询, 此时 E(A1)=6。

对 A2 采用辅助索引,则 E(A2)=23,此时总的代价为 29。

注: ppt 第 64 页中的计算, balance 的 HT 取值为 2, 故计算出的 E(balance)代价为 28; 个人认为此处 balance 的 HT 应当取值为 3: [log(20,500)]=3。

程序所给结果为:

```
Selection Choice Result
Attribute 1: Primary Key. Cost: 6
Attribute 2: Secondary Key. Cost: 23
Total Cost: 29
END
```

(测试用例①输出结果)

2 Select * from R1,R2 where R1.A11=R2.A21

该测试用例模拟 Select * from customer,depositor where depositor.customer-name=customer.customer-name。同样,由于表格和属性名的长度受限,此处将名称简化为 R1,R2,A11,A21。

则在输入表格、属性的参数时,有 n(R1)=10000, f(R1)=25, Dist(A11,R1)=10000, A11 下界为 0, 上界为 100。n(R2)=5000, f(R2) =50, Dist(A21, R2)=2500, A21 下界为 0, 上界为 100。

```
Please enter the complete SQL query:
Select * from R1, R2 where R1.A11=R2.A21

Relations and attributes are numbered by the input query order, please enter more infomation.

SET RELATION 1 details:
please enter 'n f' in order:
10000 25

SET ATTRIBUTE 1 details:
please enter Dist of this attribute:
10000
please enter Lowest and Highest of this attribute:
0 100

SET RELATION 2 details:
please enter 'n f' in order:
5000 50

SET ATTRIBUTE 1 details:
please enter Dist of this attribute:
2500
please enter Dist of this attribute:
2500
please enter Lowest and Highest of this attribute:
0 100
```

(测试用例②输入数据)

手动计算各个代价(可见补充作业 9-2): 1) 以 R2 为外表块嵌套连接代价为 40100, 2) 以 R1 为外表块嵌套连接代价为 40400, 3) 以 A11 为主键进行索引嵌套连接代价为 25100, 4) 以 A21 为主键进行索引嵌套连接代价为 50400, 5) 排序归并连接代价为 9100, 6) 散列连接代价为 **1500**, 故最小代价策略为散列连接。

程序所给结果为:

```
Join Choice Result for Table 0 and Table 1
散列连接,总代价为1500
END
```

(测试用例②输出结果)

符合手动计算结果。

③ Select * from R1,R2,R3 where R3.A31=20 and R3.A32=1200 and R1.A11=R2.A21

此条测试样例集合了①②, R1、R2 相当于②中的 R1、R2, R3 相当于①中的 R1。

输入数据:

n(R1) = 10000, f(R1)=25, D(A11,R1) = 10000, A11 范围为 0-200。

n(R2) = 5000, f(R2)=50, D(A21,R2)=2500, A21 范围为 0-200。

n(R3) = 10000, f(R3)=20, Dist(A31,R3)=50, Dist(A32,R1)=500, A31 范围为 0-200, A32 范围为 0-2000。

```
Please enter the complete SQL query:
Select * from R1, R2, R3 where R3.A31=20 and R3.A32=1200 and R1.A11=R2.A21

Relations and attributes are numbered by the input query order, please enter more infomation.

SET RELATION 1 details:
please enter 'n f' in order:
10000 25

SET ATTRIBUTE 1 details:
please enter Dist of this attribute:
10000
please enter Lowest and Highest of this attribute:
0 200

SET RELATION 2 details:
please enter 'n f' in order:
5000 50

SET ATTRIBUTE 1 details:
please enter Dist of this attribute:
2500
please enter Dist of this attribute:
2500
please enter Lowest and Highest of this attribute:
0 200

SET RELATION 3 details:
please enter 'n f' in order:
10000 20

SET ATTRIBUTE 1 details:
please enter 'n f' in order:
10000 20

SET ATTRIBUTE 2 details:
please enter Dist of this attribute:
50
200

SET ATTRIBUTE 2 details:
please enter Lowest and Highest of this attribute:
50
please enter Dist of this attribute:
50
please enter Dist of this attribute:
500
please enter Lowest and Highest of this attribute:
500
please enter Dist of this attribute:
```

(测试用例3)输入数据)

输出结果:

```
Selection Choice Result
Attribute 1: Primary Key. Cost: 6
Attribute 2: Secondary Key. Cost: 23
Total Cost: 29
END
Join Choice Result for Table 0 and Table 1
散列连接,总代价为1500
END
```

(测试用例③输出结果)

4 Select * from R1 where A2<20

此条测试用例为测试涉及低选择率情况下的代价计算设计。

参考 ppt DB04-1 第 57 页的设定, A2 相当于 account 中的 balance, 在输入数据时输入如下数据: n(R1)=10000, f(R1)=20, Dist(A2,R1)=500, A2 下界为 0, 上界为 2000, 此时 SF=1%。

手动计算可知,此时若以 A2 为主索引,其代价为 E(A2) = HT + b(A2)*SF = 3 + (10000/20)*1% = 8,小于辅助索引代价 103。

程序输出结果符合手动计算结果:

```
Please enter the complete SQL query:
Select * from R1 where A2<20

Relations and attributes are numbered by the input query order, please enter more infomation.

SET RELATION 1 details:
please enter 'n f' in order:
10000 20

SET ATTRIBUTE 1 details:
please enter Dist of this attribute:
500
please enter Lowest and Highest of this attribute:
0 2000

Selection Choice Result
Attribute 1: Primary Key. Cost: 8
Total Cost: 8
END
```

(测试用例4)输入输出结果)

⑤ Select * from R1,R2 where R1.A11=20 and R2.A21=1200;

此条测试用例为了测试**涉及多个表格的选择**设置,同时测试了**对输入 sql 语句末尾有无";"或空格**的容错性。

输入数据时输入如下数据:

n(R1)=10000, f(R1)=20, Dist(A11,R1)=50, A11 下界为 0, 上界为 200。 n(R2)=10000, f(R2)=20, Dist(A21,R1)=500, A21 下界为 0, 上界为 2000。

程序输入输出如下:

```
Please enter the complete SQL query:
Select * from R1, R2 where R1.A11=20 and R2.A21=1200;

Relations and attributes are numbered by the input query order, please enter more infomation.

SET RELATION 1 details:
please enter 'n f' in order:
10000 20

SET ATTRIBUTE 1 details:
please enter Dist of this attribute:
50
please enter Lowest and Highest of this attribute:
0 200

SET RELATION 2 details:
please enter 'n f' in order:
10000 20

SET ATTRIBUTE 1 details:
please enter Dist of this attribute:
500
please enter Dist of this attribute:
500
please enter Lowest and Highest of this attribute:
0 2000

Selection Choice Result
Attribute 1: Primary Key. Cost: 6
Total Cost: 6
END

Selection Choice Result
Attribute 1: Primary Key. Cost: 4
Total Cost: 4
END
```

(测试用例5输入输出结果)

在上图中,第一个输出的 Result 对应 R1 的选择策略,第二个输出的 Result 对应 R2 的选择策略,输出顺序由 sql 语句中表格名排列顺序决定。

对于 R2 来说,以 A21 为主键的索引选择代价为 E(A21) = HT + SC/f = 3 + [(10000/500)/50] = 4,程序输出结果符合手动计算结果。

- ⑥ 简单错误输入检测
- 1) John is a fan of apple.

```
Please enter the complete SQL query:
John is a fan of apple.
The input SQL language is not valid.
```

2) Select * from R1 where R1.A11=20 and R2.A21=1200; (R2 没有在表格中出现)

```
Please enter the complete SQL query:
Select * from R1 where R1.A11=20 and R2.A21=1200 ;
ERROR: Table R2 Not Found.
```

3) **Select * from R1 where A11=20**; (属性最大最小值合法性检测, A11=20 小于其最小值 30)

```
Please enter the complete SQL query:
Select * from R1 where A11=20 ;

Relations and attributes are numbered by the input query order, please enter more infomation.

SET RELATION 1 details:
please enter 'n f' in order:
10000 20

SET ATTRIBUTE 1 details:
please enter Dist of this attribute:
50
please enter Lowest and Highest of this attribute:
(30)100
The Min Value is too big.
```