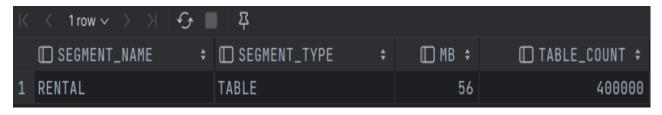
Said khalf Saif Qudaih

Student 1:

Overzicht vergelijking:

Tabel Rental voor partitionering:



Stap 2: analyse voor optimalisatie:

```
SELECT

rentalStatus,

COUNT(rentalID) AS total_rentals,

ROUND(AVG(totalCost),2) AS avg_cost,

MAX(totalCost) AS max_cost,

MIN(totalCost) AS min_cost,

SUM(totalCost) AS total_revenue

FROM Rental

WHERE rentalStartDate BETWEEN TO_DATE('2024-01-01', 'YYYY-MM-DD') AND TO_DATE('2024-12-31', 'YYYY-MM-DD')

AND totalCost BETWEEN 100 AND 2000

GROUP BY rentalStatus

ORDER BY total_rentals DESC;
```

Operation	Params	Rows	Total Cost	Raw Desc
y ← Select		61530	1067.0	cpu_cost = 214046379, io_cost = 10
∨ Unknown (PX COORDINATOR)				cpu_cost = null, io_cost = null
∨ Unknown (PX SEND QC (ORDER))		61530	1067.0	cpu_cost = 214046379, io_cost = 10
∨ Order By (SORT ORDER BY)		61530	1067.0	cpu_cost = 214046379, io_cost = 10
∨ Unknown (PX RECEIVE)		61530	1067.0	cpu_cost = 214046379, io_cost = 10
∨ Unknown (PX SEND RANGE)		61530	1067.0	cpu_cost = 214046379, io_cost = 10
√ (≡) Group By (HASH GROUP BY)		61530	1067.0	cpu_cost = 214046379, io_cost = 10
∨ Unknown (PX RECEIVE)		61530	1067.0	cpu_cost = 214046379, io_cost = 10
∨ Unknown (PX SEND HASH)		61530	1067.0	cpu_cost = 214046379, io_cost = 10
∨ (≡) Group By (HASH GROUP BY)		61530	1067.0	cpu_cost = 214046379, io_cost = 10
∨ Unknown (PX BLOCK ITERATOR)		61530	1064.0	cpu_cost = 96409022, io_cost = 1061
⊞ Full Scan (TABLE ACCESS FULL	table: RENTAL;	61530	1064.0	cpu_cost = 96409022, io_cost = 1061

Bewijs Milestone 8

Said khalf Saif Qudaih

NA partitionering:

```
CREATE TABLE Rental (

rentalID NUMBER GENERATED ALWAYS AS IDENTITY,
chassisNr VARCHAR2(50),
customerID INTEGER NOT NULL,
rentalStartDate DATE NOT NULL,
rentalStartDate DATE NOT NULL,
rentalStartDate DATE NOT NULL,
rentalStartDate DATE NOT NULL,
paymentDetails VARCHAR2(200),
customerFeedback VARCHAR2(200),
customerFeedback VARCHAR2(200),
foruranceDetails VARCHAR2(200),
customerFeedback VARCHAR2(200),
customerFeedback VARCHAR2(200),
customerTeedback VARCHAR2(200),
customerTeedback VARCHAR2(200),
customerTeedback VARCHAR2(200),
customerTeedback VARCHAR2(200),
customerTeedback VARCHAR2(200),
constraint Rental_PK (PentalID),
constraint Rental_PK (PentalID),
constraint Rental_PK (Chassishr)
REFERENCES MotorBike (chassishr),
constraint Rental_PK (UstomerID)
REFERENCES Customer (customerID),
constraint Rental_PK_SHOPID FOREIGN KEY (chopID)
REFERENCES Customer (customerID),
constraint Rental_Combination Unique (rentalID, customerID, chassishr, rentalStartDate)

PARTITION BY RANGE (rentalStartDate)
INTERVAL (NUMTOMYLINTERVAL(1, "MONTH"))

PARTITION p202301 VALUES LESS THAN (TO_DATE('2023-02-01', 'YYYY-NM-DD')),
PARTITION p202303 VALUES LESS THAN (TO_DATE('2023-03-01', 'YYYY-NM-DD')),
PARTITION p202303 VALUES LESS THAN (TO_DATE('2023-03-01', 'YYYY-NM-DD'))

PARTITION p202303 VALUES LESS THAN (TO_DATE('2023-04-01', 'YYYY-NM-DD'))
```

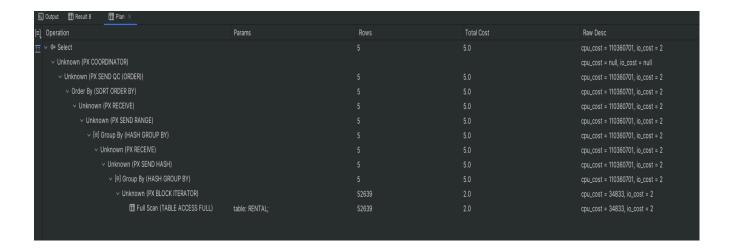
Tabel Rental NA partitionering:



Bewijs Milestone 8

Said khalf Saif Qudaih

Explain plan na partitionering



Conclusie:

De partitionering van de Rental-tabel heeft de query prestaties aanzienlijk verbeterd door de totale kosten te verlagen van 1.067,0 naar 5,0. Het aantal geraadpleegde rijen is ook afgenomen van 61.530 naar 52.639, wat duidt op efficiëntere gegevensopvraging.

Dit geeft aan dat partitionering op rentalStartDate de query heeft geoptimaliseerd, waarschijnlijk door een betere afstemming met de filter voorwaarden van de query en efficiëntere gegevens scanning.

De substantiële vermindering van de totale kosten suggereert dat partition pruning effectief het gescande gegevensvolume beperkt, wat bijdraagt aan verbeterde query prestaties. Said khalf Saif Qudaih

Student 2

Voor Materialized View:

☐ SEGMENT_NAME 🎖 💠	☐ SEGMENT_TYPE 🎖 💠		□ TABLE_COUNT
1 SERVICE	TABLE	43	540000

Queries:

```
-- ANALYTISCHE QUERY
-- Deze query geeft de voornaam en achternaam van elke medewerker terug,
-- samen met het aantal services dat ze hebben.

SELECT e.firstName, e.lastName, COUNT(s.serviceld) AS Aantal_Services

FROM SERVICE s

JOIN Employee e ON s.EMPLOYEEID = e.EMPLOYEEID

JOIN Department d ON e.departmentID != d.departmentID

GROUP BY e.firstName, e.lastName

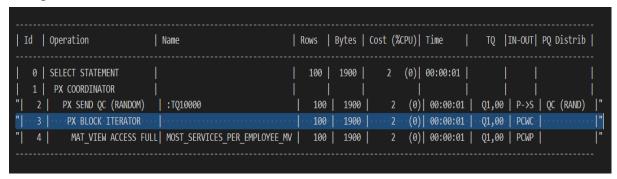
ORDER BY Aantal_Services DESC;
```

Explain plan:

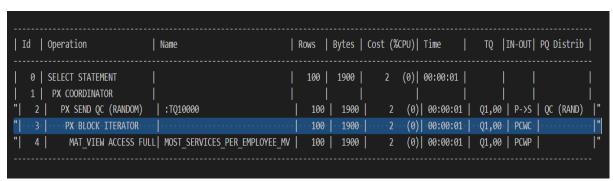
 :	 Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%	 КСРU) ⁻	Time	то	IN-OUT	PQ Distrib	
I	0	SELECT STATEMENT		26100	4078K	862	(2) (00:00:01	 		 	1
1	1	PX COORDINATOR	1	- 1	- 1		- 1		l			
"	2	PX SEND QC (ORDER)	:TQ10004	26100	4078K	862	(2)	00:00:01	Q1,0	94 P->S	QC (ORDER)	"
"	3	SORT ORDER BY	1	26100	4078K	862	(2)	00:00:01	Q1,0	94 PCWP	1	- "
"	4	PX RECEIVE	1	26100	4078K	862	(2)	00:00:01	Q1,0	04 PCWP	1	- "
"	5	PX SEND RANGE	:TQ10003	26100	4078K	862	(2)	00:00:01	Q1,0	93 P->P	RANGE	- "
"	6	HASH GROUP BY	1	26100	4078K	862	(2)	00:00:01	Q1,0	93 PCWP	1	- "
"	7	PX RECEIVE	1	26100	4078K	862	(2)	00:00:01	Q1,0	93 PCWP	1	- "
"	8	PX SEND HASH	:TQ10002	26100	4078K	862	(2)	00:00:01	Q1,0	02 P->P	HASH	- "
"	9	HASH GROUP BY	1	26100	4078K	862	(2)	00:00:01	Q1,0	02 PCWP	1	"
"	* 10	HASH JOIN	1	26100	4078K	860	(2)	00:00:01	Q1,0	02 PCWP	1	- "
"	11	PX RECEIVE	1	900	114K	3	(0)	00:00:01	Q1,0	02 PCWP	1	- "
"	12	PX SEND BROADCAST	:TQ10000	900	114K	3	(0)	00:00:01	Q1,0	90 P->P	BROADCAST	"
"	13	PX BLOCK ITERATOR	1	900	114K	3	(0)	00:00:01	Q1,0	90 PCWC	1	- "
"	14	TABLE ACCESS FULL	EMPLOYEE	900	114K	3	(0)	00:00:01	Q1,0	90 PCWP	1	- "
"	15	MERGE JOIN CARTESIAN	1	27540	806K	857	(2)	00:00:01	Q1,0	02 PCWP	1	- "
"	16	TABLE ACCESS FULL	DEPARTMENT	30	390	2	(0)	00:00:01	Q1,0	02 PCWP	1	"
"	17	BUFFER SORT	1	918	15606	855	(2)	00:00:01	Q1,0	02 PCWP	1	- "
"	18	VIEW	W_GBF_7	918	15606		- 1		Q1,0	92 PCWP	1	- "
"	19	HASH GROUP BY	1	918	3672	825	(2)	00:00:01	Q1,0	02 PCWP	1	"
"	20	PX RECEIVE	1	918	3672	825	(2)	00:00:01	Q1,0	02 PCWP	1	- "
"	21	PX SEND HASH	:TQ10001	918	3672	825	(2)	00:00:01	Q1,0	01 P->P	HASH	"
"	22	HASH GROUP BY	I	918	3672	825	(2)	00:00:01	Q1,0	01 PCWP		- "
"	23	PX BLOCK ITERATOR	I	540K	2109K	817	(1)	00:00:01	Q1,0	01 PCWC		- "
"	24	TABLE ACCESS FULL	SERVICE	540K	2109K	817	(1)	00:00:01	Q1,0	01 PCWP	T	"

Said khalf Saif Qudaih

Explain Plan na Materialized View:



Na nieuwe data:



Conclusie:

Als je kunt vergelijken de eerste Explain plan met de tweede, dan kunt je zien dat de cost is veel minder. Dus in de materialized view die ik heb gebruikt bewijst dat de cost is minder.

En toen ik mijn database opnieuw vulde of extra data toevoegde, bleef het resultaat van de materialized view hetzelfde als ervoor.

Een nadeel van een materialized view is dat deze gerefreshed moet worden wanneer de originele data verandert. Als de data vaak verandert, is een materialized view geen goede keuze.