# **Introduction to Databases, Spring 2019**

# Homework #4 (50 Pts, June 19, 2019)

Student ID	
Name	
(1) [20 pts] Check whether the following schedule is serializable. For a serial schedule(s). Note that $r_1(X)$ indicates <i>read</i> operation on $X$ for $T_1$ . Exp	
(a) $r_1(X); r_3(X); w_1(X); r_2(X); w_3(X);$	
Answer:	
(b) $r_1(X); r_3(X); w_3(X); w_1(X); r_2(X);$	
Answer:	
(c) $r_3(X); r_2(X); w_3(X); r_1(X); w_1(X);$	
Answer:	
(d) $r_3(X); r_2(X); r_1(X); w_3(X); w_1(X);$	
Answer:	

(2) [10 pts] Consider the three transactions T1, T2, and T3. Draw the serializability (precedence) graphs for two schedules S1 and S2, and check whether each schedule is serializable or not. If the schedule is serializable, write down the equivalent serial schedule(s) (5pts each).

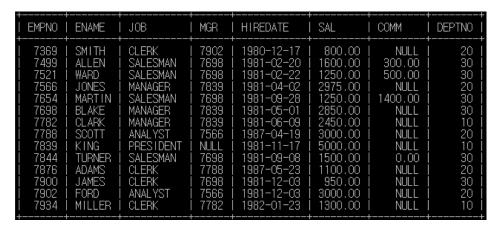
 $T1: r_1(x); r_1(z); w_1(x);$   $T2: r_2(z); r_2(y); w_2(z); w_2(y);$   $T3: r_3(x); r_3(y); w_3(y);$ (a)  $S1: r_1(x); r_2(z); r_1(z); r_3(x); r_3(y); w_1(x); w_3(y); r_2(y); w_2(z); w_2(y);$ 

(b)  $S2: r_1(x); r_2(z); r_3(x); r_1(z); r_2(y); r_3(y); w_1(x); w_2(z); w_3(y); w_2(y);$ 

Answer:

Answer:

(3) [20 pts] Implement the following SQL statement using MapReduce framework. Assume that there are two tables: emp(empno, ename, deptno) and dept(deptno, dname, location) as follows.





Implement and explain your map and reduce function with execution snapshots.

SELECT d.dname, count(\*) FROM emp e, dept d WHERE e.deptno = d.deptno GROUP BY d.dname

pengsasm@pengsasm-VirtualBox:~/join\$ cat output/\*
ACCOUNTING 3
RESEARCH 5
SALES 6

### Map function 1(emp table):

각 레코드의 값을 읽어서 다음과 같은 key-value 값으로 mapping했다.

(레코드의 deptno, "emp," + "레코드의 empno")

## Map function 2(dept table):

마찬가지로 각 레코드의 값을 읽어서 다음과 같은 key-value 값으로 mapping했다.

(레코드의 deptno, "dept," + "레코드의 dname")

#### **Reduce function:**

Key에 해당하는 모든 value들에 대해, 만약 그 value가 emp라는 단어를 포함하고 있으면, empno를 저장하는 array에 그 값을 넣는다. 반면 그 value가 dept라는 단어를 포함하고 있으면 dname을 저장하는 string에 그 값을 넣는다. (deptno 별로 dname은 하나만 정해지기 때문에 가능)

위 과정이 끝나면 empno에 얼마나 많은 원소가 있는지, 즉 employee가 몇 명인지 센다. 만약 empno에 원소가 없거나 dname의 값이 비어있다면, join된 레코드가 없다는 뜻이므로 아무것도 쓰지 않는다. 둘 다 값이 존재하는 경우에만 context에 다음 값을 썼다.

(dname, employee의 수)

### Code

import java.io.IOException;

import java.util.ArrayList;

import java.util.List;

import java.util.Set;

import java.util.StringTokenizer;

import org.apache.hadoop.conf.Configuration;

import org.apache.hadoop.fs.Path;

import org.apache.hadoop.io.IntWritable;

import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;

import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Job;

import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Mapper;

import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Reducer;

import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.input.FileInputFormat;

import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.output.FileOutputFormat;

import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.input.TextInputFormat;

import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.input.MultipleInputs;

```
public class join {
         public static class EmpMapper extends Mapper <Object, Text, Text, Text> {
                  public void map(Object key, Text value, Context context)
                                    throws IOException, InterruptedException {
                           String record = value.toString();
                                                               // Reads the record
                           String[] parts = record.split(","); // Split the input.
                           context.write(new Text(parts[7]), new Text("emp," + parts[0]));
                           // key : deptno, value: emp(sign that it is emp) + empno
                  }
         }
         public static class DeptMapper extends Mapper <Object, Text, Text, Text> {
                  public void map(Object key, Text value, Context context)
                                    throws IOException, InterruptedException {
                           String record = value.toString();
                                                               // Reads the record
                           String[] parts = record.split(","); // Split the input.
                           context.write(new Text(parts[0]), new Text("dept," + parts[1]));
                           // key : deptno, value: dept(sign that it is dept) + dept_name
                  }
         }
         public static class ReduceJoinReducer extends Reducer <Text, Text, Text, IntWritable> {
                  private IntWritable val = new IntWritable();
```

public void reduce(Text key, Iterable<Text> values, Context context)

throws IOException, InterruptedException {

```
// String that stores the department name of each department number
                  String dept name = "";
                  // Records the emp, dept value that corresponds to dept no
                  for (Text t : values) {
                           String parts[] = t.toString().split(",");
                           if (parts[0].equals("emp")) empno.add(parts[1]);
                           // Note that there is one department name for each department number
                           else if (parts[0].equals("dept"))
                                                               dept name = parts[1];
                  }
                  // Counts the number of employee
                  int sum = 0;
                  for (String s : empno) {
                           sum += 1;
                  }
                  val.set(sum);
                  // If there is no department name or employee, that it is not recorded
                  if(sum != 0) context.write(new Text(dept name), val);
         }
}
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
         Configuration conf = new Configuration();
         Job job = new Job(conf, "Reduce-side join");
         job.setJarByClass(join.class);
```

ArrayList<String> empno = new ArrayList<String>();

}

7 / 7