数据库系统 作业

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16.5 Consider the relations r1(A, B, C), r2(C, D, E), and r3(E, F), with primary keys A, C, and E, respectively. Assume that r1 has 1000 tuples, r2 has 1500 tuples, and r3 has 750 tuples. Estimate the size of r1 \bowtie r2 \bowtie r3, and give an efficient strategy for computing the join.

答案:首先,考虑 $r_1\bowtie r_2$,由于 $r_1\cap r_2=C$,而C是 r_2 的主键,所以最终的元组个数不会超过 r_1 的元组的个数,也就是1000。接下来考虑 $(r_1\bowtie r_2)\bowtie r_3$,由于 $(r_1\bowtie r_2)\cap r_3=E$,而E是 r_3 的主键,所以最终的元组的个数不会超过 $(r_1\bowtie r_2)$ 的元组个数,而 $(r_1\bowtie r_2)$ 的元组个数不会超过1000,所以最终的结果的元组的个数不会超过1000。

16.16 Suppose that a B+-tree index on (dept name, building) is available on relation department. What would be the best way to handle the following selection?

 $\sigma_{(building < \textit{uW} at son\textit{u} \land (budget < 55000) \land (dept_name = \textit{uM} usic\textit{u}))}(Department)$

答案:由于关系在(dept name, building)上具有索引,所以可以使用索引执行 $\sigma_{(building < \prime\prime Watson\prime\prime \land (dept_name = \prime\prime Music\prime\prime))}(Department)$ 这样一个范围查询,这样可以高效的利用索引进行查询,然后对于上述查询结果(记为B)做更进一步查询,也就是 $\sigma_{(budget < 55000)}(B)$,这样做可以高效的进行查询。