### LAPORAN TUTORIAL LAB 3 BASIS DATA



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### Latihan 1

1. [SQL] Jalankan kedua query di atas.

2. **[Trivia]** Tanpa menggunakan index, lakukan analisis terhadap kedua query tersebut. Hint: Anda dapat menggunakan perintah EXPLAIN ANALYZE

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EXPLAIN ANALYZE menunjukkan perbedaan antara waktu perencanaan (planning time) dan waktu eksekusi (execution time) untuk dua query yang berbeda yang melakukan hal yang sama. Query B memerlukan execution time dan planning time yang sedikit lebih lama dari Query A karena Query B mengambil jalan yang lebih tidak efisien seperti membutuhkan subquery dan sorting dalam pemanggilannya.



3. **[SQL]** Jalankan kedua query di bawah ini dengan dan tanpa index

```
alden.luhfi:# EMPLAIN ANALYZE
SELECT I.id, P.price, AVG(D.discount_price) AS average_discount_price.
FROM DISCOUNTS D
JOIN PRICES P ON P.itens_id = D.itens_id
JOIN ITEMS I ON P.itens_id = I.id
WHERE I.category = 'Personal Care'
GROUP BY I.id, P.price
GROUP BY I.id, P.price
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          QUERY PLAN
     GroupAggregate (cost-1152078.15..6785234.80 rows-2920959 width-50) (actual time-5498.824..72788.526 rows-7242 loops-1)
Group Key: i.id, p.price

→ Merge Join (cost=1152078.15..4914422.74 rows=244573344 width=22) (actual time=5464.562..51184.912 rows=418538751 loops=1)

Merge Cond: (([p.items_id]):text = (d.items_id):text)

→ Gather Merge (cost-131159.74..208241.68 rows-661838 width-29) (actual time-661.894..877.756 rows-881887 loops=1)

Workers Planned: 2

**Workers Planned: 2
                                     Gather Merge (cost=131159.74...200241.68 Pows=001010 Brothless of Morkers Planned: 2

Workers Planned: 2

→ Sort (cost=130159.72...130849.13 rows=275766 width=29) (actual time=612.091...658.148 rows=293962 loops=3)

Sort Mcthod: external merge Disk: 7768k8

Worker 0: Sort Method: external nerge Disk: 8224k8

Worker 1: Sort Method: external nerge Disk: 8224k8

Worker 1: Sort Method: external nerge Disk: 7960k8

→ Hash Join (cost=006.59...00809.30 rows=275766 width=29) (actual time=106.180...439.487 rows=293962 loops=3)

Hash Cond: ((p.items_id): text = (i.d): text)

→ Parallel Seq Scan on prices p (cost=0.00...91136.69 rows=2512069 width=15) (actual time=0.121...180.789 rows=2009782 loops=3)

→ Hash (cost=681.80...881.80 rows=1993 width=14) (actual time=105.268...105.284 rows=1993 loops=3)

Buckets: 2048 Batches: 1 Nemory Usage: 9248

→ Seq Scan on items i (cost=0.00.88.81.80 rows=1993 width=14) (actual time=104.538...105.122 rows=1983 loops=3)

Filter: ((category): itext = 'Personal Care': text)

Rows Removed by Filter: 16081

Materialize (cost=1020056.16...1051004.15 rows=6029598 width=15) (actual time=4003.073...10647.519 rows=414040525 loops=1)

Sort Key: d.items_id

Sort Key: d.items_id

Sort Method: external merge Disk: 152872k8

→ Seq Scan on discounts d (cost=0.00...115719.98 rows=6029598 width=15) (actual time=0.037...586.510 rows=6029346 loops=1)

Fime: 1.407 ms
       Planning Time: 1.487 ms
   Functions: 49
Options: Inlining true, Optimization true, Expressions true, Deforming true
Tining: Generation 4.893 ms, Inlining 114.324 ms, Optimization 116.001 ms, Emission 78.383 ms, Total 313.600 ms
Execution Time: 72802.613 ms
(31 rows)
   alden.luthfi=# EXPLAIN AMALYZE
SELECT I.id, P.price, D.average_discount_price
FROM ITEMS I
JOIN PRICES P ON P.ltems_id = I.id
    JOIN (
SELECT items_id, AVG(discount_price) AS average_discount_price
  SELECT items_id, AVG(discount_pric
FROM DISCOUNTS
GROUP BY items_id
) AS D ON D.items_id = I.id
WHERE I.category = "Personal Care"
ORDER BY I.id;
    Planning Time: 2.369 ms
           Options: Inlaing false, Optimization false, Expressions true, Deforming true
Tining: Generation 7.188 ms, Inlining 0.000 ms, Optimization 3.501 ms, Emission 38.635 ms, Total 49.324 ms
ecution Time: 1346.463 ms
```



```
Niden.luthfi=# CREATE INDEX index_prices ON PRICES (items_id, price);
REATE INDEX index_discounts ON DISCOUNTS (items_id, discount_price);
REATE INDEX
REATE INDEX
Iden.luthfi=# EXPLAIN ANALYZE
ELECT I.id, P.price, AVG(D.discount_price) AS average_discount_price
ROM DISCOUNTS D
OIN PRICES P ON Prices id
 NON DISCOUNTS D

OIN PRICES P ON P.items_id = D.items_id
OIN ITEMS I ON P.items_id = I.id
NERE I.category = 'Personal Care'
ROUB BY I.id, P.price
RDER BY I.id;
    Finalize GroupAggregate (cost=1001.18..3191730.69 rows=2920959 width=50) (actual time=2433.406..32499.057 rows=7242 loops=1)
Group Key: i.id, p.price
→ Gather Merge (cost=1001.18..3111404.32 rows=5841918 width=50) (actual time=2418.574..32496.232 rows=7560 loops=1)
Workers Planned: 2
Workers Launched: 2
                                     rs Launches: 2

Arstal Group Key: i.id, p.price

→ Merge Ond: ((p.items_id)::text = (d.items_id)::text)

→ Parallel Index Only Scan using index_discounts on discounts d (cost=0.13...7961.44 rows=251228 width=15) (actual time=0.059...106.581 rows=1461221 loops=3)

Merge Cond: ((p.items_id)::text = (d.items_id)::text)

→ Parallel Index Only Scan using index_prices on prices p (cost=0.43...79961.44 rows=2512228 width=15) (actual time=0.059...106.581 rows=1461221 loops=3)

Haps Fetches: 0

→ Materialize (cost=0.72...32386.10 rows=661888 width=29) (actual time=0.111...4290.729 rows=137352130 loops=3)

→ Mested Loop (cost=0.72...38725.48 rows=661888 width=29) (actual time=0.185...129...241 rows=881887 loops=3)

→ Index Scan using items_pkey on items i (cost=0.79...279...14 rows=1983 width=14) (actual time=0.072...14.642 rows=1983 loops=3)

Filter: ((category):text : 'Personal Care'::text)

Rows Removed by Filter: 16881

→ Index Ondy (stems_id = (i.id)::text)

Heap Fetches: 0

Heap Fetches: 0
                                    Partial GroupAggregate (cost=1.15..2436102.00 rows=2920959 width=50) (actual time=127.467..22077.801 rows=2520 loops=3)
   Jul: Functions: 45

Options: Inlining true, Optimization true, Expressions true, Deforming true
Timing: Generation 5.652 ms, Inlining 148.328 ms, Optimization 17.536 ms, Emission 77.536 ms, Total 349.052 ms
Execution Time: 32504.462 ms
alden.luthfi∘# EXPLAIN ANALYZE
SELECT I.id, P.price, D.average_discount_price
FROM ITEMS I
JOIN PRICES P ON P.items_id = I.id
JOIN PRICES P ON P.Itels_to
JOIN (
SELECT items_id, AVG(discount_price) AS average_discount_price
FROM DISCOUNTS

REQUIP BY Items_id
) AS IO NO D.items_id = I.id
MMERE I.category = 'Personal Care'
ORDER BY I.1d;
     Gather Merge (cost=1000.46..94460.03 rows=37364 width=43) (actual time=75.079..176.198 rows=10384 loops=1)

Workers Planned: 2

Workers Launched: 2

→ Partial GroupAggregate (cost=0.43..89724.39 rows=16182 width=43) (actual time=1.606..175.774 rows=4638 loops=3)

Group Key: discounts.items_id

→ Parallel Index Only Scan using index_discounts on discounts (cost=0.43..77001.43 rows=2512228 width=15) (actual time=0.147..92.858 rows=1483396 loops=3)

Heap Fetches: 0

Index Cond: (items_id = (discounts.items_id)::text)

Heap Fetches: 0

ning Time: 2.334 ms
 JIT:

Functions: 25

Options: Inlining false, Optimization false, Expressions true, Deforming true

Tining: Generation 4.820 ms, Inlining 0.000 ms, Optimization 2.583 ms, Emission 23.165 ms, Total 30.568 ms

Execution Time: 364.227 ms

28 rows)
```

4. **[Trivia]** Analisis perbedaan execution time untuk setiap kondisi pada nomor 3, baik dengan maupun tanpa index. Apa saja faktor yang menyebabkan perbedaan signifikan dalam execution time antar setiap kondisi? Bagaimana pengaruh jumlah row data dan jumlah operasi JOIN pada performa query?

Index mempercepat waktu eksekusi query karena dengan struktur btree query tidak perlu mengecek semua baris pada relasi. namun, planning time query menjadi lebih lama karena melibatkan pembuatan indeks tersebut. Perbandingan antara struktur



Query A dan Query B dalam hal waktu eksekusi menunjukkan bahwa meskipun Query B didesain untuk lebih efisien dengan mengurangi jumlah baris yang diolah pada join kedua, hasilnya malah menunjukkan kinerja yang lebih lambat dibandingkan Query A. Hal ini kemungkinan disebabkan oleh overhead dari penggunaan subquery dalam Query B yang tidak efisien dalam penggunaan indeks atau memerlukan penyimpanan hasil sementara yang meningkatkan penggunaan memori dan waktu pemrosesan. Selain itu, distribusi data yang tidak merata dan kurangnya efisiensi dalam penggunaan cache dan memori juga dapat memperlambat Query B.

### Latihan 2

1. [SQL] Jalankan seluruh contoh diatas.



### Basis Data CSGE602070



### Semester Genap 2023/2024

2. **[SQL]** Buat suatu trigger yang dapat menambahkan nilai created\_at secara otomatis ketika menambahkan item di tabel items dan jalankan beberapa query berikut.

```
Aldem Luthfired CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION add_created_att()
RETURN NEW;
ESC)

$5

LUMANUAGE plogsal;
CREATE NUMCTOR
45

LUMANUAGE plogsal;
CREATE NUMCTOR
46

LUMANUAGE CREATE TRIGGER created_att

LUMANUAGE plogsal;
CREATE TRIGGER Alder CREATE TRIGGER CREATED_ATT

LUMANUAGE CREATE TRIGGER
46

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```

3. **[SQL]** Buat suatu trigger yang memicu suatu function yang dapat memvalidasi bahwa nilai percentage tidak boleh di luar rentang 0-100. Jika di luar rentang tersebut, maka raise exception. Trigger tersebut akan dijalankan ketika menambahkan item di tabel discounts dan jalankan beberapa query berikut.

4. **[SQL]** Buat suatu trigger yang memicu suatu function yang memvalidasi bahwa nilai SKU tidak boleh duplikat sehingga akan menampilkan pesan exception jika SKU item yang akan ditambahkan sudah ada pada tabel items dan jalankan beberapa query berikut.

```
Ation . Numfried CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION validate_shu() RETURNS TRIGGER AS $$
REGN

If (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Items NHEEE sku = NEW.sku) > 0 THEN RAISE EXCEPTION 'SKU % sudsh ada dalam database', NEW.sku;
END IF;
RETURN NNR; END;
$ LAMCAINCE Plysosi;
CREATE FUNCTION
$ LAMCAINCE Plysosi;
CREATE FUNCTION

ENCOUNT FUNCTION validate_sku_duplicate BEFORE INSERT ON Items

Addon.luthfie# INSERT INTO items VALUES( '3)zhqe4sf2PRCEivAs6cha',

**SENCOUNT # SUSSET* INTO items VALUES( '3)zhqe4sf2PRCEIVAS6cha',
```