

## CS 166: Lab7 Assignment: Indexing

The purpose of the following assignment is to explore how indexes can be used to improve the performance of SQL queries, the different types of indexes supported by Postgres, and the issues involved around indexes and the optimizer.

Having read chapter 8 in the textbook will help you understand many aspects of this lab.

For this assignment you will need to download and unzip lab7.zip from Google Drive. Execute the following commands to setup your environment.

```
source ./startPostgreSQL.sh
source ./createPostgreSQL.sh
```

Write the following SQL queries in *queries.sql* **both with and without** using indexes:

1. Count how many parts in NYC have more than 70 parts on\_hand
2. Count how many total parts on\_hand, in both NYC and SFO, are Red
3. List all the suppliers that have more total on\_hand parts in NYC than they do in SFO.
4. List all suppliers that supply parts in NYC that aren't supplied by anyone in SFO.
5. Update all of the NYC on\_hand values to on\_hand - 10.
6. Delete all parts from NYC which have less than 30 parts on\_hand.

Some notes about the data model and the questions:

- part\_number is the primary key for each part table. But it is not unique across both tables.
- If a part has the same number in NYC and SFO it is the same part, regardless of color, etc.

- If I say, e.g. “Red parts”, I mean `color_name = “Red”` not `color = 0`.
- Different suppliers may supply the same part in NYC and SFO.

If you want to measure execution time of individual query you need to execute “\timing” command in interactive psql terminal. I have provided you with a *measure.sh* script, which measures this time for you. Execution time can vary depending on the multiple factors, hence be sure that you re-report **average** time across several executions.

Write all your queries in *queries.sql* file. File *create\_indexes.sql* should contain create statements for all the indexes you decide are best for the queries you have written.

Notice that the last two questions are changing the data. To make the experiment reasonable, make sure that your queries run on the same data, with and without indexes.

You should experiment with B-tree indexes, built on different columns. Create a *lab7.txt* file and record the execution time of the queries before the index creation and after index creation. Use the following syntax for create index statement:

```
CREATE INDEX index_name
ON table_name
[USING BTREE]
(index_col_name)
```

You can find the Postgres documentation on indexes at <http://www.postgresql.org/docs/8.1/static/indexes.html>

### **Task Summaries:**

1. Start PostgreSQL server and create database (execute *startPostgreSQL.sh* and *createPostgreDB.sh*).
2. Create tables (execute *create\_tables.sql*).
3. Write the above mentioned SQL queries in *queries.sql* script, execute it, and take the screenshot of the output.
4. Write the relevant DROP INDEX and CREATE INDEX statements in *create\_indexes.sql* script.
5. Execute *measure.sh* script, take the screenshot of the output and create a *lab7.txt* file as mentioned above.
6. Submit the modified *queries.sql*, *create\_indexes.sql* scripts, *lab7.txt* file, and the taken screenshots (two) in iLearn.
7. Execute *stopPostgreDB.sh*.