Query #1

```
SELECT *
```

FROM emp, dept

WHERE emp.deptno = dept.deptno AND emp.job = 'ENGINEER';

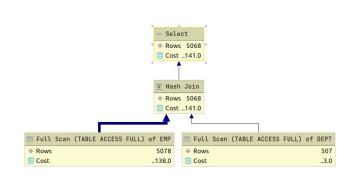
Cambiare l'obiettivo di ottimizzazione dalla modalità ALL ROWS (best throughput) alla modalità FIRST_ROWS (best response time) attraverso l'uso di hint (/*+ FIRST_ROWS(n) */). n è una variabile numerica intera che può assumere valori maggiori o uguali a 1. Assegnare diversi valori ad n e verificare come variano il piano d'esecuzione e i costi delle diverse operazioni.

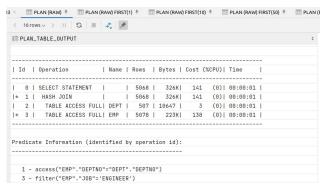
ALL ROWS: piano esecuzione ottimizzato in modo da minimizzare il tempo di esecuzione di tutta la query.

FIRST_ROWS(n): piano esecuzione ottimizzato in modo da minimizzare il tempo di esecuzione per i primi n record del risultato.

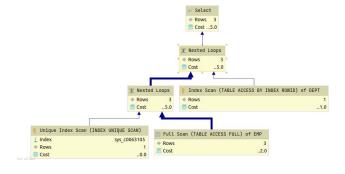
```
SELECT /*+ FIRST_ROWS(n) */ *
FROM emp, dept
WHERE emp.deptno = dept.deptno AND emp.job = 'ENGINEER';
```

ALL ROWS





FIRST_ROWS(1)



1 NESTED LOOPS	3 198 5 (0) 00:00:01 3 198 5 (0) 00:00:01 3 135 2 (0) 00:00:01 1 0 (0) 00:00:01
1 NESTED LOOPS	3 198 5 (0) 00:00:01 3 198 5 (0) 00:00:01 3 135 2 (0) 00:00:01 1 0 (0) 00:00:01
2 NESTED LOOPS	3 198 5 (0) 00:00:01 3 135 2 (0) 00:00:01 1 0 (0) 00:00:01
* 3 TABLE ACCESS FULL EMP 3 135 2 (0) 00:00:01 * 4 INDEX UNIQUE SCAN SYS_C0063105 1 0 (0) 00:00:01	3 135 2 (0) 00:00:01 1 0 (0) 00:00:01
* 4 INDEX UNIQUE SCAN SYS_C0063105 1 0 (0) 00:00:01	1 0 (0) 00:00:01
The state of the s	- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
5 TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID DEPT 1 21 1 (0) 00:00:01	1 21 1 (0) 00:00:01
Predicate Information (identified by operation id):	

FIRST_ROWS(10,50,150,2500,5000)

Piano uguale a all_rows

first_rows(10)->TAF-> 12

first_rows(50)->TAF-> 52

first_rows(150)->TAF-> 152

hash join->563

first_rows(2500)->TAF-> 2506

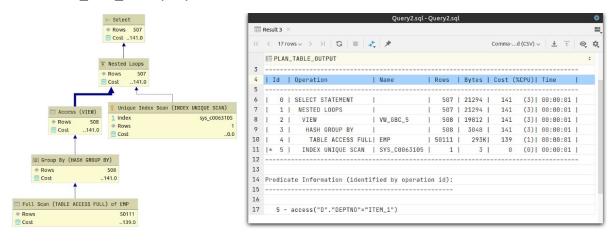
hash join->2511 first_rows(5000)->TAF-> 5011 hash join->5001

Query #2

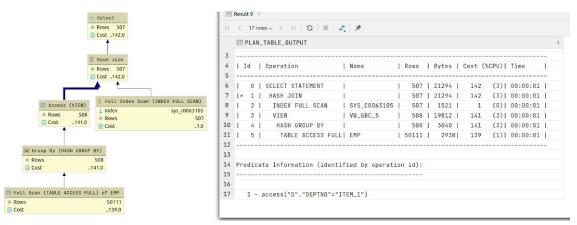
Confrontare i costi di hash join e nested loop usando l'hint USE / NO USE HASH

```
SELECT /*+ NO_USE_HASH(e d) */ d.deptno, AVG(e.sal)
FROM emp e, dept d
WHERE d.deptno = e.deptno
GROUP BY d.deptno;
```

Default=No_Use_Hash(e d)



Use_Hash(e d)

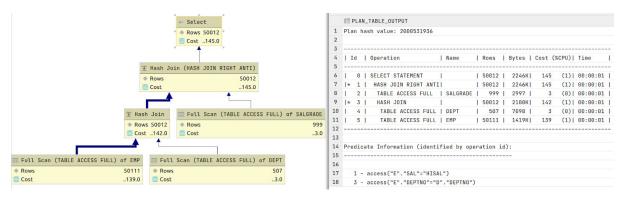


Query #3

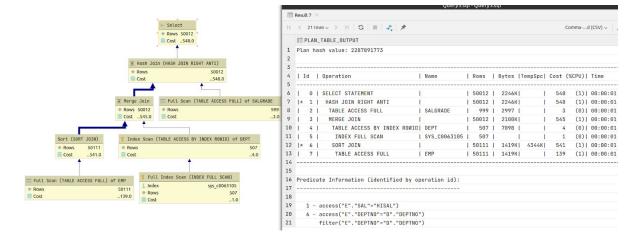
Disabilitare il metodo hash join mediante l'uso di hint (/*+ NO USE HASH(e d) */)

```
SELECT /*+ NO_USE_HASH(e d) */ ename, job, sal, dname
FROM emp e, dept d
WHERE e.deptno = d.deptno
AND NOT EXISTS
(SELECT * FROM salgrade WHERE e.sal = hisal);
```

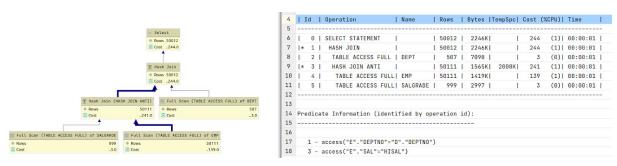
Default=Use_Hash(e d)



No_Use_Hash(e d)



/*+ ORDERED */(prima join tra emp e salgrade, e poi join con dept)

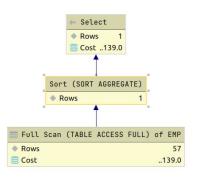


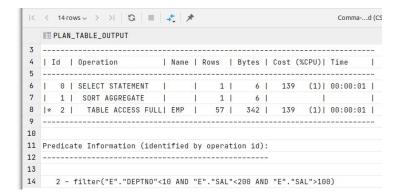
Query #4

Si definiscano una o più strutture secondarie (indici) che permettano l'ottimizzazione della seguente query. Si analizzi con particolare attenzione il cambiamento nel piano di esecuzione creando due indici sugli attributi interessati dall'interrogazione.

```
select avg(e.sal)
from emp e
where e.deptno < 10 and
e.sal > 100 and e.sal < 200;</pre>
```

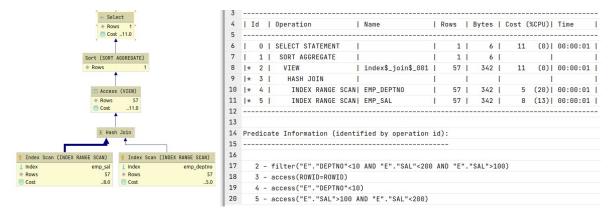
Default oppure deptno B-tree index oppure sal B-tree index



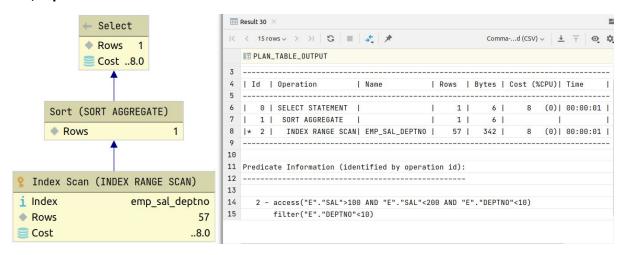


(SORT AGGREGATE does not actually involve a sort. It is used when aggregates are being computed across the whole set of rows)

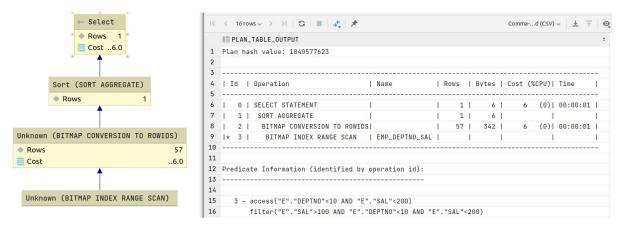
Deptno B-tree index + sal B-tree index



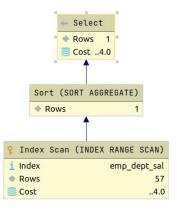
Sal, deptno B-tree index

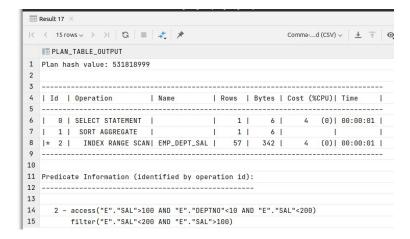


Deptno, sal BITMAP index (deptno più selettivo!)



Deptno,sal B-tree index (deptno più selettivo!)



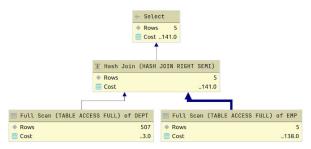


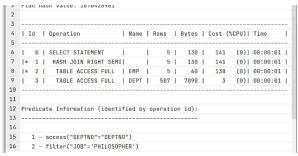
Query #5

Si definiscano una o più strutture secondarie (indici) che permettano l'ottimizzazione della seguente query:

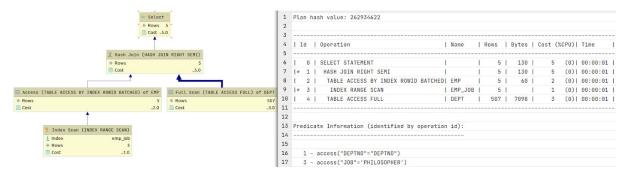
```
select dname
from dept
where deptno in (select deptno
from emp
where job = 'PHILOSOPHER');
```

Default o indice su dept(dname)

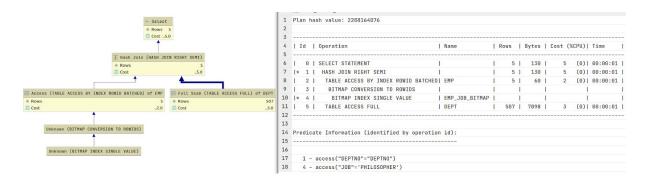




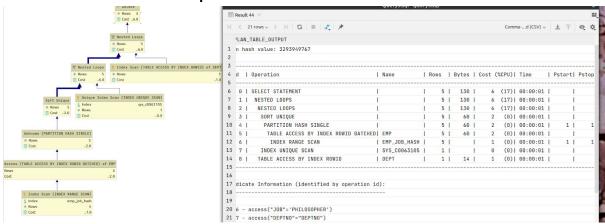
Job B-tree index



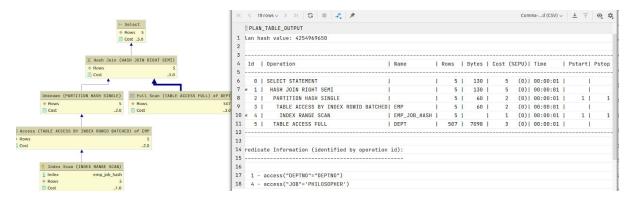
Job BITMAP index



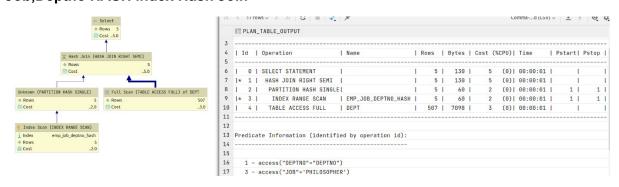
Job HASH index Nested Loop



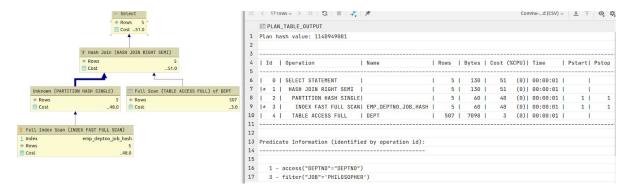
Job HASH index Hash Join



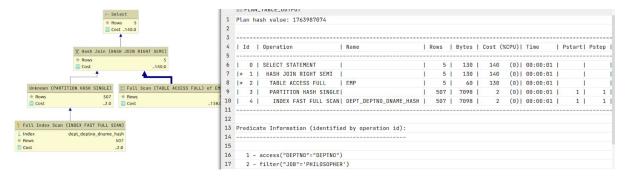
Job, Deptno HASH index Hash Join



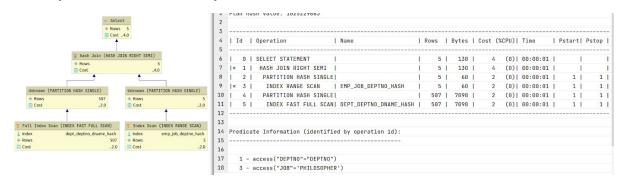
Deptno, Job HASH index Hash Join



Deptno, Dname HASH index Hash Join



Job, Deptno HASH index + Deptno, Dname HASH index Hash Join

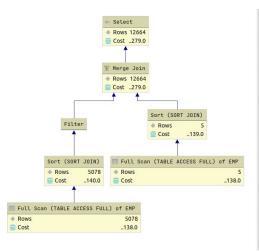


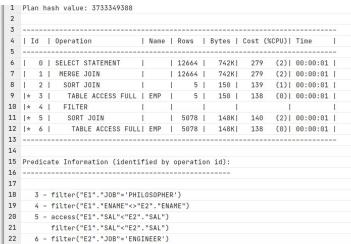
Query #6

Si definiscano una o più strutture secondarie (indici) che permettano l'ottimizzazione della seguente query (rimuovere eventuali indici già esistenti per confrontare le performance della query con e senza indici):

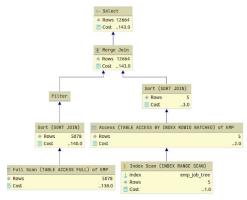
```
select e1.ename, e1.empno, e1.sal, e2.ename, e2.empno, e2.sal
from emp e1, emp e2
where e1.ename <> e2.ename and e1.sal < e2.sal
and e1.job = 'PHILOSOPHER' and e2.job = 'ENGINEER';</pre>
```

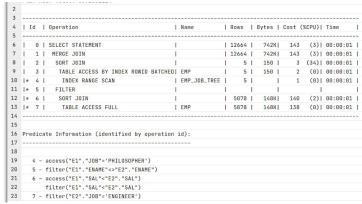
Default o SAL + Ename B-tree index



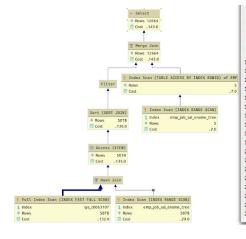


Job B-Tree index





Job, Sal, Ename B-Tree index



,				Operation				D			0 1	(Manua) I		
5	1 1	a	-	uperation		Name		KOWS	ı	Bytes	LOST	(%CPU)	11me	-
6	1		1	SELECT STATEMENT			1	12664	,	742KI	143	(2)1	00:00:01	
7	1	-	i	MERGE JOIN	ŀ			12664			143		00:00:01	
8	1	2		TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID		EMD		12004			743		00:00:01	
9	1	3	•			EMP JOB SAL ENAME TREE	÷	5		130	2		00:00:01	•
10	1*		i	FILTER		ENP_JOB_SAL_ENANC_IREE		3		- 1		1(0)	00.00.01	-
11			1	SORT JOIN			+	5078		148KI	136	(2) [00:00:01	-
12		-	I		1	index\$_join\$_002		5078	-		135		00:00:01	•
13		7		HASH JOIN	1	11106X2-101112-005		3070		1401	133	(1)	00.00.01	1
14		8				EMP JOB SAL ENAME TREE	+	5078		148KI	29	(0)1	00:00:01	-
15			i			SYS C0063107	i	5078	-		132		00:00:01	•
16	1	7		INDEX FAST FULL SCAN		313_00003107		3070		1401/	132	(1)1	00.00.01	
17									-					
	Dee	44		te Information (identified by		continu (d).								
19	rie	u I	cai	te information (identified by 6	ομ	eration id):								
20					-									
21		7		access("E1"."JOB"='PHILOSOPHER	.)									
22	3 - access("E1"."JUB"="PHILUSUPHER") 4 - filter("E1"."ENAME"<>"E2"."ENAME")													
23	4 - Tilter("E1"."ENAME"<>"E2"."ENAME") 5 - access("E1"."SAL"<"E2"."SAL")													
24		5		Filter("E1"."SAL"<"E2"."SAL")										
25		,		"ilter("E2"."JOB"='ENGINEER')										
26				access(ROWID=ROWID)										
27		8 .	- 6	access("E2"."JOB"='ENGINEER')										