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程序代写代做 CS编程辅导



Query Processing

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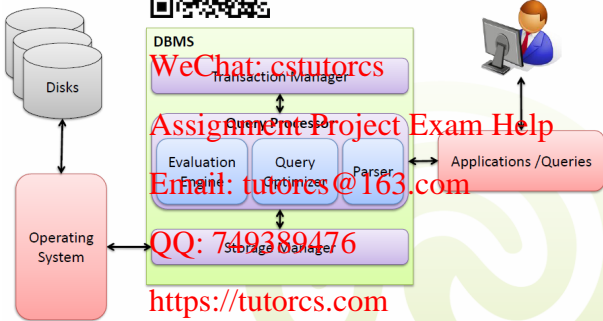
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程序代写代做 CS编程辅导 Query Processing – Overview



- 1 Users **submit** SQL queries to the DBMS.
- 2 The DBMS **processes** and **executes** them in a database.



- **Note:** SQL is a declarative language, so it is the task of DBMSs to decide how SQL queries should be executed.



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- From:

```
SELECT name FROM person WHERE age<21;
```

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- To:

name
Rickon Bran

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- Questions:

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- How does a relational DBMS process this?
- How can a relational DBMS process this efficiently?



程序代写代做 CS编程辅导 Query Processing – Example

SELECT name FROM Person WHERE age < 21;

High-level language
(SQL)

$\pi_{\text{name}}(\sigma_{\text{age} < 21}(\text{Person}))$

Low-level language
(Relational Algebra)

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π_{name}
|
 $\sigma_{\text{age} < 21}$
|
Person

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Execution plan
(Query tree)

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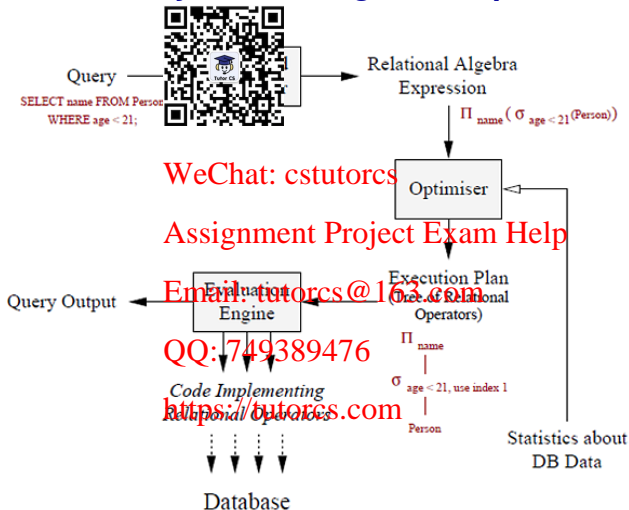
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Query result



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程序代写代做 CS编程辅导 Query Processing Steps



• Query parser and transformer

- 1 Check the syntax of queries
- 2 Verify that the relations do exist
- 3 Transform into relational algebra expressions

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• Query optimiser

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- 1 Transform into the best possible execution plan
- 2 Specify the implementation of each operator in the execution plan

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• Evaluation engine <https://tutorcs.com>

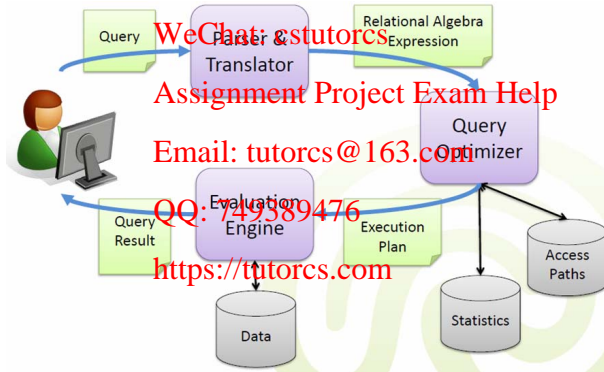
- 1 Evaluate the query execution plan
- 2 Return the result to the user



程序代写代做 CS编程辅导 Query Processing – Parser



- The **parser** checks the query:
 - Validation of table names, attributes, data types, access permission ...;
 - Either the query is valid or an error message is generated.





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- Consider the relation

Person(id:integer, name:string, age:integer, address:string)

- Note:** **System catalog** (also called **data dictionary**) is used at this stage, which contains the information about data managed by the DBMS.

Example:

attr_name	rel_name	type	position
id	Person	integer	1
name	Person	string	2
age	Person	integer	3
address	Person	string	4
...

- Question:** Can the following query be accepted by the parser?

```
SELECT fname, lname FROM Person WHERE address<21;
```




程序代写代做 CS编程辅导 Query Processing – Parser



- Consider the relation

Person(id:integer, name:string, age:integer, address:string)

- Question:** Can the following query be accepted by the parser?

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```
SELECT fname, lname FROM Person WHERE address<21;
```

- Answer:** The query **would be rejected** because

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- The attributes fname and lname are not defined;
- The attribute address is not comparable with 21.

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程序代写代做 CS编程辅导 Query Processing – Translator

- The **translator** translates queries into RA expressions (not necessarily equivalent due to duplicates)
 - A query is first translated into **query blocks**.
 - Each query block is translated into an RA expression.

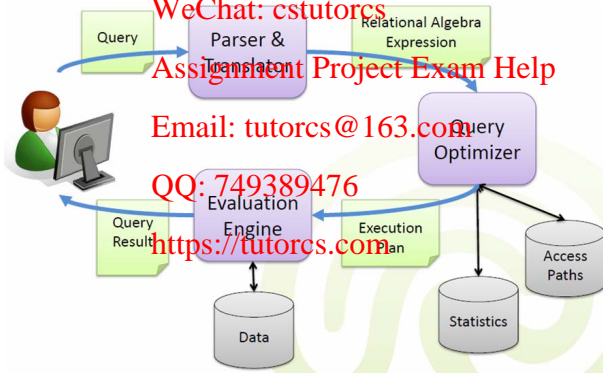
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程序代写代做 CS编程辅导 Recall: RA and SQL Queries

● RA operators

- selection σ_φ
- projection π_{A_1}
- Cartesian product $R_1 \times R_2$
- join $R_1 \bowtie_\varphi R_2$ and $R_1 \bowtie R_2$
- renaming $\rho_{R(A_1, \dots, A_n)}$
- union $R_1 \cup R_2$
- intersection $R_1 \cap R_2$
- difference $R_1 - R_2$



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● SQL statement

```
SELECT attribute_list
  FROM table_list
  [WHERE condition]
  [GROUP BY attribute_list]
  [HAVING group_condition]
  [ORDER BY attribute_list];
```

$\sigma_\varphi(R) \Leftrightarrow \text{SELECT } * \text{ FROM } R \text{ WHERE } \varphi;$

$\pi_{A_1, \dots, A_n}(R) \Leftrightarrow \text{SELECT DISTINCT } A_1, \dots, A_n \text{ FROM } R;$

$R_1 \times R_2 \Leftrightarrow \text{SELECT DISTINCT } * \text{ FROM } R_1, R_2;$

...

- Aggregate operations in SQL require extended RA expressions.



程序代写代做 CS编程辅导 Recall: RA and SQL Queries

- Nested subqueries are composed into separate query blocks.
- Example:**



```
SELECT Lname, Fname
FROM EMPLOYEE
WHERE Salary > (SELECT Salary
FROM EMPLOYEE
WHERE ssn=5);
```

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Outer query block

```
SELECT Lname, Fname FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE
Salary > c
```

⇓ translated

$\pi_{Lname, Fname}(\sigma_{Salary > c}(EMPLOYEE))$

Inner query block

```
(SELECT Salary FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE
ssn=5)
```

⇓ translated

$\pi_{Salary}(\sigma_{ssn=5}(EMPLOYEE))$

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Query Processing – Query Optimiser



- 1 Transform into the best execution plan

There are different possible relational algebra expressions for a single query!

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(will be covered in this course)

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- 2 Specify the implementation of each operator in the execution plan

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There are different possible implementations for a relational algebra operator!

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(will not be covered in this course)



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Query Processing – Query Optimiser



- SQL queries only specify **data to be retrieved** and **not how to retrieve data**.
- There are **many possible execution plans** for a SQL query.
- Query optimiser is responsible for identifying an **efficient execution plan**:
 - 1 enumerating alternative plans (typically, a subset of all possible plans);
 - 2 choosing the one with the **least estimated cost**.
- Query optimisation is one of the most important tasks of a relational DBMS.
A good DBMS must have a good query optimiser!

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程序代写代做 CS编程辅导 Equivalent RA Expressions



- Suppose that we have

Students(matNr, firstName, lastName, email)

Exams(matNr, crsNr, result, semester)

Courses(crsNr, title, unit)

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```
SELECT lastName, result, title
```

```
FROM STUDENTS, EXAMS, COURSES
```

```
WHERE STUDENTS.matNr=EXAMS.matNr AND
```

```
EXAMS.crsNr=COURSES.crsNr AND result $\leq$ 1.3;
```

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- Question:**

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How many equivalent RA expressions for this SQL query can you find?



程序代写代做 CS编程辅导 Equivalent RA Expressions

Students(matNr, firstName, lastName, email)
Exams(matNr, crsNr, semester)
Courses(crsNr, title)



SELECT lastName, result, title

FROM STUDENTS, EXAMS, COURSES

WHERE STUDENTS.matNr=EXAMS.matNr AND

EXAMS.crsNr=COURSES.crsNr AND result≤1.3;

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● Answer:

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① $\pi_{lastName, result, title}(\sigma_{result \leq 1.3}((Students \bowtie_{Students.matNr=Exams.matNr} Exams) \bowtie_{Exams.crsNr=Courses.crsNr} Courses))$

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② $\pi_{lastName, result, title}(\sigma_{result \leq 1.3}(\pi_{Exams.crsNr=Courses.crsNr}(\sigma_{Students.matNr=Exams.matNr}(Students \times Exams \times Courses)))))$

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③ $\pi_{lastName, result, title}((Students \bowtie_{Students.matNr=Exams.matNr} (\sigma_{result \leq 1.3}(Exams))) \bowtie_{Exams.crsNr=Courses.crsNr} Courses)$



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Query Trees



- Each RA expression is represented as a **query tree**:
 - leaf nodes** represent input relations;
 - internal nodes** represent the intermediate result;
 - the root node** represents the resulting relation.

Example:

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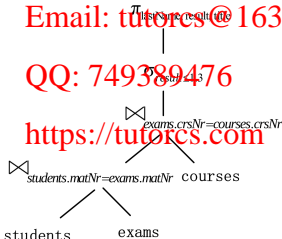
$\pi_{lastName, result, title}(\sigma_{result \leq 1.3}((\text{Students} \bowtie_{\text{Students.matNr}=\text{Exams.matNr}} \text{Exams})$
 $\bowtie_{\sigma_{\text{Exams.crsNr}=\text{Courses.crsNr}}} \text{Courses}))$

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- **Exercise:** Can you construct a query tree for the following RA expression?

$\pi_{lastName, result, title}(\sigma_{Exams.crsNr=Courses.crsNr}(\sigma_{Students.matNr=Exams.matNr}(Students \times Exams \times Courses))))$

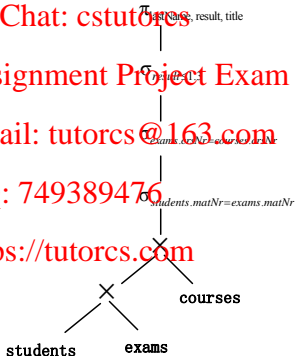
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Query Trees



- For each query tree, execution proceeds **bottom-up**:
 - child nodes must be executed before their parent nodes;
 - but there can exist multiple methods of executing sibling nodes, e.g.,
 - process sequentially;
 - process in parallel.

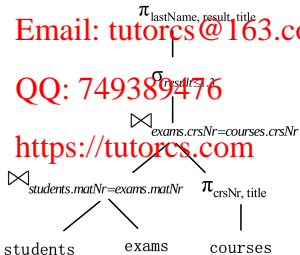
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- A **query execution plan** is a set of an (extended) query tree with additional annotations. The annotations include indicating:

- (1) the *access method* for each table, and
- (2) the *implementation method* for each RA operator.

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(on-the-fly) $\pi_{\text{lastName, result, title}}$

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(on-the-fly) $\sigma_{\text{result} \leq 1.3}$

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(simple nested loops) $\bowtie_{\text{exams.crsNr}=\text{courses.crsNr}}$

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(simple nested loops) $\bowtie_{\text{students.matNr}=\text{exams.matNr}}$ $\pi_{\text{crsNr, title}}$ (on-the-fly)

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(file scan) (file scan) (file scan)



程序代写代做 CS编程辅导 Query Processing – Evaluation Engine

- The **evaluation engine** is an execution plan, and returns the query answer to the user.

