Name: Dhruv Bheda **SAPID:** 60004200102

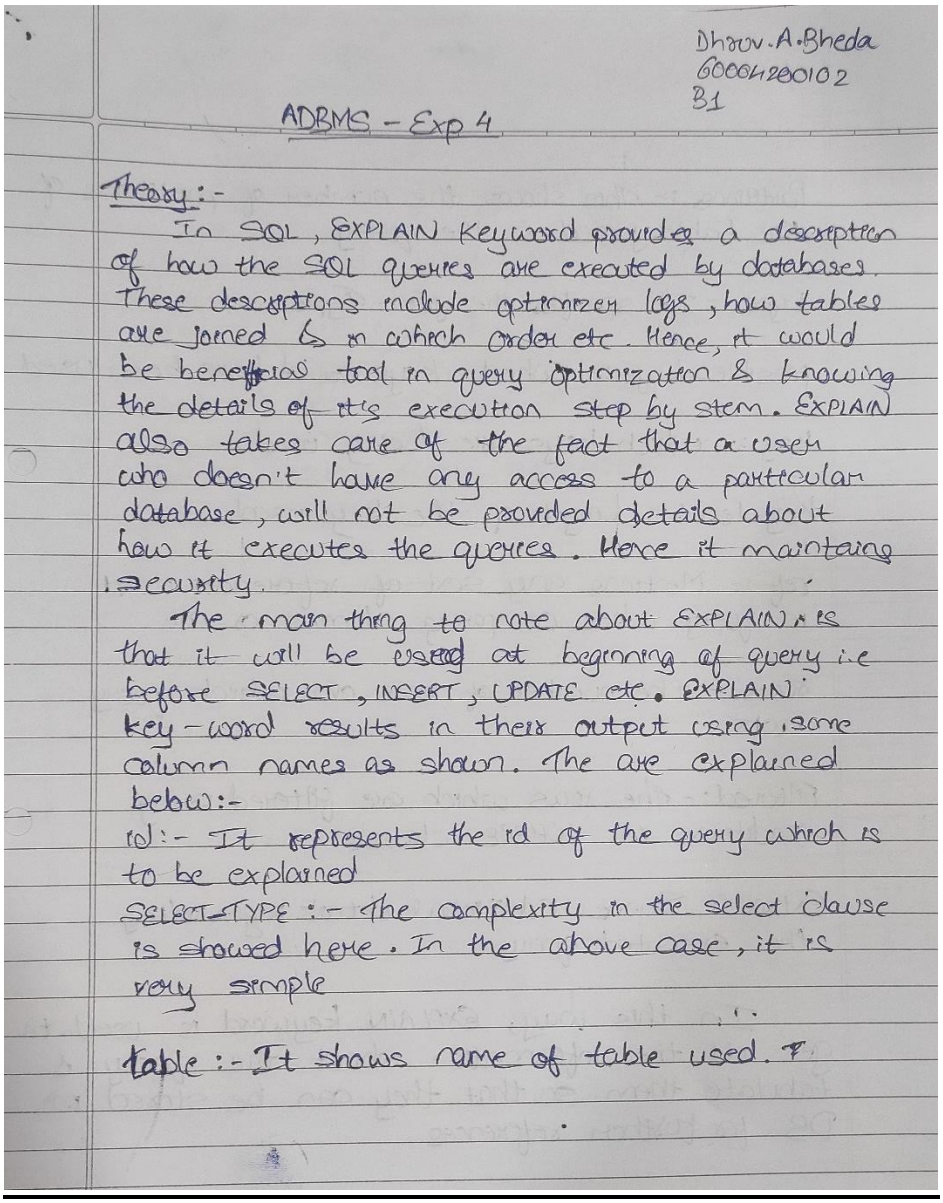
DIV: B/B1

ADBMS

Exp4

Aim: To implement Query Monitor

Theory:



Dhruv.A.Bheda
60004200102
B1

ADBMS - Exp 4

Theory :-

In SQL, EXPLAIN Keyword provides a description of how the SQL queries are executed by databases. These descriptions include optimizer logs, how tables are joined & in which order etc. Hence, it would be beneficial tool in query optimization & knowing the details of it's execution step by stem. EXPLAIN also takes care of the fact that a user who doesn't have any access to a particular database, will not be provided details about how it executes the queries. Here it maintains security.

The main thing to note about EXPLAIN is that it will be used at beginning of query i.e before SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE etc. EXPLAIN key-word results in their output using some column names as shown. The are explained below:-

id:- It represents the id of the query which is to be explained

SELECT_TYPE :- The complexity in the select clause is showed here. In the above case, it is very simple

table :- It shows name of table used.

Partitions :- This shows the number of partitions of the table joined in the query.

type :- It specifies the join Type

possible_keys :- Which keys could have been used

key :- which keys are being used

key_len :- Length of the key used

ref :- Mentions any sort of references used in query while comparing columns or not.

rows :- The number of rows over which query acts.

Filtered :- The rows which are filtered using conditions in WHERE clause

Extra :- Some additional details regarding the executed query.

In this way, EXPLAIN keyword is used to get all the information about the query & tabulate them so that they can be stored in DB for further references.

The following are most common limitation of EXPLAIN keyword in mysql:-

EXPLAIN doesn't provide any information about how the triggers, stored functions, or UDFs will affect our query.

The EXPLAIN keyword cannot work for stored procedures.

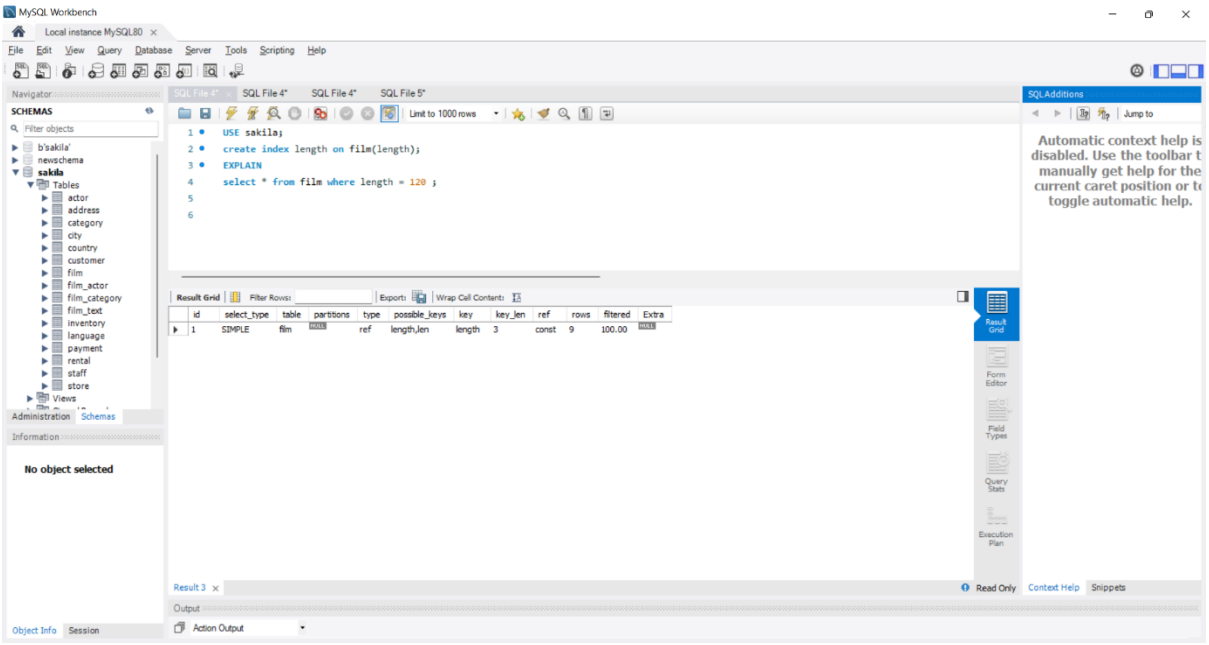
It doesn't tell you about optimization, MySQL does during query execution.

It produces the estimated statistics that can be very inaccurate.

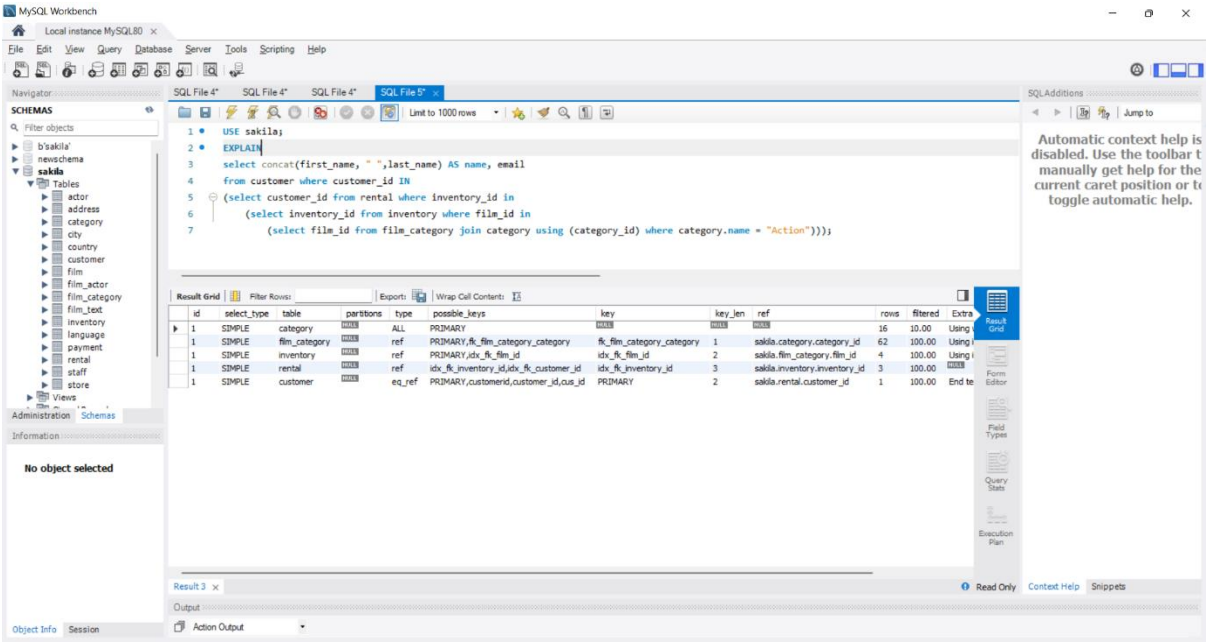
It doesn't produce every information regarding a query's execution plan.

Output:

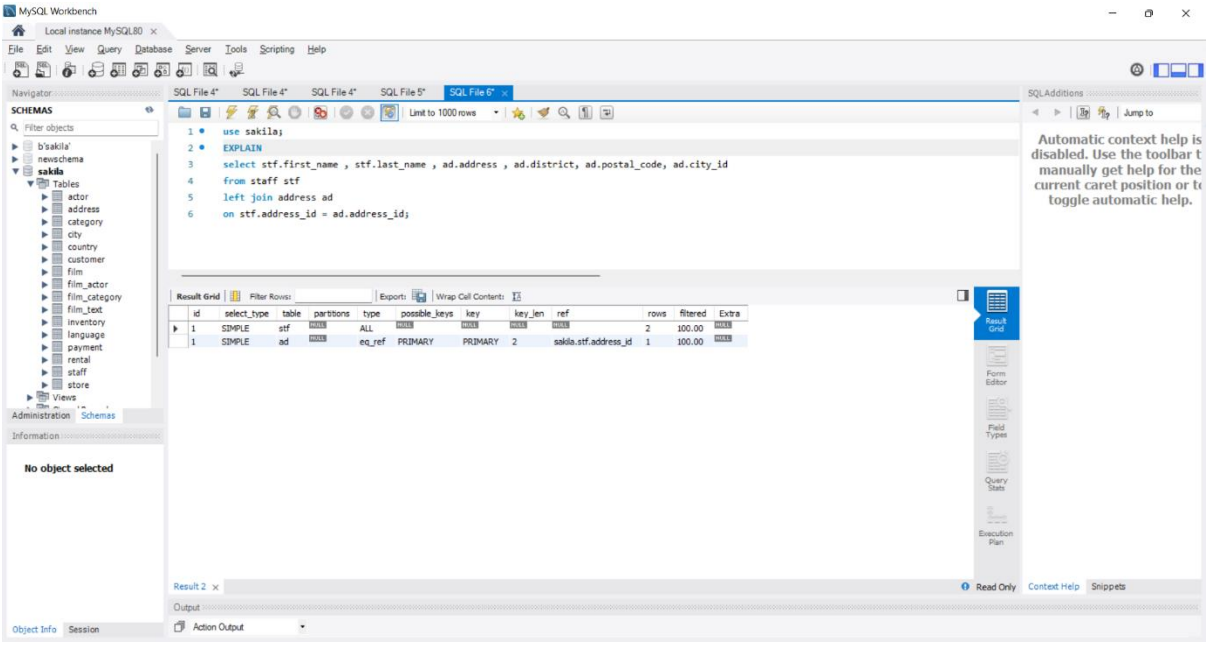
1) SELECT QUERY



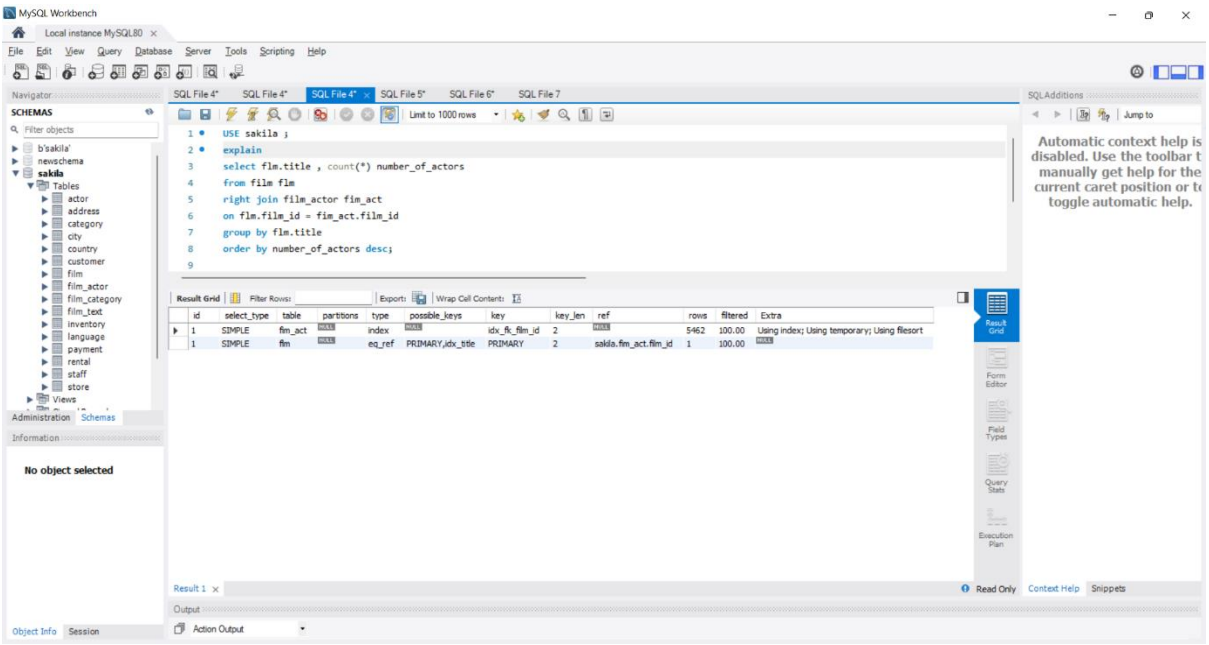
2) NESTED



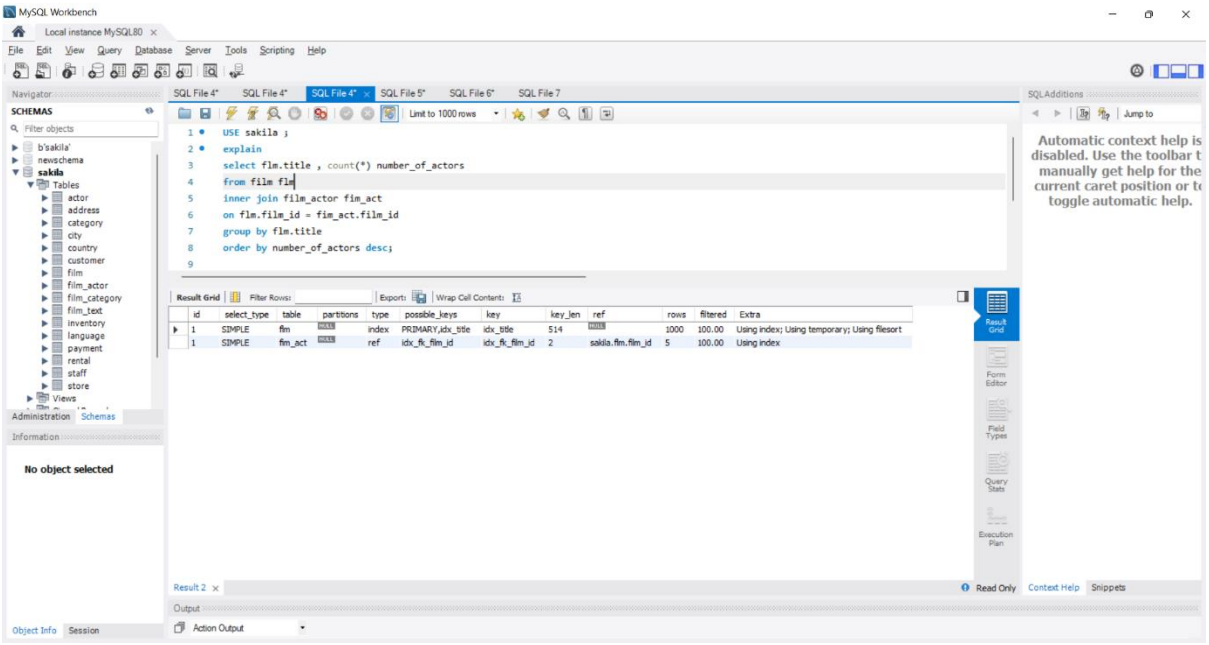
3) LEFT JOIN



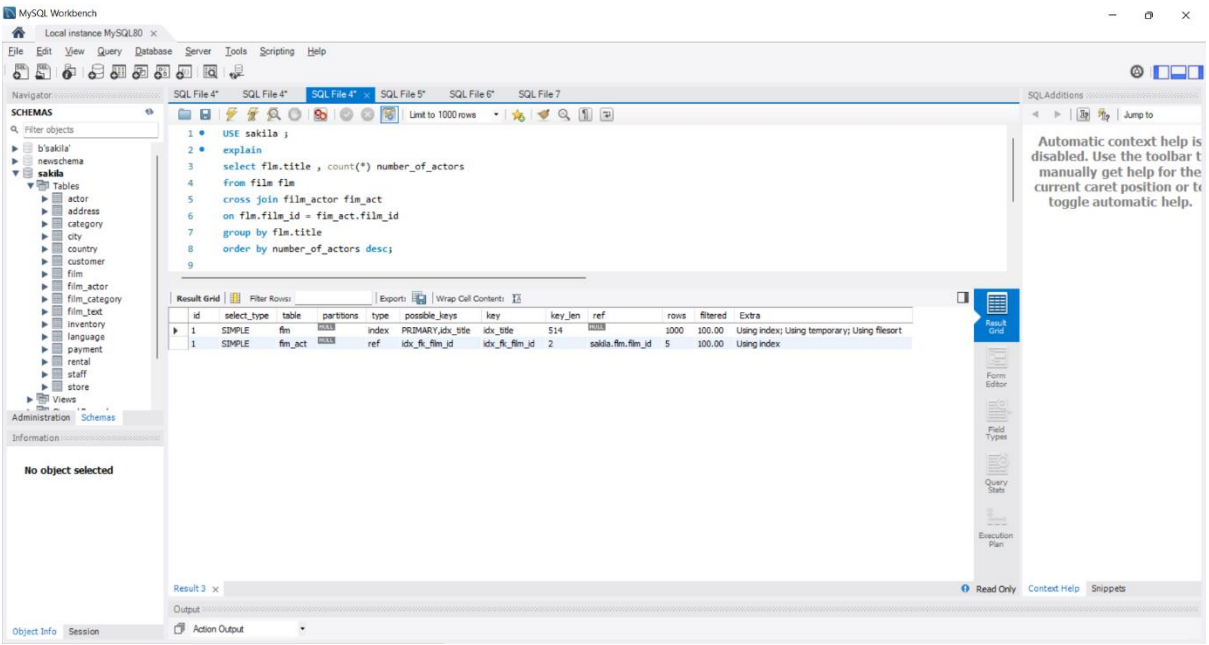
4) RIGHT JOIN



5) INNER JOIN



6) CROSS JOIN



Conclusion:

Thus, we implemented and studied query monitor