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ADBMS

Exp4

Aim: To implement Query Monitor

Theory:

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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 its execution step by step. 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. Hence 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 keyword results in their output using some column names as shown. They 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

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```
1 USE sakila;
2 create index length on film(length);
3 EXPLAIN
4 select * from film where length = 120 ;
5
6
```

The Result Grid shows the execution plan for the query:

	id	select_type	table	partitions	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
1	1	SIMPLE	film		ref	length_len	length	3	const	9	100.00	

The right sidebar shows the SQLAdditions panel with the text: "Automatic context help is disabled. Use the toolbar to manually get help for the current caret position or to toggle automatic help."

2) NESTED

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```
1 USE sakila;
2 EXPLAIN
3 select concat(first_name, " ", last_name) AS name, email
4 from customer where customer_id IN
5 (select customer_id from rental where inventory_id in
6 (select inventory_id from inventory where film_id in
7 (select film_id from film_category join category using (category_id) where category.name = "Action"))));
```

The Result Grid shows the execution plan for the query:

	id	select_type	table	partitions	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
1	1	SIMPLE	customer		eq_ref	PRIMARY, customer_id, customer_id, cus_id	PRIMARY	2	sakila.rental.customer_id	1	100.00	End te
1	1	SIMPLE	rental		ref	idx_fk_inventory_id, idx_fk_customer_id	idx_fk_inventory_id	3	sakila.inventory.inventory_id	3	100.00	Using i
1	1	SIMPLE	inventory		ref	PRIMARY, idx_fk_film_id	idx_fk_film_id	2	sakila.inventory.film_id	4	100.00	Using i
1	1	SIMPLE	film_category		ref	PRIMARY, fk_film_category_category	fk_film_category_category	1	sakila.category.category_id	62	100.00	Using
1	1	SIMPLE	category		ALL	PRIMARY				16	10.00	Using

The right sidebar shows the SQLAdditions panel with the text: "Automatic context help is disabled. Use the toolbar to manually get help for the current caret position or to toggle automatic help."

3) LEFT JOIN

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with a query editor containing the following SQL code:

```
1 use sakila;
2 EXPLAIN
3 select stf.first_name, stf.last_name, ad.address, ad.district, ad.postal_code, ad.city_id
4 from staff stf
5 left join address ad
6 on stf.address_id = ad.address_id;
```

The 'Result Grid' shows the execution plan for the query:

id	select_type	table	partitions	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
1	SIMPLE	stf	ALL	ALL					2	100.00	
1	SIMPLE	ad		eq_ref	PRIMARY	PRIMARY	2	sakila.stf.address_id	1	100.00	

The 'Result Grid' also shows the following data:

id	select_type	table	partitions	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
1	SIMPLE	stf	ALL	ALL					2	100.00	
1	SIMPLE	ad		eq_ref	PRIMARY	PRIMARY	2	sakila.stf.address_id	1	100.00	

4) RIGHT JOIN

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with a query editor containing the following SQL code:

```
1 use sakila ;
2 explain
3 select film.title , count(*) number_of_actors
4 from film film
5 right join film_actor film_act
6 on film.film_id = film_act.film_id
7 group by film.title
8 order by number_of_actors desc;
```

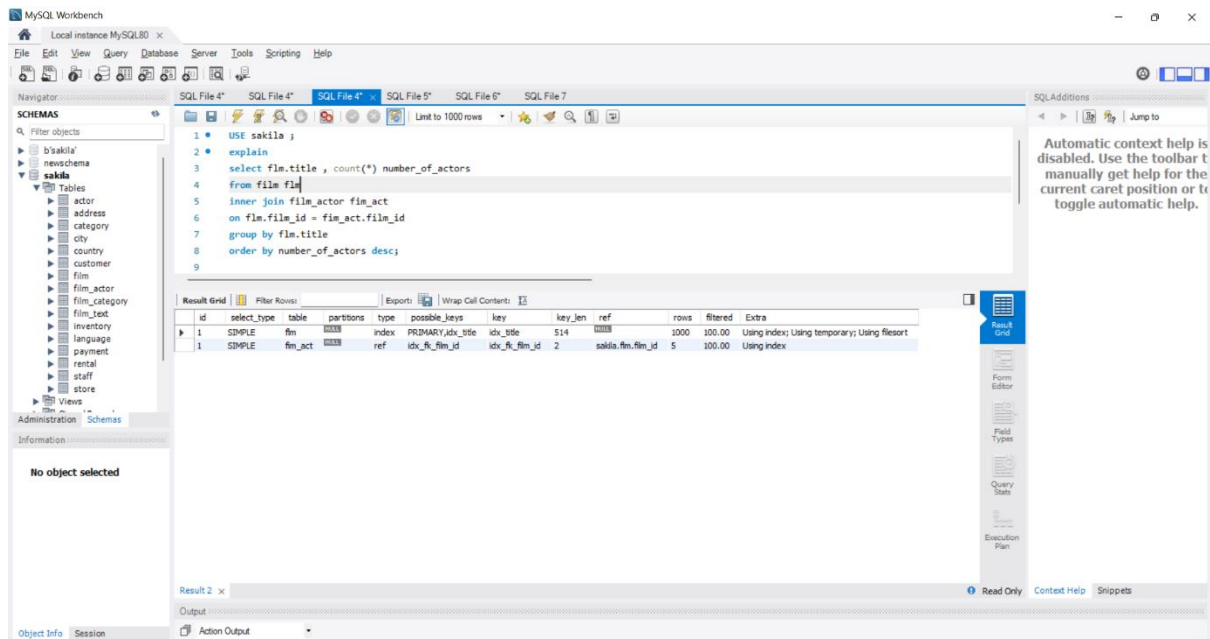
The 'Result Grid' shows the execution plan for the query:

id	select_type	table	partitions	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
1	SIMPLE	film_act		eq_ref	PRIMARY,idx_title	PRIMARY	2	sakila.film_act.film_id	1	100.00	Using index; Using temporary; Using Resort
1	SIMPLE	film		eq_ref	PRIMARY,idx_title	PRIMARY	2	sakila.film_act.film_id	1	100.00	

The 'Result Grid' also shows the following data:

id	select_type	table	partitions	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
1	SIMPLE	film_act		eq_ref	PRIMARY,idx_title	PRIMARY	2	sakila.film_act.film_id	1	100.00	Using index; Using temporary; Using Resort
1	SIMPLE	film		eq_ref	PRIMARY,idx_title	PRIMARY	2	sakila.film_act.film_id	1	100.00	

5) INNER JOIN



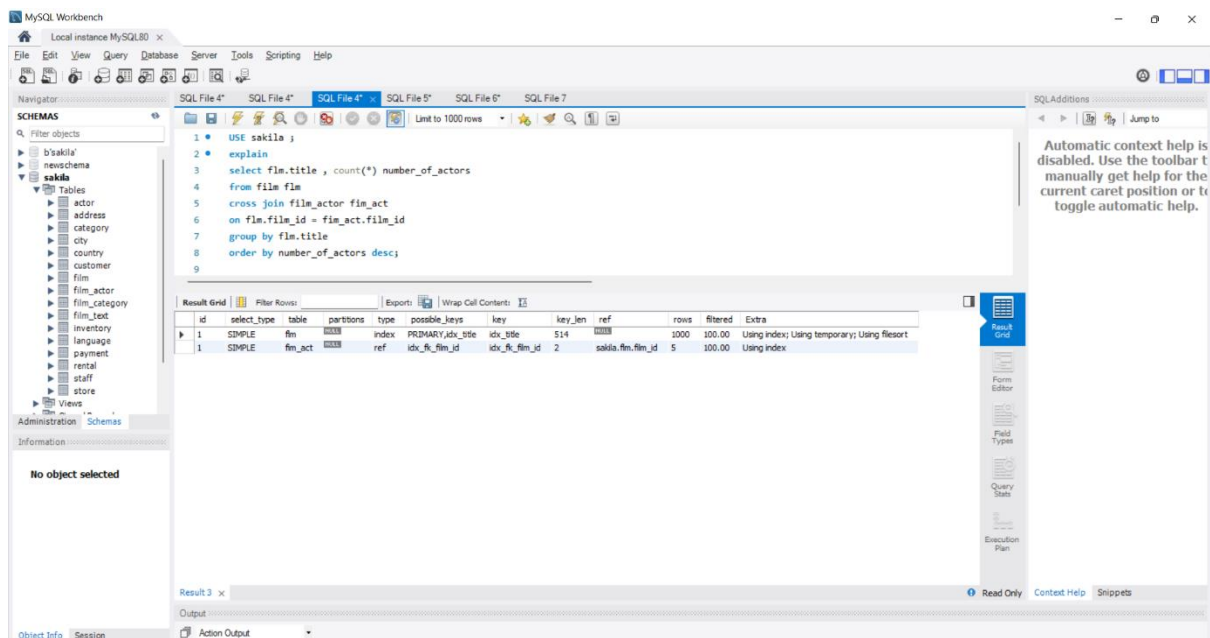
The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with a query editor containing an SQL query for an inner join between the `film` and `film_actor` tables. The query is as follows:

```
1 USE sakila ;
2 explain
3 select film.title , count(*) number_of_actors
4 from film film
5 inner join film_actor film_act
6 on film.film_id = film_act.film_id
7 group by film.title
8 order by number_of_actors desc;
```

The result grid shows the execution plan for the query:

id	select_type	table	partitions	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
1	SIMPLE	film		index	PRIMARY,idx_title	idx_title	514		1000	100.00	Using index; Using temporary; Using filesort
1	SIMPLE	film_act		ref	idx_fk_film_id	idx_fk_film_id	2	sakila.film.film_id	5	100.00	Using index

6) CROSS JOIN



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with a query editor containing an SQL query for a cross join between the `film` and `film_actor` tables. The query is as follows:

```
1 USE sakila ;
2 explain
3 select film.title , count(*) number_of_actors
4 from film film
5 cross join film_actor film_act
6 on film.film_id = film_act.film_id
7 group by film.title
8 order by number_of_actors desc;
```

The result grid shows the execution plan for the query:

id	select_type	table	partitions	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
1	SIMPLE	film		index	PRIMARY,idx_title	idx_title	514		1000	100.00	Using index; Using temporary; Using filesort
1	SIMPLE	film_act		ref	idx_fk_film_id	idx_fk_film_id	2	sakila.film.film_id	5	100.00	Using index

Conclusion:

Thus, we implemented and studied query monitor