**Summary of “Multi-Table Joins Through Bitmapped Join Indices”**

O’Neil et al. combine well-known techniques for indexing joins between tables to create a method that can efficiently perform common multi-table joins through bitmap indices. In their paper, they focus mainly on star-joins, but their method can also be applied to other types of joins. A star-join is a join between a fact table and multiple dimension tables.

They review some of the techniques used for performing join operations between tables. These techniques can also be generalized from two tables to multiple tables.

The join index is a representation of a pre-computed join between two tables. This representation often associates column values with rows of tables that are being joined. Join indices can be represented as B-Trees, or hash indices, and can be organized in any of the following ways:

* Associating Record Identifiers (RIDs) of both joined tables with the join column value. The RIDs that are associated must satisfy the join condition.
* Identifying a list of RIDs in a second table that corresponds with each RID in a first table given a join condition.
* Identifying a list of RIDs in a second table that corresponds with a non-join column value of a second table given a join condition.
* Using variations of these three previous organizations. For example, any of the join indices described above can be extended from working with single column values to working with multi-column values.

As mentioned earlier join indices may be generalized from two tables to multiple tables. When an index associates an attribute’s values with all columns of tables where it occurs, it is then called a Domain index.