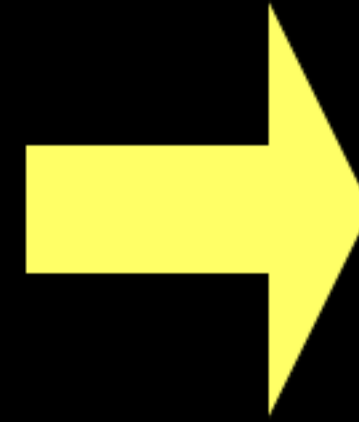


Query Parser

Input:

```
SELECT A1, . . . , An  
FROM R1, . . . , Rk  
WHERE P;
```

query parser


$$\prod_{A_1, \dots, A_n} (\sigma_P (R_1 \times \dots \times R_k))$$

project

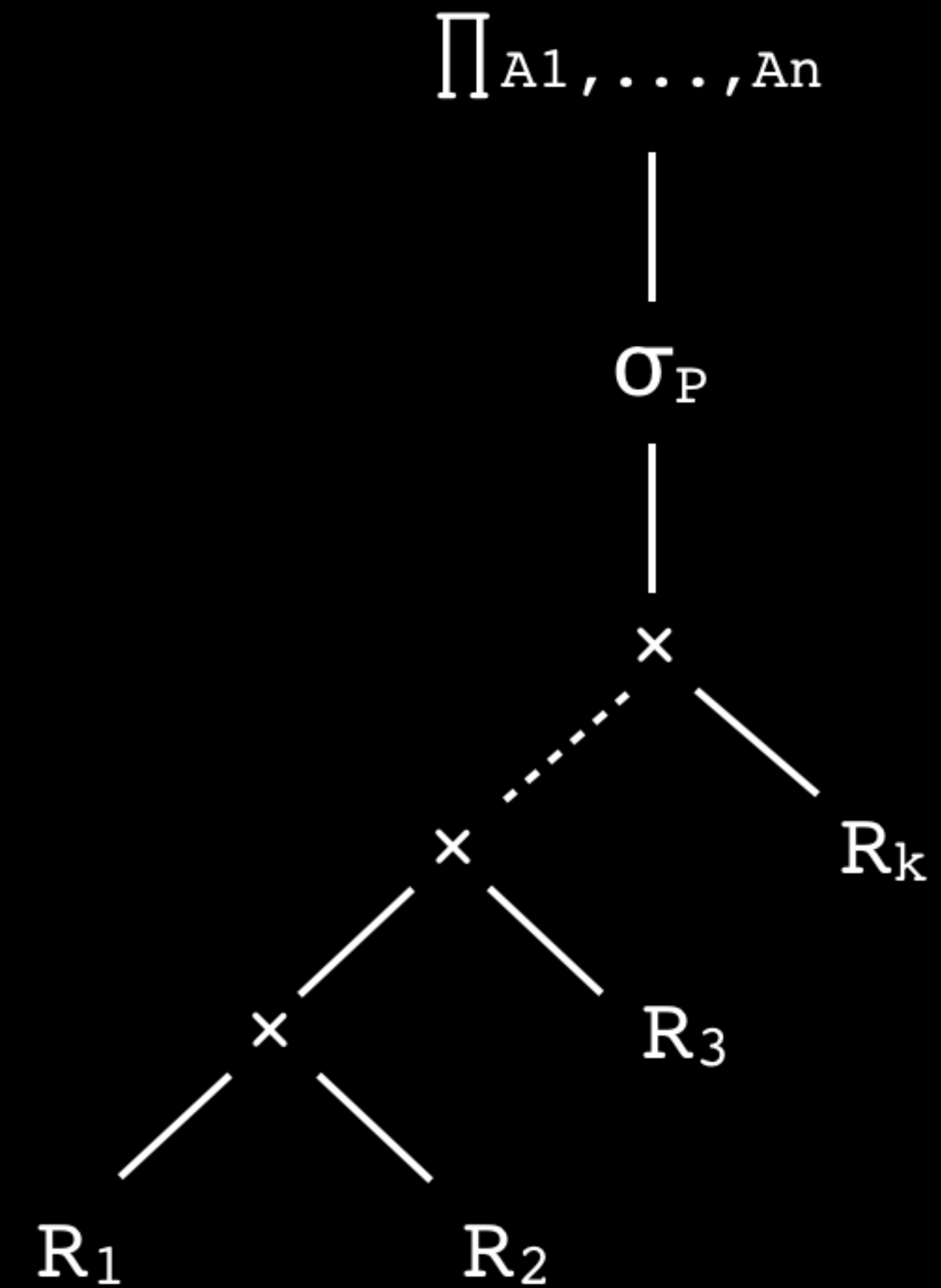
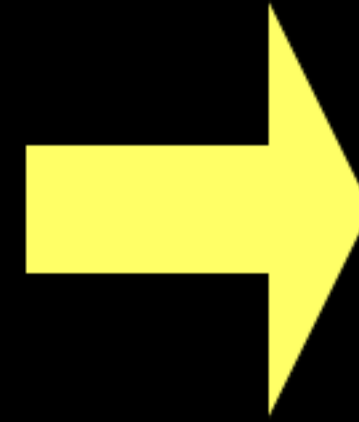
filter

input

Canonical Form of a Query

Input:

$$\prod_{A_1, \dots, A_n} (\sigma_P (R_1 \times \dots \times R_k))$$



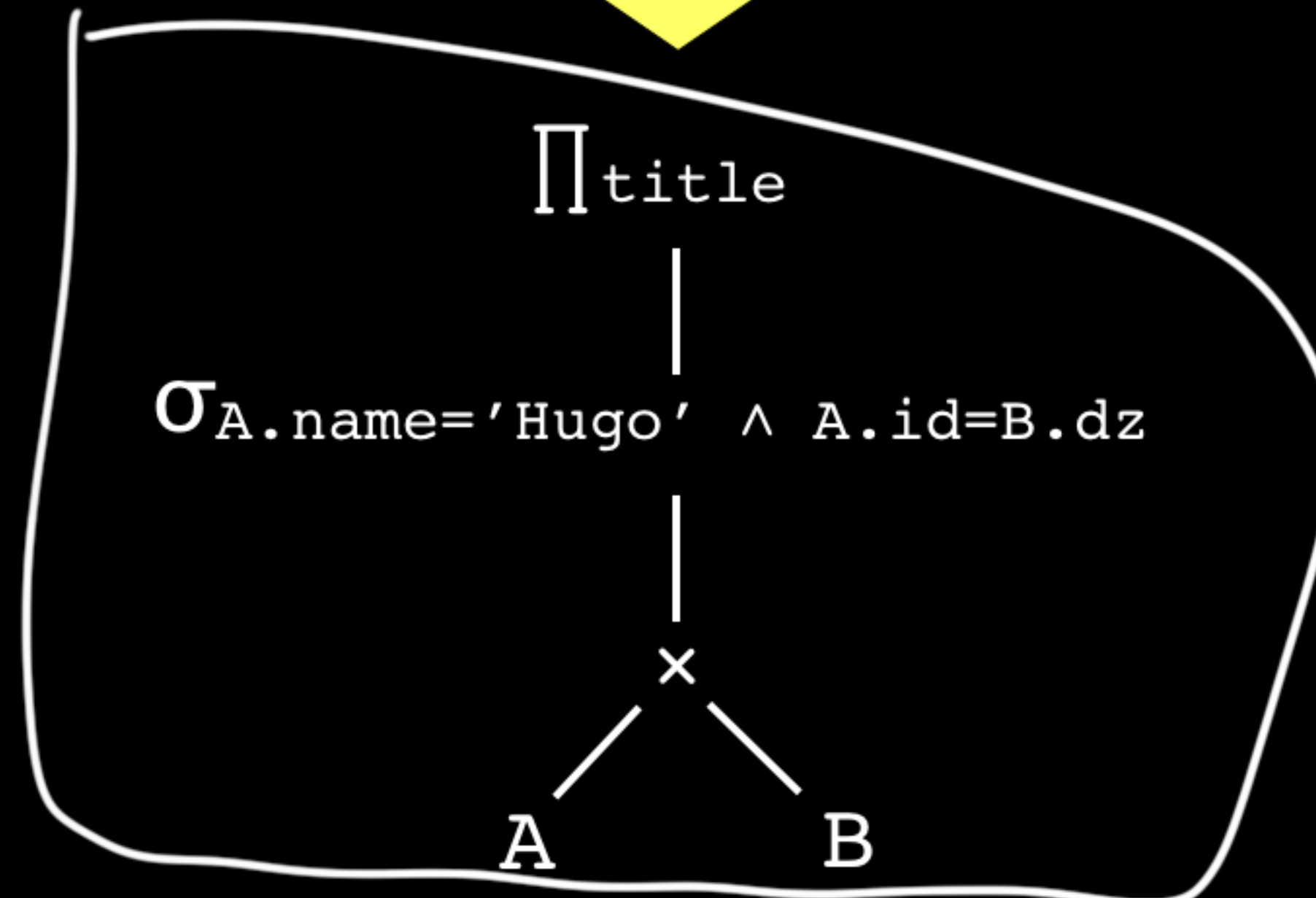
DAG, e.g. self-joins, nested queries

Example for Both Transformation Steps

```
SELECT title
FROM   A,B
WHERE  A.name = 'Hugo' AND A.id = B.dz;
```



$\Pi_{\text{title}}(\sigma_{A.\text{name}='Hugo' \wedge A.\text{id}=B.\text{dz}}(A \times B))$



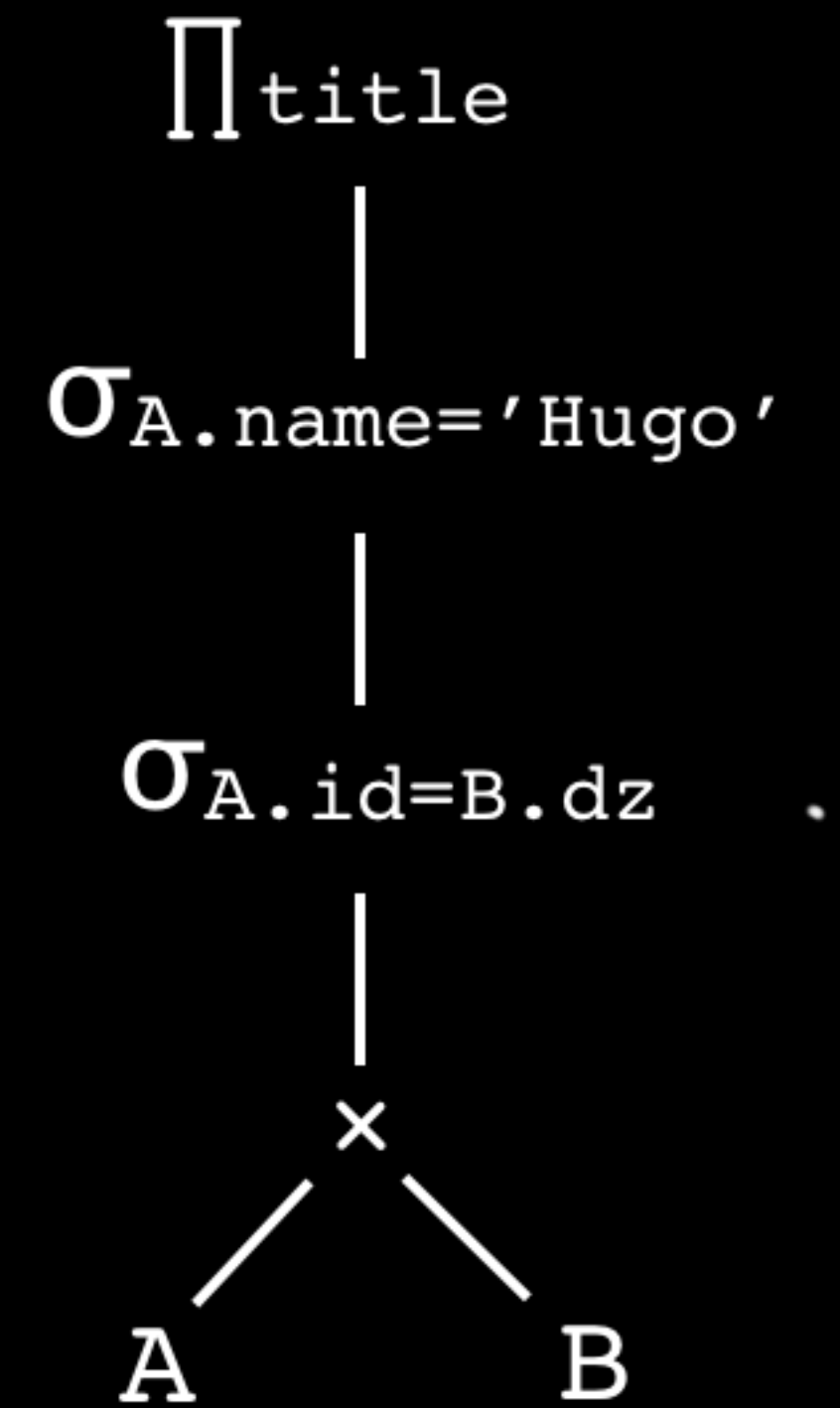
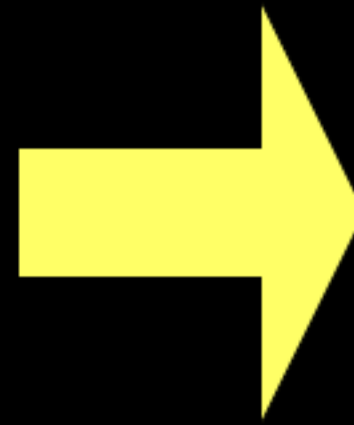
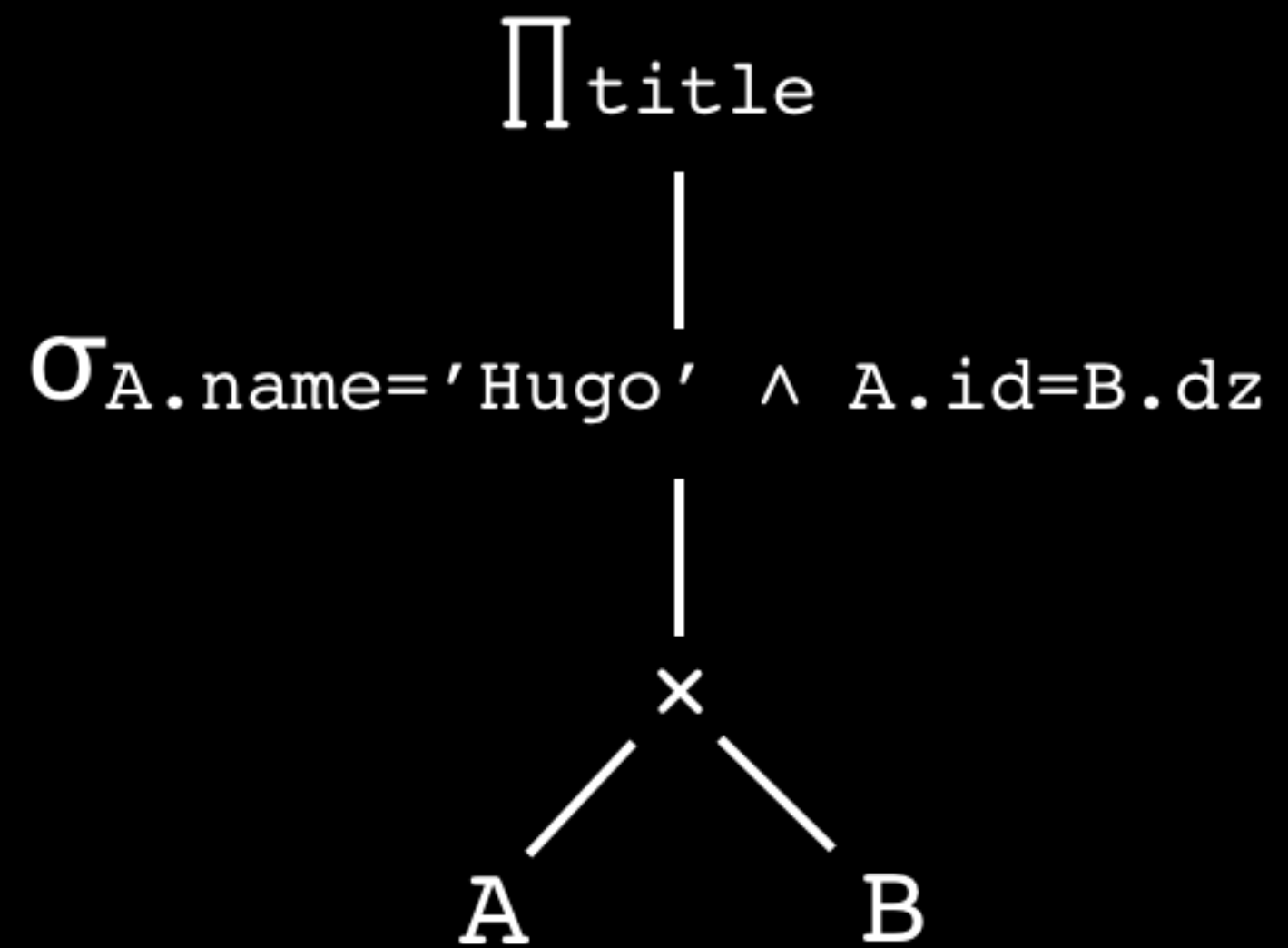
Rule 42 (Nag Nag)

→ Nag

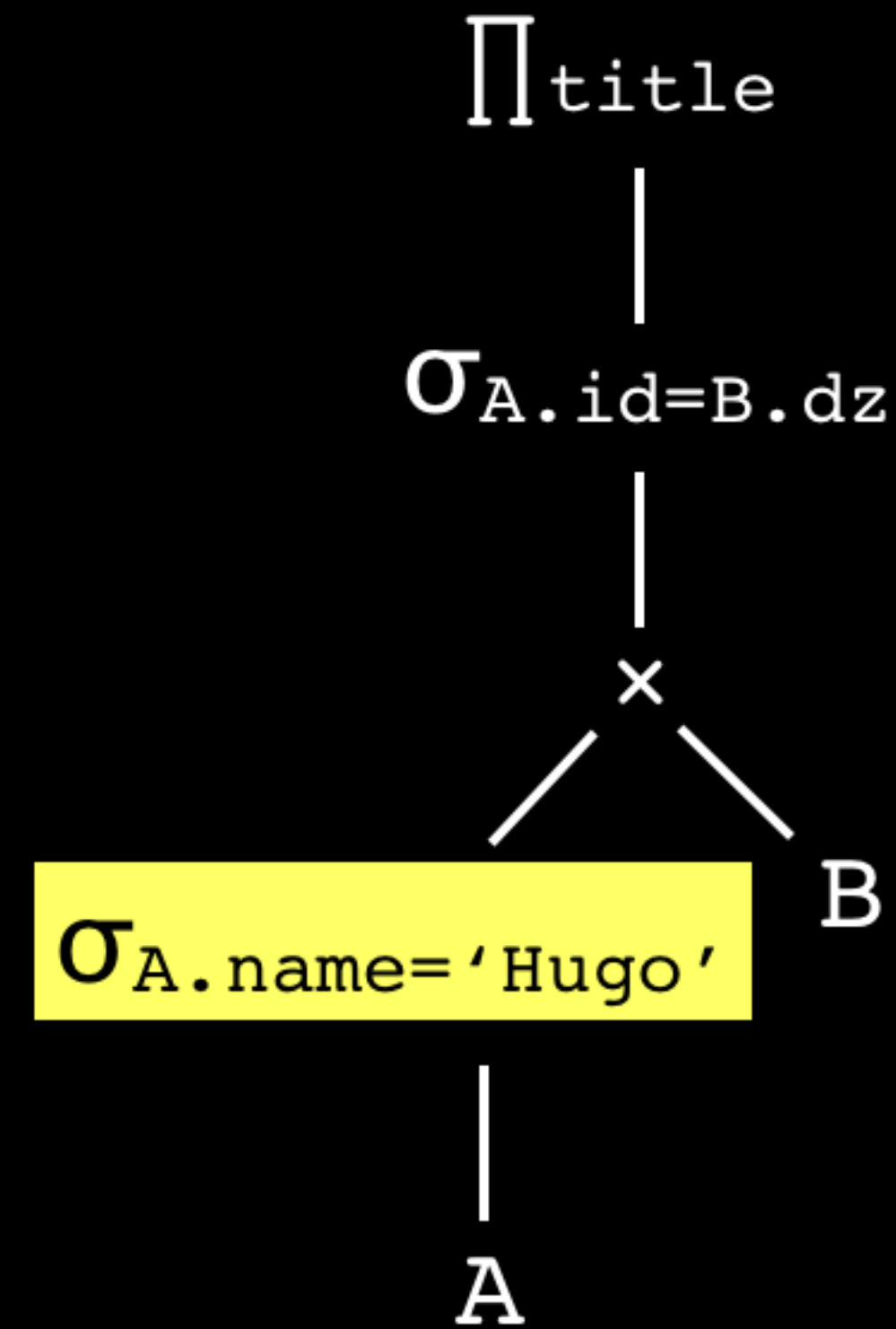
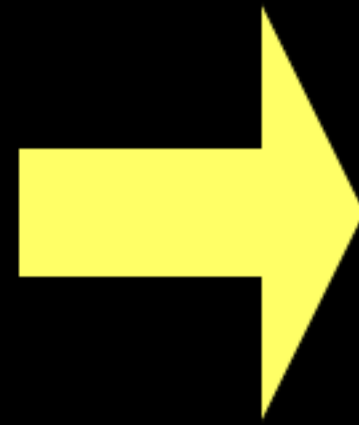
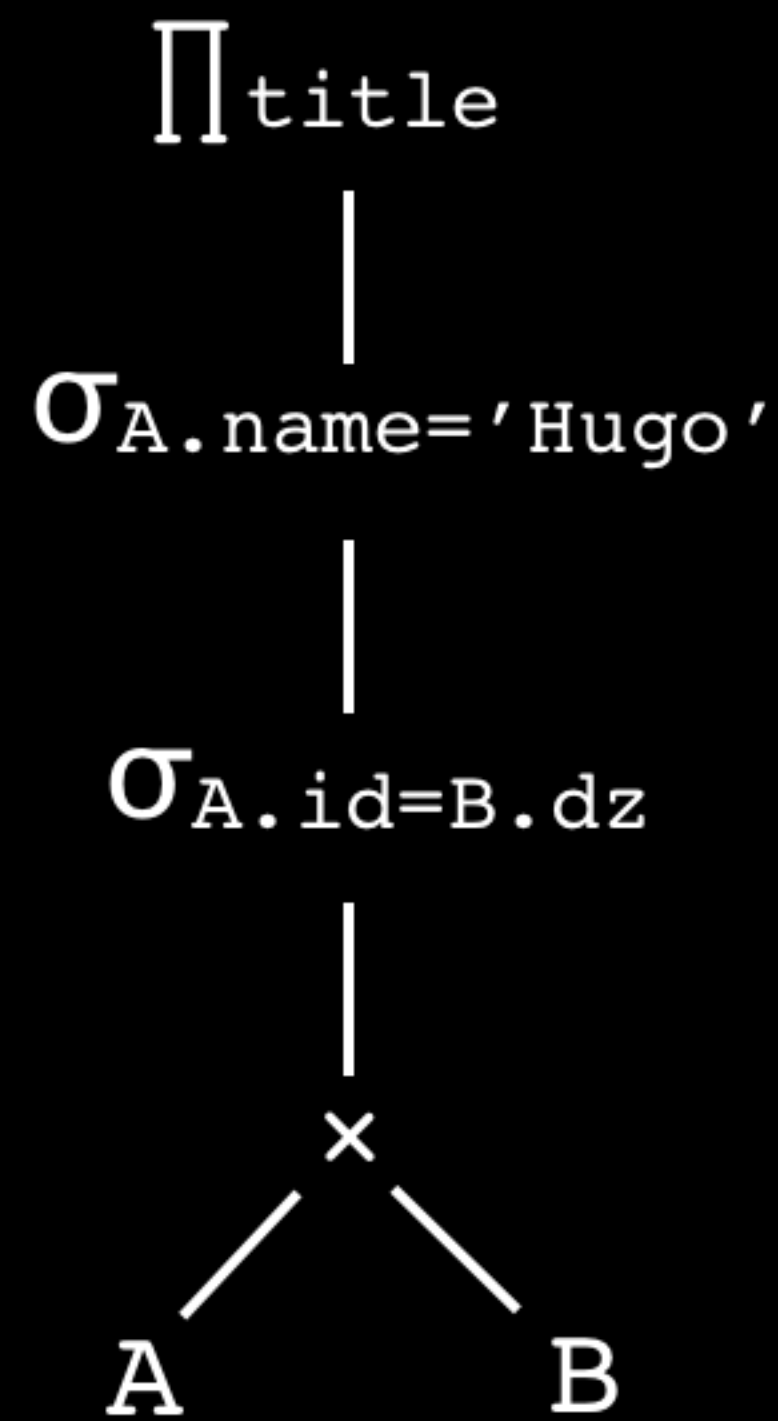
rule-based optimization
(heuristic)

rules

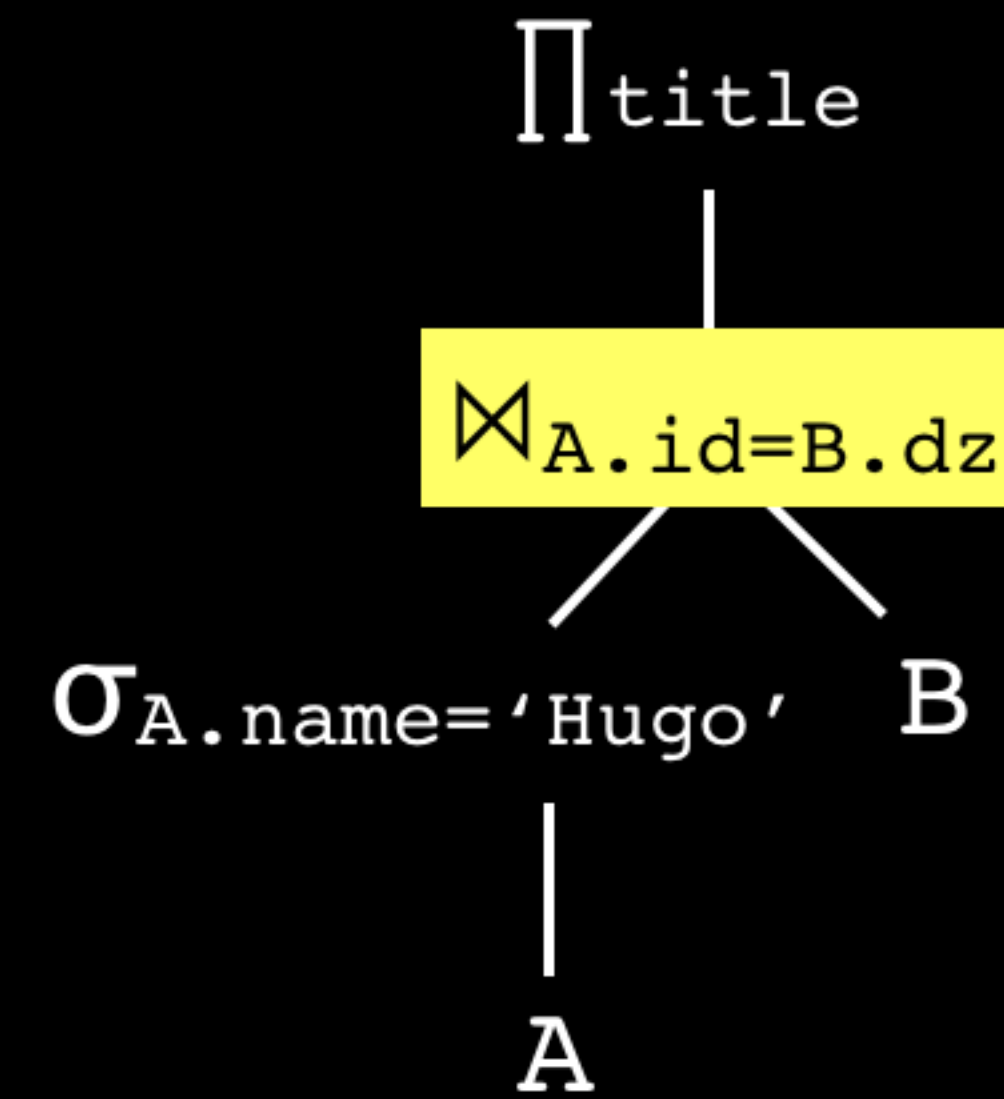
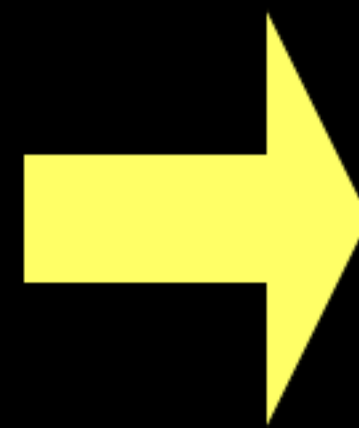
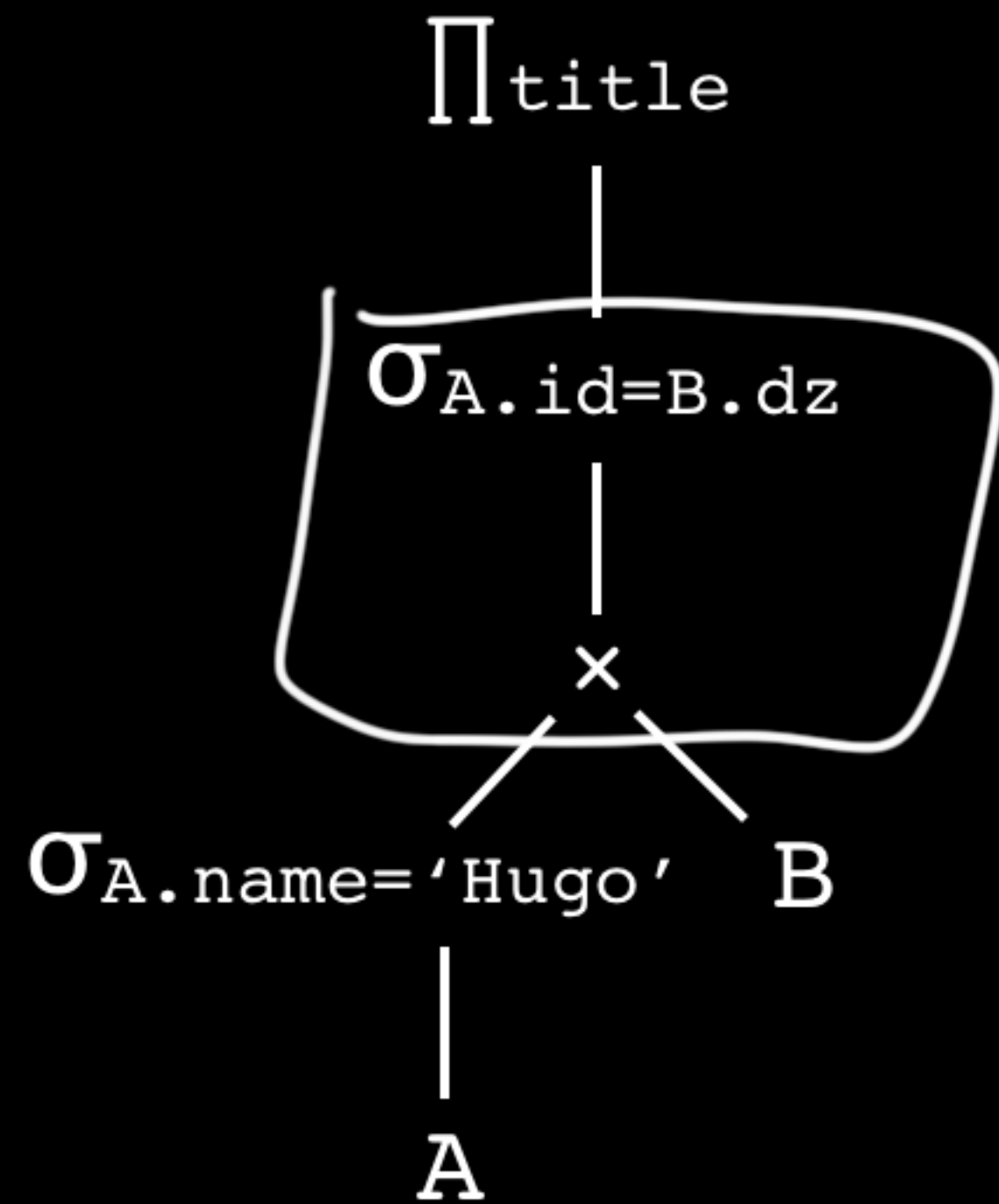
Break Up Predicates



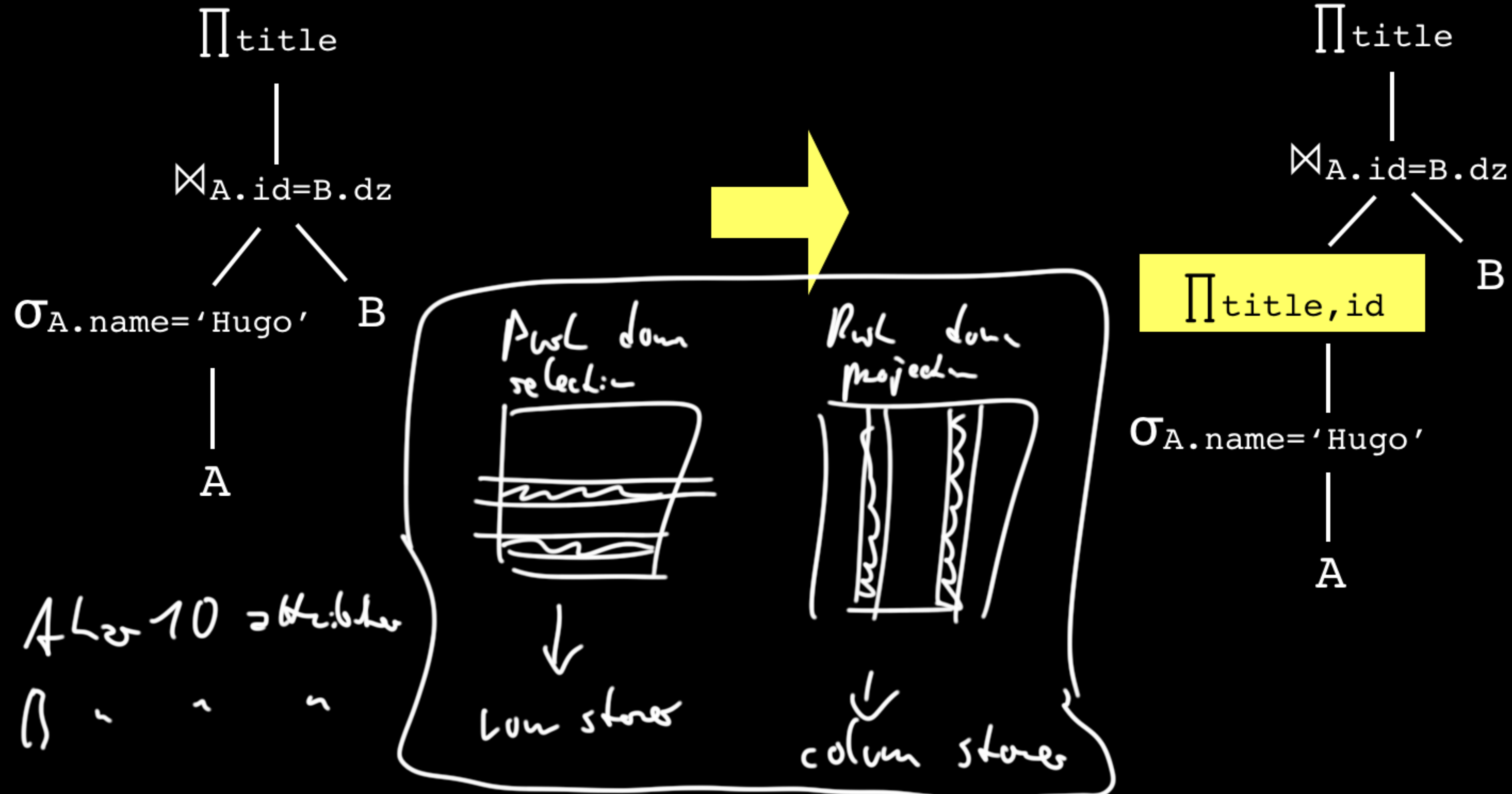
Push Down Selections



Build Joins



Push Down Projections



Most Important Rules

1. push down selections and projections
2. combine selections and cross products into joins
3. insert additional projections