A Bit More on Sorting

R & G Chapter 13

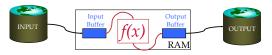


"There it was, hidden in alphabetical order."

Rita Holt



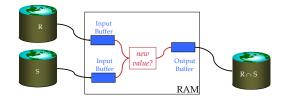
- · An important method for sorting & other DB operations
- · Simple case:
 - Compute f(x) for each record, write out the result
 - Read a page from INPUT to Input Buffer
 - Write f(x) for each item to Output Buffer
 - When Input Buffer is consumed, read another page
 - When Output Buffer fills, write it to OUTPUT
- Reads and Writes are not coordinated
 - E.g., if f() is Compress(), you read many pages per write.
 - E.g., if f() is DeCompress(), you write many pages per read.





Example: Merging Two Sorted Files

- · A basic step in many operations
 - Intersect, Set Difference ("EXCEPT"), Merge Join







Internal Sort Algorithm

- · Quicksort is a fast way to sort in memory.
- Alternative: "tournament sort" (a.k.a. "heapsort", "replacement selection")



More on Heapsort

- Fact: average length of a run is 2(B-2)
 - The "snowplow" analogy
- Worst-Case:
 - What is min length of a run?
 - How does this arise?
- Best-Case:
 - What is max length of a run?
 - How does this arise?
- Quicksort is faster, but ... longer runs often means fewer passes!



I/O for External Merge Sort

- Do I/O a page at a time
 - Not one I/O per record
- In fact, read a <u>block</u> (chunk) of pages sequentially!
- Suggests we should make each buffer (input/output) be a block of pages.
 - But this will reduce fan-in during merge passes!
 - In practice, most files still sorted in 2-3 passes.