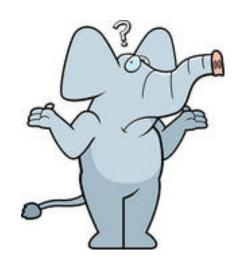


Conception Avancée de Bases de Données

PostGresSQL PGadminIII Explain

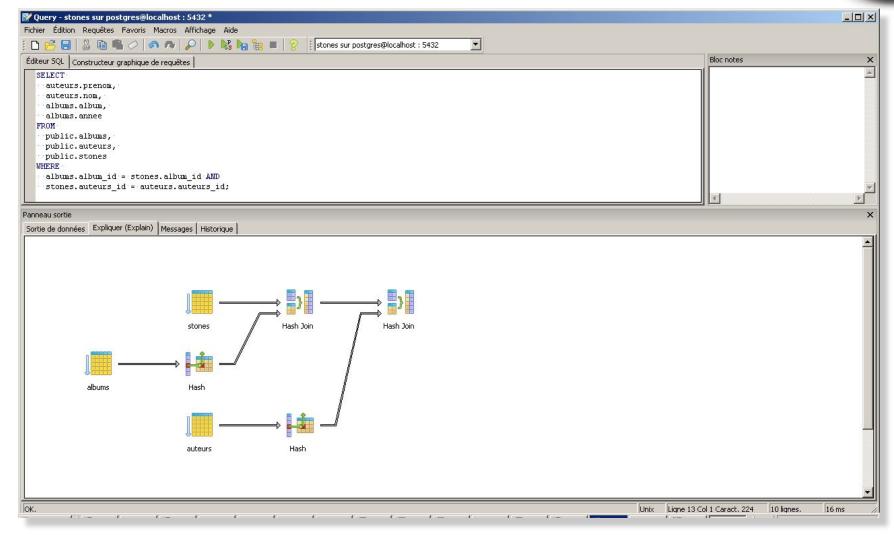






PostgreSQL PGadminIII Physical Query Plan

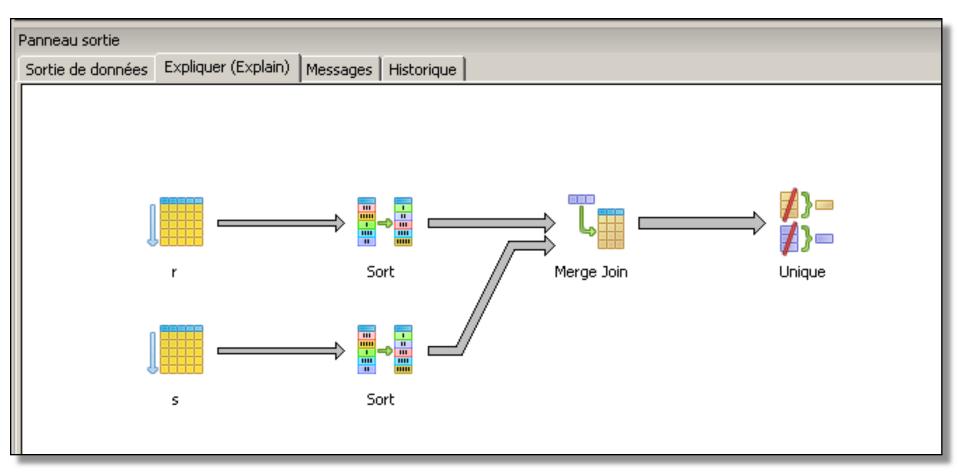




Explain Graphique



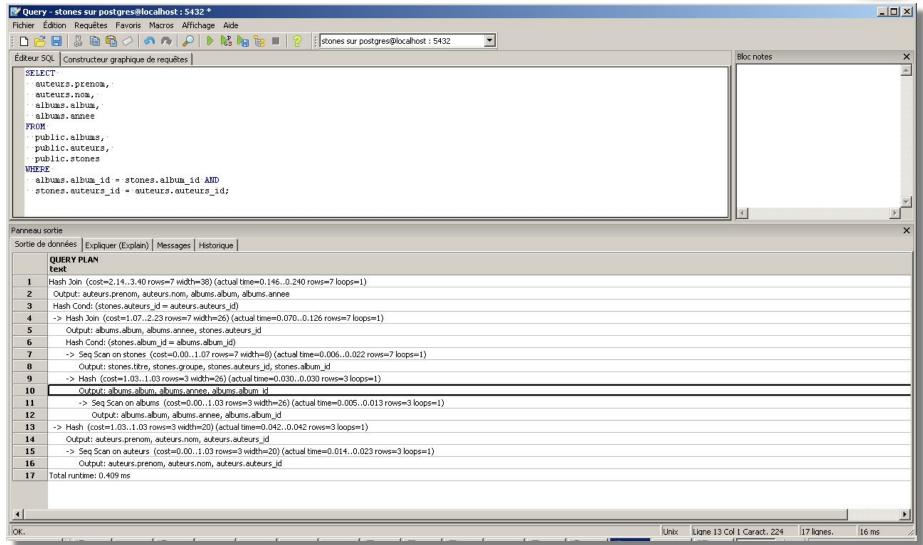








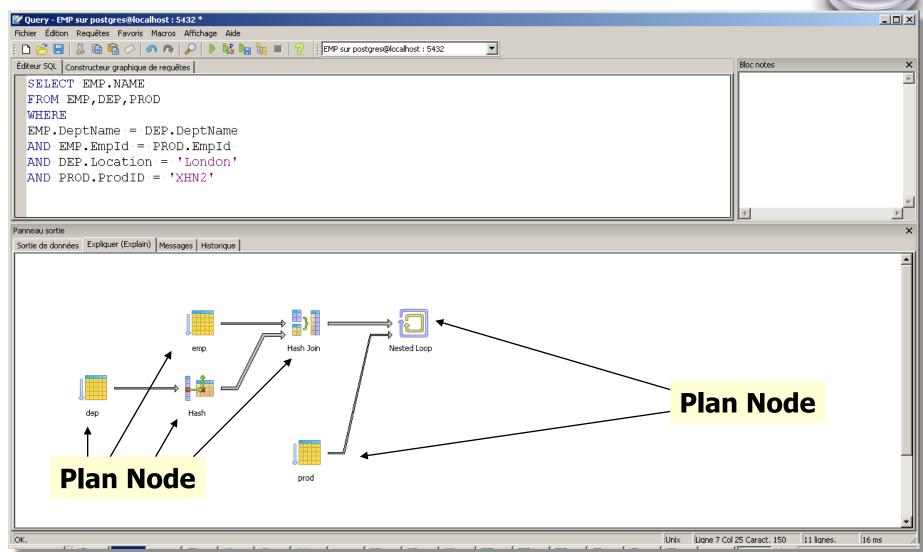


















```
QUERY PLAN

Nested Loop (cost=11.76..36.52 rows=1 width=32) (actual time=0.249..0.333 rows=1 loops=1)

Join Filter: ((emp.empid)::text = (prod.empid)::text)

-> Hash Join (cost=11.76..24.25 rows=1 width=170) (actual time=0.120..0.181 rows=2 loops=1)

Hash Cond: ((emp.deptname)::text = (dep.deptname)::text)

-> Seq Scan on emp (cost=0.00..11.80 rows=180 width=308) (actual time=0.024..0.070 rows=16 loops=1)

-> Hash (cost=11.75..11.75 rows=1 width=138) (actual time=0.032..0.032 rows=1 loops=1)

-> Seq Scan on dep (cost=0.00..11.75 rows=1 width=138) (actual time=0.010..0.020 rows=1 loops=1)

Filter: ((location)::text = 'London'::text)

-> Seq Scan on prod (cost=0.00..12.25 rows=1 width=138) (actual time=0.008..0.030 rows=5 loops=2)

Filter: ((prod.prodid)::text = 'XHN2'::text)

Total runtime: 0.469 ms

(11 lignes)
```









```
| Nested Loop (cost=11.76..36.52 rows=1 width=32) (actual time=0.249..0.333 rows=1 loops=1) | Join Filter: ((emp.empid)::text = (prod.empid)::text) | -> Hash Join (cost=11.76..24.25 rows=1 width=170) (actual time=0.120..0.181 rows=2 loops=1) | Hash Cond: ((emp.deptname)::text = (dep.deptname)::text) | -> Seq Scan on emp (cost=0.00..11.80 rows=180 width=308) (actual time=0.024..0.070 rows=16 loops=1) | -> Hash (cost=11.75..11.75 rows=1 width=138) (actual time=0.032..0.032 rows=1 loops=1) | -> Seq Scan on dep (cost=0.00..11.75 rows=1 width=138) (actual time=0.010..0.020 rows=1 loops=1) | Filter: ((location)::text = 'London'::text) | -> Seq Scan on prod (cost=0.00..12.25 rows=1 width=138) (actual time=0.008..0.030 rows=5 loops=2) | Filter: ((prod.prodid)::text = 'XHN2'::text) | Total runtime: 0.469 ms | Total runtime: 0.469 ms
```

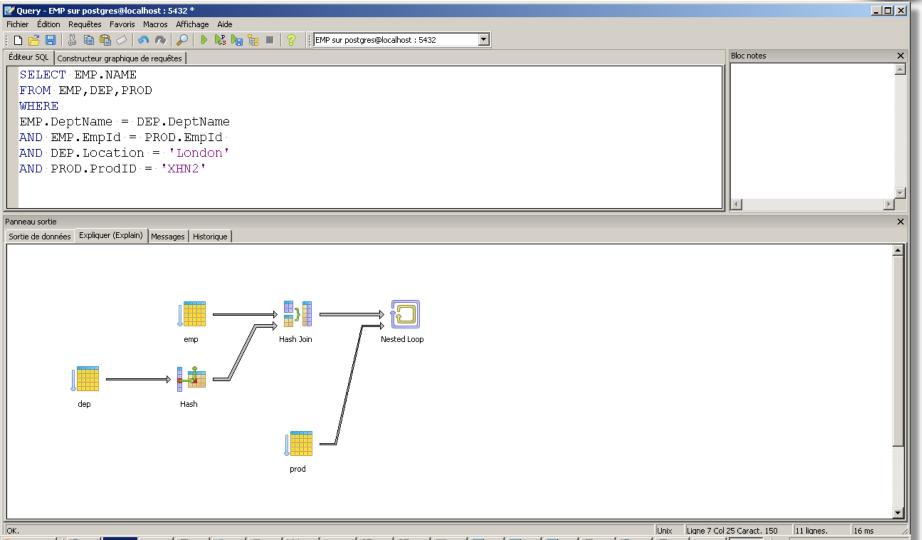
Plan Node











Select * from R

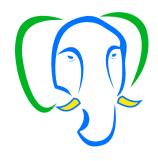


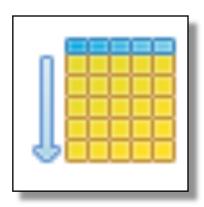




```
postgres=# explain select * from r;
QUERY PLAN

Seq Scan on r (cost=0.00..14.80 rows=480 width=138)
(1 ligne)
```





Eplain





- EXPLAIN prints the following information:
 - The type of operation required.
 - The estimated cost of execution.

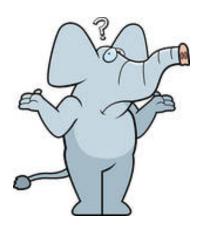
```
postgres=# explain analyse verbose select * from r;
QUERY PLAN
```

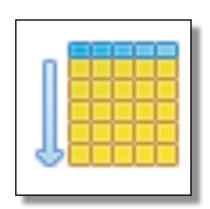
Seq Scan on r (cost=0.00..14.80 rows=480 width=138) (actual time=0.012..0.037 rows=10 loops=1)

Output: "char"

Total runtime: 0.135 ms

(3 lignes)





Plan Nodes







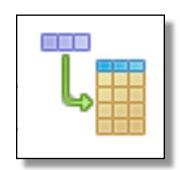
Scans

- Table scans (Sequential, Index, Bitmap, tid)
- Other scans (Function, Values, Result)

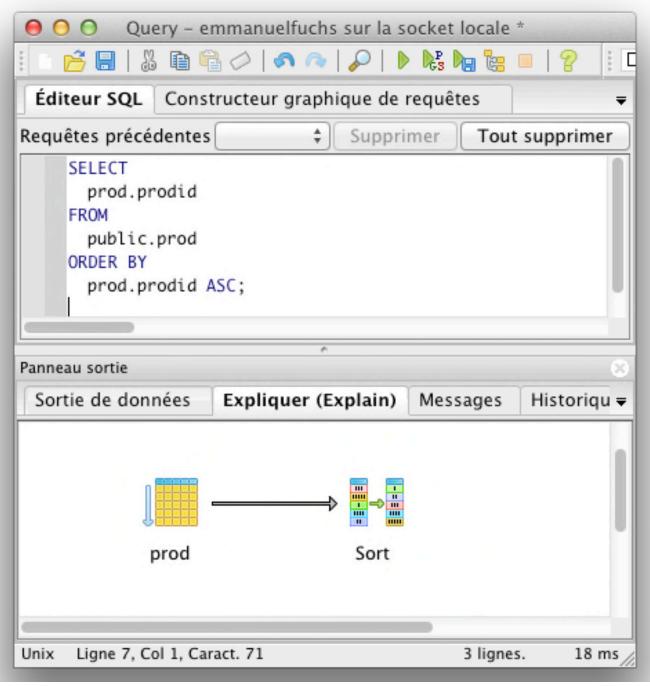


- Nested Loop, Merge, Hash
- Set Operations, Partitioned Tables, and Inheritance
 - Append
 - SetOp Except, Intersect
- Miscellaneous
 - Sort, Aggregate, Unique, Limit
 - Materialize
 - SubPlan, Initplan

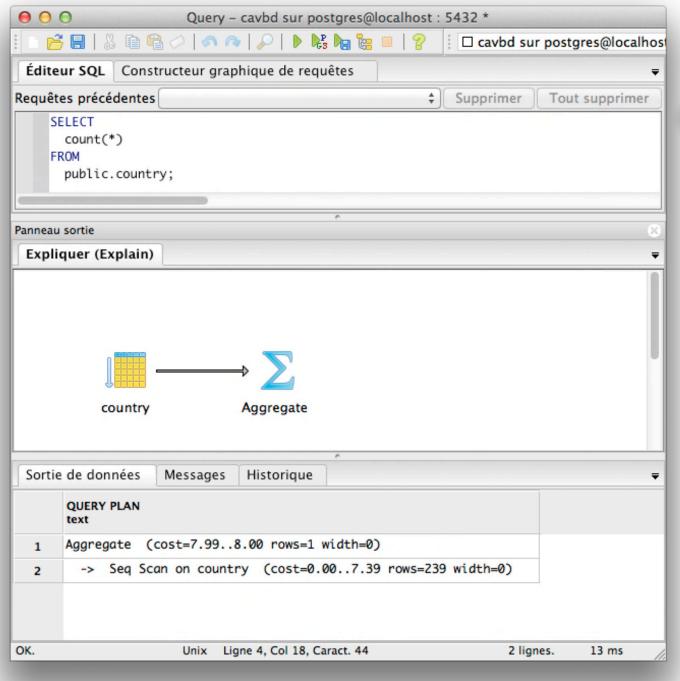










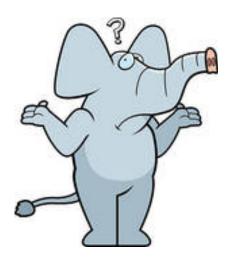




Aggregate functions

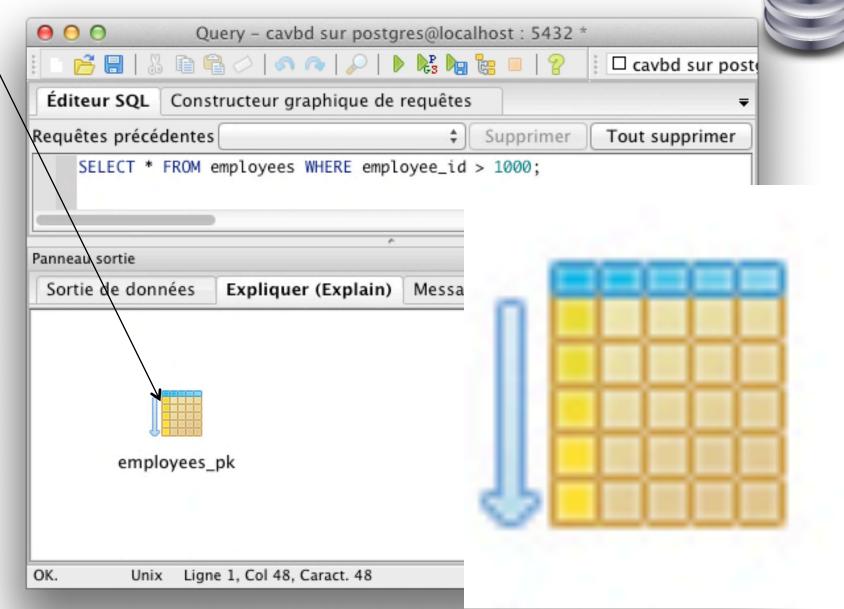


- http://www.postgresql.org/docs/8.2/static/ functions-aggregate.html
- Aggregate functions compute a single result value from a set of input values.





INDEX

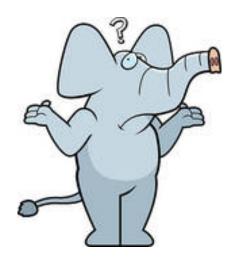


EXPLAIN ANALYZE





- If you specified EXPLAIN ANALYZE, prints the actual cost of execution.
- If you omit the ANALYZE keyword,
 - the query is planned but not executed,
 - and the actual cost is not displayed.

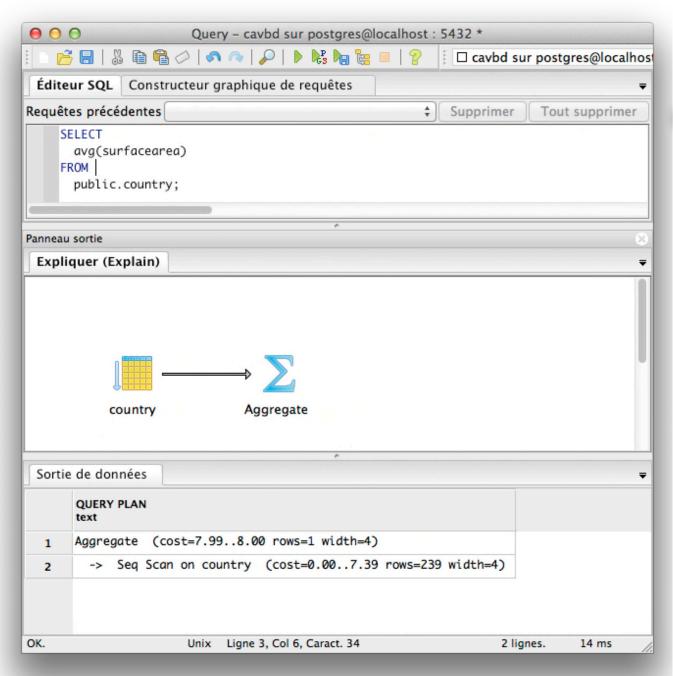


Numbers

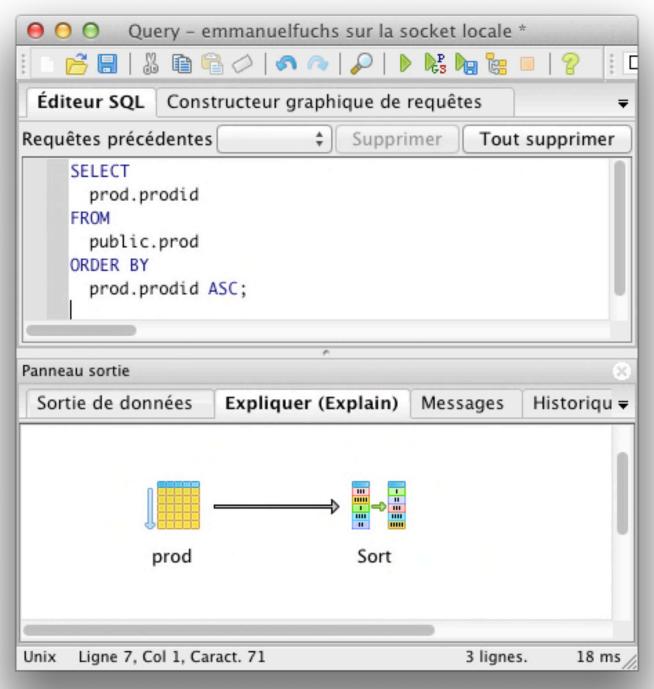


- The first set of numbers (cost=0.00..14.80)
 - is an estimate of how "expensive" this operation will be.
- « Expensive" is measured in terms of disk reads

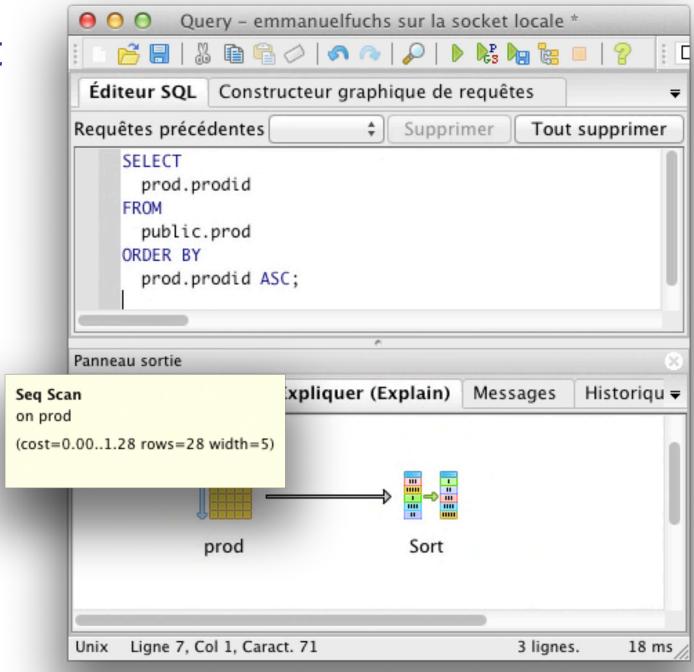




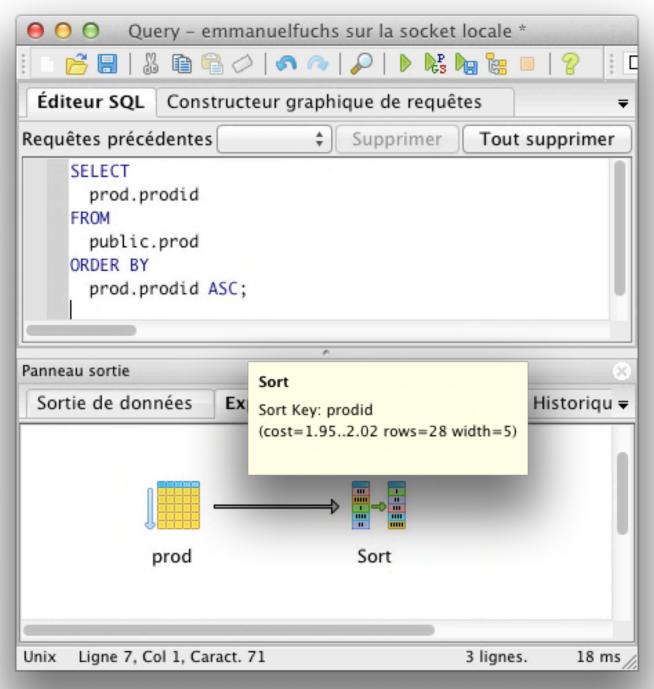














Exemples très simples





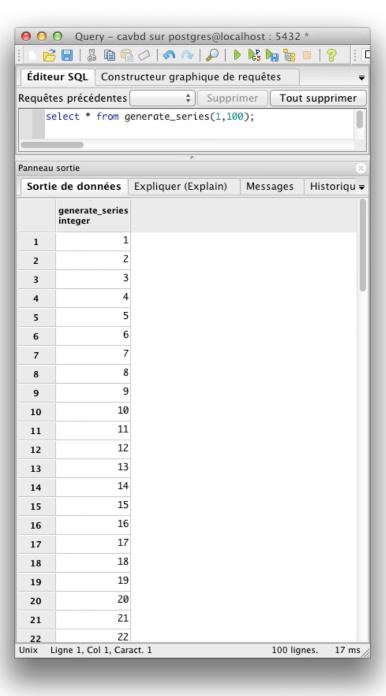
explain select * from generate_series(1,100);

explain values (1, 'un'), (2, 'deux'), (3, 'trois');

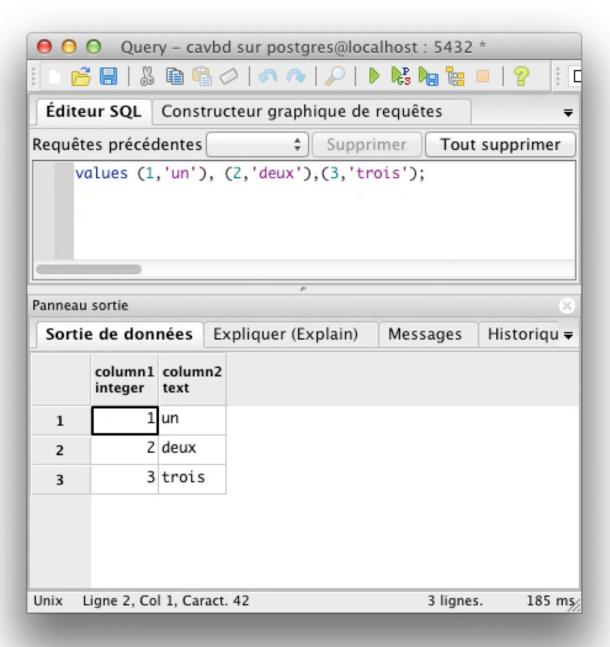




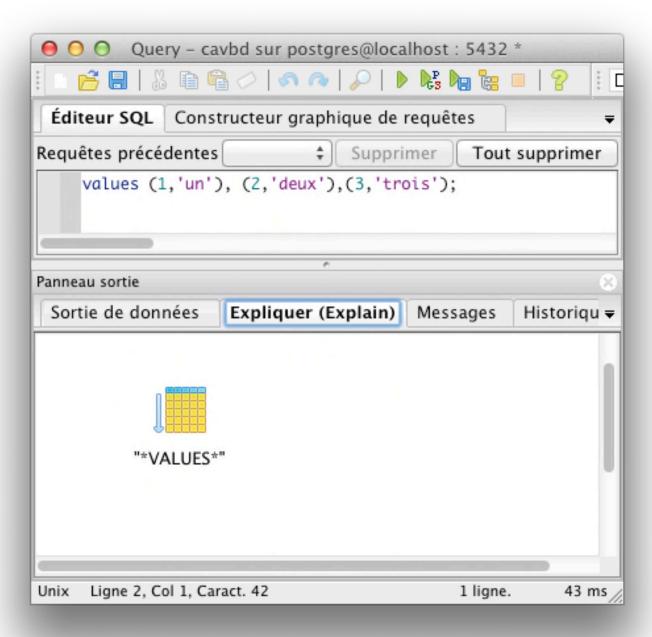










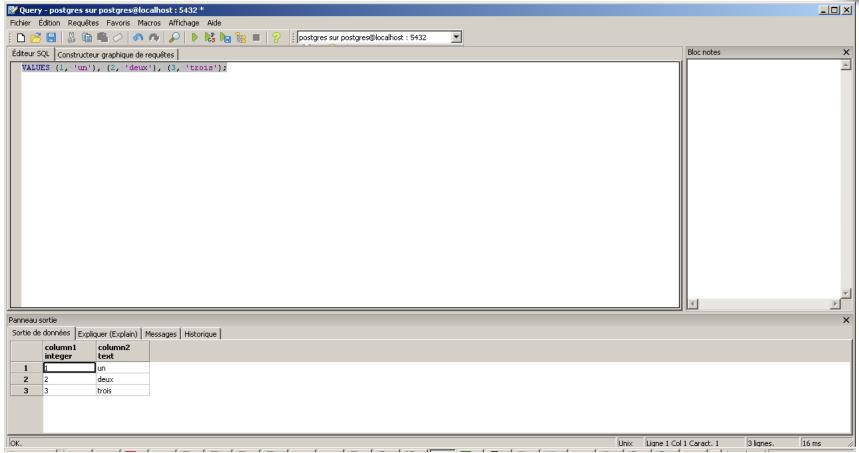




explain values (1), (2),(3);







explain values (1), (2),(3);



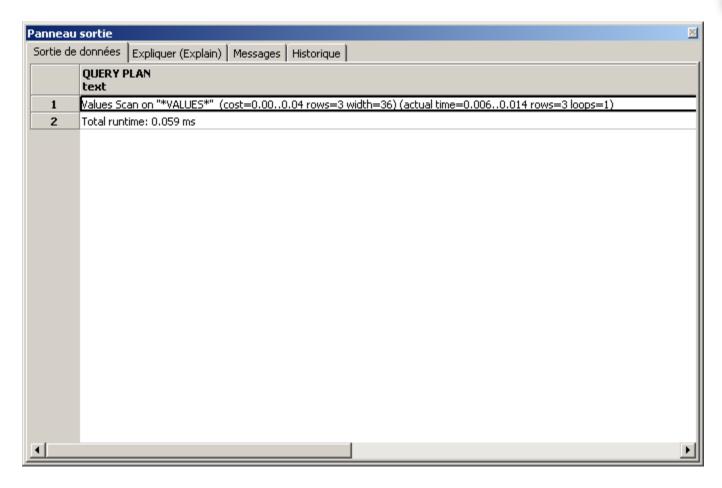


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	J	ALUES*"	Imessages	Historique	

explain values (1), (2),(3);

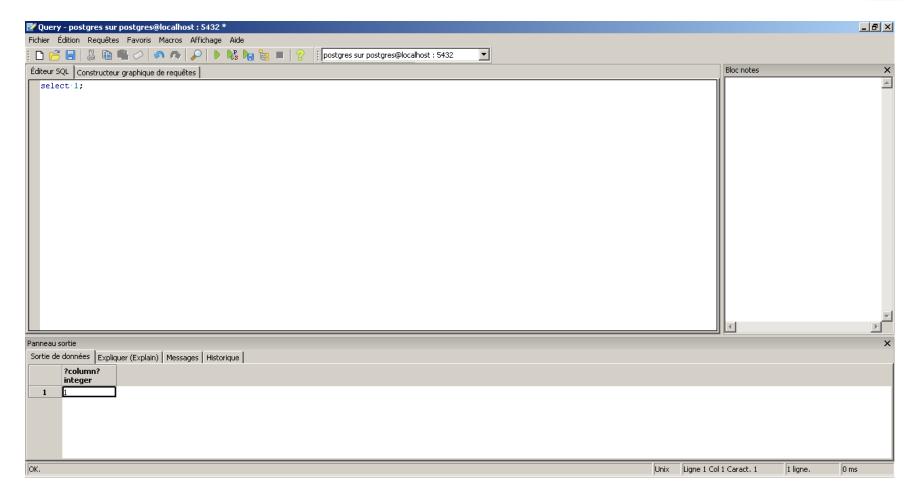






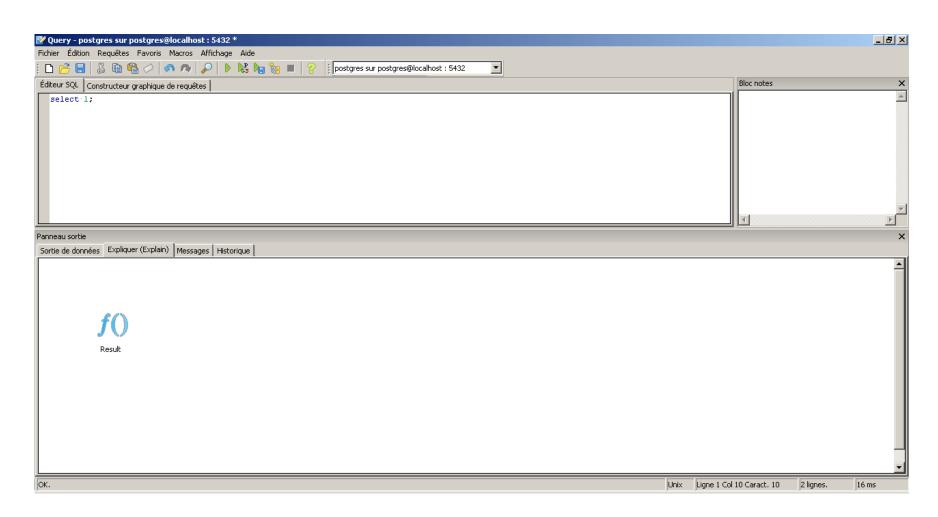






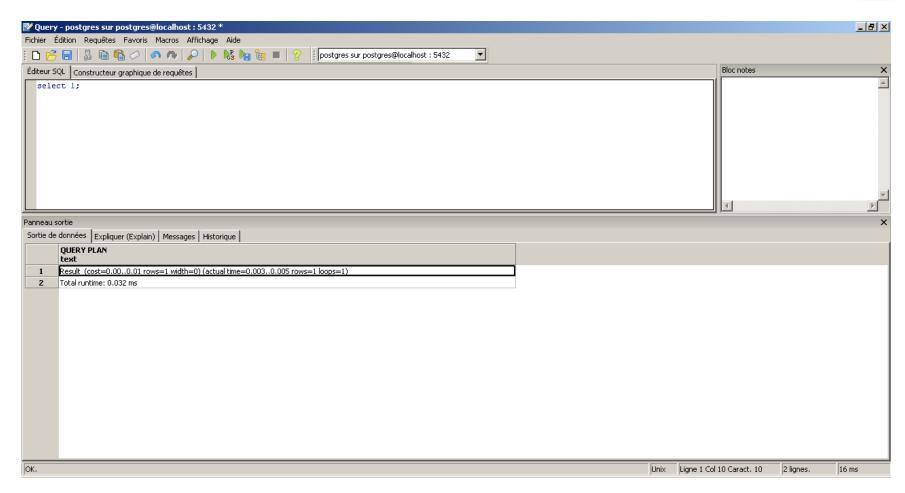












SELECT DISTINCT





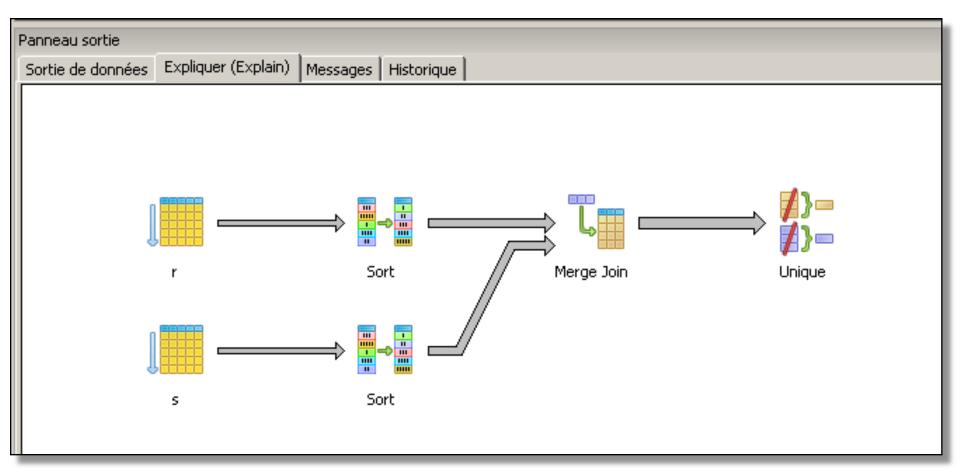


Select distinct S.char From R,S Where s.char=r.char;

Explain Graphique



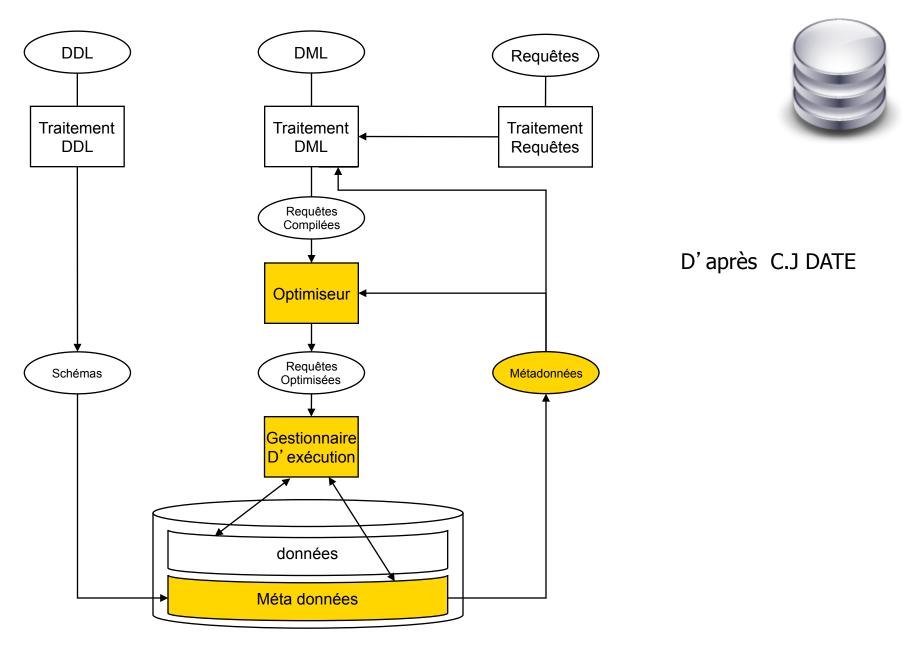




planner/optimizer



- The task of the planner/optimizer is to create an optimal execution plan
- The planner/optimizer starts by generating plans for scanning each individual relation (table) used in the query.



DDL : langage de définition des données; DML : langage de manipulation des données

Emmanuel fuchs Conception Avancée de Bases de Données

Planner inputs



