Database Systems Project Deliverable 4

Part A:

Given two large relations R(X₁,X₂,X₃,...,Y,...) and S(...,Y,Z₁,Z₂,Z₃...), implement Sort-Merge join on R,S such that R.Y = S.Y

Part B:

- Calculate V(R,a) => Number of unique values for attribute 'a' in Relation 'R'.
- V(R,a) should be updated if insertion(s) are made to the relation.
 - O You are not supposed to scan complete table again to get updated value of V(R,a) after insertion.
 - O Store required meta-data, which can help you in estimating updated V(R,a) value without scanning completing table.
- Implement a method "int V(String tableName, String attributeName)" in DBSystem class which will return the value of V(R,a).
- No error handling is required. You can assume valid inputs.

Part C:

- Suppose we join more than two relations like
 - O Join R, S, T = >
 - TEMP <= Join R ,S
 - ANS <= Join Temp , T

OR

- TEMP <= Join S ,T
- ANS <= Join R , Temp
- To get which of the available order(s) of join is better, we need to do cost estimation.
- Implement a cost estimation algorithm which can predict the optimum order of joining multiple tables (without actually joining/scanning them, off course :P)

Sample input and output:

PART - A

Input

SELECT Orders.OrderID, Customers.CustomerName, Orders.OrderDate

INNER JOIN Customers

FROM Orders

ON Orders.CustomerID=Customers.CustomerID;

Output: the result of the join.

Part B

We will be calling the method V(R,a) defined in DBSystem to evaluate.

Part C

Note:If any of input query contains join of more than two tables in FOR clause, output only the order of JOIN (Part -C). Otherwise, output result (Part -A) of the query.

Input

```
SELECT Items.ItemID, Orders.OrderID, Customers.CustomerName, Orders.OrderDate

FROM Orders

JOIN Customers

ON Orders.CustomerID=Customers.CustomerID

JOIN Items

ON Items.ItemID=Order.ItemID;
```

Output

• A bracketed expression representing the order of join with its cost.

```
((Items,Orders), Customers)

xxxx - where xxxx is the cost of joining
```

Due Date: 10th April 2014