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Block nested loop

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A **block-nested loop** (**BNL**) is an [algorithm](#) used to [join](#) two relations in a [relational database](#).^[1]



This algorithm^[2] is a variation on the simple [nested loop join](#) used to join two relations *R* and *S* (the "outer" and "inner" join operands, respectively). Suppose $|R| < |S|$. In a traditional nested loop join, *S* will be scanned once for every tuple of *R*. If there are many qualifying *R* tuples, and particularly if there is no applicable index for the join key on *S*, this operation will be very expensive.

The block nested loop join algorithm improves on the simple nested loop join by only scanning *S* once for every *group* of *R* tuples. For example, one variant of the block nested loop join reads an entire [page](#) of *R* tuples into memory and loads them into a [hash table](#). It then scans *S*, and probes the hash table to find *S* tuples that match any of the tuples in the current page of *R*. This reduces the number of scans of *S* that are necessary.

A more aggressive variant of this algorithm loads as many pages of *R* as can be fit in the available memory, loading all such tuples into a hash table, and then repeatedly scans *S*. This further reduces the number of scans of *S* that are necessary. In fact, this algorithm is essentially a special-case of the classic [hash join](#) algorithm.^[*citation needed*]

The block nested loop runs in $O(P_r P_s / M)$ I/Os where *M* is the number of available pages of internal memory and *P_r* and *P_s* is size of *R* and *S* respectively in pages. Note that block nested loop runs in $O(P_r + P_s)$ I/Os if *R* fits in the available internal memory.

References [\[edit\]](#)

- ↑ "8.2.1.14 Block Nested-Loop and Batched Key Access Joins" . *MySQL 5.6 Reference Manual*. Oracle Corporation. Retrieved 2 August 2015.
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Categories: [Join algorithms](#)

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