## ADVANCED DATABASES - PROJECT: ONLINE SHOES SHOP

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## 1. Assignment 1 - Database model (spec.)

"Minimal Requirements: 7 Relations. Each Relation should have at least 5 attributes with different types (CHAR, NUMBER, DATE) ", Database Diagram - <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/10I7BduTIVQcBkuYUa\_ENtEG6vWtUBcXK/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/10I7BduTIVQcBkuYUa\_ENtEG6vWtUBcXK/view?usp=sharing</a>

## 2. Assignment 2 - Database workload (spec.)

- 1. GET TOP 'X' CLIENTS FROM SPECIFIC COUNTRY WITH HIGHEST AMOUNT OF PRODUCTS ORDERED FROM SPECIFIC MANUFACTURER
  - a. This query will have to search through all orders in the ORDERS table, which include products from specified manufacturers, and have been placed by clients from specified countries. It will then select top 'x' clients. This will require filtering operations for ORDERS, CLIENTS, ORDER\_PRODUCTS and PRODUCTS tables which will lead to increased time complexity.
- GET TOP MOST BOUGHT PRODUCTS FOR MANUFACTURERS FILTER BY COUNTRIES AND CITIES
  - a. This query will show best selling products attribute price/cost for manufacturer filters in countries and cities. This will require joining and filtering of multiple tables (ORDER, ORDER PRODUCTS, PRODUCTS, MANUFACTURES, ADDRESSES)
- 3. GET SUMMED ORDERS PRICE FOR EACH CLIENT WITH DATE AND PRICE RANGE
  - a. Get summed up price of orders for each client within a specific date and order price range. This query will have to filter table **ORDERS** for each client from the **CLIENTS** table based on input parameters, and calculate the sum of each client orders. This will require many individual filtering operations for each client, which will increase query time complexity.
- 4. GET SUMMARY OF SALES INCOME IN GIVEN TIME PERIOD, COUNTRIES AND CITIES
  - Sum of sold all products with filtering for manufacturers, addresses (countries, cities), group clients in countries and cities, warehouses, dates (years, months)

(tables: ORDERS, MANUFACTURERS, ADDRESSES, CLIENTS, WAREHOUSES).

Due to this query, reports can be built, basic analysis of sales.

- 5. GET MOST ORDERED PRODUCT IN EACH COUNTRY IN THE SPECIFIED TIME PERIOD
  - a. This query will have to filter all orders from the ORDERS table based on the ordered product and the specified time period. It will then have to sum up the amount of orders of each product from the PRODUCTS table for each of the

countries in the **ADDRESSES** table. Calculation of ordered products will require filtering of the **ORDER\_PRODUCTS** table for each of the orders.

## 6. GET CLIENT WITH MOST ORDERS FOR SPECIFIED PRODUCT IN SPECIFIC TIME PERIOD

a. This query will have to filter all orders for each client. Based on the input parameter it will have to, for each client, sum up all orders of the specified product. It will then have to choose and return the client which ordered the highest amount of specified product in the specified time period. This will require joining and filtering of multiple tables (ORDER, ORDER\_PRODUCTS, PRODUCTS, CLIENTS)

## 7. CHANGE DELIVERY ADDRESS OF ALL ORDERS FROM A CLIENT IN THE SPECIFIED TIME PERIOD

- a. This query will filter through all orders from the ORDERS table, based on the specified client from the CLIENTS table, select all of them in a date range, and then update their address to a new one. Based on whether the new address exists or not, this query will have to find it in the ADDRESSES table. If the address is not found, then the query will create it and assign it to found orders.
- 8. DELETE workers from a specified warehouse whose 'contract expiration date' is older than specified day period
  - a. This modifying query deletes records workers who are no longer working. Input parameters allow specifying workplace and time period after which workers will be removed. This query will filter through workers in the WORKERS table based on the specified warehouse. It will then check whether the worker's contract expiration date is old enough for him to be removed. Removal of a worker will require removing all records associated with him in tables WAREHOUSE\_WORKERS.

## 9. MOVE SPECIFIED AMOUNT OF PRODUCTS TO A WAREHOUSE FROM ANOTHER.

a. Move selected amounts of product from a warehouse to another. This query will have to filter through WAREHOUSE\_PRODUCTS table, and based on input parameters subtract products from selected warehouses, remove the tuple if there is no product left. Then the query will have to check whether the product already exists in the selected warehouse, which will require another filtering operation on the WAREHOUSE\_PRODUCTS table. Based on the output of this operation, new tuples will have to be added, and the existing ones will have to be updated.

## 3. Assignment 3 - Database model (spec.)

Oracle 19c was chosen as a DBMS due to recommendation. Tables in DBMS have been created according to the scheme with relations. Data was generated in CSV format, and then imported into database tables. One of the objectives was that prepared sample data will reflect the real dependencies between the entities and will try to reflect real life / business scenarios.

#### Tables:

#### ADDRESS

(ADDRESS\_ID,ADDRESS\_COUNTRY,ADDRESS\_POSTAL\_CODE,ADDRESS\_CIT Y,ADDRESS\_STREET,ADDRESS\_BUILDING\_NUMBER,ADDRESS\_APARTAMEN T NUMBER)

Tables consisting of all addresses used in database records from different tables are related with this table by key ADDRESS\_ID. For each record attributes like (country, postal code, city, address street) were generated randomly using python and library Faker and attributes (address building and apartment number were randomly generated). Big number of records in this table is caused by many relations to other tables (client, worker, order, manufactures)

#### MANUFACTURERS

(MANUFACTURERS\_ID,NAME,ADDRESSES\_ID,PHONE\_NUMBER,TAXPAYER\_ID NUMBER)

Tables consist of a list of all manufacturers in the company who buys and imports shoes. For each record attributes like (name phone number, taxpayer\_id(iban)) was generated randomly using python and library Faker and attributes (address id was randomly selected (without repetitions) from addresses table ).

#### PRODUCTS

(PRODUCT\_ID,NAME\_PART\_1,NAME\_PART\_2,NAME,MANUFACTURERS\_ID,CA TEGORY,COLOR,GENDER,MATERIAL,DESCRIPTION)

Tables consist of a list of all shoes products available to order in shop. For each record attributes like (color, product description(long text), gender) was generated randomly using python and library Faker and attributes (address id, manufactures\_id was randomly selected (with repetitions) from tables ). Attributes like (name, category, material) was selected from real shoes database taken from website: http://vision.cs.utexas.edu/projects/finegrained/utzap50k/ (31.10.2021)

#### WORKERS

(WORKERS\_ID,NAME,SURNAME,ADDRESSES\_ID,EMAIL,PHONE\_NUMBER,EM PLOYMENT\_DATE,CONTRACT\_EXPIRATION\_DATE,ROLE)

Tables consist of a list of all workers (current and fired) working in our shop. For each record attributes like (name surname, email, phone\_number) was generated randomly using python and library Faker and attributes (address id was randomly selected (without repetitions) from tables ) attributes like (employment date was randomly generated randomly in from 2016-10-01 to 2021-10-01 and contract

expiration date was randomly generated randomly in from 2021-10-01 to 2026-10-01) Worker role was randomly selected from list of roles with given probability ['Scientist', 'Technician', 'Delivery man', 'Menager', 'Office worker', 'Warehouse Operative', 'Sortation Operative'], p=[0.05,0.2,0.3,0.05,0.2,0.1,0.1]

#### WAREHOUSES

(WAREHOUSE\_ID, WAREHOUSE\_NAME, ADDRESSES\_ID)

Tables consist of a list of all warehouses which our shop uses. For each record attributes like (warehouse\_name) were generated randomly using python and library Faker and attributes (address id was randomly selected (without repetitions) from tables ).

#### WAREHOUSE\_WORKERS

(WAREHOUSE\_WORKER\_ID, WAREHOUSE\_ID, WORKERS\_ID)

Tables consist of a list of all warehouse workers working in a shop. Only some workers with roles in the list ['Technician', 'Delivery man', 'Warehouse Operative', 'Sortation Operative'] are set to warehouse other workers are set to an office). For each record attributes like (warehouse id was randomly selected (with repetitions) from table warehouses).

#### CLIENTS

(NAMES\_ID,NAME,SURNAME,ADDRESSES\_ID,EMAIL,PHONE\_NUMBER,ACCO UNT\_CREATION\_DATE,TYPE)

Tables consist of a list of all clients accounts in our shop. For each record attributes like (name surname, email, phone\_number) were generated randomly using python and library Faker and attributes (address id was randomly selected (without repetitions) from table addresses). (employment date was randomly generated randomly from 2016-10-01 to 2021-10-01). Client type was randomly generated with the given probability described below. Next, having client type tables orders and orders\_products was generated.

Clients Category and order numbers

- 1) No\_Purchace\_Client 0 orders probability=10%
- 2) Average\_Client 1-10 orders average count of product < 4 probability=20%
- 3) Averge\_Max\_Client 1-10 orders average count of product > 4 probability=15%
- 4) Good\_Client 11-20 orders average count of product < 4 probability=20%
- 5) Good Max Client 11-20 orders average count of product > 4 probability=10%
- 6) Premium\_Client >21 orders average count of product < 4 probability=15%
- 7) Premium\_Max\_Client >21 orders average count of product > 4 probability=10%

#### ORDER

(ORDER\_ID,CLIENTS\_ID,CREATION\_DATE,PRICE,ADDRESSES\_ID,WAREHOUS E ID,PAID)

Tables consist of a list of all orders in our shop. For each client taking into account client type was generated random numbers of orders from the type range described above.

For each record attributes like (address id and warehouse\_id was randomly selected (without repetitions for different clients) from tables). Creation date was randomly

generated randomly from 2016-10-01 to 2021-10-01. Price of the order was a random float from the range(100,1000). Attribute Paid was generated as type boolean with probability [[True, False], p=[0.9,0.1]]

#### ORDER\_PRODUCT

(ORDER\_PRODUCT\_ID,ORDERS\_ID,PRODUCTS\_ID, AMOUNT)
Tables consist of a list of all orders\_products in our shop. For each order taking into account client type was generated from random numbers of orders\_produts and taking the average number of all orders from a certain client. For each record attribute like (product id data was randomly selected (with repetitions) from table products), Attribute amount was generated randomly by taking into account that average amount of products per client, as described above.

# WAREHOUSE\_PRODUCTS (WAREOHUSES\_ID, PRODUCTS\_ID, PRODUCTS\_AMOUNT) Tables consist of a list of warehouses id and products id and product\_ amount, attribute amount was generated randomly by taking into account that average amount of products per client, as described above.

#### table1

No	Table name	No rows
1	ORDERS	3 432 926
2	CLIENTS	999 999
3	ADDRESSES	5 000 000
4	PRODUCTS	1 000 000
5	MANUFACTURERS	100 000
6	WORKERS	100 000
7	WAREHOUSES	100 000
8	WAREHOUSES_WORKERS	70 110
9	WAREHOUSES_PRODUCTS	1 000 000
10	ORDER_PRODUCTS	10 295 462

## 4. Assignment 4 - Database workload (dev.)

The goal of assignment 4 was to create and apply transactions from assignment 3 in SQL language. SQL developer connected to the database was used as a tool. The goal was also to measure time of running each transaction and save this measure.

It should be mentioned that needed backup was created. Backup was created by copying sources, scripts into the external drive.

Function EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'alter system flush buffer\_cache'; was used to flush the buffer cache. Scripts that run functions and transactions were made in SQL developer. And procedures have been written to run chosen transactions. Transactions were written in SQL language using simple clauses.

Running time of each operation is measured with procedure DECLARE t\_start TIMESTAMP:=systimstamp;.

Time was being saved in created tables logs

Actual time is being measured at the beginning of the procedure and at the end and then the difference between them is being measured. The results are shown in table2 in distinction for number of measures and highlighted min, max, avg.

Transactions are described above in assignment 2:

table2

No.	AVG RUNNING TIME	MIN RUNNIN G TIME	MAX RUNNIN G TIME	ITERATIONS	DESCRIPTION	CREATION DATE
1	1.0565	0.993	1.354	100	get_top_x_clients_from_countri es_with_highest_amount_of_pr oducts	14-NOV-21
2	2.97661	2.636	4.504	100	get_top_bought_products_for_ manufacturer	13-NOV-21
3	2.1214	2.035	3.169	100	get_summed_orders_price_for_ each_client	13-NOV-21
4	1.5459	1.337	2.375	100	get_summary_of_sales	12-NOV-21
5	10.48832	9.905	12.61	100	get_most_ordered_product_in_each_country	12-NOV-21
6	2.75161	2.337	3.932	100	get_client_with_most_orders_fo r_product	12-NOV-21
7	13.53356	11.076	20.504	100	change_delivery_address_of_o rders_from_client	12-NOV-21

## 5. Assignment 5 - Query plans

There were generated query execution plans in order to optimize working of the queries. They were generated using the function - DBMS\_XPLAN. The output for each query contains information about Id, Operation, Name, Rows, Bytes, Cost (%CPU), Time. The analysis and insights for each query are presented below.

#### 1. Get top 'x' clients from countries

1. top x clients from countries.pdf - Query plan table pdf file uploaded to Google Drive Plan hash value: 3863526124

Ι	d		Operation	Name	<b>:</b>	Rows		Bytes	TempSpc	Cost	(%CPU)	Time
	0		SELECT STATEMENT			1008K		304M		99945	(2)	00:00:04
*	1		HASH JOIN			1008K	(	304M	30M	99945	(2)	00:00:04
	2		TABLE ACCESS FULL	CLIE	NTS	999k	(	19M		3587	(1)	00:00:01
*	3		VIEW			1008K	(	285M		80083	(2)	00:00:04
*	4		WINDOW SORT PUSHED RANK			1008K		72M	81M	80083	(2)	00:00:04
	5		HASH GROUP BY			1008K	(	72M	81M	80083	(2)	00:00:04
*	6		HASH JOIN			1008K		72M	66M	62296	(2)	00:00:03
*	7		HASH JOIN			1008K		54M	37M	38217	(3)	00:00:02
	8		TABLE ACCESS FULL	CLIE	NTS	999k	(	25M		3594	(1)	00:00:01
*	9		HASH JOIN			1008K	(	28M	29M	30748	(3)	00:00:02
*	10		HASH JOIN RIGHT SEMI			1010k		18M		19913	(4)	00:00:01
*	11		TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDE	R_PRODUCTS	102K	(	502K		10007	(4)	00:00:01
	12		TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDE	R_PRODUCTS	10M	1	137M		9827	(2)	00:00:01
	13		TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDE	RS	3432K	(	36M		5554	(1)	00:00:01
	14	-	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ADDF	RESSES	5000K	(	85M		13602	(1)	00:00:01

Whole select statement costs 99945 (%CPU). It stores 304 megabytes of data. It processes 1008 000 rows from database. Statement Join joins some columns from tables and is the most costly operation.

#### Most costly operations:

 ID 14 - operations on the ADDRESSES table are costly, because in this query we need to filter and group data by country, which are saved as strings. Necessity of string comparison causes overhead.

1	access("A"."CLIENT_ID"="CLIENTS"."ID")
3	filter("A"."RNK"<=20)
4	filter(DENSE_RANK() OVER ( PARTITION BY "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY" ORDER BY SUM("ORDER_PRODUCTS"."AMOUNT") DESC )<=20)
6	access("CLIENTS"."ADDRESSES_ID"="ADDRESSES"."ID")

7	access("ORDERS"."CLIENTS_ID"="CLIENTS"."ID")
9	access("ORDER_PRODUCTS"."ORDERS_ID"="ORDERS"."ID")
1 111	access("ORDER_PRODUCTS"."PRODUCTS_ID"="ORDER_PRODUCTS"."PRODUCTS_ID")
11	filter(MOD("ORDER_PRODUCTS"."PRODUCTS_ID",3)=0)

#### 2. Get top bought products for manufacturers

2. top\_bought product for manufacturer.pdf - Query plan table pdf file uploaded to Google Drive

Plan hash value: 275409994

	[d	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes  Te	empSpc	Cost (	%CPU)	Time
	0	SELECT STATEMENT		1983K	336M	1	182K	(2)	00:00:08
*	1	FILTER	,		1	1		- 1	
	2	MERGE JOIN OUTER		1983K	336M	- 1	182K	(2)	00:00:08
	3	SORT JOIN	1	2087K	318M	- 1	85136	(1)	00:00:04
	4	VIEW		2087K	318M	1	85136	(1)	00:00:0
	5	HASH GROUP BY	-	2087K	107M	128M	85136	(1)	00:00:04
*	6	HASH JOIN		2087K	107M	20M	57363	(2)	00:00:00
	7	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCTS	1000K	9765K	- 1	7462	(1)	00:00:00
*	8	HASH JOIN		2092K	87M	27M	43276	(2)	00:00:00
*	9	HASH JOIN		698K	19M	-	19236	(2)	00:00:00
*	10	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ADDRESSES	40957	719K	- 1	13640	(1)	00:00:00
	11	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS	3432K	39M	- 1	5570	(2)	00:00:00
	12	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDER_PRODUCTS	10M	137M		9827	(2)	00:00:00
*	13	FILTER		1 1	1	1		- 1	
*	14	SORT JOIN		2087K	35M	112M	97126	(2)	00:00:04
	15	VIEW		2087K	35M	- 1	85136	(1)	00:00:04
	16	SORT GROUP BY		2087K	107M	128M	85136	(1)	00:00:04
*	17	HASH JOIN		2087K	107M	20M	57363	(2)	00:00:03
	18	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCTS	1000K	9765K	- 1	7462	(1)	00:00:00
*	19	HASH JOIN		2092K	87M	27M	43276	(2)	00:00:00
*	20	HASH JOIN		698K	19M		19236	(2)	00:00:00
*	21	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ADDRESSES	40957	719K	- 1	13640	(1)	00:00:00
	22	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS	3432K	39M	- 1	5570	(2)	00:00:00
	23	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDER_PRODUCTS	10M	137M	1	9827	(2)	00:00:0

Whole select statement costs 182 000 (%CPU). It stores 336 megabytes of data. It processes 1983 000 rows from database. Statement Join joins some columns from tables and is the most costly operation.

Most costly operations:

 ID 21 - Hash joins on tables PRODUCTS and ORDER\_PRODUCTS are costly because of the sheer amount of data that needs processing (10M rows, 235MB processed)

_	
2	filter("B"."MANUFACTURER" IS NULL)
3	access("A"."MANUFACTURER"="B"."MANUFACTURER"(+)) filter("A"."SUM_PROD"<"B"."SUM_PROD"(+))
6	access("ORDER_PRODUCTS"."ORDERS_ID"="ITEM_1")

8	access("ORDERS"."ADDRESSES_ID"="ADDRESSES"."ID")
11	access("PRODUCTS"."ID"="ORDER_PRODUCTS"."PRODUCTS_ID")
16	access("ORDER_PRODUCTS"."ORDERS_ID"="ITEM_1")
18	access("ORDERS"."ADDRESSES_ID"="ADDRESSES"."ID")
21	access("PRODUCTS"."ID"="ORDER_PRODUCTS"."PRODUCTS_ID")

#### 3. Get summed orders price for each client

#### 3. summed\_orders\_price\_for\_each\_client.pdf

Plan hash value: 908707310

	Id	J	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	TempSpc	Cost	(%CPU)	Time	Į
: 140 	9	ī	SELECT STATEMENT		43944	5278K		84108	(2)	00:00:04	Ť
	1	4	SORT ORDER BY		43944	5278K	19M	84108		00:00:04	t
	2	î	HASH GROUP BY		43944	5278K	19M	84108		00:00:04	İ
*	3	ì	HASH JOIN	1010101010101010101010101010101010	148K	17M	3016K	75909		00:00:03	î
*	4	ì	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCTS	110K	1721K	Ī	7476	(1)	00:00:01	Î
*	5	T	HASH JOIN	www	1347K	137M	46M	60682	(2)	00:00:03	Î
*	6	1	HASH JOIN		450K	41M	11M	37211	(2)	00:00:02	Ĩ
*	7	1	HASH JOIN	1	138K	9749K	8536K	29996	(2)	00:00:02	Î
*	8	-	HASH JOIN		138K	6905K	21M	25429	(2)	00:00:01	Ĩ
*	9		TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS	632K	14M	1	5576	(2)	00:00:01	Ī
*	10	1	HASH JOIN		754K	19M	1	17366	(2)	00:00:01	T
*	11	-	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCTS	73428	1147K	1	7476	(1)	00:00:01	Î
	12	I	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDER_PRODUCTS	10M	108M	1	9811	(2)	00:00:01	Ţ
*	13	1	TABLE ACCESS FULL	CLIENTS	349K	7172K	1	3601	(1)	00:00:01	Ī
*	14		TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS	632K	14M	1	5576	(2)	00:00:01	T
ĺ	15	1	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDER PRODUCTS	104	108M		9811	(2)	00:00:01	T

Whole select statement costs 84108 (%CPU). It stores 5278 megabytes of data. It processes 43944 rows from database. Statement Join joins some columns from tables and is the most costly operation.

Most costly operations:

• ID 4 - Hash group by on tables ORDERS and CLIENTS is costly, because it needs to scan the whole table to find data for the grouping (200K rows, 3531K processed)

2	access("ITEM_1"="CLIENTS"."ID")
5	filter("ORDERS"."PRICE"<=100000 AND "ORDERS"."PRICE">=1 AND "ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE"<=TO_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss') AND "ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE">=TO_DATE(' 1995-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss'))

#### 4. Get summary of sales

<u>4. summary of sales.pdf</u> - Query plan table pdf file uploaded to Google Drive Plan hash value: 879611230

I	d	Operation	Name	1	Rows		Bytes	TempSpc	Cost	(%CPU)	Time	
1	0	SELECT STATEMENT	 		201K		14M	I I	50222	2 (2)	00:00:02	
	1	SORT ORDER BY			201K		14M	17M	50222	2 (2)	00:00:02	-
	2	HASH GROUP BY	l		201K		14M	17M	50222	2 (2)	00:00:02	
*	3	HASH JOIN RIGHT SEMI	I		201K		14M	7584K	42965	5 (3)	00:00:02	
*	4	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ADDRESSES		204K		5184K		13789	(3)	00:00:01	-
*	5	HASH JOIN	I		201K		9M	6096K	28203	3 (3)	00:00:02	-
	6	VIEW	VW_GBC_5		201K		3733K		13688	3 (3)	00:00:01	-
	7	HASH GROUP BY	I		201K		3733K	105M	13688	3 (3)	00:00:01	-
*	8	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS		3432K		62M	1	5596	(2)	00:00:01	
*	9	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ADDRESSES		204K		6381K		13789	(3)	00:00:01	1

Whole select statement costs 63342 (%CPU). It stores 2491000 megabytes of data. It processes 71374 rows from database. Statement Join joins some columns from tables and is the most costly operation.

Most costly operations:

• ID 9 - Hash join on the ADDRESSES table is costly, it needs to compare strings (country stored as string) and it needs to scan through whole table to join it

3	access("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"="ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY")
4	filter(MOD("ADDRESSES"."ID",10000)=0)
5	access("ITEM_1"="ADDRESSES"."ID")
8	filter("ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE"<=TO_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss') AND "ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE">=TO_DATE(' 1995-04-29 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss'))
9	access("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_CITY"="ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_CITY")
10	filter(MOD("ADDRESSES"."ID",55500)=0)

#### 5. Get most ordered product in each country

<u>5. most\_ordered\_product\_in\_each\_country.pdf</u> - Query plan table pdf file uploaded to Google Drive

Plan hash value: 2046251248

3	ld	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	TempSpc	Cost	(%CPU)	Time
-				******	www.wew				
	0	SELECT STATEMENT	ļ	400K	24M		97345	(2)	00:00:04
*	1	FILTER						!	
	2	MERGE JOIN OUTER		400K	24M		97345		00:00:04
	3	SORT JOIN		421K	15M		47143		00:00:02
	4	VIEW		421K	15M		47143	(2)	00:00:02
	5	HASH GROUP BY		421K	18M	24M	47143	(2)	00:00:02
*	6	HASH JOIN		421K	18M	6200K	42170	(2)	00:00:02
*	7	HASH JOIN		140K	4541K	- 1	19225	(2)	00:00:01
*	8	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ADDRESSES	40957	719K	- 1	13640	(1)	00:00:01
	9	VIEW	VW_GBF_22	692K	9M	- 1	5579	(2)	00:00:01
*	10	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS	692K	13M	1	5579	(2)	00:00:01
	11	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDER_PRODUCTS	10M	137M	Ĭ	9827	(2)	00:00:01
*	12	FILTER	,		1	1		- 1	
*	13	SORT JOIN		421K	10M	29M	50202	(2)	00:00:02
	14	VIEW		421K	10M	Ī	47143	(2)	00:00:02
	15	SORT GROUP BY		421K	18M	24M	47143	(2)	00:00:02
*	16	HASH JOIN	1	421K	18M	6200K	42170	(2)	00:00:02
*	17	HASH JOIN		140K	4541K	I	19225	(2)	00:00:01
*	18	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ADDRESSES	40957	719K	1	13640		00:00:01
	19	VIEW	VW GBF 11	692K	9M	Ī	5579	(2)	00:00:01
*	20	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS	692K	13M		5579		00:00:01
	21	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDER PRODUCTS	101	137M		9827		00:00:01

Whole select statement costs 97345 (%CPU). It stores 24 megabytes of data. It processes 400 000 rows from database. Statement Join joins some columns from tables and is the most costly operation.

1	filter("B"."COUNTRY" IS NULL)					
6	access("ORDER_PRODUCTS"."ORDERS_ID"="ITEM_1")					
7	access("ITEM_2"="ADDRESSES"."ID")					
8	access("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"="ADDRESS_COUNTRY")					
10	filter("from\$_subquery\$_009"."rowlimit_\$\$_rownumber"<=1)					
11	filter(ROW_NUMBER() OVER ( ORDER BY "from\$_subquery\$_008"."rowlimit_\$_0")<=1)					
17	7 access("ITEM_2"="ADDRESSES"."ID") 8 access("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"="ADDRESS_COUNTRY") 10 filter("from\$_subquery\$_009"."rowlimit_\$\$_rownumber"<=1) 11 filter(ROW_NUMBER() OVER ( ORDER BY "from\$_subquery\$_008"."rowlimit_\$_0")<=1) 11 filter("ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE"<=TO_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss') AND "ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE">=TO_DATE(' 1995-04-29 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss')) 19 filter("A"."AMOUNT"<"B"."AMOUNT"(+)) 20 access("A"."COUNTRY"="B"."COUNTRY"(+)) filter("A"."COUNTRY"="B"."COUNTRY"(+)) 23 access("ORDER_PRODUCTS"."ORDERS_ID"="ITEM_1")					
19	filter("A"."AMOUNT"<"B"."AMOUNT"(+))					
20	access("A"."COUNTRY"="B"."COUNTRY"(+)) filter("A"."COUNTRY"="B"."COUNTRY"(+))					
23	access("ORDER_PRODUCTS"."ORDERS_ID"="ITEM_1")					
24	access("ITEM_2"="ADDRESSES"."ID")					

25	access("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"="ADDRESS_COUNTRY")
27	filter("from\$_subquery\$_018"."rowlimit_\$\$_rownumber"<=1)
28	filter(ROW_NUMBER() OVER ( ORDER BY "from\$_subquery\$_017"."rowlimit_\$_0")<=1)
34	filter("ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE"<=TO_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss') AND "ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE">=TO_DATE(' 1995-04-29 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss')
	mm-dd hh24:mi:ss'))

#### 6. Get client with most orders for specified products

6. client with most orders for products.pdf - Query plan table pdf file uploaded to Google

Plan hash value: 926274802

:	Ιd	Ope	ration		1	Name	1	Rows	Bytes	TempSpc	Cost	(%CPU)	Time	l
	0	SEL	ECT STATEMEN	NT	ا		 	279K	13M		63816	(2)	00:00:03	
*	1	FI	LTER		I		-	- 1		1		- 1		
1	2	M	ERGE JOIN O	JTER			-	279K	13M		63816	(2)	00:00:03	
1	3	[	SORT JOIN				-	293K	8893K		31061	(2)	00:00:02	.
1	4		VIEW				-	293K	8893K		31061	(2)	00:00:02	.
1	5		HASH GROU	P BY			-	293K	12M	15M	31061	(2)	00:00:02	.
*	6		HASH JOI	N				293K	12M	11M	27819	(2)	00:00:02	.
*	7		HASH JO	IN				294K	8334K		17386	(2)	00:00:01	
*	8		TABLE /	ACCESS	FULL	PRODUCTS	-	28643	419K		7486	(1)	00:00:01	
1	9		TABLE /	ACCESS	FULL	ORDER_PRODUCTS	-	10M	137M		9827	7 (2)	00:00:01	
1	10		VIEW		- 1	VW_GBF_22	-	3432K	45M		5586	(2)	00:00:01	
*	11		TABLE A	ACCESS	FULL	ORDERS	-	3432K	62M		5586	(2)	00:00:01	
*	12		FILTER				-					1		
*	13		SORT JOIN				-	293K	5164K	15M	32749	(2)	00:00:02	.
1	14		VIEW				-	293K	5164K		31061	(2)	00:00:02	.
1	15		SORT GROU	JP BY			-	293K	12M	15M	31061	(2)	00:00:02	.
*	16		HASH JO	IN			-	293K	12M	11M	27819	(2)	00:00:02	.
*	17		HASH JO	NIC			-	294K	8334K		17386	(2)	00:00:01	
*	18		TABLE	ACCESS	FULL	PRODUCTS	-	28643	419K		7486	(1)	00:00:01	
1	19		TABLE	ACCESS	FULL	ORDER_PRODUCTS	-	10M	137M	1	9827	7 (2)	00:00:01	
1	20		VIEW		I	VW_GBF_11	-	3432K	45M	1	5586	(2)	00:00:01	
*	21		TABLE	ACCESS	FULL	ORDERS	-	3432K	62M	1	5586	(2)	00:00:01	

Whole select statement costs 63810 (%CPU). It stores 13 megabytes of data. It processes 95 rows from database. Statement Join joins some columns from tables and is the most costly operation.

1	filter("B"."PRODUCT" IS NULL)
8	access("ORDER_PRODUCTS"."PRODUCTS_ID"="ORDER_PRODUCTS"."PRODUCTS_ID")
10	filter("ORDER_PRODUCTS"."PRODUCTS_ID"<=100 AND "ORDER_PRODUCTS"."PRODUCTS_ID">=1)
11	filter("ORDER_PRODUCTS"."PRODUCTS_ID"<=100 AND "ORDER_PRODUCTS"."PRODUCTS_ID">=1)
12	access("ORDERS"."ID"="ORDER_PRODUCTS"."ORDERS_ID")
	filter("ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE">=TO_DATE(' 1995-04-29 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss') AND "ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE"<=TO_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss'))

14	filter("A"."AMOUNT"<"B"."AMOUNT"(+))
15	access("A"."PRODUCT"="B"."PRODUCT"(+)) filter("A"."PRODUCT"="B"."PRODUCT"(+)) filter("A"."PRODUCT"="B"."PRODUCT"(+))
20	access("ORDER_PRODUCTS"."PRODUCTS_ID"="ORDER_PRODUCTS"."PRODUCTS_ID")
22	filter("ORDER_PRODUCTS"."PRODUCTS_ID"<=100 AND "ORDER_PRODUCTS"."PRODUCTS_ID">=1)
23	filter("ORDER_PRODUCTS"."PRODUCTS_ID"<=100 AND "ORDER_PRODUCTS"."PRODUCTS_ID">=1)
24	access("ORDERS"."ID"="ORDER_PRODUCTS"."ORDERS_ID")
25	filter("ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE">=TO_DATE(' 1995-04-29 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss') AND "ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE"<=TO_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss'))

#### 7. Change delivery address of orders from clients

7. change delivery address of orders from clients.pdf - Query plan table pdf file uploaded to Google Drive

Plan hash value: 4017535720

1	Σd	1	Operation	Name	Rows		Bytes		Cost	(%CPU)	Time
	0	1	UPDATE STATEMENT			1	19	1	4	(25)	00:00:01
	1	-	UPDATE	ORDERS				-		I	
*	2	1	FILTER					1		1	
*	3	1	FILTER					1		1	
*	4	-	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS	ĺ	1	19	1	5565	(2)	00:00:01
*	5	1	VIEW			1	13	1	3	(0)	00:00:01
*	6	1	WINDOW BUFFER PUSHED RANK		1	1	13	1	3	(0)	00:00:01
*	7	1	TABLE ACCESS FULL	FAKE_VECTOR		1	13	1	3	(0)	00:00:01
*	8	1	VIEW			1	26	1	3	(0)	00:00:01
*	9	1	WINDOW BUFFER PUSHED RANK		1	1	26		3	(0)	00:00:01
*	10	1	TABLE ACCESS FULL	FAKE VECTOR	I	1	26	1	3	(0)	00:00:01

Whole select statement costs 39806 (%CPU). It stores 2491000 megabytes of data. It processes 71374 rows from database. Statement Join joins some columns from tables and is the most costly operation.

2	filter( EXISTS (SELECT 0 FROM (SELECT "Y" "Y",ROW_NUMBER() OVER ( ORDER BY NULL ) "rowlimit_\$\$_rownumber" FROM "FAKE_VECTOR" "FAKE_VECTOR" WHERE "X"=:B1) from\$_subquery\$_006 WHERE "from\$_subquery\$_006"."rowlimit_\$\$_rownumber"<=1))
3	filter(NULL IS NOT NULL)
4	filter("ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE"<=TO_DATE(' 1995-04-29 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss') AND "ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE">=TO_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss'))
5	filter("from\$_subquery\$_006"."rowlimit_\$\$_rownumber"<=1)
6	filter(ROW_NUMBER() OVER ( ORDER BY NULL )<=1)
7	filter("X"=:B1)
8	filter("from\$_subquery\$_003"."rowlimit_\$\$_rownumber"<=1)
9	filter(ROW_NUMBER() OVER ( ORDER BY NULL )<=1)
10	filter("X"=:B1)

## **Assignment 6 - Indexes (spec.)**

There are 5 proposed indexes:

- Bitmap index for ADDRESSES.Address\_country and address\_city, because our database contains 243 countries, and repeating city names which are used by 5M addresses. Can be compared with b-tree. Increase in performance in searching for country and city names would make a difference in many of our queries.
- 2. **Binary Tree** for ADDRESSES.Address\_country for comparison with bitmap index
- 3. Function index for extracting year from Orders.data creation to improve searching in rows. We often filter by creation date of orders, and many extraction operations can slow down queries. Using function index to skip this process could improve query running times, because it will skip extraction operations.
- 4. **IOT** order\_products and create this as an index organized table which is well suited for use with narrow tables. Order products table is often used in our queries, so this index might cause improvements in most of our queries.
- 5. **Bitmap index** for CLIENTS.Type\_client, because it is well suited for columns which have a low cardinality of values in them. We have only a few types of clients, which are assigned to millions of clients.

There is a lot of filtering, processing and table access needed in working operations-transactions on addresses, orders, clients, order-product data rows. There are 5 proposed indexes that will be tested and are hoped to improve and optimize transaction working. It is noted that it would be pointless to create a unique type index, because there is mostly not-unique data. It is that given tables in db have low cardinality that's why it is anticipated that bitmap indexes can be a good choice. Furthermore it is likely that the Binary tree type index, because of the high cardinality of tables, won't be an improvement but this will be tested.

## Assignment 7 - Indexes (dev.)

Development phase contains puting indexes into the database. Indexes were put in statements are the following:

- Bitmap index
- Binary tree
- Composite bitmap and binary index for multiple columns (adresses.adress\_cities, adresses.adress\_country AND products.materials and products.gender)
- Composite binary index for multiple columns (adress\_cities, adress\_country)
- Index organized table (IOT) on ORDER\_PRODUCTS\_TABLE

There were provided experiments which contained comparison of indexes, comparison of running times with and without indexes. And testing indexes in different statements-transaction. For example - Index IOT was tested on different statestments. And testing different indexes on querie-statestmants. (For example on query 4 we test index bitmap and IOT)

The query plans of the statements of the transactions <u>with indexes</u> are presented below:

### **Query Plans**

Indexes query plans on GET\_SUMMARY\_OF\_SALES Without indexes

I	 d	Operation	Name	 	Rows	Bytes	TempSpc	Cost	(%CPU)	Time	
	0	SELECT STATEMENT			201K	14M		50222	2 (2)	00:00:02	:
	1	SORT ORDER BY			201K	14M	17M	50222	2 (2)	00:00:02	.
	2	HASH GROUP BY	1		201K	14M	17M	50222	2 (2)	00:00:02	.
*	3	HASH JOIN RIGHT SEMI	1		201K	14M	7584K	42965	5 (3)	00:00:02	.
*	4	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ADDRESSES		204K	5184K		13789	9 (3)	00:00:01	
*	5	HASH JOIN	1	-	201K	9M	6096K	28203	3 (3)	00:00:02	.
-	6	VIEW	VW_GBC_5		201K	3733K		13688	3 (3)	00:00:01	
	7	HASH GROUP BY	1	-	201K	3733K	105M	13688	3 (3)	00:00:01	-
*	8	TABLE ACCESS FUL	L  ORDERS	-	3432K	62M		5596	5 (2)	00:00:01	-
*	9	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ADDRESSES	I	204K	6381K	l I	13789	9 (3)	00:00:01	1

With Separate Bitmap Indexes on columns address\_country and address\_city

Id		Operation	Name		Rows	Bytes	TempSpc	Cost	(%CPU)	Time	1
6	9	SELECT STATEMENT		I	201K	14M	l I	47534	4 (2)	00:00:02	ı
'	1	SORT ORDER BY		Ι	201K	14M	17M	47534	4 (2)	00:00:02	
2	2	HASH GROUP BY			201K	14M	17M	47534	1 (2)	00:00:02	
* 3	3	HASH JOIN RIGHT SEMI		1	201K	14M	7584K	40277	7 (2)	00:00:02	1
* 4	4	VIEW	index\$_join\$_006		204K	5184K	1	1213	(2)	00:00:01	
* ;	5	HASH JOIN			1		1				
6	5	INLIST ITERATOR		1	1						1
7	7	BITMAP CONVERSION TO ROWIDS			204K	5184K	1	100	(0)	00:00:01	
* 8	B	BITMAP INDEX SINGLE VALUE	ADDRESS_COUNTRY_BITMAP_INDEX	1	1						-
9	9	BITMAP CONVERSION TO ROWIDS			204K	5184K	1	3158	3 (1)	00:00:01	
16	9	BITMAP INDEX FULL SCAN	ADDRESS_CITY_BITMAP_INDEX		I				I		
* 1	1	HASH JOIN			201K	9M	6096K	27173	3 (2)	00:00:02	1
12	2	VIEW	VW_GBC_5		201K	3733K		13688	3 (3)	00:00:01	
13	3	HASH GROUP BY			201K	3733K	105M	13688	3 (3)	00:00:01	
* 14	4	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS		3432K	62M	1	5596	5 (2)	00:00:01	
15	5	INLIST ITERATOR		Ι	1						
16	5	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID BATCHED	ADDRESSES	1	204K	6381K	l I	1276	(1)	00:00:01	
17	7	BITMAP CONVERSION TO ROWIDS		Ι	1		l I		1		1
* 18	B	BITMAP INDEX SINGLE VALUE	ADDRESS_COUNTRY_BITMAP_INDEX	1	1		l I		I		1

------

<sup>3 -</sup> access("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_CITY"="ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_CITY")

<sup>4 -</sup> filter("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Finland' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Haiti' OR

<sup>&</sup>quot;ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Israel' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Lithuania' OR

<sup>&</sup>quot;ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Malta' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Myanmar' OR

<sup>&</sup>quot;ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Poland' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Sao Tome and Principe' OR

<sup>&</sup>quot;ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Saudi Arabia' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Thailand')

```
5 - access(ROWID=ROWID)

8 - access("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Finland' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Haiti' OR

"ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Israel' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Lithuania' OR

"ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Malta' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Myanmar' OR

"ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Poland' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Sao Tome and Principe' OR

"ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Saudi Arabia' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Thailand')

11 - access("ITEM_1"="ADDRESSES"."ID")

14 - filter("ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE"<=TO_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss') AND

"ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE">=TO_DATE(' 1995-04-29 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss'))

18 - access("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Finland' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Haiti' OR

"ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Israel' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Lithuania' OR

"ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Malta' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Myanmar' OR

"ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Poland' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Soo Tome and Principe' OR

"ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Saudi Arabia' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Thailand')
```

#### Separate B-tree indexes on columns address\_country and address\_city

l	Operation	Name	 	Rows	Bytes	TempSpc	Cost	(%CPU)	Time	 
0	SELECT STATEMENT			201K	14M		50222	2 (2)	00:00:02	1
1	SORT ORDER BY		-	201K	14M	17M	50222	2 (2)	00:00:02	Τ
2	HASH GROUP BY	1	- 1	201K	14M	17M	50222	2 (2)	00:00:02	Τ
3	HASH JOIN RIGHT SEMI	1	- 1	201K	14M	7584K	42965	(3)	00:00:02	Τ
4	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ADDRESSE	S	204K	5184K		13789	(3)	00:00:01	Τ
5	HASH JOIN	1	- [	201K	9M	6096K	28203	3 (3)	00:00:02	Ι
6	VIEW	VW_GBC_5	-	201K	3733K		13688	3 (3)	00:00:01	Ι
7	HASH GROUP BY	1	- 1	201K	3733K	105M	13688	3 (3)	00:00:01	Τ
8	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS	-	3432K	62M		5596	(2)	00:00:01	Ι
9	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ADDRESSE	S	204K	6381K	Ĺ	13789	(3)	00:00:01	Ī
	2   3   4   5   6	0   SELECT STATEMENT 1   SORT ORDER BY 2   HASH GROUP BY 3   HASH JOIN RIGHT SEMI 4   TABLE ACCESS FULL 5   HASH JOIN 6   VIEW 7   HASH GROUP BY 8   TABLE ACCESS FULL	0   SELECT STATEMENT   1   SORT ORDER BY   2   HASH GROUP BY   3   HASH JOIN RIGHT SEMI   4   TABLE ACCESS FULL   ADDRESSE 5   HASH JOIN   6   VIEW   VW_GBC_5 7   HASH GROUP BY   8   TABLE ACCESS FULL   ORDERS	0   SELECT STATEMENT	0   SELECT STATEMENT   201K  1   SORT ORDER BY   201K  2   HASH GROUP BY   201K  3   HASH JOIN RIGHT SEMI   201K  4   TABLE ACCESS FULL   ADDRESSES   204K  5   HASH JOIN   201K  6   VIEW   VW_GBC_5   201K  7   HASH GROUP BY   201K  8   TABLE ACCESS FULL   ORDERS   3432K	0   SELECT STATEMENT   201K  14M  1   SORT ORDER BY   201K  14M  2   HASH GROUP BY   201K  14M  3   HASH JOIN RIGHT SEMI   201K  14M  4   TABLE ACCESS FULL   ADDRESSES   204K  5184K  5   HASH JOIN   201K  9M  6   VIEW   VW_GBC_5   201K  3733K  7   HASH GROUP BY   201K  3733K  8   TABLE ACCESS FULL  ORDERS   3432K  62M	0   SELECT STATEMENT   201K  14M    1 1   SORT ORDER BY   201K  14M  17M  2   HASH GROUP BY   201K  14M  7584K  4   TABLE ACCESS FULL   ADDRESSES   204K  5184K    5   HASH JOIN   201K  9M  6096K  6   VIEW   VW_GBC_5   201K  3733K    7   HASH GROUP BY   201K  3733K  105M  8   TABLE ACCESS FULL  ORDERS   3432K  62M	0   SELECT STATEMENT   201K  14M    50222 1   SORT ORDER BY   201K  14M  17M  50222 2   HASH GROUP BY   201K  14M  17M  50222 3   HASH JOIN RIGHT SEMI   201K  14M  7584K  42965 4   TABLE ACCESS FULL   ADDRESSES   204K  5184K  13789 5   HASH JOIN   201K  9M  6096K  28203 6   VIEW   VW_GBC_5   201K  3733K  13688 7   HASH GROUP BY   201K  3733K  105M  13688 8   TABLE ACCESS FULL   ORDERS   3432K  62M  55596	0   SELECT STATEMENT     201K  14M    50222 (2)  1   SORT ORDER BY     201K  14M  17M  50222 (2)  2   HASH GROUP BY     201K  14M  17M  50222 (2)  3   HASH JOIN RIGHT SEMI     201K  14M  7584K  42965 (3)  4   TABLE ACCESS FULL   ADDRESSES   204K  5184K    13789 (3)  5   HASH JOIN     201K  9M  6096K  28203 (3)  6   VIEW   VW_GBC_5   201K  3733K    13688 (3)  7   HASH GROUP BY     201K  3733K  105M  13688 (3)  8   TABLE ACCESS FULL   ORDERS   3432K  62M    5596 (2)	0   SELECT STATEMENT   201K  14M    50222 (2)  00:00:02 1   SORT ORDER BY   201K  14M  17M  50222 (2)  00:00:02 2   HASH GROUP BY   201K  14M  17M  50222 (2)  00:00:02 3   HASH JOIN RIGHT SEMI   201K  14M  7584K  42965 (3)  00:00:02 4   TABLE ACCESS FULL   ADDRESSES   204K  5184K    13789 (3)  00:00:01 5   HASH JOIN   201K  9M  6096K  28203 (3)  00:00:02 6   VIEW   VW_GBC_5   201K  3733K    13688 (3)  00:00:01 7   HASH GROUP BY   201K  3733K  105M  13688 (3)  00:00:01 8   TABLE ACCESS FULL  ORDERS   3432K  62M    5596 (2)  00:00:01

```
3 - access("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_CITY"="ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_CITY")
4 - filter("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Finland' OR

"ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Haiti' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Israel' OR

"ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Lithuania' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Malta'

OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Myanmar' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Poland'

OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Sao Tome and Principe' OR

"ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Saudi Arabia' OR

"ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Thailand')
5 - access("ITEM_1"="ADDRESSES"."ID")
8 - filter("ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE"<=TO_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss') AND "ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE">=TO_DATE(' 1995-04-29 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss'))
9 - filter("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Finland' OR

"ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Haiti' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Israel' OR

"ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Lithuania' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Malta'
```

OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Myanmar' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Poland'
OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Sao Tome and Principe' OR
"ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Saudi Arabia' OR
"ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Thailand')

#### Composite B-tree index on columns address country and address city

]	d	Operation	Name		Rows	Bytes	  TempSpc  	Cost	(%CPU)	Time	   
ı	0	SELECT STATEMENT	I		113K	8531K	I I	35397	7 (2)	00:00:02	ı
	1	SORT ORDER BY	l	1	113K	8531K	17M	35397	7 (2)	00:00:02	
	2	HASH GROUP BY		1	113K	8531K	17M	35397	7 (2)	00:00:02	
*	3	HASH JOIN RIGHT SEMI	l	1	201K	14M	7584K	30184	4 (3)	00:00:02	1
	4	INLIST ITERATOR	l	1	1		Ι Ι		- 1		
*	5	INDEX RANGE SCAN	ADDRESS_CITY_COMP_BTREE_INDEX	1	204K	5184K	Ι Ι	1009	(1)	00:00:01	
*	6	HASH JOIN	I	1	201K	9M	6096K	28203	3 (3)	00:00:02	1
-	7	VIEW	VW_GBC_5	1	201K	3733K	Ι Ι	13688	3 (3)	00:00:01	
	8	HASH GROUP BY	I	1	201K	3733K	105M	13688	3 (3)	00:00:01	
*	9	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS	1	3432K	62M	Ι Ι	5596	5 (2)	00:00:01	
*	10	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ADDRESSES	1	204K	6381K	l I	13789	9 (3)	00:00:01	-

```
3 - access("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_CITY"="ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_CITY")
```

- 3 access( ADDRESSES . ADDRESS\_CITY = ADDRESSES . ADDRESS\_CITY )
- 5 access("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Finland' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Haiti' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Lithuania' OR
  - ADDRESSES . ADDRESS\_COUNTRY = ISTAEL OR ADDRESSES . ADDRESS\_COUNTRY = LITHUMING O
  - "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Malta' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Myanmar' OR
  - "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Poland' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Sao Tome and Principe' OR
  - "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Saudi Arabia' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Thailand')
- 6 access("ITEM\_1"="ADDRESSES"."ID")
- 9 filter("ORDERS"."CREATION\_DATE"<=TO\_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss') AND
  - "ORDERS"."CREATION\_DATE">=TO\_DATE(' 1995-04-29 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss'))
- 10 filter("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Finland' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Haiti' OR
  - "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Israel' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Lithuania' OR
  - "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Malta' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Myanmar' OR
  - "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Poland' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Sao Tome and Principe' OR
  - "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Saudi Arabia' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Thailand')

#### Composite Bitmap index on columns address country and address city

I	d	I	Operation	Name	I	Rows	E	Bytes	TempSpc	Cost	(%CPU)	Time
: 	0		SELECT STATEMENT			113K	 	8531K	 	47750	 ð (1)	00:00:02
	1	1	SORT ORDER BY			113K		8531K	17M	47756	a (1)	00:00:02
	2	1	HASH GROUP BY			113K		8531K	17M	47750	0 (1)	00:00:02
*	3	1	HASH JOIN RIGHT SEMI			201K		14M	7584K	42537	7 (1)	00:00:02
	4	1	INLIST ITERATOR					I	1		- 1	
	5	1	BITMAP CONVERSION TO ROWIDS			204K		5184K	1	1357	5 (1)	00:00:01
*	6	1	BITMAP INDEX RANGE SCAN	ADDRESS_CITY_COMP_BITMAP_INDEX					1		- 1	
*	7	1	HASH JOIN			201K		9M	6096K	27989	9 (2)	00:00:02
	8	1	VIEW	VW_GBC_5		201K		3733K	1	13688	8 (3)	00:00:01
	9	1	HASH GROUP BY			201K	1	3733K	105M	13688	8 (3)	00:00:01
* 1	10	1	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS		3432K		62M	1	5596	5 (2)	00:00:01
'	11	1	INLIST ITERATOR					1	1		- 1	
'	12	1	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID BATCHED	ADDRESSES		204K		6381K	1	1357	5 (1)	00:00:01
'	13	1	BITMAP CONVERSION TO ROWIDS		1			I	1		I	
* 1	14	1	BITMAP INDEX RANGE SCAN	ADDRESS_CITY_COMP_BITMAP_INDEX	I			I	I		I	

- 3 access("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_CITY"="ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_CITY") 6 - access("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Finland' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Haiti' OR

  - "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Israel' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Lithuania' OR
  - "ADDRESSES". "ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Malta' OR "ADDRESSES". "ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Myanmar' OR "ADDRESSES". "ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Poland' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Sao Tome and Principe' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Saudi Arabia' OR
  - "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Thailand')
  - filter("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Finland' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Haiti' OR
    - "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Israel' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Lithuania' OR
    - "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Malta' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Myanmar' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Poland'
    - OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Sao Tome and Principe' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Saudi Arabia' OR

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## Indexes query plans on GET\_SUMMED\_ORDERS\_PRICE\_FOR\_EACH\_CLIENT Without indexes

I	d	1	Operation	Name	R	Rows	Bytes	TempSpc	Cost	(%CPU)	Time	
 	0		SELECT STATEMENT		   4	3944	5278K	 	84108	(2)	00:00:0	 4
	1		SORT ORDER BY		4	3944	5278K	19M	84108	(2)	00:00:0	4
	2		HASH GROUP BY		4	3944	5278K	19M	84108	(2)	00:00:0	4
*	3		HASH JOIN			148K	17M	3016K	75909	(2)	00:00:0	3
*	4		TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCTS		110K	1721K	1	7476	(1)	00:00:0	1
*	5		HASH JOIN			1347K	137M	46M	60682	(2)	00:00:0	3
*	6		HASH JOIN			450K	41M	11M	37211	(2)	00:00:0	2
*	7		HASH JOIN			138K	9749K	8536K	29996	(2)	00:00:0	2
*	8		HASH JOIN			138K	6905K	21M	25429	(2)	00:00:0	1
*	9		TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS		632K	14M	1	5576	(2)	00:00:0	1
* 1	10		HASH JOIN			754K	19M	1	17366	(2)	00:00:0	1
* 1	11	1	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCTS	7	/3428	1147K	1	7476	(1)	00:00:0	1
1	12	1	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDER_PRODUCTS		10M	108M	1	9811	(2)	00:00:0	1
* 1	13	1	TABLE ACCESS FULL	CLIENTS		349K	7172K	1	3601	(1)	00:00:0	1
* 1	14		TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS		632K	14M	1	5576	(2)	00:00:0	1
1	15	ı	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDER_PRODUCTS	I	10M	108M	1	9811	(2)	00:00:0	1

#### Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

- 3 access("PRODUCTS"."ID"="ORDER\_PRODUCTS"."PRODUCTS\_ID")
- 4 filter("PRODUCTS"."MATERIAL"='Leather' AND "PRODUCTS"."GENDER"='F')
- 5 access("ORDER\_PRODUCTS"."ORDERS\_ID"="ORDERS"."ID")
- 6 access("ORDERS"."CLIENTS\_ID"="CLIENTS"."ID")
- 7 access("CLIENTS"."ID"="ORDERS"."CLIENTS\_ID")
- 8 access("ORDER\_PRODUCTS"."ORDERS\_ID"="ORDERS"."ID")
- 9 filter("ORDERS"."CREATION\_DATE">=TO\_DATE(' 2020-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd

hh24:mi:ss') AND "ORDERS"."CREATION\_DATE"<=TO\_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd

With separate bitmap index on products gender and products material

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	TempSpc	Cost	(%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		43944	5278K		77829	(2)	00:00:04
1	SORT ORDER BY		43944	5278K	19M	77829	(2)	00:00:04
2	HASH GROUP BY		43944	5278K	19M	77829	(2)	00:00:04
* 3	HASH JOIN		148k	(  17M	3016K	69630	(2)	00:00:03
* 4	VIEW	index\$_join\$_014	110k	(  1721K	1	4502	(2)	00:00:01
* 5	HASH JOIN			1	1		- 1	
* 6	HASH JOIN			1	1		- 1	
7	BITMAP CONVERSION TO ROWIDS		110k	(  1721K	1	33	(0)	00:00:01
* 8	BITMAP INDEX SINGLE VALUE	PRODUCTS_GENDER_BITMAP_INDEX		1			- 1	
9	BITMAP CONVERSION TO ROWIDS		110k	(  1721K		48	(0)	00:00:01
* 10	BITMAP INDEX SINGLE VALUE	PRODUCTS_MATERIAL_BITMAP_INDEX		1			- 1	
11	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	PRODUCTS_PK	110k	(  1721K		2367	(1)	00:00:01
* 12	HASH JOIN		1347k	(  137M	46M	57377	(2)	00:00:03
* 13	HASH JOIN		450k	(  <b>41</b> M	11M	33906	(2)	00:00:02
* 14	HASH JOIN		138k	(  9749K	8536K	26691	(2)	00:00:02
* 15	HASH JOIN		138k	(  6905K	21M	22123	(2)	00:00:01
* 16	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS	632k	(  14M	1	5576	(2)	00:00:0
* 17	HASH JOIN		754k	(  19M	1	14061	(3)	00:00:01
* 18	VIEW	index\$_join\$_007	73428	1147K	1	4170	(2)	00:00:01
* 19	HASH JOIN			1	1		- 1	
* 20	HASH JOIN			1	1		1	
21	BITMAP CONVERSION TO ROWIDS		73428	1147K	1	22	(0)	00:00:01
* 22	BITMAP INDEX SINGLE VALUE	PRODUCTS_GENDER_BITMAP_INDEX		1	1		- 1	
23	BITMAP CONVERSION TO ROWIDS		73428	1147K	1	48	(0)	00:00:01
* 24	BITMAP INDEX SINGLE VALUE	PRODUCTS_MATERIAL_BITMAP_INDEX		1	1		1	
25	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	PRODUCTS_PK	73428	1147K	1	2367	(1)	00:00:01
26	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDER_PRODUCTS	10M	108M	1	9811	(2)	00:00:0°
* 27	TABLE ACCESS FULL	CLIENTS	349k	( 7172K		3601	(1)	00:00:01
* 28	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS	632	14M	i i	5576	(2)	00:00:0

```
| 29 | TABLE ACCESS FULL | ORDER_PRODUCTS | 10M| 108M| | 9811 (2)| 00:00:01 |
```

```
Predicate Information (identified by operation id):
  3 - access("PRODUCTS"."ID"="ORDER_PRODUCTS"."PRODUCTS_ID")
  4 - filter("PRODUCTS"."MATERIAL"='Leather' AND "PRODUCTS"."GENDER"='F')
  5 - access(ROWID=ROWID)
  6 - access(ROWID=ROWID)
  8 - access("PRODUCTS"."GENDER"='F')
 10 - access("PRODUCTS"."MATERIAL"='Leather')
 12 - access("ORDER_PRODUCTS"."ORDERS_ID"="ORDERS"."ID")
 13 - access("ORDERS"."CLIENTS_ID"="CLIENTS"."ID")
 14 - access("CLIENTS"."ID"="ORDERS"."CLIENTS_ID")
 15 - access("ORDER_PRODUCTS"."ORDERS_ID"="ORDERS"."ID")
 16 - filter("ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE">=TO_DATE(' 2020-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss') AND
              "ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE"<=TO_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss'))
 17 - access("PRODUCTS"."ID"="ORDER_PRODUCTS"."PRODUCTS_ID")
 18 - filter("PRODUCTS"."MATERIAL"='Leather' AND "PRODUCTS"."GENDER"='M')
 19 - access(ROWID=ROWID)
 20 - access(ROWID=ROWID)
 22 - access("PRODUCTS"."GENDER"='M')
 24 - access("PRODUCTS"."MATERIAL"='Leather')
 27 - filter("CLIENTS"."TYPE_CLIENT"='Good_Client' OR "CLIENTS"."TYPE_CLIENT"='Premium_Client')
 28 - filter("ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE">=TO_DATE(' 2020-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss') AND
```

"ORDERS"."CREATION\_DATE"<=TO\_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss'))

With composite bitmap index on products gender and products material

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	TempSpc	Cost	(%CPU)	Time	I
0	0   SELECT STATEMENT		   43944	5278K	(	75878	3 (2)	00:00:03	1
1	1   SORT ORDER BY		43944	5278K	(  19M	75878	3 (2)	00:00:03	1
2	2   HASH GROUP BY		43944	5278K	(  19M	75878	3 (2)	00:00:03	1
* 3	3   HASH JOIN		148K	17M	3016K	67678	3 (2)	00:00:03	
* 4	4   VIEW	index\$_join\$_014	110K	1721K		3395	5 (2)	00:00:01	
* 5	5   HASH JOIN		I		1 1		- 1		-
6	6   BITMAP CONVERSION TO ROWIDS		110K	1721K		35	(0)	00:00:01	-
* 7	7   BITMAP INDEX SINGLE VALUE	PRODUCTS_GEND_MATERIAL_COMP_BITMAP_INDEX	I		1 1		- 1		-
8	B   INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	PRODUCTS_PK	110K	1721K		2367	7 (1)	00:00:01	1
* 9	9   HASH JOIN		1347K	137M	46M	56532	2 (2)	00:00:03	
* 10	0   HASH JOIN		450K	41M	11M	33062	2 (2)	00:00:02	-
* 11	1   HASH JOIN		138K	9749K	(  8536K	25847	7 (2)	00:00:02	-
* 12	2   HASH JOIN		138K	6905K	(  <b>21M</b>	21279	(2)	00:00:01	
* 13	3   TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS	632K	14M	II I	5576	(2)	00:00:01	
* 14	4   HASH JOIN		754K	19M	II I	13216	(3)	00:00:01	
* 15	5   VIEW	index\$_join\$_007	73428	1147K		3326	(2)	00:00:01	-
* 16	6   HASH JOIN		l		1 1		- 1		
17	7   BITMAP CONVERSION TO ROWIDS		73428	1147K		24	(0)	00:00:01	
* 18	B   BITMAP INDEX SINGLE VALUE	PRODUCTS_GEND_MATERIAL_COMP_BITMAP_INDEX	l		1 1		- 1		
19	9   INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	PRODUCTS_PK	73428	1147K		2367	7 (1)	00:00:01	
20	7 TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDER_PRODUCTS	10M	108M	II I	9811	(2)	00:00:01	-
* 21	1   TABLE ACCESS FULL	CLIENTS	349K	7172K		3601	(1)	00:00:01	-
* 22	2   TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS	632K	14M	II I	5576	(2)	00:00:01	-
23	3   TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDER_PRODUCTS	10M	108M	II I	9811	(2)	00:00:01	-

#### Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

-----

```
3 - access("PRODUCTS"."ID"="ORDER_PRODUCTS"."PRODUCTS_ID")
4 - filter("PRODUCTS"."MATERIAL"='Leather' AND "PRODUCTS"."GENDER"='F')
5 - access(ROWID=ROWID)
7 - access("PRODUCTS"."MATERIAL"='Leather' AND "PRODUCTS"."GENDER"='F')
9 - access("ORDER_PRODUCTS"."ORDERS_ID"="ORDERS"."ID")
10 - access("ORDERS"."CLIENTS_ID"="CLIENTS"."ID")
```

GROUP A1

#### IOT query plans on GET\_SUMMED\_ORDERS\_PRICE\_FOR\_EACH\_CLIENT

Without IOT on ORDER\_PRODUCTS

1	Ιd	1	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	TempSpc	Cost	(%CPU)	Time	I
1	0		SELECT STATEMENT		43944	 5278K		84108	(2)	00:00:04	 
1	1		SORT ORDER BY		43944	5278K	19M	84108	(2)	00:00:04	-
	2		HASH GROUP BY		43944	5278K	19M	84108	(2)	00:00:04	
*	3		HASH JOIN		148K	17M	3016K	75909	(2)	00:00:03	
*	4		TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCTS	110K	1721K	1	7476	(1)	00:00:01	
*	5		HASH JOIN		1347K	137M	46M	60682	(2)	00:00:03	
*	6		HASH JOIN		450K	41M	11M	37211	(2)	00:00:02	
*	7		HASH JOIN		138K	9749K	8536K	29996	(2)	00:00:02	
*	8		HASH JOIN		138K	6905K	21M	25429	(2)	00:00:01	
*	9		TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS	632K	14M	1	5576	(2)	00:00:01	1
*	10		HASH JOIN		754K	19M	1	17366	(2)	00:00:01	
*	11		TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCTS	73428	1147K	1	7476	(1)	00:00:01	
1	12		TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDER_PRODUCTS	10M	108M	1	9811	(2)	00:00:01	1
*	13		TABLE ACCESS FULL	CLIENTS	349K	7172K	1	3601	(1)	00:00:01	
*	14		TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS	632K	14M	1	5576	(2)	00:00:01	1
1	15		TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDER_PRODUCTS	10M	108M	1	9811	(2)	00:00:01	1

#### Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

-----

- 3 access("PRODUCTS"."ID"="ORDER\_PRODUCTS"."PRODUCTS\_ID")
- 4 filter("PRODUCTS"."MATERIAL"='Leather' AND "PRODUCTS"."GENDER"='F')
- 5 access("ORDER\_PRODUCTS"."ORDERS\_ID"="ORDERS"."ID")
- 6 access("ORDERS"."CLIENTS\_ID"="CLIENTS"."ID")
- 7 access("CLIENTS"."ID"="ORDERS"."CLIENTS\_ID")
- 8 access("ORDER\_PRODUCTS"."ORDERS\_ID"="ORDERS"."ID")
- 9 filter("ORDERS"."CREATION\_DATE">=TO\_DATE(' 2020-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss') AND "ORDERS"."CREATION\_DATE"<=TO\_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd

#### With IOT on ORDER\_PRODUCTS

Id		Operation	Name		Rows	Bytes	TempSpc	Cost	(%CPU)	Time	I
	 0	SELECT STATEMENT		. — - 	43944	6565K	 	 318	K (2)	00:00:13	
1	1	SORT ORDER BY			43944	6565K	1134M	318	K (2)	00:00:13	
1	2	HASH GROUP BY			43944	6565K	1134M	318	K (2)	00:00:13	
*	3	HASH JOIN			7113K	1038M	1	139	K (2)	00:00:06	-
*	4	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCTS		73428	1147K	1	7476	(1)	00:00:01	
*	5	HASH JOIN			84M	10G	411M	130	K (2)	00:00:06	-
	6	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	ORDER_PRODUCTS_INDEX_PK		11M	281M	1	10521	(1)	00:00:01	
*	7	HASH JOIN			4679K	495M	21M	72019	(1)	00:00:03	
*	8	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS		632K	14M	Ι Ι	5576	(2)	00:00:01	
*	9	HASH JOIN			1441K	119M	11M	58563	(1)	00:00:03	
* 1	0	TABLE ACCESS FULL	CLIENTS		349K	7172K	1	3601	(1)	00:00:01	
* 1	1	HASH JOIN			1441K	90M	21M	49071	(1)	00:00:02	
* 1	2	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS		632K	14M	1	5576	(2)	00:00:01	
* 1	3	HASH JOIN		1	1441K	57M	3016K	38707	(1)	00:00:02	-
* 1	4	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCTS	I	110K	1721K	Ι Ι	7476	(1)	00:00:01	
1	5	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	ORDER_PRODUCTS_INDEX_PK	I	11M	281M	1	10521	(1)	00:00:01	-

```
Predicate Information (identified by operation id):
```

There were compared running times of statements with and without indexes. The measured times improved with indexes: BITMAP, COMP B-TREE, COMP BITMAP. With the rest of indexes improvement an improvement has not been noted. The results are presented and compared below.

Table 1:

Te	ests based on qu	uery "GET_SUM	MARY_OF_SAL	ES" 100 Iteratio	ns
	AVG TIME	MIN TIME	MAX TIME	DIFF AVG	% DIFF
BASE	1.5459	1.337	2.375		
BITMAP	1.09164	0.994	1.621	-0.45426	-29.38%
COMP B-TREE	1.01046	0.883	1.819	-0.53544	-34.64%
COMP BITMAP	0.79979	0.685	1.197	-0.74611	-48.26%

Indexes on columns Addresses.address\_country and Addresses.address\_city

Table 2:

Tests based	l on query "GET	_SUMMED_ORD	ERS_PRICE_FO	OR_CLIENTS" 10	00 Iterations
	AVG TIME	MIN TIME	MAX TIME	DIFF AVG	% DIFF
BASE	2.21578	2.062	3.009		
ВІТМАР	2.51526	2.261	3.336	0.29948	13.52%
COMP BITMAP	2.46789	2.148	3.107	0.25211	11.38%

Indexes on columns Products.material and Products.gender

Table 3:

Tests based	I on query "GET	SUMMED ORD	DERS PRICE FO	OR_CLIENTS" 10	00 Iterations
	AVG TIME	MIN TIME	MAX TIME	DIFF AVG	% DIFF
BASE	2.21578	2.062	3.009		
IOT	17.127	16.026	19.208	14.91122	672.96%

ORDER\_PRODUCTS generated as index organized table IOT

Mateusz Guściora

GROUP A1

### **Conclusions**

There were experiments with different types of indexes and comparison between indexes and comparison with running times before indexes. We've got highest time savings using composite binary indexes on table ADDRESSES linking address\_country and address\_city together.

Index IOT on order\_products did not help improve running times. All measured times were longer with IOT.

Function index would be inadequate for any of our queries.

In GET\_SUMMED\_ORDERS\_PRICE\_FOR\_CLIENTS with bitmap indexes Running times are longer but query costs are smaller.

# **Assignment 8 - Partitions (spec.)**

The concept of partitioning is based on the idea of dividing large objects into smaller ones. Which in the context of databases means the decomposition of very large tables and indexes into smaller and more manageable parts called partitions.

There are 3 proposed partitions:

- Partition type Range where DATE would be the partitioning key. We are expecting improvements in all filters which use some kind of date period.
- Partition type List value CLIENTS.CLIENT\_TYPE. These columns have only few different values, using list partitioned table with them as the partitioning key could improve times of many of all our queries that only filter by one of their value
- Partition type Hash, where ADDRESS.CITY would be the partitioning key.

It would be an experiment with partitions between hash partitions and value list partitions.

- Another experiment would be Composite partition List partitions by country and subpartitions on cities with hash function.
- Another experiment would be comparison between partition type composite on PRODUCT.material and Product.Gender partition type value list PRODUCT.MATERIAL and PRODUCT.GENDER.
- Another experiment will be another disc (disc C: and disc D:) for parallel DBMS execution, to test the difference in execution times between parallel and sequential execution

# **Assignment 9 - Partitions (dev.)**

Partitions were done to decomposition of very large tables and indexes into smaller and more manageable parts called partitions in order to improve efficiency of database operation. Partitions were created in oracle sql developer by editing and rewriting existing queries. The following partitions were created:

- Range type partitions on table ORDERS with partitioning interval of 1 year, query "GET\_SUMMED\_ORDERS\_PRICE\_FOR\_EACH\_CLIENT".
- List type partitions on table CLIENTS.CLIENT\_TYPE, query "GET\_SUMMED\_ORDERS\_PRICE\_FOR\_EACH\_CLIENT
- Hash type partitions on table ADDRESSES with ADDRESS\_CITY used as partitioning key, query "GET\_TOP\_X\_CLIENTS\_FROM\_COUNTRIES\_WITH\_HIGHEST\_AMOUNT\_OF\_PRODUCTS"
- List type partitions on table ADDRESSES with ADDRESS\_COUNTRY used as partitioning key, query "GET\_TOP\_X\_CLIENTS\_FROM\_COUNTRIES\_WITH\_HIGHEST\_AMOUNT\_OF PRODUCTS"
- Composite type partitions on table ADDRESSES with ADDRESS\_COUNTRY used as list partition and ADDRESS\_CITY used as hash subpartition key, query "GET\_TOP\_X\_CLIENTS\_FROM\_COUNTRIES\_WITH\_HIGHEST\_AMOUNT\_OF PRODUCTS".

Query plans, comparisons of the query plans and the comparison of running times were presented below.

# **Query plans**

# **GET\_SUMMED\_ORDERS\_PRICE\_FOR\_EACH\_CLIENT** Without partitioning:

Id	<b>Operation</b>	Name	Rows	Bytes	TempSpc	Cost	(%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT	 I	43944	5278K	 I I	84108	(2)	00:00:04
1	SORT ORDER BY		43944	5278K	19M	84108	(2)	00:00:04
2	HASH GROUP BY		43944	5278K	19M	84108	(2)	00:00:04
* 3	HASH JOIN		148K	17M	3016K	75909	(2)	00:00:03
* 4	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCTS	110K	1721K		7476	(1)	00:00:01
* 5	HASH JOIN		1347K	137M	46M	60682	(2)	00:00:03
* 6	HASH JOIN		450K	41M	11M	37211	(2)	00:00:02
* 7	HASH JOIN		138K	9749K	8536K	29996	(2)	00:00:02
* 8	HASH JOIN		138K	6905K	21M	25429	(2)	00:00:01
* 9	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS	632K	14M	Ι Ι	5576	(2)	00:00:01
* 10	HASH JOIN		754K	19M		17366	(2)	00:00:01
* 11	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCTS	73428	1147K	Ι Ι	7476	(1)	00:00:01
12	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDER_PRODUCTS	10M	108M	Ι Ι	9811	(2)	00:00:01
* 13	TABLE ACCESS FULL	CLIENTS	349K	7172K	Ι Ι	3601	(1)	00:00:01
* 14	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS	632K	14M	Ι Ι	5576	(2)	00:00:01
15	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDER_PRODUCTS	10M	108M	1 1	9811	(2)	00:00:01

# Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

```
3 - access("PRODUCTS"."ID"="ORDER_PRODUCTS"."PRODUCTS_ID")
4 - filter("PRODUCTS"."MATERIAL"='Leather' AND "PRODUCTS"."GENDER"='F')
 5 - access("ORDER_PRODUCTS"."ORDERS_ID"="ORDERS"."ID")
 6 - access("ORDERS"."CLIENTS_ID"="CLIENTS"."ID")
7 - access("CLIENTS"."ID"="ORDERS"."CLIENTS_ID")
 8 - access("ORDER_PRODUCTS"."ORDERS_ID"="ORDERS"."ID")
9 - filter("ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE">=TO_DATE(' 2020-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd
            hh24:mi:ss') AND "ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE"<=TO_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd
           hh24:mi:ss'))
10 - access("PRODUCTS"."ID"="ORDER_PRODUCTS"."PRODUCTS_ID")
11 - filter("PRODUCTS"."MATERIAL"='Leather' AND "PRODUCTS"."GENDER"='M')
13 - filter("CLIENTS"."TYPE_CLIENT"='Good_Client' OR
            "CLIENTS"."TYPE_CLIENT"='Premium_Client')
14 - filter("ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE">=TO_DATE(' 2020-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd
           hh24:mi:ss') AND "ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE"<=TO_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd
           hh24:mi:ss'))
```

Range type partitions on table ORDERS with partitioning interval of 1 year,

]	[d	 	Operation	Name	1	Rows	Bytes	TempSpc	Cost	(%CPU)	Time	   	Pstart	Pstop	 
1	0	)	SELECT STATEMENT		1	43944	5278K	 I I	77737	′ (1)	00:00:04	·			1
1	1	- [	SORT ORDER BY			43944	5278K	19M	77737	′ (1)	00:00:04		1		
- [	2	2	HASH GROUP BY			43944	5278K	19M	77737	′ (1)	00:00:04		1		
*	3		HASH JOIN			148K	17M	3016K	69538	(2)	00:00:03		1		
*	4	- 1	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCTS		110K	1721K	1 1	7476	(1)	00:00:01		1		
*	5	<b>i</b>	HASH JOIN			1347K	137M	46M	54311	(2)	00:00:03		1		
*	6	-	HASH JOIN			450K	41M	11M	30385	(2)	00:00:02		1		
*	7	<b>'</b>	HASH JOIN			138K	9749K	8536K	26811	(2)	00:00:02		1		
*	8	3	HASH JOIN			138K	6905K	<b>21M</b>	22243	(2)	00:00:01		1		
I	9		PARTITION RANGE ITERATOR			632K	14M		1936	(2)	00:00:01		3	4	
*	10		TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS_RANGE_PARTITIONED		632K	14M	1	1936	(2)	00:00:01		3	4	
*	11	- [	HASH JOIN			754K	19M	1	17821	(2)	00:00:01		1		
*	12	2	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCTS		73428	1147K	1	7476	(1)	00:00:01		1		
I	13	3	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	ORDER_PRODUCTS_INDEX_PK		10M	108M		10266	(2)	00:00:01		1		
*	14		TABLE ACCESS FULL	CLIENTS		349K	7172K		3601	(1)	00:00:01		1		
I	15		PARTITION RANGE ITERATOR			632K	14M		1936	(2)	00:00:01		3	4	
*	16	1	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS_RANGE_PARTITIONED		632K	14M	1	1936	(2)	00:00:01		3	4	
I	17	'	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	ORDER_PRODUCTS_INDEX_PK	I	10M	108M	I I	10266	(2)	00:00:01	I	1		I

### Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

-----

<sup>3 -</sup> access("PRODUCTS"."ID"="ORDER\_PRODUCTS\_INDEX"."PRODUCTS\_ID")

<sup>4 -</sup> filter("PRODUCTS"."MATERIAL"='Leather' AND "PRODUCTS"."GENDER"='F')

<sup>5 -</sup> access("ORDER\_PRODUCTS\_INDEX"."ORDERS\_ID"="ORDERS\_RANGE\_PARTITIONED"."ID")

<sup>6 -</sup> access("ORDERS\_RANGE\_PARTITIONED"."CLIENTS\_ID"="CLIENTS"."ID")

<sup>7 -</sup> access("CLIENTS"."ID"="ORDERS\_RANGE\_PARTITIONED"."CLIENTS\_ID")

GROUP A1

List type partitions on table CLIENTS.CLIENT\_TYPE:

Ic		Operation	Name		Rows	   В	Bytes	TempSpc	Cost	(%CPU)	Time	   	Pstart	Pstop	 
	0	SELECT STATEMENT	 		43944		5278K		82621	(2)	00:00:04	1			
1	1	SORT ORDER BY		1	43944		5278K	19M	82621	(2)	00:00:04	1	1		
1	2	HASH GROUP BY		1	43944		5278K	19M	82621	(2)	00:00:04		1		
*	3	HASH JOIN		Τ	148K		17M	3016K	74422	(2)	00:00:03	-	1		
*	4	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCTS	Τ	110K		1721K		7476	(1)	00:00:01	-	1		1
*	5	HASH JOIN		1	1347K		137M	46M	59195	(2)	00:00:03		1		I
*	6	HASH JOIN		Τ	450K		41M	11M	35269	(2)	00:00:02	-	1		
*	7	HASH JOIN		1	138K		9749K	8536K	28055	(2)	00:00:02		1		I
*	8	HASH JOIN		Τ	138K		6905K	21M	25884	(2)	00:00:02	-	1		1
*	9	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS	Τ	632K		14M		5576	(2)	00:00:01	-	1		1
* 1	0	HASH JOIN		Τ	754K		19M		17821	(2)	00:00:01	-	1		1
* 1	1	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCTS	Ι	73428	l	1147K		7476	(1)	00:00:01	1	1		
1	2	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	ORDER_PRODUCTS_INDEX_PK	1	10M		108M		10266	(2)	00:00:01	1	1		
1	3	PARTITION LIST INLIST		Ι	349K	l	7172K		1204	(1)	00:00:01		(EY(I)	KEY(I)	
1	4	TABLE ACCESS FULL	CLIENTS_LIST_PARTITIONED	Ι	349K	l	7172K		1204	(1)	00:00:01		(EY(I)	KEY(I)	
* 1	5	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS	Ι	632K		14M		5576	(2)	00:00:01	I	1		
1	6	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	ORDER_PRODUCTS_INDEX_PK	I	10M	l	108M	1	10266	(2)	00:00:01	I	1		

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

\_\_\_\_\_

- 3 access("PRODUCTS"."ID"="ORDER\_PRODUCTS\_INDEX"."PRODUCTS\_ID")
- 4 filter("PRODUCTS"."MATERIAL"='Leather' AND "PRODUCTS"."GENDER"='F')
- 5 access("ORDER\_PRODUCTS\_INDEX"."ORDERS\_ID"="ORDERS"."ID")
- 6 access("ORDERS"."CLIENTS\_ID"="CLIENTS\_LIST\_PARTITIONED"."ID")
- 7 access("CLIENTS\_LIST\_PARTITIONED"."ID"="ORDERS"."CLIENTS\_ID")
- 8 access("ORDER\_PRODUCTS\_INDEX"."ORDERS\_ID"="ORDERS"."ID")
- 9 filter("ORDERS"."CREATION\_DATE">=TO\_DATE(' 2020-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss') AND

nacki GROUP A1

```
"ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE"<=TO_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss'))

10 - access("PRODUCTS"."ID"="ORDER_PRODUCTS_INDEX"."PRODUCTS_ID")

11 - filter("PRODUCTS"."MATERIAL"='Leather' AND "PRODUCTS"."GENDER"='M')

15 - filter("ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE">=TO_DATE(' 2020-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss') AND

"ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE"<=TO_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss'))
```

# List type partitions on table PRODUCTS.MATERIAL:

Id   Operation	Name		Rows	   By	ytes	TempSpc	Cost	(%CPU)	Time		 Pstart	Pstop
0   SELECT STATEMENT	 	 	8101	3	 3014K	 	76695	(3)	00:00:03	 I	 	
1   SORT ORDER BY			8101	3	3014K	62M	76695	(3)	00:00:03	1		1
2   HASH GROUP BY			8101	3	3014K	62M	76695	(3)	00:00:03	I		1
3   NESTED LOOPS			158K		57M		63719	(3)	00:00:03	ı	- 1	1
4   NESTED LOOPS			1402K		57M	- 1	63719	(3)	00:00:03	1		- 1
* 5   HASH JOIN	I		1402K		315M	105M	63600	(3)	00:00:03		1	- 1
* 6   HASH JOIN			468K		100M	21M	37177	(4)	00:00:02		- 1	- 1
* 7   TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS		632K		14M		5576	(2)	00:00:01		1	- 1
* 8   HASH JOIN			144K		27M	11M	29058	(5)	00:00:02	1		- 1
* 9   TABLE ACCESS FULL	CLIENTS		349K	7	7172K	- 1	3601	(1)	00:00:01			- 1
* 10   HASH JOIN			144K		24M	21M	23593	(5)	00:00:01		- 1	- 1
* 11   TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS		632K		14M	- 1	5576	(2)	00:00:01		- 1	- 1
12   NESTED LOOPS	I		785K		116M		10681	(10)	00:00:01		1	- 1
13   NESTED LOOPS			10M		116M	- 1	10681	(10)	00:00:01		- 1	- 1
14   TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDER_PRODUCTS		10M		108M		9811	(2)	00:00:01	ı	- 1	1
* 15   INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	PRODUCTS_LIST_PARTITIONED_PK		1		- 1		0	(0)	00:00:01		- 1	1
* 16   TABLE ACCESS BY GLOBAL INDEX ROWID	PRODUCTS_LIST_PARTITIONED		1		145		0	(0)	00:00:01	ı	32	32
17   TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDER_PRODUCTS		10M		108M		9811	(2)	00:00:01	1	1	1
* 18   INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	PRODUCTS_LIST_PARTITIONED_PK		1				0	(0)	00:00:01	I		1
* 19   TABLE ACCESS BY GLOBAL INDEX ROWID	PRODUCTS_LIST_PARTITIONED		1	I	145	I	0	(0)	00:00:01	I	32	32

**GROUP A1** 

19 - filter("PRODUCTS\_LIST\_PARTITIONED"."MATERIAL"='Leather' AND "PRODUCTS\_LIST\_PARTITIONED"."GENDER"='F')

# Combined all partitioned tables:

Id	Operation	Name		Rows	Bytes	TempSpc	Cost	(%CPU)	Time	Pstart	Pstop
0	SELECT STATEMENT			8101	3014K	 	67928	(3)	00:00:03		I I
1	SORT ORDER BY			8101	3014K	62M	67928	(3)	00:00:03		
2	HASH GROUP BY			8101	3014K	62M	67928	(3)	00:00:03		
3	NESTED LOOPS		1	158K	57M	l I	54952	(3)	00:00:03	1	1
4	NESTED LOOPS		1	1402K	57M	l I	54952	(3)	00:00:03	1	1
* 5	HASH JOIN			1402K	315M	105M	54833	(3)	00:00:03		
* 6	HASH JOIN			468K	100M	<b>21</b> M	27954	(4)	00:00:02		1
7	PARTITION RANGE ITERATOR			632K	14M		1936	(2)	00:00:01	3	4
* 8	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS_RANGE_PARTITIONED		632K	14M		1936	(2)	00:00:01	3	4
* 9	HASH JOIN			144K	27M	11M	23476	(5)	00:00:01		
10	PARTITION LIST INLIST			349K	7172K		1204	(1)	00:00:01	KEY(I)	KEY(I)
11	TABLE ACCESS FULL	CLIENTS_LIST_PARTITIONED		349K	7172K		1204	(1)	00:00:01	KEY(I)	KEY(I)
* 12	HASH JOIN		1	144K	24M	21M	20408	(6)	00:00:01	1	
13	PARTITION RANGE ITERATOR			632K	14M		1936	(2)	00:00:01	3	4
<b> * 14</b>	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS_RANGE_PARTITIONED	1	632K	14M		1936	(2)	00:00:01	3	4
15	NESTED LOOPS			785K	116M		11136	(9)	00:00:01	1	1
16	NESTED LOOPS			10M	116M		11136	(9)	00:00:01	1	1
17	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	ORDER_PRODUCTS_INDEX_PK		10M	108M		10266	(2)	00:00:01	1	1
* 18	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	PRODUCTS_LIST_PARTITIONED_PK		1			0	(0)	00:00:01	1	1
* 19	TABLE ACCESS BY GLOBAL INDEX ROWID	PRODUCTS_LIST_PARTITIONED	I	1	145	Ι Ι	0	(0)	00:00:01	32	32
20	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	ORDER_PRODUCTS_INDEX_PK	I	10M	108M	Ι Ι	10266	(2)	00:00:01	1	1
<b> * 21</b>	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	PRODUCTS_LIST_PARTITIONED_PK	I	1		Ι Ι	0	(0)	00:00:01	1	1
* 22	TABLE ACCESS BY GLOBAL INDEX ROWID	PRODUCTS_LIST_PARTITIONED	I	1	145	l I	0	(0)	00:00:01	32	32

n Bernacki GROUP A1

```
Predicate Information (identified by operation id):
```

**GET\_TOP\_X\_CLIENTS\_FROM\_COUNTRIES\_WITH\_HIGHEST\_AMOUNT\_OF\_PRODUCTS** Without any partitions:

Id	d	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost	(%CPU)  T	ime	 
I	0	SELECT STATEMENT		215	68155	33047	7 (2)  0	0:00:02	I
1	1	NESTED LOOPS		215	68155	33047	7 (2)  0	0:00:02	
1	2	NESTED LOOPS		215	68155	33047	7 (2)  0	0:00:02	
<b> </b> *	3	VIEW		215	63855	32617	7 (2)  0	0:00:02	
*	4	WINDOW SORT PUSHED RANK		215	16125	32617	7 (2)  0	0:00:02	
	5	HASH GROUP BY		215	16125	32617	7 (2)  0	0:00:02	
1	6	NESTED LOOPS		215	16125	32616	(2)   0	0:00:02	
1	7	NESTED LOOPS		215	16125	32616	(2)   0	0:00:02	1
	8	NESTED LOOPS		215	12255	32186	(2)   0	0:00:02	
1	9	NESTED LOOPS		215	6450	31756	(2)   0	0:00:02	
* 1	10	HASH JOIN RIGHT SEMI		216	4104	31324	(2)   0	0:00:02	
1	11	VIEW	VW_NSO_1	21	105	21419	(1)   0	0:00:01	
* 1	12	HASH JOIN		21	1113	21419	(1)   0	0:00:01	
* 1	13	HASH JOIN		2	86	13949	(2)   0	0:00:01	
* 1	14	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ADDRESSES	2	64	13674	(2)   0	0:00:01	
1	15	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MANUFACTURERS	100K	1074K	274	(1)   0	0:00:01	
1	16	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCTS	1000K	9765K	7462	2 (1)  0	0:00:01	
1	17	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDER_PRODUCTS	10M	137M	9827	7 (2)  0	0:00:01	
1	18	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	ORDERS	1	11	2	2 (0)  0	0:00:01	
* 1	19	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	ORDERS_PK	1	I	1	(0)  0	0:00:01	
2	20	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	CLIENTS	1	27	2	2 (0)  0	0:00:01	Τ
* 2	21	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	CLIENTS_PK	1	I	1	(0)  0	0:00:01	
* 2	22	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	ADDRESSES_PK	1	I	1	(0)  0	0:00:01	
2	23	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	ADDRESSES	1	18	2	2 (0)  0	0:00:01	I
* 2	24	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	CLIENTS_PK	1	I	1	(0)  0	0:00:01	1
2	25	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	CLIENTS	1 1	20	2	2 (0)  0	0:00:01	

Hash type partitions on table ADDRESSES with ADDRESS\_CITY used as partitioning key

Id   Op	peration	Name	   	Rows	1	Bytes	Cost	 (%CPU)  	Time	Pstart	Pstop	1
0   SE	ELECT STATEMENT		l	215	I	68155	20037	(2)	00:00:01	I		I
1   1	NESTED LOOPS			215	-	68155	20037	(2)	00:00:01	1		1
2	NESTED LOOPS		I	215	-	68155	20037	(2)	00:00:01	1	l	1
* 3	VIEW			215	-	63855	19607	(2)	00:00:01	1	l	1
* 4	WINDOW SORT PUSHED RANK			215	-	17200	19607	(2)	00:00:01	1		
5	HASH GROUP BY		I	215	-	17200	19607	(2)	00:00:01	1	l	1
6	NESTED LOOPS			215	-	17200	19606	(2)	00:00:01	1		1
7	NESTED LOOPS			215	-	17200	19606	(2)	00:00:01	1		
8	NESTED LOOPS		I	215	-	13330	19176	(2)	00:00:01	1	l	1
9	NESTED LOOPS			215	-	7525	18745	(2)	00:00:01	1		
* 10	HASH JOIN			216	-	5184	18313	(2)	00:00:01	1		
11	NESTED LOOPS		I	21	-	210	7969	(1)	00:00:01	1	l	1
12	VIEW	VW_NSO_1		21	-	105	7947	(1)	00:00:01	1		
13	HASH UNIQUE		1	21	-	1113		I		1	l	1
* 14	HASH JOIN		1	21	-	1113	7947	(1)	00:00:01	1	l	1
* 15	HASH JOIN			2	-	86	477	(2)	00:00:01	1		
16	PARTITION HASH INLIST		1	2	-	64	202	(1)	00:00:01	KEY(I)	KEY(I)	1
* 17	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ADDRESSES_HASH_PARTITIONED		2	-	64	202	(1)	00:00:01	KEY(I)	KEY(I)	
18	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MANUFACTURERS	1	100k	<b>K</b>	1074K	274	(1)	00:00:01	1	l	1
19	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCTS		1000k	<b>(</b>	9765K	7462	(1)	00:00:01	1		1
* 20	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	PRODUCTS_PK		1	-	5	1	(0)	00:00:01	1		
21	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	ORDER_PRODUCTS_INDEX_PK		101	M	137M	10266	(2)	00:00:01	1		
22	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	ORDERS	1	1	-	11	2	(0)	00:00:01	1	l	1
* 23	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	ORDERS_PK		1	-		1	(0)	00:00:01	1		
24	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	CLIENTS		1	-	27	2	(0)	00:00:01	1		
* 25	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	CLIENTS_PK		1	-		1	(0)	00:00:01	1		1
* 26	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	ADDRESSES_HASH_PARTITIONED_PK		1	-		1	(0)	00:00:01	1		1
27	TABLE ACCESS BY GLOBAL INDEX ROWID	ADDRESSES_HASH_PARTITIONED		1		18	2	(0)	00:00:01	ROWID	ROWID	1
* 28	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	CLIENTS_PK	I	1	1		1	(0)	00:00:01	1		1
29	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	CLIENTS	l	1	١	20	2	(0)	00:00:01	I	l	I

GROUP A1

```
Predicate Information (identified by operation id):
  3 - filter("A"."RNK"<=20)</pre>
  4 - filter(DENSE_RANK() OVER ( PARTITION BY "ADDRESSES_HASH_PARTITIONED"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY" ORDER BY
              SUM("ORDER_PRODUCTS_INDEX"."AMOUNT") DESC )<=20)</pre>
 10 - access("PRODUCTS"."ID"="ORDER_PRODUCTS_INDEX"."PRODUCTS_ID")
 14 - access("MANUFACTURERS"."ID"="PRODUCTS"."MANUFACTURERS_ID")
 15 - access("ADDRESSES_HASH_PARTITIONED"."ID"="MANUFACTURERS"."ADDRESSES_ID")
 17 - filter(("ADDRESSES_HASH_PARTITIONED"."ADDRESS_CITY"='Michaelmouth' OR "ADDRESSES_HASH_PARTITIONED"."ADDRESS_CITY"='New
              Michael' OR "ADDRESSES_HASH_PARTITIONED"."ADDRESS_CITY"='West Anthony') AND
              ("ADDRESSES_HASH_PARTITIONED"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Austria' OR "ADDRESSES_HASH_PARTITIONED"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Korea' OR
              "ADDRESSES_HASH_PARTITIONED"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Mexico'))
 20 - access("PRODUCTS"."ID"="ID")
 23 - access("ORDER_PRODUCTS_INDEX"."ORDERS_ID"="ORDERS"."ID")
 25 - access("ORDERS"."CLIENTS_ID"="CLIENTS"."ID")
 26 - access("CLIENTS"."ADDRESSES_ID"="ADDRESSES_HASH_PARTITIONED"."ID")
 28 - access("A"."CLIENT_ID"="CLIENTS"."ID")
```

List type partitions on table ADDRESSES with ADDRESS\_COUNTRY used as partitioning key

Id	Operation	Name	 	Rows	E	Bytes	TempSpc	Cost	(%CPU)	Time	Pstart	Pstop	  -
0	SELECT STATEMENT		I	6564	I	2032K	1	31698	3 (2)	00:00:02	I	l	ı
* 1	HASH JOIN		-	6564		2032K	- 1	31698	(2)	00:00:02	I	l	
* 2	VIEW			6564	1	1903K	I	28104	(2)	00:00:02		l	
* 3	WINDOW SORT PUSHED RANK			6564	1	1307K	1392K	28104	(2)	00:00:02		l	
4	HASH GROUP BY			6564	1	1307K	1392K	28104	(2)	00:00:02		l	
5	NESTED LOOPS			6564	1	1307K	- 1	27810	(2)	00:00:02	1	l	
6	NESTED LOOPS			6564		1307K	- 1	27810	(2)	00:00:02		l	
* 7	HASH JOIN			6564		397K	- 1	27809	(2)	00:00:02		l	
* 8	HASH JOIN			6564	1	224K		24207	(2)	00:00:01		l	
* 9	HASH JOIN			6576		154K	- 1	18626	(2)	00:00:01		l	
* 10	HASH JOIN RIGHT SEMI			640	1	6400	- 1	8282	2 (1)	00:00:01	1	l	
11	VIEW	VW_NSO_1		640	1	3200	- 1	7754	(1)	00:00:01	1	l	
* 12	HASH JOIN			640		182K	- 1	7754	(1)	00:00:01		l	
13	NESTED LOOPS SEMI			65	1	18330		284	(5)	00:00:01		l	
14	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MANUFACTURERS		100K	[]	1074K	- 1	274	(1)	00:00:01	1	l	
* 15	TABLE ACCESS BY GLOBAL INDEX ROWID	ADDRESSES_LIST_PARTITIONED		1	1	271		0	(0)	00:00:01	ROWID	ROWID	
* 16	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	ADDRESSES_LIST_PARTITIONED_PK		1	1	- 1		0	(0)	00:00:01		l	I
17	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCTS		1000K	[]	9765K	- 1	7462	(1)	00:00:01	1	l	
18	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	PRODUCTS_PK		1000K		4882K		520	(2)	00:00:01		l	
19	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	ORDER_PRODUCTS_INDEX_PK		10M	П	137M		10266	(2)	00:00:01		l	
20	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS		3432K	[]	36M	I	5554	(1)	00:00:01		l	
21	TABLE ACCESS FULL	CLIENTS		999K		25M	- 1	3594	(1)	00:00:01		l	
* 22	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	ADDRESSES_LIST_PARTITIONED_PK		1	1	- 1	- 1	0	(0)	00:00:01		l	
23	TABLE ACCESS BY GLOBAL INDEX ROWID	ADDRESSES_LIST_PARTITIONED		1	1	142	1	0	(0)	00:00:01	ROWID	ROWID	
24	TABLE ACCESS FULL	CLIENTS		999K		19M		3587	′ (1)	00:00:01			

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# $\label{lem:predicate} \textbf{Predicate Information (identified by operation id):}$

Composite type partitions on table ADDRESSES with ADDRESS\_COUNTRY used as list partition and ADDRESS\_CITY used as hash subpartition key

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost	(%CPU)	Time	Pstart	Pstop
0	SELECT STATEMENT		215	68155	20106	(2)	00:00:01		 
1	NESTED LOOPS		215	68155	20106	(2)	00:00:01	1	1
2	NESTED LOOPS		215	68155	20106	(2)	00:00:01		
* 3	VIEW		215	63855	19676	(2)	00:00:01		
* 4	WINDOW SORT PUSHED RANK		215	17200	19676	(2)	00:00:01		
5	HASH GROUP BY		215	17200	19676	(2)	00:00:01		
6	NESTED LOOPS		215	17200	19675	(2)	00:00:01	1	
7	NESTED LOOPS		215	17200	19675	(2)	00:00:01	1	
8	NESTED LOOPS		215	13330	19244	(2)	00:00:01	1	
9	NESTED LOOPS		215	7525	18814	(2)	00:00:01	1	
* 10	HASH JOIN		216	5184	18382	2 (2)	00:00:01	1	
11	NESTED LOOPS		21	210	8037	7 (1)	00:00:01	1	
12	VIEW	VW_NSO_1	21	105	8015	(1)	00:00:01	1	
13	HASH UNIQUE		21	1113		I		1	
* 14	HASH JOIN		21	1113	8015	(1)	00:00:01	1	
* 15	HASH JOIN		2	86	546	(2)	00:00:01	1	
16	PARTITION LIST INLIST		2	64	<b>27</b> 1	(2)	00:00:01	KEY(I)	KEY(I)
17	PARTITION HASH INLIST		2	64	271	(2)	00:00:01	KEY(I)	KEY(I)
* 18	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ADDRESSES_COMPOSITE_PARTITIONED	2	64	<b>27</b> 1	(2)	00:00:01	KEY(I)	KEY(I)
19	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MANUFACTURERS	100K	1074K	274	(1)	00:00:01	1	
20	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCTS	1000K	9765K	7462	2 (1)	00:00:01	1	
* 21	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	PRODUCTS_PK	1	5	1	(0)	00:00:01	1	
22	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	ORDER_PRODUCTS_INDEX_PK	10M	137M	10266	(2)	00:00:01	1	
23	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	ORDERS	1	11	2	2 (0)	00:00:01	1	1
* 24	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	ORDERS_PK	1	1	1	(0)	00:00:01	1	
25	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	CLIENTS	1	27	2	2 (0)	00:00:01	1	
* 26	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	CLIENTS_PK	1	1	1	(0)	00:00:01	1	1
* 27	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	ADDRESSES_COMPOSITE_PARTITIONED_PK	1	i	1	(0)	00:00:01	İ	1
28	TABLE ACCESS BY GLOBAL INDEX ROWID	ADDRESSES_COMPOSITE_PARTITIONED	1 1	18	2	2 (0)	00:00:01	ROWID	ROWID
* <b>29</b>	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	CLIENTS_PK	1 1	i	1	(0)	00:00:01	1	
	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	CLIENTS	1	20	2	` ' '	00:00:01	•	

29 - access("A"."CLIENT\_ID"="CLIENTS"."ID")

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# Comparison of query plans

Table1 Comparison of query plans

Name/Transaction	"GET_SUMMED_ORDERS_PRICE_[]"	"GET_TOP_X_CLIENTS_[]"
Query plans	Rows: 43944 Bytes:5278k Cost: 84108	Rows: 1008k Bytes: 304M Cost: 99945
Query plans with <b>Partitions</b>	<ol> <li>Range type partition         Rows: 4826         Bytes: 805K         Cost: 71003</li> <li>List type partition (Client types)         Rows: 81200         Bytes:18M         Cost: 74230</li> <li>List type partition (Product materials)         Rows: 8101         Bytes: 3014K         Cost: 76695</li> <li>Combined partitions         Rows: 8101         Bytes:3014K         Cost: 67928</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Hash type partition         Rows: 215         Bytes: 68155         Cost: 20037</li> <li>List type partition         Rows:6564         Bytes: 2032K         Cost: 31698</li> <li>Composite type partition         Rows: 215         Bytes: 68155         Cost: 20106</li> </ol>

The table shows key details from Query plans, Query plans with indexes and Query plans with Partitions. Comparing CPU % Cost without partitions and with partitions, it can be concluded that using partitions for all tested partition's type and transaction is effective and reasonable.

Comparison CPU % Cost on the Query - "GET\_SUMMED\_ORDERS\_PRICE\_[...]" for query, partition type range is better than other partition types for this example (cost 71003 vs 74230 vs 74230). As can be expected, usage of all partitioned tables at once (Combined partitions) yielded even better results.

Comparison CPU % Cost on the Query - "GET\_TOP\_X\_CLIENTS\_[...]" for queries with Partition types Hash and Composite measured cost is better than List type partition (20037 vs 20106 vs 31698).

# Running time comparison

Tests based on	Tests based on query "GET_SUMMED_ORDERS_PRICE_FOR_CLIENTS" 100 Iterations													
	AVG TIME	MIN TIME	MAX TIME	DIFF AVG	% DIFF									
BASE	2.05217	2.012	2.239											
LIST (CLIENT_TYPE)	1.97535	1.931	2.129	-0.07682	-3.74%									
LIST(MATERIAL)(10 ITER)	18.4284	18.162	19.49	16.37623	798.00%									
RANGE	2.65822	2.597	2.999	0.60605	29.53%									
COMBINED (10 ITER)	19.6193	1.835	23.609	17.56713	856.03%									

Analyzing average running times of the query (saved in logs) -

"GET\_SUMMED\_ORDERS\_PRICE\_[...]" with and without partitions it can be concluded that, in this case, adding list type partition (list client\_type) was the most successful partitioning method. Other two partitions gave big differences in time measures.

Tests based on query "GET TOP X CLIENTS IN COUNTRIES" 1000 Iterations												
	AVG TIME	MIN TIME	MAX TIME	DIFF AVG	% DIFF							
BASE	0.834536	0.802	1.19									
LIST	0.49756	0.477	0.76	-0.336976	-40.38%							
HASH	0.507668	0.48	0.82	-0.326868	-39.17%							
COMPOSITE	0.550339	0.482	0.994	-0.284197	-34.05%							

Analyzing running times of the query (saved in logs) - "GET\_TOP\_X\_CLIENTS\_[...]" with and without partitions it can be concluded that, with partitions running times were shorter. List partition and Hash partition was the most successful partitioning method.

## **Conclusions**

The greatest improvement for "GET\_SUMMED\_ORDERS\_PRICE\_[...]" was partition type list (client type) which improved cost and the average running time.

For "GET TOP X CLIENTS IN COUNTRIES" all suggested partitions improved cost and running time especially list and hash type partition.

We couldn't reliably measure times of list type partition using product.material and all partitions combined, for unknown reason after the first run which returned times in between 1-3 seconds, all later runs were returning times around 10x greater, despite the query and query plans staying the same.

Out of all partitioning methods the list partitioning method proved to be best for tested queries, yielding highest time savings.

Mateusz Guściora

# Assignment 10 - Columnar store (spec.)

Given columns were chosen to be changed to columnar store from row oriented system to vertically - columnar oriented in order to improve the speed of selected queries. In a row oriented system whole rows are loaded during query execution, even if only one or two columns are needed by query. Oracle In-Memory Columnar Storage allows loading of only selected columns instead of whole rows for queries. It can save time and computational space for operations.

Tables/columns proposed to represent in columnar storage :

# ${\tt GET\_SUMMED\_ORDERS\_PRICE\_FOR\_EACH\_CLIENT}$

1	id	 	Operation	Name	   	Rows	Bytes	TempSpc	Cost	(%CPU)	Time	 
	0		SELECT STATEMENT			43944	5278K	I I	84108	3 (2)	00:00:04	-
1	1	1	SORT ORDER BY		l	43944	5278K	19M	84108	3 (2)	00:00:04	- [
	2	I	HASH GROUP BY		l	43944	5278K	19M	84108	3 (2)	00:00:04	- [
*	3	I	HASH JOIN		l	148K	17M	3016K	75909	(2)	00:00:03	-
*	4	1	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCTS	l	110K	1721K		7476	(1)	00:00:01	-
*	5	1	HASH JOIN			1347K	137M	46M	60682	2 (2)	00:00:03	-
*	6	I	HASH JOIN		l	450K	41M	11M	37211	(2)	00:00:02	-
*	7	1	HASH JOIN		l	138K	9749K	8536K	29996	(2)	00:00:02	-
*	8	I	HASH JOIN			138K	6905K	<b>21</b> M	25429	(2)	00:00:01	-
*	9	I	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS		632K	14M		5576	(2)	00:00:01	-
*	10	I	HASH JOIN		l	754K	19M		17366	(2)	00:00:01	-
*	11	I	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCTS		73428	1147K		7476	(1)	00:00:01	-
1	12	I	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDER_PRODUCTS		10M	108M		9811	(2)	00:00:01	-
*	13	Ī	TABLE ACCESS FULL	CLIENTS	l	349K	7172K		3601	(1)	00:00:01	1
*	14	I	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS		632K	14M		5576	(2)	00:00:01	
1	15		TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDER_PRODUCTS		10M	108M	1 1	9811	(2)	00:00:01	

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

```
3 - access("PRODUCTS"."ID"="ORDER_PRODUCTS"."PRODUCTS_ID")
 4 - filter("PRODUCTS"."MATERIAL"='Leather' AND "PRODUCTS"."GENDER"='F')
 5 - access("ORDER_PRODUCTS"."ORDERS_ID"="ORDERS"."ID")
 6 - access("ORDERS"."CLIENTS_ID"="CLIENTS"."ID")
 7 - access("CLIENTS"."ID"="ORDERS"."CLIENTS_ID")
 8 - access("ORDER_PRODUCTS"."ORDERS_ID"="ORDERS"."ID")
 9 - filter("ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE">=TO_DATE(' 2020-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd
            hh24:mi:ss') AND "ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE"<=TO_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd
            hh24:mi:ss'))
10 - access("PRODUCTS"."ID"="ORDER_PRODUCTS"."PRODUCTS_ID")
11 - filter("PRODUCTS"."MATERIAL"='Leather' AND "PRODUCTS"."GENDER"='M')
13 - filter("CLIENTS"."TYPE_CLIENT"='Good_Client' OR
            "CLIENTS"."TYPE_CLIENT"='Premium_Client')
14 - filter("ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE">=TO_DATE(' 2020-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd
            hh24:mi:ss') AND "ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE"<=TO_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd
            hh24:mi:ss'))
```

As can be seen in the above query plan, GET\_SUMMED\_ORDERS\_PRICE\_FOR\_EACH\_CLIENT relies only on a few columns from tables CLIENTS, ORDERS and PRODUCTS. ORDER\_PRODUCTS is used fully due to it being a many to many linking table.

Due to that, columns listed below will be changed to be stored as In-Memory Compression Unit (IMCU):

- CLIENTS.TYPE CLIENT
- PRODUCTS.MATERIAL
- ORDERS.CREATION\_DATE
- o ORDERS.PRICE

ORDERS.PRICE is added here, as it isn't listed in above query plan and it is used to calculate summed orders price.

This query also has a lot of hash joins, which will be a good opportunity to experiment with in-memory join groups for above tables and ORDER\_PRODUCTS table.

### **GET SUMMARY OF SALES**

Id   Operation	∣ Name	Rows   Bytes	TempSpc  Cost (%CPU)  Time	- 1

I	d	-	Operation		Name		Rows		Bytes	TempSpc	Cost	(%CPU)	Time	
								- '						
	0	-	SELECT STATEMENT			1	201K		14M		50222	2 (2)	00:00:02	
	1	1	SORT ORDER BY	l		1	201K		14M	17M	50222	2 (2)	00:00:02	
	2	-	HASH GROUP BY	I		1	201K		14M	17M	50222	(2)	00:00:02	
*	3	1	HASH JOIN RIGHT SEMI	l		1	201K		14M	7584K	42965	(3)	00:00:02	-
*	4	1	TABLE ACCESS FULL	l	ADDRESSES	1	204K		5184K	Ι Ι	13789	(3)	00:00:01	
*	5	1	HASH JOIN	l		1	201K		9M	6096K	28203	3 (3)	00:00:02	-
	6	1	VIEW	l	VW_GBC_5	1	201K		3733K		13688	3 (3)	00:00:01	-
	7	1	HASH GROUP BY	l		1	201K		3733K	105M	13688	3 (3)	00:00:01	-
*	8	Ι	TABLE ACCESS FULL	l	ORDERS	Ī	3432K		62M		5596	(2)	00:00:01	
*	9	1	TABLE ACCESS FULL	l	ADDRESSES	1	204K		6381K		13789	(3)	00:00:01	-

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### Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

```
-----
```

```
3 - access("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_CITY"="ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_CITY")
```

```
4 - filter("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Finland' OR
```

 $"ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Haiti'\ OR\ "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Israel'\ OR$ 

"ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Lithuania' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Malta'

OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Myanmar' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Poland'

OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Sao Tome and Principe' OR

"ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Saudi Arabia' OR

"ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Thailand')

- 5 access("ITEM\_1"="ADDRESSES"."ID")
- 8 filter("ORDERS"."CREATION\_DATE"<=TO\_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss') AND "ORDERS"."CREATION\_DATE">=TO\_DATE(' 1995-04-29 00:00:00',
  - 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss'))
- 9 filter("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Finland' OR
  - "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Haiti' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Israel' OR
  - "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Lithuania' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Malta'

```
OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Myanmar' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Poland'
OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Sao Tome and Principe' OR
"ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Saudi Arabia' OR
"ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Thailand')
```

As can be seen in the above query plan, GET\_SUMMARY\_OF\_SALES relies columns from tables ADDRESSES and ORDERS can be used as columnar storage. Columns listed below will be changed to be stored as IMCU:

- ADDRESSES.ADDRESS\_COUNTRY
- ORDERS.CREATION\_DATE
- o ORDERS.PRICE

ORDERS.PRICE is added here, as it isn't listed in above query plan and it is used to calculate summed orders price for countries.

# GET\_TOP\_X\_CLIENTS\_FROM\_COUNTRIES\_WITH\_HIGHEST\_AMOUNT\_OF\_PRODUCTS

I	 d	Operation	Name		Rows	Bytes	 	Cost	(%CPU)	Time	1
	 0	SELECT STATEMENT	 	· 	215	68155	 	33047	7 (2)	00:00:02	·-
1	1	NESTED LOOPS		- [	215	68155	1	33047	7 (2)	00:00:02	I
1	2	NESTED LOOPS		- [	215	68155	١	33047	7 (2)	00:00:02	ı
*	3	VIEW		- [	215	63855	١	32617	7 (2)	00:00:02	
*	4	WINDOW SORT PUSHED RANK		- [	215	16125	1	32617	7 (2)	00:00:02	
	5	HASH GROUP BY		- 1	215	16125	Ι	32617	7 (2)	00:00:02	I
I	6	NESTED LOOPS		- 1	215	16125	ı	32616	5 (2)	00:00:02	ı
	7	NESTED LOOPS		- 1	215	16125	Ι	32616	(2)	00:00:02	I
I	8	NESTED LOOPS		ı	215	12255	ı	32186	5 (2)	00:00:02	ı
Ì	9	NESTED LOOPS		Ì	215	6450	Ì	31756	5 (2)	00:00:02	l
*	10	HASH JOIN RIGHT SEMI		- 1	216	4104	ı	31324	(2)	00:00:02	I
Ì	11	VIEW	VW_NSO_1	İ	21	105	ĺ	21419	) (1)	00:00:01	l
*	12	HASH JOIN		- 1	21	1113	ı	21419	(1)	00:00:01	I
*	13	HASH JOIN	l	Ì	2	86	ĺ	13949	(2)	00:00:01	l
·  *	14	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ADDRESSES	Ì	2	64	ĺ	13674			İ
Ì	15	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MANUFACTURERS	i	100K	1074	Κİ	274	· (1)	00:00:01	İ

	16		TABLE ACCESS FULL		PRODUCTS		1000K	9765K		7462	(1)	00:0	0:01	
	17	1	TABLE ACCESS FULL	(	ORDER_PRODUCTS		10M	137M	П	9827	(2)	00:0	0:01	
	18		TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	(	ORDERS	1	1	11	1	2	(0)	00:0	0:01	
*	19		INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	(	ORDERS_PK	1	1		1	1	(0)	00:0	0:01	1
	20		TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	(	CLIENTS	1	1	27		2	(0)	00:0	0:01	1
*	21	1	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	(	CLIENTS_PK		1		1	1	(0)	00:0	0:01	1
*	22		INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	1	ADDRESSES_PK		1			1	(0)	00:0	0:01	1
	23	1	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	1	ADDRESSES		1	18	1	2	(0)	00:0	0:01	1
*	24		INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	(	CLIENTS_PK	1	1			1	(0)	00:0	0:01	1
	25		TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	(	CLIENTS		1	20		2	(0)	00:0	0:01	1

### Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

-----

Above query works mostly on tables MANUFACTURERS and PRODUCTS, there are also two hash joins that are quite costly. Due to that below columns will be stored in memory:

- MANUFACTURERS .ADDRESS\_ID
- ADDRESSES.ADDRESS\_CITY

Two hash joins (No.12 and 13 in the query plan) might get optimized with in-memory join groups, comparing results with and without join groups will be one of our experiments.

# **Proposed experiments and comparison:**

- comparison original cost and time of operations and with tables/columns in columnar store
- comparison between:
  - o running times with and without in-memory join groups
  - o different parameters for in-memory columnar storage

# **Assignment 11 - Columnar Store (dev.)**

# GET\_SUMMED\_ORDERS\_PRICE\_FOR\_EACH\_CLIENT

Without columnar store

I	d	I	Operation	Name	Rows	;	Bytes	TempSpc	Cost	(%CPU)	Time	I
	0	 	SELECT STATEMENT		4394	4	5278K	 I I	84108	3 (2)	00:00:04	
	1		SORT ORDER BY		4394	4	5278K	19M	84108	(2)	00:00:04	1 1
	2		HASH GROUP BY		4394	4	5278K	19M	84108	(2)	00:00:04	1 1
*	3	-	HASH JOIN		14	8K	17M	3016K	75909	(2)	00:00:03	3
*	4	-	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCTS	11	0K	1721K	1	7476	(1)	00:00:01	1
*	5		HASH JOIN		134	7K	137M	46M	60682	(2)	00:00:03	3
*	6	-	HASH JOIN		45	0K	41M	11M	37211	(2)	00:00:02	2
*	7		HASH JOIN		13	8K	9749K	8536K	29996	(2)	00:00:02	2
*	8		HASH JOIN		13	8K	6905K	<b>21M</b>	25429	(2)	00:00:01	1
*	9	-	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS	63	2K	14M		5576	(2)	00:00:01	1
*	10	-	HASH JOIN		75	4K	19M	Ι Ι	17366	(2)	00:00:01	1
*	11		TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCTS	7342	8	1147K	Ι Ι	7476	(1)	00:00:01	1
	12	-	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDER_PRODUCTS	1	0M	108M		9811	(2)	00:00:01	1
*	13	-	TABLE ACCESS FULL	CLIENTS	34	9K	7172K		3601	(1)	00:00:01	1
*	14	- [	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS	63	2K	14M	1	5576	(2)	00:00:01	1
I	15	- 1	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDER_PRODUCTS	1	0M	108M	1 1	9811	(2)	00:00:01	i

# 3 - access("PRODUCTS"."ID"="ORDER\_PRODUCTS"."PRODUCTS\_ID") 4 - filter("PRODUCTS"."MATERIAL"='Leather' AND "PRODUCTS"."GENDER"='F') 5 - access("ORDER\_PRODUCTS"."ORDERS\_ID"="ORDERS"."ID")

6 - access("ORDERS"."CLIENTS\_ID"="CLIENTS"."ID")

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

- 7 access("CLIENTS"."ID"="ORDERS"."CLIENTS\_ID")
- 8 access("ORDER\_PRODUCTS"."ORDERS\_ID"="ORDERS"."ID")
- 9 filter("ORDERS"."CREATION\_DATE">=TO\_DATE(' 2020-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss') AND "ORDERS"."CREATION\_DATE"<=TO\_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss'))
- 10 access("PRODUCTS"."ID"="ORDER\_PRODUCTS"."PRODUCTS\_ID")
- 11 filter("PRODUCTS"."MATERIAL"='Leather' AND "PRODUCTS"."GENDER"='M')
- 14 filter("ORDERS"."CREATION\_DATE">=TO\_DATE(' 2020-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss') AND "ORDERS"."CREATION\_DATE"<=TO\_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss'))

### With columnar store

- 	Id   Operation	Name	Rows   Bytes  TempSpc  Cost (%CPU)  Time
	0   SELECT STATEMENT		43645   5242K    84101 (2)  00:00:04
	1   SORT ORDER BY		43645   5242K  19M  84101 (2)  00:00:04
١	2   HASH GROUP BY		43645   5242K  19M  84101 (2)  00:00:04
	* 3   HASH JOIN	I	148K  17M  3016K  75901 (2)  00:00:03

| 3601 (1)| 00:00:01 |

(2) | 00:00:01 |

(2) | 00:00:01 |

(2) | 00:00:01 |

5576

5576

9811

|\* 16 |

| 17 |

|\* 18 |

| 19 |

*	4		TABLE ACCESS INMEMORY FULL	PRODUCTS	110K	1721K	7476	(1)  00:00:01
*	5		HASH JOIN		1347K	137M	46M  60675	(2)  00:00:03
*	6		HASH JOIN		450K	41M	11M  37204	(2)   00:00:02
-	7		JOIN FILTER CREATE	:BF0000	138K	9749K	29989	(2)  00:00:02
*	8		HASH JOIN		138K	9749K	8536K  29989	(2)   00:00:02
	9		JOIN FILTER CREATE	:BF0001	138K	9749K	29989	(2)   00:00:02
*	10		HASH JOIN		138K	6905K	21M  25429	(2)  00:00:01
*	11		TABLE ACCESS INMEMORY FULL	ORDERS	632K	14M	5576	(2)  00:00:01
*	12		HASH JOIN		754K	19M	17366	(2)  00:00:01
*	13		TABLE ACCESS INMEMORY FULL	PRODUCTS	73428	1147K	7476	(1)  00:00:01
I	14		TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDER_PRODUCTS	10M	108M	9811	(2)  00:00:01
1	15	1	JOIN FILTER USE	:BF0001	345K	7077K	3601	(1)  00:00:01

\_\_\_\_\_\_

| ORDER\_PRODUCTS |

| :BF0000

ORDERS

345K| 7077K|

14M|

14M|

108M|

632K|

632K|

10M|

# Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

TABLE ACCESS INMEMORY FULL

JOIN FILTER USE

TABLE ACCESS FULL

TABLE ACCESS INMEMORY FULL | CLIENTS

-----

```
3 - access("PRODUCTS"."ID"="ORDER_PRODUCTS"."PRODUCTS_ID")
4 - inmemory("PRODUCTS"."MATERIAL"='Leather' AND "PRODUCTS"."GENDER"='F')
    filter("PRODUCTS"."MATERIAL"='Leather' AND "PRODUCTS"."GENDER"='F')
5 - access("ORDER_PRODUCTS"."ORDERS_ID"="ORDERS"."ID")
6 - access("ORDERS"."CLIENTS_ID"="CLIENTS"."ID")
8 - access("CLIENTS"."ID"="ORDERS"."CLIENTS_ID")
10 - access("ORDER_PRODUCTS"."ORDERS_ID"="ORDERS"."ID")
11 - inmemory("ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE">=TO_DATE(' 2020-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss')
```

```
AND "ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE"<=TO_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss'))
    filter("ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE">=TO_DATE(' 2020-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss') AND
            "ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE"<=TO_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss'))
12 - access("PRODUCTS"."ID"="ORDER_PRODUCTS"."PRODUCTS_ID")
13 - inmemory("PRODUCTS"."MATERIAL"='Leather' AND "PRODUCTS"."GENDER"='M')
     filter("PRODUCTS"."MATERIAL"='Leather' AND "PRODUCTS"."GENDER"='M')
16 - inmemory(("CLIENTS"."TYPE_CLIENT"='Good_Client' OR "CLIENTS"."TYPE_CLIENT"='Premium_Client')
           AND SYS_OP_BLOOM_FILTER(:BF0001, "CLIENTS"."ID"))
    filter(("CLIENTS"."TYPE_CLIENT"='Good_Client' OR "CLIENTS"."TYPE_CLIENT"='Premium_Client') AND
            SYS_OP_BLOOM_FILTER(:BF0001, "CLIENTS"."ID"))
18 - inmemory("ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE">=TO_DATE(' 2020-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss')
           AND "ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE"<=TO_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss') AND
           SYS_OP_BLOOM_FILTER(:BF0000,"ORDERS"."CLIENTS_ID"))
    filter("ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE">=TO_DATE(' 2020-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss') AND
            "ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE"<=TO_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss') AND
           SYS_OP_BLOOM_FILTER(:BF0000, "ORDERS". "CLIENTS_ID"))
```

# **GET\_SUMMARY\_OF\_SALES**

Without columnar store

I	 d	Operation	·   	Name	   	Rows	 В	 Sytes	 TempSpc	Cost	(%CPU)	Time	 
	0	SELECT STATEMENT				201K		14M	I	50222	(2)	00:00:02	
- 1	1	SORT ORDER BY	1			201K		14M	17M	50222	(2)	00:00:02	-
	2	HASH GROUP BY	1			201K		14M	17M	50222	(2)	00:00:02	-
*	3	HASH JOIN RIGHT SEMI	1			201K		14M	7584K	42965	(3)	00:00:02	-
*	4	TABLE ACCESS FULL	-	ADDRESSES		204K		5184K	1	13789	(3)	00:00:01	-
*	5	HASH JOIN	1			201K		9M	6096K	28203	(3)	00:00:02	-
	6	VIEW	1	VW_GBC_5		201K		3733K	1	13688	(3)	00:00:01	1
	7	HASH GROUP BY	-			201K		3733K	105M	13688	(3)	00:00:01	I

```
Predicate Information (identified by operation id):
   3 - access("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_CITY"="ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_CITY")
   4 - filter("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Finland' OR
              "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Haiti' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Israel' OR
              "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Lithuania' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Malta'
              OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Myanmar' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Poland'
              OR "ADDRESSES". "ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Sao Tome and Principe' OR
              "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Saudi Arabia' OR
              "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Thailand')
   5 - access("ITEM_1"="ADDRESSES"."ID")
   8 - filter("ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE"<=TO_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd
              hh24:mi:ss') AND "ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE">=TO_DATE(' 1995-04-29 00:00:00',
              'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss'))
   9 - filter("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Finland' OR
              "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Haiti' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Israel' OR
              "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Lithuania' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Malta'
              OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Myanmar' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Poland'
              OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Sao Tome and Principe' OR
              "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Saudi Arabia' OR
              "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Thailand')
```

With columnar store

\_\_\_\_\_\_

1	d	Operation	I	Name	I	Rows	I	Bytes	TempSpc	Cost	(%CPU)	Time	I
 	0	SELECT STATEMENT	 		·	201k	 (	14M		50222	2 (2)	00:00:02	
	1	SORT ORDER BY	-		1	201k	(	14M	17M	50222	2 (2)	00:00:02	
	2	HASH GROUP BY	-		1	201k	(	14M	17M	50222	2 (2)	00:00:02	
*	3	HASH JOIN RIGHT SEMI	-			201k	(	14M	7584K	42965	5 (3)	00:00:02	
*	4	TABLE ACCESS INMEMORY FULL	-	ADDRESSES		204k	(	5184K	1	13789	(3)	00:00:01	
*	5	HASH JOIN	-		-	201k	(	9M	6096K	28203	3 (3)	00:00:02	
	6	VIEW	-	VW_GBC_5		201k	(	3733K	1	13688	3 (3)	00:00:01	
	7	HASH GROUP BY	-			201k	(	3733K	105M	13688	3 (3)	00:00:01	
*	8	TABLE ACCESS INMEMORY FUL	LI	ORDERS	1	3432k	(	62M	Ι Ι	5596	5 (2)	00:00:01	
*	9	TABLE ACCESS INMEMORY FULL	1	ADDRESSES	1	204k	(	6381K	I I	13789	(3)	00:00:01	

### Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

```
3 - access("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_CITY"="ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_CITY")
4 - inmemory("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Finland' OR
           "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Haiti' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Israel' OR
           "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Lithuania' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Malta' OR
           "ADDRESSES". "ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Myanmar' OR "ADDRESSES". "ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Poland' OR
           "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Sao Tome and Principe' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Saudi
           Arabia' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Thailand')
    filter("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Finland' OR
           "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Haiti' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Israel' OR
           "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Lithuania' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Malta' OR
           "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Myanmar' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Poland' OR
           "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Sao Tome and Principe' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Saudi
          Arabia' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Thailand')
5 - access("ITEM_1"="ADDRESSES"."ID")
8 - inmemory("ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE"<=T0_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd
           hh24:mi:ss') AND "ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE">=TO_DATE(' 1995-04-29 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd
```

```
hh24:mi:ss'))
    filter("ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE"<=TO_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd
           hh24:mi:ss') AND "ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE">=TO_DATE(' 1995-04-29 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd
           hh24:mi:ss'))
9 - inmemory("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Finland' OR
           "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Haiti' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Israel' OR
           "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Lithuania' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Malta' OR
           "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Myanmar' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Poland' OR
           "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Sao Tome and Principe' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Saudi
           Arabia' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Thailand')
    filter("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Finland' OR
           "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Haiti' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Israel' OR
           "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Lithuania' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Malta' OR
           "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Myanmar' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Poland' OR
           "ADDRESSES". "ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Sao Tome and Principe' OR "ADDRESSES". "ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Saudi
           Arabia' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Thailand')
```

## ${\tt GET\_TOP\_X\_CLIENTS\_FROM\_COUNTRIES\_WITH\_HIGHEST\_AMOUNT\_OF\_PRODUCTS}$

### Without columnar store

Id	Operation	Name		Rows	Byt	es	Cost	(%CPU)	Time	1
0	SELECT STATEMENT			215	681	 55	3304 <sup>-</sup>	7 (2)	00:00:02	
1	NESTED LOOPS		1	215	681	55	3304	7 (2)	00:00:02	
2	NESTED LOOPS		1	215	681	55	3304	7 (2)	00:00:02	
* 3	VIEW		1	215	638	55	3261	7 (2)	00:00:02	
* 4	WINDOW SORT PUSHED RANK		1	215	161	25	3261	7 (2)	00:00:02	
5	HASH GROUP BY		1	215	161	25	3261	7 (2)	00:00:02	
6	NESTED LOOPS		1	215	161	25	3261	6 (2)	00:00:02	
7	NESTED LOOPS		1	215	161	25	3261	6 (2)	00:00:02	
8	NESTED LOOPS		1	215	122	55	3218	6 (2)	00:00:02	
9	NESTED LOOPS		I	215	64	50	3175	6 (2)	00:00:02	
* 10	HASH JOIN RIGHT SEMI		1	216	41	04	3132	4 (2)	00:00:02	
11	VIEW	VW_NSO_1	I	21	1	05	2141	9 (1)	00:00:01	
* 12	HASH JOIN		I	21	11	13	2141	9 (1)	00:00:01	
* 13	HASH JOIN		1	2		86	1394	9 (2)	00:00:01	
* 14	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ADDRESSES	I	2		64	1367	4 (2)	00:00:01	-
15	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MANUFACTURERS	1	100K	10	74K	27	4 (1)	00:00:01	
16	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCTS	1	1000K	97	65K	746	2 (1)	00:00:01	
17	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDER_PRODUCTS	1	10M	1	37M	982	7 (2)	00:00:01	
18	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	ORDERS		1		11	:	2 (0)	00:00:01	
* 19	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	ORDERS_PK	1	1			l '	1 (0)	00:00:01	
20	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	CLIENTS		1		27	:	2 (0)	00:00:01	
<b>* 21</b>	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	CLIENTS_PK	1	1			'	1 (0)	00:00:01	
* 22	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	ADDRESSES_PK		1			'	1 (0)	00:00:01	
23	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	ADDRESSES	1	1		18	:	2 (0)	00:00:01	
* 24	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	CLIENTS_PK		1			'	1 (0)	00:00:01	
25	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	CLIENTS	Ι	1		20	:	2 (0)	00:00:01	

### Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

```
-----
```

#### With columnar store

I	d   Operation	Name	Rows   Bytes   Cost (%CPU)  Time
1	0   SELECT STATEMENT	 	215   68155   33047 (2)  00:00:02
1	1   NESTED LOOPS	1	215   68155   33047 (2)  00:00:02
1	2   NESTED LOOPS	1	215   68155   33047 (2)  00:00:02
*	3   VIEW	1	215   63855   32617 (2)  00:00:02
*	4   WINDOW SORT PUSHED RANK	1	215   16125   32617 (2)  00:00:02
1	5   HASH GROUP BY	1	215   16125   32617 (2)  00:00:02
-	6   NESTED LOOPS	1	215   16125   32616 (2)  00:00:02
1	7   NESTED LOOPS	1	215   16125   32616 (2)  00:00:02
1	8   NESTED LOOPS	1	215   12255   32186 (2)  00:00:02
I	9   NESTED LOOPS	1	215   6450   31756 (2)  00:00:02

* 10	HASH JOIN RIGHT SEMI		1	216	4104	31324	(2)	00:00:02	
11	VIEW	VW_NSO_1	1	21	105	21419	(1)	00:00:01	
* 12	HASH JOIN		1	21	1113	21419	(1)	00:00:01	
* 13	HASH JOIN		1	2	86	13949	(2)	00:00:01	
14	JOIN FILTER CREATE	:BF0000	1	2	64	13674	(2)	00:00:01	
* 15	TABLE ACCESS INMEMORY FULL	ADDRESSES	1	2	64	13674	(2)	00:00:01	
16	JOIN FILTER USE	:BF0000	1	100K	1074K	274	(1)	00:00:01	
* 17	TABLE ACCESS INMEMORY FULL	MANUFACTURERS	1	100K	1074K	274	(1)	00:00:01	
18	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCTS	1	1000K	9765K	7462	(1)	00:00:01	
19	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDER_PRODUCTS	I	10M	137M	9827	(2)	00:00:01	
20	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	ORDERS	1	1	11	2	(0)	00:00:01	-
* 21	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	ORDERS_PK	I	1		1	(0)	00:00:01	
22	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	CLIENTS	I	1	27	2	(0)	00:00:01	
* 23	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	CLIENTS_PK	1	1		1	(0)	00:00:01	-
* 24	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	ADDRESSES_PK	1	1		1	(0)	00:00:01	
25	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	ADDRESSES	I	1	18	2	(0)	00:00:01	
* 26	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	CLIENTS_PK		1		1	(0)	00:00:01	
27	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	CLIENTS		1	20	2	(0)	00:00:01	

#### Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

Bernacki GROUP A1

Columnar store and In Memory Join Groups were used on chosen transactions in order to test whether better running times are possible (lower cost of operations and better time).

Comparing query plans for chosen queries with and without columnar store method it can be said that no improvement was registered. There was no registered change for the number of bytes, rows and Cost %cpu. The running time of queries changed for the worse.

## **Running time comparison**

Measured times were presented in tables below. They were measured for queries: GET\_SUMMED\_ORDERS\_PRICE\_FOR\_CLIENTS", "GET\_SUMMARY\_OF\_SALES", "GET TOP X CLIENTS IN COUNTRIES". Running times were calculated based on 50 iterations. Average measured time was similar for different methods (without and with columnar store))

Times improved for both, low and high memcompress for "GET TOP X CLIENTS IN COUNTRIES" but the difference is negligible and could just be a result of a chance.

	Tests based on o	query "GET_SUMMED_	ORDERS_PRICE_FOR_	CLIENTS" 50 Iterations	
	AVG TIME	MIN TIME	MAX TIME	DIFF AVG	% DIFF
BASE	17.26134	16.091	37.65		
MEMCOMPRESS LOW	15.54418	15.099	16.146	-1.71716	-9.95%
MEMCOMPRESS HIGH	14.69904	14.159	16.423	-2.5623	-14.84%

	Tests b	pased on query "GET_S	UMMARY_OF_SALES" (	50 Iterations	
	AVG TIME	MIN TIME	MAX TIME	DIFF AVG	% DIFF
BASE	10.89988	10.599	13.04		
MEMCOMPRESS LOW	10.11864	9.794	10.642	-0.78124	-7.17%
MEMCOMPRESS HIGH	10.2111	9.843	12.662	-0.68878	-6.32%

	Tests ba	sed on query "GET T	OP X CLIENTS IN COL	JNTRIES" 50 Iterations	6
	AVG TIME	MIN TIME	MAX TIME	DIFF AVG	% DIFF
BASE	10.17358	9.851	10.591		
MEMCOMPRESS LOW	9.6034	9.367	10.25	-0.57018	-5.60%
MEMCOMPRESS HIGH	10.51178	9.425	32.003	0.3382	3.32%

# Assignment 12 - Summary (spec.)

All optimization methods were used in order to improve the working of databases, experiment with them and learn about their function. Queries were optimized using indexes, partitions and columnar storage.

Table created to summarize works and experiments from previous chapters is presented below. Table presents key measurements: average execution times and cost of queries for optimization methods and particular Transactions.

Indexes method improved some of the queries. The measured times improved with indexes: BITMAP, COMP B-TREE, COMP BITMAP. Best results were given for GET SUMMED ORDERS PRICE FOR EACH CLIENT WITH DATE AND PRICE RANGE and GET SUMMARY OF SALES - INCOME IN GIVEN TIME PERIOD, COUNTRIES AND CITIES both types COMPOSITE BITMAP.

Partition methods were used on two different Queries with different types of Partitions. The greatest improvement for "GET\_SUMMED\_ORDERS\_PRICE\_[...]" was partition type list (client type) which improved cost and the average running time. For "GET TOP X CLIENTS IN COUNTRIES" all suggested partitions improved cost and running time especially list and hash type partition.

Columnar storage method although run several times didn't give promising results. Table contains best from "worst" measurements. Comparing query plans for chosen queries with and without columnar store method it can be said that no improvement was registered. There was no registered change for the number of bytes, rows and Cost %cpu. The running time of queries changed for the worse.

TRANSACTION / METHOD	BASE - NO METHOD	INDEXES	PARTITIONS	COLUMNAR STORAGE
GET TOP 'X' CLIENTS FROM SPECIFIC COUNTRY WITH HIGHEST AMOUNT OF PRODUCTS ORDERED FROM	avg time: 0.834536		best - list avg time: 0.49756 costs: 31698	best - memcompress low
SPECIFIC MANUFACTURER	costs: 33047 (% cpu)		best - hash avg time: 0.507668 cost: 20037 (% cpu)	avg time: 9.6034 costs: 33047 (%cpu)
GET SUMMED ORDERS PRICE FOR EACH CLIENT WITH DATE	avg time: 2.21578	best - COMPOSITE BITMAP	best - List (Client types)	best - memcompress high
AND PRICE RANGE	costs: 84108 (% cpu)	avg time: 2.46789 costs: 75878 (% cpu)	avg time: 1.97535 costs: 74230 (%cpu)	avg time: 14.69904 costs: 84101 (%cpu)
GET SUMMARY OF SALES - INCOME IN GIVEN TIME PERIOD, COUNTRIES AND	avg time: 1.5459	best - COMPOSITE BITMAP		best - memcompress low
CITIES	costs: 50222 (% cpu)	avg time: 0.79979 costs: 47750 (% cpu)		avg time: 10.11864 costs: 50222 (%cpu)
GET MOST ORDERED PRODUCT IN EACH COUNTRY IN THE SPECIFIED TIME	avg time: 10.48832 costs: 97345 (% cpu)			
PERIOD	000to. 07040 (70 opu)			
GET CLIENT WITH MOST ORDERS FOR SPECIFIED	avg time: 2.75161			
PRODUCT IN SPECIFIC TIME PERIOD	costs: 63810 (% cpu)			

### Percentage improvement in query running times in relation to base running times

QUERY	INDEXES	PARTITIONS	COLUMNAR STORAGE
GET TOP 'X' CLIENTS FROM SPECIFIC COUNTRY WITH HIGHEST AMOUNT OF PRODUCTS ORDERED FROM SPECIFIC MANUFACTURER		-40.38%	-5.60%
GET MOST ORDERED PRODUCT IN EACH COUNTRY IN THE SPECIFIED TIME PERIOD	1.46%		
GET SUMMED ORDERS PRICE FOR EACH CLIENT WITH DATE AND PRICE RANGE	11.38%	-3.74%	-14.84%
GET SUMMARY OF SALES - INCOME IN GIVEN TIME PERIOD, COUNTRIES AND CITIES	-48.26%		-7.17%

Queries highlighted in green in the above table have shown good improvements with optimization methods tested by us. Using those methods together could yield significant time savings for the queries highlighted above. In the development stage queries listed below will be tested with combination of the most successful optimization methods:

- GET TOP 'X' CLIENTS FROM SPECIFIC COUNTRY WITH HIGHEST AMOUNT OF PRODUCTS
  - Hash partition
  - o Columnar store with low memory compression
- GET SUMMED ORDERS PRICE FOR EACH CLIENT WITH DATE AND PRICE RANGE
  - List partition using column CLIENTS.CLIENT\_TYPE
  - o Columnar store with high memory compression
- GET SUMMARY OF SALES INCOME IN GIVEN TIME PERIOD, COUNTRIES AND CITIES
  - Composite Bitmap Index on columns ADDRESSES.ADDRESS\_COUNTRY and ADDRESSES.ADDRESS\_CITY
  - o Columnar store with low memory compression

Mateusz Guściora

# **Assignment 13 - Summary (dev.)**

The aim of the project was to create a database for an online shoe store and also to experiment with different optimization methods. Database was created using oracle database sql developer. After creating a generic database schema, transactions/operations running on the database were created. Then query plans, showing query performance data, were generated from oracle. The results were then saved in documentation. Later, the optimization methods were introduced and experimentation was made. Optimization methods were indexes, partitions and columnar stores. Last step was to summarize and compare given results and to repeat tests for best methods and draw conclusions.

## **QUERY PLANS**

## GET\_SUMMED\_ORDERS\_PRICE\_FOR\_EACH\_CLIENT

Without optimization

I	d	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	TempSpc	Cost	(%CPU)	Time	
	0	SELECT STATEMENT		43944	5278k	(	84108	3 (2)	00:00:04	
	1	SORT ORDER BY		43944	5278k	(  19M	84108	3 (2)	00:00:04	1
	2	HASH GROUP BY		43944	5278k	(  19M	84108	3 (2)	00:00:04	1 1
*	3	HASH JOIN		148K	[  17M	1  3016K	75909	(2)	00:00:03	}
*	4	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCTS	110K	(  1721k	(	7476	(1)	00:00:01	
*	5	HASH JOIN		1347K	(  137M	1  46M	60682	2 (2)	00:00:03	}
*	6	HASH JOIN		450K	() <b>41</b> M	11M	37211	(2)	00:00:02	2
*	7	HASH JOIN		138K	( 9749k	(  8536K	29996	(2)	00:00:02	2
*	8	HASH JOIN		138K	(  6905k	(  <b>21</b> M	25429	(2)	00:00:01	1
*	9	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS	632K	[  <b>14</b> M	1	5576	(2)	00:00:01	1
*	10	HASH JOIN		754K	[  19M	1	17366	(2)	00:00:01	1
*	11	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCTS	73428	1147k	(	7476	(1)	00:00:01	1
	12	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDER_PRODUCTS	10M	108M	1	9811	(2)	00:00:01	1
*	13	TABLE ACCESS FULL	CLIENTS	349K	( 7172k	(	3601	(1)	00:00:01	i
*	14	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS	632K	[  <b>14</b> M	1	5576	(2)	00:00:01	i
	15	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDER_PRODUCTS	10M	108M	1	9811	(2)	00:00:01	

\_\_\_\_\_\_

hh24:mi:ss'))

```
Predicate Information (identified by operation id):
   3 - access("PRODUCTS"."ID"="ORDER_PRODUCTS"."PRODUCTS_ID")
   4 - filter("PRODUCTS"."MATERIAL"='Leather' AND "PRODUCTS"."GENDER"='F')
   5 - access("ORDER_PRODUCTS"."ORDERS_ID"="ORDERS"."ID")
   6 - access("ORDERS"."CLIENTS_ID"="CLIENTS"."ID")
   7 - access("CLIENTS"."ID"="ORDERS"."CLIENTS_ID")
   8 - access("ORDER_PRODUCTS"."ORDERS_ID"="ORDERS"."ID")
   9 - filter("ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE">=TO_DATE(' 2020-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd
              hh24:mi:ss') AND "ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE"<=TO_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd
              hh24:mi:ss'))
  10 - access("PRODUCTS"."ID"="ORDER_PRODUCTS"."PRODUCTS_ID")
  11 - filter("PRODUCTS"."MATERIAL"='Leather' AND "PRODUCTS"."GENDER"='M')
  13 - filter("CLIENTS"."TYPE_CLIENT"='Good_Client' OR
              "CLIENTS"."TYPE_CLIENT"='Premium_Client')
  14 - filter("ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE">=TO_DATE(' 2020-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd
              hh24:mi:ss') AND "ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE"<=TO_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd
```

### Optimized

Id	 	Operation	Name	 	Rows	Ву	tes	TempSpc	Cost	(%CPU)	Time		Pstart	Pstop
(	0	SELECT STATEMENT		I	28568	3	431K	1	87265	i (1)	00:00:04	ı	I	
Ι ΄	1	SORT ORDER BY			28568	3	431K	27M	87265	(1)	00:00:04		I	
2	2	HASH GROUP BY			28568	3	431K	27M	87265	(1)	00:00:04	-	I	
* ;	3	HASH JOIN			208K		24M	2976K	78550	(2)	00:00:04			
* 4	4	TABLE ACCESS INMEMORY FULL	PRODUCTS		108K	1	698K	1	7475	(1)	00:00:01	-	I	
*	5	HASH JOIN			1924K		196M	66M	60067	(2)	00:00:03			
* (	6	HASH JOIN			642K		58M	10M	35153	(2)	00:00:02	ı	I	
7	7	JOIN FILTER CREATE	:BF0000		131K	9	237K	1	27968	(2)	00:00:02			
* 8	8	HASH JOIN			131K	9	237K	8088K	27968	(2)	00:00:02	ı	I	
9	9	JOIN FILTER CREATE	:BF0001		131K	9	237K	1	27968	(2)	00:00:02	ı		
<b>* 1</b> (	0	HASH JOIN			131K	6	542K	21M	25810	(2)	00:00:02	I	I	
* <b>1</b>	1	TABLE ACCESS INMEMORY FULL	ORDERS		631K		14M	1	5576	(2)	00:00:01	ı	I	
* 12	2	HASH JOIN			714K		18M	[	17821	(2)	00:00:01		I	
<b>* 1</b> :	3	TABLE ACCESS INMEMORY FULL	PRODUCTS		69586	1	087K	1	7475	(1)	00:00:01	I	I	
14	4	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	ORDER_PRODUCTS_INDEX_PK		10M		108M	1	10266	(2)	00:00:01		I	
15	5	JOIN FILTER USE	:BF0001		354K	7	278K	1	1204	(1)	00:00:01	ı	I	
10	6	PARTITION LIST INLIST			354K	7	278K	1	1204	(1)	00:00:01	<b>K</b>	EY(I)	KEY(I)
* 1	7	TABLE ACCESS INMEMORY FULL	CLIENTS_LIST_PARTITIONED		354K	7	278K	1	1204	(1)	00:00:01	<b>K</b>	EY(I)	KEY(I)
18	8	JOIN FILTER USE	:BF0000		631K		14M	1	5576	(2)	00:00:01		I	
<b>* 1</b> 9	9	TABLE ACCESS INMEMORY FULL	ORDERS		631K		14M	1	5576	(2)	00:00:01	1		
20	0	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	ORDER_PRODUCTS_INDEX_PK		10M		108M	1	10266	(2)	00:00:01	1		

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

<sup>3 -</sup> access("PRODUCTS"."ID"="ORDER\_PRODUCTS\_INDEX"."PRODUCTS\_ID")

<sup>4 -</sup> inmemory("PRODUCTS"."MATERIAL"='Leather' AND "PRODUCTS"."GENDER"='F')

filter("PRODUCTS"."MATERIAL"='Leather' AND "PRODUCTS"."GENDER"='F') 5 - access("ORDER\_PRODUCTS\_INDEX"."ORDERS\_ID"="ORDERS"."ID") 6 - access("ORDERS"."CLIENTS\_ID"="CLIENTS\_LIST\_PARTITIONED"."ID") 8 - access("CLIENTS\_LIST\_PARTITIONED"."ID"="ORDERS"."CLIENTS\_ID") 10 - access("ORDER\_PRODUCTS\_INDEX"."ORDERS\_ID"="ORDERS"."ID") 11 - inmemory("ORDERS"."CREATION\_DATE">=TO\_DATE(' 2020-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss') AND "ORDERS"."CREATION\_DATE"<=TO\_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss')) filter("ORDERS"."CREATION\_DATE">=TO\_DATE(' 2020-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss') AND "ORDERS"."CREATION\_DATE"<=TO\_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss')) 12 - access("PRODUCTS"."ID"="ORDER\_PRODUCTS\_INDEX"."PRODUCTS\_ID") 13 - inmemory("PRODUCTS"."MATERIAL"='Leather' AND "PRODUCTS"."GENDER"='M') filter("PRODUCTS"."MATERIAL"='Leather' AND "PRODUCTS"."GENDER"='M') 17 - inmemory(SYS\_OP\_BLOOM\_FILTER(:BF0001,"CLIENTS\_LIST\_PARTITIONED"."ID")) filter(SYS\_OP\_BLOOM\_FILTER(:BF0001, "CLIENTS\_LIST\_PARTITIONED"."ID")) 19 - inmemory("ORDERS"."CREATION\_DATE">=TO\_DATE(' 2020-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss') AND "ORDERS"."CREATION\_DATE"<=T0\_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss') AND SYS\_OP\_BLOOM\_FILTER(:BF0000, "ORDERS". "CLIENTS\_ID")) filter("ORDERS"."CREATION\_DATE">=TO\_DATE(' 2020-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss') AND "ORDERS"."CREATION\_DATE"<=TO\_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss') AND SYS\_OP\_BLOOM\_FILTER(:BF0000, "ORDERS". "CLIENTS\_ID"))

### **GET\_SUMMARY\_OF\_SALES**

Without optimization

I	d	Operation	Name		Rows	Bytes	TempSpc	Cost	(%CPU)	Time	1
 	0	SELECT STATEMENT	 	 	201K	14M	I I	50222	2 (2)	00:00:02	 
	1	SORT ORDER BY	I	1	201K	14M	17M	50222	2 (2)	00:00:02	
	2	HASH GROUP BY	I		201K	14M	17M	50222	2 (2)	00:00:02	
*	3	HASH JOIN RIGHT SEMI	I	-	201K	14M	7584K	42965	5 (3)	00:00:02	
*	4	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ADDRESSES	1	204K	5184K	Ι Ι	13789	(3)	00:00:01	
*	5	HASH JOIN	I	1	201K	9M	6096K	28203	3 (3)	00:00:02	
	6	VIEW	VW_GBC_5	1	201K	3733K	Ι Ι	13688	3 (3)	00:00:01	
	7	HASH GROUP BY	I	1	201K	3733K	105M	13688	3 (3)	00:00:01	
*	8	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDERS	1	3432K	62M	Ι Ι	5596	5 (2)	00:00:01	
*	9	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ADDRESSES	1	204K	6381K	l I	13789	9 (3)	00:00:01	I

#### Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

```
3 - access("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_CITY"="ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_CITY")
```

```
4 - filter("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Finland' OR
```

"ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Haiti' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Israel' OR

"ADDRESSES". "ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Lithuania' OR "ADDRESSES". "ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Malta'

OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Myanmar' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Poland'

OR "ADDRESSES". "ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Sao Tome and Principe' OR

"ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Saudi Arabia' OR

"ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Thailand')

- 5 access("ITEM\_1"="ADDRESSES"."ID")
- 8 filter("ORDERS"."CREATION\_DATE"<=T0\_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss') AND "ORDERS"."CREATION\_DATE">=T0\_DATE(' 1995-04-29 00:00:00',
  - 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss'))
- 9 filter("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Finland' OR
  - "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Haiti' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Israel' OR

"ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Lithuania' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Malta' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Myanmar' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Poland' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Sao Tome and Principe' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Saudi Arabia' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Thailand')

Optimized

Id	I	Operation	Name	I	Rows	Bytes	TempSpc	Cost	(%CPU)	Time	I
6	)	SELECT STATEMENT			129K	9753	 K	46398	3 (1)	00:00:02	
1		SORT ORDER BY		1	129K	9753	K  11M	46398	3 (1)	00:00:02	-
2	2	HASH GROUP BY			129K	9753	K  11M	46398	3 (1)	00:00:02	
* 3	3	HASH JOIN RIGHT SEMI			129K	9753	K  7400K	4172	1 (1)	00:00:02	-
4	<b>!</b>	INLIST ITERATOR									-
5	5	BITMAP CONVERSION TO ROWIDS			199K	5060	K	13472	2 (1)	00:00:01	
* 6	<b>i</b>	BITMAP INDEX RANGE SCAN	ADDRESS_CITY_COMP_BITMAP_INDEX								
* 7	<b>7</b>	HASH JOIN			129K	6460	K  3928K	27499	9 (2)	00:00:02	
8	3	VIEW	VW_GBC_5		129K	2406	K	13416	5 (3)	00:00:01	
9	)	HASH GROUP BY			129K	2406	K  105M	13416	5 (3)	00:00:01	
* 16	)	TABLE ACCESS INMEMORY FULL	ORDERS		3432K	62	M	5596	5 (2)	00:00:01	
11		INLIST ITERATOR									
12	2	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID BATCHED	ADDRESSES		199K	6228	K	13472	2 (1)	00:00:01	
13	3	BITMAP CONVERSION TO ROWIDS									
* 14		BITMAP INDEX RANGE SCAN	ADDRESS_CITY_COMP_BITMAP_INDEX	1							

### Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

```
3 - access("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_CITY"="ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_CITY")
```

<sup>6 -</sup> access("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Finland' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Haiti' OR

<sup>&</sup>quot;ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Israel' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Lithuania' OR

<sup>&</sup>quot;ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Malta' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Myanmar' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Poland' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Sao Tome and Principe' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Saudi Arabia' OR

<sup>&</sup>quot;ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Thailand')

filter("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Finland' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Haiti' OR

 $<sup>&</sup>quot;ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"= \verb'Israel' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"= \verb'Lithuania' OR INDRESS\_COUNTRY = \verb'Israel' OR$ 

<sup>&</sup>quot;ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Malta' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Myanmar' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS\_COUNTRY"='Poland'

**GROUP A1** 

```
OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Sao Tome and Principe' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Saudi Arabia' OR
            "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Thailand')
 7 - access("ITEM_1"="ADDRESSES"."ID")
10 - inmemory("ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE"<=TO_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss') AND
            "ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE">=TO_DATE(' 1995-04-29 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss'))
     filter("ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE"<=T0_DATE(' 2021-10-30 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss') AND
            "ORDERS"."CREATION_DATE">=TO_DATE(' 1995-04-29 00:00:00', 'syyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss'))
14 - access("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Finland' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Haiti' OR
            "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Israel' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Lithuania' OR
            "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Malta' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Myanmar' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Poland'
            OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Sao Tome and Principe' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Saudi Arabia' OR
            "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Thailand')
     filter("ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Finland' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Haiti' OR
            "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Israel' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Lithuania' OR
            "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Malta' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Myanmar' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Poland'
            OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Sao Tome and Principe' OR "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Saudi Arabia' OR
            "ADDRESSES"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Thailand')
```

## GET\_TOP\_X\_CLIENTS\_FROM\_COUNTRIES\_WITH\_HIGHEST\_AMOUNT\_OF\_PRODUCTS

## Without optimization

<b>Id</b>	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost	(%CPU)	Time	I
0	SELECT STATEMENT		   838	259K	38032	(2)	00:00:02	 
1	NESTED LOOPS		838	259K	38032	(2)	00:00:02	1
2	NESTED LOOPS		838	259K	38032	(2)	00:00:02	1
* 3	VIEW		838	243K	36355	(2)	00:00:02	-
* 4	WINDOW SORT PUSHED RANK		838	62850	36355	(2)	00:00:02	
5	HASH GROUP BY		838	62850	36355	(2)	00:00:02	
6	NESTED LOOPS		838	62850	36354	(2)	00:00:02	1
7	NESTED LOOPS		838	62850	36354	(2)	00:00:02	
8	NESTED LOOPS		838	47766	34677	(2)	00:00:02	1
9	NESTED LOOPS		838	25140	33000	(2)	00:00:02	
* 10	HASH JOIN RIGHT SEMI		838	15922	31323	(2)	00:00:02	
11	VIEW	VW_NSO_1	76	380	21418	(1)	00:00:01	
* 12	HASH JOIN		76	4028	21418	(1)	00:00:01	
* 13	HASH JOIN		7	301	13949	(2)	00:00:01	
* 14	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ADDRESSES	7	224	13674	(2)	00:00:01	
15	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MANUFACTURERS	97406	1046K	274	(1)	00:00:01	
16	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCTS	992K	9687K	7462	(1)	00:00:01	
17	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDER_PRODUCTS	10M	137M	9826	(2)	00:00:01	
18	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	ORDERS	1	11	2	(0)	00:00:01	
* 19	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	ORDERS_PK	1		1	(0)	00:00:01	1
20	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	CLIENTS	1	27	2	(0)	00:00:01	
* 21	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	CLIENTS_PK	1		1	(0)	00:00:01	
* 22	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	ADDRESSES_PK	1		1	(0)	00:00:01	
23	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	ADDRESSES	1	18	2	(0)	00:00:01	
* 24	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	CLIENTS_PK	1	1	1	(0)	00:00:01	
25	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	CLIENTS	1	20	2	(0)	00:00:01	

24 - access("A"."CLIENT\_ID"="CLIENTS"."ID")

**GROUP A1** 

Optimized

]	d	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost	(%CPU)	Time	Pstart	Pstop	I
I	0	SELECT STATEMENT	 	<b>831</b>	<b>257K</b>	25027	7 (1)	00:00:01		 	1
	1	NESTED LOOPS		831	257K	25027	7 (1)	00:00:01	1		I
	2	NESTED LOOPS		831	257K	25027	7 (1)	00:00:01	1		
*	3	VIEW		831	241K	23364	4 (2)	00:00:01	1		
*	4	WINDOW SORT PUSHED RANK		831	66480	23364	4 (2)	00:00:01	1		
	5	HASH GROUP BY		831	66480	23364	4 (2)	00:00:01	1		
	6	NESTED LOOPS		831	66480	23363	3 (2)	00:00:01	1		
	7	NESTED LOOPS		831	66480	23363	3 (2)	00:00:01	1		
-	8	NESTED LOOPS		831	51522	21700	<b>3</b> (2)	00:00:01	1	1	
	9	NESTED LOOPS		831	29085	20037	7 (2)	00:00:01	1		
*	10	HASH JOIN		832	19968	18373	3 (2)	00:00:01	1		1
-1	11	NESTED LOOPS		81	810	8029	(1)	00:00:01			1
-1	12	VIEW	VW_NSO_1	81	405	7946	5 (1)	00:00:01	1		1
	13	HASH UNIQUE		81	4293						
*	14	HASH JOIN		81	4293	7946	5 (1)	00:00:01			
*	15	HASH JOIN		8	344	477	7 (2)	00:00:01	[		1
	16	JOIN FILTER CREATE	:BF0000	8	256	202	2 (1)	00:00:01	1		1
	17	PARTITION HASH INLIST		8	256	202	2 (1)	00:00:01	KEY(I)	KEY(I)	
*	18	TABLE ACCESS INMEMORY FULL	ADDRESSES_HASH_PARTITIONED	8	256	202	2 (1)	00:00:01	KEY(I)	KEY(I)	1
1	19	JOIN FILTER USE	:BF0000	97406	1046K	274	4 (1)	00:00:01	1		1
*	20	TABLE ACCESS INMEMORY FULL	MANUFACTURERS	97406	1046K	274	4 (1)	00:00:01	1		1
1	21	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCTS	992	(  9687K	7462	2 (1)	00:00:01	1		1
*	22	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	PRODUCTS_PK	1	5	•	l (0)	00:00:01	1		1
- [	23	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	ORDER_PRODUCTS_INDEX_PK	10M	137M	10266	5 (2)	00:00:01	1		1
- [	24	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	ORDERS	1	11	2	2 (0)	00:00:01	1		1
*	25	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	ORDERS_PK	1	1 1	•	1 (0)	00:00:01	1		I
-	26	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	CLIENTS	1	27	2	2 (0)	00:00:01	1		I
*	27	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	CLIENTS_PK	1	I I	•	1 (0)	00:00:01	1		I
*	28	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	ADDRESSES_HASH_PARTITIONED_PK	1			1 (0)	00:00:01	1	I	İ

```
| 29 |
              TABLE ACCESS BY GLOBAL INDEX ROWID | ADDRESSES_HASH_PARTITIONED
                                                                                         1 |
                                                                                                18 |
                                                                                                         2 (0) | 00:00:01 | ROWID | ROWID |
|* 30 |
          INDEX UNIQUE SCAN
                                                    | CLIENTS_PK
                                                                                         1 |
                                                                                                | 1 (0)| 00:00:01 |
  31 |
         TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID
                                                     CLIENTS
                                                                                         1 |
                                                                                                20
                                                                                                         2 (0) | 00:00:01 |
    Predicate Information (identified by operation id):
       3 - filter("A"."RNK"<=20)</pre>
       4 - filter(DENSE_RANK() OVER ( PARTITION BY "ADDRESSES_HASH_PARTITIONED"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY" ORDER BY
                  SUM("ORDER_PRODUCTS_INDEX"."AMOUNT") DESC )<=20)
      10 - access("PRODUCTS"."ID"="ORDER_PRODUCTS_INDEX"."PRODUCTS_ID")
      14 - access("MANUFACTURERS"."ID"="PRODUCTS"."MANUFACTURERS_ID")
      15 - access("ADDRESSES_HASH_PARTITIONED"."ID"="MANUFACTURERS"."ADDRESSES_ID")
      18 - inmemory(("ADDRESSES_HASH_PARTITIONED"."ADDRESS_CITY"='Michaelmouth' OR "ADDRESSES_HASH_PARTITIONED"."ADDRESS_CITY"='New
                   Michael' OR "ADDRESSES_HASH_PARTITIONED"."ADDRESS_CITY"='West Anthony') AND
                   ("ADDRESSES_HASH_PARTITIONED"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Austria' OR "ADDRESSES_HASH_PARTITIONED"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Korea'
    0R
                   "ADDRESSES_HASH_PARTITIONED"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Mexico'))
            filter(("ADDRESSES_HASH_PARTITIONED"."ADDRESS_CITY"='Michaelmouth' OR "ADDRESSES_HASH_PARTITIONED"."ADDRESS_CITY"='New
                   Michael' OR "ADDRESSES_HASH_PARTITIONED"."ADDRESS_CITY"='West Anthony') AND
                   ("ADDRESSES_HASH_PARTITIONED"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Austria' OR "ADDRESSES_HASH_PARTITIONED"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Korea'
    0R
                   "ADDRESSES_HASH_PARTITIONED"."ADDRESS_COUNTRY"='Mexico'))
      20 - inmemory(SYS_OP_BLOOM_FILTER(:BF0000,"MANUFACTURERS"."ADDRESSES_ID"))
            filter(SYS_OP_BLOOM_FILTER(:BF0000,"MANUFACTURERS"."ADDRESSES_ID"))
      22 - access("PRODUCTS"."ID"="ID")
      25 - access("ORDER_PRODUCTS_INDEX"."ORDERS_ID"="ORDERS"."ID")
      27 - access("ORDERS"."CLIENTS_ID"="CLIENTS"."ID")
      28 - access("CLIENTS"."ADDRESSES_ID"="ADDRESSES_HASH_PARTITIONED"."ID")
      30 - access("A"."CLIENT_ID"="CLIENTS"."ID")
```

# Running times and relative running times difference comparison

QUERY	BASE AVG TIME	FINAL AVG TIME	DIFF AVG	INDEXES % DIFF	PARTITIONS % DIFF	COLUMNAR % DIFF	FINAL % DIFF
GET SUMMED ORDERS PRICE FOR EACH CLIENT WITH DATE AND PRICE RANGE	15.82048	15.032988	-0.787492		-3.74%	-14.84%	-4.98%
GET SUMMARY OF SALES - INCOME IN GIVEN TIME PERIOD, COUNTRIES AND CITIES	10.17094	3.324416	-6.846524	-48.26%		-7.17%	-67.31%
GET TOP 'X' CLIENTS FROM SPECIFIC COUNTRY WITH HIGHEST AMOUNT OF PRODUCTS ORDERED FROM SPECIFIC MANUFACTURER	11.27488	5.755068	-5.519812		-40.38%	-5.60%	-48.96%

## Cost relative difference comparison

QUERY	INDEXES COST % DIFF	PARTITIONS COST % DIFF	COLUMNAR COST % DIFF	FINAL COST % DIFF
GET SUMMED ORDERS PRICE FOR EACH CLIENT WITH DATE AND PRICE RANGE		-1.77%	-0.01%	3.75%
GET SUMMARY OF SALES - INCOME IN GIVEN TIME PERIOD, COUNTRIES AND CITIES	-4.92%		0.00%	-7.61%
GET TOP 'X' CLIENTS FROM SPECIFIC COUNTRY WITH HIGHEST AMOUNT OF PRODUCTS ORDERED FROM SPECIFIC MANUFACTURER		-39.37%	0.00%	-34.19%

## Rows number relative difference comparison

QUERY	INDEXES ROWS % DIFF	PARTITIONS ROWS % DIFF	COLUMNAR ROWS % DIFF	FINAL ROWS % DIFF
GET SUMMED ORDERS PRICE FOR EACH CLIENT WITH DATE AND PRICE RANGE		0.00%	-0.68%	-34.99%
GET SUMMARY OF SALES - INCOME IN GIVEN TIME PERIOD, COUNTRIES AND CITIES	-43.78%		0.00%	-30.34%
GET TOP 'X' CLIENTS FROM SPECIFIC COUNTRY WITH HIGHEST AMOUNT OF PRODUCTS ORDERED FROM SPECIFIC MANUFACTURER		0.00%	0.00%	-0.84%

### CONCLUSIONS

The whole phase was about picking the best set of improvements and applying it and checking if applying all improvements improves results further. Analyzing results after testing the best methods it can be stated that improvements were still observed.

Analyzing running times it can be concluded that greatest improvement was observed for query GET SUMMARY OF SALES - INCOME IN GIVEN TIME PERIOD, COUNTRIES AND CITIES. Optimization methods used for this query were Indexes and Columnar storage. Quite big improvement were observed with query GET TOP 'X' CLIENTS FROM SPECIFIC COUNTRY WITH HIGHEST AMOUNT OF PRODUCTS ORDERED FROM SPECIFIC MANUFACTURER using Partitions and Columnar storage as optimization methods.

Analyzing running cost in CPU % usage it can be concluded that best improvement - that is decreasing Cost was observed for GET TOP 'X' CLIENTS FROM SPECIFIC COUNTRY WITH HIGHEST AMOUNT OF PRODUCTS ORDERED FROM SPECIFIC MANUFACTURER using Partitions and Columnar Storage as optimizing methods. Cost was ~34% less than without optimizing methods.

Improvements in number of rows - smaller the better - was observed for queries GET SUMMED ORDERS PRICE FOR EACH CLIENT WITH DATE AND PRICE RANGE with optimizing methods: partitions and columnar storage and for GET SUMMARY OF SALES - INCOME IN GIVEN TIME PERIOD, COUNTRIES AND CITIES with Indexes and Columnar store as the optimizing methods. The improvements were as follows: 34.99% and 30.34% less than without optimizing methods.

Database workload processing speed for these queries was successfully improved using above optimization methods.