## Data Science and Database Technology

## Homework 4

1. The following relations are given (primary keys are underlined):

```
TOURIST(<u>TouristID</u>, Name, BirthDate, CreditCard, Nationality)
RESORT(<u>ResortCode</u>, CompanyName, Name, City, #Stars)
AVAILABLE_SERVICES(<u>ResortCode</u>, <u>ServiceName</u>)
RESERVATION_STAY(<u>TouristID</u>, <u>StayStartDate</u>, ResortCode,
StayEndDate, Amount, #Adults, #Children, DownPayment)
```

Assume the following cardinalities:

- card(TOURIST) =  $10^5$  tuples, MIN(BirthDate) = 1-1-1940, MAX(BirthDate) = 31-12-1999, distinct values of Nationality  $\simeq 100$ ,
- card(RESORT)=  $10^4$  tuples, distinct values of City  $\simeq 100$ ,
- card(AVAILABLE\_SERVICES)=  $10^4$  tuples, distinct values of ServiceName  $\simeq 10$ ,
- card(RESERVATION\_STAY) = 10<sup>9</sup> tuples,
  MIN(Date) = 01-01-2017, MAX(Date) = 31-12-2017,
  MIN(Amount) = 1, MAX(Amount) = 10,000

Furthermore, assume the following reduction factor for the group by condition:

• having COUNT(\*) $\geq 2 \simeq \frac{1}{10}$ .

```
Consider the following SQL query:
select R.RCode, R.Name, SUM(Amount)
from RESORT R, RESERVATION_STAY RS1
where R.RCode=RS1.RCode and R.City<>='Santo Domingo'
and RS1.TouristID IN (select RS.TouristID
from RESERVATION_STAY RS, AVAILABLE_SERVICES AS
where RS.RCode=AS.RCode and RS.StayStartDate > 01/07/2017 and
(AS.ServiceName='Wi-Fi' or AS.ServiceName='Tennis court')
group by RS.TouristID
having COUNT(*)>2)
group by R.RCode, R.Name
```

For the SQL query:

- (a) Report the corresponding algebraic expression and specify the cardinality of each node (representing an intermediate result or a leaf). If necessary, assume a data distribution. Also analyze the group by anticipation.
- (b) Select one or more secondary physical structures to increase query performance. Justify your choice and report the corresponding execution plan (join orders, access methods, etc.).