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Homework 3-1

1) (50 points) Derive the I/O costs of different join algorithms of relations R and S given the following variables, which you may or may not use all of them. Suppose that there is 1 page of results for the join. Ignore the CPU time cost. Please write down steps to explain your answer for full credits.

|R|=20: Number of tuples per page in R

|S|=20: Number of tuples per page in S

M=120: Number of pages in R

N=40: Number of pages in S

B=10: Number of available main memory in pages

a) (10 points) What is the minimal I/O cost of block nested loop join?

Use R as the outer relation.

```
Total cost = M + [M/(B-2)]*N = 120 + (120 / (10-2)) * 40 = 720
```

Use S as the outer relation.

```
Total cost = N + [N/(B-2)]*M = 40 + (40/(10-2))*120 = 640 --> minimal cost
```

b) (10 points) What is the minimal I/O cost of simple nested loop join?

Use R as the outer relation

```
Total cost = M+M*P_R*N = 120 + 120 * 20 * 40 = 96,120
```

Use S as the outer relation

```
Total cost = N+N*P_S*M = 40 + 40 * 20 * 120 = 96,040 --> minimal cost
```

c) (10 points) What is the minimal I/O cost of indexed nested Loops Join? (Suppose the cost of retrieving a matching tuple is 3, for both R and S)

Use R as the outer relation

```
Total cost = M+M*P_R*(cost of retrieve) = 120 + 120 * 20 * 3 = 7,320
```

Use S as the outer relation

```
Total cost = N+N*P_S*(cost of retrieve) = 40 + 40 * 20 * 3 = 2,440 --> minimal cost
```

d) (10 points) What is the minimal I/O cost of grace hash join?

Each partition fits in the B-2 pages

I/O cost for a read and write is the same

Ignore the cost of writing the join results

Total cost = 3*(120 + 40) = 480

e) (10 points) What is the minimal I/O cost of Sort-Merge Join? (Suppose the join is on their primary keys which are sorted already)

```
Total cost = M+N = 120 + 40 = 160
```

Submission Instruction

Please use Microsoft Words or other tools to type your answer. Don't handwrite. Submit your work in pdf through your Canvas account.