

Indexing

DB/AI Bootcamp

2018 Summer

DataLab, CS, NTHU

Outline

- Overview
 - API in VanillaCore
- Hash-Based Indexes
- B-Tree Indexes
- Query Processing
- Transaction Management

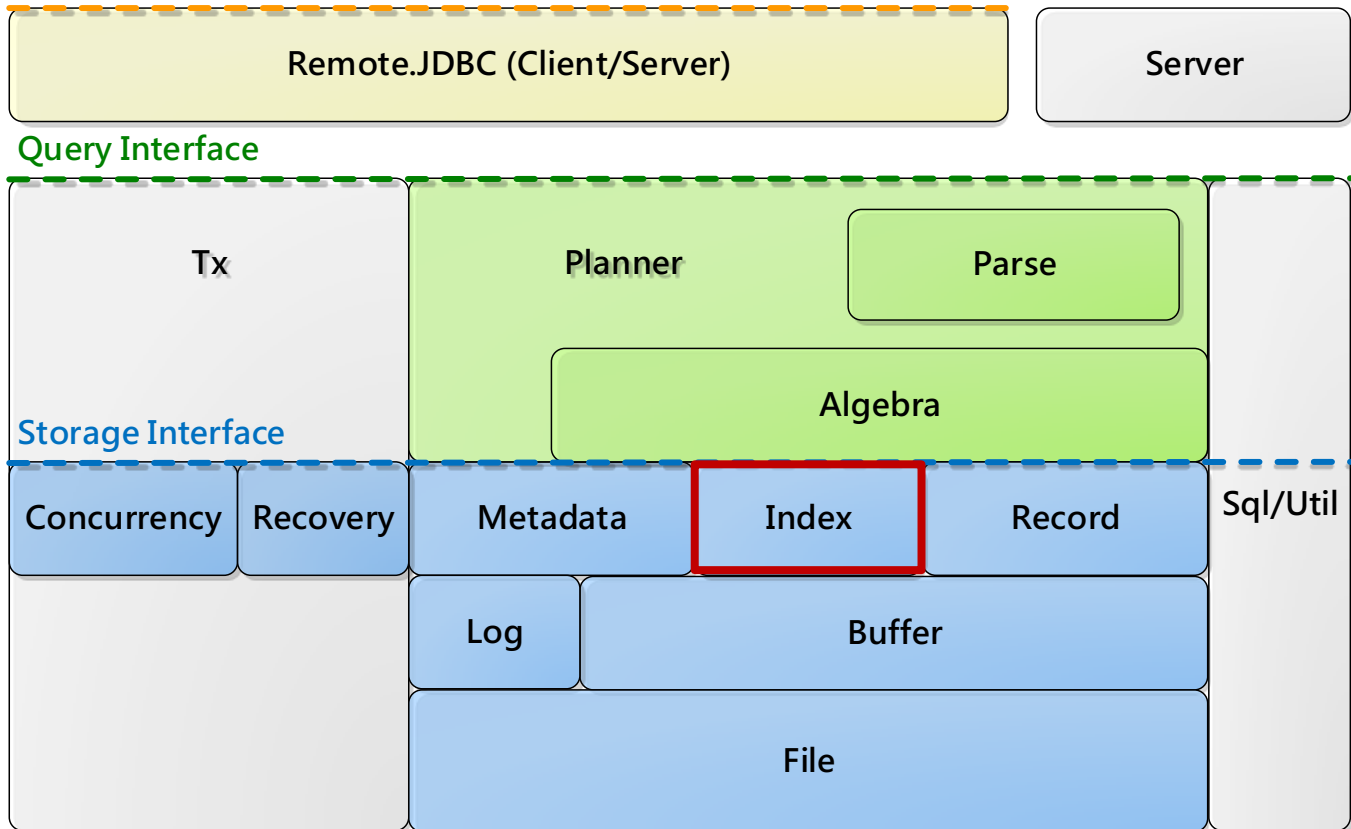
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Where are we?

VanillaCore

JDBC Interface (at Client Side)



Why Index?

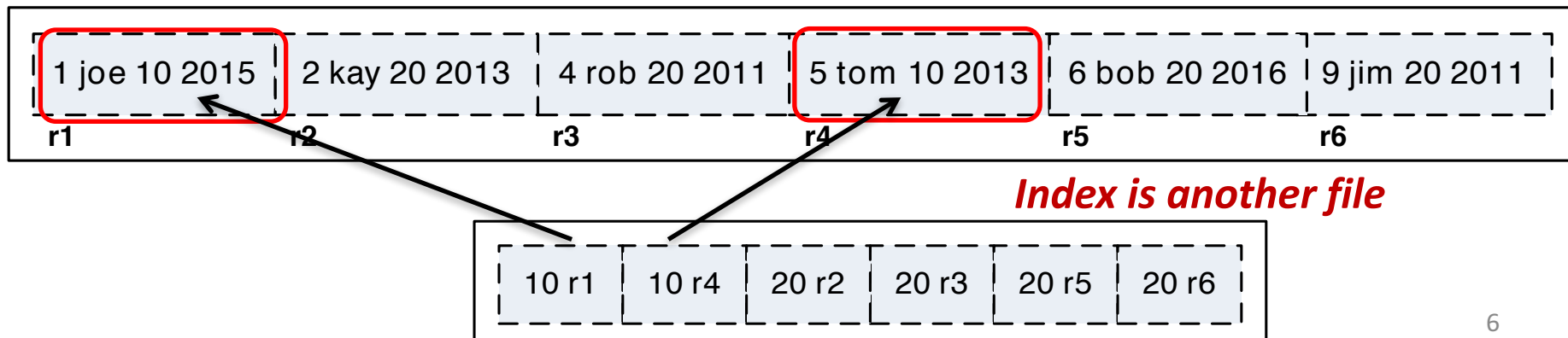
- Query:
 - `SELECT * FROM students WHERE dept = 10`
- Record file for `students`:

1 joe 10 2015	2 kay 20 2013	4 rob 20 2011	5 tom 10 2013	6 bob 20 2016	9 jim 20 2011
r1	r2	r3	r4	r5	r6

- Selectivity is usually low
- Full table scan results in poor performance

What is an Index?

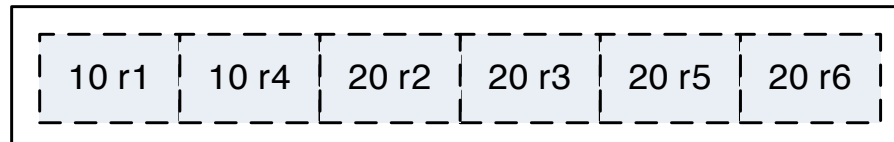
- Query:
 - `SELECT * FROM students WHERE dept = 10`
- **Index**: a data structure (file) defined on *fields* that speeds up data accessing
 - Input: field values or ranges
 - Output: rids



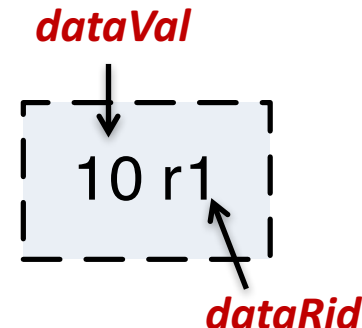
Terminology (1/2)

- Every index has an associated *search key*
 - I.e., one or more fields

Search key: dept



- *Primary index* vs. *secondary index*
 - If search key contains primary key or not
- Index entry/record:
 - <data value, data rid>



Terminology (2/2)

- An index is designed to speed up *equality* or *range selections* on the search key
 - ... WHERE dept = 10
 - ... WHERE dept > 30 AND dept < 100

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SQL Statements for Index Creation

- The SQL:1999 standard does not include any statement for creating or dropping indexes
- Creating index:
 - `CREATE INDEX <name> ON
 <table>(<fields>) USING <method>`
 - E.g., `CREATE INDEX idxdept ON
 students(dept) USING btree`
- In VanillaCore, an index only supports *one* indexed field

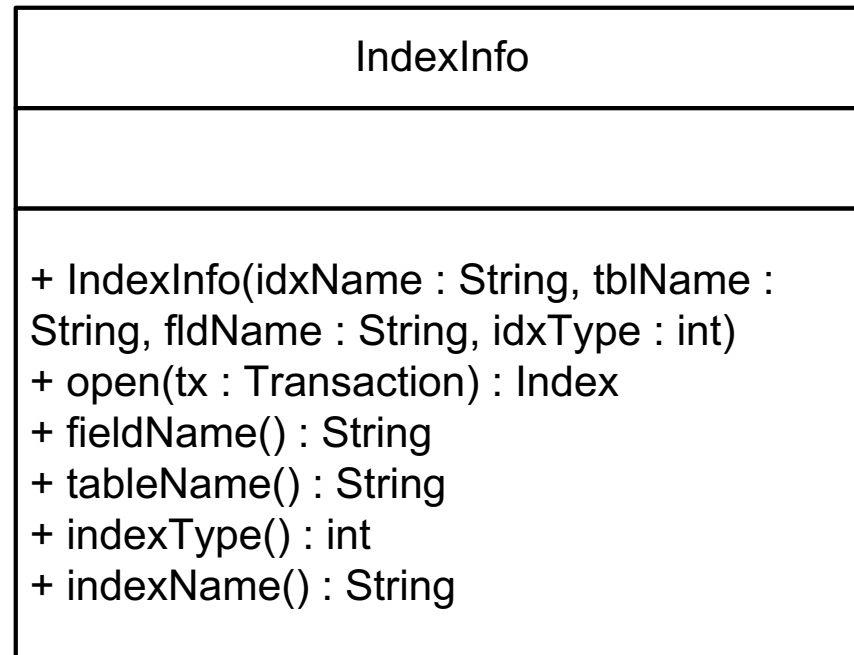
The Index Class in VanillaCore

- An abstract class in `storage.index`
 - `beforeFirst()` resets iterator and search value
 - `next()` moves to the next rid *matching search value*

<div><<abstract>> Index</div>
<div><u><<final>> + IDX_HASH : int</u> <u><<final>> + IDX_BTREE : int</u></div>
<div><u>+ searchCost(idxType : int, fldType : Type, totRecs : long, matchRecs : long) : long</u> <u>+ newInstance(ii : IndexInfo, fldType : Type, tx : Transaction) : Index</u> <<abstract>> + beforeFirst(searchkey : ConstantRange) <<abstract>> + next() : boolean <<abstract>> + getDataRecordId() : RecordId <<abstract>> + insert(key : Constant, dataRecordId : RecordId) <<abstract>> + delete(key : Constant, dataRecordId : RecordId) <<abstract>> + close() <<abstract>> + preLoadToMemory()</div>

IndexInfo

- Factory class for `Index` via `open()`
- Stores information about an index
- Similar to `TableInfo`



Using an Index

- `SELECT sname FROM students WHERE dept=10`

```
Transaction tx = VanillaDb.txMgr().newTransaction(
    Connection.TRANSACTION_SERIALIZABLE, false);

// Open a scan on the data table
Plan studentPlan = new TablePlan("students", tx);
TableScan studentScan = (TableScan) studentPlan.open();

// Open index on the field dept of students table
Map<String, IndexInfo> idxmap =
    VanillaDb.catalogMgr().getIndexInfo("students", tx);
Index deptIndex = idxmap.get("dept").open(tx);

// Retrieve all index records having dataval of 10
deptIndex.beforeFirst(ConstantRange
    .newInstance(new IntegerConstant(10)));
while (deptIndex.next()) {
    // Use the rid to move to a student record
    RecordId rid = deptIndex.getDataRecordId();
    studentScan.moveToRecordId(rid);
    System.out.println(studentScan.getVal("sname"));
}

deptIndex.close();
studentScan.close();
tx.commit();
```

Updating Indexes

- INSERT INTO students (sid,sname,dept,gradyear)
VALUES (7,'sam',10,2014)

```
Transaction tx = VanillaDb.txMgr().newTransaction(
    Connection.TRANSACTION_SERIALIZABLE, false);
TableScan studentScan = (TableScan) new TablePlan("students", tx).open();

// Create a map containing all indexes of students table
Map<String, IndexInfo> idxMap = VanillaDb.catalogMgr().getIndexInfo(
    "students", tx);
Map<String, Index> indexes = new HashMap<String, Index>();
for (String fld : idxmap.keySet())
    indexes.put(fld, idxMap.get(fld).open(tx));

// Insert a new record into students table
studentScan.insert();
studentScan.setVal("sid", new IntegerConstant(7));
studentScan.setVal("sname", new VarcharConstant("sam"));
studentScan.setVal("dept", new IntegerConstant(10));
studentScan.setVal("grad", new IntegerConstant(2014));

// Insert a record into each of the indexes
RecordId rid = studentScan.getRecordId();
for (String fld : indexes.keySet()) {
    Constant val = studentScan.getVal(fld);
    Index idx = indexes.get(fld);
    idx.insert(val, rid);
}

for (Index idx : indexes.values())
    idx.close();
studentScan.close();
tx.commit();
```

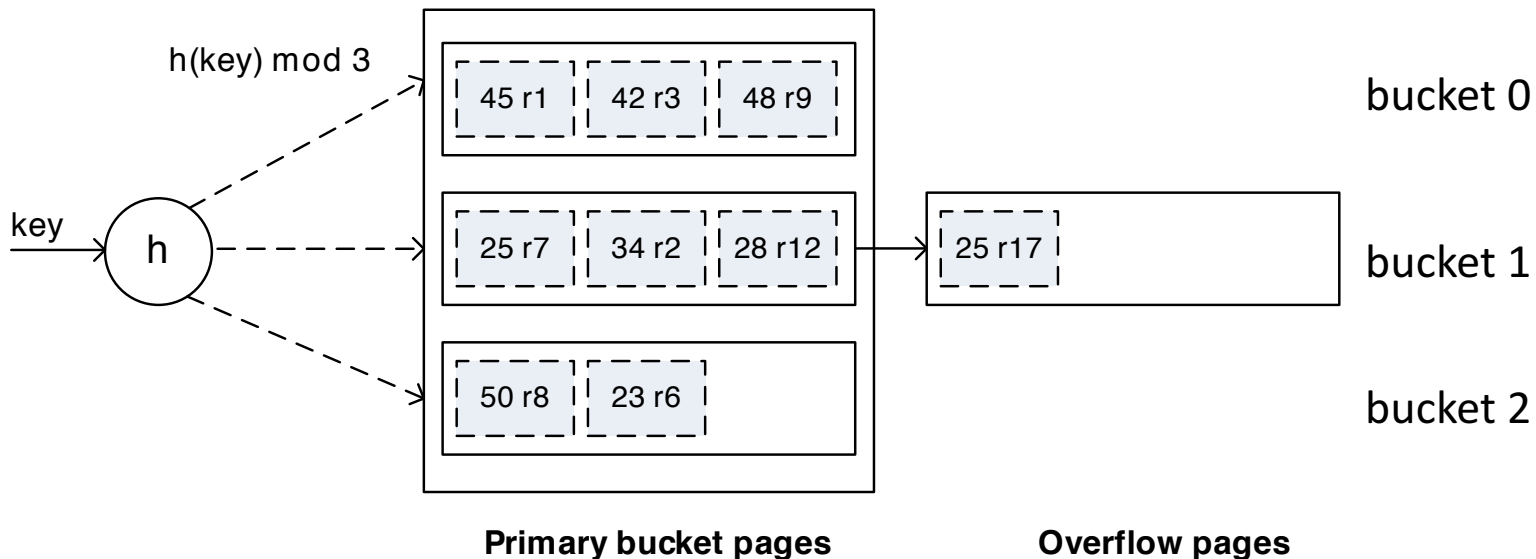
- Faster reads*** at the
cost of ***slower writes***

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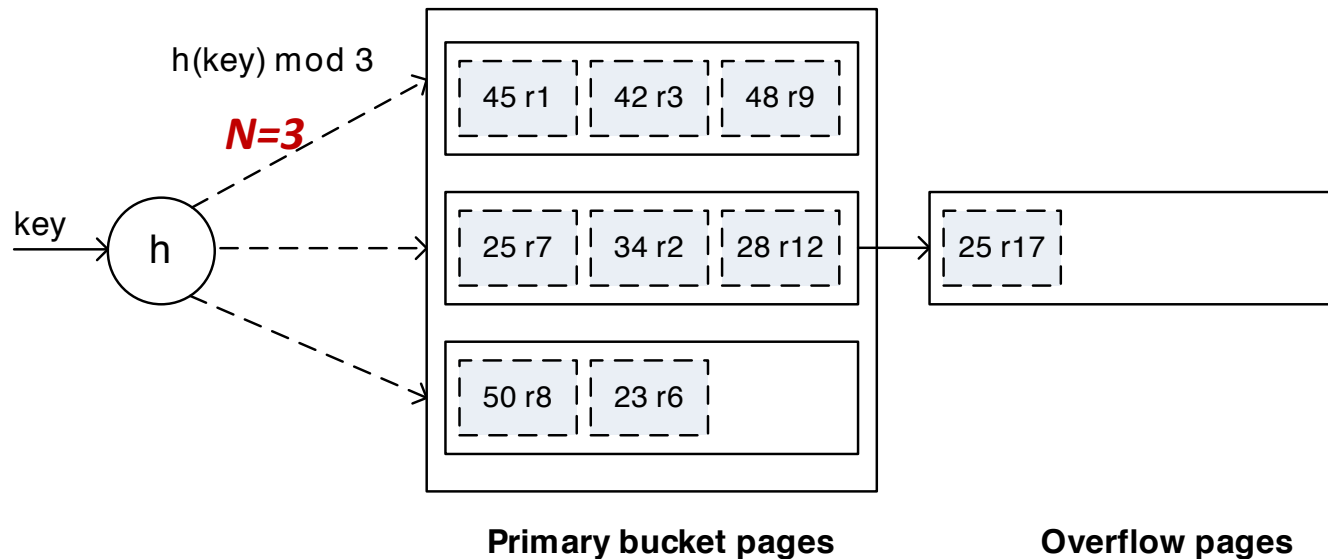
Hash-Based Indexes

- Designed for equality selections
- Uses a **hashing function**
 - Search values \rightarrow **bucket** numbers
- Bucket
 - Primary page plus zero or more overflow pages
- Based on static or dynamic hashing techniques



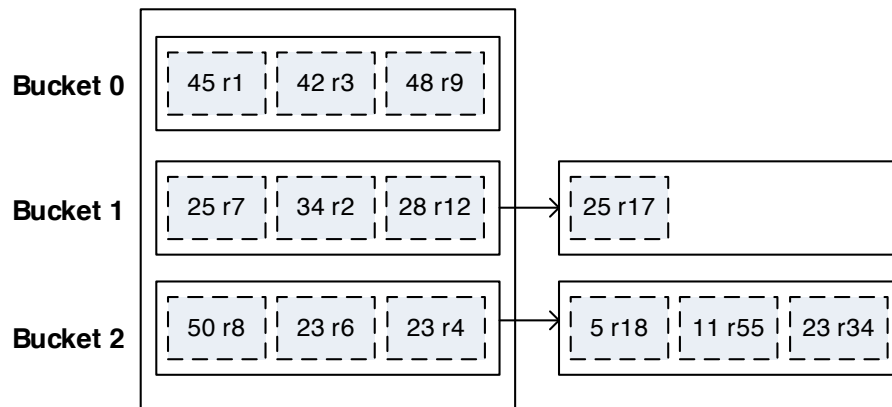
Static Hashing

- The number of bucket N is fixed
- Overflow pages if needed



Search Cost of Static Hashing

- How to compute the #block-access?
- Assume index has B blocks and has N buckets
- Then each bucket is about B/N blocks long



#rec = 13
rpb = 3
 $B = \lceil 13/3 \rceil = 5$
 $N = 3$
#blockAccess = 2

Hash Index in VanillaCore

- Related Package

- `storage.index.hash.HashIndex`

HashIndex
<u><<final>> + NUM_BUCKETS : int</u>
<u>+ searchCost(ifldType : Type, totRecs : long, matchRecs : long) : long</u> + HashIndex(ii : IndexInfo, fldtype : Type, tx : Transaction) + beforeFirst(searchRange : ConstantRange) + next() : boolean + getDataRecordId() : RecordId + insert(key : Constant, dataRecordId : RecordId) + delete(key : Constant, dataRecordId : RecordId) + close() + preLoadToMemory()

HashIndex

- Stores each bucket in a record file
 - Name: {index-name}{bucket-num}
- `beforeFirst()`
 1. Hashes the search value, and
 2. Opens the corresponding record file
- The index record [key, blknum, id]

key	block	id
45	235	20

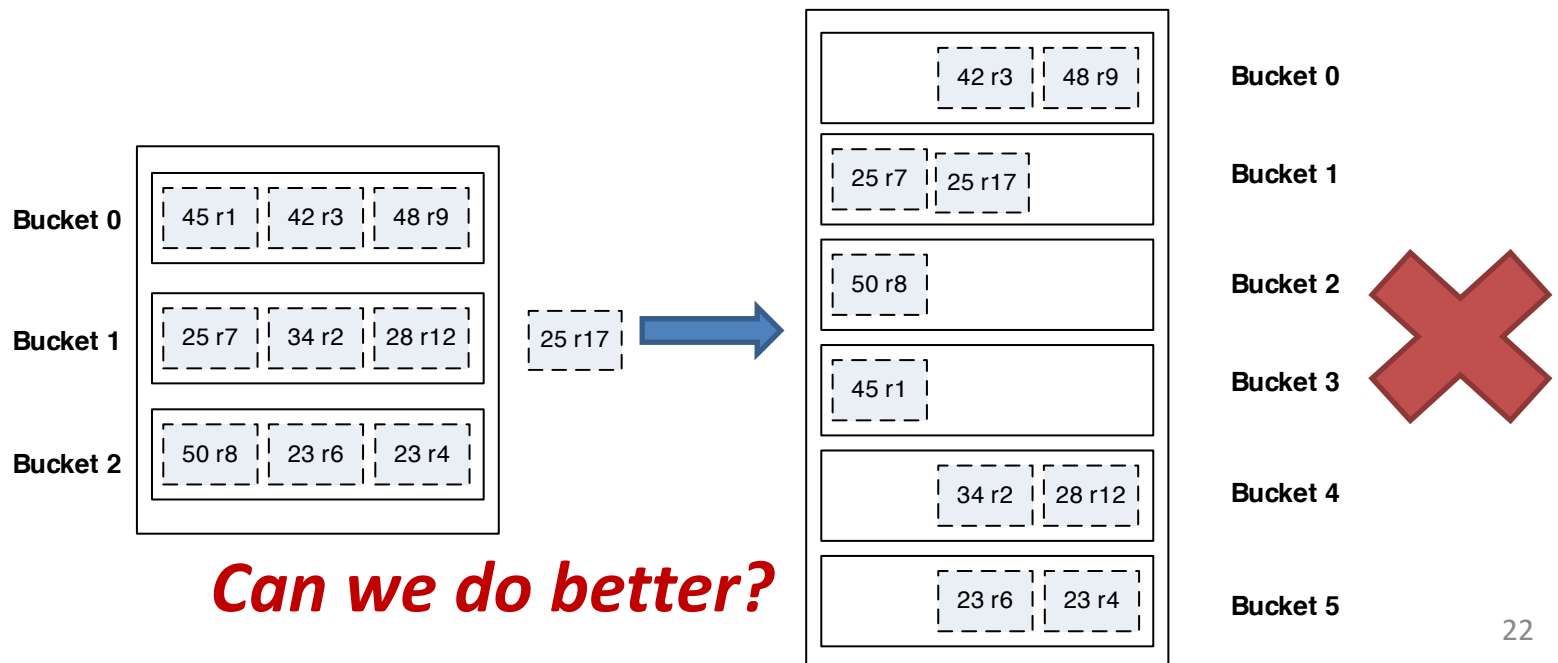
RecordId

Limitations of Static Hashing (1/2)

- Search cost: B/N
- Increase efficiency \rightarrow increase N (#buckets)
 - Best when 1 block per bucket
- However, a large #buckets leads to wasted space
 - Empty pages waiting the index to grow into it

Limitations of Static Hashing (2/2)

- Hard to decide N
- Why not double #buckets when a bucket is full?
 - Redistributing records is costly

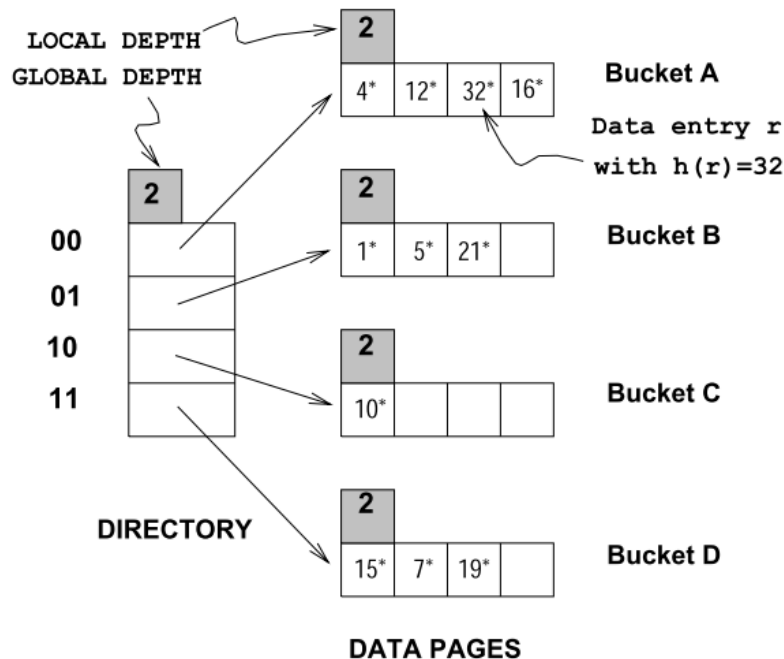


Extendable Hash Indexes

- Use *directory*: pointers to buckets
- Double #buckets by doubling the directory
- Splitting just the bucket that overflowed

Extendable Hash Indexes

- Directory is array of size 4
- To find bucket for r , take last 'global depth' #bits of $h(r)$

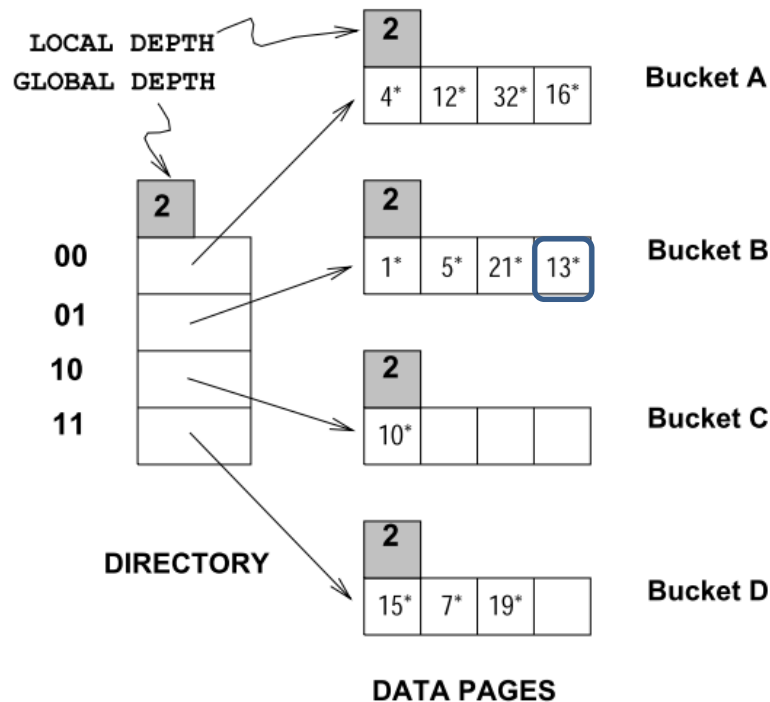


Global depth of directory:
Max #bits needed to tell
which bucket an entry belongs to

Local depth of a bucket:
#bits used to determine if an
entry belongs to this bucket

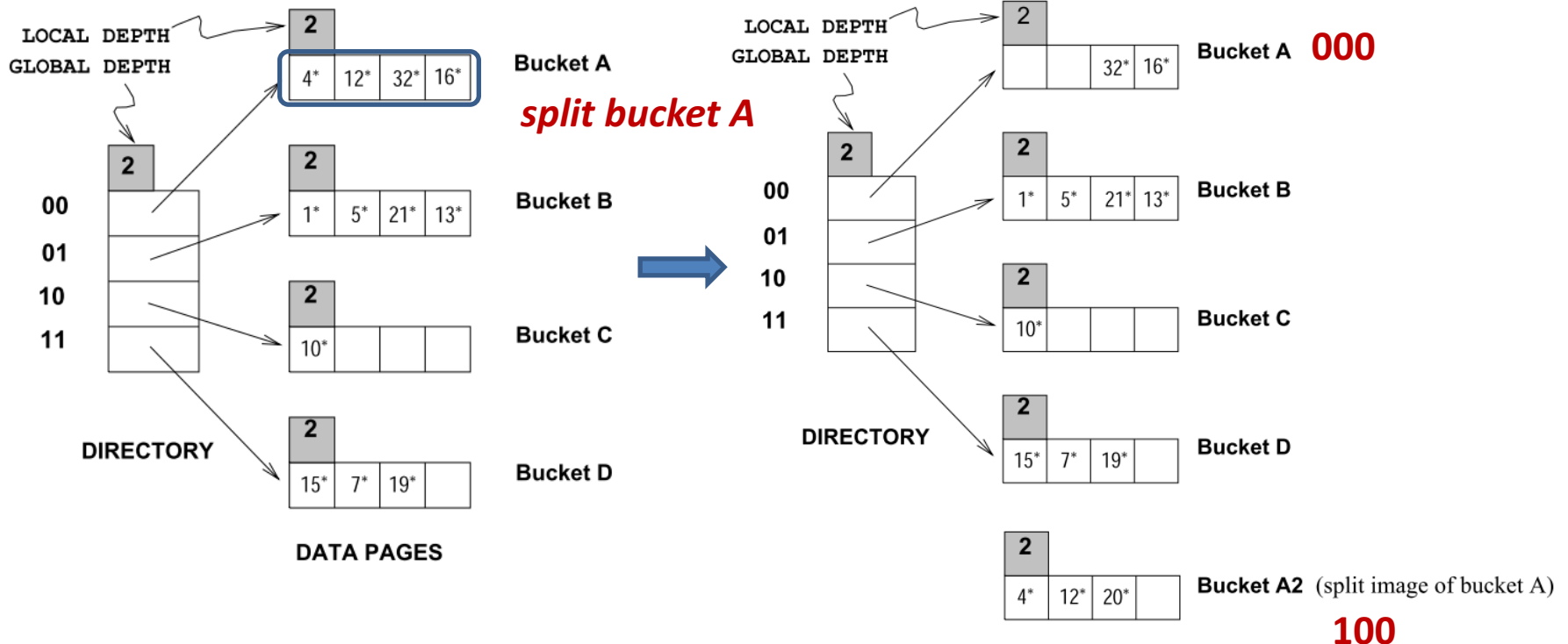
Example (1/4)

- After inserting entry r with $h(r)=13$
 - Binary number: 11**01**



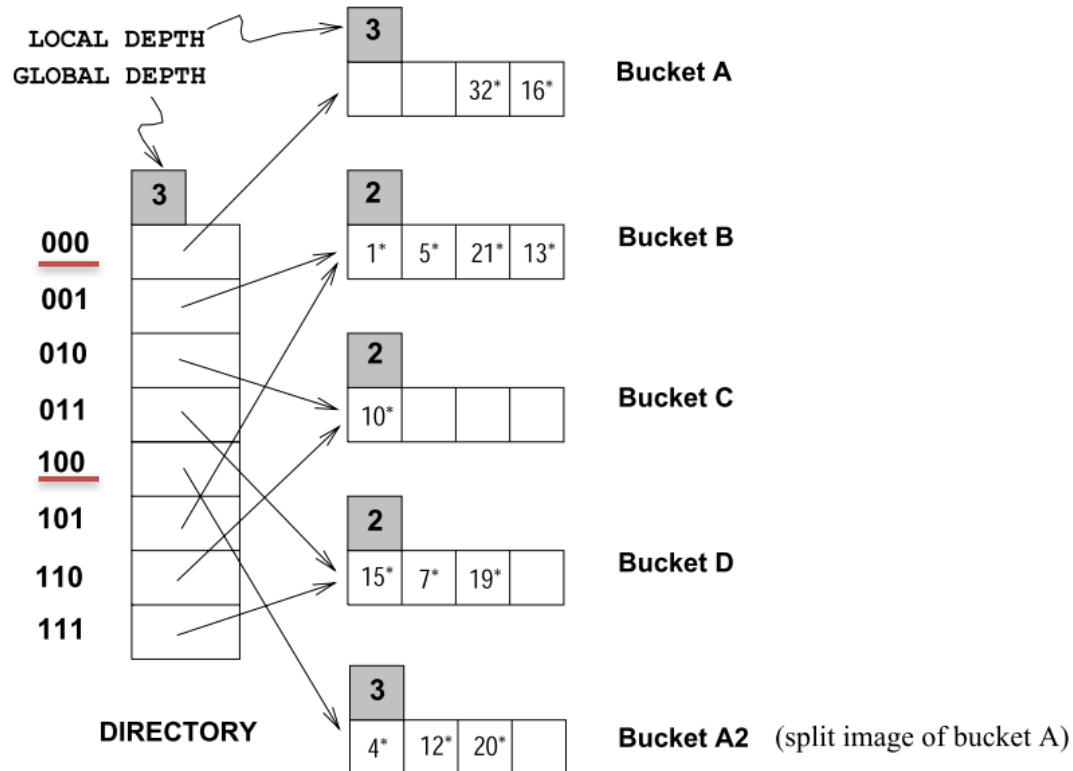
Example (2/4)

- While inserting entry r with $h(r)=20$
 - Binary number: 101**00**



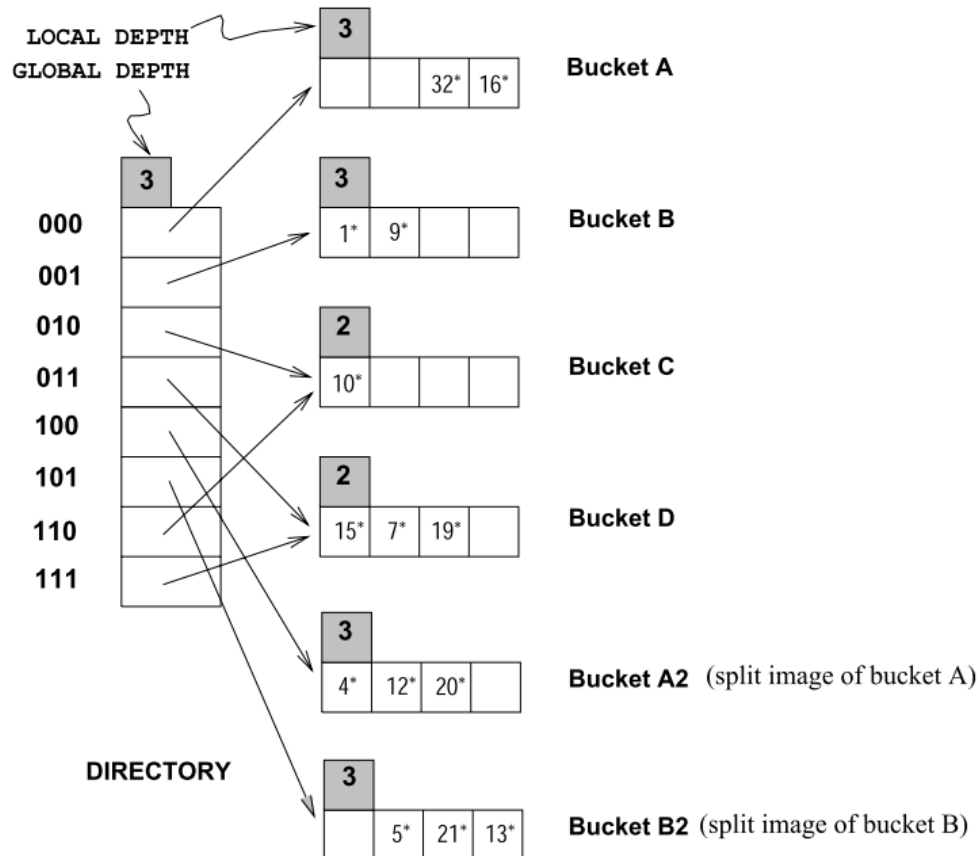
Example (3/4)

- After inserting entry r with $h(r)=20$
- Update the global depth
 - Some buckets will have local depth less than global depth



Example (4/4)

- After inserting entry r with $h(r)=9$



Remarks

- At most 1 page split for each insert
- Cheap doubling
 - When local depth of bucket = global depth
 - Only 3 page access (1 directory page, 2 data pages)

Outline

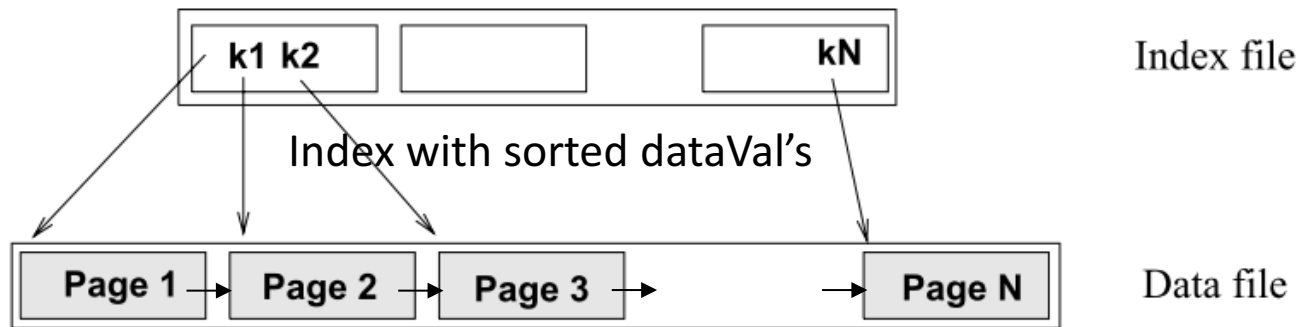
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- **B-Tree Indexes**
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Is Hash-Based Index Good Enough?

- Hash-based indexes are good for equality selections
- However, cannot support *range searches*
 - E.g., . . . WHERE dept>100
- We now consider an index structured as a *search tree*
 - Speeds up search by *sorting* values
 - Supports *both* range and equality searches

Power of Sorting

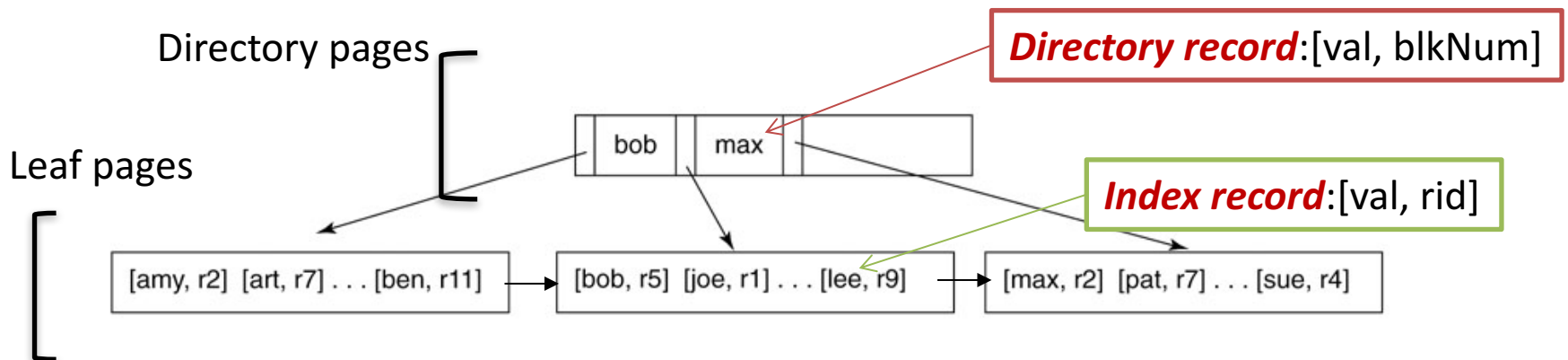
- Create an “index” file
 - where `dataVal`'s are sorted
- Query: “Find all students with `dept > 100`”
 - Do **binary search** to find first such student, then scan the index till end to find others



- However, slow update: $O(\#data\text{-}records)$

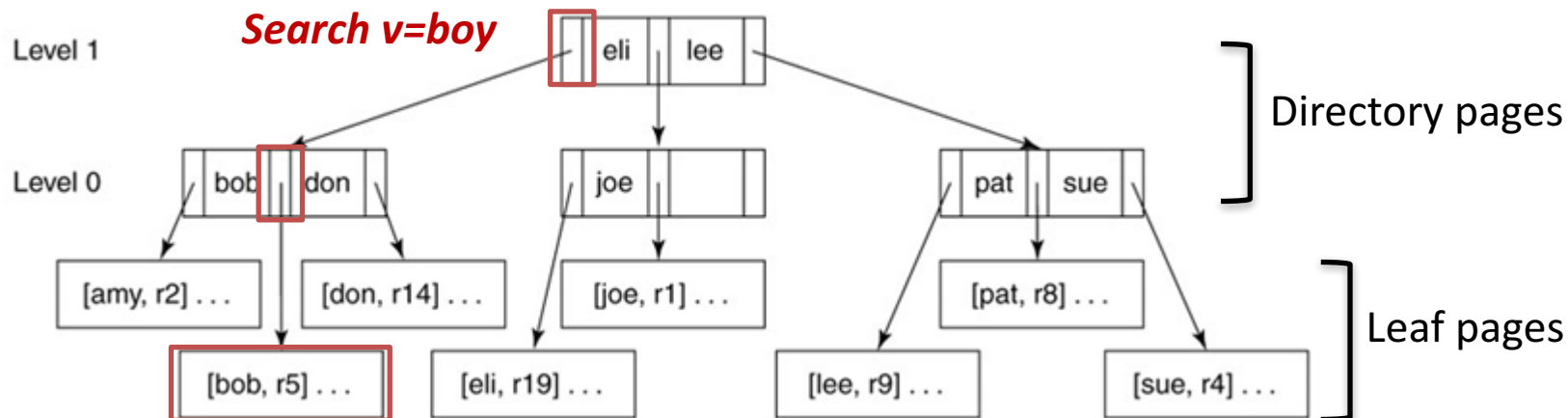
B-Tree Index

- The most widely used index
- Index records are sorted on dataVal in each page
- M-way balanced search tree:
 - $O(\log_M(\#data-records))$ for equality search & update
 - $O(\#data-records)$ for range search

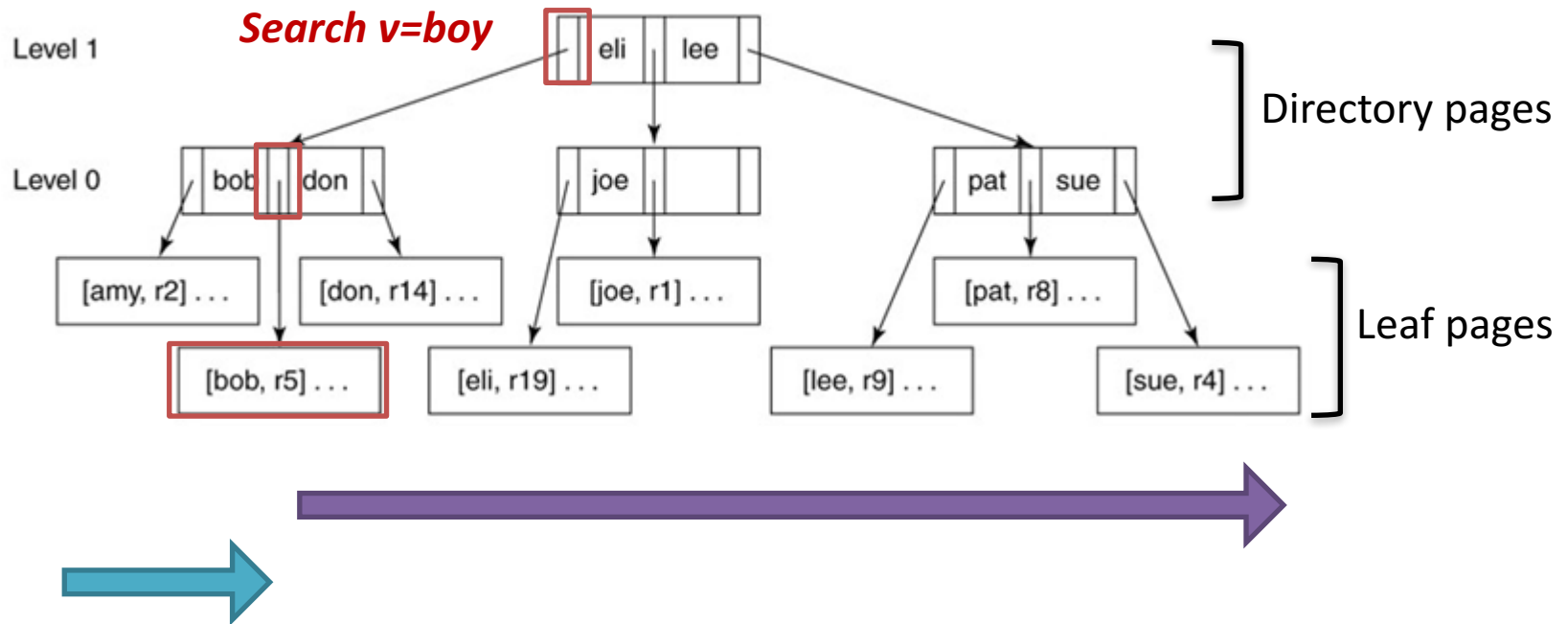


Searching

- “Finding all index records having a specified dataVal v”
- Search begins at root
 - Fetches child block pointed by parent until leaf
- Search cost: $O(\text{tree height})$, usually < 5



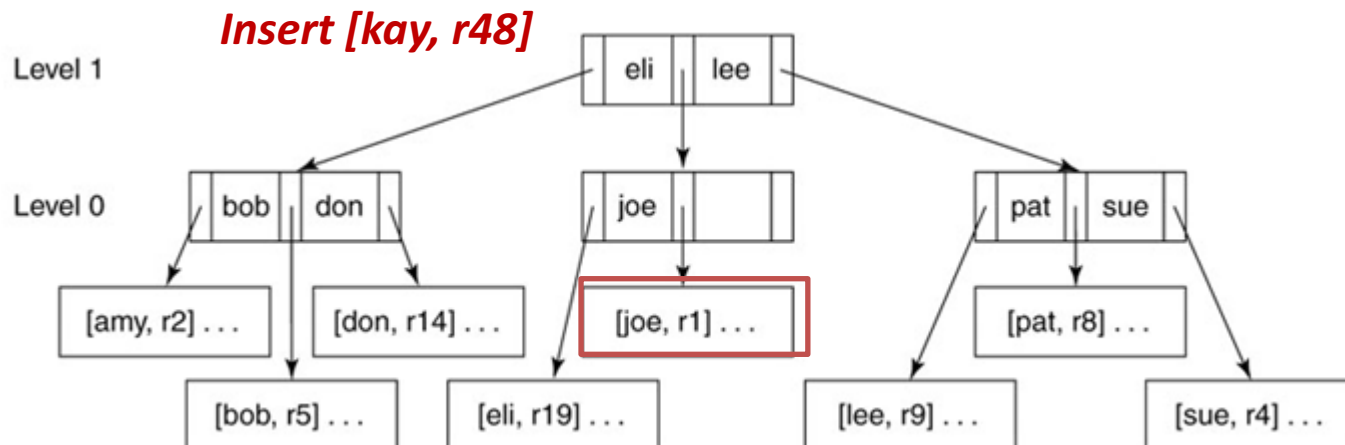
Range Searching



- $> v$: traverse leaf nodes from v to end
- $< v$: traverse leaf nodes from start to v

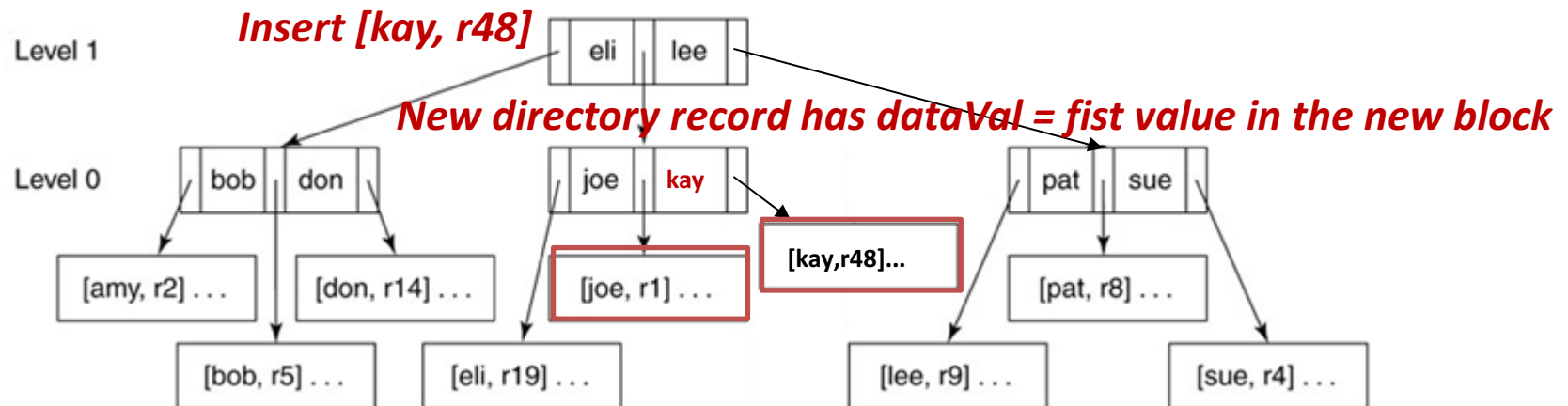
Insertion

1. Search the index with the inserted dataVal
 2. Insert the new index record into the target leaf block
- What if the block has no more room?
 - Remember extendable hashing? *Spilt it!*



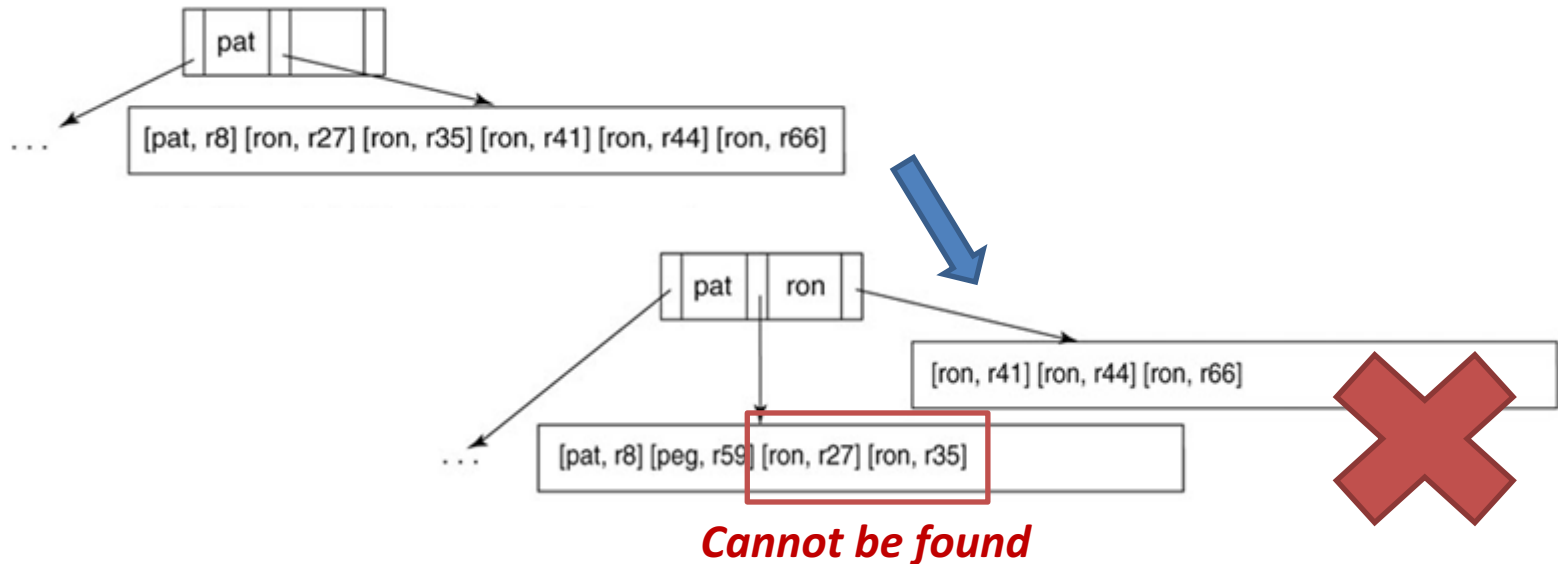
Splitting

1. Leaf node: Redistribute entries evenly; *copy up* middle dataVal
 2. Directory node (recursive): Redistribute entries evenly; *push up* middle dataVal
- Update cost: $O(\text{tree height})$



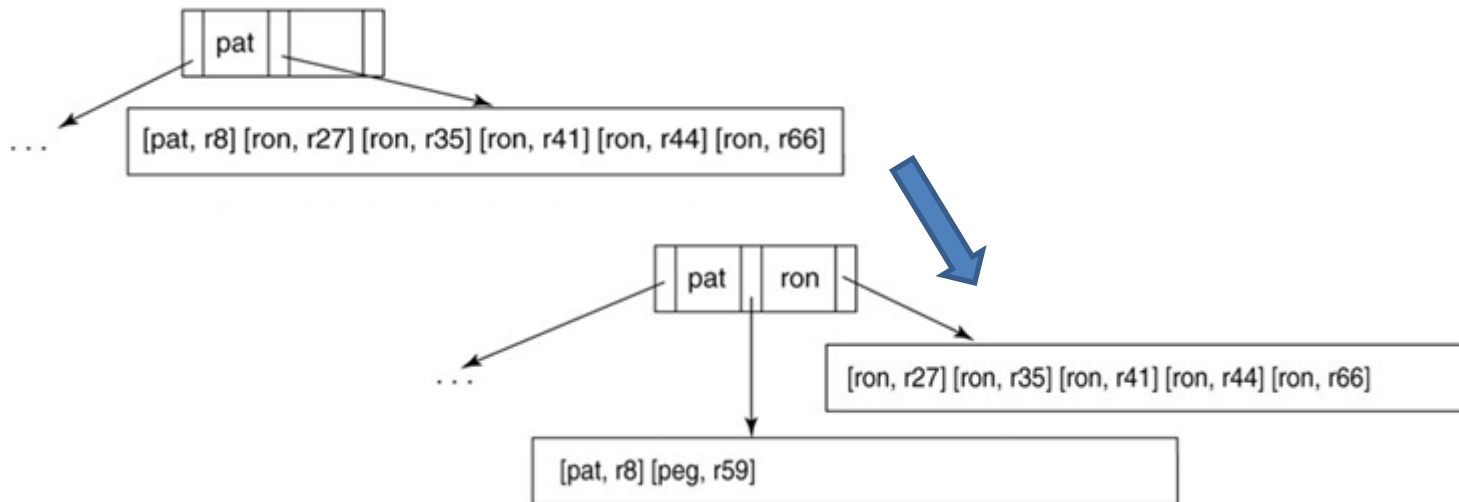
Duplicate DataVals (1/2)

- When splitting a leaf block, we must place all records with same dataVal in same block



Duplicate DataVals (2/2)

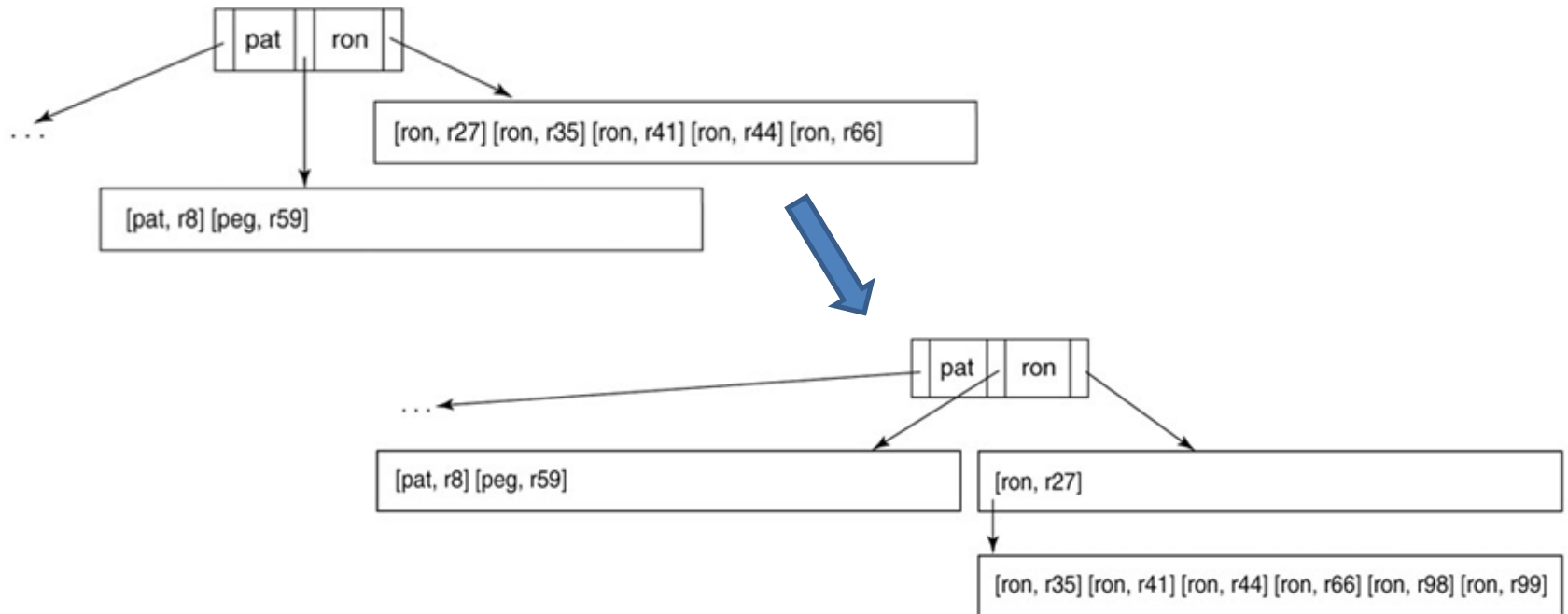
- E.g., insert [ron, r27]



- What if there are too many records with same dataVal?

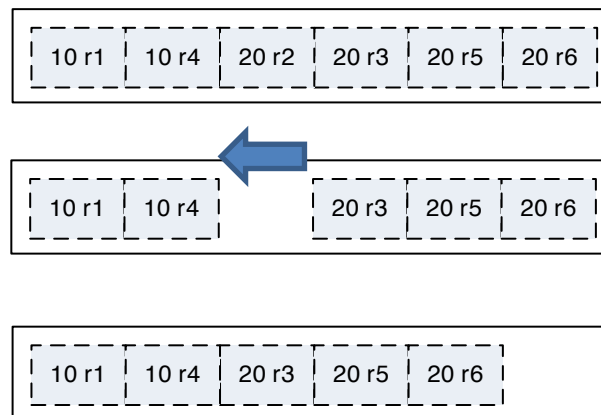
Overflow Blocks

- Keep records of the same dataVal
- Chained by primary blocks



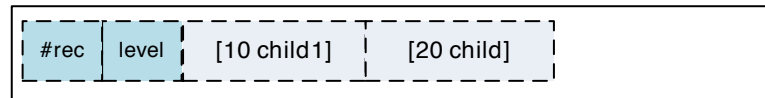
Deletion

1. Search the index with the target dataVal
2. Delete the index record in a leaf block
3. Move the next records one-slot ahead
4. Merge blocks if #records is less than a threshold
5. Recursive delete on parents

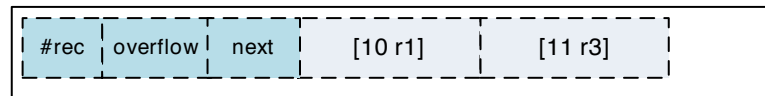


B-tree Index in VanillaCore

- Related package
 - `storage.index.btree`
- B-tree page
 - Directory pages



- Leaf pages



- Supports node-splitting for insert ops
- But **not** merging for delete ops
 - Only records in leaf nodes are deleted, leaving directory unchanged