Decision support queries - Organizations are using these increasingly large volumes of data—such as data about what items people buy, what Web links users click on, and when

people make telephone calls—to plan their activities and pricing.

I/o parallelism - I/O parallelism refers to reducing the time required to retrieve

relations from disk by partitioning the relations over multiple disks

The most common is horizontal partition - the tuples of a relation are divided (or declustered) among many disks, so that each tuple resides on one disk.

Partition technique

Round robin - This strategy scans the relation in any order and sends the *i*th tuple to disk number *Di mod n* each disk has approximately the same number of tuples as the others.

Hash partition – select one or more attributes from the given relation’s schema as the partitioning attributes

Range partition - This strategy distributes tuples by assigning contiguous attribute-value ranges to each disk.

Comparision –