

Analyzing Fairness of Quizzing Rules

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ABSTRACT

Most databases today use row-store column layout to physically store the data, in spite of results showing the advantages of column-store layout. This is mostly due to the seek cost of disk drives imposing a steep penalty on random access, which column store relies on. With Solid State drives replacing disk drives in database applications, there is a need to re-evaluate the question of column layouts. Also, existing databases and evaluations tend to focus on read cases, whereas write costs are significant for Solid State disks.

This project reexamines the question of column layout models for Flash based databases. We propose a flexible data storage model which partitions attributes based on a given workload, taking into account both reads and writes. Based on the workload, we find the optimal layout of attributes into groups, each group stored in a different page, which minimizes the total cost for that workload. We evaluate the performance of this intelligent partitioning against n-ary and column storage models.