**Advanced Databases - LAB Week 10**

**Indexes and Query Optimization**

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In this lab we will experiment with query optimization.

Create the following tables:

1. Persons
2. Jobs
3. Jobs-persons

A list of persons is connected many-to-many to a list of jobs (the table jobs-person is the relation table).

drop table persons;

create table persons(

person\_id integer,

person\_name varchar(20),

person\_surname varchar(20),

person\_age integer not null,

person\_wealth integer,

person\_weight float

);

drop table jobs\_person;

create table jobs\_person(

jobs\_id integer,

person\_id integer,

start\_date date,

end\_date date);

drop table jobs;

create table jobs(

jobs\_id integer,

job\_description varchar(200),

salary integer

);

Execute the following sql 3 commands block **ONE BY ONE** to fill the tables with random data. The commands are also in the *populate.sql* (but execute them one by one!!)

/\* 1. populate table persons \*/

declare v\_p\_id number;

v\_p\_name varchar2(20);

v\_p\_surname varchar2(20);

v\_p\_age integer;

p\_wealth float;

p\_weight float;

BEGIN

FOR i IN 1..10000 LOOP

select DBMS\_RANDOM.STRING('a', 20) into v\_p\_name from dual;

select DBMS\_RANDOM.STRING('a', 20) into v\_p\_surname from dual;

SELECT TRUNC(DBMS\_RANDOM.VALUE(18, 100)) into v\_p\_age FROM DUAL;

SELECT TRUNC(DBMS\_RANDOM.VALUE(0,10000000)) into p\_wealth FROM DUAL;

SELECT trunc(DBMS\_RANDOM.VALUE(40, 120),2) into p\_weight FROM DUAL;

insert into persons values(i,v\_p\_name,v\_p\_surname,v\_p\_age,p\_wealth,p\_weight);

END LOOP;

end;

/\* 2. populate table jobs \*/

declare j\_id number;

j\_description varchar2(100);

j\_salary float;

BEGIN

FOR i IN 1..10000 LOOP

select DBMS\_RANDOM.STRING('a', 100) into j\_description from dual;

SELECT TRUNC(DBMS\_RANDOM.VALUE(0,100000)) into j\_salary FROM DUAL;

insert into jobs values(i,j\_description,j\_salary);

END LOOP;

end;

/\* 3. populate table jobs-persons \*/

declare j\_id number;

p\_id integer;

start\_date date;

end\_date date;

st integer;

en integer;

BEGIN

FOR i IN 1..10000 LOOP

FOR j in 1..15 LOOP

SELECT TRUNC(DBMS\_RANDOM.VALUE(0,1000000)) into p\_id FROM DUAL;

SELECT TRUNC(DBMS\_RANDOM.VALUE(0, 1000)) into st FROM DUAL;

SELECT TRUNC(DBMS\_RANDOM.VALUE(0, 2000)) into en FROM DUAL;

SELECT TO\_DATE(TRUNC(DBMS\_RANDOM.VALUE(2452641,2452641+st)),'J') into start\_date FROM DUAL;

SELECT TO\_DATE(TRUNC(DBMS\_RANDOM.VALUE(2452641+st,2452641+st+en)),'J') into end\_date FROM DUAL;

insert into jobs\_person values(i,p\_id,start\_date,end\_date);

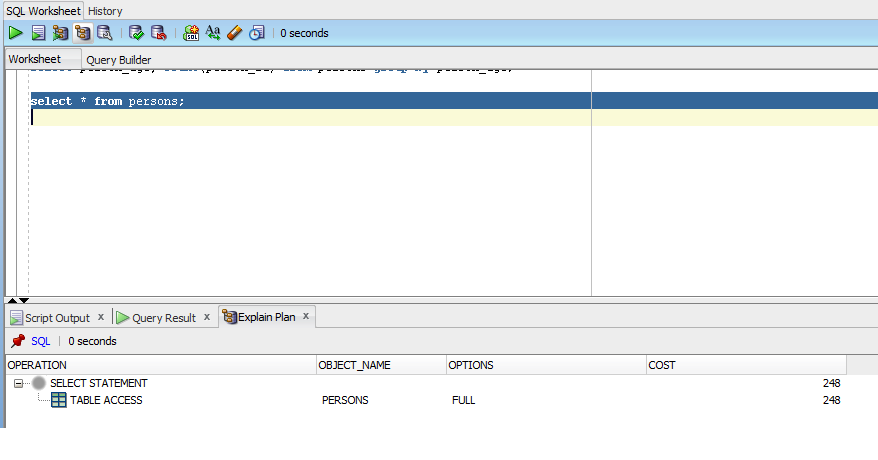
END LOOP;

END LOOP;

end;

There are no keys or indexes defined. The person\_id and the jobs\_id are unique.

Using the oracle function Explain Plain (in SQL developer is the fourth icon from the left in the sql script window or press F10), we3 will analyse how ORACLE executes queries and the cost of each query - a number expressing how much resources and time your query takes.



Execute the following steps to analyse Oracle Index behaviour

1. Check that data are in the three tables. Have a look at the data

There are no indexes or keys defined at this stage.

1. Execute the following query

**Query1.**

*select \* from persons*

And select the explain plain function.

How much is the cost? Cost is 27.

Was it a full or index scan of the table? It is a full scan.

Why? There is no need for indexes as there are no filters.

1. Execute

**Query2 .**

*select \* from persons where person\_id>1000 and person\_id<3000*

Total cost? Cost is 27.

Full or index scan? Why? Full index, still no index created.

Any difference with the previous query? There are filters used in this query

1. Define a primary key over *person\_id* (using an ALTER TABLE … ADD CONSTRAINTS statement) Remember that this creates an index on *person\_id* as well. Perform **Query1**

Cost? The Cost of the select statement is 27.

Full or Index? Full scan.

Comment the results.

A full scan is done as the results are the unfiltered table.

Perform **Query2**

Cost? The Cost of the select statement is 24. The cost of the scan is 6.

Full or Index? Index

Comment the results.

An index scan is done on the primary index person\_id. This is used to filter the data.

Query1 requires a full scan since it gives back the full unfiltered table

Query2 requires uses the index scan on the primary index *person\_id* to filter the data. Note that range scan refers to accessing an interval of value (range) using an index (therefore oracle finds the starting point using the index and then the scan is sequential over an ordered list. It is therefore faster than full scan)

1. Perform the following

**Query3**

*select \* from persons where person\_id+5>1000 and person\_id<3000*

Check cost and type of scan

Cost: Cost of the scan is 8.

Type of Scan: Index

**Query4**

*select \* from persons where person\_id+5>1000 and person\_id\*2<3000*

Check cost and type of scan

Cost: 27

Type of Scan: Full

Comment the behaviour of Query3 and Query4

Query 3 uses an index scan as it contains a clause which oracle can perform an index access of the table with, whereas in Query4 only expressions are used so a full scan is used.

In **Query3** the index person\_id is contained in the expression (person\_id+5) so it cannot be used. However, the index can be used in the other where clause (person\_id<20000), so Oracle performs an index access of the table to get the persons with person\_id<20000 and at the same time it filters the condition (person\_id+5>20000)

In **Query4**, none of the index can be used so a full scan is performed

Remember: if an index is used in an expression that affects the ordering of the data , it won’t be used!

1. Execute

**Query5.**

*select person\_age, count(person\_id) from persons group by person\_age;*

Cost? 27

Full or Index? Full

Comment the results.

As we are grouping by person\_age, the index on person\_id is of no use so a full scan is done.

The index on *person\_id* does not help since we are grouping by person\_age, so a full scan is required. Note the extra cost of grouping, executed by Oracle in a quick way by hashing the persons by age during the full scan

1. Define an index on person\_age by executing:

*create index p\_age on persons(person\_age);*

Execute again **Query5**

Cost? 9

Full or Index? Index

Even if an index is defined on person\_age, the index is not used, why?

The reason is the following (IMPORTANT!): if a column contains NULL values or it has been defined (with CREATE TABLE) without NOT NULL the index will be ineffective!

1. Drop the table persons.
2. Modify the create table statement adding “*not null*” to the field *person\_age (*and add primary key to the *person\_id* field so you do not need to alter the table afterwards).
3. Populate the table with the sql command used before (page 2, block 1)
4. Execute query5

Cost? 9

Full or Index? Index

Commet: Not Null was already added to the person\_age field.

You should see an index-like access (hash, i.e. the type of index create on person\_age – default) and the cost is now reduced

1. Joining two tables

Perform the following query:

*select jobs.jobs\_id,jobs.job\_description, jobs.salary, jobs\_person.person\_id*

*from jobs inner join jobs\_person*

*on jobs.jobs\_id = jobs\_person.jobs\_id*

*where jobs\_person.jobs\_id=34;*

Cost? 218

Full or Index? Full

Comment the results.

There are two different costs for this query. 46 for the full scan on Jobs table and 171 on jobs\_person query.

Note how the query is divided into steps: first the full scans and the hash table used to speed-up the join.

Add indexes on jobs\_id.jobs\_id and jobs\_person.jobs\_id (note that one could be aprimary key and the other a foreign key).

Check again the results.

Did they improve or not? Why? Yes there was a reduction in the cost.

1. Reduce the cost of this query as much as you can:

/\* select person name, max salary and job description between 2003 and 2004 \*/

*select p.person\_name, j.salary, j.job\_description*

*from persons p inner join jobs\_person jp on p.person\_id = jp.person\_id*

*inner join jobs j on jp.jobs\_id=j.jobs\_id*

*where jp.start\_date> '01-JAN-2003' and jp.end\_date < '31-DEC-03';*

Use indexes, temporary tables, change the SQL code, split the join – but be sure the result is still equivalent!