

Comparing File Organizations

- ❖ **Heap files** (random order; insert at eof)
- ❖ **Sorted files**, sorted on $\langle age, sal \rangle$
- ❖ **Clustered B+ tree file**, Alternative (1), search key $\langle age, sal \rangle$
- ❖ Heap file with **unclustered B + tree index** on search key $\langle age, sal \rangle$
- ❖ Heap file with **unclustered hash index** on search key $\langle age, sal \rangle$

Cost Model for Our Analysis

We ignore CPU costs, for simplicity:

- **B:** The number of data pages
- **R:** Number of records per page
- **D:** (Average) time to read or write disk page
- Measuring number of page I/O's ignores gains of pre-fetching a sequence of pages; thus, even I/O cost is only approximated.
- Average-case analysis; based on several simplistic assumptions.

 *Good enough to show the overall trends!*

Operations to Compare

- ❖ Scan: Fetch all records from disk
- ❖ Equality search
- ❖ Range selection
- ❖ Insert a record
- ❖ Delete a record

Assumptions in Our Analysis

❖ Heap Files:

- Equality selection on key; exactly one match.

❖ Sorted Files:

- Files compacted after deletions.

❖ Indexes:

- Alt (2), (3): data entry size = 10% size of record
- Hash: No overflow chains.
 - 80% page occupancy => File size = 1.25 data size
- B+Tree:
 - 67% occupancy (typical): implies file size = 1.5 data size
 - Balanced with fanout F (133 typical) at each non-level

Assumptions (contd.)

❖ Scans:

- Leaf levels of a tree-index are chained.
- Index data-entries plus actual file scanned for unclustered indexes.

❖ Range searches:

- We use tree indexes to restrict the set of data records fetched, but ignore hash indexes.

Cost of Operations

	Scan	Equality	Range	Insert	Delete
Heap File	BD	.5BD	BD	2D	Search + D
Sorted File	BD	$D \log_2 B$	$D(\log_2 B + \text{\#matching pages})$	Search + BD	Search + BD
Clustered Tree Index	1.5BD	$D \log_F 1.5B$	$D(\log_F 1.5B + \text{\#matching pages})$	Search + D	Search + D
Unclustered Tree Index	$BD(R+.15)$	$D(1 + \log_F .15B)$	$D(\log_F .15B + \text{\#matching recs})$	Search + 3D	Search + 3D
Unclustered Hash Index	$BD(R+.125)$	2D	BD	4D	4D

➡ *Several assumptions underlie these (rough) estimates!*