

# COMP 3311: Database Management Systems

## Lecture 18 Exercises Query Optimization

Sailor(sailorId, sName, rating, age)      Reserves(sailorId, boatId, rDate)      Boat(boatId, bName, color)

- There are 10,000 Sailor tuples, 100,000 Reserves tuples and 1,000 Boat tuples.

- Assume that for all files there are 10 tuples per page.

☞  $B_{\text{Sailor}} = 1,000$  pages;  $B_{\text{Reserves}} = 10,000$  pages;  $B_{\text{Boat}} = 100$  pages.

- Assume a main memory buffer of  $M = 100$  pages.
- Assume that there are the following indexes:
  - hash index on sailorId for Sailor (no overflow buckets).
  - clustered B<sup>+</sup>-tree on rDate for Reserves (2 levels).
  - hash index on boatId for Boat (no overflow buckets).

Our goal is to process the query:

```
select *
from Sailor natural join Reserves natural join Boat
where rDate='01-JAN-2019'
and color='red';
```

**Exercise 1:** Estimate the query processing cost using materialization and the join order

(Sailor JOIN  $\sigma_{\text{rDate}='01-JAN-2019'}$  Reserves) JOIN  $\sigma_{\text{color}='red'}$  Boat.

**C<sub>1</sub>:** Cost of computing Temp<sub>1</sub> = (Sailor JOIN  $\sigma_{\text{rDate}='01-JAN-2019'}$  Reserves)

Strategy:

### Some useful statistics:

- Reserves has 1,000 unique rDates.
- 10% of boats are red.
- A sailor has on average 10 reservations.

**C<sub>2</sub>:** Cost of computing Temp<sub>2</sub> =  $\sigma_{\text{color}='red'}$  Boat (no index on color)

Strategy:

**C<sub>3</sub>:** Cost of Temp<sub>1</sub> JOIN Temp<sub>2</sub>

Strategy:

Total cost:

Name: (1) \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ Student#: (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Family/Given (PRINT) Given/First (PRINT)

Name: (2) \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ Student#: (2) \_\_\_\_\_  
Family/Given (PRINT) Given/First (PRINT)

**NOTE: You are highly encouraged to do this exercise with a partner.**

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### Lecture 18 Exercises

#### Query Optimization

Sailor(sailorId, sName, rating, age) Reserves(sailorId, boatId, rDate) Boat(boatId, bName, color)

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- Assume a main memory buffer of  $M = 100$  pages.
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  - hash index on sailorId for Sailor (no overflow buckets).
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  - hash index on boatId for Boat (no overflow buckets).

Our goal is to process the query:

```
select *  
from Sailor natural join Reserves natural join Boat  
where rDate='01-JAN-2019'  
and color='red';
```

**Exercise 2:** Estimate the query processing cost using materialization and the join order

Sailor JOIN ( $\sigma_{\text{rDate}='01-JAN-2019'}$  Reserves JOIN  $\sigma_{\text{color}='red'}$  Boat).

$C_1$ : Cost of computing  $\text{Temp}_1 = \sigma_{\text{rDate}='01-JAN-2019'}$  Reserves

Strategy:

#### Some useful statistics:

- Reserves has 1,000 unique rDates.
- 10% of boats are red.
- A sailor has on average 10 reservations.

$C_2$ : Cost of computing  $\text{Temp}_2 = \text{Temp}_1 \text{ JOIN } \sigma_{\text{color}='red'}$  Boat (no index on color)

Strategy:

$C_3$ : Cost of Sailor JOIN  $\text{Temp}_2$

Strategy:

Total cost:

You must upload this completed exercise sheet to Canvas by **2:30 p.m. today.**