

Assignment 3 Report

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● Implement Explain

- In org.vanilladb.core.query.parse
 - ◆ Lexer：將 explain 加入 keywords
 - ◆ Parser：新增一個 boolean 值 explain，matchkeyword 來判斷是不是 EXPLAIN，如果是則吃掉 EXPLAIN 並將 explain 的 boolean 值更為 true，並在回傳新的 QueryData 時，一併加入成員一起回傳
 - ◆ QueryData：在 class 內新增 explain(型態為 boolean)成員，並加入 getExplain()方法(回傳 explain 的值)
- In org.vanilladb.core.query.planner
 - ◆ BasicQueryPlanner：在程式碼最下面的部分新增條件式判斷 query 是不是需要 explain(實際是 tree 的最上層)，如果需要就新增一個 ExplainPlan
- In org.vanilladb.core.query.algebra
 - ◆ Plan：在這個 interface 下新增 getPlanInfo()的方法，讓我們可以在每種類型的 Plan 下實作
 - ◆ ExplainPlan：在建構子內將成員的 schema 新增一個新 field(query-plan)，然後在 open 的方法中回傳 ExplanScan，同時已遞迴方式打開下層的 Plan 以及使用 getPlanInfo 的方式拿到每一層的資訊
 - ◆ ExplainScan：接收我們在 ExplainPlan 中 open 的 plan 以及 getPlanInfo 收到的資料，並用 while 迴圈再次紀錄 Actual Record 的總數目，另外實作 getVal()的方法，讓我們有辦法拿到 query-plan 這個 field 的資訊，每層呼叫 getPlanInfo 拿到的資料都集合在這裡，同時在這個類別我們也需要紀錄是不是第一次進到 ExplainScan
 - ◆ 其他各類型的 Plan：在個別 Plan 的類別下實作各類型的 getPlanInfo

● Result and explanation

■ Example query from the spec

```
SQL> EXPLAIN SELECT COUNT(d_id) FROM district, warehouse WHERE d_w_id = w_id GROUP BY w_id
```

```
query-plan
```

```
-----  
->ProjectPlan (#blks=2, #recs=1)  
  ->GroupByPlan (#blks=2, #recs=1)  
    ->SortPlan (#blks=2, #recs=10)  
      ->SelectPlan pred:(d_w_id=w_id) (#blks=22, #recs=10)  
        ->ProductPlan (#blks=22, #recs=10)  
          ->TablePlan on (district) (#blks=2, #recs=10)  
            ->TablePlan on (warehouse) (#blks=2, #recs=1)
```

```
Actual #recs: 1
```

- A query accessing single table with WHERE

```
EXPLAIN SELECT d_id FROM district WHERE d_id < 5
```

```
query-plan
```

```
-----
->ProjectPlan (#blks=2, #recs=4)
    ->SelectPlan pred:(d_id<5.0) (#blks=2, #recs=0)
        ->TablePlan on (district) (#blks=2, #recs=10)
Actual #recs: 4
```

- A query accessing multiple tables with WHERE

```
EXPLAIN SELECT d_street_1 FROM district, warehouse WHERE w_id = d_id
```

```
query-plan
```

```
-----
->ProjectPlan (#blks=22, #recs=0)
    ->SelectPlan pred:(w_id=d_id) (#blks=22, #recs=0)
        ->ProductPlan (#blks=22, #recs=10)
            ->TablePlan on (district) (#blks=2, #recs=10)
            ->TablePlan on (warehouse) (#blks=2, #recs=1)
Actual #recs: 1
```

- A query with ORDER BY

```
EXPLAIN SELECT c_id, c_first FROM customer WHERE c_id < 50 ORDER BY c_id DESC
```

```
query-plan
```

```
-----
->SortPlan (#blks=8, #recs=482)
    ->ProjectPlan (#blks=15001, #recs=482)
        ->SelectPlan pred:(c_id<50.0) (#blks=15001, #recs=482)
            ->TablePlan on (customer) (#blks=15001, #recs=30000)
Actual #recs: 490
```

- A query with GROUP BY and at least one aggregation function (MIN, MAX, COUNT, AVG... etc.)

```
SQL> EXPLAIN SELECT COUNT(d_street_1) FROM district GROUP BY d_street_1
```

```
query-plan
```

```
-----
->ProjectPlan (#blks=1, #recs=10)
    ->GroupByPlan (#blks=1, #recs=10)
        ->SortPlan (#blks=1, #recs=10)
            ->SelectPlan pred:() (#blks=2, #recs=10)
                ->TablePlan on (district) (#blks=2, #recs=10)
Actual #recs: 10
```

```
SQL> EXPLAIN SELECT AVG(d_tax) FROM district GROUP BY d_street_1
```

```
query-plan
```

```
-----
->ProjectPlan (#blks=1, #recs=10)
    ->GroupByPlan (#blks=1, #recs=10)
        ->SortPlan (#blks=1, #recs=10)
            ->SelectPlan pred:() (#blks=2, #recs=10)
                ->TablePlan on (district) (#blks=2, #recs=10)
Actual #recs: 10
```

- **Conclusion**

- 不管甚麼指令都會有 ProjectPlan、SelectPlan、TablePlan
- Predicate 的內容就是判斷是否要 Select 的條件
- ExplainPlan 要放加在 tree 最上面，實際呼叫順序為 ExplainPlan → ProjectPlan → (GroupByPlan → SortPlan →) SelectPlan → (ProductPlan →) TablePlan
- Product 在 access 兩個以上的 table 才會出現