$\pi_{T.branchname}((\pi_{branchname,assets}(\rho_T(branch))))\bowtie_{T.assets>S.assets}(\pi_{assets}(\sigma_{branch_city='Brooklym'}(\rho_S(branch)))))$

15.3

- $r_1(A, B, C)$: 20,000tuples,25tuples/block \rightarrow 800blocks
- $r_2(C,D,E)$: 45,000tuples,30tuples/block o 1500blocks

a. Nested-loop join

- r_1 as the outer relation
 - \circ Block transfers: $B_{r1} + N_{r1} \times B_{r2} = 800 + 20000 \times 1500 = 30000800$
 - \circ Seeks: $B_{r_1} + N_{r1} = 800 + 20000 = 20800$
- r_2 as the outer relation
 - \circ Block transfers: $B_{r2} + N_{r2} \times B_{r1} = 1500 + 45000 \times 800 = 36001500$
 - \circ Seeks: $B_{r_2} + N_{r2} = 1500 + 45000 = 46500$

b. Block nested-loop join

- r_1 as the outer relation
 - **Block transfers:** $[B_{r_1}/(M-2)] \times B_{r_2} + B_{r_1} = [800/(M-2)] \times 1500 + 800$
 - Seeks: $$2 \times [B_{r_1}/(M-2)] = 2 \times [800/(M-2)]$$
- r_2 as the outer relation
 - Block transfers: $[B_{r_2}/(M-2)] \times B_{r_1} + B_{r_2} = [1500/(M-2)] \times 800 + 1500$
 - \circ Seeks: $2 \times \lceil B_{r_2}/(M-2) \rceil = 2 \times \lceil 1500/(M-2) \rceil$

c. Merge join

- \bullet Block transfers: $B_{r_1}+B_{r_2}=800+1500=2300$
- Seeks: $[B_{r_1}/B_b] + [B_{r_2}/B_b] = [800/B_b] + [1500/B_b]$

If not sorted, add sorting cost:

- Sort $r_1:B_{r_1} \times (2 \times \lceil log_{M-1}(B_{r_1}/M) \rceil + 2) = 800 \times (2 \times \lceil log_{M-1}(800/M) \rceil + 2)$
- Sort r_2 : $B_{r_2} imes (2 imes \lceil log_{M-1}(B_{r_2}/M) \rceil + 2) = 1500 imes (2 imes \lceil log_{M-1}(1500/M) \rceil + 2)$

d. Hash join

Since r_1 is smaller,we use it as the build relation and r_2 as the probe relation

- . If recursive partitioning is not required
 - \circ Block transfers: $3 \times (B_{r_1} + B_{r_2}) + 4 \times n_h = 3 \times (800 + 1500) + 4 \times n_h$
 - Seeks: $2 \times (\lceil B_{r_1}/B_b \rceil + \lceil B_{r_2}/B_b \rceil) + 2 \times n_h = 2 \times (\lceil 800/B_b \rceil + \lceil 1500/B_b \rceil) + 2 \times n_h$
- If recursive partitioning required
 - Block transfers:

$$2\times (B_{r_1}+B_{r_2})\times \lceil log_{M-1}(B_{r_1})-1\rceil + B_{r_1}+B_{r_2} = 2\times (800+1500)\times \lceil log_{M-1}(800)-1\rceil + 800+1500$$

o Seeks:

$$2\times (\lceil B_{r_1}/B_b\rceil + \lceil B_{r_2}/B_b\rceil) \times \lceil log_{M-1}(B_{r_1}) - 1\rceil = 2\times (\lceil 800/B_b\rceil + \lceil 1500/B_b\rceil) \times \lceil log_{M-1}(800) - 1\rceil$$

15.6

- a. 使用索引定位第一个 *branch_city* 字段值为"Brooklyn"的元组。从此元组开始,跟随指针链直至结束,检索所有符合条件的元组。
- b. 对于此查询,索引没有作用。我们可以顺序扫描文件,并选择所有 branch_city 字段值不为"Brooklyn"的元组。
- c. 此查询等价于以下查询:

 $\sigma_{(branch_city \geq Brooklyn \land assets \geq 5000)}(branch)$

使用 *branch_city* 索引,我们可以通过从第一个"Brooklyn"元组开始跟随指针链,检索所有 *branch_city* 值大于或等于 "Brooklyn"的元组。同时,对每个元组应用额外的条件 (assets >= 5000)。

15.20

块传输与磁盘寻道次数估算 (针对 r₁ ⋈ r₂)

根据练习题 15.3 和 15.19,估算执行连接操作 $r_1 \bowtie r_2$ 所需的块传输与磁盘寻道次数。

给定:

- r_1 占用 800 个块, r_2 占用 1500 个块
- 每个索引叶子块包含 n 个指针
- 内存页数 M < 800
- r₁ 有 20000 条记录, r₂ 有 45000 条记录

步骤 1: 索引扫描所需块数

• r_1 的索引叶子块数:

$$B_1 = \left\lceil \frac{20000}{n} \right\rceil$$

• r₂ 的索引叶子块数:

$$B_2 = \left\lceil \frac{45000}{n} \right\rceil$$

• 合并连接的索引读取代价:

$$B_3 = B_1 + B_2$$

步骤 2: 连接输出元组数量

输出元组数量估算为:

$$n_0 = \left\lceil rac{20000 imes 45000}{\max(V(C, r_1), V(C, r_2))}
ight
ceil$$

连接结果块数 (每块能容纳 n_1 条记录):

$$B_{01} = \left\lceil rac{n_0}{n_1}
ight
ceil$$

合并连接总代价(不包括替换指针):

$$B_i = B_3 + B_{01}$$

步骤 3: 替换 r₁ 的指针

第一次排序访问代价(外部排序):

$$B_{s1} = B_{01} imes \left(2 imes \left\lceil \log_{M-1} \left(rac{B_{01}}{M}
ight)
ight
ceil + 2
ight)$$

读取 r_1 的数据块数:

$$\min(800, n_0)$$

替换后中间结果块数 (每块 n_1 对形式为 $(r_1$ 元组,指针)):

$$B_{02} = \left\lceil rac{n_{0}}{n_{1}}
ight
ceil$$

替换 r_1 指针的总代价:

$$B_f = B_{s1} + B_{01} + \min(800, n_0) + B_{02}$$

步骤 4: 替换 r2 的指针

第二次排序代价:

$$B_{s2} = B_{02} imes \left(2 imes \left\lceil \log_{M-1} \left(rac{B_{02}}{M}
ight)
ight
ceil + 2
ight)$$

替换 r_2 指针总代价:

$$B_s = B_{s2} + B_{02} + \min(1500, n_0)$$

总磁盘访问次数

$$Total = B_j + B_f + B_s$$

输出页数

若每页可容纳 n_2 条最终记录:

$$\frac{n_0}{n_2}$$