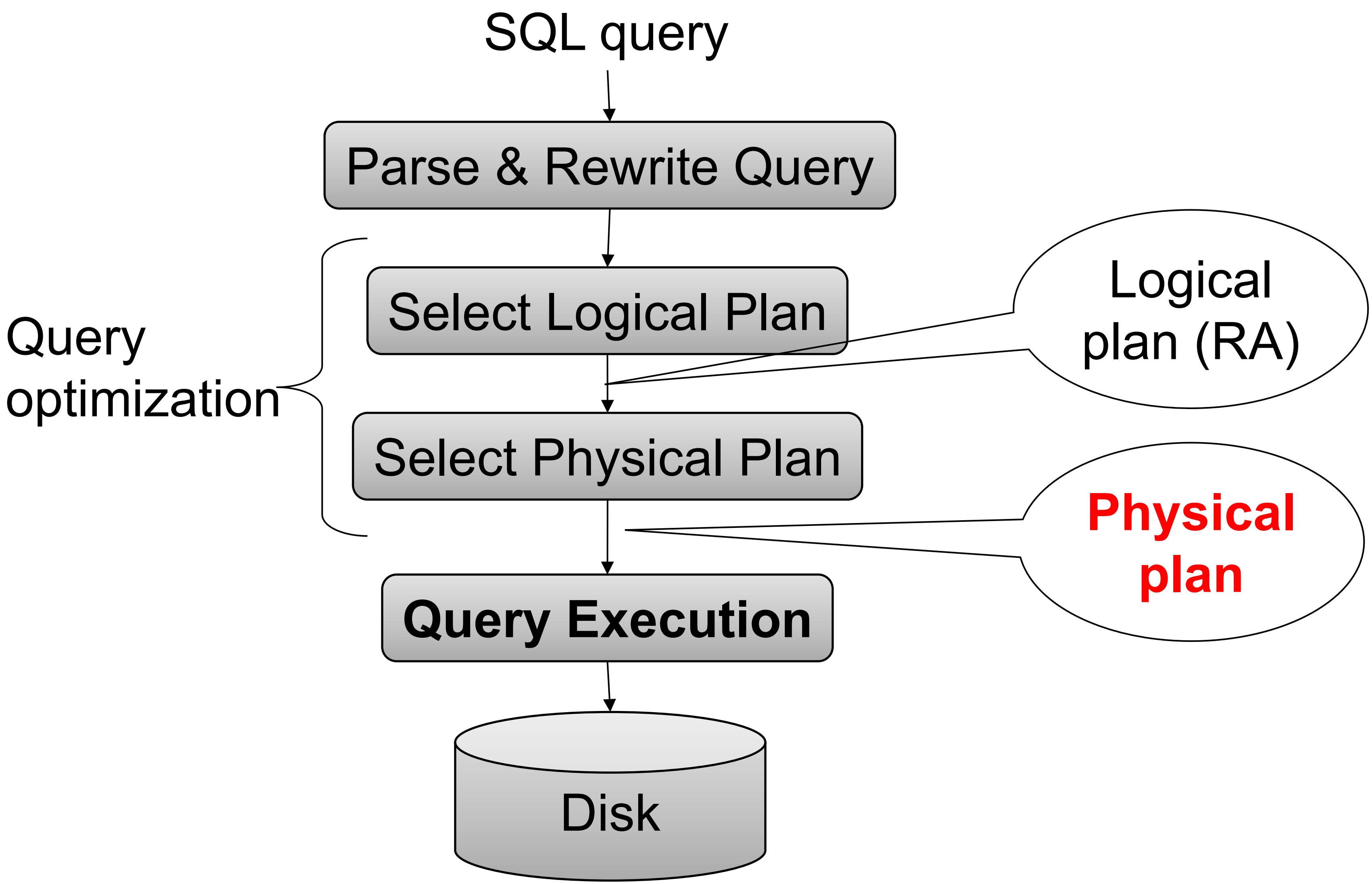
CSE 344

APRIL 23RD – INDEXING

ADMINISTRIVIA

- **HW4 Due Wednesday**
- **OQ5 Due Wednesday**
- **HW5 Out Wednesday**
  - SQL++
  - Home VM
- **AWS**
  - Email if having trouble

QUERY EVALUATION STEPS



LOGICAL VS PHYSICAL PLANS

Logical plans:

- Created by the parser from the input SQL text
- Expressed as a relational algebra tree
- Each SQL query has many possible logical plans

Physical plans:

- Goal is to choose an efficient implementation for each operator in the RA tree
- Each logical plan has many possible physical plans

PIPELINED EXECUTION

Tuples generated by an operator are immediately sent to the parent

Benefits:

- No operator synchronization issues
- No need to buffer tuples between operators
- Saves cost of writing intermediate data to disk
- Saves cost of reading intermediate data from disk

This approach is used whenever possible

QUERY EXECUTION BOTTOM LINE

SQL query transformed into physical plan

- **Access path selection** for each relation
  - Scan the relation or use an index (next lecture)
- **Implementation choice** for each operator
  - Nested loop join, hash join, etc.
- **Scheduling decisions** for operators
  - Pipelined execution or intermediate materialization

Pipelined execution of physical plan

RECALL: PHYSICAL DATA INDEPENDENCE

Applications are insulated from changes in physical storage details

SQL and relational algebra facilitate physical data independence

- Both languages input and output relations
- Can choose different implementations for operators

QUERY PERFORMANCE

My database application is too slow… why?

One of the queries is very slow… why?

To understand performance, we need to understand:

- How is data organized on disk
- How to estimate query costs

- In this course we will focus on **disk-based** DBMSs

DATA STORAGE

Student

ID	fName	lName
10	Tom	Hanks
20	Amy	Hanks
…		

DBMSs store data in files

Most common organization is row-wise storage

On disk, a file is split into blocks

Each block contains a set of tuples

10	Tom	Hanks	block 1
20	Amy	Hanks	
50	…	…	block 2
200	…		
220			block 3
240			
420			
800			

In the example, we have 4 blocks with 2 tuples each

Student

ID	fName	lName
10	Tom	Hanks
20	Amy	Hanks
…		

DATA FILE TYPES

The data file can be one of:

Heap file

- Unsorted

Sequential file

- Sorted according to some attribute(s) called *key*

Student

ID	fName	lName
10	Tom	Hanks
20	Amy	Hanks
…		

DATA FILE TYPES

The data file can be one of:

Heap file

- Unsorted

Sequential file

- Sorted according to some attribute(s) called *key*

Note: *key* here means something different from primary key:
it just means that we order the file according to that attribute.
In our example we ordered by **ID**. Might as well order by **fName,**
if that seems a better idea for the applications running on
our database.

INDEX

An additional file, that allows fast access to records in the data file given a search key

INDEX

An additional file, that allows fast access to records in the data file given a search key

The index contains (key, value) pairs:

- The key = an attribute value (e.g., student ID or name)
- The value = a pointer to the record

INDEX

An additional file, that allows fast access to records in the data file given a search key

The index contains (key, value) pairs:

- The key = an attribute value (e.g., student ID or name)
- The value = a pointer to the record

Could have many indexes for one table

Key = means here search key

KEYS IN INDEXING

Different keys:

Primary key – uniquely identifies a tuple

Key of the sequential file – how the data file is sorted, if at all

Index key – how the index is organized

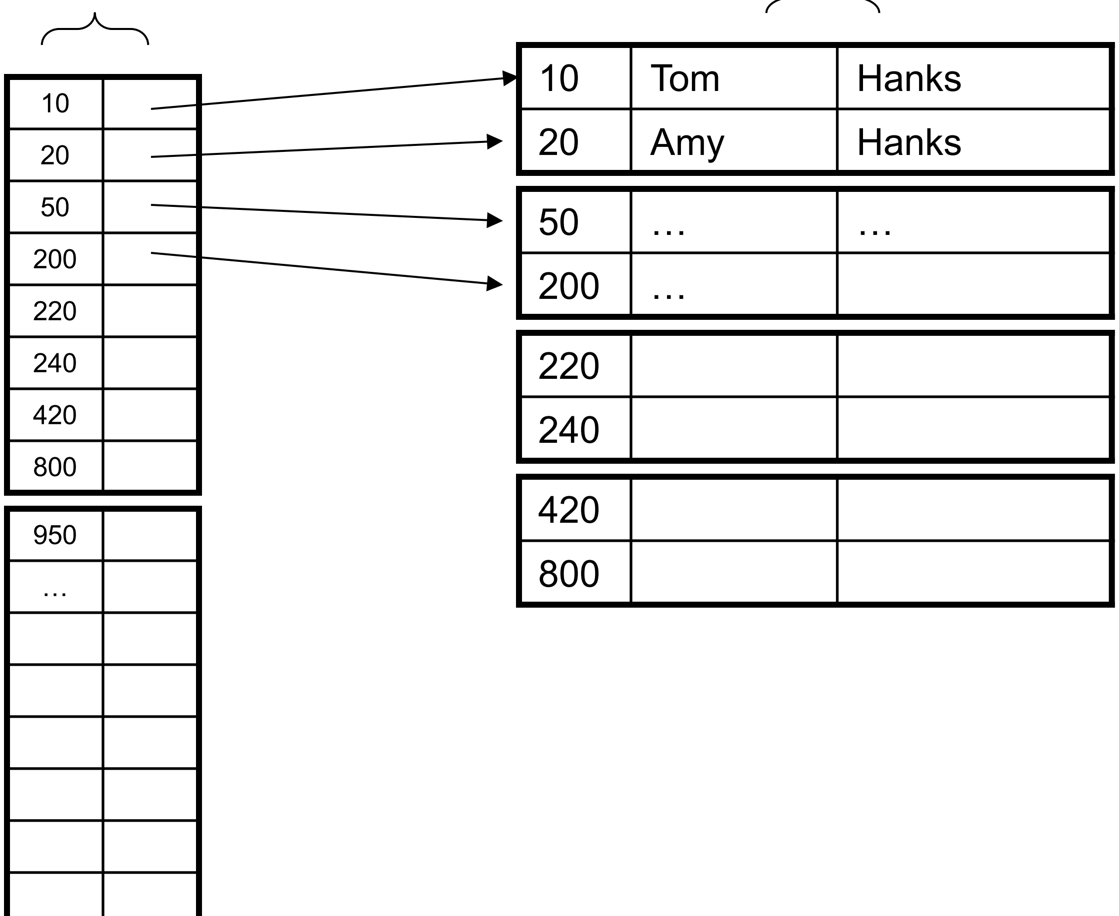
EXAMPLE 1: INDEX ON ID

Student

ID	fName	lName
10	Tom	Hanks
20	Amy	Hanks
…		

Index **Student_ID** on **Student.ID**

Data File **Student**



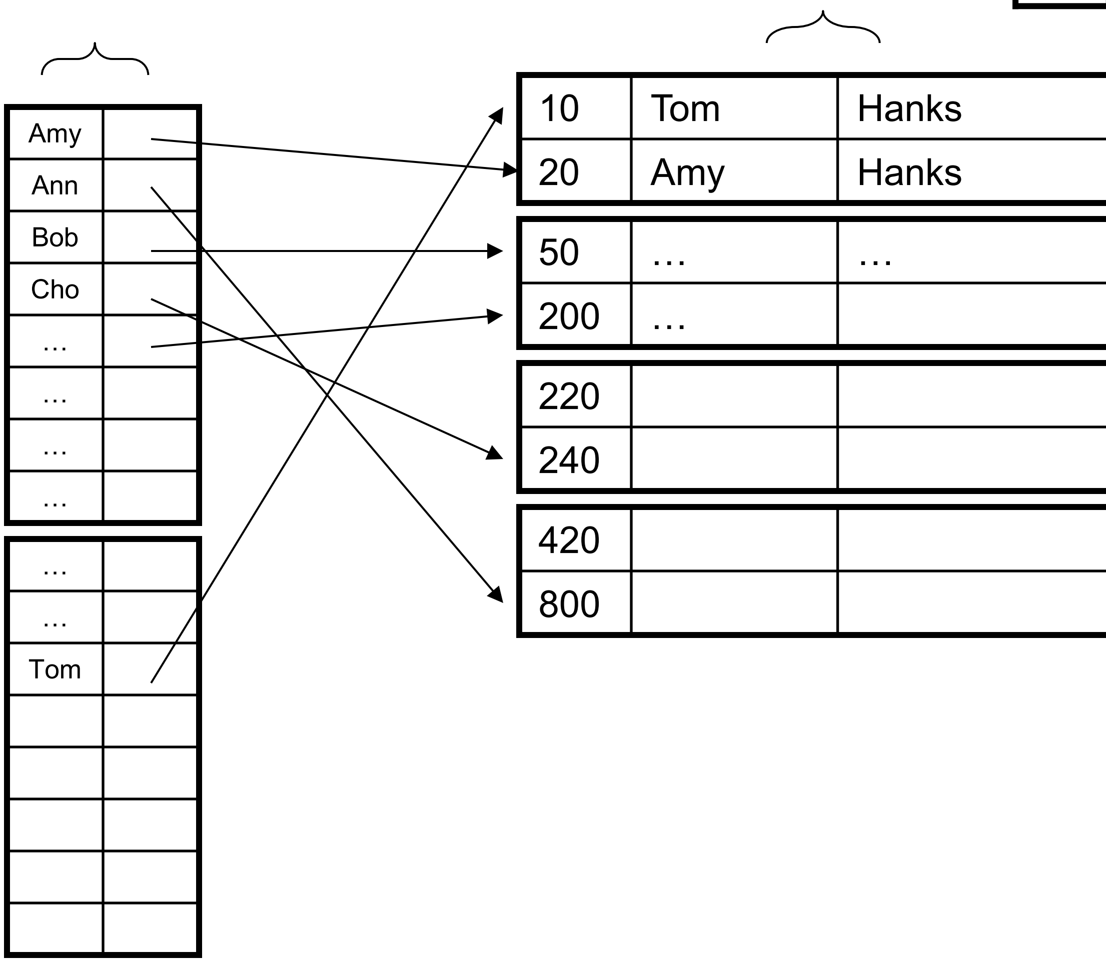
EXAMPLE 2: INDEX ON FNAME

Student

ID	fName	lName
10	Tom	Hanks
20	Amy	Hanks
…		

Index **Student_fName** on **Student.fName**

Data File **Student**



INDEX ORGANIZATION

We need a way to represent indexes after loading into memory so that they can be used

Several ways to do this:

Hash table

B+ trees – most popular

- They are search trees, but they are not binary instead have higher fanout
- Will discuss them briefly next

Specialized indexes: bit maps, R-trees, inverted index

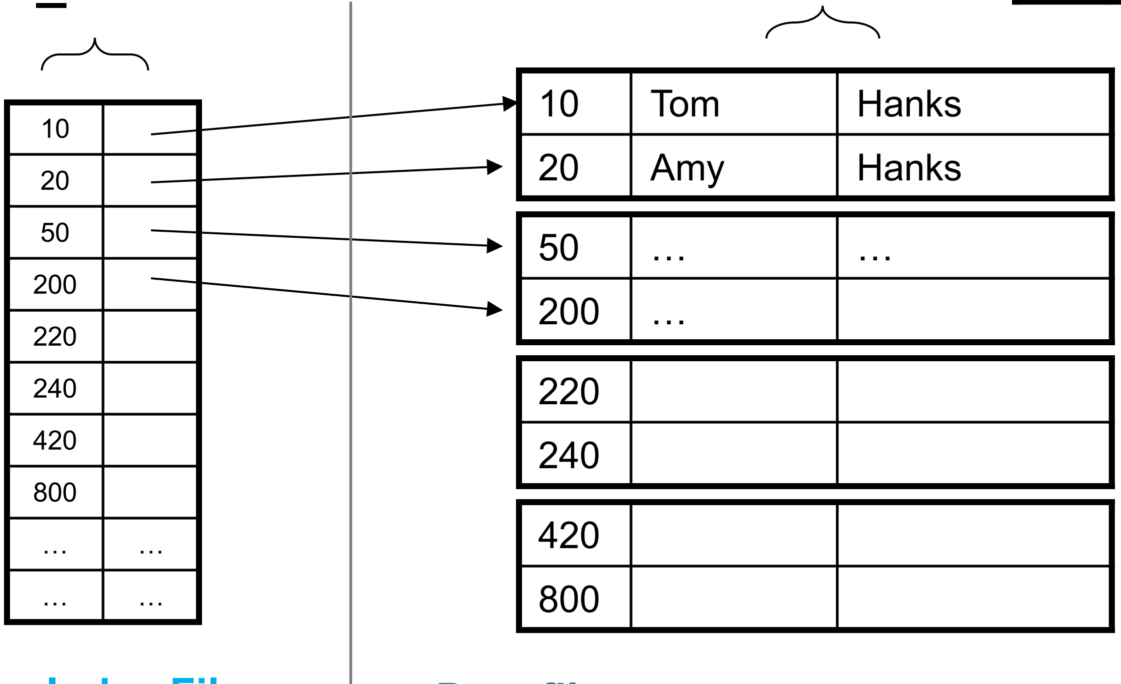
HASH TABLE EXAMPLE

Student

ID	fName	lName
10	Tom	Hanks
20	Amy	Hanks
…		

Index **Student_ID** on **Student.ID**

Data File **Student**

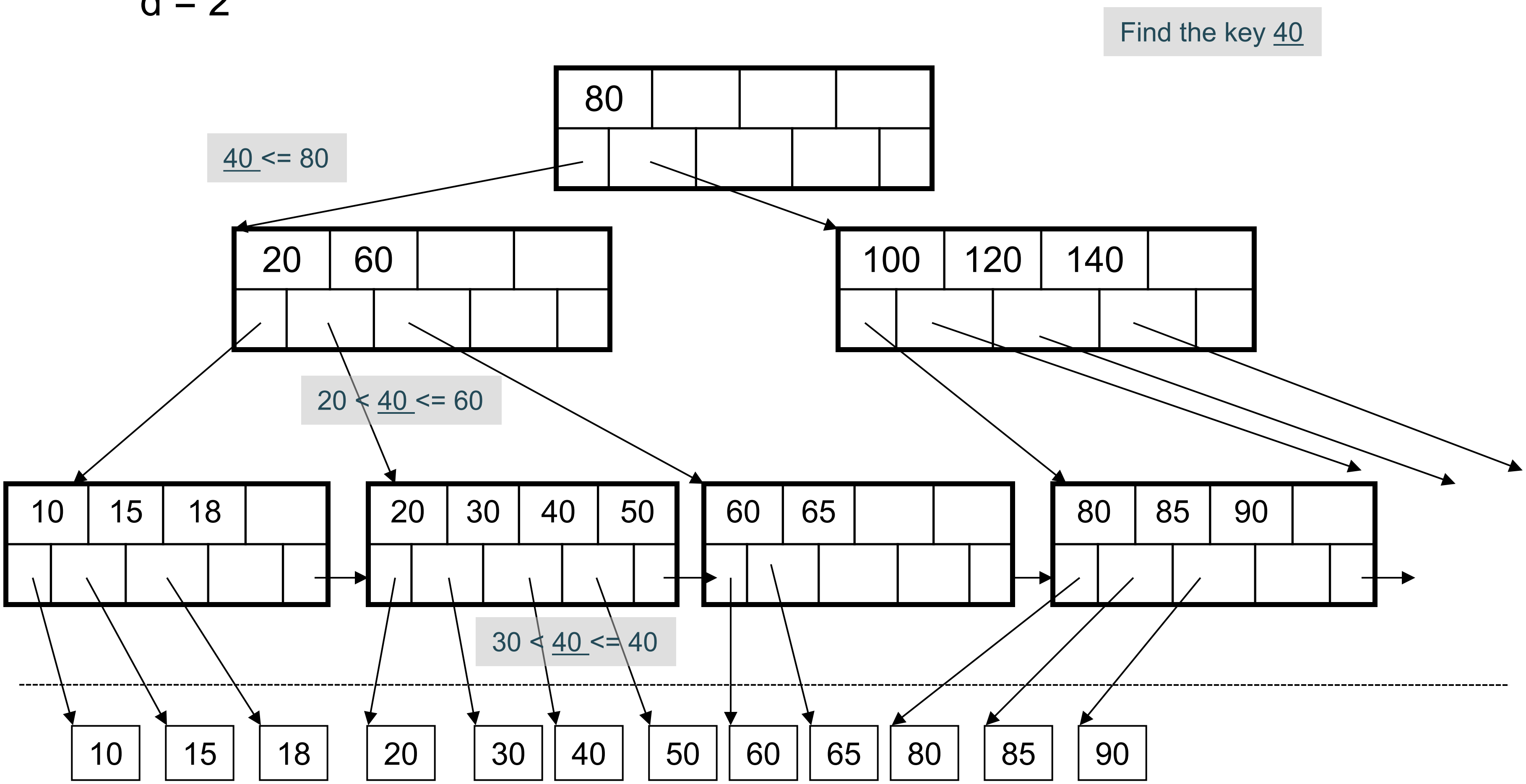


Index File (preferably in memory)

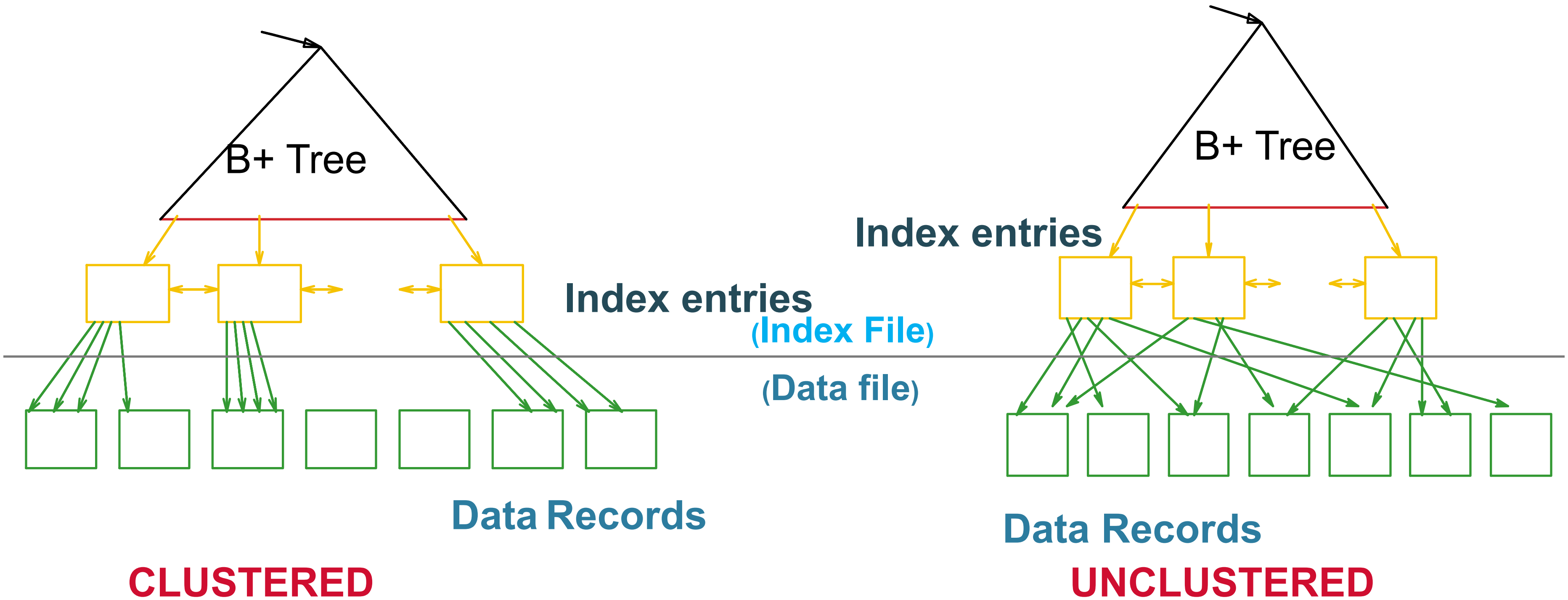
Data file (on disk)

B+ TREE INDEX BY EXAMPLE

d = 2



CLUSTERED VS UNCLUSTERED



Every table can have **only one** clustered and **many** unclustered indexes
Why?

INDEX CLASSIFICATION

Clustered/unclustered

- Clustered = records close in index are close in data
  - Option 1: Data inside data file is sorted on disk
  - Option 2: Store data directly inside the index (no separate files)
- Unclustered = records close in index may be far in data

INDEX CLASSIFICATION

Clustered/unclustered (terminology used in this class)

- Clustered = records close in index are close in data
  - Option 1: Data inside data file is sorted on disk
  - Option 2: Store data directly inside the index (no separate files)
- Unclustered = records close in index may be far in data

Primary/secondary

- Meaning 1:
  - Primary = is over attributes that include the primary key
  - Secondary = otherwise
- Meaning 2: means the same as clustered/unclustered

INDEX CLASSIFICATION

Clustered/unclustered (terminology used in this class)

- Clustered = records close in index are close in data
  - Option 1: Data inside data file is sorted on disk
  - Option 2: Store data directly inside the index (no separate files)
- Unclustered = records close in index may be far in data

Primary/secondary

- Meaning 1:
  - Primary = is over attributes that include the primary key
  - Secondary = otherwise
- Meaning 2: means the same as clustered/unclustered

Organization **B+ tree or Hash table**

SCANNING A DATA FILE

Disks are mechanical devices!

- Technology from the 60s; density much higher now

Read only at the rotation speed!

Consequence:
Sequential scan is MUCH FASTER than random reads

- Good: read blocks 1,2,3,4,5,…
- Bad: read blocks 2342, 11, 321,9, …

Rule of thumb:

- Random reading 1-2% of the file ≈ sequential scanning the entire file; this is decreasing over time (because of increased density of disks)

Solid state (SSD): $$$ expensive; put indexes, other “hot” data there, still too expensive for everything

SUMMARY SO FAR

Index = a file that enables direct access to records in another data file

- B+ tree / Hash table
- Clustered/unclustered

Data resides on disk

- Organized in blocks
- Sequential reads are efficint
- Random access less efficient
- Random read 1-2% of data worse than sequential

Student(ID, fname, lname)
Takes(studentID, courseID)

```
SELECT *
FROM  Student x, Takes y
WHERE x.ID=y.studentID AND y.courseID > 300
```

EXAMPLE

```
for y in Takes
   if courseID > 300 then
     for x in Student
          if x.ID=y.studentID
            output *
```

Assume the database has indexes on these attributes:

- **Takes_courseID** = index on Takes.courseID
- **Student_ID** = index on Student.ID

Student(ID, fname, lname)
Takes(studentID, courseID)

```
SELECT *
FROM  Student x, Takes y
WHERE x.ID=y.studentID AND y.courseID > 300
```

EXAMPLE

```
for y in Takes
  if courseID > 300 then
    for x in Student
        if x.ID=y.studentID
          output *
```

Assume the database has indexes on these attributes:

- **Takes_courseID** = index on Takes.courseID
- **Student_ID** = index on Student.ID

Index selection

```
for y' in Takes_courseID where y'.courseID > 300
  y = fetch the Takes record pointed to by y'
  for x' in Student_ID where x'.ID = y.studentID
        x = fetch the Student record pointed to by x'
        output *
```

Index join

Student(ID, fname, lname)
Takes(studentID, courseID)

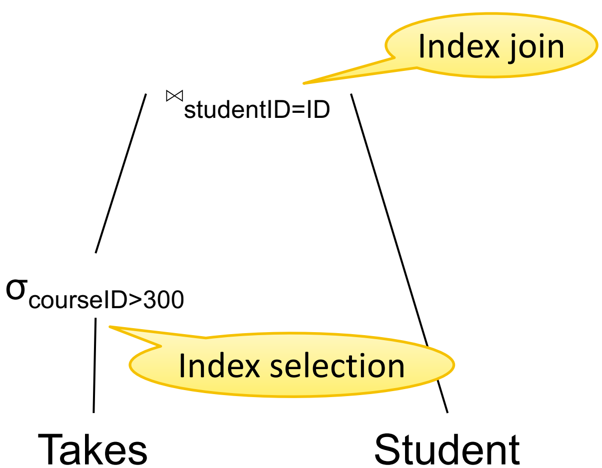
```
SELECT *
FROM  Student x, Takes y
WHERE x.ID=y.studentID AND y.courseID > 300
```

EXAMPLE

```
for y in Takes
  if courseID > 300 then
    for x in Student
        if x.ID=y.studentID
          output *
```

Assume the database has indexes on these attributes:

- **Takes_courseID** = index on Takes.courseID
- **Student_ID** = index on Student.ID



Index selection

```
for y' in Takes_courseID where y'.courseID > 300
  y = fetch the Takes record pointed to by y'
  for x' in Student_ID where x'.ID = y.studentID
        x = fetch the Student record pointed to by x'
        output *
```

CREATING INDEXES IN SQL

```
CREATE  TABLE   V(M int,   N varchar(20),   P int);
```

```
CREATE  INDEX V1 ON V(N)
```

```
CREATE  INDEX V2 ON V(P, M)
```

```
CREATE  INDEX V3 ON V(M, N)
```

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX V4 ON V(N)
```

```
CREATE CLUSTERED INDEX V5 ON V(N)
```

GETTING PRACTICAL: CREATING INDEXES IN SQL

```
CREATE  TABLE    V(M int,   N varchar(20),    P int);
```

```
CREATE  INDEX V1 ON V(N)
```

```
CREATE  INDEX V2 ON V(P, M)
```

What does this mean?

```
CREATE  INDEX V3 ON V(M, N)
```

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX V4 ON V(N)
```

```
CREATE CLUSTERED INDEX V5 ON V(N)
```

GETTING PRACTICAL: CREATING INDEXES IN SQL

```
CREATE  TABLE   V(M int,   N varchar(20),    P int);
```

```
CREATE  INDEX V1 ON V(N)
```

```
CREATE  INDEX V2 ON V(P, M)
```

```
CREATE  INDEX V3 ON V(M, N)
```

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX V4 ON V(N)
```

```
CREATE CLUSTERED INDEX V5 ON V(N)
```

```
select *
from V
where P=55 and M=77
```

```
select *
from V
where P=55
```

```
select *
from V
where M=77
```

GETTING PRACTICAL: CREATING INDEXES IN SQL

```
CREATE  TABLE   V(M int,   N varchar(20),   P int);
```

```
CREATE  INDEX V1 ON V(N)
```

```
CREATE  INDEX V2 ON V(P, M)
```

```
CREATE  INDEX V3 ON V(M, N)
```

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX V4 ON V(N)
```

```
CREATE CLUSTERED INDEX V5 ON V(N)
```

yes

```
select *
from V
where P=55 and M=77
```

```
select *
from V
where P=55
```

yes

```
select *
from V
where M=77
```

no

GETTING PRACTICAL: CREATING INDEXES IN SQL

```
CREATE  TABLE   V(M int,   N varchar(20),    P int);
```

```
CREATE  INDEX V1 ON V(N)
```

```
CREATE  INDEX V2 ON V(P, M)
```

```
CREATE  INDEX V3 ON V(M, N)
```

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX V4 ON V(N)
```

```
CREATE CLUSTERED INDEX V5 ON V(N)
```

Not supported in SQLite

yes

```
select *
from V
where P=55 and M=77
```

```
select *
from V
where P=55
```

yes

```
select *
from V
where M=77
```

no

Student

ID	fName	lName
10	Tom	Hanks
20	Amy	Hanks
…		

WHICH INDEXES?

The *index selection problem*

- Given a table, and a “workload” (big Java application with lots of SQL queries), decide which indexes to create (and which ones NOT to create!)

Who does index selection:

- The database administrator DBA
- Semi-automatically, using a database administration tool

INDEX SELECTION: WHICH SEARCH KEY

Make some attribute K a search key if the WHERE clause contains:

- An exact match on K
- A range predicate on K
- A join on K

THE INDEX SELECTION PROBLEM 1

```
V(M, N, P);
```

Your workload is this

100000 queries:

```sql
SELECT *
FROM V
WHERE N=?
```

100 queries:

```sql
SELECT *
FROM V
WHERE P=?
```

THE INDEX SELECTION PROBLEM 1

V(M, N, P);

Your workload is this

100000 queries:

```
SELECT *
FROM V
WHERE N=?
```

100 queries:

```
SELECT *
FROM V
WHERE P=?
```

What indexes ?

THE INDEX SELECTION PROBLEM 1

```
V(M, N, P);
```

Your workload is this

100000 queries:

```
SELECT *
FROM V
WHERE N=?
```

100 queries:

```
SELECT *
FROM V
WHERE P=?
```

A: V(N) and V(P) (hash tables or B-trees)

THE INDEX SELECTION PROBLEM 2

```
V(M, N, P);
```

Your workload is this

100000 queries:

```
SELECT *
FROM V
WHERE N>? and N<?
```

100 queries:

```
SELECT *
FROM V
WHERE P=?
```

100000 queries:

```
INSERT INTO V
VALUES (?, ?, ?)
```

What indexes ?

THE INDEX SELECTION PROBLEM 2

```
V(M, N, P);
```

Your workload is this

100000 queries:

```
SELECT *
FROM V
WHERE N>? and N<?
```

100 queries:

```
SELECT *
FROM V
WHERE P=?
```

100000 queries:

```
INSERT INTO V
VALUES (?, ?, ?)
```

A: definitely V(N) (must B-tree); unsure about V(P)

THE INDEX SELECTION PROBLEM 3

```
V(M, N, P);
```

Your workload is this

100000 queries:

```
SELECT *
FROM V
WHERE N=?
```

1000000 queries:

```
SELECT *
FROM V
WHERE N=? and P>?
```

100000 queries:

```
INSERT INTO V
VALUES (?, ?, ?)
```

What indexes ?

THE INDEX SELECTION PROBLEM 3

V(M, N, P);

Your workload is this

100000 queries:

```
SELECT *
FROM V
WHERE N=?
```

1000000 queries:

```
SELECT *
FROM V
WHERE N=? and P>?
```

100000 queries:

```
INSERT INTO V
VALUES (?, ?, ?)
```

A: V(N, P)

How does this index differ from:

1. Two indexes V(N) and V(P)?
2. An index V(P, N)?

THE INDEX SELECTION PROBLEM 4

```
V(M, N, P);
```

Your workload is this

1000 queries:

```
SELECT *
FROM V
WHERE N>? and N<?
```

100000 queries:

```
SELECT *
FROM V
WHERE P>? and P<?
```

What indexes ?

THE INDEX SELECTION PROBLEM 4

```
V(M, N, P);
```

Your workload is this

1000 queries:

```
SELECT *
FROM V
WHERE N>? and N<?
```

100000 queries:

```
SELECT *
FROM V
WHERE P>? and P<?
```

A: V(N) unclustered, V(P) clustered index