CSE 444: Database Internals

Section 2: Indexing

Reminders

- Lab 1 Done!
- Lab 2 will be released today!
  - Will need to run `git pull upstream lab2` to get new files
- Homework 2 due next Friday

- Today, we will go through indexing examples together

Indexing

- Another file storing index attribute(s) and pointers (aka RecordID) or actual records
  - Typically smaller than the data file

- Motivation
  - Fast access to data (less disk I/O)

Motivating Scenario

Consider the following database schema:

Field Name	**Data Type**	**Size on disk**
Id (primary key)	Unsigned INT	4 bytes
firstName	Char(50)	50 bytes
lastName	Char(50)	50 bytes
emailAddress	Char(100)	100 bytes

Motivating Scenario

Total records in the database = **5,000,000**

Length of each record = 4+50+50+100 = **204 bytes**

Let the default block size be 1,024 bytes

How many disk blocks are needed to store this data set?

We will have 1024/204 = 5 records per disk block
No. of blocks needed for the entire table = 5000000/5 = **1,000,000** blocks

Motivating Scenario

Suppose you want to find the person with a particular **id** (say 5000)

Assume data file sorted on primary key

What is the best way to do so?

Motivating Scenario

Linear Search

No. of block accesses = 1000000/2

= **500,000 on avg**

Binary Search

No. of block accesses = $\log_2 1000000$ = 19.93 = **20**

Motivating Scenario

Now, suppose you want to find the person having **firstName = 'John'**

Here, the column isn't sorted and does not hold an unique value.

What is the best way to do search for the records?

Motivating Scenario

Solution: Create an index on the **firstName** column

The schema for an index on **firstName** is:

Field Name	**Data Type**	**Size on disk**
firstName	Char(50)	50 bytes
(record pointer)	Special	4 bytes

Motivating Scenario

Total records in the database = **5,000,000**

Length of each index record = 4+50 = **54 bytes**

Let the default block size be **1,024 bytes**

Therefore,

We will have 1024/54 = **18 records** per disk block

Also, No. of blocks needed for the entire table = 5000000/18 = **277,778 blocks**

Motivating Scenario

Now, a binary search on the index will result in $\log_2 277778 = 18.08 =$ **19 block accesses**.

Also, to find the address of the actual record, which requires a further block access to read, bringing the total to 19 + 1 = **20 block accesses**.

Thus, indexing results in a much better performance as compared to searching the entire database.

Indexes

Useful for search query / range query / joins

Revisit Tweet Example:

Tweets(tid, user, time, content)

Tweet Relation in a Sequential File

tid	user	time	content
10	1	05:03:00	"….."
20	2	12:05:07	"….."
30	2	18:12:00	"….."
40	3	00:16:13	"….."
50	4	10:10:13	"….."
60	1	04:09:07	"….."
70	2	12:08:34	"….."
80	4	11:08:09	"….."

1 record

1 page

- File is sorted on "tid"

Index Classification

- Primary/secondary
  - Primary = determines the location of indexed records
  - Secondary = cannot reorder data, does not determine data location
- Dense/sparse
  - Dense = every key in the data appears in the index
  - Sparse = the index contains only some keys
- Clustered/unclustered
  - Clustered = records close in index are close in data
  - Unclustered = records close in index may be far in data

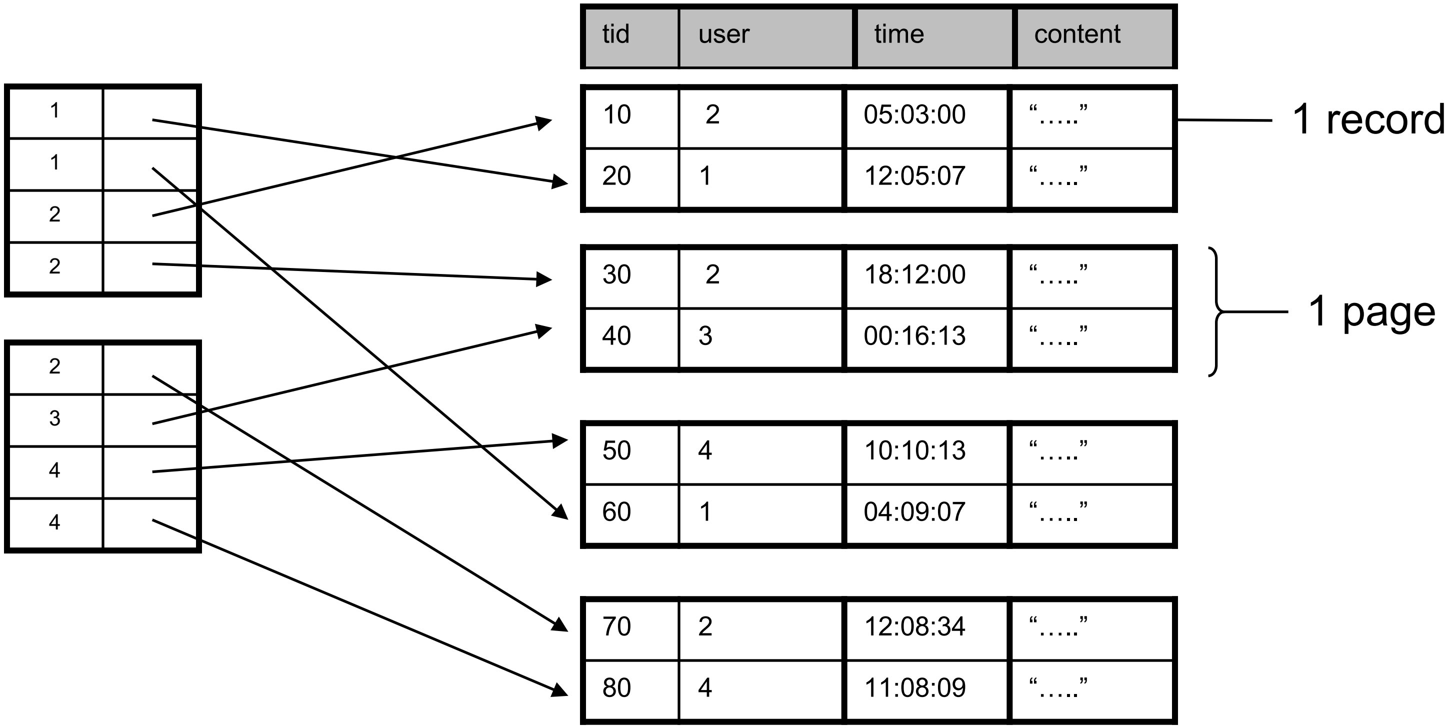
Ex1. Draw a secondary dense index on "user"

tid	user	time	content
10	2	05:03:00	"….."
20	1	12:05:07	"….."
30	2	18:12:00	"….."
40	3	00:16:13	"….."
50	4	10:10:13	"….."
60	1	04:09:07	"….."
70	2	12:08:34	"….."
80	4	11:08:09	"….."

1 record

1 page

Ex1. Secondary Dense Index (user)



- Dense: an "index key" (not database key) for every database record
- Secondary: cannot reorder data, does not determine data location
- Also, Unclustered: records close in index may be far in data

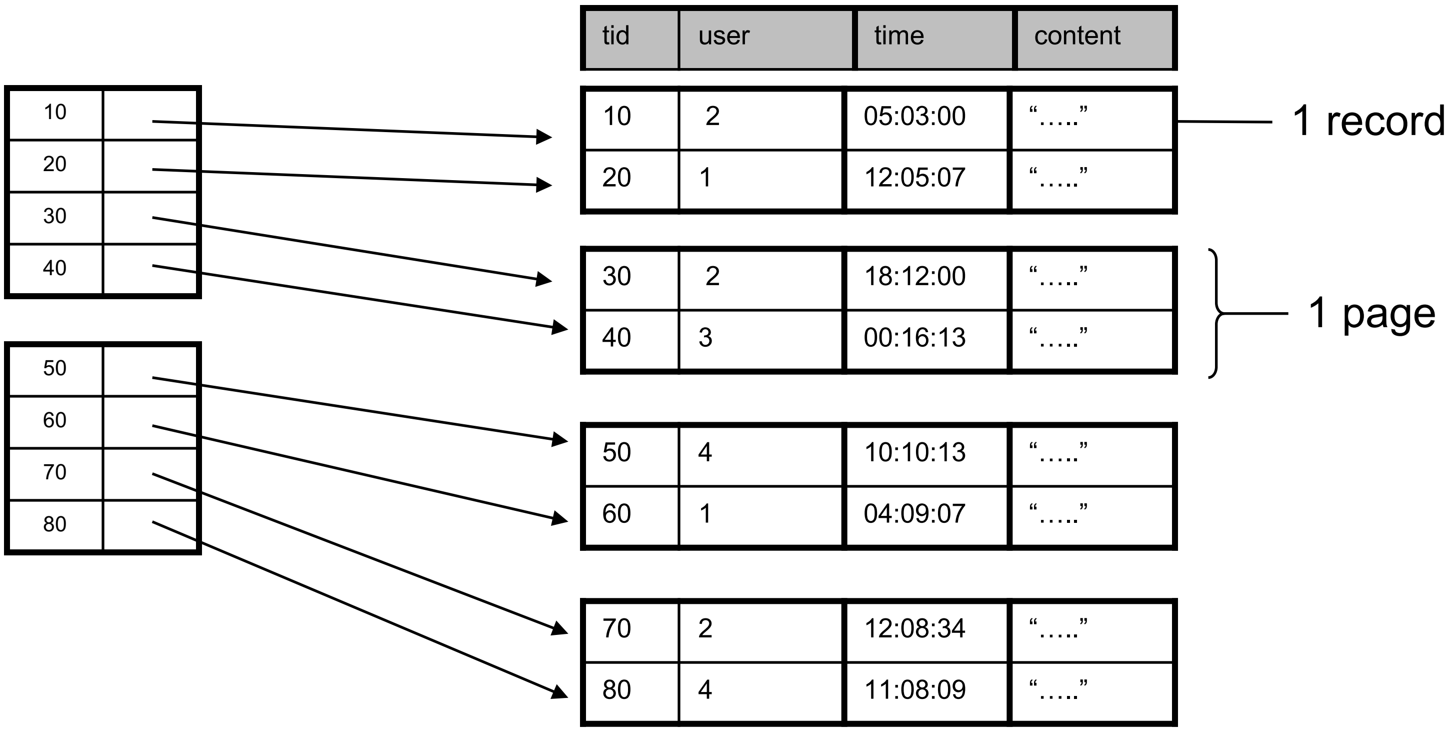
Ex2. Draw a primary dense index on "tid"

tid	user	time	content
10	1	05:03:00	"….."
20	2	12:05:07	"….."
30	2	18:12:00	"….."
40	3	00:16:13	"….."
50	4	10:10:13	"….."
60	1	04:09:07	"….."
70	2	12:08:34	"….."
80	4	11:08:09	"….."

1 record

1 page

Ex2. Primary Dense Index (tid)



- Dense: an "index key" for every database record
  - (In this case) every "database key" appears as an "index key"
- Primary: determines the location of indexed records
- Also, Clustered: records close in index are close in data

Improve from Primary Clustered Index?

Clustered Index can be made Sparse

(normally one key per page)

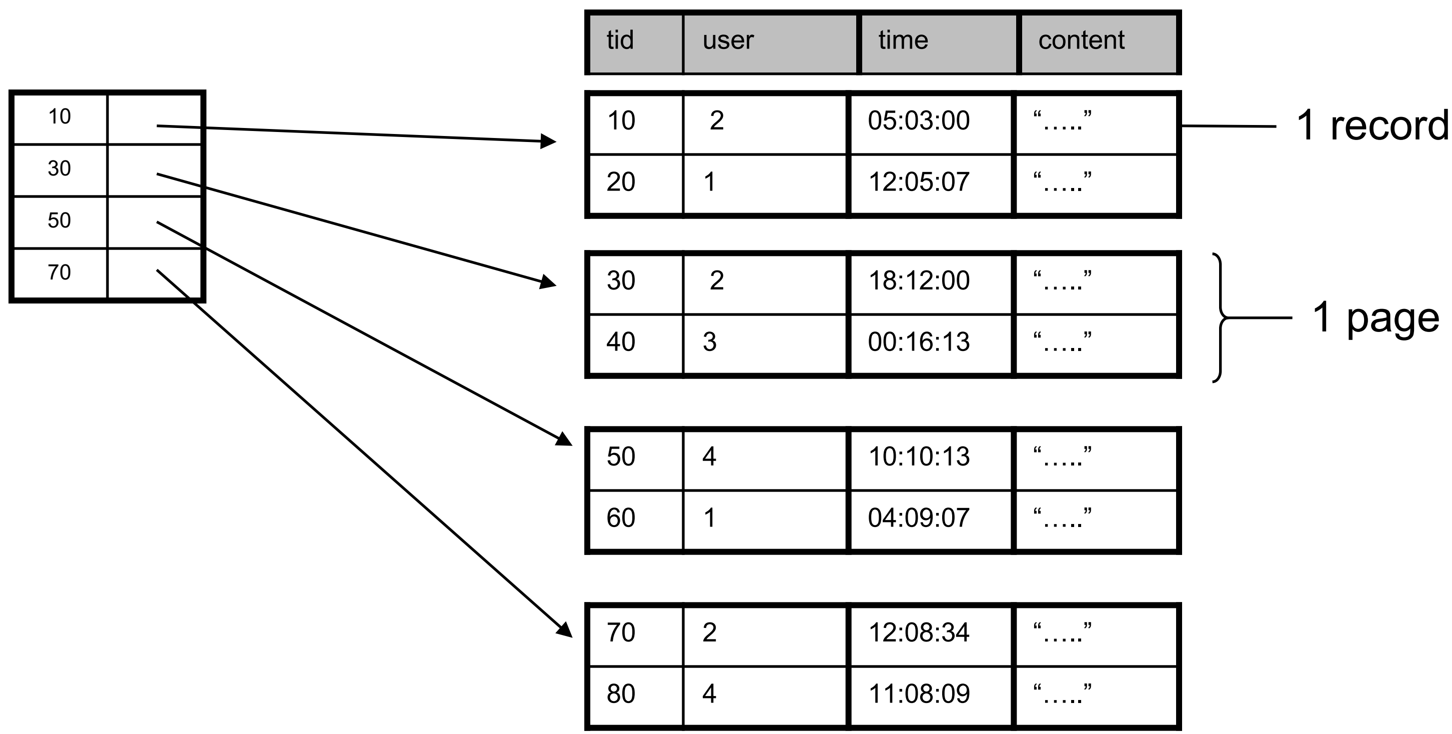
Ex3. Draw a primary sparse index on "tid"

tid	user	time	content
10	2	05:03:00	"….."
20	1	12:05:07	"….."
30	2	18:12:00	"….."
40	3	00:16:13	"….."
50	4	10:10:13	"….."
60	1	04:09:07	"….."
70	2	12:08:34	"….."
80	4	11:08:09	"….."

1 record

1 page

Ex3. Primary Sparse Index (tid)

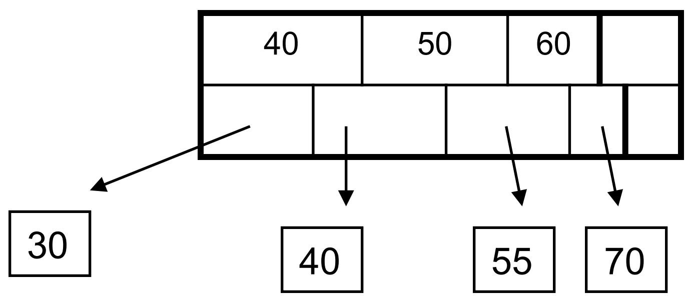


- Only one index file page instead of two

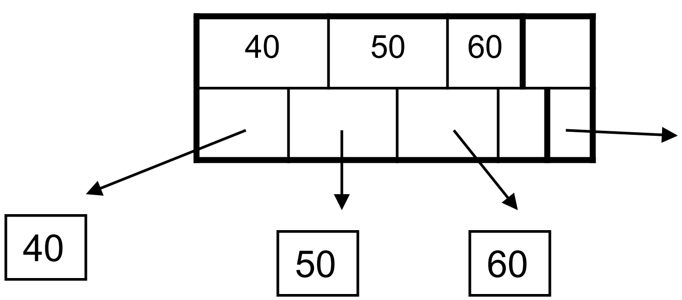
B+ trees

Insertions and Deletion in a B+ tree

- Note: the <, <= assumptions in this class:



Internal node:
• Left pointer from key = k: to keys < k
• Right pointer: to keys >= k



Leaf node:
• Left pointer from key = k: to the block containing data with value k in that attribute
• Last remaining pointer on right: To the next leaf on right

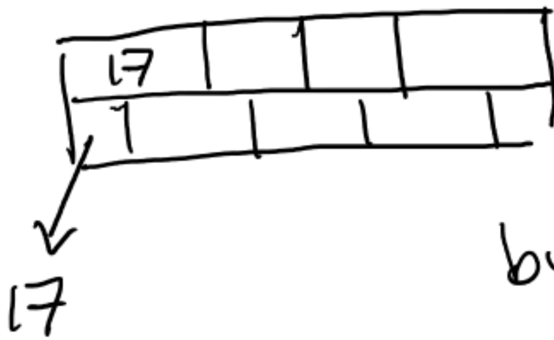
Insertions and Deletion in a B+ tree

- Note: when a leaf is split, the middle key is copied to the new leaf on right (and also inserted in parent)
  - Since we assumed the right pointer from key = k points to keys >= k
- Note: when an internal node is split, we do not need to copy the middle key to the right, only insert it in parent
  - Use the left pointer of the new right internal node
- Some examples….

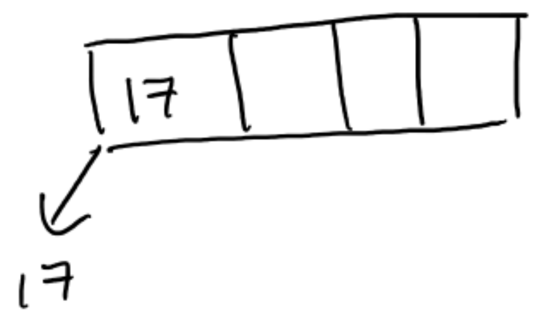
Problem 1:
B+ tree insertion and deletion

- Start with an empty B+ tree, d=2
- Insert 17, 3, 25, 95, 8, 57, 69
- Then insert 29, 91, 78, 80, 92, 99, 97

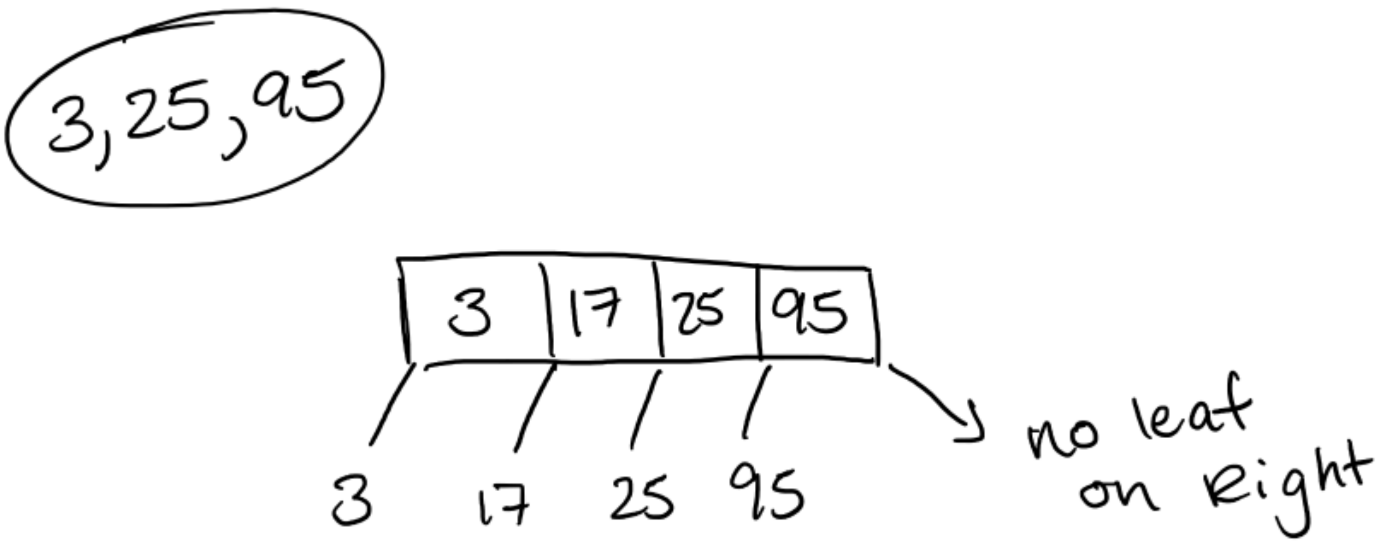
Insertions



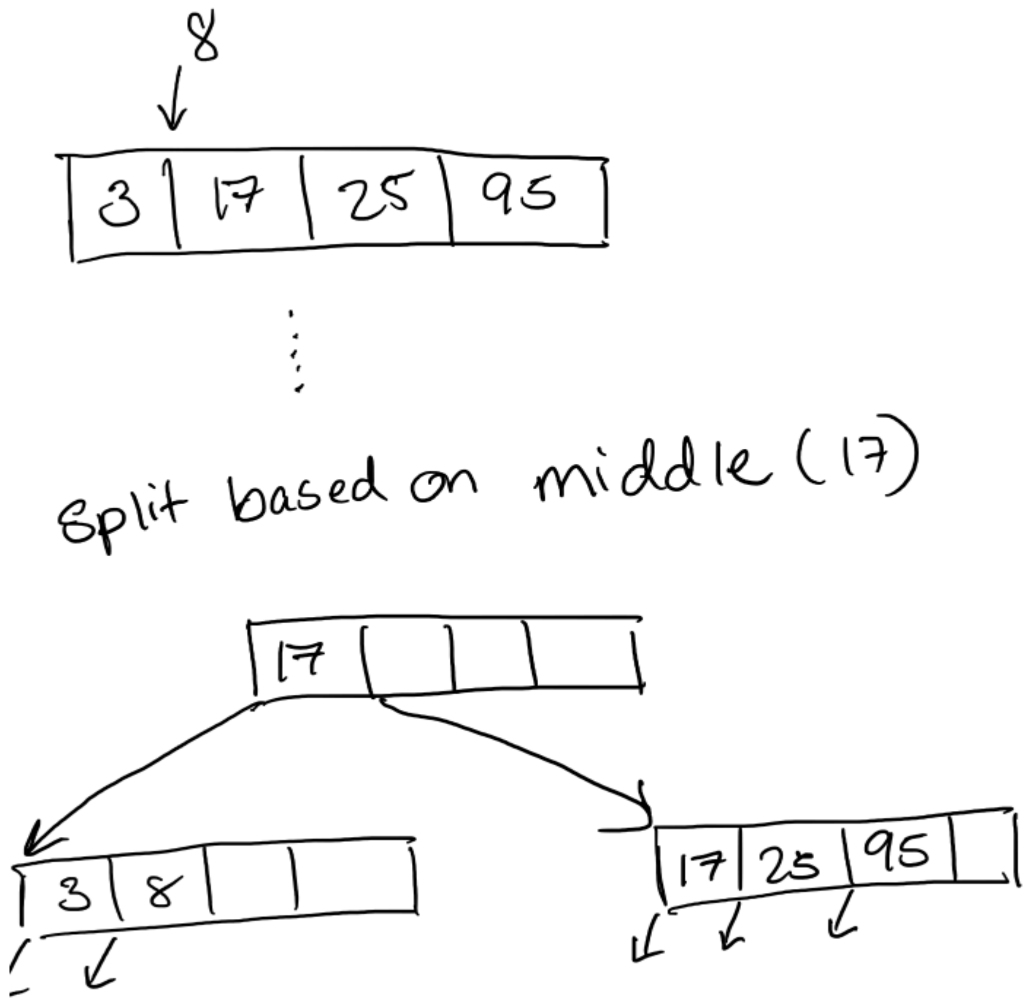
but we will use:



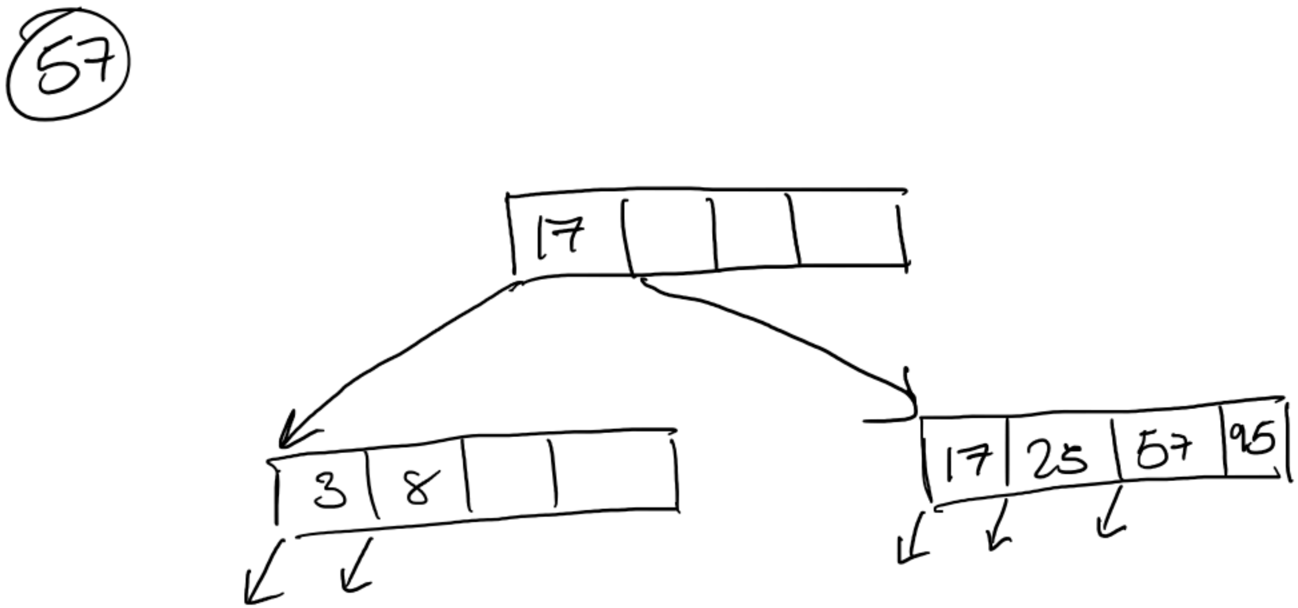
Insertions



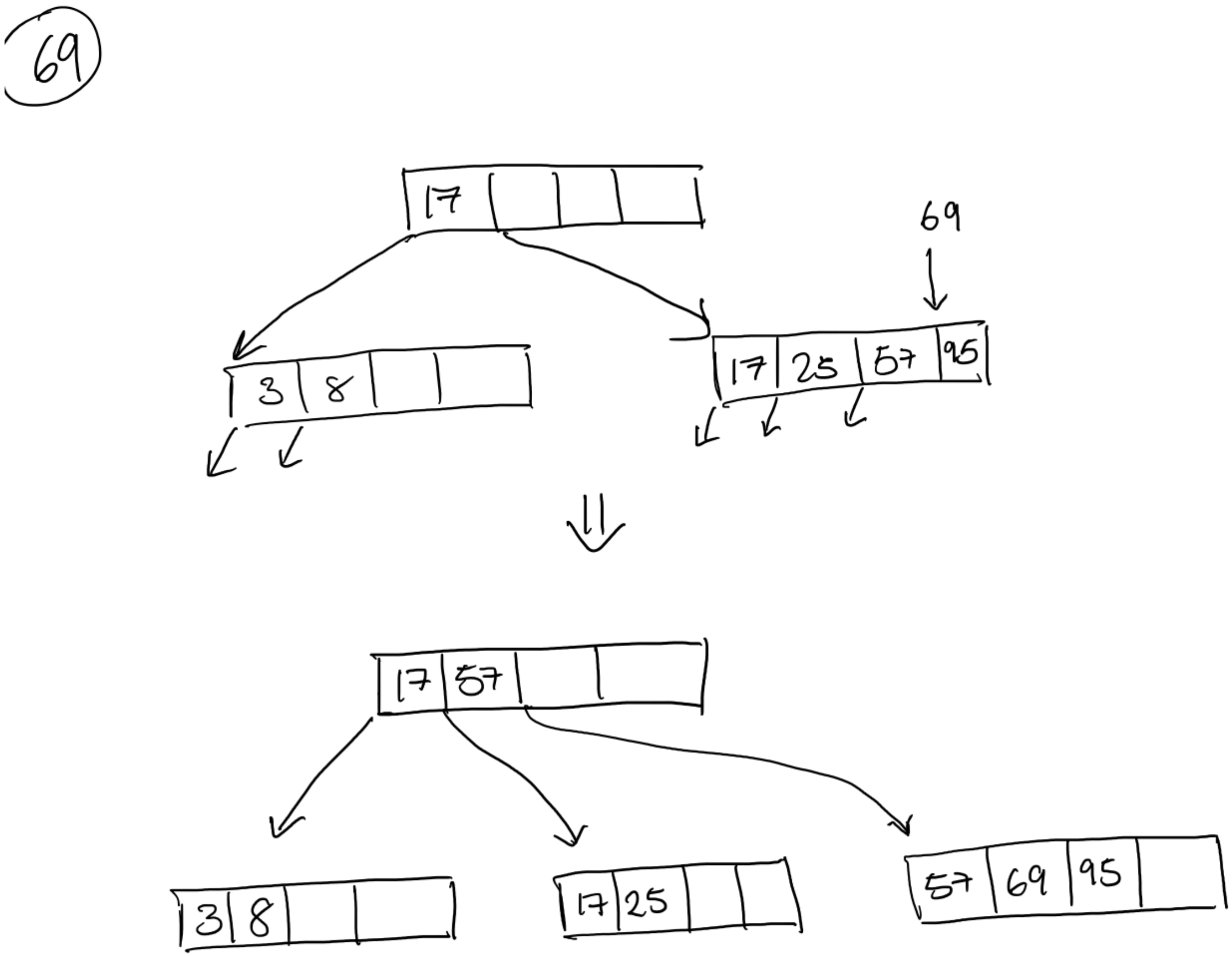
Insertions



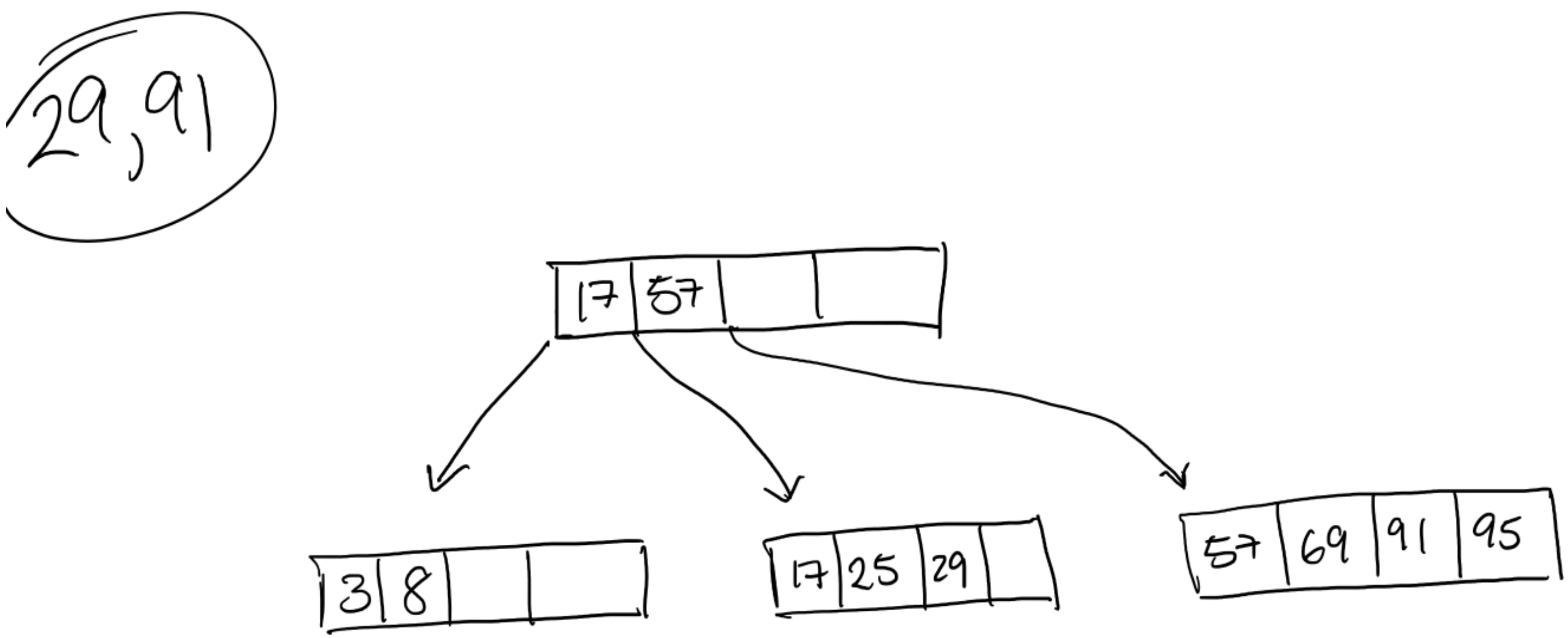
Insertions



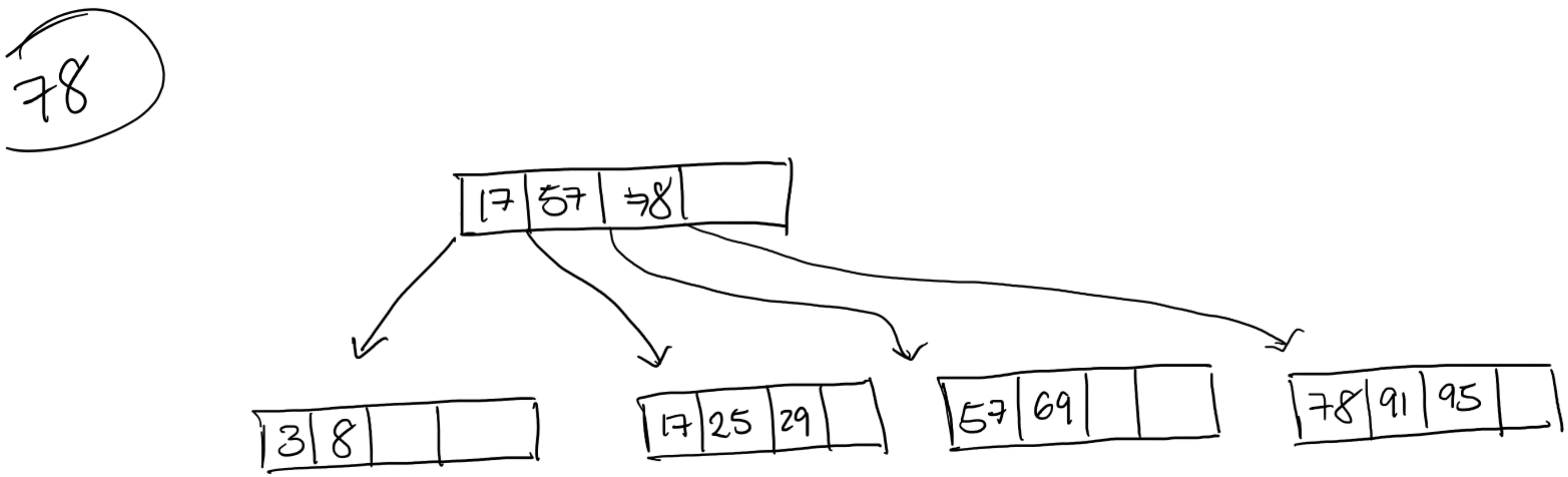
Insertions



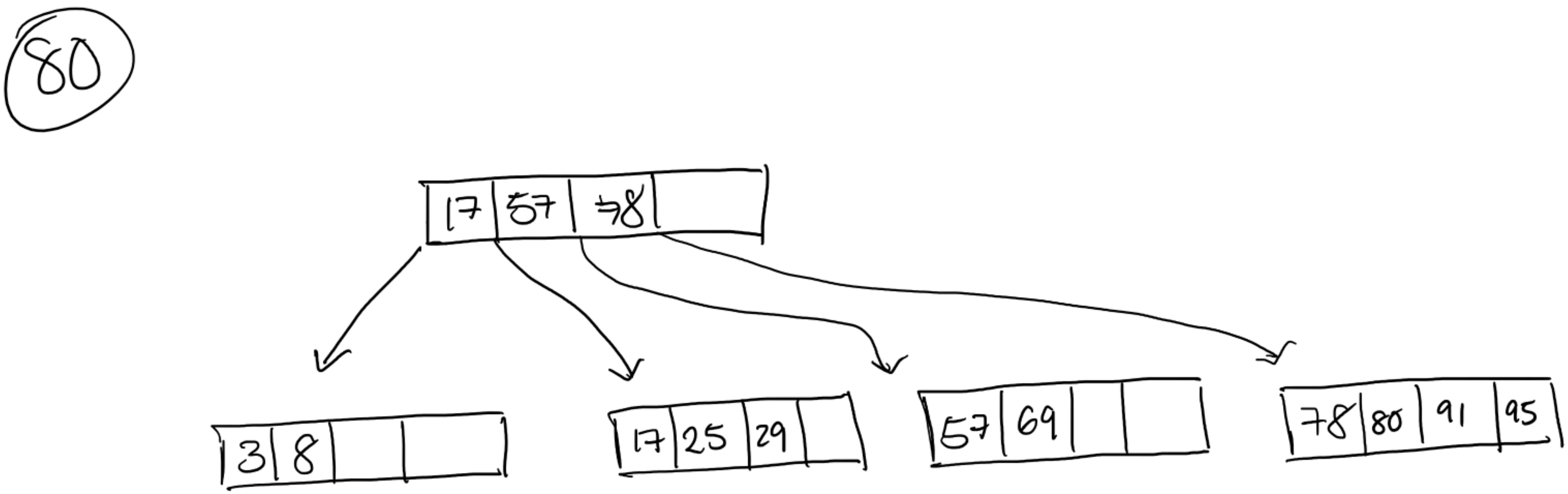
Insertions



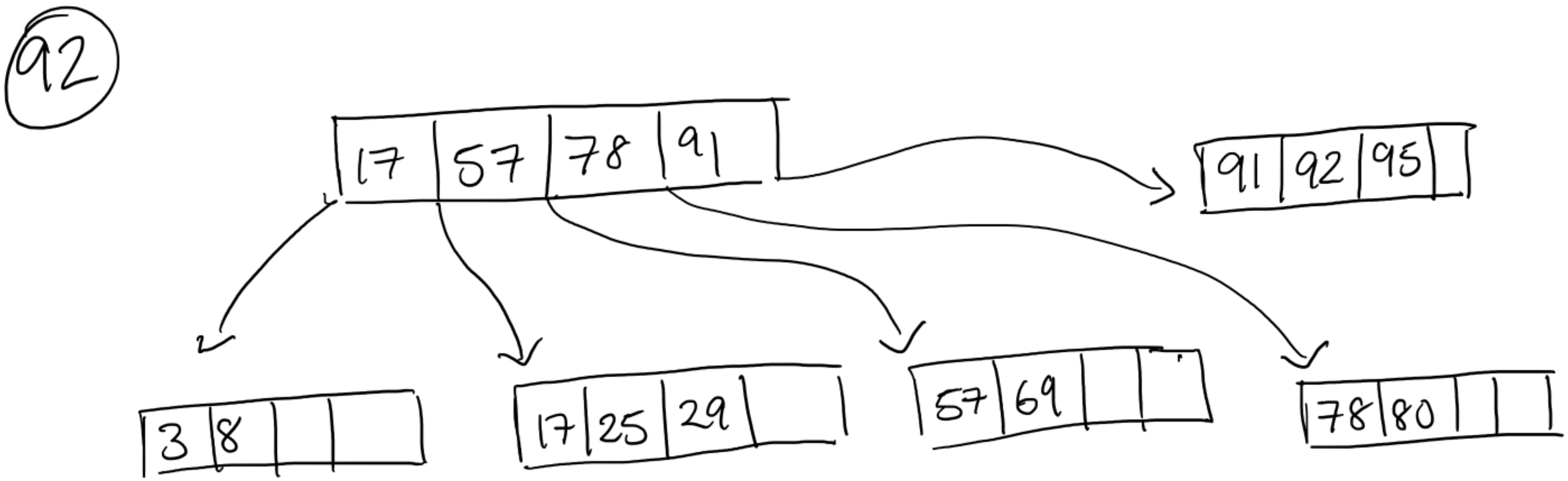
Insertions



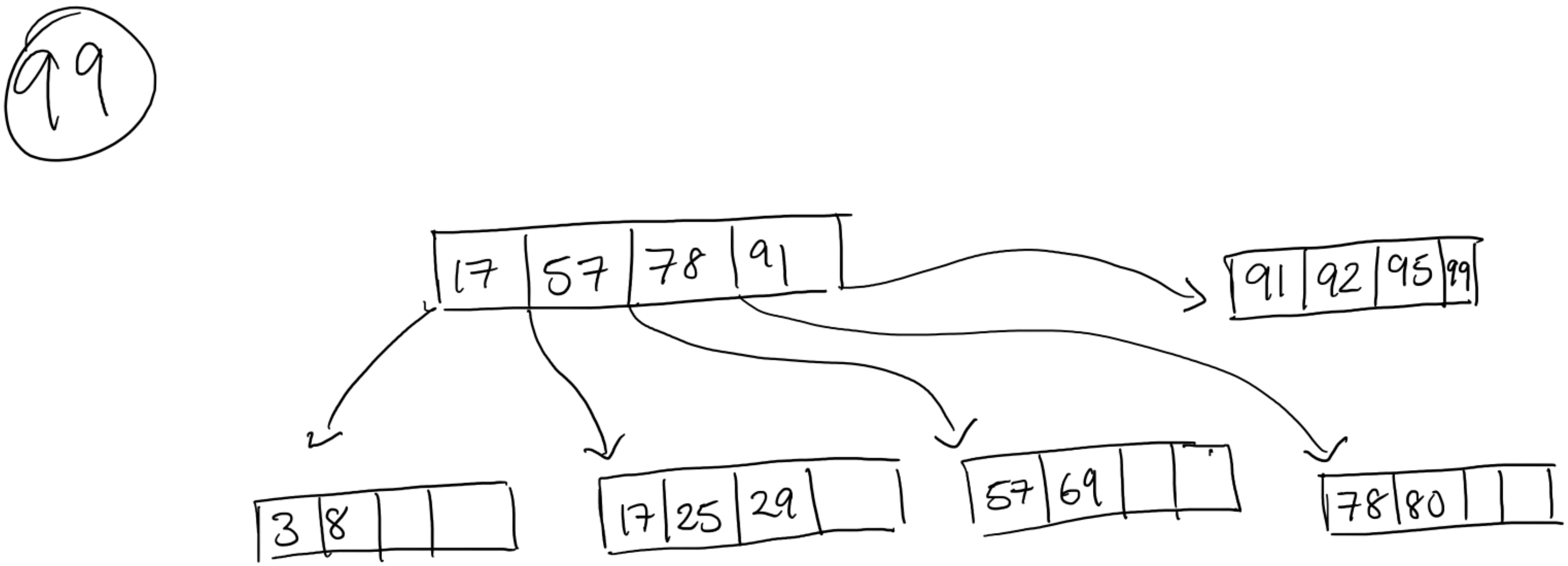
Insertions



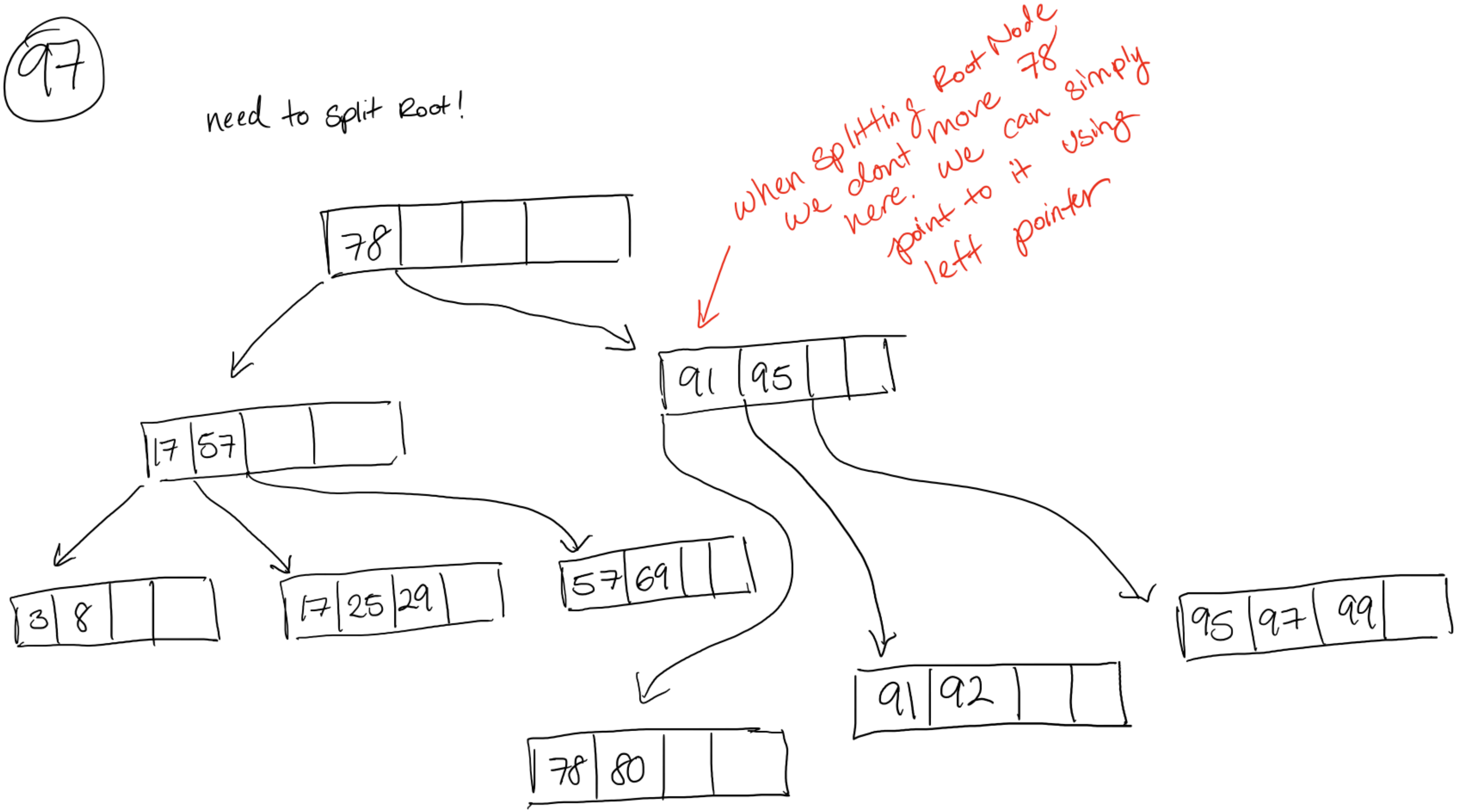
Insertions



Insertions



Insertions

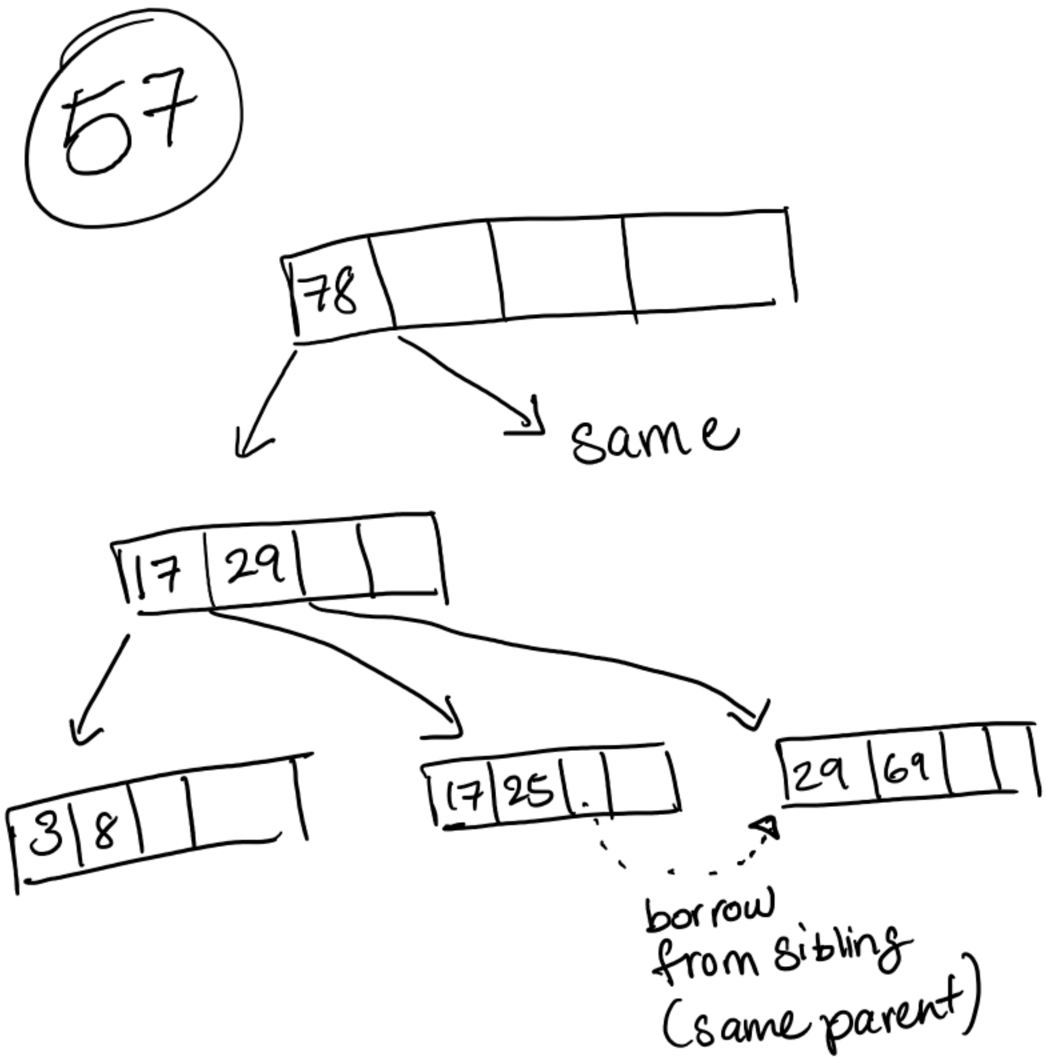

97
need to split Root!
when splitting Root Node we dont move 78 here. we can simply point to it using left pointer
78
17 57
91 95
3 8
17 25 29
57 69
78 80
91 92
95 97 99

Problem 1:
B+ tree insertion and deletion

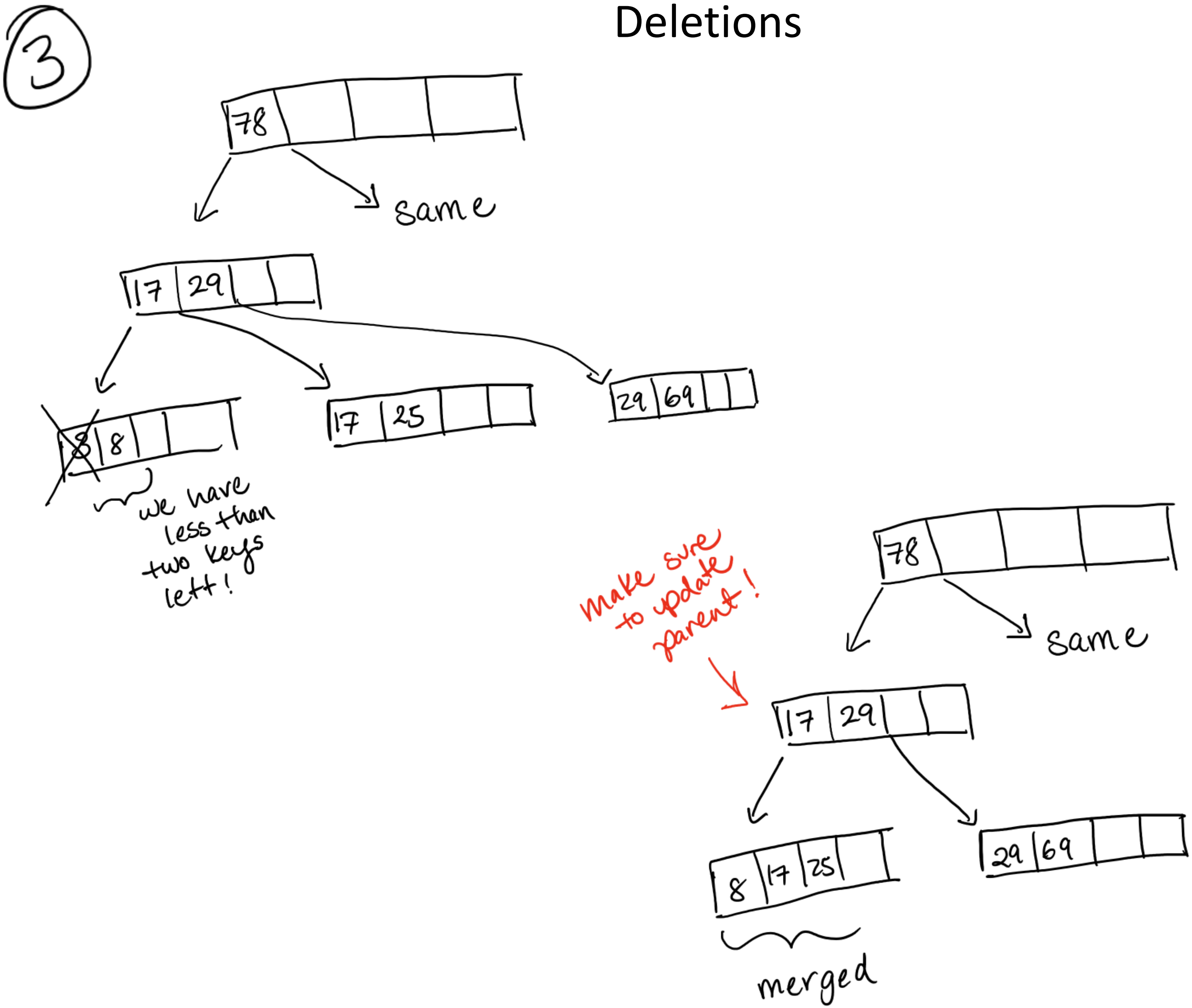
- Now delete all nodes in the following order:

57, 3, 99, 29, 17, 25, 95, 8, 78, 92, 69, 97, 91

Deletions

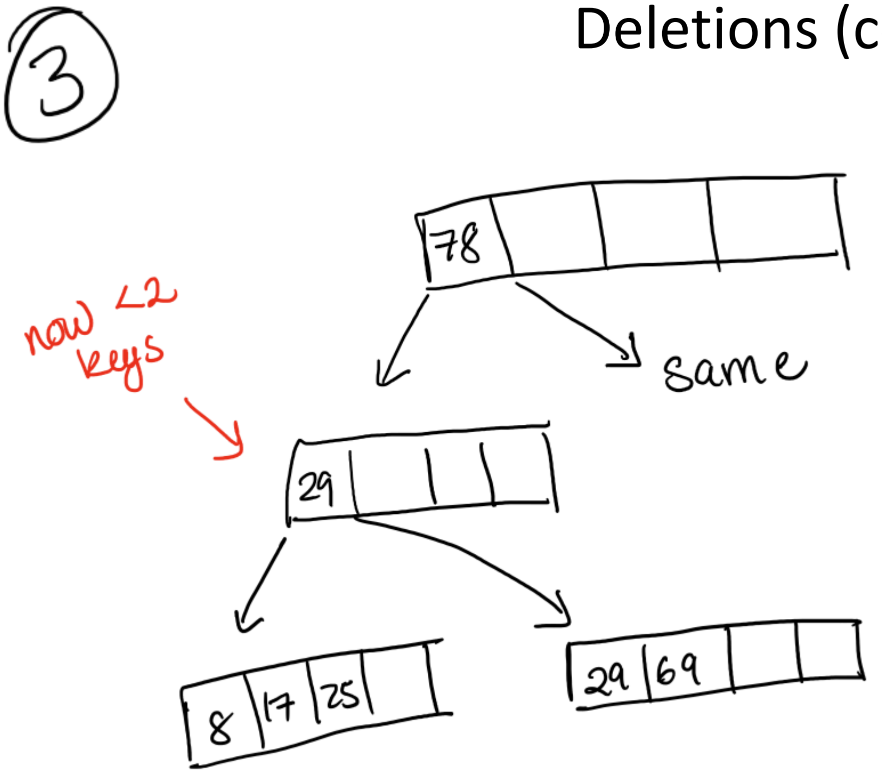


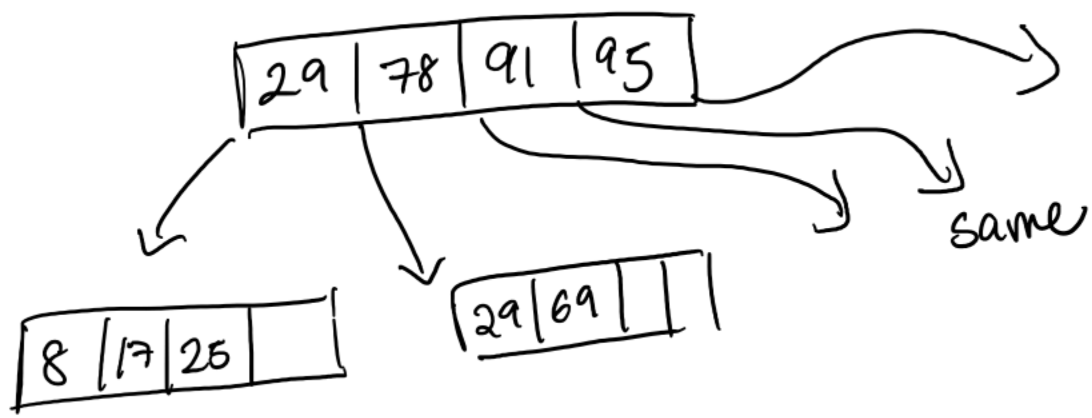
Deletions



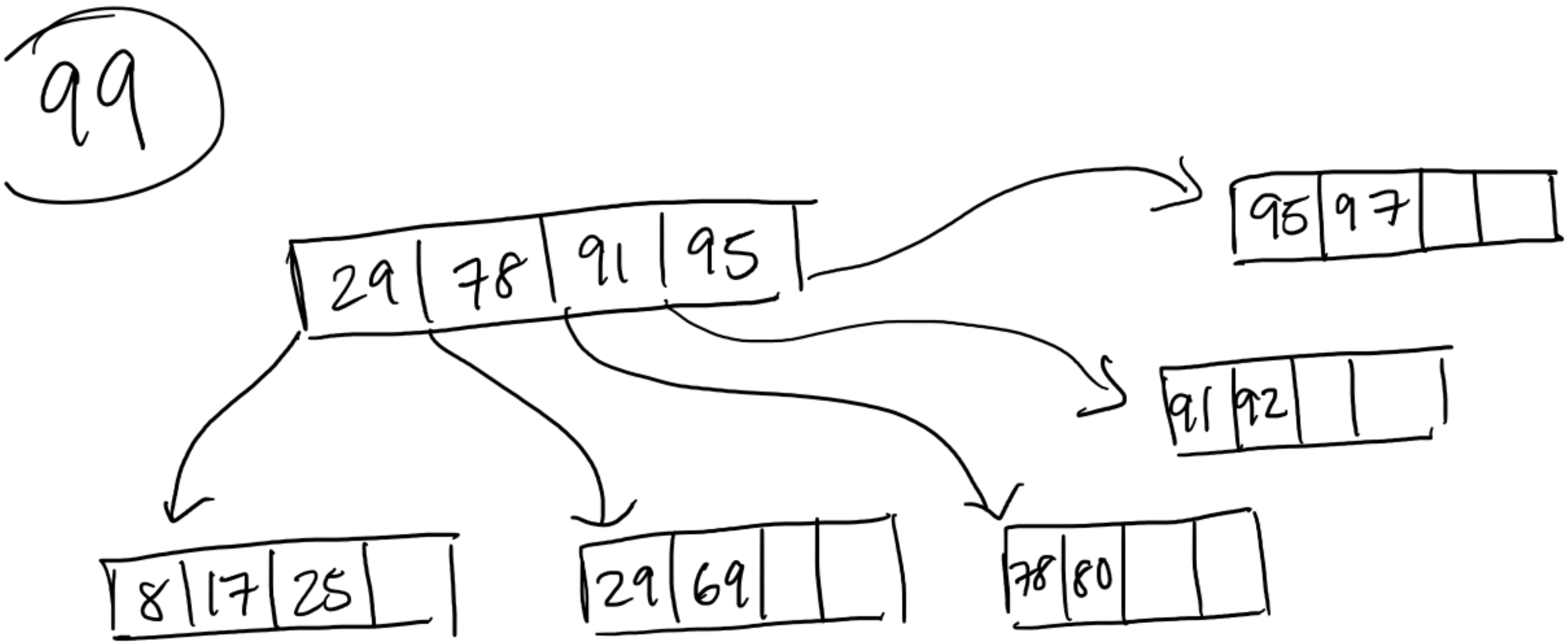
3
78
same
17
29
8
8
17
25
29
69
we have less than two keys left!
make sure to update parent!
78
same
17
29
8
17
25
29
69
merged

Deletions (continued for 3)

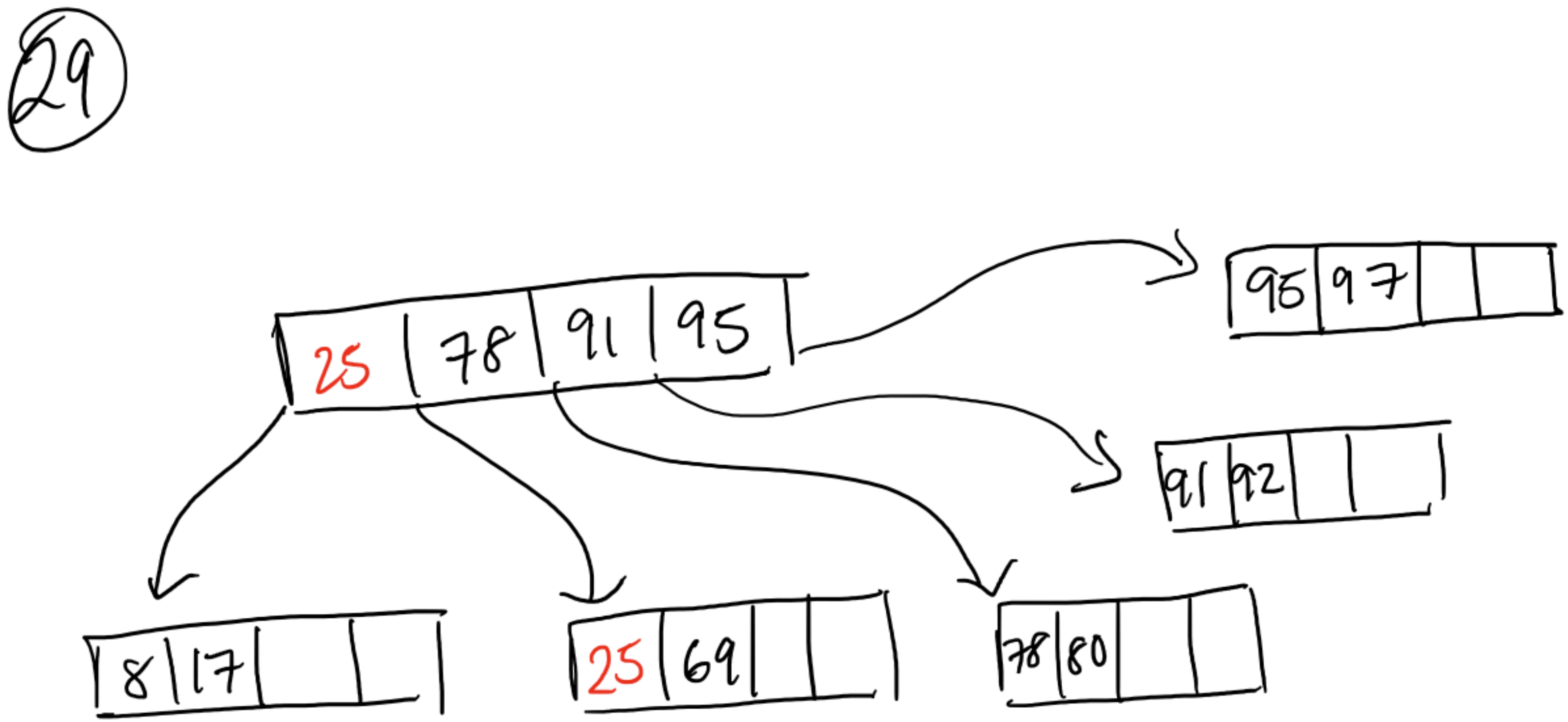




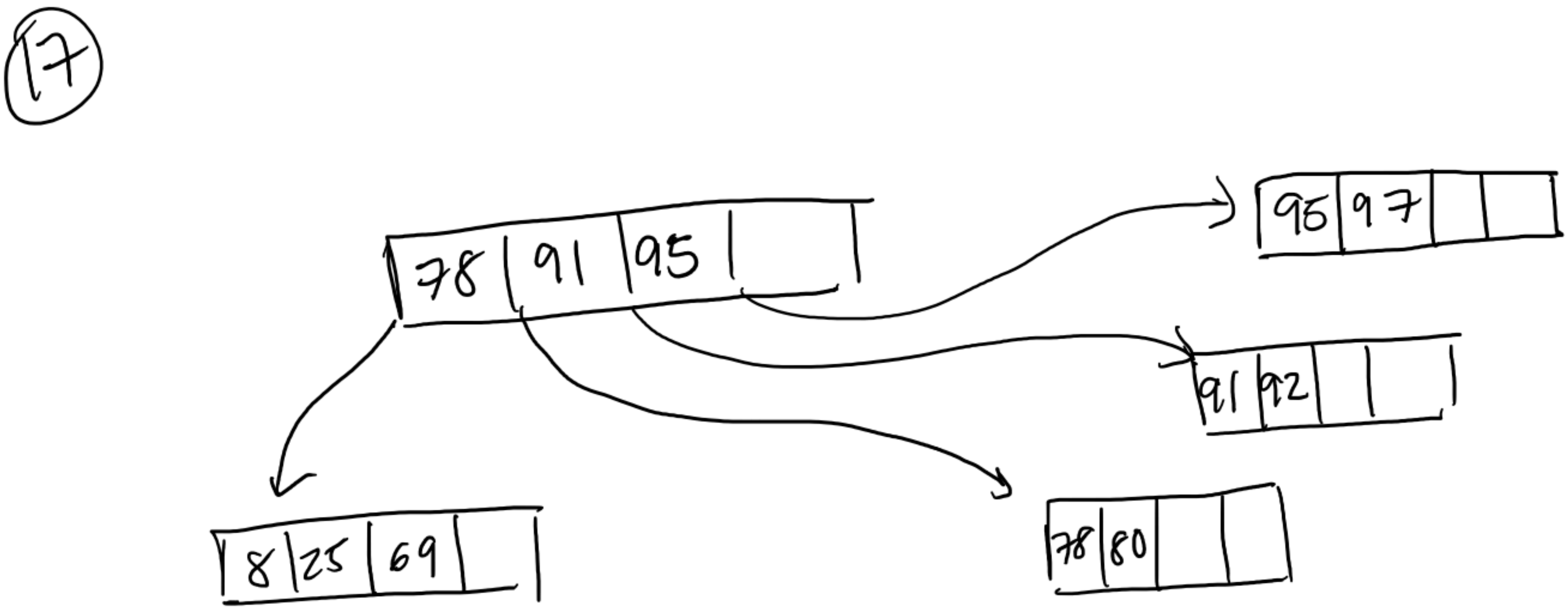
Deletions



Deletions



Deletions



when merging, delete seperating key in parent!