Fall, 2004 CIS 550

Database and Information Systems

Homework 6

November 18, 2004; Due November 30 at 1:30 PM

Problem 1 [50 points]:

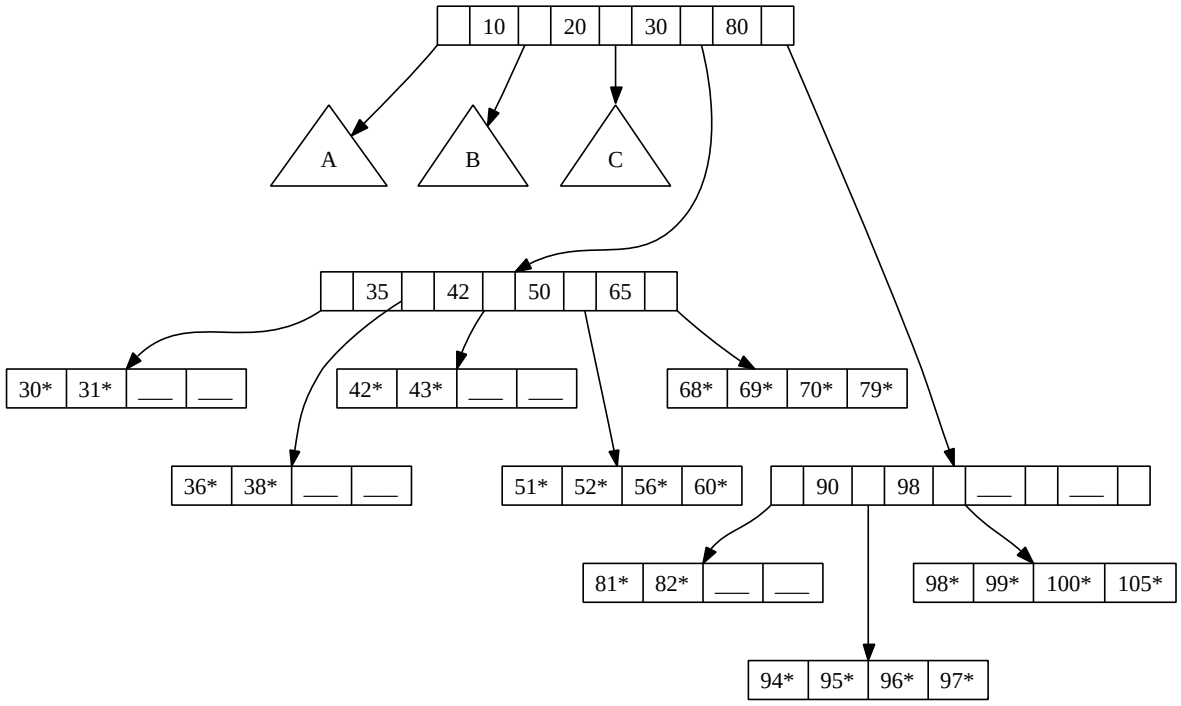

Figure 1: B+ Tree for Problem 1

Consider the B+ tree index shown in Figure 1, which uses alternative(1) for data entries. Each intermediate node can hold up to five pointers and four key values. Each leaf node can hold up to four records (indicated as a key value plus a "*"), and leaf nodes are doubly linked to their predecessor and successor nodes in the index (although this is not shown in the figure). The minimum number of keys allowed in an intermediate node is two, and the minimum number of records allowed in a leaf node is also two. In other words, the *order* of the tree is two. Underscores ("___") indicate unallocated entries.

1. Insert a record with search key 109 into the tree.

2. Delete the record with search key 43 from the tree.

3. Name a search key value such that inserting it into the original tree would cause an increase in the height of the tree.

Problem 2 [50 points]: For this part of the assignment, you will need to run Oracle on eniac, using the sql command, as in previous assignments. The goal is to see the benefits of indexing in action.

The Oracle setup on eniac has a series of sample tables created for running database benchmarks — the so-called TPC-H benchmark. Additionally, each of these tables may have several alternative index structures. We will be comparing performance depending on which indices are used. To do this assignment, you will need to repeat each query 5 times, time it with a stopwatch or the PC clock, and average the running times. (Averaging is necessary in case others are using eniac at the same time and affecting your running times.)

The `lineitem` table has nearly 300,000 rows and takes approximately 37MB of space. We have two indices in lineitem, each with a name: `sys_c0013539` is an index over the attribute pair (l_ordernumber, l_linenumber) and `lineno` is on the singleton attribute (l_linenumber).

1. Start by running the query:

   ```
   select max(l_linenumber)
   from zives.lineitem
   where l_linenumber >= 0;
   ```

   which uses whatever indices Oracle prefers. Time the run and repeat it 4 times, averaging the total. What is that value?

2. Next, repeat the query with a special *optimizer hint* that says you want to scan the full table and avoid indices:

   ```
   select /*+ full(l) */ max(l_linenumber)
   from zives.lineitem l
   where l_linenumber >= 0;
   ```

   Average the running time for 5 runs and record the result. What can you say about the difference between the two runs? Do these results suggest that Oracle uses an index by default?

3. Try another hint, which makes use of the first index:

   ```
   select /*+ index(l sys\_c0013539) */ max(l_linenumber)
   from zives.lineitem l
   where l_linenumber >= 0;
   ```

Run 5 times and record the result. How did this compare to the first two cases? Did that particular index offer any benefits?

4. Which index was used in the default, un-hinted Oracle query? Generalizing from the Oracle SQL hints shown above, what is the query hint that is equivalent to that default query?

5. For each of the two indices *and* for the non-indexed case, explain how what data and/or index structures will be examined in answering the query.

6. Run the two queries:

```
select /*+ index(l sys\_c0013539) */ count(distinct l_suppkey)
from zives.lineitem l
where l_linenumber < 1100;

select /*+ index(l lineno) */  count(distinct l_suppkey)
from zives.lineitem l
where l_linenumber < 1100;
```

Record the running times. Explain the relative differences in performance, based on your knowledge of index and data layout characteristics, as well as your knowledge of "covering" indices.