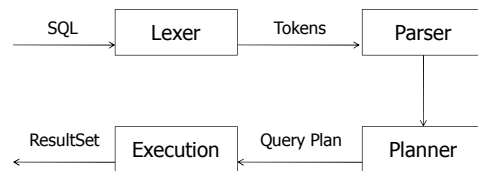


CS422 Principles of Database Systems

Introduction to Query Processing

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Query Processing in SimpleDB



Schema

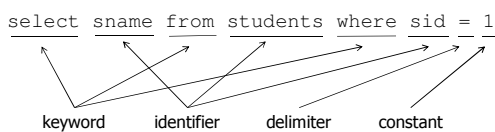
- ◆ Departments(did, dname)
- ◆ Students(sid, sname, dept)

SQL

```
create table departments (  
    did      int;  
    dname    varchar(10)  
);  
  
select sname, dname  
from students, departments  
where dept = did and sid = 1;
```

Lexical Analysis

- ◆ Split the input string into a series of tokens



Lexer API

- ◆ Iterate through the tokens
 - Check the current token – "Match"
 - Consume the current token – "Eat"

```
select sname from students where sid = 1  
↑  
current token  
  
lexer.matchKeyword("select");  
lexer.eatKeyword("select");
```

Grammar ...

```
<Field>      := IdTok
<Constant>   := StrTok | IntTok
<Expression> := <Field> | <Constant>
<Term>       := <Expression> = <Expression>
<Predicate>  := <Term> [ AND <Predicate> ]
```

... Grammar

```
<Query>      := SELECT <SelectList> FROM <TableList>
               [ WHERE <Predicate> ]
<SelectList> := <Field> [ , <SelectList> ]
<TableList>  := IdTok [ , <TableList> ]

<CreateTable> := CREATE TABLE IdTok ( <FieldDefs> )
<FieldDefs>   := <FieldDef> [ , <FieldDefs> ]
<FieldDef>    := IdTok <TypeDef>
<TypeDef>     := INT | VARCHAR ( IntTok )
```

From Grammar to Code ...

```
public QueryData query()
{
    lex.eatKeyword( "select" );
    Collection<String> fields = selectList();
    lex.eatKeyword( "from" );
    Collection<String> tables = tableList();
    Predicate pred = new Predicate();
    if( lex.matchKeyword("where") )
    {
        lex.eatKeyword("where");
        pred = predicate();
    }
    return new QueryData( fields, tables, pred );
}
```

... From Grammar to Code

```
public Collection<String> selectList()
{
    Collection<String> L = new ArrayList<String>();
    L.add( field() );
    if( lex.matchDelim(',') )
    {
        lex.eatDelim(',');
        L.addAll( selectList() );
    }
    return L;
}

public String field() { return lex.eatId(); }
```

Create Table

- ◆ Input: table name and Schema
- ◆ Create a record file for the table
- ◆ Insert the table information into system catalog

System Catalog

- ◆ A.K.A. data catalog, data dictionary
- ◆ A set of *tables* containing metadata about the schema elements and data statistics
 - Table, field, view, index information
 - Data statistics
 - E.g. total number of rows in a table and distinct values in a column
 - Used for query optimization

System Catalog Example

◆ `tblcat` and `fldcat` in SimpleDB

Query Planning

◆ Break a query into individual operations, and organize them into certain order (i.e. a query plan).

Relational Algebra Operations

- ◆ Selection, projection, product
- ◆ Join
- ◆ Rename
- ◆ Set operations: union, intersection, difference
- ◆ Extended Relation Algebra operations
 - Duplicate elimination
 - Sorting
 - Extended projection, outer join
 - Aggregation and grouping

Implement Selection

Input			Output	
sid	sname	sid=1	sid	sname
1	Joe		1	Joe
2	Amy			

Implement Projection

Input			Output
sid	sname	sname →	sname
1	Joe		Joe
2	Amy		Amy

Implement Product

Input				
sid	sname	dept	did	dname
1	Joe	10	10	CS
2	Amy	20	20	Math

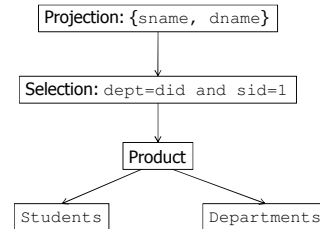
↓

Output				
sid	sname	dept	did	dname
1	Joe	10	10	CS
1	Joe	10	20	Math
2	Amy	20	10	CS
2	Amy	20	20	Math

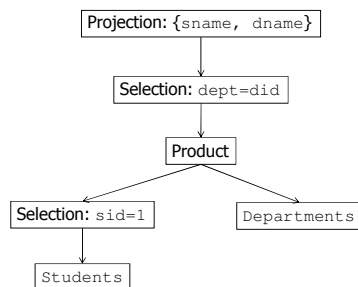
About Implementations of RA Operations

- ◆ Each RA operation can be implemented and optimized independently from others
- ◆ A RA operation may have multiple implementations
 - E.g. *table scan* vs. *index scan* for selection
- ◆ The efficiency of an implementation depends on the characteristics of the data
 - E.g. *nested loop join* vs. *hash join*

A Simple Query Plan



A Better Query Plan – Query Optimization



Query Execution – Scan

- ◆ A scan is an interface to a RA operation implementation

```
public interface Scan {  
  
    public boolean next(); // move to the next result  
    public int getInt( String fieldName );  
    public String getString( String fieldName );  
  
}
```

Scan Example: SelectScan

```
public SelectScan( Scan s, Predicate pred )  
{  
    this.s = s;  
    this.pred = pred;  
}  
  
public boolean next()  
{  
    while( s.next() )  
        if( pred.isSatisfied(s) ) return true;  
    return false;  
}
```

Readings

- ◆ Textbook Chapter 16, 17, 18, 19