Politecnico di Torino Database Management Systems

July 8^{th} 2011

1. (6 Points) The following relations are given (primary keys are underlined):

USER(<u>UId</u>, Name, Surname, City, State, BirthDate) PHOTO(<u>PId</u>, UId, Resolution, KBs) UPLOAD(<u>PId</u>, <u>Date</u>, <u>Time</u>, Description) TAG(<u>PId</u>, <u>Tag</u>)

Assume the following cardinalities:

- card(USER) = 10^6 tuples, MIN(BirthDate) = 1-1-1941, MAX(BirthDate) = 31-12-1990, number of City $\simeq 10^2$, number of State $\simeq 10$,
- card(PHOTO) = 10^8 tuples, number of Resolution $\simeq 10$, MIN(KBs) = 10^2 , MAX(KBs) = $2 \cdot 10^3$,
- card(UPLOAD) = $5 \cdot 10^8$ tuples, MIN(Date) = 01-01-2010, MAX(Date) = 31-12-2010,
- card(TAG)= 10⁹ tuples

Furthermore, assume the following reduction factor for the group by condition:

• having count(distinct tag) \leq 10 $\simeq \frac{99}{100}$.

Consider the following SQL query:

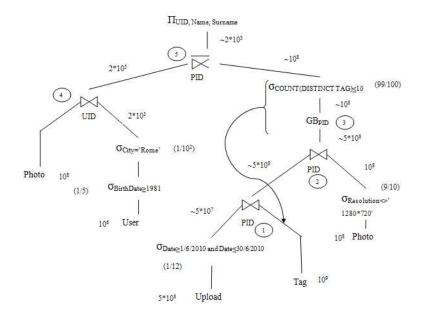
```
select UId, Name, Surname
from USER U, PHOTO P
where U.UId=P.PId and BirthDate > 1-1-1981
    and City = 'Rome'
    and PId NOT IN (select UP.PId
        from UPLOAD UP, TAG T, PHOTO P1
        where UP.PId=T.PId and UP.PId=P1.PId
        and Date ≥ 01-06-2010 and Date ≤ 30/06/2010
        and Resolution <> '1280x720'
        group by UP.PId
        having count(distinct Tag) <10);</pre>
```

For the SQL query:

- (a) Report the corresponding algebraic expression and specify the cardinality of each node (representing an intermediate result or a leaf). If necessary, assume a data distribution. Also analyze the group by anticipation.
- (b) Select one or more secondary physical structures to increase query performance. Justify your choice and report the corresponding execution plan (join orders, access methods, etc.).

Join and group by discussion:

(1) Hash Join



- (2) Hash Join
- (3) GB No Hash
- (4) Hash Join or Nested loop
- (5) Hash Join

Indexes:

- Table Upload: B⁺-Tree on Date
- <u>Table User</u>: Hash on City