

- 1-1 purpose of database systems
- data redundancy and inconsistency 数据冗余, 不一致
  - data isolation 数据隔离, 数据存取困难
  - difficulty in accessing data 存取数据困难
  - integrity problem 完整性问题

- atomicity problem 原子性问题
  - concurrent access anomalies 并发访问异常
  - security problems 安全性问题
- 特性: ①数据冗余 ②数据不一致性 ③数据存取困难 ④数据隔离 ⑤数据存取困难

view level security 视图级安全性  
 logical level 逻辑层 (logical schema)  
 physical level 物理层 (physical schema)  
 schema logical structure of the database  
 1-3 schema logical structure of the database

chop2 the relational model  
 1-1 basic relational model  
 relation schema:  $\rho = \{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$   
 domain: 每个 attribute 可能的值, null 属于 domain  
 key: 超键 (superkey) 是指包含一个候选键的键  
 minimal superkey 最小超键 (candidate key)  
 candidate key 候选键  
 primary key 主键  
 foreign key 外键  
 select 选择操作  
 project 投影操作  
 join 连接操作  
 union 并集操作  
 rename 重命名操作  
 insert 插入操作  
 delete 删除操作  
 update 更新操作  
 aggregate 聚合操作  
 join types: natural join, theta join, equijoin, outer join, semi join, anti join, join with join condition

3-1 Generalized Operation  
 3-2 Aggregation  
 function: max, min, sum, count  
 operation: G, G<sub>1</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>, G<sub>3</sub>, G<sub>4</sub>, G<sub>5</sub>, G<sub>6</sub>, G<sub>7</sub>, G<sub>8</sub>, G<sub>9</sub>, G<sub>10</sub>, G<sub>11</sub>, G<sub>12</sub>

chop3 introduction to SQL  
 3-1 SQL language  
 DDL: create, alter, drop  
 DML: select, insert, update, delete  
 DCL: grant, revoke  
 3-2 索引 (index)  
 from → where → group by → having → select → distinct  
 order by  
 null (is null or is not null)  
 OR: (uk or T) = T AND (T or uk) = uk  
 (uk or uk) = uk  
 (uk and uk) = uk  
 3-3 视图 (view)  
 create view  
 update view  
 delete view  
 drop view

3-4 视图 (view)  
 create view v as query expression  
 index: create index, drop index  
 constraint: primary key, foreign key, unique, not null, check  
 3-5 视图 (view)  
 create view  
 update view  
 delete view  
 drop view

3-6 视图 (view)  
 create view  
 update view  
 delete view  
 drop view

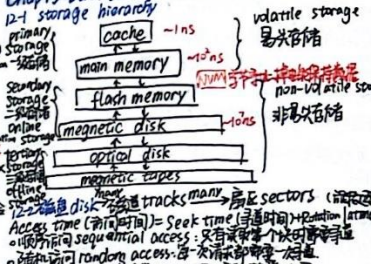
3-7 视图 (view)  
 create view  
 update view  
 delete view  
 drop view



3-8 视图 (view)  
 create view  
 update view  
 delete view  
 drop view

3-9 视图 (view)  
 create view  
 update view  
 delete view  
 drop view

3-10 视图 (view)  
 create view  
 update view  
 delete view  
 drop view



3-11 视图 (view)  
 create view  
 update view  
 delete view  
 drop view

3-12 视图 (view)  
 create view  
 update view  
 delete view  
 drop view

3-13 视图 (view)  
 create view  
 update view  
 delete view  
 drop view

3-14 视图 (view)  
 create view  
 update view  
 delete view  
 drop view

3-15 视图 (view)  
 create view  
 update view  
 delete view  
 drop view

3-16 视图 (view)  
 create view  
 update view  
 delete view  
 drop view

3-17 视图 (view)  
 create view  
 update view  
 delete view  
 drop view

14-2 B+ tree

性质: 1. n children of leaves node... 2. n-1 values of leaves... 3. 指向有 search key 值的指针...

计算: 1. 高度估计 [log\_N(M)] <= h <= [log\_N(M)] + 1

2. 插入删除 cost = O(log\_{N/2} M) ... average node occupancy: O(1/3)

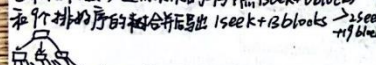
3. O1 not unique -> a composite unique key (A1, A2) search for a: v -> search for (v, a) to (v, r\_max)

4. 线性存储: 一条记录为 L, block 大小为 B, 一个 block 最多有 M = floor(B/L) 条记录...

5. 索引的 fanout (M) = floor(B/L) + 1

BT-Tree File Organization 叶子节点不再做索引...

6. 代价计算 e.g. n=4, 每个 16 个数据块...



1 seek + 9 block transfers

再增加 9 个数据 -> 遍历刚刚的叶子节点 1 seek + 12 blocks

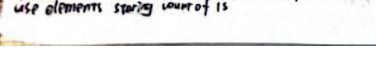
9 个排列的顺序的融合并输出 1 seek + 12 blocks

key index: use large nodesize to optimize disk access

optimize cache access

Write optimized indices to minimize page writes

LSM-tree



LSM-tree: L0 Memory, L1 Memory, L2 Memory

Ch15 Query Processing

1. 线性搜索 worst: ts + bt + r

2. BT 索引 worst: ts + (b/2) + r

3. BT 索引 worst: ts + (b/2) + r

4. BT 索引 worst: ts + (b/2) + r

5. External Sort-Merge

6. Join r-outer join

7. Nested-Loop Join

8. Indexed Nested-Loop Join

9. Hash Join

10. Sort-Merge Join

11. Selection

12. Projection

13. Set operation

14. Other

14-3 代价估算

1. 代价估算: 1. 代价估算: 1. 代价估算

2. 代价估算: 2. 代价估算: 2. 代价估算

3. 代价估算: 3. 代价估算: 3. 代价估算

4. 代价估算: 4. 代价估算: 4. 代价估算

5. 代价估算: 5. 代价估算: 5. 代价估算

6. 代价估算: 6. 代价估算: 6. 代价估算

7. 代价估算: 7. 代价估算: 7. 代价估算

8. 代价估算: 8. 代价估算: 8. 代价估算

9. 代价估算: 9. 代价估算: 9. 代价估算

10. 代价估算: 10. 代价估算: 10. 代价估算

11. 代价估算: 11. 代价估算: 11. 代价估算

12. 代价估算: 12. 代价估算: 12. 代价估算

13. 代价估算: 13. 代价估算: 13. 代价估算

14. 代价估算: 14. 代价估算: 14. 代价估算

15. 代价估算: 15. 代价估算: 15. 代价估算

16. 代价估算: 16. 代价估算: 16. 代价估算

17. 代价估算: 17. 代价估算: 17. 代价估算

18. 代价估算: 18. 代价估算: 18. 代价估算

19. 代价估算: 19. 代价估算: 19. 代价估算

20. 代价估算: 20. 代价估算: 20. 代价估算

Chap19 Recovery System

1. Log-based Recovery: 1. Log-based Recovery: 1. Log-based Recovery

2. Checkpoint: 2. Checkpoint: 2. Checkpoint

3. Undo List: 3. Undo List: 3. Undo List

4. Group commit: 4. Group commit: 4. Group commit

5. No-force policy: 5. No-force policy: 5. No-force policy

6. Steal-policy: 6. Steal-policy: 6. Steal-policy

7. ARIES recovery algorithm: 7. ARIES recovery algorithm: 7. ARIES recovery algorithm

8. Dirty page table: 8. Dirty page table: 8. Dirty page table

9. LSN and dirty page table: 9. LSN and dirty page table: 9. LSN and dirty page table

10. Log record: 10. Log record: 10. Log record

11. ARIES Recovery: 11. ARIES Recovery: 11. ARIES Recovery

12. Analysis pass: 12. Analysis pass: 12. Analysis pass

13. Redo pass: 13. Redo pass: 13. Redo pass

14. Undo pass: 14. Undo pass: 14. Undo pass

15. Checkpoint: 15. Checkpoint: 15. Checkpoint

16. Undo list: 16. Undo list: 16. Undo list

17. Group commit: 17. Group commit: 17. Group commit

18. No-force policy: 18. No-force policy: 18. No-force policy

19. Steal-policy: 19. Steal-policy: 19. Steal-policy

20. ARIES Recovery: 20. ARIES Recovery: 20. ARIES Recovery