CSC 370

Quiz: Query Evaluation and Storage

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Questions

- 1. (1 point) You have a RAID 5 scheme in place with 3 disks in which Disk 0 is the parity disk for the first third of the data, Disk 1 is the parity disk for the middle third, and Disk 2 is the parity disk for the last third. You lose Disk 1. All disks are 9 bits long. What is the correct way to restore the data?
 - \bigcirc Calculate Disk $0 \oplus$ Disk2.
 - Neither. Disk 2 must be restored from a snapshot in an archive (tertiary storage).
 - Calculate (Disk0 AND 111111000) ⊕ (Disk2 AND 000111111).

- 2. (1 point) You have two tables, R and S, which each have sixteen tuples that are 16B long. You also have a block size of 64B and 256B of available memory. Excluding output, how many I/O's does a block-nested loops join algorithm require to join R and S?
 - 08
 - 12
 - 20
 - 0 68

3. (1 point) You are given the SQL query below. What is the smallest possible number of nodes that a correct logical query plan could have?

```
SELECT *
FROM (
         SELECT R.x, S.y
         FROM R
             NATURAL JOIN S
         WHERE S.y < 20
    ) AS A
JOIN (
         SELECT w
         FROM T
         GROUP BY w
     ) AS B
ON (A \cdot x = B \cdot w)
ORDER BY S.y;
     \bigcirc 5
     08
     09
     ○ 10
```

4. (1 point) You construct a B+-Tree from scratch in which nodes have 3 keys. Which keys are in the root after inserting the following sequence of keys: < 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 4, 0, -1 >.

 \bigcirc [3,6,1] \bigcirc [3] \bigcirc [1,3,6] \bigcirc [1,3,4] 5. (1 point) Assume that you have the undo log below and you want to perform a checkpoint. What is the minimum number of additional records that must be added to the log file before $\langle CKPT \rangle$ can be added?

<start t1=""></start>
<start t2=""></start>
<t1, 4="" a,=""></t1,>
<abort t1=""></abort>
<t2, 5="" a,=""></t2,>
<start t3=""></start>
<t3, 6="" b,=""></t3,>
<t2. 7="" c,=""></t2.>
<t3, 5="" c,=""></t3,>
<t3, 1="" d,=""></t3,>
<commit t2=""></commit>
$\bigcirc 0$
$\bigcirc 1$

- $\bigcirc 2$
- 3

Answer Key

Question 1

Calculate Disk $0 \oplus$ Disk2.

Feedback: Indeed, from the property $x + y(mod2) = z \Rightarrow y = x + z(mod2)$.

Question 2

12

Question 3

8

Feedback: Three table scans Two joins (with complex join conditions) One group by One order by One projection

Note: It is not possible to remove more than this without affecting the query semantics.

Question 4

[1,3,6]

Question 5

1

Feedback: Indeed, we only need to commit T3.