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Web Based Query Optimization Simulator

Edwin Richard Waite

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WEB BASED QUERY OPTIMIZATION SIMULATOR

A Project
Presented to the
Faculty of
California State University,
San Bernardino

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Science
in
Computer Science

by
Edwin Richard Waite

September 2004
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Date 8-25-04

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ABSTRACT

The Web Based Query Optimization Simulator (WBQOS) is a software tool designed to enhance understanding of query optimization within a Relational Database Management System (RDBMS). WBQOS allows the user to visualize and participate in query optimization, which enhances the learning process. While some portions of an RDBMS needed to be implemented in WBQOS, it is not an optimization module to be used within an RDBMS, rather it simulates the optimization process and visually represents it to the user through query trees.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I express my thanks and appreciation to my graduate committee for their valuable assistance. Dr. Mendoza's advice during the design and implementation phases of the project provided much needed direction. Dr. Turner and Dr. Gomez offered valuable feedback and suggestions which helped immensely in creating the user interface for WBQOS.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this project to my beautiful wife Holly and three wonderful children Amanda, Jacob and Joshua. I am grateful for their love, support and sacrifices throughout my graduate studies.
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CHAPTER ONE

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATION

1.1 Introduction

In this project I present a software system called WBQOS (Web Based Query Optimization Simulator) as an educational tool for students and instructors involved in the field of query optimization.

1.2 Purpose of the Project

WBQOS was developed as a software tool to enhance instruction and learning in the field of query optimization within the context of relational database systems. It was designed to graphically and interactively represent the query optimization process, thus allowing students to visualize a complicated process and enhance the learning process. There are many algorithms used to optimize a query executed against a database, but not all of these processes could be represented in a single tool. WBQOS represents a heuristic algorithm to query optimization. It uses query trees to visually represent each step in the optimization process.
1.3 Context of the Problem

There are limited resources a student has available when studying query optimization. Typically the resources are comprised of an instructor, textbooks and journal papers. WBQOS is an additional resource, providing students with a software tool that they can interact with.

1.4 Significance of the Project

For those interested in working with database systems it is important to understand query optimization. Understanding how the optimization process works will enable a person to write more efficient queries. Another significant aspect of the project is the ability to use this tool inside the classroom, giving instructors, an additional teaching resource.

1.5 Assumptions

1. Users of the WBQOS will know Structured Query Language (SQL) and be engaged in learning about the query optimization process.

2. Users will have access to the Internet.

3. Users will access the application with a Java-enabled browser.
1.6 Limitations

During the development of the project, a number of limitations were noted. These limitations are presented here.

1. The SQL language recognized by the WBQOS SQL parser is a subset of ANSI SQL. In general the parser will accept a single SELECT-FROM-WHERE statement, with the SELECT being a comma-delimited list of attributes (See Appendix A for the rules of grammar used by the parser).

2. The SQL parser will identify invalid tables and attributes in a query, but it will not provide specifics on syntactical errors in the query. It will simply notify the user that the query is not syntactically correct.

1.7 Definition of Terms

The following terms are defined as they apply to the project.

A. WBQOS - Web Based Query Optimization Simulator.
B. Tuple - Represents a row in a relation.
C. Query Optimization - The process of determining the optimal execution plan for a given database query.
D. Optimal Query - The query that has the least amount of block transfers from secondary storage (i.e. hard disks) to main memory.

E. Query Tree - A tree data structure used to internally represent a query.

F. DBMS - Database Management System.

G. RDBMS - Relational Database Management System.

H. Optimizer - The query optimization module of an RDBMS.

I. SQL - Structured Query Language. A high-level query language used to access data from a database.

J. Heuristic Rule - A rule that works well for most situations, but is not guaranteed to work in every situation.

K. Applet - A Java application that runs in a browser.

L. JAR File - A Java archive file.

M. QUI - Query User Interface. The graphical interface of WBQOS where users can enter database queries.

N. SPJ - SELECT-PROJECT-JOIN query. A type of SQL query that is limited to a single SELECT-FROM-WHERE clause.
1.8 Definition of Notations

The following are notations that occur in the text and are defined here:

1. A relation can be defined with the following symbols:

   \[ R(R_{A1}, R_{A2}, ..., R_{An}: \text{NUMERIC}) \]

   The first \( n \) characters before the open parenthesis represents the name of the relation. The sequence of \( R_{An} \) symbols represents the attributes of the relation \( R \). There is an optional byte size that can be appended to the attribute in this manner \( R_{A1}(30) \). The numeric after the colon represents the number of tuples (rows) in the relation.

2. An intermediate relation is a relation that results from performing a relational algebra operation and can be represented with the following symbols:

   \[ IR_{R,T} (R_{A1}, R_{A2}, ..., R_{An}, T_{A1}T_{A2}, ..., T_{An}, ... : \text{NUMERIC}) \]

   The subscripts after \( IR \) represents the relations involved. Each relation should have a unique symbol and there can be \( n \) number of relations. The sequence of \( R_{An}, T_{An}, ... \) are the attributes of the respective relations. As before the NUMERIC represents the number of tuples in the relation. There is an optional
superscript to denote a second, third, or n-ary instance of the intermediate relation, denoted by:

\[ \text{IR}^{i,2,...,n} \]

A typical example of an intermediate relation would be the resulting relation of joining two tables.
CHAPTER TWO

COMPONENTS OF QUERY OPTIMIZATION

2.1 Introduction

Before a query can be optimized it must pass through several stages. A query is first analyzed by a query parser, which checks the query for both syntactic and semantic correctness. The parser determines whether the query is syntactically correct by parsing each line of the query and verifying that it conforms to the rules of grammar defined for query language, in this case Structured Query Language (SQL). If the query is found to be syntactically incorrect an error is returned to the user, otherwise the parser then validates it semantically. This is accomplished by verifying that each attribute and relation, defined in the query, exists in the database where the query is executed.

Next the query is translated into relational algebra operations and stored in some internal data structure. Often the internal structure is some tree type structure. If this is the case each internal node in the tree represents an operation and each leaf node is a relation. Once the query is represented internally in relational
algebra operations, optimization algorithms can be applied to the query to determine an optimal ordering of the operations and the most efficient data access algorithms to use (See Figure 1).

![Diagram](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

**Figure 1. Query Phases**

There is an important distinction about the type of queries in WBQOS project. During the design phase of this project I decided to narrow the type of queries accepted by WBQOS to single block Select-Project-Join queries, better known as SPJ's. The term single block is taken to mean a query with a single SELECT-FROM-WHERE statement. Typically a query optimizer takes multi-block queries (nested queries) and separates them into single block queries, then applies the optimization process to each single block query and
finally synthesizes the individual results into a single execution plan. Consequently, multi-block query optimization could also be considered as many instances of single block query optimization. Therefore the added complexity of nested queries did not seem necessary for this project.

2.2 Relations and Relational Algebra

In the now famous paper "A Relational Model of Data for Large Shared Data Banks" E.F. Codd introduced the relational database model[1]. "The model uses the concept of a mathematical relation—which looks somewhat like a table of values—as its basic building block. . ."[2]. To manipulate the data within relation(s), a set of relational algebra operations were developed. The following is a list of the relational algebra operations applicable to this project:

- PROJECT - denoted by the symbol \( \Pi \text{<attribute list>} \)
- SELECT - denoted by the symbol \( \sigma \text{<select condition>} \)
- CARTESIAN PRODUCT - denoted by the symbol \( X \)
- JOIN - denoted by the symbol \( |X|\text{<join condition>} \)
2.3 Query Trees

WBQOS uses a binary tree (or query tree) as the internal data structure for the SQL query. Each internal node of the tree is a relational algebra operation and each leaf node is a relation. The query is first represented as an unoptimized or "canonical" tree as stated in [2] (See Figure 2).

\[
\Pi<\text{fname, lname}>
\]

\[
\sigma<\text{ssn} = \text{essn and pno} = \text{pnumber and pname} = \text{"ProductX"}>
\]

\[
\text{X}
\]

\[
\text{X}
\]

\[
\text{Project}
\]

\[
\text{Employee}
\]

\[
\text{Works_On}
\]

Figure 2. Canonical Tree

Each operation in the tree also represents an intermediate relation resulting from the operation. Each
intermediate relation becomes the input for the next operation. Operation execution order for a query tree is from left to right and bottom to top (See Figure 3).

(6th) \[ \Pi_{\text{fname, lname}} \]

(5th) \[ \sigma_{\text{pno = pnumber}} \]

(4th) \[ X \]

(2nd) \[ \sigma_{\text{ssn = essn}} \] \[ \sigma_{\text{pname = 'ProjectX'}} \]

(1st) \[ X \]

Employee  Works_On  Project

Figure 3. Execution Order
2.4 Heuristic Optimization Algorithm

The concept behind heuristic optimization is to replace resource intensive operations with more efficient ones, to commute the order of operations where advantageous and to add operations that will reduce intermediate results.

The heuristic optimizer in WBQOS is patterned after the algorithm found in [2] and [3]. There are four components to the optimizer, they are: Push Down SELECT (PDS), Commute Relations (CR), Create JOINS (CJ), and Push Down PROJECT (PDP). The optimizer uses the transformation rules for relational algebra defined in [2], to ensure the resulting query trees are equivalent to the original.

The goal of the PDS component is to take a conjunctive SELECT operation and decompose it into individual SELECT operations, which are then pushed down the query tree as far as the transformation rules allow. This reduces the number of tuples in each relation a SELECT operation is executed against. The result is illustrated in the following example: CARTESAIN PRODUCT operation without a SELECT operation.

Relation T is defined as: T(T_{A1}, T_{A2}, T_{A3}, T_{A4}, T_{A5}, T_{A6}:5000)

Relation S is defined as: S(S_{A1}, S_{A2}, S_{A3}:2200)
TXS = IR_{TS} defined as:

IR_{TS}(T_{A1},T_{A2},T_{A3},T_{A4},T_{A5},T_{A6},S_{A1},S_{A2},S_{A3}:11000000)

Apply SELECT operations before CARTESIAN PRODUCT.

\( \sigma<T_{A1} = c_1>(T) = IR_T(T_{A1},T_{A2},T_{A3},T_{A4},T_{A5},T_{A6}:100) \)

When the selectivity of condition \( T_{A1} = \) some constant \( c_1 \) is 100.

\( \sigma<S_{A3} = c_2>(S) = IR_S(S_{A1},S_{A2},S_{A3}:500) \)

When the selectivity of condition \( S_{A3} = \) some constant \( c_2 \) is 500.

IR_T X IR_S = IR_{TS}(T_{A1},T_{A2},T_{A3},T_{A4},T_{A5},T_{A6},S_{A1},S_{A2},S_{A3}:50000)

As can be seen from this example the number of tuples for the CARTESIAN PRODUCT before applying SELECT operations was 11,000,000 million, whereas applying the SELECT operations before executing the CARTESIAN PRODUCT operation produced a relation with 50,000 thousand tuples, a significant difference.

The CR component is to "position the leaf node relations with the most restrictive SELECT operations so they are executed first in the query tree."[2]. Consequently the size of the JOIN operations is reduced. Since the JOIN is one of the most resource intensive operations this can dramatically speed up query execution.
The goal of the CJ component is to combine any SELECT/CARTESIAN PRODUCT sequence of operations into a JOIN operation, but only if the condition c of the SELECT operation corresponds to a join condition. In Figure 3 there is the SELECT/CARTESIAN PRODUCT sequence of operations in which the Employee and Works_On relations are joined. I will illustrate that sequence of operations and the benefit of the CJ component in the following example:

Relation E is defined as:

\[ E(E_{A1}, E_{A2}, E_{A3}, E_{A4}, E_{A5}, E_{A6}, E_{A7}, E_{A8}, E_{A9}, E_{A10}:10000) \]

Relation W is defined as: \[ W(W_{A1}, W_{A2}, W_{A3}, W_{A4}:6120) \]

\[ E \times W = IR_{EW} \]

\[ IR_{EW}(E_{A1}, E_{A2}, E_{A3}, E_{A4}, E_{A5}, E_{A6}, E_{A7}, E_{A8}, E_{A9}, E_{A10}, W_{A1}, W_{A2}, W_{A3}, W_{A4}:61200000) \]

\[ \sigma <E_{A1} = W_{A1}>(IR_{EW}) = \]

\[ IR^2_{EW}(E_{A1}, E_{A2}, E_{A3}, E_{A4}, E_{A5}, E_{A6}, E_{A7}, E_{A8}, E_{A9}, E_{A10}, W_{A1}, W_{A2}, W_{A3}, W_{A4}:1350000) \]

When the selectivity of condition \( E_{A1} = W_{A1} \) is 1,350,000. Now combine the SELECT and CARTESIAN PRODUCT operations into a single JOIN operation.

\[ E \mid X <E_{A1} = W_{A1}> W = \]
\[ \text{IR}^3_{\text{ex}}(E_{A1}, E_{A2}, E_{A3}, E_{A4}, E_{A5}, E_{A6}, E_{A7}, E_{A8}, E_{A9}, E_{A10}, W_{A1}, W_{A2}, W_{A3}, W_{A4}: 1350000) \]

By combining the SELECT and CARTESIAN PRODUCT operation into a single JOIN operation the very large (61,200,000 tuples) intermediate relation caused by the CARTESIAN PRODUCT operation was avoided.

The purpose of the PDP component is to reduce the number of attributes in intermediate relations and thus reduce the total byte size of each tuple. The basic algorithm for this component is to use a post order tree traversal and at each internal node create a new PROJECT operation, in accordance with transformation rules. The operation should contain the attributes needed in the final PROJECT operation and any attributes needed in subsequent operations. The query tree in Figure 4 demonstrates the algorithm.
For example if I define the Employee relation as:

\[ E(E_{A1}(30), E_{A2}(1), E_{A3}(30), E_{A4}(9), E_{A5}(20), E_{A6}(100), E_{A7}(1), E_{A8}(10), E_{A9}(9),
\]
\[ E_{A10}(1):10000) \]

where \( E_{A1} = \text{fname}, \ E_{A3} = \text{lname} \) and \( E_{A4} = \text{ssn} \).
If the PROJECT operation is not applied to the Employee relation, then the total number of input bytes \( (R_{bs}) \) for the subsequent JOIN operation is:

Record Size \( R_s = 210 \)

Tuple Count \( T_c = 10000 \)

Relation Byte Size \( R_{bs} = R_s \times T_c = 2,100,000 \)

Where as if the project operation is applied first:

\[
\Pi <E_{A1},E_{A3},E_{A4}> (E) = IR_E(E_{A1(30)},E_{A3(30)},E_{A4(9)}:10000)
\]

\( R_s = 69 \)

\( T_c = 10000 \)

\( R_{bs} = 690,000 \)

Thus without the PROJECT operation there are 1,410,000 bytes of superfluous data piped into the subsequent JOIN operation. Therefore by creating additional PROJECT operations with only those attributes needed in subsequent operations, the superfluous data is eliminated and the query execution time can be decreased.

As seen from the examples the heuristic algorithm can significantly improve query execution, however in general the heuristic algorithm is not sufficient by itself. It requires another optimization algorithm to calculate cost estimates for implementing different execution plans.
CHAPTER THREE
SOFTWARE DESIGN

3.1 Introduction

A component based design approach was taken with WBQOS. This allowed components to be developed and tested individually. It also allows WBQOS to be extended in the future with additional components, such as a cost-based optimizer. The entire project was written in the Java programming language for its rich web development features.

3.2 Architecture

WBQOS utilizes the standard three-tier architecture of web applications (See Figure 5).

![Figure 5. Architecture]
3.2.1 Client Tier

The client tier consists of the user's Java-enabled web browser, which makes a request from the middle tier for the Java applet. The applet is then downloaded to the browser and executed. The user can select a database, enter a query and get both the data results and the optimization results returned.

3.2.2 Middle Tier

The middle tier consists of the web server, which serves up requests from the client. There is no server side (middle tier) execution of WBQOS code.

3.2.3 Data Tier

WBQOS uses MySQL as the back-end database, which can contain multiple databases for the application to be run against. There are two categories of data that WBQOS requests from a database. One is the result of the query and the other is a variety of statistical information about relations, attributes, etc. the optimizer needs to simulate the optimization process. (See Figure 6.)
3.3 Detailed Design

3.3.1 Language Parser

The parser design utilizes a class library developed by Steven John Metsker[4]. This library provides fundamental elements (building blocks) for the parsing process, such as sequences, alternations, and repetitions. The grammar that defines the parser is given here:

Query = “select” selectTerms “from” tableName optional Where;
Once the grammar and the building blocks were in place, I was able to develop the class diagram shown in Figure 7. An additional function built into the parser is the Assembler. As the parser recognizes tokens from the query it uses the Assembler to build (or assemble) the tokens into equivalent relational algebra expressions. A separate
### 3.3.2 Relational Algebra

This module is used directly by the Assembler to transform the query into a relational algebra expression. The object the Assembler builds is the RAQuery shown in Figure 8. RAQuery uses instances of RAProject, RASelect, RACartesian, RAJoin, and RARelation to form the relational algebra expression. These operations are then loaded into a query tree and passed to the optimizer. (See Figure 8.)
Figure 8. Relational Algebra Class Diagram
3.3.3 Heuristic Optimizer

The Optimizer class is the driving class of the optimization module. It initiates and manages the calls to the HOptimizer class (Heuristic Optimizer) and it calculates the results of each operation in a query tree and stores them for later use (See Figure 9).

Figure 9. Optimizer Class Diagram
3.3.4 Query User Interface

The QUI went through many iterations during the life cycle of this project. It began as a stand-alone Java application and finished as a Java Applet runnable from the web. The QUI_Query implements the interface for submitting a SQL query, the QUI_HOpt class implements the heuristic optimization interface and the QUI_Pane class wraps the QUI_Query class and the QUI_HOpt class inside a JTabbedPane class (See Figure 10). There are two inner classes, GraphicPoints and DrawingPane, inside QUI_HOpt, which draw the query trees onto the component. The GraphicPoints class iterates through each query tree and calculates the geometric points for each node in the tree. The DrawingPane class uses the geometric points to draw out each node and the lines connecting them. (See Figure 10.)
Figure 10. Query Interface Class Diagram
3.4 Use Case

There is a Use Case Text and a Use Case Diagram, I have chosen to use "Use Case Text" because I feel they are clearer and more concise. The following is the Use Case for query optimization within WBQOS and comprises several scenarios.

3.4.1 Use Case Query Optimization

Scenario: Enter Query
1. User enters URL into browser.
2. User chooses a database to query.
3. User chooses optional line and node colors.
4. User types in an SQL query.
5. User clicks the submit button or if user wants to clear the query, user clicks the clear button and repeats step 4.

Alternative: Parser Error

At step 5 the WBQOS parser detects an error in query and error is returned to user. User corrects query and repeats step 5.

Scenario: Heuristic Optimizer
1. User selects Heuristic Optimizer tab after successful completion of scenario Enter Query.
2. User clicks on a node in a query tree.

Scenario: Native SQL

1. User completes steps 1 through 4 in scenario Enter Query.
2. User selects native SQL check box.
3. User enters SQL query.
4. User clicks the submit button or if user wants to clear the query, user clicks the clear button and repeats step 3.
5. Optimization module is skipped, a direct query of the database is done and results are returned to user.

Alternative: Parser Error

At step 4 the MySQL parser detects an error in query and error is return to user. User corrects query and repeats step 3.
CHAPTER FOUR
MAINTENANCE

4.1 Configuration

There is a restriction to installing WBQOS that needs to be explained. Under the default java.security model an applet can only communicate with the server from which it was downloaded. Since WBQOS needs to communicate with the database server, this requires the web server and the database server to be on the same physical machine.

4.2 Database Installation

WBQOS uses MySQL as the back-end database and a default database called "company" taken from [2]. Although "company" is the default database WBQOS has the flexibility to operate against any database. It is important to distinguish the ability to run against any database from the ability to run against any database management system. WBQOS can only run against the MySQL database management system, but the user has the option of creating multiple databases within MySQL and selecting any of those databases to simulate query optimization. In addition because WBQOS is written in Java it has the flexibility of running on Windows, Linux or any other operating system Java runs on.
To install MySQL simply download the appropriate package (depending on the operating system) and run the installer. On Windows simply click on the setup.exe and on Linux enter the following command at a shell:

```
rpm -i<name of package>.
```

Once the database is installed restore the backup copy of the company database found on the WBQOS install CD. For instructions on restoring a database see Appendix B.

### 4.3 Software Installation

Because WBQOS runs as a Java Applet there needs to be a functioning web server on the machine were WBQOS is installed (for instructions on configuring a web server see Appendix B). Once a web server is up and running there are two ways to install WBQOS, as a set of directories or as a single jar file. Navigate to the <install directory> on the web server. The <install directory> must be a sub directory of the web server’s html directory (See Appendix B). For this project I placed it in a directory name “queryopt”. To install as a set of directories, copy the following directories from the install CD into the <install directory>: com, mylib, org, sjm, and wbqos. Then copy the file QUI_Pane.html to the root of the <install directory>.
Using a text editor open the QUI_Pane.html file. Find the html parameter tag that identifies the server, it looks like the following:

<PARAM NAME="server" VALUE="192.168.254.4">

Change the IP address to match the IP address of the web server and save the file.

Installing WBQOS with a jar file is similar to the previous installation. Navigate to the <install directory> and copy from the install CD the wbqos.jar file into the <install directory>. Copy the QUI_Pane.html file into the same directory as wbqos.jar file. Using a text editor open the QUI_Pane.html file and make the change for the IP address as stated above, then locate the following html line:

<APPLET code="wbqos/gui/QUI_Pane.class"
width="100%" height="100%">

After the code attribute insert the following additional attribute: ARCHIVE="wbqos.jar". Close and save the file.

Installation is complete. To verify installation, open up a web browser and type the URL for WBQOS, a screen like Figure 11 should appear.
The user-friendly installation of WBQOS enables a user to have it up and running in a short period of time. Also, the ability to comprise the source files into one JAR file increases execution speed.

Figure 11. Query User Interface
CHAPTER FIVE

USERS MANUAL

5.1 Introduction

WBQOS is user-friendly and quite simple to use. There are two main interfaces, SQL and heuristic optimization. To begin using WBQOS simply open up a Java-enabled web browser and type the URL, which identifies the location of WBQOS.

5.2 Structured Query Language Interface

The SQL interface is the initial screen and provides the data for subsequent screens. This interface provides a user with the ability to submit queries against a database, view the results and set options for the heuristic optimization interface. Before submitting a query for optimization results a user may want to view the schema of the database. Queries for meta-data within the database are not suitable for query optimization, so this interface provides a checkbox labeled "Native SQL". When this is checked the SQL statement is sent directly to the database and the optimization process is bypassed. For example, a user could select the appropriate database from the drop-down list labeled "Databases", check the "Native SQL" checkbox, enter "show tables" into the "Enter Query" textbox
and then click submit. (See Figure 12.) To see the attributes of a given table follow the same steps, but the query would be “describe <table name>”. (See Figure 13.)

Figure 12. Show Tables
Figure 13. Show Attributes

If there is an error found in the SQL statement the error will be returned inside the results area. The "Clear" button can be used to erase all information in the "Enter Query" textbox and in the results area (it will also clear all optimization results). The user can also choose the type of font color assigned to the nodes and lines on the query trees within the "Heuristic Optimization" screen.
5.3 Heuristic Optimization Interface

To view the optimization process, follow the instructions in Section 5.2 then click on the "Heuristic Optimization" tab. This interface is divided into two sections. The top section displays statistical information when an operation in a query tree is clicked, such as record count, record size, column count, etc. This information is very useful in making comparisons between operations of different query trees. (See Figure 14.) The bottom section displays the query trees that represent the heuristic optimization path for the given query. If the labels of two sibling nodes intersect each other the labels are truncated. To view the complete name of a truncated label simply hover the mouse over the node. Each node may be clicked to display the statistical information in the top section of the component.
This interface enables users to compare and contrast equivalent nodes from different trees to determine the effects of the optimization process. It is from this analysis that the user will understand the optimization algorithm.
CHAPTER SIX
CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Future Direction

There are two additional modules that can be focused on in the future, a cost-based optimization algorithm and a Query Code Generator.

A cost-based algorithm would pick up where WBQOS leaves off. It would take as input the optimized query tree from the heuristic algorithm and produce a new set of query trees showing the cost-based optimization path for a query. This would be a significant addition since in most commercial RDBMSs a heuristic optimization algorithm is used in conjunction with a cost-based optimization algorithm.

Implementing a Query Code Generator would show how the results of the optimization process are turned into executable code for retrieving the results of the query.

A foundation has been laid with the development of WBQOS, which can be supplemented with these additional modules to provide a comprehensive tool representing the entire query optimization process.
6.2 Conclusion

The WBQOS project successfully implemented an educational software tool, which simulates the complex process of query optimization in a way students can understand. Its user interface is easy to use and provides a way to measure the effects of each heuristic optimization phase.

The software is simple to install and accessible by any Java enabled web browser, which allows instructors to use it in the classroom, in the lab or make it available to the public domain.

Since WBQOS was developed using a component based software methodology it can be extended and can be enhanced with additional features and modules without modifying existing code.

This project has provided me with a greater understanding of query optimization, software development and relational database management systems. I hope WBQOS will be of benefit to students as they study query optimization.
APPENDIX A

PARSER GRAMMAR RULES
Query = "select" selectTerms "from" tableNames
    optional Where
selectTerms = commaList(selectTerm);
selectTerm= expression;
tableNames= commaList(tableName);
tableName= Word;
columnNames = commaList(columnName);
columnName= Word;
comparisons= commaList(comparison);
commaList(p) = p (',', p)*;
optional Where= empty | "where" comparisons;
comparison= arg operator arg;
arg= expression | quoted string;
expression = term ('+' term | '-' term)*;
term = factor ('*' factor | '/' factor)*;
factor = '(' expression ')' | Number | variable;
variable= Word;
operator = "<" | ">" | "<=" | ">=" | "!"
APPENDIX B

INSTALLATION NOTES
RESTORE DATABASE

Since MySQL databases are implemented as files, it is very simple to restore a database. Navigate to the data directory (mysql\data for windows and var/lib/mysql on linux) and create a directory named <database name>. For our example the name would be “company”. Copy the files from the “company” directory on the install CD to the newly created directory on the database server. The database is now restored and can be used.

WBQOS INSTALL DIRECTORy

On every web server is the root directory where the web server starts looking for requested files. On Windows the web server is Internet Information Server and the root directory is <install drive>:\Inetpub\wwwroot. On RedHat Linux (8.0 and on) the web server is Apache and the root directory is var/www/html. The install directory for WBQOS must be a sub directory of this directory. For example for this project WBQOS was installed into var/www/html/queryopt.

CONFIGURING WEB SERVER

The section covers web server configuration for Windows and RedHat Linux operating systems, for other operating systems please consult the documentation for that product.

On a Windows server operating system verify that Internet Information Server (IIS) is installed. To do this, click on “Add/Remove Software” in Control Panel, then click on “Add/Remove Windows Components”. Scroll down to see if “Internet Information Services” checkbox is checked. If it is, then IIS is configured and you can run WBQOS. If it is not checked, check it and click “Next” button. Follow instructions and reboot system. Now you are ready to run WBQOS.

On Linux verify the Apache web server is installed by issuing the following command at a shell:

```
 rpm -q <name of apache package>
```

If the package is not installed then acquire the package by downloading it from www.redhat.com or copy it from the
install CD’s for RedHat Linux (if the package is installed skip to next section). Once you have the package issue the following command from a shell:
   rpm -i <package name>

Once the package is installed you can start the web server by issuing the following command:
   /etc/rc.d/init.d/httpd start

(Note: the path to the httpd executable may differ depending on type on Linux operating system)

Once the web server is started you can now run WBQOS.
APPENDIX C

SOURCE CODE
Parser Module

/*
* Programmer: Edwin Waite
* Date: 9/05/02
* Title: SQL Parser
* Purpose: To create a Parser that recognizes the Structured Query Language (SQL)
* used in many relational database systems. This class uses the packages in
* sjm.*, which provide the basic tools for building Java Parsers.
*/

package wbqos.parsers;
import java.util.*;
import wbqos.relAlg.*;
import sjm.parse.*;
import sjm.parse.tokens.);

public class SQLParser {

    //private whereAssembler;
    /** Creates a new instance of SQLQuery */
    public SQLParser() {
        //whereAssembler=new whereAssembler();
    }

    /*The query method establishes the framework for
     *a syntactically correct SQL statement. Each method
     *in this class corresponds to a particular
     *subParser(query())
     *being the Parent Parser) for an SQL statement. Other
     *methods (i.e. subParsers)
     *are called from the query() method.
     *
     *The discard() method is used throughout the program--
     *it is used to
     *keep a Terminal Parser from being pushed onto the
     *assemblies stack.
     *By default when a parser matches a terminal it pushes
     *it onto the assemblies stack.
     */
    public Parser query() {

Sequence q=new Sequence();
q.add(new CaselessLiteral("select").discard());
q.add(commaList(selectTerm()));
q.add(new CaselessLiteral("from").discard());
q.add(fromStat());
q.add(optWhere());
q.add(optGroupBy());
q.add(optHaving());
q.add(new Symbol(';').discard());
return q;
}

/*commaList() is a subParser that recognizes a comma list of
 *the parser that is passed into it. For example
commaList(tableName())
 *would recognize a comma list of table names--e.g
employee, dept, projects
*/

public Parser commaList(Parser p) {
    Sequence c=new Sequence();
c.add(p);
    Sequence n=new Sequence();
n.add(new Symbol(',').discard());
n.add(p);
c.add(new Repetition(n));
return c;
}

/*selectTerm() is a subParser used as the parent parser for
 *SQL statements involving mathematical expressions and group functions.
 *For example:
 *   select Fname, Lname, (salary * 10)
 *   from employee
 *This query would return the first and last name of each employee
 *as well as the salary of each employee multiplied by 10
 *This statement contains the expression (salary * 10)
The heirarchical chain of methods that represent an expression
*are as follows:
selectTerm()—>expressions()—>term()—>
factor()

*The next three methods describe the rest of the selectTerm() heirarchy*

//a select term can be an expression or group function
public Parser selectTerm() {
    Alternation select=new Alternation();
    select.add(groupFunction());
    select.add(expressions());
    return select;
}

/*An expression can be a repition of term (+ or -) term*/
public Parser expressions() {

    Sequence e=new Sequence();
    e.add(term());
    Alternation a=new Alternation();
    Sequence addition=new Sequence();
    addition.add(new Symbol('+').discard());
    addition.add(term());
    Sequence minus=new Sequence();
    minus.add(new Symbol('-').discard());
    minus.add(term());
    a.add(addition);
    a.add(minus);
    e.add(new Repetition(a));
    return e;
}

public Parser term() {
    Sequence t=new Sequence();
    t.add(factor());
    Alternation f=new Alternation();
    Sequence mult=new Sequence();
    mult.add(new Symbol('*').discard());
    mult.add(factor());
    Sequence divide=new Sequence();
    divide.add(new Symbol('/').discard());
    divide.add(factor());
    f.add(mult);
    f.add(divide);
t.add(new Repetition(f));
return t;
}

public Parser factor() {
    Alternation f=new Alternation();
    f.add(new Num().discard());
    f.add(columnNames());
    return f;
}

/*A Parser recognizing a sequence of column names (or attributes) within
 *the select clause in sql. The attributes in a select clause
 *are the attributes that are associated with a relational
 *algebra project clause, thus the assembler is a projectAssembler.
 */
Parser columnNames() {
    Sequence s=new Sequence();
    s.add(columnName());
    s.setAssembler(new projectAssembler());
    return s;
}

//A terminal parser for recognizing a single column (or attribute) name
Parser columnName() {
    return new Word();
}

//variable() is used to match words with the Terminal
Parser Word()
public Parser variable() {
    return new Word();
}

/*A parser recognizing a sequence of table (or relation) names within
 *a from clause in an sql statement.
 */

public Parser fromStat() {
    Sequence c=new Sequence();
    c.add(commaList(tableName()));
    return c;
returns a Terminal Parser Word() and sets assembler to be

//a relationAssembler
public Parser tableName() {
    return new Word().setAssembler(new
    relationAssembler());
}

/*The optWhere() method is a subParser recognizing the optional where clause
*in an SQL query. For example
*  select Fname, Lname
*  from employee
*  where Fname="Frank"
*
*This method also allows conjunctive and disjunctive where statements, i.e.
*  select Fname, Lname
*  from employee
*  where Fname="Frank"
*  AND Lname="Bellows"
*/

public Parser optWhere() {
    Alternation w=new Alternation();
    Sequence s=new Sequence();
    s.add(new CaselessLiteral("where").discard());
    s.add(comparisons());
    w.add(new Empty());
    //this is for conjunctive and disjunctive where statements
    Sequence a= new Sequence();
    a.add(new CaselessLiteral("and").setAssembler(new
    whereAssembler()));
    a.add(comparisons());
    Sequence o=new Sequence();
    o.add(new CaselessLiteral("or").setAssembler(new
    whereAssembler()));
    o.add(comparisons());
    Alternation b=new Alternation();
    b.add(a);
    b.add(o);
Replication r=new Repetition(b);
s.add(r);//add this repetition to the where sequence
w.add(s);
return w;
}

//where expressions
public Parser whereExpressions() {
    Sequence e=new Sequence();
e.add(whereTerm());
Alternation a=new Alternation();
Sequence addition=new Sequence();
addition.add(new Symbol('+').discard());
addition.add(whereTerm());
Sequence minus=new Sequence();
minus.add(new Symbol('-').discard());
minus.add(whereTerm());
a.add(addition);
a.add(minus);
e.add(new Repetition(a));
return e;
}

//where term
public Parser whereTerm() {
    Sequence t=new Sequence();
t.add(whereFactor());
Alternation f=new Alternation();
Sequence mult=new Sequence();
mult.add(new Symbol('*').discard());
mult.add(whereFactor());
Sequence divide=new Sequence();
divide.add(new Symbol('/').discard());
divide.add(whereFactor());
f.add(mult);
f.add(divide);
t.add(new Repetition(f));
return t;
}

//where factor
public Parser whereFactor() {
    Alternation f=new Alternation();
f.add(new Num());
f.add(whereColumnNames());
f.setAssembler(new whereFactorAssembler());
return f;
}
// equivalent to columnNames, but needed for where assembler
public Parser whereColumnNames() {
    Sequence s = new Sequence();
    s.add(whereColumnName());
    s.setAssembler(new whereColumnNameAssembler());
    return s;
}

// equivalent to columnName, but needed for where assembler
public Parser whereColumnName() {
    return new Word();
}

/* optOrderBy() method is a subParser recognizing the optional Order By clause
   * in an SQL statement. It takes the form of
   *    Order By <column name> key word
   * The key word can be empty, desc (for descending), or asc (for ascending)
   * By default it is ordered ascending
   */
Parser optOrderBy() {
    Alternation a = new Alternation();
    a.add(new Empty());
    Sequence s = new Sequence();
    s.add(new CaselessLiteral("orderby").discard());
    s.add(orderByNames());
    Alternation b = new Alternation();
    b.add(new CaselessLiteral("asc"));
    b.add(new CaselessLiteral("desc"));
    b.add(new Empty());
    s.add(b);
    a.add(s);
    a.setAssembler(new orderByAssembler());
    return a;
}

// parser to recognize the column (attribute) names in an orderby clause
public Parser orderByNames() {
    Sequence s = new Sequence();
    s.add(commaList(orderByName()));
    // s.setAssembler(new orderByAssembler());
    return s;
}
public Parser orderByName() {
    return new Word().setAssembler(new orderByAssembler());
}

/*groupFunction() is a subParser recognizing a groupFunction
   *statement in the select line of an SQL statement. For example
   * select max(salary)
   * from employee
   *
   *This would return maximum salary from the employee
   *table--max(salary) being the groupFunction
   */

public Parser groupFunction() {
    Sequence s=new Sequence();
    Alternation a=new Alternation();
    a.add(new CaselessLiteral("avg"));
    a.add(new CaselessLiteral("count"));
    a.add(new CaselessLiteral("max"));
    a.add(new CaselessLiteral("min"));
    a.add(new CaselessLiteral("stddev"));
    a.add(new CaselessLiteral("sum"));
    a.add(new CaselessLiteral("variance"));
    a.setAssembler(new groupFunctionAssembler());
    s.add(a);
    s.add(new Symbol('(').discard());
    s.add(groupFunctionNames());
    s.add(new Symbol(')').discard());
    //s.setAssembler(new groupFunctionAssembler());
    return s;
}

//Parser for attributes named within a Group Function
public Parser groupFunctionNames() {
    Sequence s=new Sequence();
    s.add(columnName());
    s.setAssembler(new groupFunctionAssembler());
    return s;
}

//terminal parser for groupby
public Parser groupName() {

return new Word().setAssembler(new
groupByAssembler());
}

// A Parser that recognizes the groupby clause in SQL query
public Parser optGroupBy() {
    Alternation a=new Alternation();
    a.add(new Empty());
    Sequence s=new Sequence();
    s.add(new CaselessLiteral("groupby").discard());
    s.add(commaList(groupName()));
    a.add(s);
    // a.setAssembler(new groupByAssembler());
    return a;
}

// A Parser that recognizes the Having clause associated with GroupBy clause
public Parser optHaving() {
    Alternation a=new Alternation();
    a.setAssembler(new havingAssembler());
    a.add(new Empty());
    Sequence s=new Sequence();
    s.add(new CaselessLiteral("having").discard());
    s.add(havingFunction());
    a.add(s);
    return a;
}

// Having functions are same as groupFunctions
public Parser havingFunction() {
    Sequence s=new Sequence();
    Alternation a=new Alternation();
    a.add(new CaselessLiteral("avg"));
    a.add(new CaselessLiteral("count"));
    a.add(new CaselessLiteral("max"));
    a.add(new CaselessLiteral("min"));
    a.add(new CaselessLiteral("stddev"));
    a.add(new CaselessLiteral("sum"));
    a.add(new CaselessLiteral("variance"));
    // a.setAssembler(new groupFunctionAssembler());
    s.add(a);
    s.add(new Symbol('('));
    s.add(havingFunctionNames());
    s.add(new Symbol(')'));
    // s.setAssembler(new groupFunctionAssembler());
    return s;
public Parser havingFunctionNames() {
    Sequence s = new Sequence();
    s.add(havingName());
    //s.setAssembler(new groupFunctionAssembler());
    return s;
}

public Parser havingName() {
    return new Word();
}

/*The comparisons() method is a subParser recognizing a sequence of
 *an argument followed by an operator followed by an argument. An example of using this subParser is in
 *a where clause--e.g.
 *   where salary > 20000
 */

public Parser comparisons() {
    Sequence s = new Sequence();
    //Alternation a = new Alternation();
    s.add(arg());
    s.add(operator());
    s.add(arg());
    return s;
}

/*arg() method recognizes an argument, which can take the form of
 *an expression or a quoted string
 */

public Parser arg() {
    Alternation a = new Alternation();
    //a.add(expressions());
    a.add(whereExpressions());
    a.add(new QuotedString());
    a.setAssembler(new argAssembler());
    return a;
}
//a subParser to recognize an mathematical operator
public Parser operator() {
    Alternation o=new Alternation();
o.add(new Symbol('<'));
o.add(new Symbol('>'));
o.add(new Symbol('<='));
o.add(new Symbol('>='));
o.add(new Symbol('!='));
o.add(new Symbol('='));
o.setAssembler(new operatorAssembler());
    return o;
}

package wbqos.parsers;
import wbqos.relAlg.*;
import java.util.*;
import java.sql.*;
import wbqos.db.*;
import wbqos.gui.*;

public class SemanticChecker {
    private String validQuery=null;
    private Vector relations=null;
    //private cs600.Database db;
    private DBConnect db;
    private Connection conn;
    /** Creates a new instance of SemanticChecker */
    public SemanticChecker() {
        DBConnect db = new DBConnect();
        conn =
        db.getConnection(QUIGlobalData.getDatabase());
public String CheckQuery(RAQuery query) {
    String validTables=null;
    String validAttributes=null;
    boolean match;
    int i,j,k;
    //Vector relations=null;
    Vector selectElements=null;
    Vector selectAttributes=null;
    Vector projectAttributes=null;
    //validate relations against database relations (ie. tables)
    RARelation r=null;
    relations = query.getRelations();
    validTables = validateTables(relations);
    if(validTables != "ok") {
        return validTables;
    }

    //validate attributes in the query
    RAProject project = query.getProjectOper();
    projectAttributes = project.getAttributes();
    RASSelect select = query.getSelectOper();
    if(select != null) {
        selectElements = select.getElements();
        selectAttributes = new Vector();
        //loop through select elements and add those elements that are attributes to queryAttributes
        for(i=0;i<selectElements.size();i++) {
            Element e = (Element)selectElements.elementAt(i);
            if(e.getType().equalsIgnoreCase("a")) {
                selectAttributes.add((Attribute)e);
            }
        }
        validAttributes = validateAttributes(selectAttributes);
        if(validAttributes != "ok") {
            return validAttributes;
        }
    }
}

public String validateAttributes(Vector projectAttributes) {
    validAttributes = validateAttributes(projectAttributes);
    if (validAttributes != "ok") {
        return validAttributes;
    }
    collectTableStats();
    return "ok";
}

// check to see if relations are valid tables in database
public String validateTables(Vector relations) {
    String result = "ok";
    RARElation r = null;
    String validTable;
    for (int i = 0; i < relations.size(); i++) {
        r = (RARElation) relations.elementAt(i);
        validTable = isValidTable(r.getName());
        if (validTable == false) {
            result = "Table: " + r.getName() + " " + validTable;
            break check_tables;
        }
    }
    return result;
}

// check to see if the table is a valid in the current database
private String isValidTable(String t) {
    String sql, result;
    result = "invalid";
    sql = "show tables;";
    try {
        Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();
        ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(sql);
        while (rs.next()) {
            if (rs.getString(1).equalsIgnoreCase(t))
                result = "valid";
        }
        stmt.close();
    } catch (Exception e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
    return result;
}
} catch (SQLException se) {
    return se.toString();
}
return result;

// check to see if attributes are a valid column in table
public String validateAttributes(Vector attributes) {
    String result = "ok";
    Attribute a = null;
    String validAttribute;
    check_attributes:
    for(int i=0; i<attributes.size(); i++) {
        a = (Attribute)attributes.elementAt(i);
        validAttribute = isValidAttribute(a);
        if(validAttribute != "valid") {
            result = "Attribute: " + a.getName() + " " +
        validAttribute;
            break check_attributes;
        }
    }
    return result;
}

// check if the attribute is a valid attribute of one of the relations
// Gather the statistics for each attribute and add them to the relation
public String isValidAttribute(Attribute a) {
    String result = "invalid";
    String sql = "Describe ";
    String tblAttribute;
    check_attribute:
    for(int i=0; i<relations.size(); i++) {
        RARelation r = (RARelation)relations.elementAt(i);
        sql = sql + r.getName().toLowerCase() + ";";
        try {
            Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();
            ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(sql);
            while(rs.next()) {
                tblAttribute = rs.getString("Field");
                if(tblAttribute.equalsIgnoreCase(a.getName())) {
                    // add table name to select condition
                    attribute
//so that in creation of initial
tree the select condition
//can be used to get the table name
the select condition attribute belongs to
a.setTableName(r.getName());
result = "valid";
break check_attribute;
}
}
stmt.close();
}catch (SQLException se) {
result = se.toString();
return result;
}
sql = "Describe ";
}
return result;
} //collect statistics on relations in query
public void collectTableStats() {
RARelation r=null;
String aName;
Attribute newAttribute;
Vector temp;
for(int i=0;i<relations.size();i++) {
    r = (RARelation)relations.elementAt(i);
    relationStat(r);
    setAttributes(r);
}
} //given a relation name return a vector of its
attributes (or columns)
private void setAttributes(RARelation r) {
Vector attributes = new Vector();
String sql;
String attributeName;
sql = "describe " + r.getName().toLowerCase() + ";";
try {
    Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();
    ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(sql);
    while(rs.next()) {
        attributeName =
        rs.getString("Field").toLowerCase();
        Attribute a = new Attribute(attributeName);
        a.setTableName(r.getName());
}
a.setDataType(rs.getString("Type").toLowerCase());
   //find out how to get the size in bytes of
   the column
   a.setSize(40);
   if(rs.getString("Key") != null) {

   if(rs.getString("Key").equalsIgnoreCase("PRI"))
       a.setAsPK(true);
       //set the foreign key once you know the
   text stored in db
   }
   r.addAttribute(a);
   }
   stmt.close();
}catch (SQLException se) { }

} //collect statistics on relation
public void relationStat(RARelation r) { String sql;
   sql = "select count(*) from " + r.getName().toLowerCase();
   try {
      Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();
      ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(sql);
      if(rs.next()) {
         r.setNumRows(rs.getLong(1));
         r.setHasStats(true);
      }
      stmt.close();
   }catch (SQLException se) { r.setHasStats(false);
   }/*
   if(r.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("employee")) {  
     r.setNumRows(5000);  
     r.setHasStats(true);
   }
   else if(r.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("department"))
   {
     r.setNumRows(100);  
     r.setHasStats(true);  
   }
else if(r.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("dept_location")) {
    r.setNumRows(220);
    r.setHasStats(true);
}
else if(r.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("works_on")) {
    r.setNumRows(2000);
    r.setHasStats(true);
}
else if(r.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("project")) {
    r.setNumRows(100);
    r.setHasStats(true);
}
else if(r.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("dependent")) {
    r.setNumRows(12500);
    r.setHasStats(true);
}
else {  
    //do nothing
}
 */

//collect individual statistics on a attribute
public void attributeStat(Attribute a) {
    if(a.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("fname")) {
        a setSize(20);
    }
    else if(a.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("minit")) {
        a setSize(2);
    }
    else if(a.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("lname")) {
        a setSize(40);
    }
    else if(a.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("ssn") ||
        a.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("essn")) {
        a setSize(12);
        a setAsPK(true);
    }
    else if(a.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("bdate")) {
        a setSize(30);
    }
    else if(a.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("address")) {
        a setSize(100);
    }
    else if(a.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("sex")) {

}
a.setSize(1);
}
else if(a.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("salary")) {
    a.setSize(10);
}
else if(a.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("superssn")) {
    a.setSize(12);
    a.setAsFK(true);
}
else if(a.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("dno") || a.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("dnumber") || a.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("dnum")) {
    a.setSize(4); 
    if(a.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("dno") || a.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("dnum"))
        a.setAsFK(true);
    else
        a.setAsPK(true);
}
else if(a.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("dname")) {
    a.setSize(40);
}
else if(a.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("mgrssn")) {
    a.setSize(12);
    a.setAsFK(true);
}
else if(a.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("dlocation") || a.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("pno") || a.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("pnumber") { 
    a.setSize(5);
    a.setAsPK(true);
}
else if(a.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("hours")) {
    a.setSize(6);
}
else if(a.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("pname") { 
    a.setSize(50);
}
else if(a.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("plocation") { 

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a.setSize(50);
}
else
if(a.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("dependent_name")) {
    a.setSize(50);
}
else if(a.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("gender")) {
    a.setSize(1);
}
else if(a.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("dob")) {
    a.setSize(30);
}
else
if(a.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("relationship")) {
    a.setSize(30);
}
else {
    //do nothing
}

public void collectAttributeStats(Vector attributes) {
    Attribute a=null;
    for(int i=0;i<attributes.size();i++) {
        a = (Attribute)attributes.elementAt(i);
        a.setTableName(db.getTableFromName(a.getName()));
    }
}

public void ConnectDB() {
    /*
     //connect to database
     */
}

/*
*Programmer: Edwin Waite
*Date: 1/13/03
*Title: Argument Assembler
*Description: This object takes in an assembly that has
*matched an Argument parser and then builds the RAQuery
*object with the matched argument/
*/
package wbqos.parsers;
import wbqos.relAlg.*;
import sjm.parse.*;
import sjm.parse.tokens.*;

class argAssembler extends Assembler {
    public void workOn(sjm.parse.Assembly a) {
        if(a.stackIsEmpty() == true) {
        }
        else {
            Token tok=(Token)a.pop();
            String condition=tok.sval();
            RAQuery target=(RAQuery)a.getTarget();
            target.addSelectElement(new Constant(condition));
        }
    }
}

/*
*Programmer: Edwin Waite
*Date: 1/13/03
*Title: GroupBy Assembler
*Description: This object takes in an assembly that has
*matched a group by parser and then builds the RAQuery
*object with the matched argument.
*/

package wbqos.parsers;
import wbqos.relAlg.*;
import sjm.parse.*;
import sjm.parse.tokens.*;

class groupByAssembler extends Assembler {
    public void workOn(sjm.parse.Assembly a) {
        if(a.stackIsEmpty() == true) {
        }
        else {
            Token tok=(Token)a.pop();
            String attr=tok.sval();
            RAQuery target=(RAQuery)a.getTarget();
        }
    }
}
target.addGroupAttr(attr);
}
}

package wbqos.parsers;
import wbqos.relAlg.*;
import sjm.parse.*;
import sjm.parse.tokens.*;

public class groupFunctionAssembler extends Assembler {

    public void workOn(sjm.parse.Assembly a) {
        if(a.stackIsEmpty() == true) {
            }
        else {
            Token tok=(Token)a.pop();
            String function=tok.sval();
            RAQuery target=(RAQuery)a.getTarget();
            target.addGroupFunction(function);
        }
    }

}
package wbqos.parsers;
import wbqos.relAlg.*;
import java.util.*;
import sjm.parse.*;
import sjm.parse.tokens.*;

public class havingAssembler extends Assembler {
    public void workOn(Assembly a) {
        String groupFunction="";
        java.util.Vector temp=new java.util.Vector();
        if(a.stackIsEmpty() == true) {
        } else {
            while(a.stackIsEmpty() == false) {
                Token tok=(Token)a.pop();
                String condition=tok.sval();
                temp.add(0, condition);
            }
            for(int i=0;i<temp.size();i++) {
                groupFunction+=((String)temp.elementAt(i));
            }

            RAQuery target=(RAQuery)a.getTarget();
            target.addHavingCondition(new Element(groupFunction, null));
        }
    }
}

/*
 *Programmer: Edwin Waite
 */
*Date: 1/13/03
*Title: Operator Assembler
*Description: This object takes in an assembly that has
*matched an operator in an SQL
*statement and then builds the RAQuery object with the
*matched argument.
*/

package wbqos.parsers;
import wbqos.relAlg.*;
import sdm.parse.*;
import sdm.parse.tokens.*;

public class operatorAssembler extends Assembler {
    public void workOn(sdm.parse.Assembly a) {
        if (a.stackIsEmpty() == true) {
        }
        else {
            Token tok = (Token) a.pop();
            String condition = tok.sval();
            RAQuery target = (RAQuery) a.getTarget();
            target.addSelectElement(new Operator(condition));
        }
    }
}

/*
*Programmer: Edwin Waite
*Date: 1/14/03
*Title: orderBy Assembler
*Description: This object takes in an assembly that has
*matched a orderby parser and then builds the RAQuery
*object with the matched argument.
*/

package wbqos.parsers;
import wbqos.relAlg.*;
import sdm.parse.*;
import sdm.parse.tokens.*;

public class orderByAssembler extends Assembler {
    public void workOn(sdm.parse.Assembly a) {

if(a.stackIsEmpty() == true) {
}
else {
    Token tok=(Token)a.pop();
    String attr=tok.sval();
    if(attr.equalsIgnoreCase("asc") ||
    attr.equalsIgnoreCase("desc")) {
        RAQuery tar=(RAQuery)a.getTarget();
        tar.setSortOrder(attr);
    } else {
        RAQuery target=(RAQuery)a.getTarget();
        target.addOrderByAttr(attr);
    }
}
}

/*
*Programmer: Edwin Waite
*Date: 1/10/03
*Title: Project Assembler
*Description: This object extends the Assembler object
*and overrides the worksOn method. It receives an Assembly
*object of the recognized project attributes. It pops
*the project attributes off of the assembly stack and
*builds the project portion of the RAQuery object
*/

package wbqos.parsers;
import wbqos.relAlg.*;
import sjm.parse.*;
import sjm.parse.tokens.*;

public class projectAssembler extends Assembler {

    public void workOn(sjm.parse.Assembly a) {
        //System.out.println("Entered the projectAssembler
workOn method");
        Token tok=(Token)a.pop();
        String attr=tok.sval();
        if(attr.equalsIgnoreCase("count") ||
        attr.equalsIgnoreCase("stddev") ||
        attr.equalsIgnoreCase("avg") || attr.equalsIgnoreCase("max")
        

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|| attr.equalsIgnoreCase("min") ||
attr.equalsIgnoreCase("sum") ||
attr.equalsIgnoreCase("variance")).{
  //do nothing
}
else {
  RAQuery target = (RAQuery)a.getTarget();
  target.addProjectAttr(new Attribute(attr));
}
}

/**
 * Programmer: Edwin Waite
 * Date: 9/05/02
 * Title: Relation Assembler
 * Purpose: To assemble the relations from an SQL query to
 * a RAQuery. It adds the relations to the RAQuery
 */

package wbqos.parsers;
import wbqos.relAlg.*;
import java.util.*;
import sjm.parse.*;
import sjm.parse.tokens.*;

public class relationAssembler extends Assembler {

  /*This method receives an Assembly object an works on the
Assemblies
  *stack, which contains recognized tokens of an SQL
statement.
  *Its purpose is to pop off tokens that represent tables
  *of the database and add them to a SQLQuery object.
This assembler along
  *with the attributeAssembler construct an SQLQuery
object that can be used
  *to validate the tables and attributes being queried
  */

  public void workOn(Assembly a) {
    Token tok;
    String relation;
    RAQuery target;
    tok = (Token)a.pop();

relation=tok.sval();
target=(RAQuery)a.getTarget();
target.addRelation(relation);
}

/**
* Programmer: Edwin Waite
* Date: 9/05/02
* Title: Table Assembler
* Purpose: To assemble a SQLQuery object after a query has been parsed and recognized.
*
*/
package wbqos.parsers;
import wbqos.relAlg.*;
import java.util.*;
import sjm.parse.*;
import sjm.parse.tokens.*;

public class whereAssembler extends Assembler {

    /*This method receives an Assembly object and works on the Assemblies
    *stack, which contains recognized tokens of an SQL statement.
    *Its purpose is to pop off tokens that represent a where statement
    *of an SQL query. This assembler along with the other assemblers build
    *the RAQuery object.
    */
    public void workOn(Assembly a) {
        if(a.stackIsEmpty() == true) {
        }
        else {
            Token tok=(Token)a.pop();
            String condition=tok.sval();
            RAQuery target=(RAQuery)a.getTarget();
        }
    }
}
target.addSelectElement(new BoolOperator(condition));
}
}

package wbqos.parsers;
import wbqos.relAlg.*;
import sjm.parse.*;
import sjm.parse.tokens.*;

public class whereColumnNameAssembler extends Assembler {

    public void workOn(sjm.parse.Assembly a) {
        if(a.stackIsEmpty() == true) {
        }
    else {
            Token tok=(Token)a.pop();
            String condition=tok.sval();
            RAQuery target=(RAQuery)a.getTarget();
            target.addSelectElement(new Attribute(condition));
        }
    }
}

/*
 *Programmer: Edwin Waite
 *Date: 1/13/03
 *Title: Where Column Name Assembler
 *Description: This object takes in an assembly that has
 *matched an column name in the where clause of an SQL
 *statement and then builds the RAQuery object with the
 *matched argument.
 */

/*
 *Programmer: Edwin Waite
 *Date: 1/13/03
 *Title: Where Factor Assembler
 *Description: This object takes in an assembly that has
 *matched an factor parser and then builds the RAQuery
 *object with the matched argument/

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package wbqos.parsers;
import wbqos.relAlg.*;
import sjm.parse.*;
import sjm.parse.tokens.*;

public class whereFactorAssembler extends Assembler {

    public void workOn(sjm.parse.Assembly a) {
        if (a.stackIsEmpty() == true) {
        }
        else {
            Token tok=(Token)a.pop();
            if (tok.isNumber() == true) {
                Double d=new Double(tok.nval());
                //System.out.println("WhereFactorAssembler output: "+d);
                RAQuery t=(RAQuery)a.getTarget();
                t.addSelectElement(new Element(d.toString(), "c");
            } else {
                String condition=tok.sval();
                //System.out.println("WhereFactorAssembler output: "+condition);
                RAQuery target=(RAQuery)a.getTarget();
                target.addSelectElement(new Constant(condition));
            }
        } //end of outer else
    }
}

Relational Algebra Module

/*
*Programmer: Edwin Waite
*Date: 10/04/03
*Title: Attribute (i.e. Column)
*Description: This object represents an attribute (also
*known as field, column)
*within a database.
*/
package wbqos.relAlg;
import java.util.*;

public class Attribute extends Element {
    private boolean pk=false;
    private boolean fk=false;
    //private Vector indices;
    private String tableName;
    private int byteSize;
    private String dataType;

    /** Creates a new instance of Attribute */
    public Attribute() {
        //indices = new Vector();
    }
    //create an attribute
    public Attribute(String name) {
        super(name, "a");
    }
    //create a deep clone copy of this object
    public Object clone() {
        //call object.clone
        Attribute cloned = (Attribute)super.clone();
        return cloned;
    }
    //set the name of the table this attribute belongs to
    public void setTableName(String n) {
        tableName=n;
    }
    //get the table name this attribute belongs to
    public String getTableName() {
        return tableName;
    }
    //set the size in bytes of this attribute
    public void setSize(int s) {
        byteSize = s;
    }
    //get size of attribute
    public int getSize() {
        return byteSize;
    }
    //set the data type of this attribute
    public void setDataType(String dt) {

    }
}
dataType = dt;
}
//get the data type of this attribute
public String getDataType() {
    return dataType;
}
//set this attribute as a primary key
public void setAsPK(boolean value) {
    pk = value;
}
//get flag indicating if this attribute is a primary key
public boolean isPK() {
    return pk;
}
//set this attribute as a foreign key
public void setAsFK(boolean value) {
    fk = value;
}
//get flag indicating if this attribute is a foreign key
public boolean isFK() {
    return fk;
}

/*
 *Programmer: Edwin Waite
 *Date: 10/04/03
 *Title: Boolean Operator
 *Description: This object represents a boolean operator
 *within a RASelect condition
 */

package wbqos.relAlg;

public class BoolOperator extends Element {

    /** Creates a new instance of BoolOperator */
    public BoolOperator() {
    }

    //create boolean operator with value
    public BoolOperator(String n) {
        super(n, "b");
    }
}
//create a deep clone copy of this object
public Object clone() {
    //call object.clone
    BoolOperator cloned = (BoolOperator)super.clone();
    return cloned;
}

package wbqos.relAlg;

public class Condition implements Cloneable {
    private Element left=null;
    private Element op=null;
    private Element right=null;
    private int selectivity;
    private String conditionType;

    /*There are three types of conditions:
    *Constant Condition = "c"
    *Join Condition = "j"
    *Boolean Condition = "b"
    */
    public Condition() {
    }
    //create Condition of type t
    public Condition(String t) {
        conditionType = t;
    }
    //create a condition with all of its elements
    public Condition(String t, Element l, Element o, Element r) {
        conditionType = t;
        left=l;
        op=o;
        right=r;
    }

    /*Programmer: Edwin Waite
    *Date: 10/04/03
    *Title: Condition
    *Description: This object represents a condition within a
    *RASelect operation
    */
public Object clone() {
    try {
        Condition cloned = (Condition)super.clone();
        if(left != null)
            cloned.left = (Element)left.clone();
        if(op != null)
            cloned.op = (Element)op.clone();
        if(right != null)
            cloned.right = (Element)right.clone();
        return cloned;
    } catch(CloneNotSupportedException e) { return null; }
}

public String getConditionString() {
    String condition="";
    if(left != null)
        condition += left.getName();
    if(op != null)
        condition += " " + op.getName();
    if(right != null)
        condition += " " + right.getName();
    return condition;
}

public void setLeftOperand(Element e) {
    left = e;
}

public void setOperator(Element e) {
    op = e;
}

public void setRightOperand(Element e) {
    right = e;
}

public Element getLeftOperand() {
    return left;
}

public Element getOperator() {
    return op;
}
//get the right operand
public Element getRightOperand() {
    return right;
}
//set type of condition
public void setType(String t) {
    conditionType = t;
}
//get type of condition
public String getType() {
    return conditionType;
}
//set the selectivity
public void setSelectivity(int s) {
    selectivity = s;
}
//get the selectivity
public int getSelectivity() {
    return selectivity;
}

package wbqos.relAlg;

public class Constant extends Element {

    /** Creates a new instance of Constant */
    public Constant() {
    }
    //create constant with value
    public Constant(String n) {
        super(n, "c");
    }
    //create a deep clone copy of this object
    public Object clone() {
        //call object.clone
        Constant cloned = (Constant)super.clone();
    }

    }
return cloned;
}

package wbqos.relAlg;

public class Element implements Cloneable {
    private String name="";
    private String type="";
    
    /*There are four types of elements:*/
    /*"a" type = attribute*/
    /*"c" type = constant*/
    /*"b" type = boolean operator*/
    /*"o" type = operator*/
    
    public Element() {
    }
    //create an element with a value
    public Element(String n, String t) {
        type = t;
        name = n;
    }
    //create a deep clone copy of this object
    public Object clone() {
        try {
            //call object.clone
            Element cloned = (Element)super.clone();
            return cloned;
        } catch(CloneNotSupportedException e) {return null;}
    }
    //set the value of this element
    public void setName(String n) {
        name = n;
    }
}
public String getName() {
    return name;
}

public String getType() {
    return type;
}

public void setType(String t) {
    type = t;
}

package wbqos.relAlg;

public class Operator extends Element {

    /*
    *Programmer: Edwin Waite
    *Date: 10/04/03
    *Title: Constant
    *Description: This object represents a mathematical
    *operator (ie. >, <, =, etc)
    */

    public Operator() {
    }

    public Operator(String n) {
        super(n, "o");
    }

    /*
    *Programmer: Edwin Waite
    *Date: 1/10/03
    *Title: Predicate
    *Description: This object represents a single condition
    *in a select relational algebra operation.
    */
package wbqos.relAlg;

public class Predicate {

    private String leftOperand;
    private String operator;
    private String rightOperand;
    private int selectivity;
    private String leftRelation=null; //left meaning left side of the operator
    private String rightRelation=null; //right side of operator
    private boolean join=false;
    private String connector;

    /*** Creates a new instance of Predicate */
    public Predicate() {
    }

    //set the logical operator connecting this predicate to another predicate
    public void setConnector(String c) {
        connector=c;
    }

    //set the left operand
    public void setLeftOperand(String o) {
        leftOperand=o;
    }

    //get the left operand of this operation
    public String getLeftOperand() {
        return leftOperand;
    }

    //set the operator of this operation
    public void setOperator(String oper) {
        operator=oper;
    }

    //get the operator of this operation
    public String getOperator() {
        return operator;
    }

    //set the right operand in this operation
    public void setRightOperand(String o) {
        rightOperand=o;
    }

    //get right operand in an operation
    public String getRightOperand() {


}
return rightOperand;
}
//set the selectivity of this predicate
public void setSelectivity(int s) {
    selectivity=s;
}
//get the selectivity of this predicate
public int getSelectivity() {
    return selectivity;
}
//set the left relation
public void setLeftRelation(String left) {
    leftRelation=left;
}
//set the right relation
public void setRightRelation(String right) {
    rightRelation=right;
}
//get the left relation
public String getLeftRelation() {
    return leftRelation;
}
//get the right relation
public String getRightRelation() {
    return rightRelation;
}
//set if this is a join predicate
public voidgetAsJoin(boolean value) {
    join=value;
}
//if this predicate is a join predicate return true
//otherwise false
public boolean isJoin() {
    if(join == true)
        return true;
    else
        return false;
}
//if this predicate has two relations return true else return false
public boolean hasTwoRelations() {
    if(rightRelation == null)
        return false;
    else
        return true;
public class RACartesian extends RAOperation {
    protected RAOperation rightOperand=null;
    protected RAOperation leftOperand=null;

    /** Creates new RACartesian */
    public RACartesian() {
        super("cartesian", "\u03A7");
    }
    //create an instance with parameters
    public RACartesian(String n, String s) {
        super(n, s);
    }
    //create deep copy of object
    public Object clone() {
        RACartesian cloned = (RACartesian)super.clone();
        if(leftOperand != null)
            cloned.leftOperand = (RAOperation)leftOperand.clone();
        if(rightOperand != null)
            cloned.rightOperand = (RAOperation)rightOperand.clone();
        return cloned;
    }
    //set the right operand
    public void setRightOperand(RAOperation r) {
        rightOperand=r;
    }
}
public RAOperation getRightOperand() {
    return rightOperand;
}

public void setLeftOperand(RAOperation l) {
    leftOperand = l;
}

public RAOperation getLeftOperand() {
    return leftOperand;
}

public String getNodeString() {
    return getSymbol();
}

private Condition condition;

public RAJoin() {
    super("join", "|X|".);
}

RAJoin cloned = (RAJoin)super.clone();
cloned.condition = (Condition)condition.clone();
return cloned;
public void setJoinCondition(Condition c) {
    condition = c;
}

public Condition getJoinCondition() {
    return condition;
}

public String getNodeString() {
    Element left, op, right;
    String node = super.getSymbol();
    node += " <";
    node += condition.getConditionString();
    node += " >";
    return node;
}
protected Point rightChild;
protected Point leftChild;
protected Point rightCorner;  // upper right corner of predicate
protected boolean truncateNode=false;
protected RARelation intermediate=null;  // this represents the intermediate relation for each relational algebra operation.
protected boolean hasStats=false;

/** Creates a new instance of RAOperation */
public RAOperation() {
    startPoint = new Point(0,0);
    centerPoint = new Point(0,0);
    rectangle = new Rectangle();
    rightChild = new Point(0,0);
    leftChild = new Point(0,0);
    rightCorner = new Point(0,0);
}

// creates new instance of RAOperation with specified parameters
public RAOperation(String n, String s) {
    name=n;
    symbol=s;
    startPoint = new Point(0,0);
    centerPoint = new Point(0,0);
    rectangle = new Rectangle();
    rightChild = new Point(0,0);
    leftChild = new Point(0,0);
    rightCorner = new Point(0,0);
}

// create a deep copy of this object
public Object clone() {
    try {
        // call object.clone
        RAOperation cloned = (RAOperation)super.clone();
        cloned.startPoint = (Point)startPoint.clone();
        cloned.centerPoint = (Point)centerPoint.clone();
        cloned.rectangle = (Rectangle)rectangle.clone();
        cloned.rightChild = (Point)rightChild.clone();
        cloned.leftChild = (Point)leftChild.clone();
        cloned.rightCorner = (Point)rightCorner.clone();
        cloned.intermediate = null;
        cloned.hasStats = false;
    }
}
return cloned;
    } catch(CloneNotSupportedException e) { return null; }
}

public void setName(String n) {
    name = n;
}

public String getName() {
    return name;
}

public void setSymbol(String s) {
    symbol = s;
}

public String getSymbol() {
    return symbol;
}

// get the string to be printed as a node on the query tree
// this returns an empty string; it should be implemented in sub classes
public String getNodeString() {
    return "";
}

// get a truncated version of the node string
// this returns an empty string; it should be implemented in sub classes
public String getTruncatedNodeString() {
    return "";
}

// a flag to determine if this node should be truncated when displaying it graphically
public boolean isTruncated() {
    return truncateNode;
}

// set truncated node flag
public void setTruncated(boolean truncate) {
    truncateNode = truncate;
}

// set the start point of predicate
public void setStartPoint(Point p) {
    startPoint = p;
}
//get the start point of predicate
public Point getStartPoint() {
    return startPoint;
}

//set the center point of predicate
public void setCenterPoint(Point c) {
    centerPoint = c;
}

//get the center point of predicate
public Point getCenterPoint() {
    return centerPoint;
}

//set the rectangle encasing the predicate, based on
//startPoint, width, height
public void setRectangleBox(int w, int h) {
    //rectangle.setBounds((int)startPoint.getX(),
    (int)startPoint.getY(), w, h);
    rectangle = new Rectangle((int)startPoint.getX(),
    (int)startPoint.getY(), w, h);
}

//get rectangle
public Rectangle getRectangleBox() {
    return rectangle;
}

//set the left child point
public void setLeftChildPoint(Point p) {
    leftChild = p;
}

//get the left child point
public Point getLeftChildPoint() {
    return leftChild;
}

//set the right child point
public void setRightChildPoint(Point p) {
    rightChild = p;
}

//get the right child point
public Point getRightChildPoint() {
    return rightChild;
}

//set the right corner point
public void setRightCornerPoint(Point p) {
    rightCorner = p;
}

//get rightCorner point
public Point getRightCornerPoint() {
    return rightCorner;
}

// set the intermediate relation
public void setIntermediateRelation(RARelation r) {
    intermediate = r;
}

// get the intermediate relation
public RARelation getIntermediateRelation() {
    return intermediate;
}

// set wether or not this RAOperation has had statistics gathered on it.
public void setHasStats(boolean value) {
    hasStats = value;
}

// get wether or not this RAOperation has had statistics gathered on it.
public boolean hasStats() {
    return hasStats;
}

package wbqos.relAlg;
import java.util.*;
import java.awt.*;

public class RAProject extends RAOperation {
    private Vector attributes;

    /** Creates a new instance of RAProject */
    public RAProject() {
        super("project", "\u03C0");
        attributes = new Vector();
    }

    /*
     * Programmer: Edwin Waite
     * Date: 1/10/03
     * Title: Relational Algebra Project Operation
     * Description: This is the subclass of Relational Algebra Operation. It contains the list of attributes that will be projected.
     */
}
/**Creates a new instance of RAProject with a set of attributes*/
public RAProject(Vector a) {
   super("project", "\u03C0");
   attributes = a;
}

//create a deep copy clone of this object
public Object clone() {
   RAProject cloned = (RAProject)super.clone();
   Vector newAttributes = new Vector();
   for(int i=0; i<attributes.size(); i++) {
      Attribute a = (Attribute)attributes.elementAt(i);
      newAttributes.add(a.clone());
   }
   cloned.attributes = newAttributes;
   return cloned;
}

//add an attribute to vector of attributes
public void addAttribute(Attribute attr) {
   attributes.add(attr);
}

//return the vector of attributes
public Vector getAttributes() {
   return attributes;
}

//get the string to be printed as a node on the query tree
public String getNodeString() {
   Attribute a;
   String temp;
   String result=getSymbol() + " <";
   for(int i=0; i<attributes.size(); i++) {
      a = (Attribute)attributes.elementAt(i);
      temp = a.getName();
      //if(temp.equalsIgnoreCase("and"))
      //   result=result + ", " + temp;
      //else
      if(i == 0)
         result += temp;
      else
         result += ", " + temp;
   } //end of loop
   result=result + " >";
   return result;
public String getTruncatedNodeString() {  
    String truncated = getNodeString();  
    return truncated.substring(0, 5);  
}

package wbqos.relAlg;
import java.util.*;
import sjm.utensil.*;

public class RAQuery implements PubliclyCloneable {
    private java.util.Vector relations;  //holds RARelations
    private java.util.Vector cartesians;  //holds RACartesian operations
    private RAProject project=null;
    private RASElect select=null;
    private RAGroupBy groupBy=null;
    private RAOrderBy orderby=null;
    private RAHaving having=null;

    /** Creates a new instance of RAQuery */
    public RAQuery() {  
        relations=new java.util.Vector();  
        cartesians=new java.util.Vector();  
    }

    //This method creates a copy of this object
    public java.lang.Object clone() {  
        try {  
            return super.clone();  
        }
    }
catch (CloneNotSupportedException e) {
    throw new InternalError();
}

// add a relation (i.e. a database table)
public void addRelation(String r) {
    // relations.add(r);
    RARelation rel=new RARelation(r);
    relations.add(rel);
}

public java.util.Vector getRelations() {
    return relations;
}

public void addProjectAttr(Attribute attr) {
    // create project operation if it is null
    if(project == null) {
        project=new RAProject();
        project.addAttribute(attr);
    } else
    project.addAttribute(attr);
}

public RAProject getProjectOper() {
    return project;
}

// adds part of a select condition to the String that
// will represent the complete select conditions
public void addSelectElement(Element e) {
    if(select == null) {
        select=new RASelect();
        select.addElement(e);
    } else
    select.addElement(e);
}

// return the select operation object
public RASelect getSelectOper() {
    return select;
}

// add a group function
public void addGroupFunction(String f) {
    if(groupBy == null) {
groupBy=new RAGroupBy();
groupBy.addGroupFunction(f);
}
else
    groupBy.addGroupFunction(f);

//add a group by attribute
public void addGroupAttr(String attr) {
    if(groupBy == null) {
        groupBy=new RAGroupBy();
        groupBy.addGroupByAttr(attr);
    }
    else
        groupBy.addGroupByAttr(attr);
}

//return the groupBy operation object
public RAGroupBy getGroupByOper() {
    return groupBy;
}

//add a having condition
public void addHavingCondition(Element e) {
    if(having == null) {
        having=new RAHaving();
        having.addElement(e);
    }
    else
        having.addElement(e);
}

//get the having operation
public RAHaving getHavingOper() {
    return having;
}

//add an order by attribute
public void addOrderByAttr(String attr) {
    if(orderby == null) {
        orderby=new RAOrderBy();
        orderby.addAttribute(attr);
    }
    else
        orderby.addAttribute(attr);
}

//sets the sort order for the query
public void setSortOrder(String order) {
    orderby.setSortOrder(order);
}
//return the orderBy operation object
public RAOrderBy getOrderByOper() {
    return orderby;
}

//create the Cartesian Operation from list of Relations
public void createCartesian() {
    //create x number of cartesian product operations:
    where x is one less than
    //the number of relations.
    for(int i=0;i<(relations.size() - 1);i++) {
        RACartesian c=new RACartesian();
        cartesians.add(c);
    }
}

//return the list of cartesian operations
public java.util.Vector getCartesianOperations() {
    return cartesians;
}

/*
 *Programmer: Edwin Waite
 *Date: 1/15/03
 *Title: Database Relation
 *Description: This object represents a relation within
 *a relational database system.
 */

package wbqos.relAlg;
import java.util.*;
import java.awt.*;

public class RARelation extends RAOperation implements Cloneable {

    private Vector relationAttributes;
    private long numRows=-1;
    private int recordSize=-1;
    private int numColumns=-1;
    private boolean inserted=false; //flag to tell if this
    relation has been inserted into query tree

    public RARelation() {
        relationAttributes = new Vector();
    }
}
/** Creates new Relation */
public RARelation(String n) {
    super(n, "");
    truncateNode = true;
    relationAttributes = new Vector();
}

// create a clone of this object
public Object clone() {
    RARelation cloned = (RARelation)super.clone();
    cloned.relationAttributes =
    (Vector)this.relationAttributes.clone();
    cloned.hasStats = true;
    return cloned;
}

// add a attribute to the relation
public void addAttribute(Attribute a) {
    relationAttributes.add(a);
}

// add a vector of attributes
public void addAllAttributes(Vector a) {
    relationAttributes = a;
}

// get all attributes of this relation
public Vector getAttributes() {
    return relationAttributes;
}

// remove all attributes from relation
public void removeAllAttributes() {
    relationAttributes.removeAllElements();
}

// get string representing all of the attributes in relation
public String getAttributeString() {
    String result="";
    for(int i=0; i<relationAttributes.size(); i++) {
        Attribute a =
        (Attribute)relationAttributes.elementAt(i);
        if(i != relationAttributes.size())
            result += a.getName() + ",";
        else
            result += a.getName();
    }
    return result;
}

// get string to be printed as node in query tree
public String getNodeString() {
    return super.getName();
}

//get truncated version of node string
public String getTruncatedNodeString() {
    String truncated = getNodeString();
    return truncated.substring(0, 3);
}

//set the number of rows for this relation
public void setNumRows(long n) {
    numRows = n;
}

//get the number of rows
public long getNumRows() {
    return numRows;
}

//get the number of rows as a string
public String getStringNumRows() {
    return Long.toString(numRows);
}

//get the record size by summation of individual column sizes.
//this method also sets the number of columns in relation
public int getRecordSize() {
    if (numColumns != relationAttributes.size()) {
        if (relationAttributes.size() == 0) {
            recordSize = 0;
            //set number of columns
            numColumns = 0;
            return recordSize;
        } else {
            numColumns = 0;
            recordSize = 0;
        }
        //loop through each attribute and sum up the byte size of each column
        for (int i = 0; i < relationAttributes.size(); i++) {
            Attribute a = (Attribute) relationAttributes.elementAt(i);
            recordSize += a.getSize();
            numColumns++;
        }
    }
    return recordSize;
}
else
    return recordSize;
}

public String getRecordSize(){
   return Integer.toString(getRecordSize());
}

public String getStringRecordSize(){
    return Integer.toString(getRecordSize());
}

public int getNumColumns(){
    numColumns = relationAttributes.size();
    return numColumns;
}

public String getStringNumColumns(){
    return Integer.toString(getNumColumns());
}

public RARelation getIntermediateRelation(){
    return this;
}

public void setInserted(boolean value){
    inserted = value;
}

public boolean isInserted(){
    return inserted;
}


/*
*Programmer: Edwin Waite
*Date: 1/10/03
*Title: Relational Algebra Select Operation
*Description: This object represents a relational
*algebra select operation. It contains a
*java.util.java.util.Vector
*of conditions which are individual conditions within
*the select operation.
package wbqos.relAlg;
import java.util.*;
import java.awt.*;

public class RASelect extends RAOperation {
    // holds individual where conditions i.e. salary > 5000
    private java.util.Vector conditions;
    private java.util.Vector elements;  // holds the elements of the conditional where clause
    private boolean breakup;  // when disjunctive is implemented delete this one
    private boolean disjunctive=false;

    /** Creates a new instance of RASelect */
    public RASelect() {
        super("select", "\u03C3");
        elements=new java.util.Vector();
        conditions=new java.util.Vector();
    }
    public RASelect(String name) {  
        super(name, "\u03C3");
        elements=new java.util.Vector();
        conditions=new java.util.Vector();
    }
    // create instance of RASelect with the given condition
    public RASelect(Condition c) {
        super("select", "\u03C3");
        elements=new Vector();
        conditions=new Vector();
        conditions.add(c);
    }
    // clone this object
    public Object clone() {
        // call object.clone
        Vector newElements = new Vector();
        Vector newConditions = new Vector();
        RASelect cloned = (RASelect)super.clone();
        for(int i=0;i<elements.size();i++) {
            Element e = (Element)elements.elementAt(i);
            newElements.add(e.clone());
        }
        for(int j=0;j<conditions.size();j++) {

        }
    }
}
Condition c =
(Condition)conditions.elementAt(j);
    newConditions.add(c.clone());
}
cloned.elements = newElements;
cloned.conditions = newConditions;
return cloned;

/*Where conditions are received a word at a time.
I use the elements java.util.Vector to hold all of the
words
within the where conditional statement. Then I will
create individual conditions out of the elements
vector and store them in the conditions vector.
For example the elements vector holds:
    (the | represent different indecies in the
java.util.Vector
    salary | > | 5000 | dept_no | = | dno

    A single condition would be-- salary > 5000
*/
public void addElement(Element e) {
    elements.add(e);
}
//get element from front of vector
public Element getElement() {
    if(elements.size() < 1)
        return null;
    else
        return (Element)elements.elementAt(0);
}
//remove element
public Element removeElement() {
    if(elements.size() > 0)
        return (Element)elements.remove(0);
    else {
        return null;
    }
}
//returns the java.util.Vector of conditions in the
where statement
public java.util.Vector getElements() {
    return elements;
}
//get string to be printed as node in query tree
public String getNodeString() {
    if(conditions.size() > 0) {
        Condition c=null;
        String result=getSymbol() + " <";
        for(int i=0;i<conditions.size();i++) {
            c = (Condition)conditions.elementAt(i);
            if(i == 0)
                result += c.getConditionString();
            else
                result += " " + c.getConditionString();
        }
        result += ">";
        return result;
    } else {
        Element e=null;
        String result = getSymbol() + " <";
        for(int i=0;i<elements.size();i++) {
            e = (Element)elements.elementAt(i);
            if(i == 0)
                result += e.getName();
            else
                result += " " + e.getName();
        }
        result += ">";
        return result;
    }
}

//get a truncated version of node string
public String getTruncatedNodeString() {
    String truncated = getNodeString();
    return truncated.substring(0,5);
}

//add an AND predicate
public void addCondition(Condition c) {
    conditions.add(c);
}

//get a condition from front of vector
public Condition getCondition() {
    if(conditions.size() < 1)
        return null;
    else
        return (Condition)conditions.elementAt(0);
}
//remove condition from front of vector
public Condition removeCondition() {
    if(conditions.size() > 0)
        return (Condition)conditions.remove(0);
    else {
        return null;
    }
}

//check if select operation has more conditions
public boolean moreConditions() {
    if(conditions.size() < 1)
        return false;
    else
        return true;
}

//get the and/or vector
public java.util.Vector getConditions() {
    return conditions;
}

//set this RASelect operation as disjunctiv
public void setAsDisjunctive(boolean value) {
    disjunctive = value;
}

//get whether this RASelect is disjunctive
public boolean isDisjunctive() {
    return disjunctive;
}

/*set true if the conditions of this operation can be broken up
 * into individual conditions, false otherwise */
public void setBreakUp(boolean b) {
    breakup=b;
}

//get the value of breakup
public boolean getBreakUp() {
    return breakup;
}

Optimization Module

/*
 *Programmer: Edwin Waite
 *Date: 8/19/03
*/
*Title: Optimizer
*Purpose: This is the driving object for the optimization process. The query is parsed and optimized from this object.
*/

package wbgos.opt;
import wbgos.parsers.*;
import wbgos.relAlg.*;
import mylib.util.*;
import java.util.*;
import sjm.parse.*;
import sjm.parse.tokens.*;
import wbgos.test.*;

public class Optimizer {
    private Vector optTrees;
    private SQLParser sql;
    private RAQuery target;
    private RAQuery updated;
    private QueryTree tmpTree;
    private HOptimizer hOptimizer;
    private SemanticChecker semanticCheck;
    private testHoptimizer test;
    private BinNode tmpCurrent,startNode;
    /** Creates a new instance of Optimizer */
    public Optimizer() {
        optTrees = new Vector();
        sql = new SQLParser();
        hOptimizer = new HOptimizer();
        semanticCheck = new SemanticChecker();
        test = new testHoptimizer();
    }

    //parse user query, return false for no match, true for complete match
    public String parseQuery(String q) {
        String checkQuery;
        Assembly a = new TokenAssembly(q);
        Parser p=sql.query();
        RAQuery target=new RAQuery();
        a.setTarget(target);
        Assembly out = p.completeMatch(a);
        if(out == null) {
checkQuery = "Your query is not syntactically correct";
return checkQuery;

} else {
    //get constructed target object
    updated = (RAQuery)out.getTarget();
    updated.createCartesian();
    checkQuery = semanticCheck.CheckQuery(updated);
    //checkQuery = "ok";
    //for testing the initial tree algorithm
    //testHoptimizer test = new testHoptimizer();
    //test.printTrees(optimizeQuery());
    //checkQuery = "Do Not Continue";
    return checkQuery;
}

/*start with an initial current tree. Call each optimization step with
 *a clone of the current tree (get back optimized tree)
 store result in
 *optTrees vector.
 */
public Vector optimizeQuery() {
    //build initial unoptimized query tree
    tmpTree = new QueryTree();
    initialTree();
    evaluateOperations(tmpTree);
    optTrees.add(tmpTree);

    //push down select operations if there is one
    RASelect s = updated.getSelectOper();
    if(s != null) {
        tmpTree = hOptimizer.pushSelectDown((QueryTree)tmpTree.clone());
        //evaluateOperations(tmpTree.getRootNode());
        evaluateOperations(tmpTree);
        optTrees.add(tmpTree);
        tmpTree = hOptimizer.createJoins((QueryTree)tmpTree.clone());
        //evaluateOperations(tmpTree.getRootNode());
        evaluateOperations(tmpTree);
        optTrees.add(tmpTree);
    }
    return checkQuery;
}
```java
tmpTree = (QueryTree)tmpTree.clone();
evaluateOperations(tmpTree);
hOptimizer.pushDownProject(tmpTree);
evaluateOperations(tmpTree);
optTrees.add(tmpTree);
return optTrees;
*/
public void evaluateOperations(QueryTree qTree) {
    BinNode node, leftChild, rightChild;
    RAOperation oper, childOper;
    RARelation leftIntermediate, rightIntermediate;
    QueryTreeIterator iter = qTree.queryTreeElements();
    node = (BinNode)iter.poNext();
    while(node != null) {
        oper = (RAOperation)node.getData();
        if(oper.getClass().getName().equalsIgnoreCase("wbqos.relAlg.RARelation"))
            oper.setIntermediateRelation((RARelation)oper);
        else {
            leftChild = node.getLeftChild();
            rightChild = node.getRightChild();

            if(oper.getClass().getName().equals("wbqos.relAlg.RAProject")) {
                RAProject project = (RAProject)oper;
                Vector projAttributes =
                project.getAttributes();
                childOper =
                (RAOperation)leftChild.getData();
                leftIntermediate =
                childOper.getIntermediateRelation();
```
Vector leftAttributes =
leftIntermediate.getAttributes();
RARelation operIntermediate = new
RARelation(oper.getName() + " Intermediate");
//copy only those attributes from
leftIntermediate that are a subset of project attributes
for(int i=0;i<projAttributes.size();i++)
{
    Attribute pAttrib =
    (Attribute)projAttributes.elementAt(i);
    for(int
j=0;j<leftAttributes.size();j++) {
        Attribute lAttrib =
        (Attribute)leftAttributes.elementAt(j);
        if(lAttrib.getName().equalsIgnoreCase(pAttrib.getName())) {
            operIntermediate.addAttribute(lAttrib);
        }
    }
    //copy # of rows from leftIntermediate to
oper
operIntermediate.setNumRows(leftIntermediate.getNumRows());
oper.setIntermediateRelation(operIntermediate);
}
else if
(oper.getClass().getName().equalsIgnoreCase("wbqos.relAlg.RA
Select")) {
    childOper =
    (RAOperation)leftChild.getData();
    leftIntermediate =
    childOper.getIntermediateRelation();
    //copy all attributes of
leftIntermediate to Intermediate Relation of RAOperation
oper
    Vector leftAttributes =
    leftIntermediate.getAttributes();
    RARelation operIntermediate = new
RARelation(oper.getName() + " Intermediate");
    //do not use addAllAttributes because
then any manipulation of the passed in vector will affect
the original vector

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for(int i=0;i<leftAttributes.size();i++)
{
    operIntermediate.addAttribute((Attribute)leftAttributes.elementAt(i));
}

//set #of rows based on selectivity of condition
//for now just use a fill in value
operIntermediate.setNumRows(leftIntermediate.getNumRows());
oper.setIntermediateRelation(operIntermediate);
}
else
if(oper.getClass().getName().equalsIgnoreCase("wbqos.relAlg.RACartesian")) {
    int i;
    RACartesian cart = (RACartesian)oper;
    childOper = (RAOperation)leftChild.getData();
    leftIntermediate = childOper.getIntermediateRelation();
    childOper = (RAOperation)rightChild.getData();
    rightIntermediate = childOper.getIntermediateRelation();
    //copy all attributes of leftIntermediate and rightIntermediate into Intermediate Relation of RAOperation oper
    RARelation operIntermediate = new RARelation(oper.getName() + "_Intermediate");
    //do not use addAllAttributes because then any manipulation of the passed in vector will affect the original vector
    Vector temp = leftIntermediate.getAttributes();
    for(i=0;i<temp.size();i++) {
        operIntermediate.addAttribute((Attribute)temp.elementAt(i));
    }
    temp = rightIntermediate.getAttributes();
    for(i=0;i<temp.size();i++) {

```java
operIntermediate.addAttribute((Attribute)temp.elementAt(i));
}
//set the left and right operand of this cartesian operation to the corresponding intermediate relation
    cart.setLeftOperand(leftIntermediate);
    cart.setRightOperand(rightIntermediate);
    // # of rows = left # of rows * right # of rows
operIntermediate.setNumRows(leftIntermediate.getNumRows() *
    rightIntermediate.getNumRows());
    cart.setIntermediateRelation(operIntermediate);
} else
    if(oper.getClass().getName().equalsIgnoreCase("wbqos.relAlg.RAJoin")) {
        int i;
        RACartesian cart = (RACartesian)oper;
        childOper =
            (RAOperation)leftChild.getData();
        leftIntermediate =
            childOper.getIntermediateRelation();
        childOper =
            (RAOperation)rightChild.getData();
        rightIntermediate =
            childOper.getIntermediateRelation();
        // copy all attributes of leftIntermediate and rightIntermediate into Intermediate Relation of variable oper
        RARelation operIntermediate = new
            RARelation(oper.getName() + "_Intermediate");
        // do not use addAllAttributes because then any manipulation of the passed in vector will affect the original vector
        Vector temp =
            leftIntermediate.getAttributes();
        for(i=0;i<temp.size();i++) {
            operIntermediate.addAttribute((Attribute)temp.elementAt(i));
        }
        temp =
            rightIntermediate.getAttributes();
    }
```
for(i=0;i<temp.size();i++) {
    operIntermediate.addAttribute((Attribute)temp.elementAt(i));
    // set the left and right operand of this join operation to the corresponding intermediate relation
    cart.setLeftOperand(leftIntermediate);
    cart.setRightOperand(rightIntermediate);
    // #of rows = selectivity of join condition
    operIntermediate.setNumRows(1000);
    cart.setIntermediateRelation(operIntermediate);
} else {
    // do nothing
}

node = (BinNode)iter.poNext();

//create the initial unoptimized query tree
public void initialTree() {
    /*The order of a canonical or initial query tree (unoptimized) from top to bottom is:
    * Project
    * Having
    * GroupBy
    * Select
    * Cartesian
    * Relations
    */
    Vector selectCond; // select operations
    Vector relations; // RA Relations
    int joinCount = 0; // keep count of join conditions

    RAOperation p = updated.getProjectOper();
    if(p != null) {
        tmpTree.addLeft(p);
        tmpCurrent = tmpTree.getCurrent();
    }
    RAOperation h = updated.getHavingOper();
if(h != null) {
    tmpTree.addLeft(h);
    tmpCurrent = tmpTree.getCurrent();
}
RAOperation g = updated.getGroupByOper();
if(g != null) {
    tmpTree.addLeft(g);
    tmpCurrent = tmpTree.getCurrent();
}
RAOperation s = updated.getSelectOper();
if(s != null) {
    tmpTree.addLeft(s);
    tmpCurrent = tmpTree.getCurrent();
}
relations = updated.getRelations();
RASelect selectOperation = (RASelect)s;
//set startNode as the last operation inserted
startNode = tmpCurrent;

//no where clause in the SQL query. Cartesian
Product operation is
//commutative and associative, so insertion order of
relations is not significant
if(selectOperation == null) {
    if(relations.size() == 1) { //only one relation
        insertRelations((RARelation)relations.elementAt(0), null, true);
    }
    else {
        Vector temp = new Vector();
        //loop through relations inserting two at a
time
        for(int i=0;i<relations.size();i++) {
            RARelation r =
            (RARelation)relations.elementAt(i);
            if(!r.isInserted())
                temp.add(relations.elementAt(i));
            if(temp.size() == 2) {
                if(i < 2) { //this is the first
                    insertRelations((RARelation)temp.elementAt(0),
                                    (RARelation)temp.elementAt(1), true);
                }
            }
        }
temp.removeAllElements();
}
else {

insertRelations((RARelation)temp.elementAt(0),
(RARelation)temp.elementAt(1), false);
    temp.removeAllElements();
}
}   //end of loop
//if a single relation is left insert it
if(temp.size() == 1)

insertRelations((RARelation)temp.elementAt(0), null, false);
    temp.removeAllElements();
}
}   }   //break up select operation into individual
select conditions
    hOptimizer.cascadeSelect(tmpTree);
    selectCond = selectOperation.getConditions();
    RARelation left,right;
    String tOne, tTwo;   //table one and table two of
a specific join condition
    Element e;
    Attribute a;
    //if there is only one table, there can be no
joins
    if(relations.size() == 1) {

insertRelations((RARelation)relations.elementAt(0), null, true);
    }
    else {
        //loop through select conditions and for
each join operation
        //insert a RACartesian operation to join a
single relation to existing
        //tree or to join a join operation of two
tables to the existing tree
        int i;
        for(i=0;i<selectCond.size();i++) {
            Condition c =
(Condition)selectCond.elementAt(i);
if(c.getType().equalsIgnoreCase("j")) {
    e = c.getLeftOperand();
    a = (Attribute)e;
    tOne = a.getTableName();
    e = c.getRightOperand();
    a = (Attribute)e;
    tTwo = a.getTableName();
    left = null;
    right = null;
    for(int j=0;j<relations.size();j++) {
        RARelation r =
            (RARelation)relations.elementAt(j);
        if(r.getName().equalsIgnoreCase(tOne)) {
            if(!r.isInserted())
                left = r;
        }
        if(r.getName().equalsIgnoreCase(tTwo)) {
            if(!r.isInserted())
                right = r;
        }
    } //end of relation loop
    //now insert relations into tree
    if(joinCount==0) { //if this is the first insertion
        insertRelations(left,right,true);
    } else {
        insertRelations(left,right,false);
    }
    joinCount++;
}
} //end of condition loop

//loop through relations and insert any that have not been inserted
Vector temp = new Vector();
for(i=0;i<relations.size();i++) {
    RARelation r =
        (RARelation)relations.elementAt(i);
    if(!r.isInserted())
        111
temp.add(r);
if(temp.size() == 2) {
    if(i < 2) {
        insertRelations((RARelation)temp.elementAt(0),
                        (RARelation)temp.elementAt(1), true);
        temp.removeAllElements();
    }
    else {
        insertRelations((RARelation)temp.elementAt(0),
                        (RARelation)temp.elementAt(1), false);
        temp.removeAllElements();
    }
}
//if a single relation is left insert it
if(temp.size() == 1) {
    insertRelations((RARelation)temp.elementAt(0), null, false);
    temp.removeAllElements();
}
}
//iterate through newly formed tree and for each
RACartesian
    //operation, insert references to its left and right
child operations
QueryTreeIterator iter =
tmpTree.queryTreeElements();
BinNode node, leftNode, rightNode;
RAOperation oper, leftOper, rightOper;
while(iter.hasNext()) {
    node = (BinNode) iter.next();
    oper = (RAOperation) node.getData();
    if(oper.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("cartesian")) {
        RACartesian cart = (RACartesian) oper;
        leftNode = node.getLeftChild();
        rightNode = node.getRightChild();
        if(leftNode != null) {
            //leftOper =
            (RAOperation) leftNode.getData();
        }
        cart.setLeftOperand((RAOperation) leftNode.getData());
    }
}
if(rightNode != null) {
    //rightOper =
    (RAOperation)rightNode.getData();

cart.setRightOperand((RAOperation)rightNode.getData());
}
} //end of initial tree

/*Insert relations:
 *The insertion occurs after the Project,...,select
operations.
 *If two relations are passed in, insert two RACartesian
operation, one
 *for joining the two relations and another for joining
the existing relations.
 *If one relation is passed in, insert one RACartesian
joining the relation to
 *the existing relations
*/
private void insertRelations(RARelation left, RARelation right, boolean isFirst) {
    //set the current node of the tree to startNode
before adding nodes to tree
    tmpTree.setCurrent(startNode);
    if(isFirst) {
        if(left != null && right != null) {
            RACartesian parent = new RACartesian();
            tmpTree.addLeft(parent);
            tmpCurrent = tmpTree.getCurrent();
            tmpTree.addLeft(left);
            tmpTree.setCurrent(tmpCurrent);
            tmpTree.addRight(right);
            left.setInserted(true);
            right.setInserted(true);
        }
        else {
            //only time a single relation would be
            passed in as the first insertion
            //is if there is only one relation in the
            From clause. No need to insert
            //a RACartesian operation if there is only
            one relation.
        }
    }
if(left != null) {
    tmpTree.addLeft(left);
    left.setInserted(true);
}
if(right != null) {
    tmpTree.addLeft(right);
    right.setInserted(true);
}
else {
    if(left != null && right != null) {
        RACartesian parent = new RACartesian();
        tmpTree.addLeft(parent);
        RACartesian child = new RACartesian();
        tmpTree.addRight(child);
        tmpCurrent = tmpTree.getCurrent();
        tmpTree.addLeft(left);
        tmpTree.setCurrent(tmpCurrent);
        tmpTree.addRight(right);
        left.setInserted(true);
        right.setInserted(true);
    }
    else if(left != null && right == null) {
        RACartesian parent = new RACartesian();
        tmpTree.addLeft(parent);
        tmpTree.addRight(right);
        right.setInserted(true);
    }
    else if(left == null && right != null) {
        RACartesian parent = new RACartesian();
        tmpTree.addLeft(parent);
        tmpTree.addRight(right);
        right.setInserted(true);
    }
    else {
        //this should not happen
    }
}
}//end of Optimizer

/*
 * Programmer: Edwin Waite
 * Date: 2/13/03
 */
*Title: Heuristic Query Optimizer
*Description: This object receives an unoptimized Query Tree object and applies Heuristic rules to transform the Query represented in the Query Tree into an optimized SQL Query.
*/

package wbqos.opt;
import wbqos.relAlg.*/;
import mylib.util.*;
import java.util.*/;

public class HOptimizer {

    private QueryTree qTree;

    /** Creates new HOptimizer */
    public HOptimizer() {
    }

    //create individual select conditions
    public void cascadeSelect(QueryTree qTree) {
        QueryTreeIterator iter=qTree.queryTreeElements();
        //search query tree for select operation
        //then create conditions out of the elements
        while(iter.hasNext()) {
            BinNode node=(BinNode)iter.next();
            RAOperation oper=(RAOperation)node.getData();
            if(oper.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("select")) {
                //get Elements of this select operation
                RASelect select = (RASelect)oper;
                boolean notDone = true;
                Vector temp=new Vector();
                Element left,operator,right;
                while(notDone) {
                    Element element=(Element)select.removeElement();
                    if(element == null)
                        notDone = false;
                    else {
                        if(element.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("or")) {
                            Condition c = new Condition();
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
select.setAsDisjunctive(true); // check what type of condition needs to be created
left = (Element)temp.remove(0);
operator =
(Element)temp.remove(0);
right =
(Element)temp.remove(0);
if(left.getType().equalsIgnoreCase("a")
&&
right.getType().equalsIgnoreCase("a"))
    c.setype("j");
else
c.setype("c");
c.setLeftOperand(left);
c.setRightOperand(right);
c.setOperator(operator);
select.addCondition(c);
Condition booleanCondition = new
Condition("b",null,element,null);
select.addCondition(booleanCondition);
if(temp.size() != 0) // this should never happen
temp.removeAllElements();
else // element is a part of a predicate
    temp.add(element);
} // end of while
// retrieve last condition
if(temp.size() > 2) {
    Condition c = new Condition();
    left = (Element)temp.remove(0);
    operator = (Element)temp.remove(0);
    right = (Element)temp.remove(0);
    if(left.getType().equalsIgnoreCase("a")
&&
right.getType().equalsIgnoreCase("a"))
        c.setype("j");
    else
        c.setype("c");

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c.setLeftOperand(left);
c.setOperator(operator);
c.setRightOperand(right);
select.addCondition(c);
}
//only supporting one select statement
currently--end iteration through tree
iter.moveToEnd();
}
}
//end of while
//end of method

/*Using equivalence rules for relation algebra push down the
 *select operations as far down the trees as the rules allow
 */
public QueryTree pushSelectDown(QueryTree qTree) {
    //cascadeSelect(qTree);
    QueryTreeIterator iter = qTree.queryTreeElements();
    BinNode node = (BinNode)iter.find("select");
    BinNode parent;
    RAOperation oper, parentData;
    RASelect select = (RASelect)node.getData();
    Condition c = null;
    boolean notDone = true;
    boolean selectivity = true;
    /*loop through conditions and for each condition
     *move down the tree and check if the condition
     *can be commuted at each node, if true continue
     *else insert as parent (Exception: if parent is
     *an RASelect, then compare selectivity and insert
     *the operation with smallest selectivity as parent)
     */
    while(notDone) {  
        c = (Condition)select.removeCondition();
        if(c == null)
            notDone = false;
        else {
            if(c.getType().equalsIgnoreCase("j") ||
            c.getType().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                RASelect newSelect = new RASelect(c);
                iter.moveTo("select");
                while(iter.hasNext()) {
                    node = (BinNode)iter.next();
            
            }
operator = (RAOperation)node.getData();
// when commute is true, continue

down tree

false) {
    // insert as parent unless parent
is RASelect
    /*
      parent =
      (BinNode)node.getParent(); // get parent but don't move
    
    iterator
    parentData =
      (RAOperation)parent.getData();
    
    if(parentData.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("select")) {
        iter.moveToParent(); // point
      iterator at parent; to insert new select as child
    // while the parent operation
    is RASelect and its selectivity < condition.selectivity
    // advance up the tree, else
    insert condition as a new RASelect operation
      while(selectivity) {
    /*******************************
      SHOULD SELECTIVITY BE STORED: RASELECT OR
      CONDITION**************************WHERE SHOULD
      SELECTIVITY BE STORED: RASELECT OR
      CONDITION**************************/
      */

    if(parentData.getSelectivity() >=
newSelect.getSelectivity()) {
        selectivity = false;
    
    iter.insertAsChild(new BinNode(newSelect));

    } else {
      (BinNode)iter.getParent();
    // parent
    parentData =
      (RAOperation)parentData.getData();

    if(parentData.getName() != "select") {
        selectivity =
false;
    // must now insert
new select operation---problem:
which child to insert it as, right or left
//as you move up the
tree, you don't know which child you came from.
}
}
}
else {
  */

iter.insertAsParent(newSelect);
  iter.moveToEnd();
  //}
}
}//end of inner loop
}
}//end of else
}//end of outer loop
//if original select operation has no more
conditions, delete from tree
if(select.moreConditions() == false) {
  iter.reset();
  iter.removeOperation(select);
}

return qTree;
}
//Check if the selection condition can be commuted with the
given RAOperation

public boolean commuteSelect(RAOperation ra, RASelect select) {

if(ra.getClass().getName().equalsIgnoreCase("wbqos.relAlgon.Select"))
  return true;
else
if(ra.getClass().getName().equalsIgnoreCase("wbqos.relAlgon.Select")}
  RAProject project = (RAProject)ra;
  Vector attributes = project.getAttributes();
  boolean match;
  boolean subset = true;
  boolean notDone = true;
Condition c=null;
Element left, right;
left = c.getLeftOperand();
right = c.getRightOperand();
Vector tempAttributes = new Vector();
if(left.getType().equalsIgnoreCase("a"))
    tempAttributes.add(left);
if(right.getType().equalsIgnoreCase("a"))
    tempAttributes.add(right);
while(!notDone) {
    c = select.getCondition();
    if(c == null)
        notDone = false;
    else {
        is_subset:
        for(int i=0;i<tempAttributes.size();i++)
        {
            Element selectAttribute = (Element)tempAttributes.elementAt(i);
            match = false;
            attributes = (Element)attributes.elementAt(j);
        }
        if(selectAttribute.getName().equalsIgnoreCase(projectAttribute.getName()))
            match = true;
        //if match is false one time then
        attributes in select condition are not a subset of project
        //and therefore the select and
        project operations are not commutable
        if(match == false) {
            subset = false;
            notDone = false;
            break is_subset; //break out of
        }
    }
} //end of while loop
if(subset == true)
    return true;

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else
    return false;
}  // end of project test
else

    if(ra.getClass().getName().equalsIgnoreCase("wbqos.relAlg.RAJoin") ||
    ra.getClass().getName().equalsIgnoreCase("wbqos.relAlg.RACartesian")) {
        RACartesian join = (RACartesian)ra;  // join can be either a cartesian join or an equiJoin
        Condition c = select.getCondition();
        if(c != null) {
            Vector leftAttributes, rightAttributes, condAttributes;
            leftAttributes = null;
            rightAttributes = null;
            Element left, right;
            left = c.getLeftOperand();
            right = c.getRightOperand();
            /* If select condition contains one Constant Attribute then it will */
            /* always be commutable by definition. */
            if(left.getType().equalsIgnoreCase("c") ||
            right.getType().equalsIgnoreCase("c"))
                return true;
            else {
                RAOperation leftOper, rightOper;
                condAttributes = new Vector();
                condAttributes.add(left);
                condAttributes.add(right);
                leftOper = join.getLeftOperand();
                rightOper = join.getRightOperand();

                if(leftOper.getClass().getName().equalsIgnoreCase("wbqos.relAlg.RARelation")) {
                    RARelation leftRel = (RARelation)leftOper;
                    leftAttributes = leftRel.getAttributes();
                }

                if(rightOper.getClass().getName().equalsIgnoreCase("wbqos.relAlg.RARelation")) {

                }

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RARelation rightRel = (RARelation)rightOper;
rightAttributes = rightRel.getAttributes();

/*If any attribute in select condition
is a member of the
*set of attributes in tableAttributes ,
then NOT commute, otherwise commute.
*/

/*
boolean match;
boolean isMember = false;
compare_attributes:
for(int i=0;i<condAttributes.size();i++)
{
    Element cAttribute =
(Element)condAttributes.elementAt(i);
    match = false;
    for(int j=0;j<tableAttributes.size();j++) {
        Attribute tAttribute =
(Attribute)tableAttributes.elementAt(j);
        if(cAttribute.getName().equalsIgnoreCase(tAttribute.getName()))
            match = true;
    } //end of inner loop
    if(match == true) {
        isMember = true;
        break compare_attributes;
    }
} //end of outer loop
if(isMember)
    return false;
else
    return true;
*/

/*Use logical AND test to determine if
the select operation should be commuted
*Set C = condition attributes
*Set L = attributes of leftchild
operation
*Set R = attributes of rightchild
operation
*if C has elements in both L and R then commute is false, otherwise true

*/
boolean L,R;
L = false;
R = false;
for(int i=0;i<condAttributes.size();i++)
{
    Element cAttribute =
(Element)condAttributes.elementAt(i);
    //make sure leftAttributes is not null
    if(leftAttributes != null) {
        for(int j=0;j<leftAttributes.size();j++) {
            Attribute tAttribute =
( Attribute )leftAttributes.elementAt(j);
            if(cAttribute.getName().equalsIgnoreCase(tAttribute.getName()))
                L = true;
        } //end of inner loop
    } //end of if
    if(rightAttributes != null) {
        //check the right attributes
        for(int k=0;k<rightAttributes.size();k++) {
            Attribute r =
( Attribute )rightAttributes.elementAt(k);
            if(cAttribute.getName().equalsIgnoreCase(r.getName()))
                R = true;
        } //end of outer loop
        if(L && R)
            return false;
        else
            return true;
    } //end of else
} else //no condition in the new select operation
    return false;
else if(ra.getClass().getName().equalsIgnoreCase("wbqos.relAlg.RA Relation")) {
    /*If select condition attributes are subset of Relation attributes
     * then commute = false, otherwise true
     */
    RARelation relation = (RARelation)ra;
    boolean match;
    boolean subset = true;
    Condition c = select.getCondition();
    Element left, right;
    Vector tableAttributes = relation.getAttributes();
    Vector condAttributes = new Vector();
    left = c.getLeftOperand();
    right = c.getRightOperand();
    if(left.getType().equalsIgnoreCase("a"))
        condAttributes.add(left);
    if(right.getType().equalsIgnoreCase("a"))
        condAttributes.add(right);
    for(int i=0;i<condAttributes.size();i++) {
        Element cAttribute =
            (Element)condAttributes.elementAt(i);
        match = false;
        for(int j=0;j<tableAttributes.size();j++) {
            /***********************
            This is how it was done before changing Semantic Checker to add attributes to RARelation
            ***********************/
            String tAttribute =
                (String)tableAttributes.elementAt(j);
            if(cAttribute.getName().equalsIgnoreCase(tAttribute))
                match = true;
    } /*/ Attribute tAttribute =
        (Attribute)tableAttributes.elementAt(j);
    if(cAttribute.getName().equalsIgnoreCase(tAttribute.getName( )))
        match = true;
}
    if(match == false)
        subset = false;
if (subset)
    return false;
else
    return true;
}

else
if (ra.getClass().getName().equalsIgnoreCase("wbqos.relAlg.RA Union")) {
    //read up on set operation commutativity with RASelect
    return true;
} else {
if (ra.getClass().getName().equalsIgnoreCase("wbqos.relAlg.RA Intersection"))
    //read up on set operation commutativity with RASelect
    return true;
else
    return false;
}

/*Create join operations when a select operation with a join
 *condition is preceded by a Cartesian Cross Product operation
 */

public QueryTree createJoins(QueryTree qTree) {
    BinNode node, leftChild;
    RAOperation oper, leftOper;
    Condition c;
    QueryTreeIterator iter = qTree.queryTreeElements();
    while (iter.hasNext()) {
        node = (BinNode) iter.next();
        oper = (RAOperation) node.getData();

        if (oper.getClass().getName().equalsIgnoreCase("wbqos.relAlg.RASelect")) {
            RASelect select = (RASelect) oper;
            c = select.getCondition();
            if (c != null) {
                if (c.getType().equalsIgnoreCase("j")) {
                    leftChild = node.getLeftChild();
                    return true;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

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if (leftChild != null) {
    leftOper = (RAOperation) leftChild.getData();

    if (leftOper.getClass().getName().equalsIgnoreCase("wbqos.rel Alg.RACartesian")) {
        RAJoin newOperation = new RAJoin();
        newOperation.setJoinCondition((Condition) c.clone());
        iter.insertAsParent(newOperation);  // remove RASelect and RACartesian from tree
        iter.removeNode(node);
        iter.removeNode(leftChild);
        iter.reset();
    }
}

return qTree;
}  // end of method

/* Push project operations down the tree, keeping only those attributes
 * needed for the result and subsequent operations. */

public QueryTree pushDownProject(QueryTree qTree) {
    Vector subOperations = new Vector();  // holds the attributes involved in subsequent operations
    Vector prevOperations = new Vector();  // holds the attributes involved in previous operations
    Vector projectAttributes = new Vector();  // holds the attributes for the newly created project operations.

    /* At each node compare attributes from subsequent operations (symbolized by "Sa") with
    * previous operations attributes (symbolized by "Pa") for the left and right tree branches.
    * Create project operations for left and right branches of the tree, with the attributes
    * that result from (Sa Intersection Pa) */

QueryTreeIterator iter = qTree.queryTreeElements();
BinNode node, leftChild, rightChild;
RAOperation oper, leftOper, rightOper;

//loop through tree
while(iter.hasNext()) {
    int count = 0;
    node = (BinNode)iter.next();
    oper = (RAOperation)node.getData();

    if(!oper.getClass().getName().equalsIgnoreCase("wbqos.relAlg.RARelation")) {
        //add attributes involved in this operation to the subsequent operations vector
        //thus keeping track of attributes needed in subsequent operations
        getOperationAttributes(oper, subOperations);
        //the root node is the final project list,
        //no need to insert another project list before it
        if(!node.isRootNode()) {
            leftChild = node.getLeftChild();
            rightChild = node.getRightChild();
            if(leftChild != null) {
                leftOper =
                    (RAOperation)leftChild.getData();

                if(!(leftOper.getClass().getName().equalsIgnoreCase("wbqos.relAlg.RARelation") &&
                    oper.getClass().getName().equalsIgnoreCase("wbqos.relAlg.RASelect"))) {
                    prevOperations =
                        leftOper.getIntermanateRelation().getAttributes();
                    projectAttributes =
                        intersectionOfAttributes(prevOperations, subOperations);
                    //only create a project operation if there are attributes returned from
                    //intersectionOfAttributes
                    //And if doing so would decrease
                    the number of attributes
                    if(projectAttributes.size() > 0
                        && projectAttributes.size() < prevOperations.size()) {
                        //create new project
                        operation, add the projectAttributes, and insert it into the tree

    }
RAProject(projectAttributes);
qTree.setCurrent(node);
qTree.addLeft(newProject);
}
}
if(rightChild != null) {
  rightOper = (RAOperation)rightChild.getData();
  //project operations have >
  selectivity than select operations (99.9% of time), so it is
  practically never advantageous
  //to precede a select operation on a
  relation with a project operation

  if(!(rightOper.getClass().getName().equalsIgnoreCase("wbqos.
    relAlg.RARelation") &&
    oper.getClass().getName().equalsIgnoreCase("wbqos.relAlg.RAS
    elect")))
  {
    prevOperations =
    rightOper.getIntermediateRelation().getAttributes();
    projectAttributes =
    intersectionOfAttributes(prevOperations, subOperations);
    //only create a project
    operation if there are attributes returned from
    intersectionOfAttributes
    //And if doing so would decrease
    the number of attributes
    if(projectAttributes.size() > 0
      && projectAttributes.size() < prevOperations.size())
      {
        //create new project
        operation, add the projectAttributes, and insert it into the
        tree
        RAProject newProject = new
        RAProject(projectAttributes);
        qTree.setCurrent(node);
        qTree.addRight(newProject);
      }
  }
} //end of while

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return qTree;
} // end of pushDownProject

/* Given a Relational Algebra operation add any attributes involved in the operation
 * to the passed in vector. This method will keep a running total of attributes
 * involved in operations within a query tree */

public void getOperationAttributes(RAOperation oper, Vector subsequent) {

    if(oper.getClass().getName().equalsIgnoreCase("wbqos.relAlg.RAProj")) {
        RAProject p = (RAProject) oper;
        Vector pAttributes = p.getAttributes();
        for(int i = 0; i < pAttributes.size(); i++) {
            Attribute a = (Attribute) pAttributes.elementAt(i);
            if(!isDuplicate(subsequent, a))
                subsequent.add(a);
        }
    }
    else
    if(oper.getClass().getName().equalsIgnoreCase("wbqos.relAlg.RASelect")) {
        RASelect s = (RASelect) oper;
        Vector conditions = s.getConditions();
        // loop through conditions adding attributes of conditions into subsequent
        for(int i = 0; i < conditions.size(); i++) {
            Condition c = (Condition) conditions.elementAt(i);
            if(c.getType().equals("c")) {
                Element e = c.getLeftOperand();
                Attribute a = (Attribute) e;
                if(!isDuplicate(subsequent, a))
                    subsequent.add(a);
            }
            if(c.getType().equals("j")) {
                Element e = c.getLeftOperand();
                Attribute a = (Attribute) e;
                subsequent.add(a);
                e = c.getRightOperand();
                a = (Attribute) e;
                if(!isDuplicate(subsequent, a))
        
        }
subsequent.add(a);
}
}  
else
if(oper.getClass().getName().equalsIgnoreCase("wbqos.relAlg.RAJoin")) {
   RAJoin j = (RAJoin)oper;
   Condition c = j.getJoinCondition();
   //get attributes from c and add them to subsequent
   Element e = c.getLeftOperand();
   Attribute a = (Attribute)e;
   if(!isDuplicate(subsequent, a))
      subsequent.add(a);
   e = c.getRightOperand();
   a = (Attribute)e;
   if(!isDuplicate(subsequent, a))
      subsequent.add(a);
}  
else {
   //do nothing
}
}   
/*Compute the intersection of the two vectors of attributes and return *the results. */
public Vector intersectionOfAttributes(Vector previous, Vector subsequent) {
   Vector intersection = new Vector();
   for(int i=0;i<previous.size();i++) {
      Attribute p = (Attribute)previous.elementAt(i);
      for(int j=0;j<subsequent.size();j++) {
         Attribute s = (Attribute)subsequent.elementAt(j);
         if(p.getName().equalsIgnoreCase(s.getName()))
            intersection.add(p);
      }
   }
   return intersection;
}   
//check to see if attribute is already in the vector public boolean isDuplicate(Vector v, Attribute a) {
boolean result = false;
for (int i=0; i<v.size(); i++) {
    Attribute e = (Attribute)v.elementAt(i);
    if (a.getName().equalsIgnoreCase(e.getName()))
        result = true;
}
return result;

package wbqos.opt;
import mylib.util.*;
import java.util.*;
import java.lang.*;
import wbqos.relAlg.*;
public class QueryTree implements Cloneable {
    protected BinNode root = null;
    protected BinNode current = null;
    protected int height = 0;
    private Queue queue = null;
    /** Creates a new instance of QueryTree */
    public QueryTree() {
        queue = new Queue();
    }
    // over-ride the clone method and create a deep copy of this object
    public Object clone() {
        try {
            // call object.clone
            QueryTree cloned = (QueryTree)super.clone();
            /* cloning the root node starts a chain reaction
               * where each node clones it children until all
               * of the...
nodes in the query tree have been copied. The clone
*method of the BinNode class, only creates
clones for the
*leftChild and rightChild BinNode, it does not
clones for the
*parent
*or the data encapsulated by the BinNode.
Below I loop through
*the tree and create clones of the data and set
each nodes parent
*pointer.
*/
if (root != null)
    cloned.root = (BinNode)root.clone();
cloned.current = cloned.root;
cloned.queue = (Queue)queue.clone();
BinTreeIterator iter = cloned.elements();
while (iter.hasNext()) {
    BinNode current, leftChild, rightChild;
    RAOperation oper;
    current = (BinNode)iter.next();
    oper = (RAOperation)current.getData();
    current.setData(oper.clone());
    if (current.hasLeftChild()) {
        leftChild = current.getLeftChild();
        leftChild.setParent(current);
    }
    if (current.hasRightChild()) {
        rightChild =
        (BinNode)current.getRightChild();
        rightChild.setParent(current);
    }
}
return cloned;
}]
catch(CloneNotSupportedException e) {return null;}
}]
//update nodes when a new node is added as an internal
node
public void updateNodes(BinNode newNode, int which) {
    BinNode leftChild, rightChild;
    // we are adding a left child
    if (which == 0) {
        leftChild = current.getLeftChild();
        newNode.setParent(current);
        current.setLeftChild(newNode);
        current.setParent(null); // update parent
    } else { // adding a right child
        rightChild = current.getRightChild();
        newNode.setParent(current);
        current.setRightChild(newNode);
        current.setParent(null); // update parent
    }
}]
}}
leftChild.setParent(newNode);
newNode.setLeftChild(leftChild);
newNode.setChildType(0);
newNode.setDepth(leftChild.getDepth());
// set current to the node just added
current = newNode;
updateDepth(newNode, true);
}

// we are adding a right child
else {
    rightChild = current.getRightChild();
    newNode.setParent(current);
    current.setRightChild(newNode);
    rightChild.setParent(newNode);
    // when adding a new node into an internal
    // node
    // connect the sub tree to its left side
    newNode.setLeftChild(rightChild);
    newNode.setChildType(1);
    newNode.setDepth(rightChild.getDepth());
    // set current to the node just added
    current = newNode;
    // it is now a left child
    rightChild.setChildType(0);
    updateDepth(newNode, true);
}

// increment the depth on all children of start node
public void updateDepth(BinNode start, boolean increment) {
    Queue updateQ = new Queue();
    BinNode next;
    boolean notDone = true;
    // push left and right child of start node onto queue
    if (start.hasLeftChild() == true)
        updateQ.push(start.getLeftChild());
    if (start.hasRightChild() == true)
        updateQ.push(start.getRightChild());
    // make sure the queue has a node in it to start with
    if (updateQ.isEmpty() == true)
        notDone = false;
    while (notDone) {
        next = (BinNode) updateQ.pop();
    }
}
public void addLeft(Object obj) {
   /*There are two reasons the height of the tree needs to be
   *incremented when adding a new node to the current
   node, they are:
   */
}
* 1. Current node is at level 0
* 2. A node in the sub tree of current node is at level 0

```java
BinNode newNode = new BinNode(obj);
if(root == null) {
    root = newNode;
    root.setChildType(-1);
    root.setDepth(0);
    root.setFarLeft(true);
    current = root;
} else {
    if(current.hasLeftChild() == true) {
        if(lastChildLevel(current.getLeftChild()) == 0)
            height++;  //add new node into tree and update the depth of all descendants
        if(current.isFarLeft() == true)
            newNode.setFarLeft(true);
        updateNodes(newNode, 0);
    } //current node does not have a left child
    else {
        //if current node is at level 0 then increment height
        if(height - current.getDepth() == 0) {
            height++;  
        }
        if(current.isFarLeft() == true)
            newNode.setFarLeft(true);
        //add new node as left child of current node
        current.setLeftChild(newNode);
        newNode.setParent(current);
        newNode.setDepth(current.getDepth() + 1);
        newNode.setChildType(0);  //left child
        current = newNode;
    }
} //end of method
```

//add a right child to current node--this is for only adding a right child
//where there are no existing right children.
public void addRight(Object obj) {

135
BinNode newNode = new BinNode(obj);
//could put exception in if root == null
//assumption is that a right child would never be added

//unless a left child exists.
if(current.hasRightChild() == true) {
    if(lastChildLevel(current.getRightChild()) == 0)
        height++;
    updateNodes(newNode, 1);
}
else {
    //if current node is at level zero then increase height
    if(height - current.getDepth() == 0)
        height+=1;
    current.setRightChild(newNode);
    newNode.setParent(current);
    newNode.setDepth(current.getDepth() + 1);
    newNode.setChildType(1); //right child
    current = newNode;
}

//remove the current node from the tree
//user must make sure current node is set to the node to be removed
public boolean remove() {
    if(current.isRootNode()) {
        if(current.hasLeftChild() &&
           !(current.hasRightChild())) {
            BinNode child;
            child = root.getLeftChild();
            child.setParent(null);
            child.setChildType(-1);
            child.setDepth(child.getDepth() - 1);
            root.finalize();
            root = child;
            current = root;
            //when removing root node height of tree
            must be decremented
            height--;
            updateDepth(child, false);
            return true;
        }
        else //cannot remove if root node has two children
        
        return false;
    }
    else { //if current node is at level zero then increase height
        if(height - current.getDepth() == 0)
            height+=1;
        current.setRightChild(newNode);
        newNode.setParent(current);
        newNode.setDepth(current.getDepth() + 1);
        newNode.setChildType(1); //right child
        current = newNode;
    }

    return true;
}
return false;
}
else if(current.hasLeftChild() && !(current.hasRightChild())) {
    // if current is left child
    if(current.getChildType() == 0) {
        BinNode parent, leftChild;
        // check to see if height of tree needs to be changed
        if(decrementHeight())
            height--;
        parent = current.getParent();
        leftChild = current.getLeftChild();
        parent.setLeftChild(leftChild);
        leftChild.setParent(parent);
        // finalize current
        current.finalize();
        current = leftChild;
        // decrement current.leftChild's depth
        leftChild.setDepth(leftChild.getDepth() - 1);
        updateDepth(current, false); // for descendants of decrement the depth
        return true;
    }
    // current is right child
    else {
        BinNode parent, child;
        // check to see if height of tree needs to be changed
        if(decrementHeight())
            height--;
        parent = current.getParent();
        child = current.getLeftChild();
        parent.setRightChild(child);
        child.setParent(parent);
        child.setChildType(1);
        child.setDepth(child.getDepth() - 1);
        current.finalize();
        current = child;
        updateDepth(current, false);
        return true;
    }
}
else if(current.isLeafNode()) {

BinNode parent;
//if current is left child
if(current.getChildType() == 0) {
    //check to see if height of tree needs to be changed
    if(decrementHeight())
        height--;
    parent = current.getParent();
    parent.setLeftChild(null);
    current.setParent(null);
    //finalize current
    current.finalize();
    current = parent;
    return true;
}
else {//current is rightchild
    if(decrementHeight())
        height--;
    parent = current.getParent();
    parent.setRightChild(null);
    current.setParent(null);
    //finalize current
    current.finalize();
    current = parent;
    return true;
}

//current has two children
else {
    BinNode parent, leftChild, rightChild;
    parent = current.getParent();
    if(parent.hasLeftChild() && parent.hasRightChild())
        return false; //cannot remove this node
    else {
        //check to see if height of tree needs to be changed
        if(decrementHeight())
            height--;
        leftChild = current.getLeftChild();
        rightChild = current.getRightChild();
        parent.setLeftChild(leftChild);
        parent.setRightChild(rightChild);
        leftChild.setParent(parent);
        rightChild.setParent(parent);
        return true;
    }
}
leftChild.setDepth(leftChild.getDepth() - 1);
rightChild.setDepth(rightChild.getDepth() - 1);

// finalize current
current.finalize();
current = leftChild;
updateDepth(leftChild, false);
updateDepth(rightChild, false);
return true;

public boolean decrementHeight() {
    boolean decrement = true;
    if (lastChildLevel(current) != 0)
        return false;
    else {
        boolean notDone = true;
        BinNode next;
        queue.push(root);
        // iterate through tree, except descendants of current node
        // if a node is at level zero, then don't decrement tree
        while (notDone) {
            next = (BinNode) queue.pop();
            if (next.hasLeftChild()) {
                if (!next.equals(current))
                    queue.push(next.getLeftChild());
            }
            if (next.hasRightChild()) {
                if (!next.equals(current))
                    queue.push(next.getRightChild());
            }
            if (queue.isEmpty())
                notDone = false;
            if ((height - next.getDepth()) == 0) {
                if (!next.equals(current)) {
                    decrement = false;
                    notDone = false;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
queue.removeAll();
return decrement;
}
}
//insert a new child-- level order insert
public void insert(Object obj) {
  boolean notDone=true;
  BinNode next, tmpcurrent;
  //check to see if this is first node
  if(root == null) {
    next = new BinNode(obj);
    next.setDepth(0);
    next.setFarLeft(true);
    next.setChildType(-1);
    current = root = next;
  }
  else {
    //push each node on to queue in level order starting
    //from current node. Current node is the starting point
    //for insertion
    //into the tree. For example, if the root node is a
    //Project and its
    //left child is a Select, no nodes should be
    //inserted as right children
    //to these operations, so the starting point would
    //be the left child of the
    //select operation, typically a RACartesian.
    queue.push(current);
    while(notDone) {
      next=(BinNode)queue.pop();
      if(next.hasLeftChild() == true)
        queue.push(next.getLeftChild());
      if(next.hasRightChild() == true)
        queue.push(next.getRightChild());
      //if this condition is true then we should
      insert the
      //object into next.leftChild or
      next.rightChild
      if(next.hasLeftChild() == false ||
      next.hasRightChild() == false) {
        notDone=false;
        if(next.hasLeftChild() == false) {
          //
//hold original current
tmpcurrent = current;
//temporarily assign current as next
so addLeft can be done

current = next;
addLeft(obj);
//reset current to original current
current = tmpcurrent;
}
else {

tmpcurrent = current;
current = next;
addRight(obj);
current = tmpcurrent;
}
}//end of if
}//end of while

//remove all elements of queue
queue.removeAll();
}//end of else
}//end of method

//set current node
public void setCurrent(BinNode c) {
    current = c;
}

public BinNode getCurrent() {
    return current;
}

//increment the height of the tree
public void incrementHeight() {
    height++;
}

//get the height of tree
public int getHeight() {
    return height;
}

//get the root node
public BinNode getRootNode() {
    return root;
}

//returns a new Binary Tree Iterator
public BinTreeIterator elements() {
    return new BinTreeIterator(this);
}

//return a new Query Tree Iterator
public QueryTreeIterator queryTreeElements() {
    return new QueryTreeIterator(this);
}

//end of QueryTree

Query User Interface Module

/*
* Programmer: Edwin Waite
* Date: 3/16/2004
* Title: Query User Interface for SQL Queries
* Purpose: Provide a graphical user interface for entering
* SQL queries for WBQOS.
*/

package wbqos.gui;
import javax.swing.*;
import javax.swing.border.*;
import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.event.*;
import wbqos.db.*;
import java.sql.*;
import java.util.*;
import mylib.sql.*;
public class QUI_Query extends JPanel {
    private JTextArea resultArea;
    private JTextArea queryArea;
    private Box resultBox;
    private DBConnect db;
    private JComboBox cboxDB;
    private JComboBox cboxLColor;
    private JComboBox cboxNColor;
    private JCheckBox cbNativeSQL;
    private QUI_Hopt hoptimizer;

    public QUI_Query() {
        db = new DBConnect();
        // instantiate resultArea now, so it can be used
        // for displaying errors that may occur in this
        resultArea = new JTextArea();
    }
this.setLayout(new BoxLayout(this, BoxLayout.X_AXIS));
JSplitPane pane = new JSplitPane();
pane.setOrientation(JSplitPane.VERTICAL_SPLIT);
pane.setDividerSize(5);
pane.setDividerLocation(250);
pane.setLeftComponent(createTopBox());
pane.setRightComponent(createBottomBox());
this.add(pane);

//This method constructs the top gui
public Box createTopBox() {
    Box top = Box.createHorizontalBox();
    Box spacer = Box.createHorizontalBox();
    spacer.add(Box.createHorizontalStrut(20));
    Box glueSpace = Box.createHorizontalBox();
    glueSpace.add(Box.createHorizontalGlue());
    top.add(spacer);
    top.add(createQueryBox());
    top.add(Box.createHorizontalStrut(20));
    top.add(Box.createHorizontalGlue());
    top.add(createSubmitBox());
    top.add(Box.createHorizontalStrut(50));
    top.add(Box.createHorizontalGlue());
    top.add(createPreferenceBox());
    top.add(glueSpace);
    return top;
}

//create the bottom gui
public Box createBottomBox() {
    return createResultsBox();
}

//create the box that will contain the area where sql queries are entered
public Box createQueryBox() {
    Box q = Box.createVerticalBox();
    q.add(Box.createVerticalStrut(20));
    JLabel lblQuery = new JLabel("Enter Query", SwingConstants.CENTER);
    q.add(lblQuery);
    queryArea = new JTextArea(100, 50);
    JScrollBar queryScroll = new JScrollBar(queryArea);
queryArea.setBorder(new BevelBorder(BevelBorder.LOWERED));
q.add(queryScroll);
q.add(Box.createVerticalStrut(20));
return q;

//create the submit box, which contains the submit and clear
//buttons for submitting the query
public Box createSubmitBox() {
    Box container = Box.createHorizontalBox();
    Box s = Box.createVerticalBox();
    Box c = Box.createVerticalBox();
    //set the size of the box to as tall as queryBox.
    JButton submit = new JButton("Submit");
    //add action listener to button
    submit.addActionListener(new ButtonListener());
    JButton clear = new JButton("Clear");
    //add action listener to button
    clear.addActionListener(new ButtonListener());
s.add(Box.createVerticalGlue());
s.add(submit);
s.add(Box.createVerticalStrut(20));
c.add(Box.createVerticalGlue());
c.add(clear);
c.add(Box.createVerticalStrut(20));
    container.add(s);
    container.add(c);
    return container;
}

//create the preferences box, which gives the user
//the ability to set preferences for WBQOS.
public Box createPreferenceBox() {
    Box p = Box.createVerticalBox();
    Box h = Box.createHorizontalBox();
    cbNativeSQL = new JCheckBox();
    JLabel lblNativeSQL = new JLabel("Native SQL:");
h.add(lblNativeSQL);
h.add(Box.createHorizontalStrut(10));
h.add(cbNativeSQL);
h.add(Box.createHorizontalGlue());
JLabel lbldb = new JLabel("Database",
    SwingConstants.LEADING);
}
JLabel lcolor = new JLabel("Line Color", SwingConstants.LEADING);
JLabel ncolor = new JLabel("Node Color", SwingConstants.LEADING);
Dimension d = new Dimension(150, 30);
cboxDB = new JComboBox();
cboxLColor = new JComboBox();
cboxNColor = new JComboBox();
cboxDB.setMaximumSize(d);
cboxLColor.setMaximumSize(d);
cboxNColor.setMaximumSize(d);
//fill the comboboxes
String query = "Show Databases;"
fillComboBox(cboxDB, query, "Database");
Vector colors = getColors();
fillComboBox(cboxLColor, colors);
fillComboBox(cboxNColor, colors);
p.add(Box.createVerticalStrut(20));
p.add(h);
p.add(lbldb);
p.add(cboxDB);
p.add(Box.createVerticalGlue());
p.add(lcolor);
p.add(cboxLColor);
p.add(Box.createVerticalGlue());
p.add(ncolor);
p.add(cboxNColor);
p.add(Box.createVerticalStrut(20));
return p;
}
//parse a multi lined query and remove the carriage returns
public String parseQuery(String q) {
StringTokenizer tok=new StringTokenizer(q, "\n");
String token,results;
results = "";
while(tok.hasMoreTokens()) {
    token=tok.nextToken();
    results=results + " " + token;
}
return results.trim();
}
//create the query results component of the gui
public Box createResultsBox() {
resultBox = Box.createHorizontalBox();
// set size of box
// r.add(resultArea);
return resultBox;
}

// populate Combo Box with data from database
private void fillComboBox(JComboBox cb, String sql, String fldName) {
    Connection conn;
    conn = db.getConnection(QUGlobalData.getDatabase());
    if(conn == null) {
        displayError("Error making connection to database");
    } else {
        try {
            Statement st = conn.createStatement();
            ResultSet rs = st.executeQuery(sql);
            // loop through record set loading values into combo box
            while(rs.next()) {
                cb.addItem(rs.getString(fldName));
            }
            st.close();
            conn.close();
        } catch (SQLException se) {
            displayError(se.toString());
        }
    }
}

// populate Combo Box with array of data
private void fillComboBox(JComboBox cb, Vector data) {
    for(int i=0;i<data.size();i++)
        cb.addItem(data.elementAt(i));
}

// return a vector of colors
private Vector getColors() {
    Vector colors = new Vector();
    /*
    colors.add(Color.red.toString());
    colors.add(Color.black.toString());
    colors.add(Color.blue.toString());
    colors.add(Color.green.toString());
    colors.add(Color.magenta.toString());
    */
    return colors;
}
colors.add(Color.yellow.toString());
colors.add(Color.cyan.toString());
*/
colors.add("black");
colors.add("red");
colors.add("blue");
colors.add("green");
colors.add("magenta");
colors.add("yellow");
colors.add("cyan");

return colors;

//display errors that occurr to user
public void displayError(String error) {
    resultArea.append(error + "\n");
}

//display the query results in resultsArea
public void displayQueryResults(String q) {
    Connection conn;
    Statement st;
    ResultSet rs;
    ResultSetMetaData metaData;
    String tabSpace = "   ";
    conn = db.getConnection(QUIGlobalData.getDatabase());
    try {
        st = conn.createStatement();
        rs = st.executeQuery(q);
        metaData = rs.getMetaData();
        while (rs.next()) {
            for (int i = 1; i <= metaData.getColumnCount(); i++) {
                resultArea.append(rs.getString(i) + tabSpace);
            }
        }
    } catch (SQLException se) {
        displayError(se.toString());
    }
    st.close();
    conn.close();
}

//return a result set for the query
public ResultSet getResultSet(String query) {
    Statement stmt;
    ResultSet rs;
    Connection conn;
    //conn =
    db.getConnection((String)cboxDB.getSelectedltem());
    conn =
    db.getConnection(QUIGlobalData.getDatabase());
    try {
        stmt = conn.createStatement();
        rs = stmt.executeQuery(query);
        return rs;
    }catch (SQLException se) {
        return null;
    }
    //set the Hueristic Optimizer
    public void setHOptimizer(QUI_Hopt opt) {
        hoptimizer = opt;
    }
}

/******************************************************************************/
******************************************************************************
**This private class handles the events for the submit and clear buttons
******************************************************************************
******************************************************************************
private class ButtonListener implements
java.awt.event.ActionListener {

    private String usrQuery;
    private String action;
    private boolean submitBtn=false;
    private boolean clearBtn = true;
    //creates instance of ButtonListener
    public ButtonListener() {
    }
    //parse a multi lined query an remove the carriage returns
    public String parseQuery(String q) {
        StringTokenizer tok=new StringTokenizer(q,
        "\n");
        String token,results;
results = "";
while(tok.hasMoreTokens()) {
    token=tok.nextToken();
    results=results + " " + token;
}
return results.trim();

//method called when button is clicked
public void actionPerformed(java.awt.event.ActionEvent evt) {
    action = evt.getActionCommand();
    if(action.equalsIgnoreCase("clear")) {
        queryArea.setText("");
        resultBox.removeAll();
        resultBox.repaint();
        hoptimizer.clearOptimization();
    }
    if(action.equalsIgnoreCase("submit")) {
        usrQuery=queryArea.getText();
        if(usrQuery == ") {
            queryArea.setText("You must enter a
query before clicking the submit button");
        } //end of if
        else {
            //set all global variables
            QUIGlobalData.setDatabase((String)cboxDB.getSelectedItem());
            QUIGlobalData.setLineColor((String)cboxLColor.getSelectedItem());
            QUIGlobalData.setNodeColor((String)cboxNColor.getSelectedItem());
            //clear previous components from the
            result area
            resultBox.removeAll();
            if(cbNativeSQL.isSelected()) {
                //do not use WBQOS to parse and
                optimize the query
                //simply pass it to the backend db
                RSTableModel model = new
                RSTableModel(getResultSet(usrQuery));
                JTable resultTable = new
                JTable(model);
            }
        }
    }
}
resultTable.setAutoResizeMode(JTable.AUTO_RESIZE_OFF);
JScrollPane scrollResult = new JScrollPane(resultTable);
resultBox.add(scrollResult);
resultBox.validate();
} else {
    // use WBQOS to parse and optimize query
    String optResults;
    usrQuery = parseQuery(usrQuery);
    optResults = hoptimizer.startOptimization(usrQuery);
    if(optResults.equalsIgnoreCase("ok")) {
        // pass query to database to get query results
        displayQueryResults(queryArea.getText());
        RSTableModel model = new RSTableModel(getResultSet(usrQuery));
        JTable resultTable = new JTable(model);
        resultTable.setAutoResizeMode(JTable.AUTO_RESIZE_OFF);
        JScrollPane scrollResult = new JScrollPane(resultTable);
        resultBox.add(scrollResult);
        resultBox.validate();
    } else {
        RSTableModel model = new RSTableModel(optResults);
        JTable resultTable = new JTable(model);
        resultTable.setAutoResizeMode(JTable.AUTO_RESIZE_OFF);
        JScrollPane scrollResult = new JScrollPane(resultTable);
        resultBox.add(scrollResult);
        resultBox.validate();
    }
}
public class QUI_Hopt extends JPanel {

    private Vector optTrees=null;
    private DrawingPane dpanel;
    private GraphicPoints gp;
    private JSplitPane pane;
    private JPanel top;
    private Box topMainBox;
    private JScrollPane drawScroll;
    private Optimizer optimizer;
    private Dimension drawingArea;
    private Font font;
    private int screenHeight;
    private int screenWidth;

    /** Creates a new instance of QUI */
    public QUI_Hopt() {
        //hard coded for now
        screenWidth = QUIGlobalData.getScreenWidth();
        screenHeight = QUIGlobalData.getScreenHeight();
    }
}
pane = new JSplitPane();
top = new JPanel();
top.setLayout(new BoxLayout(top, BoxLayout.X_AXIS));
topMainBox = Box.createHorizontalBox();
top.add(topMainBox);
//top.setBounds(0,0,screenWidth,200);
top.setMaximumSize(new Dimension(screenWidth, 150));
// = new Vector();
dpanel = new DrawingPane();
optimizer = new Optimizer();
drawingArea = new Dimension(0,0);
font = new Font("SansSerif", Font.BOLD, 14);
dpanel.setFont(font);
//dpanel.setPreferredSize(new Dimension(QUIGlobalData.getScreenWidth(), QUIGlobalData.getScreenHeight()));
//panelGraphics = this.getGraphics();
//panelGraphics.setFont(font);
gp = new GraphicPoints();
dpanel.setLayout(null);

drawScroll = new JScrollPane(dpanel,JScrollPane.VERTICAL_SCROLLBAR_AS_NEEDED, JScrollPane.HORIZONTAL_SCROLLBAR_AS_NEEDED);
drawScroll.setPreferredSize(new Dimension(screenWidth,screenHeight - 50));
pane.setOrientation(JSplitPane.VERTICAL_SPLIT);
pane.setDividerLocation(150);
pane.setDividerSize(5);
pane.setLeftComponent(top);
pane.setRightComponent(drawScroll);
this.add(pane, BorderLayout.CENTER);
}

//start optimization of sql query
public String startOptimization(String sqlQuery) {
    String parseResult = optimizer.parseQuery(sqlQuery);
    if(parseResult.equalsIgnoreCase("ok")) {
        optTrees = optimizer.optimizeQuery();
        gp.setPoints();
        addQueryNodes();
        dpanel.repaint();
        return 'parseResult;
    } else {
        return parseResult;
    }
}
clear components from drawing area and Intermediate relations

```java
public void clearOptimization() {
    dpanel.removeAll();
    if (optTrees != null)
        optTrees.removeAllElements();
    dpanel.repaint();
    gp.startPoint.setLocation(50, 50);
    gp.largestX = -1;
    gp.largestY = 50;
}
```

//add query nodes to drawing panel

```java
public void addQueryNodes() {
    /*Iterate through optimized query trees. For
    each tree add each node to the drawing panel, if
    its sibling node will overlap it, then truncate
    the node */
    Queue queue = new Queue();
    QueryTree tmpTree;
    BinNode sibling, node;
    RAOOperation nodeData, siblingData;
    String predicate;
    Rectangle rec;
    boolean tooltip = false;
    boolean truncate = false;
    for (int i = 0; i < optTrees.size(); i++) {
        tmpTree = (QueryTree)optTrees.elementAt(i);
        BinTreeIterator iter = tmpTree.elements();
        while (iter.hasNext()) {
            node = (BinNode) iter.next();
            nodeData = (RAOperation) node.getData();
            //check if nodes with intersect
            checkTruncation(nodeData, (BinNode) iter.getSibling(), tmpTree.
                getHeight(), node.getDepth());
            predicate = nodeData.getNodeString();
            rec = nodeData.getRectangleBox();
            //JLabel label = new JLabel(predicate);
            //RALabel label = new RALabel(predicate,
            nodeData);
            JLabel label = new JLabel(predicate);
            label.addMouseListener(new
                MyMouseListener(nodeData));
        }
    }
}
```
label.setFont(font);

//this.getGraphics().setColor(QUIGlobalData.getNodeColor());

//label.getComponentGraphics(this.getGraphics()).setColor(QUIGlobalData.getNodeColor());

//label.setBackground(QUIGlobalData.getNodeColor());

if(nodeData.isTruncated())
label.setToolTipText(nodeData.getNodeString());

dpanel.add(label);
label.setBounds(rec);
dpanel.scrollRectToVisible(rec);
if(rec.getX() + rec.width > drawingArea.width)
    drawingArea.width = (int)rec.getX() + rec.width;
if(rec.getY() + rec.height > drawingArea.height)
    drawingArea.height = (int)rec.getY() + rec.height;

dpanel.setPreferredSize(drawingArea);
    dpanel.revalidate();
}//end of for
//add some space after last node in last query tree
drawingArea.setSize(drawingArea.width + 100, drawingArea.height + 100);
dpanel.setPreferredSize(drawingArea);
}

//check if two nodes will intersect and need to be truncated
private void checkTruncation(RAOperation oper, BinNode sibling, int height, int depth) {
    /*For all RAoperations except Relations, check if sibling node
    *will intersect with operation, if so set each operation as truncated
    *and resize rectangle based on Pythagorean theorem.
    */
    if(sibling != null) {
        RAOperation siblingData = (RAOperation)sibling.getData();
        ...
Rectangle operRectangle, siblingRectangle;
operRectangle = oper.getRectangleBox();
siblingRectangle =
siblingData.getRectangleBox();
boolean intersects =
operRectangle.intersects(siblingRectangle);
boolean truncateSibling;
if(intersects) {
double hypotenuse;
Rectangle intersection =
operRectangle.intersection(siblingRectangle);
oper.setTruncated(true);
siblingData.setTruncated(true);
if(siblingRectangle.getWidth() >
operRectangle.getWidth())
   truncateSibling = true;
else
   truncateSibling = false;
if(truncateSibling) {
siblingRectangle.setRect(oper.getStartPoint().getX() +
operRectangle.getWidth() + 10, siblingRectangle.getY(),
siblingRectangle.getWidth() - intersection.getWidth(),
siblingRectangle.getHeight());

siblingData.getStartPoint().setLocation((int)siblingRectangl
e.getX(), (int)siblingRectangle.getY());
} else {

operRectangle.setRect(operRectangle.getX(), operRectangle.get
Y(), operRectangle.getWidth() - (intersection.getWidth() +
10), operRectangle.getHeight());

oper.getRightCornerPoint().setLocation((int)operRectangle.ge
tX() + (int)operRectangle.getWidth(),
(int)operRectangle.getY());
}
//int x, resizeX;
/*If a node in the query tree has a
sibling node, two adjacent right triangles
*are implicitly formed. Using the
Pythagorean theorem calculate the X axis of
*both triangles, then resize the
rectangle's of each node to be X in length from

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the node center point, thus eliminating overlap between the two node strings.

* hypotenuse formula (height of tree - depth of node) * half inch in pixels

*/

/*
  hypotenuse = (height - depth) *
(72*0.5);

  x = (int)Math.cos(45.0) *
(int)hypotenuse;

  resizeX =
(int)oper.getCenterPoint().getX() + (x-5);

operRectangle.setRect(operRectangle.getX(),
operRectangle.getY(), (double)resizeX,
operRectangle.getHeight());

oper.getRightCornerPoint().setLocation(resizeX,
oper.getRightCornerPoint().getY());
  // do the same for the sibling node
  resizeX =
(int)siblingData.getCenterPoint().getX() - (x-5);

siblingRectangle.setRect((double)resizeX,
siblingRectangle.getY(), siblingRectangle.getWidth(),
siblingRectangle.getHeight());

siblingData.getStartPoint().setLocation(resizeX,
(int)siblingData.getStartPoint().getY());
*/

}
}

/*******************************************************************************/
*******************************************************************************/

* This inner class listens for the mouse over and mouse click on nodes
* within the query tree.

*******************************************************************************/

private class MyMouseListener extends java.awt.event.MouseAdapter {
    RAOpperation oper;

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public MyMouseListener(RAOperation ra) {
    oper = ra;
}

// when a node in the query tree is clicked add a JTable

// with the Intermediate Relation statistics to the top of the gui
public void mouseClicked(MouseEvent e) {
    if (e.getClickCount() > 0) {
        IRTableModel model = new IRTableModel(oper.getIntermediateRelation());
        JTable irTable = new JTable(model);
        irTable.setAutoResizeMode(JTable.AUTO_RESIZE_ALL_COLUMNS);
        /*
         * TableColumnModel columnModel = irTable.getColumnModel();
         * TableColumn colOne = columnModel.getColumn(0);
         * colOne.setWidth(150);
         * TableColumn colTwo = columnModel.getColumn(1);
         * colTwo.setWidth(200);
         */
        JScrollPane scroll = new JScrollPane(irTable);
        scroll.setMaximumSize(new Dimension(250, 200));
        Box irBox = Box.createVerticalBox();
        irBox.add(scroll);
        top.add(irBox);
        top.revalidate();
    }
}

// when the mouse enters a node on the query tree change the mouse cursor to a hand cursor
public void mouseEntered(MouseEvent e) {
    setCursor(Cursor.getPredefinedCursor(Cursor.HAND_CURSOR));
}

// when the mouse exits a node in query tree change mouse cursor to default
public void mouseExited(MouseEvent e) {
    setCursor(Cursor.getDefaultCursor());
}
private class DrawingPane extends JPanel {
    protected void paintComponent(Graphics g) {
        super.paintComponent(g);
        //draw lines connecting relational algebra expressions
        Rectangle rect;
        Class nodeClass;
        RARelation relation = new RARelation();
        BinNode node;
        RAOperation data=null;
        BinTreeIterator iter;
        Point sPoint, ePoint;
        QueryTree qTree;
        //g.setColor(Color.black);
        g.setColor(QUIGlobalData.getLineColor());
        g.setFont(new Font("SansSerif", Font.BOLD, 24));
        //loop through array of optimized trees, drawing a line between parent and children
        for(int i=0; i<optTrees.size(); i++) {
            qTree = (QueryTree)optTrees.elementAt(i);
            iter = qTree.elements();
            while(iter.hasNext()) {
                node = (BinNode)iter.next();
                data = (RAOperation)node.getData();
                if(node.hasLeftChild() == true) {
                    sPoint = data.getCenterPoint();
                    ePoint = data.getLeftChildPoint();
                    //cast point methods as int
                    g.drawLine((int)sPoint.getX(), (int)sPoint.getY(), (int)ePoint.getX(), (int)ePoint.getY());
                }
                if(node.hasRightChild() == true) {
                    sPoint = data.getCenterPoint();
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
ePoint = data.getRightChildPoint();
g.drawLine((int)sPoint.getX(),
(int)sPoint.getY(), (int)ePoint.getX(), (int)ePoint.getY());
*/
//if node is a relation draw oval around it
nodeClass = data.getClass();
if(nodeClass.isInstance(relation)) {
    rect = data.getRectangleBox();
g.drawOval((int)rect.getX(),
(int)rect.getY(), (int)rect.getWidth(),
(int)rect.getHeight());
} /*
}//end of while
} this.revalidate();
};//end of class DrawingPane

passport
="/*****************************************************************
************************
* This inner class sets the graphical points of each node
* in a query tree, so they can be drawn by DrawingPane class.
******************************************************************/
private class GraphicPoints {

    private Point orgPoint;
    private Point farRight = null;
    private double largestX = -1;
    private double largestY = 50;
    private Point startPoint;
    private double halfinch; //in pixels
    private int inch; // in pixels
    private int thrqtrInch; //in pixels
    private double hypotenuse;
    private int height; //height of a given tree
    private int fontSize;
    private QueryTree tmpTree;
    private FontMetrics fm;
/** Creates a new instance of GraphicPoints */
*/

public GraphicPoints() {
    orgPoint = new Point(50, 50);
    startPoint = new Point(50, 50);
    halfinch = InchesToPixels(0.5);
    inch = InchesToPixels(1.0);
    thrqtrInch = InchesToPixels(.75);
    hypotenuse = 0;
    tmpTree = null;
    fm = dpanel.getFontMetrics(QUI_Hopt,this.font);
    //gets the dimensions of strings painted in the Graphic context
}

//set the graphic points for each node
//might need to cast all doubles as int
public void setPoints() {
    int i, gap;
    //gap =5;
    //QueryTree tmpTree;
    BinNode node=null;
    BinNode parent=null;
    RAOperation nodeData=null;
    RAOperation parentData=null;
    String predicate; //holds the predicate of each node
    in each tree
    Rectangle2D dim; //holds the dimensions of each
    predicate string to be printed
    Point tmpPoint;
    Point child;
    for(i=0;i < optTrees.size();i++) {
        tmpTree = (QueryTree)optTrees.elementAt(i);
        height = tmpTree.getHeight();
        //fontSize = tmpTree.getFontSize();
        setstartPoint();
        BinTreeIterator iter = tmpTree.elements();
        while(iter.hasNext()) {
            Point center = new Point(0, 0);
            Point leftCorner = new Point(0, 0);
            Point rightCorner = new Point(0, 0);
            node = (BinNode)iter.next();
            if(node.isRootNode() == false) {
parent = (BinNode) node.getParent();
parentData =
(RAOperation) parent.getData();
}
nodeData = (RAOperation) node.getData();
// get the dimensions of the predicate to be printed

// if(nodeData.getClass().getName().equalsIgnoreCase("wbqos.relAlg.RARelation"))
//    predicate =
nodeData.getTruncatedNodeString();
// else
    predicate = nodeData.getNodeString();
// dim = fm.getStringBounds(predicate, panelGraphics);
    dim = fm.getStringBounds(predicate, QUI_Hopt.this.getGraphics());
// get child point of parent node which is the top center point of the predicate
// then reset center to be the bottom center point of predicate
    if(node.isLeftChild() == true) {
        tmpPoint =
(Point) parentData.getLeftChildPoint();
        center.setLocation(tmpPoint.getX(),
(tmpPoint.getY() + dim.getHeight()));
    }
    else {
        if(node.isRootNode() == false) {
            tmpPoint =
(Point) parentData.getRightChildPoint();
            center.setLocation(tmpPoint.getX(),
(tmpPoint.getY() + dim.getHeight()));
        } else // this is root
            center.setLocation(startPoint.getX() + (dim.getWidth() / 2.0), startPoint.getY() +
dim.getHeight());
    }
leftCorner.setLocation(center.getX() - (dim.getWidth() / 2.0), center.getY() - dim.getHeight());
    nodeData.setStartPoint(leftCorner);
}
//reset the frame of rectangle bounding the predicate based on startPoint, width and height
nodeData.setRectangleBox((int)dim.getWidth(), (int)dim.getHeight());
    nodeData.setCenterPoint(center);
    //if node has a right child it must have a left child
    if(node.hasRightChild() == true)
        nodeData.setRightChildPoint(getChildPoint(1, center, node.getDepth(), false));
        if(node.hasLeftChild() == true)
            nodeData.setLeftChildPoint(getChildPoint(0, center, node.getDepth(), node.hasRightChild()));
    rightCorner.setLocation(center.getX() + (dim.getWidth() / 2.0), center.getY());
    nodeData.setRightCornerPoint(rightCorner);
    //update largestX and largestY
    if(largestX > 0) {
        //this is not the first node of first tree
        if(rightCorner.getX() > largestX)
            largestX = rightCorner.getX();
        if(rightCorner.getY() > largestY)
            largestY = rightCorner.getY();
    }
    else {
        if(rightCorner.getX() > largestX)
            largestX = rightCorner.getX();
        largestY = rightCorner.getY();
    }
} //end of while loop
} //end of for
} //returns the point of child node
public Point getChildPoint(int childType, Point c, int depth, boolean rightChild) {
    double x, y;
Point child = new Point(0, 0);
hypotenuse = (height - depth) * halfinch;
//hypotenuse = inch;
y = Math.sin(45.0) * hypotenuse;
x = Math.cos(45.0) * hypotenuse;
if(childType == 0) {
    //its a left child point
    if(rightChild == true)
        child.setLocation(c.getX() - x, c.getY() + y);
    else {
        //this is an only child, so set directly
        below its parent node a distance of halfinch
        child.setLocation(c.getX(), c.getY() + inch);
    }
} else
    child.setLocation(c.getX() + x, c.getY() + y);

return child;

//returns the startPoint point for tree passed in
public void setStartPoint() {
    //check if current startPoint point will position
    tree so no overlapping of trees occur
    double x, y, diff;
    int i, tmpWidth, largestWidth;
    largestWidth = -1;
    int leftMargin = InchesToPixels(.25);
    String predicate;
    Rectangle2D strDim;
    /*Calculate the distance of base of the triangle
       formed by the query tree.
    *Calculate the width of each node. Pick a starting
   point and substring from
   *it the greater of the two values. If the result
   is less than the left margin
   *of the screen, then readjust the starting point.
   */
    QueryTreeIterator iter =
tmpTree.queryTreeElements();
    while(iter.hasNext()) {
        BinNode node = (BinNode)iter.next();
        RAOperation oper = (RAOperation)node.getData();
        ...
predicate = oper.getNodeString();
//strDim = fm.getStringBounds(predicate, panelGraphics);
strDim = fm.getStringBounds(predicate, QUI_Hopt.this.getGraphics());
tmpWidth = (int)strDim.getWidth() / 2;
if(tmpWidth > largestWidth)
    largestWidth = tmpWidth;
if(node.isFarLeft()) {
    if(node.hasRightChild() &&
        node.hasLeftChild())
        hypotenuse = hypotenuse + (halfinch *
        node.getDepth());
    }
}
//add space for predicates in hypotenuse
//hypotenuse += fontSize * height;
y = Math.sin(45.0) * hypotenuse;
x = Math.cos(45.0) * hypotenuse;
if(largestWidth > x)
    x = largestWidth;

//this is the first tree of a row, place start
point so that it does not go
//beyond the left margin.
if(largestX < 0) {
    diff = orgPoint.getX() - x;
    if(diff < leftMargin) {
        //the farleft point of tree is off the
        left side of screen
        startPoint.setLocation(startPoint.getX() +
        Math.abs(diff), startPoint.getY());
        orgPoint.setLocation(startPoint.getX(),
        orgPoint.getY());
    }
}
else {
    if((largestX + (x + halfinch) >
    screenWidth)) {
        startPoint.setLocation(orgPoint.getX(),
        largestY + inch);
        //largestX = startPoint.getX();
        largestX = -1;
        diff = startPoint.getX() - x;
        if(diff < leftMargin)
startPoint.setLocation(startPoint.getX() + Math.abs(diff), startPoint.getY());
} else {
   // not at end of screen
   startPoint.setLocation(largestX + (x + halfinch), startPoint.getY());
   // no need to set Y coordinate; its in proper position
}
} //}//end of loop

// conver inches to pixels--using 72 dpi
public int InchesToPixels(double inch) {
   double tmp = 72*inch;
   int result = (int)tmp;
   return result;
}
} //end of GraphicPoints
} //end of QUI

/*
 * Programmer: Edwin Waite
 * Date: 03/22/04
 * Title: QUI Main Page
 * Description: This is the main applet for WBQOS. It displays a
 * JTabbedPane with the different components of WBQOS on separate tabs.
 */

package wbqos.gui;
import javax.swing.*;
import java.awt.*;

public class QUI_Pane extends JApplet {
   private JTabbedPane tabs;
   private QUI_Query queryInterface;
   private QUI_Hopt hOpt;
   /** Creates a new instance of QUI_Pane */
   public QUI_Pane() {
   }
   // applet initialization
public void init() {
    QUIGlobalData.setServer(getParameter("server"));
    QUIGlobalData.setScreenWidth(Integer.parseInt(getParameter("width")));
    QUIGlobalData.setScreenHeight(Integer.parseInt(getParameter("height")));
    //QUIGlobalData.setDatabase("company");
    QUIGlobalData.setDatabase(getParameter("initdb"));
    tabs = new JTabbedPane();
    hOpt = new QUI_Hopt();
    queryInterface = new QUI_Query();
    queryInterface.setHOptimizer(hOpt);
    tabs.add("SQL", queryInterface);
    tabs.add("Heuristic Optimizer", hOpt);
    this.getContentPane().setLayout(new BorderLayout());
    this.getContentPane().add(tabs, BorderLayout.CENTER);
}

/*
 *Programmer: Edwin Waite
 *Date: 4/10/2004
 *Title: QUI Global Data
 *Purpose: This class holds several static fields and methods, which
 *provide accessibility to this data by all classes.
 */

package wbqos.gui;
import java.awt.*;

public class QUIGlobalData {

    private static int screen_width;
    private static int screen_height;
    private static String database;
    private static String nodeColor;
    private static String lineColor;
    private static String dbserver;

    /** Creates a new instance of QUIGlobalData */
    public QUIGlobalData() {

}
public static void setServer(String ip) {
    dbserver = ip;
}

public static String getServer() {
    return dbserver;
}

public static void setScreenWidth(int w) {
    screenWidth = w;
}

public static int getScreenWidth() {
    return screenWidth;
}

public static void setScreenHeight(int h) {
    screenHeight = h;
}

public static int getScreenHeight() {
    return screenHeight;
}

public static void setDatabase(String db) {
    database = db;
}

public static String getDatabase() {
    return database;
}

public static void setNodeColor(String s) {
    nodeColor = s;
}

public static void setLineColor(String s) {
    lineColor = s;
}

public static Color getNodeColor() {
    return getColor(nodeColor);
}
//get the line color
public static Color getLineColor()
{
    return getColor(lineColor);
}

private static Color getColor(String c)
{
    if (c.equalsIgnoreCase("black"))
        return Color.black;
    else if (c.equalsIgnoreCase("red"))
        return Color.red;
    else if (c.equalsIgnoreCase("blue"))
        return Color.blue;
    else if (c.equalsIgnoreCase("green"))
        return Color.green;
    else if (c.equalsIgnoreCase("magenta"))
        return Color.magenta;
    else if (c.equalsIgnoreCase("yellow"))
        return Color.yellow;
    else if (c.equalsIgnoreCase("cyan"))
        return Color.cyan;
    else
        return Color.black;
}

package wbqos.gui;
import wbqos.relAlg.*;

public class IRTableModel extends javax.swing.table.AbstractTableModel
{

    private RARelation ir;
    /** Creates a new instance of IRTableModel */
    public IRTableModel(RARelation r) {
        ir = r;
    }
    //get column count
    public int getColumnCount() {

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// there will always be two columns, a
// label column and data column
return 2;

// get column name
public String getColumnName(int c) {
    if(c == 0)
        return "Label";
    else if(c == 1)
        return "Data";
    else
        return "";
}

// get row count
public int getRowCount() {
    // hard coded for the amount
    // of data in a Intermediate Relation
    return 5;
}

// get value at specific cell
public Object getValueAt(int r, int c) {
    if(r == 0 && c == 0)
        return "Name";
    else if(r == 1 && c == 0)
        return "Attributes";
    else if(r == 2 && c == 0)
        return "Record Count";
    else if(r == 3 && c == 0)
        return "Record Size";
    else if(r == 4 && c == 0)
        return "Column Count";
    else if(r == 0 && c == 1)
        return ir.getName();
    else if(r == 1 && c == 1)
        return ir.getAttributeString();
    else if(r == 2 && c == 1)
        return ir.getStringNumRows();
    else if(r == 3 && c == 1)
        return ir.getStringRecordSize();
    else if(r == 4 && c == 1)
        return ir.getStringNumColumns();
    else
        return null;
}
public class IRTableModel extends javax.swing.table.AbstractTableModel {

    private RARelation ir;
    /** Creates a new instance of IRTableModel */
    public IRTableModel(RARelation r) {
        ir = r;
    }
    //get column count
    public int getColumnCount() {
        //there will always be two columns, a
        //label column and data column
        return 2;
    }
    //get column name
    public String getColumnName(int c) {
        if(c == 0)
            return "Label";
        else if(c == 1)
            return "Data";
        else
            return ";";
    }
    //get row count
    public int getRowCount() {
        //hard coded for the amount
        //of data in a Intermediate Relation
        return 5;
    }
    //get value at specific cell
    public Object getValueAt(int r, int c) {

    
}
if(r == 0 && c == 0)
    return "Name";
else if(r == 1 && c == 0)
    return "Attributes";
else if(r == 2 && c == 0)
    return "Record Count";
else if(r == 3 && c == 0)
    return "Record Size";
else if(r == 4 && c == 0)
    return "Column Count";
else if(r == 0 && c == 1)
    return ir.getName();
else if(r == 1 && c == 1)
    return ir.getAttributeString();
else if(r == 2 && c == 1)
    return ir.getStringNumRows();
else if(r == 3 && c == 1)
    return ir.getStringRecordSize();
else if(r == 4 && c == 1)
    return ir.getStringNumColumns();
else
    return null;
REFERENCES


