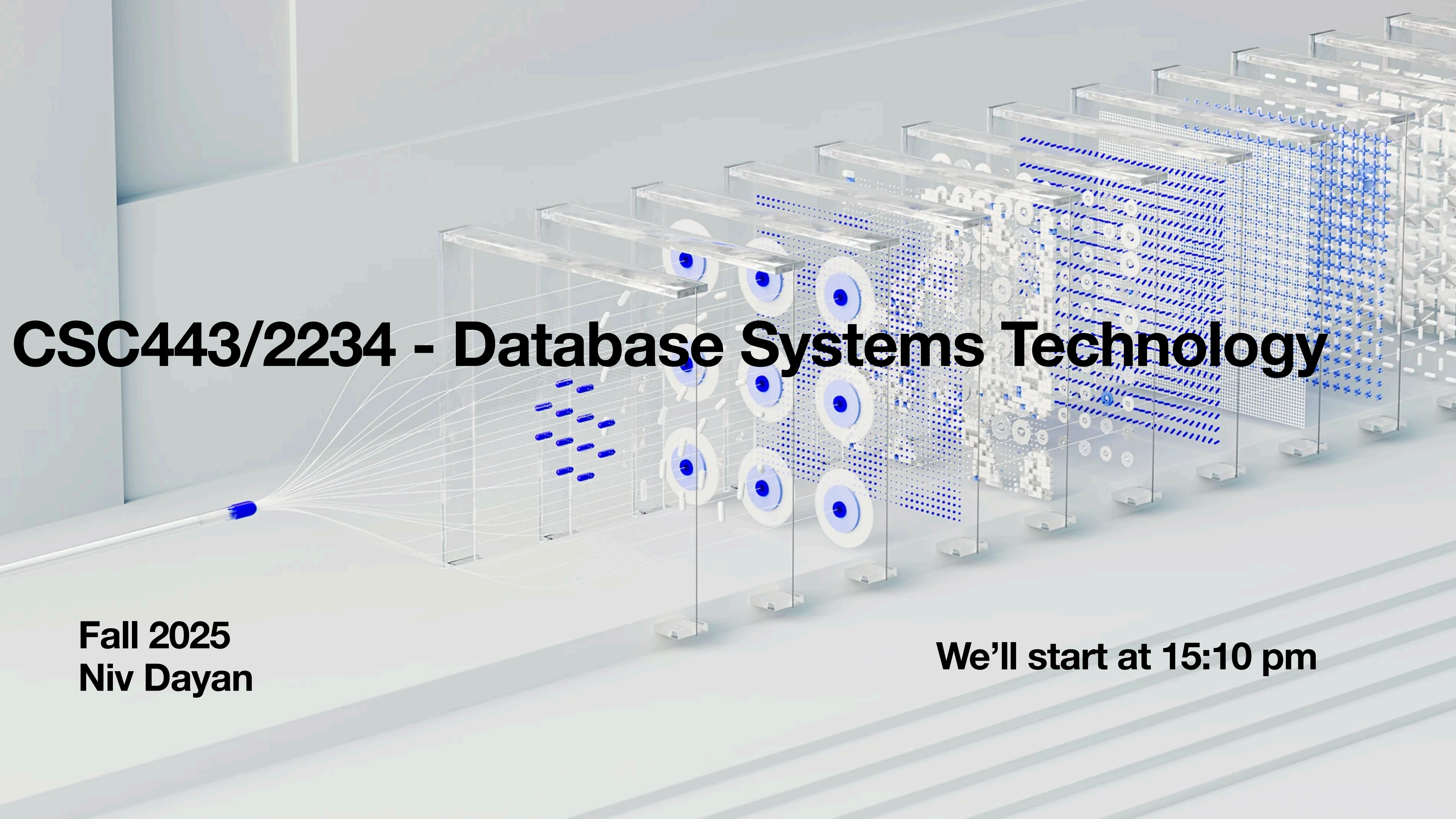




# **CSC443/2234 - Database Systems Technology**

**Fall 2025**  
**Niv Dayan**

**We'll start at 15:10 pm**



# Who am I?

> 12 years of research experience in data structures & algorithms for databases

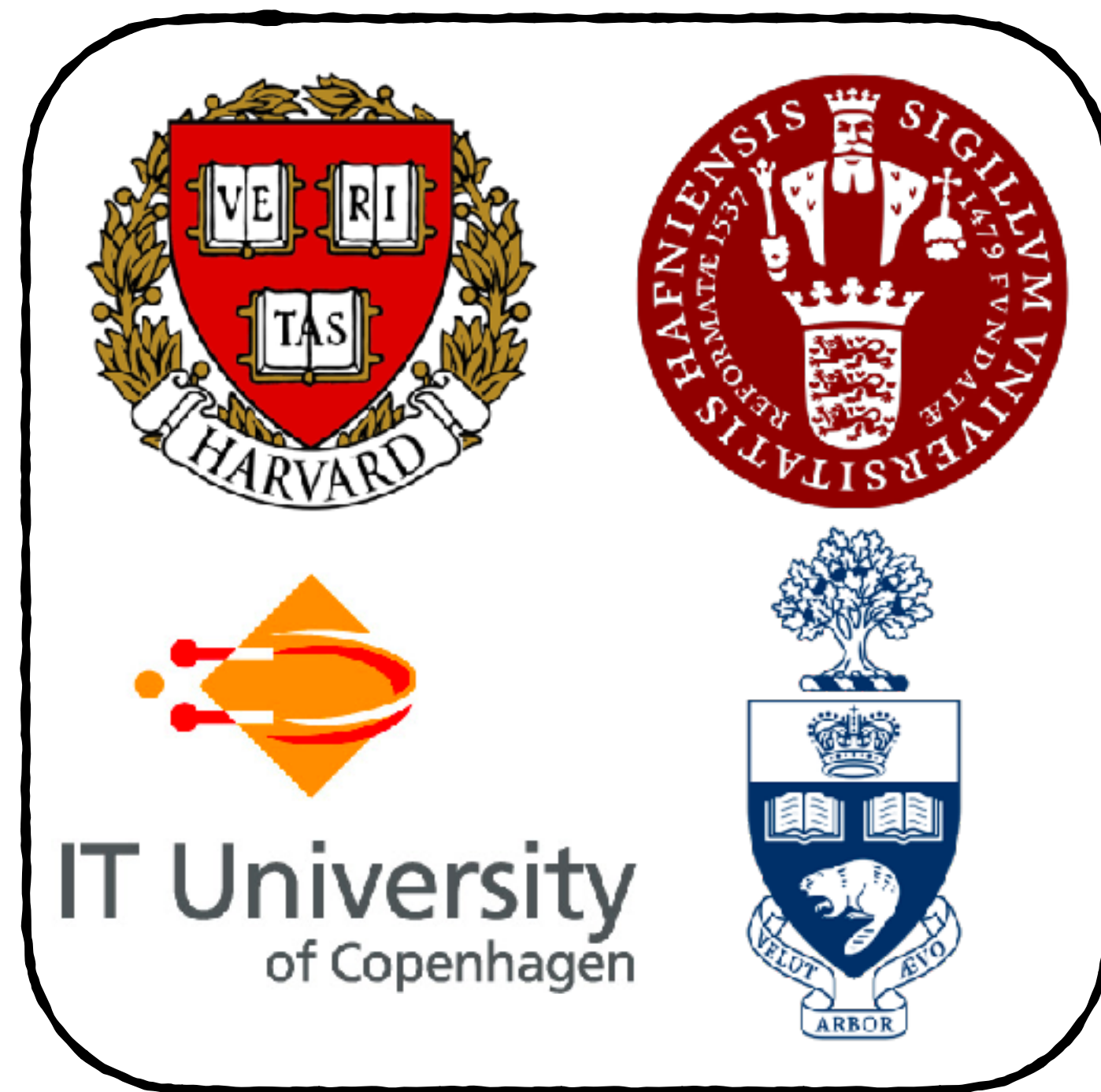


<https://www.nivdayan.net/>

# Who am I?

> 10 years of research experience in data structures & algorithms for databases

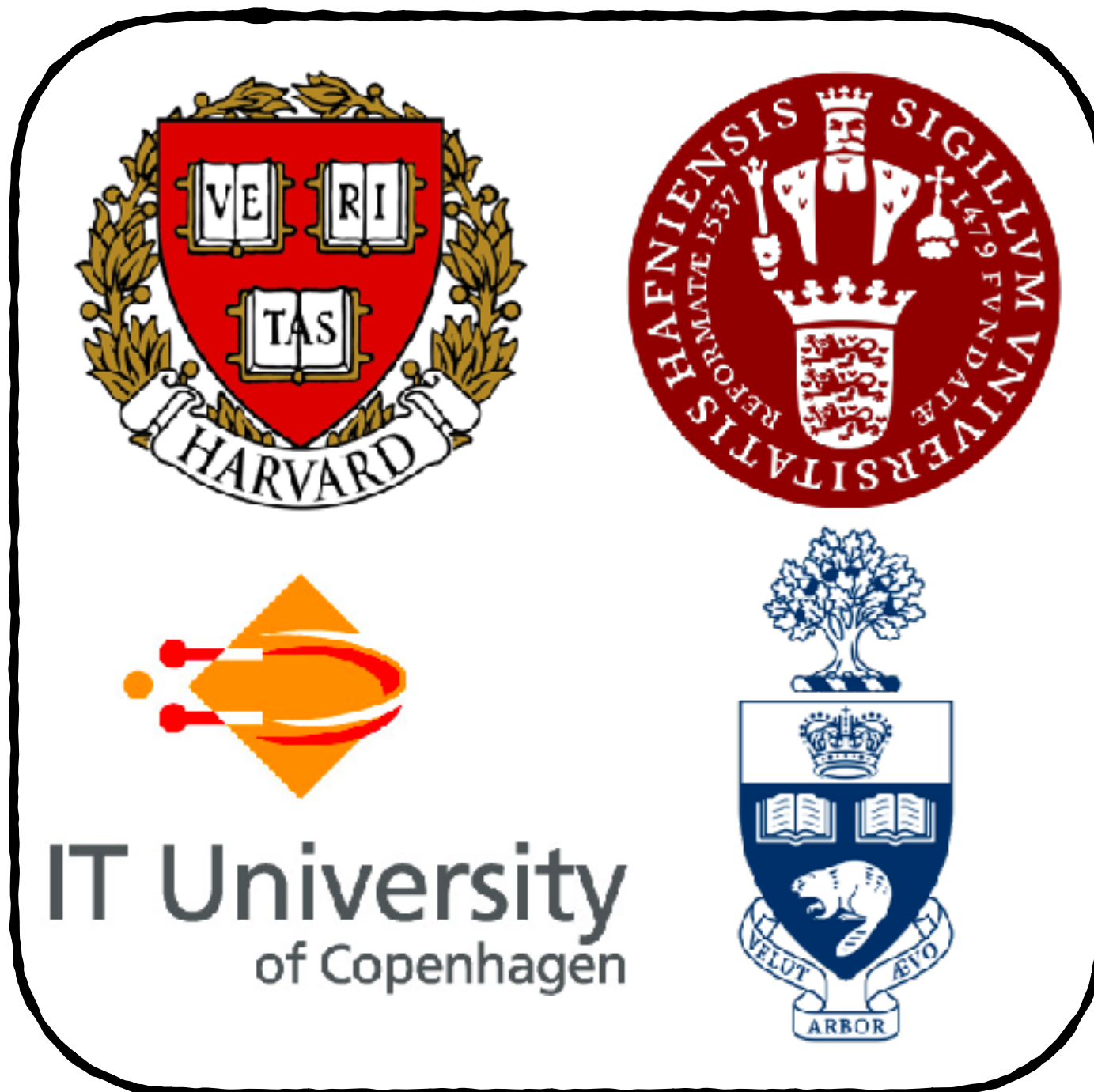
## In academia



# Who am I?

> 10 years of research experience in data structures & algorithms for databases

## In academia



## And in industry



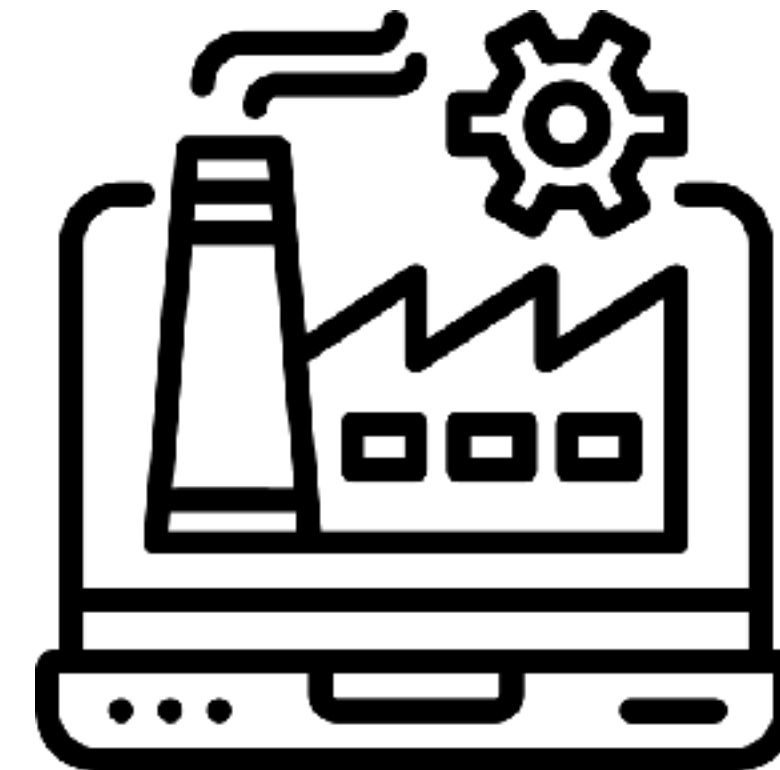


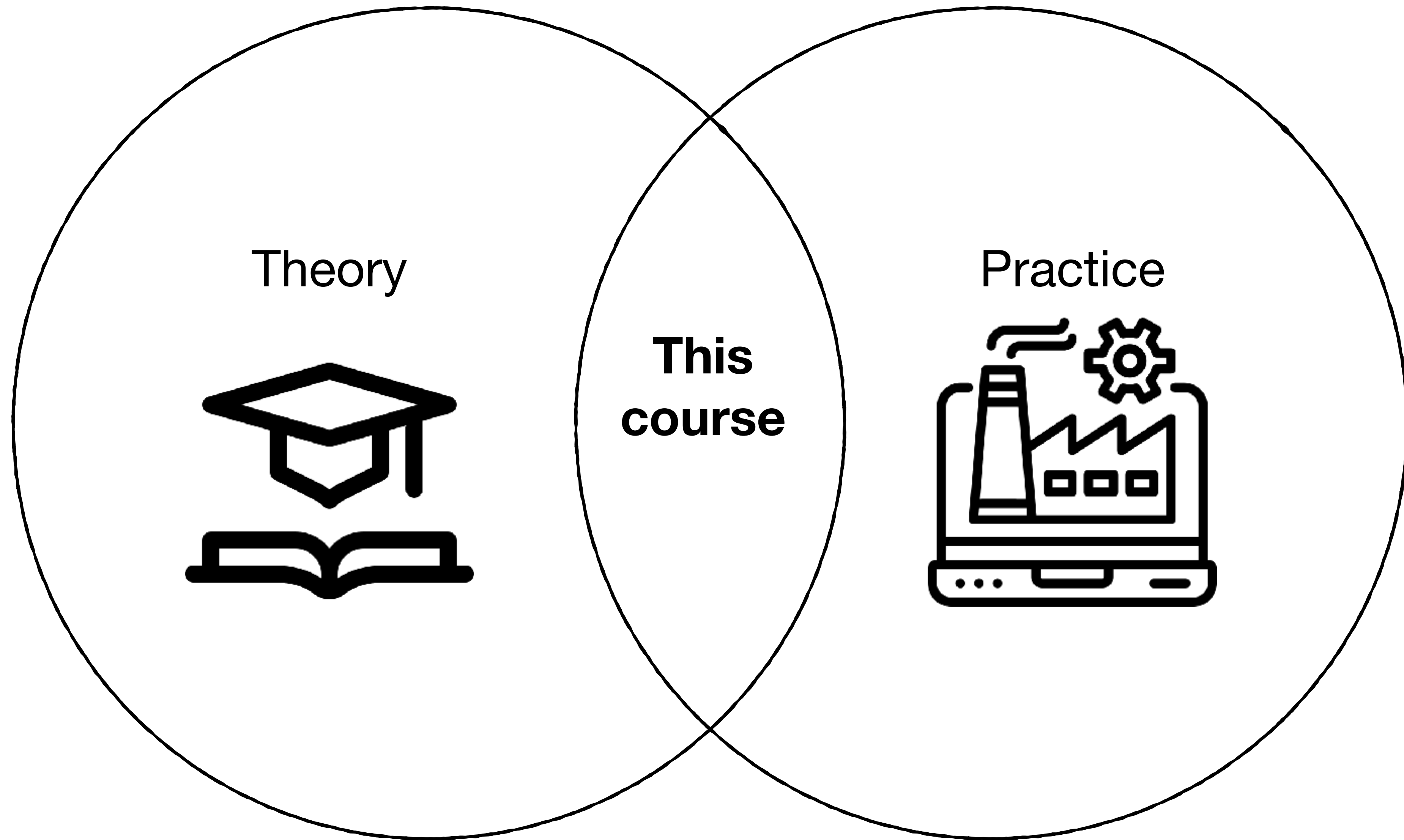
This course combines both

**Theory**



**Practice**





**Apologies for Absence the first 2 weeks!**





Apologies for Absence the first 2 weeks!

**Current Week**



**VLDB 2025**



Apologies for Absence the first 2 weeks!

Current Week



VLDB 2025

**Next Week**



**SYSTOR 2025**

Apologies for Absence the first 2 weeks!

Current Week



VLDB 2025

Next Week



SYSTOR 2025

**Returning to in-person the week after!**

Apologies for Absence the first 2 weeks!

**I don't take missing class lightly**



**And class is usually quite fun!**

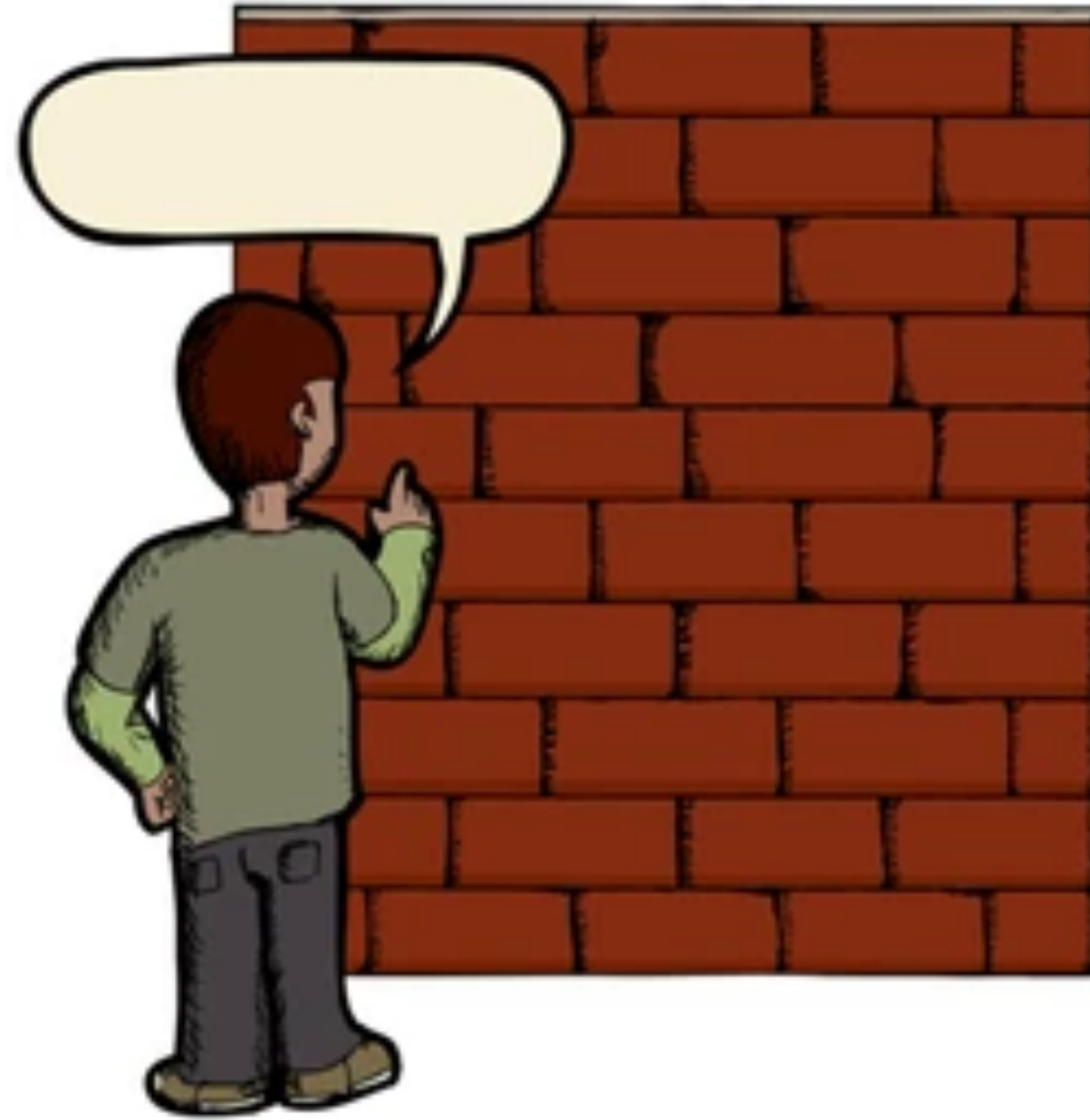


Apologies for Absence the first 2 weeks!



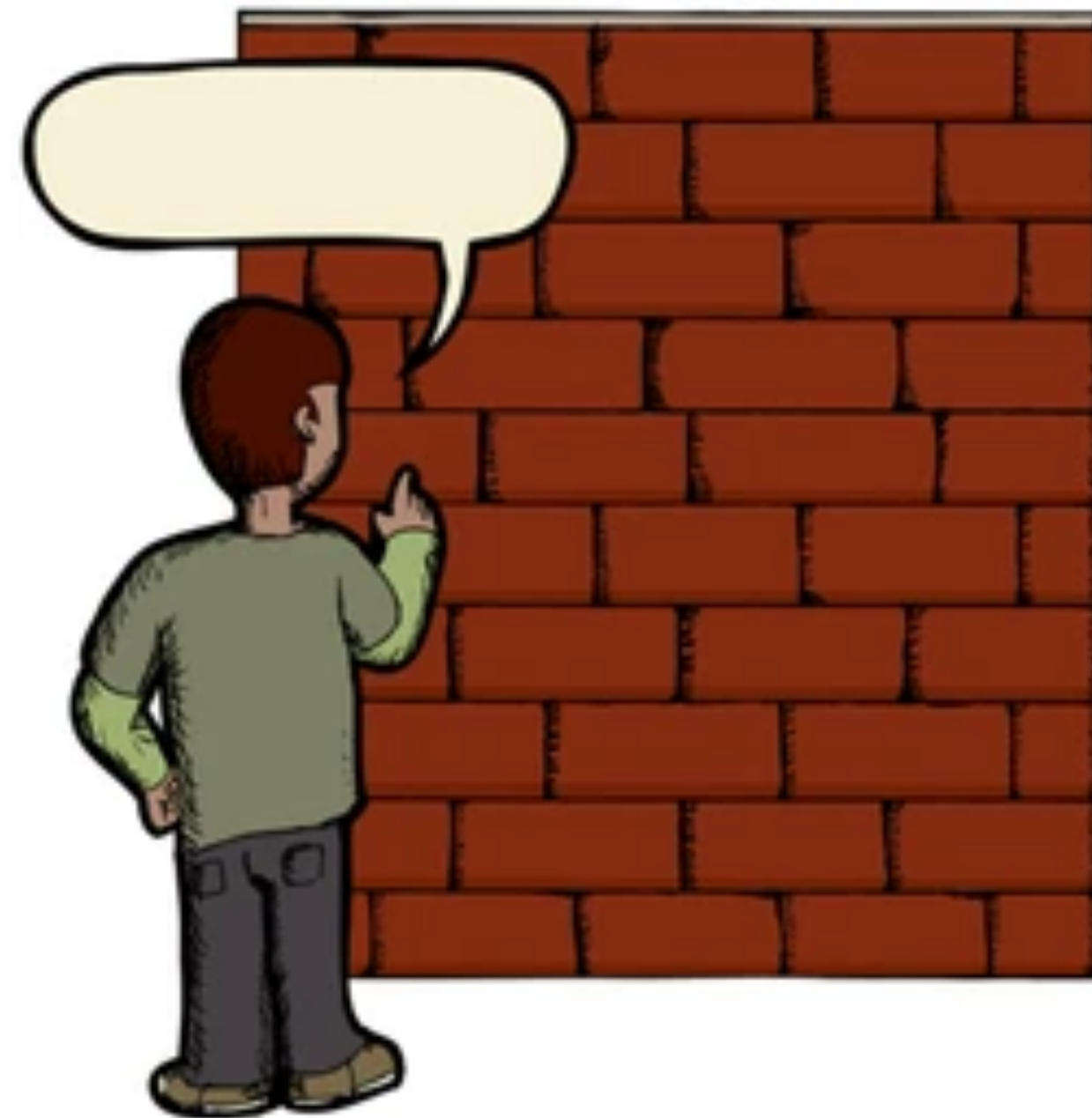
**I was conferencing all day - so a little tired**

# A virtual class can feel like



shutterstock.com • 82670992

A virtual class can feel like



shutterstock.com • 82670992

**Show your faces if you like it**



**Who are you?   Prerequisites...**



Who are you? Prerequisites...

## **Introduction to Databases**

Relational algebra, data modeling, SQL

Who are you? Prerequisites...

## **Introduction to Databases**

Relational algebra, data modeling, SQL

## **Operating Systems**

Concurrency & synchronization  
File systems, virtual memory



Who are you? Prerequisites...

## **Introduction to Databases**

Relational algebra, data modeling, SQL

## **Operating Systems**

Concurrency & synchronization  
File systems, virtual memory

## **Design and Analysis of Data Structures**

Binary trees, sorting, hash tables, priority queues, Big-O analysis



Who are you? Prerequisites...

## **Introduction to Databases**

Relational algebra, data modeling, SQL

## **Operating Systems**

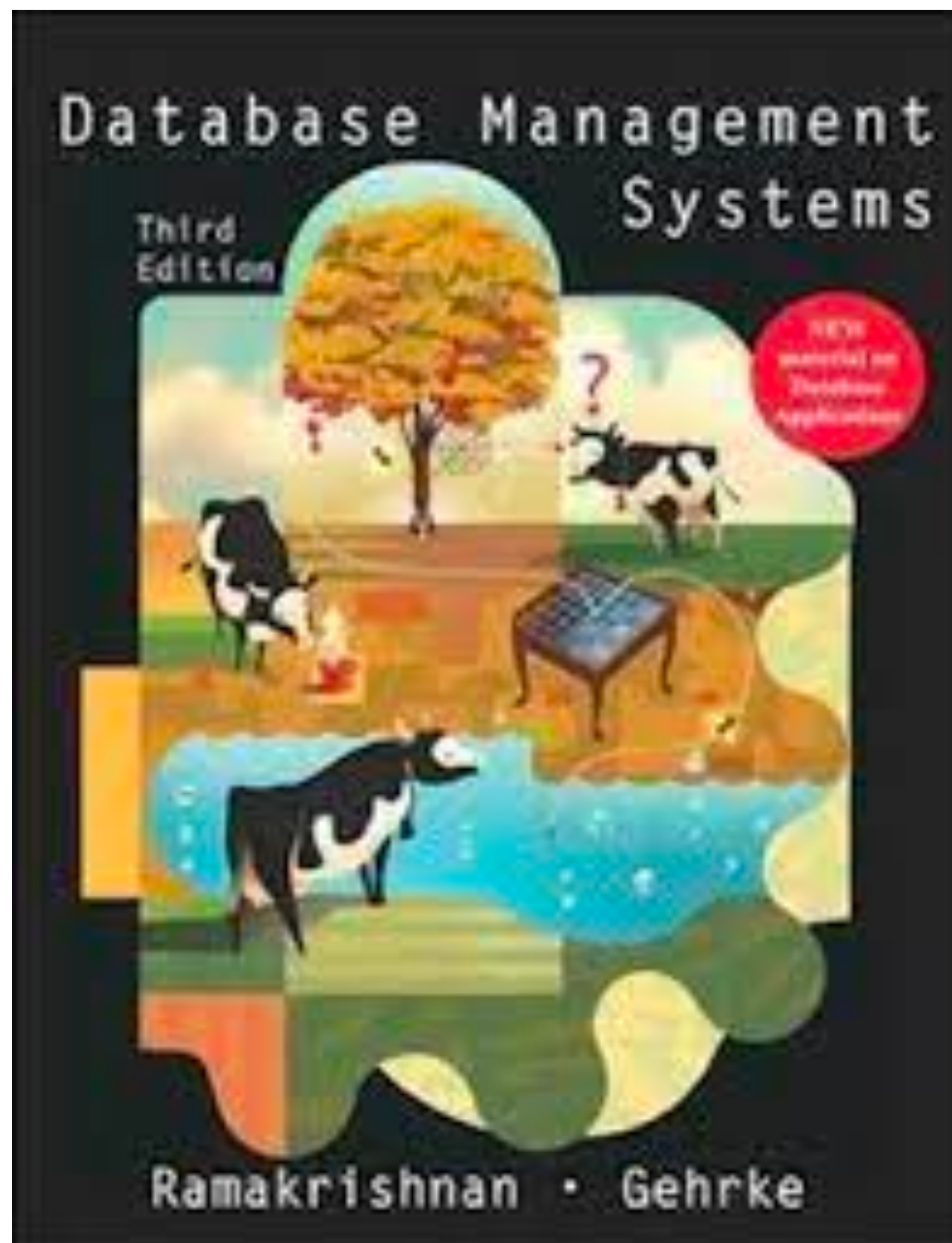
Concurrency & synchronization  
File systems, virtual memory

## **Design and Analysis of Data Structures**

Binary trees, sorting, hash tables, priority queues, Big-O analysis

**Solid programming skills in C, C++, Java, or at least Python**

# Reading

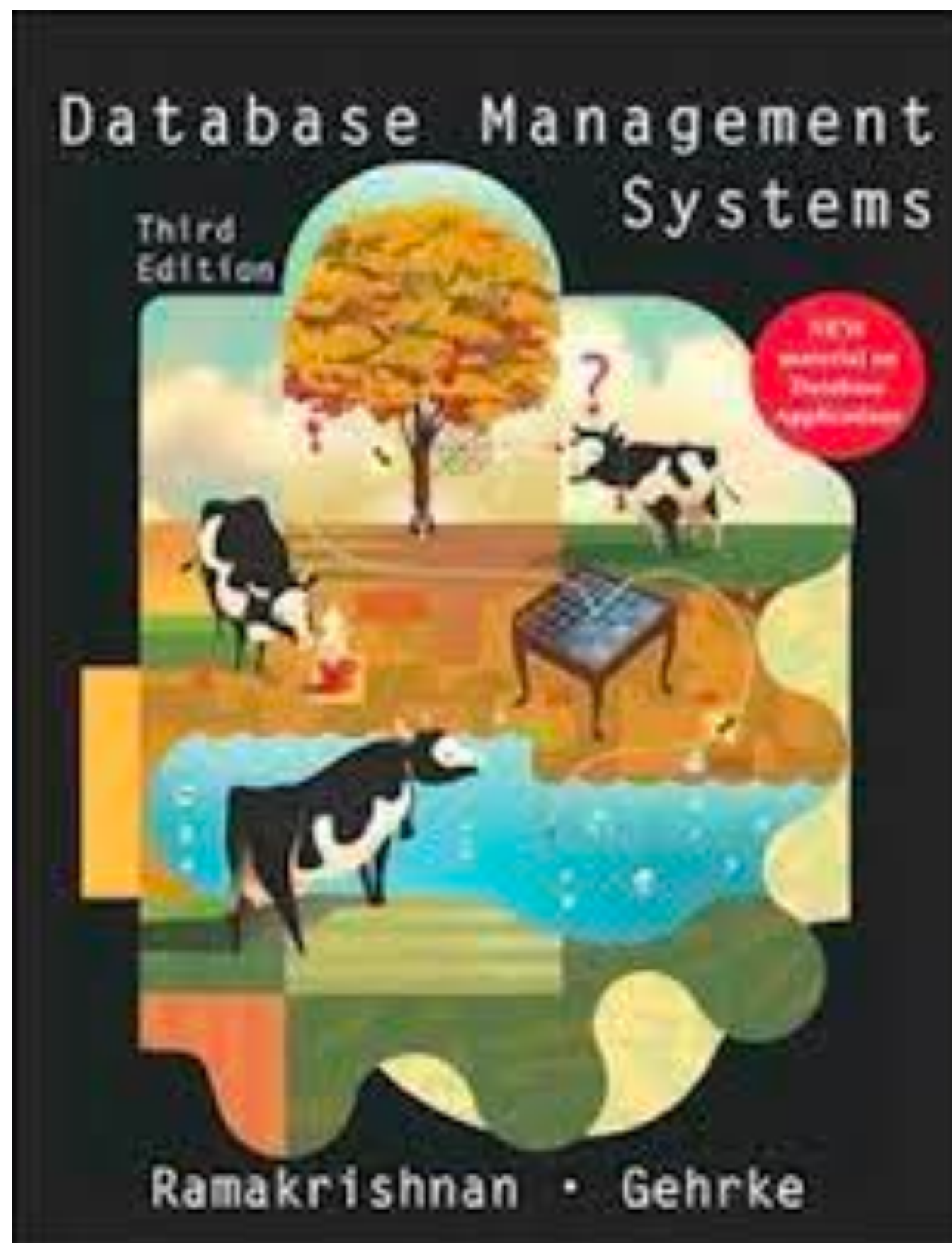


"Database Management Systems" 3rd Edition  
Raghu Ramakrishnan & Johannes Gehrke

Classic, but dated (20 years old). A lot has changed

We'll use it as a base, along with the slides and supplementary material to reflect 20 years of progress

# Reading



Part 1 - Introduction

(Chapter 1)

Part 3 - Storage & Indexing

(Chapters 8-11)

Part 4 - Query Evaluation

(Chapters 12-15)

Part 5 - Transaction Management

(Chapters 16-18)



# Check the course website for what to read each week

<https://www.nivdayan.net/database-system-technology-csc443>

**Week 1: Introduction to the Course**



**Week 2: Storage Devices**



**Week 3: Table and Buffer Management**



**Week 4: Indexing with Hash Tables and B-Trees**



**Questions are always welcome!**



Two-hour lectures can be long



# Problem-based learning



Lectures are embedded with thinking exercises

Please participate!



Post questions for everyone's benefit!



Available but there may be hiccups so please come to class



# Group Project

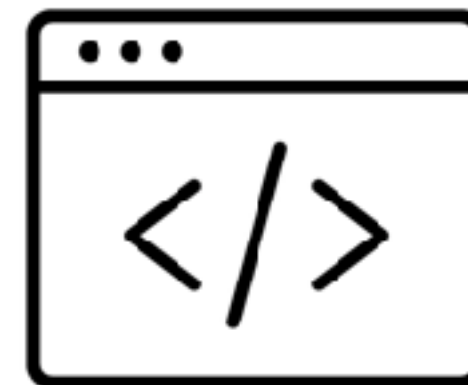
Mini-database  
system



More later



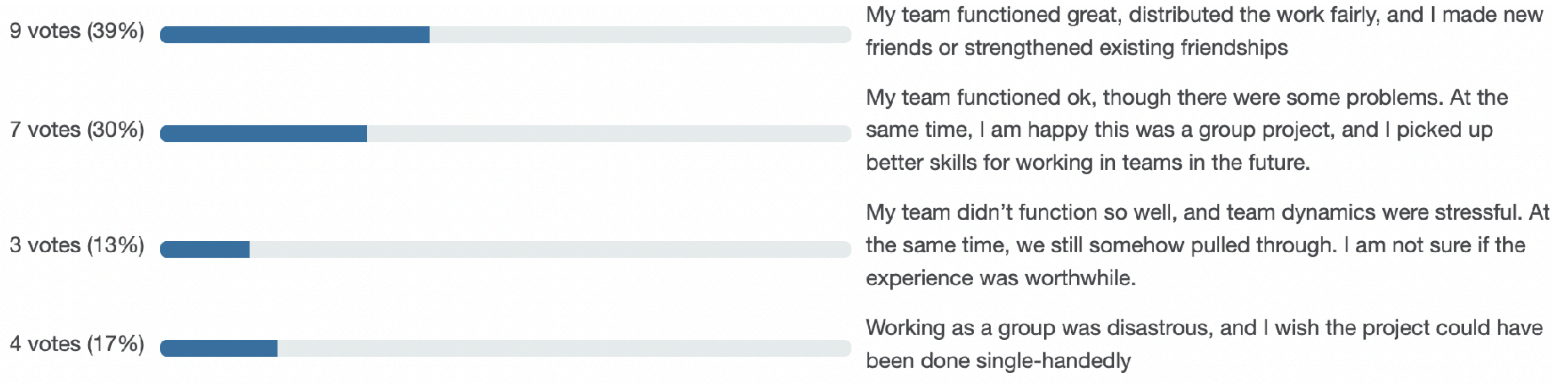
C++



Groups of \_

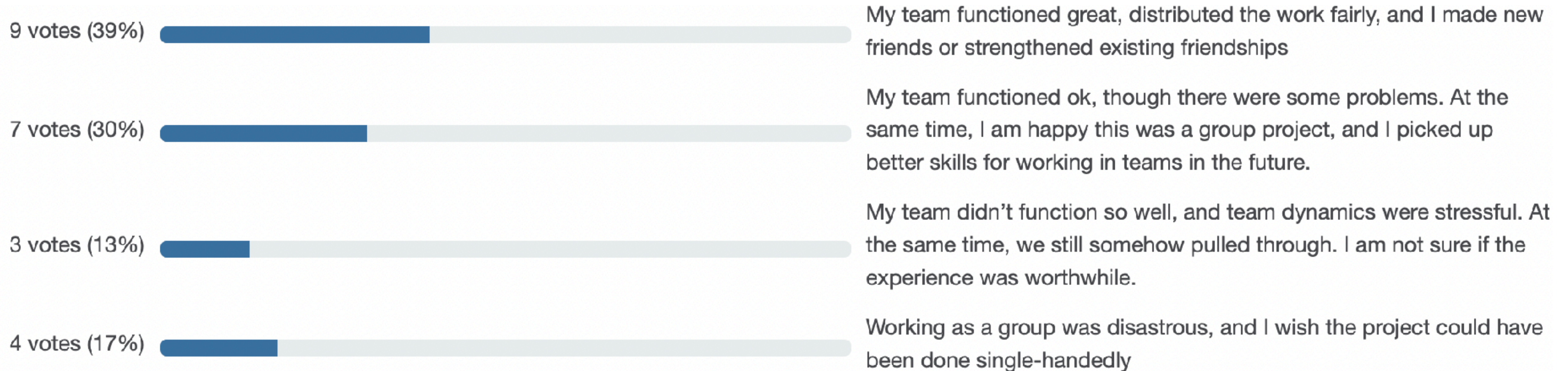


# Group Experiences (winter 2023)





# Group Experiences (winter 2023)



**We'll try making this a smoother experience for everyone**

# Marking Scheme

Project (40%)



Midterm (20%)



Final (40%)



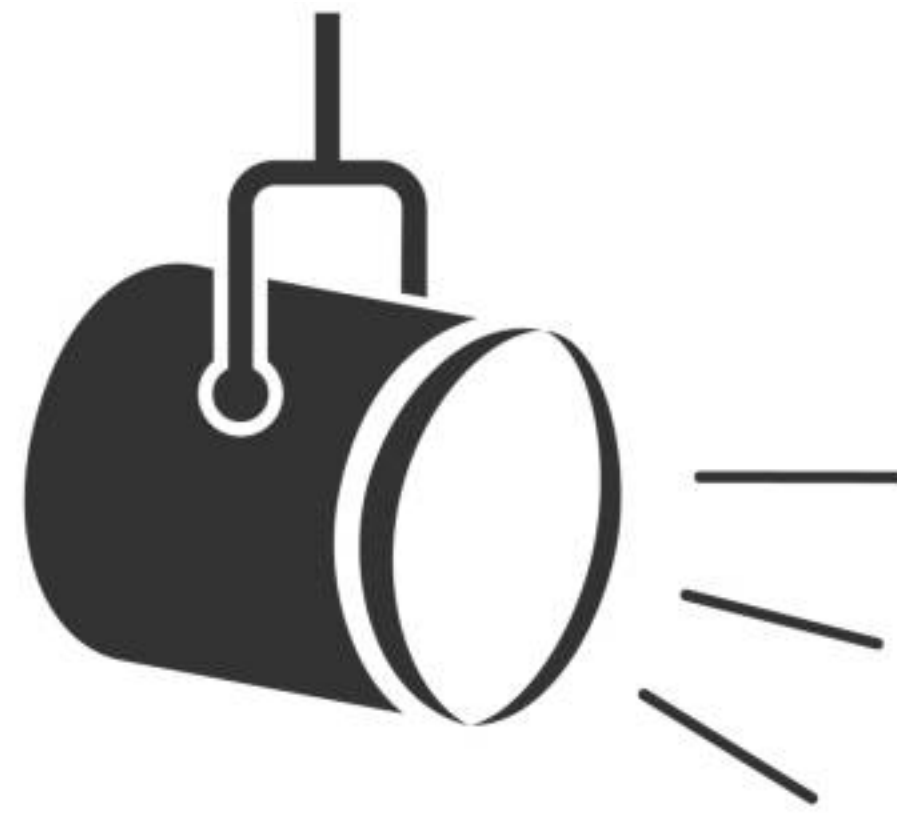
# Tutorials are Exam Prep

Research Problems to push your understanding



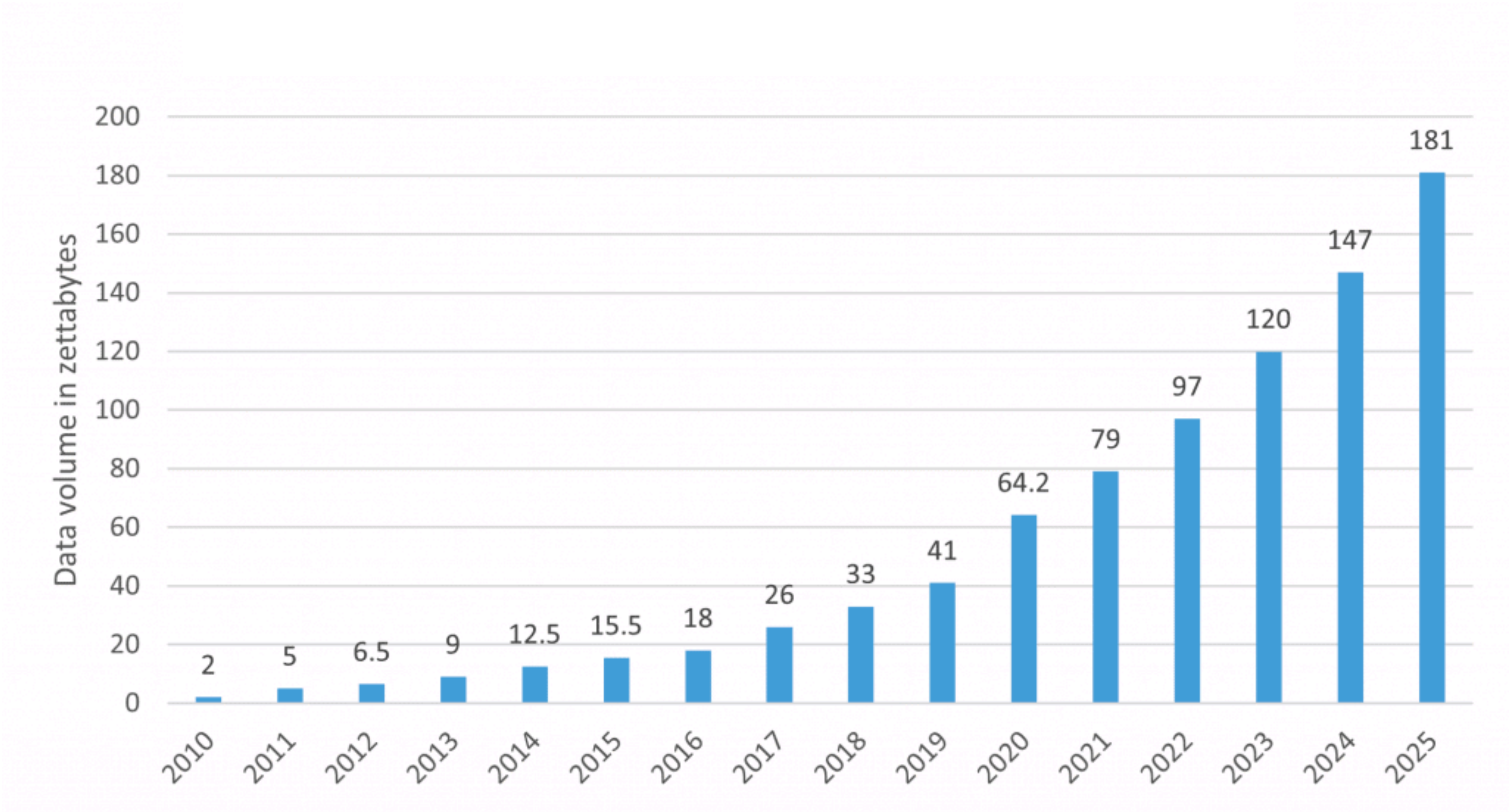


# Course introduction





# Every 2 years, the amount of data humanity produces doubles



|            | # bytes  |
|------------|----------|
| Zettabytes | $2^{70}$ |
| Exabytes   | $2^{60}$ |
| Petabytes  | $2^{50}$ |
| Terabytes  | $2^{40}$ |
| Gigabytes  | $2^{30}$ |
| Megabytes  | $2^{20}$ |
| Kilobytes  | $2^{10}$ |



**This data is...**

**stored by data  
management systems.**

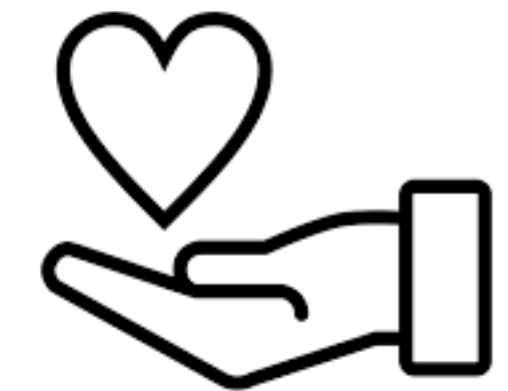


# This data is...

**stored by data  
management systems.**



**used everywhere**  
(business, science, NGOs, etc)

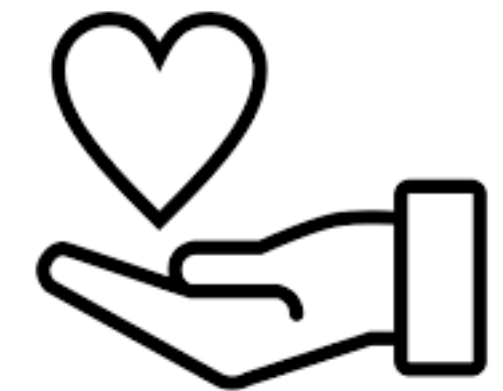


# This data is...

**stored by data  
management systems.**



**used everywhere**  
(business, science, NGOs, etc)



You will likely work with data, no matter where you go



# Big Data

**Admittedly, a buzzword**



# Big Data

Admittedly, a buzzword



Refers to growth of data beyond  
our ability to curate and derive  
meaning from it. Since early 2000's.



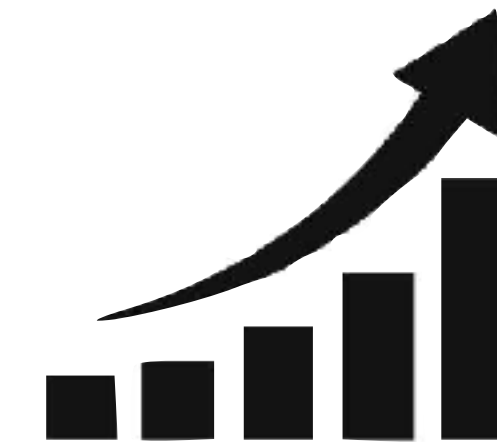


# Big Data

Admittedly, a buzzword



Refers to growth of data beyond  
our ability to curate and derive  
meaning from it. Since early 2000's.



**“One size does not fit all.”**



# A (rough) timeline

1970's

2000's



Relational row-stores

# A (rough) timeline

1970's

2000's

## Relational row-stores



ORACLE

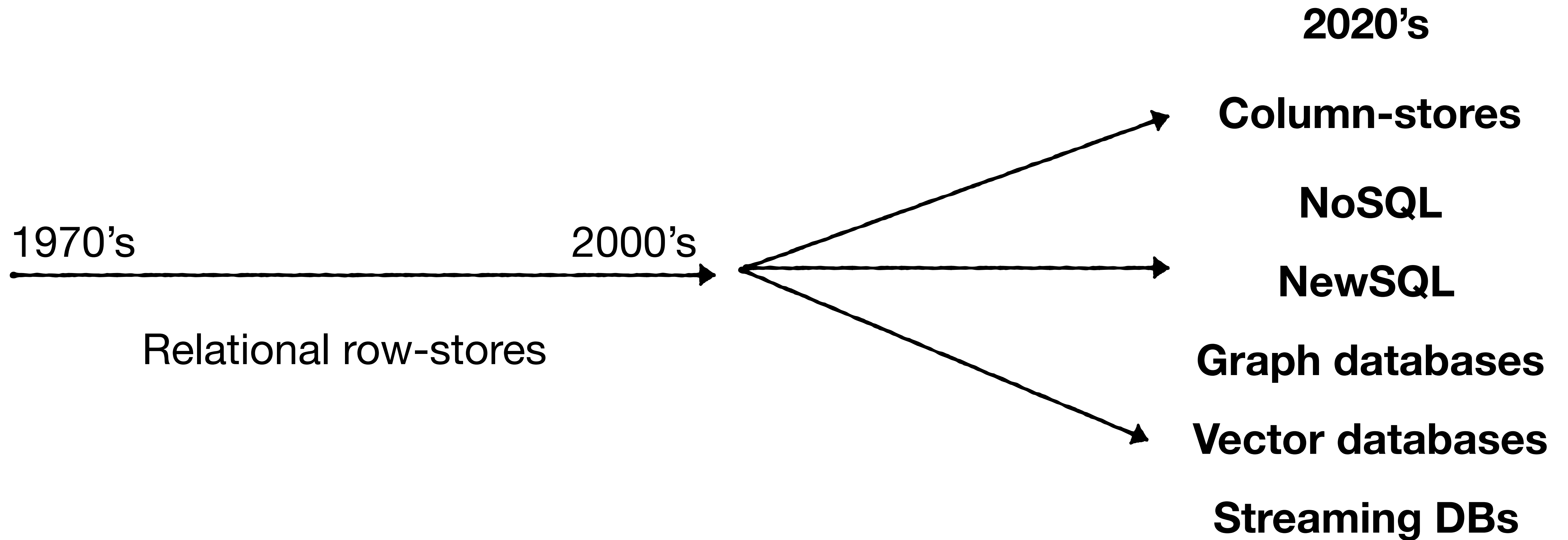


PostgreSQL

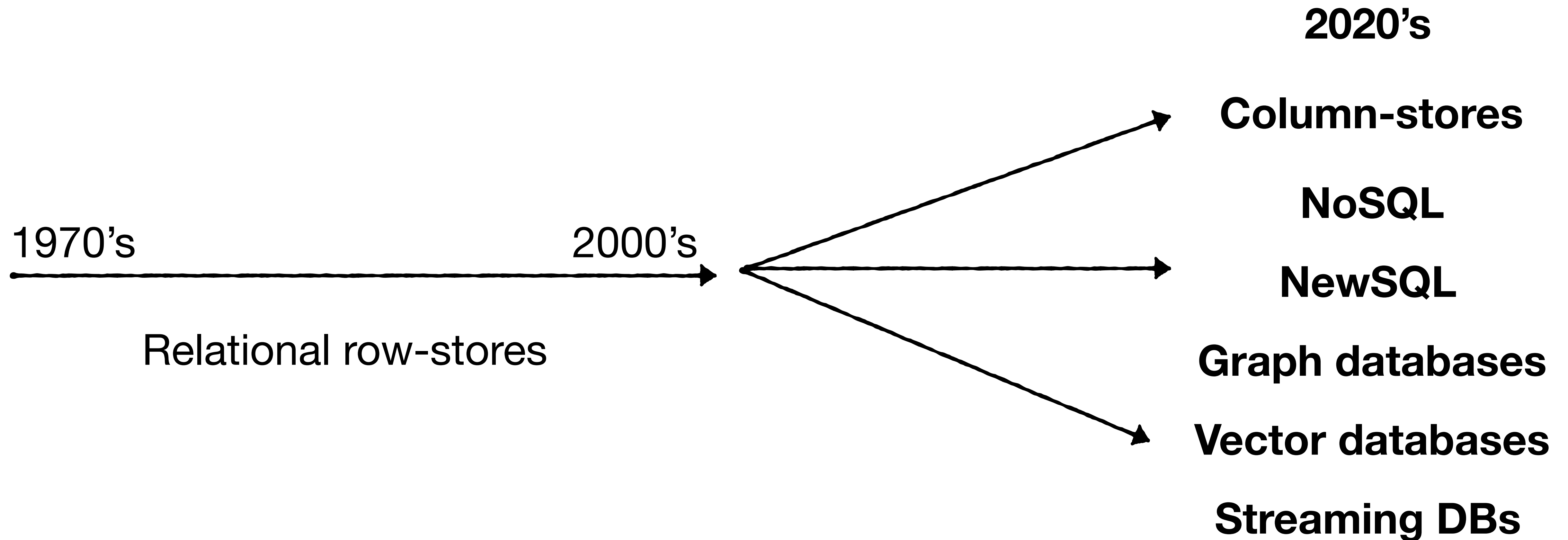




# A (rough) timeline



## A (rough) timeline



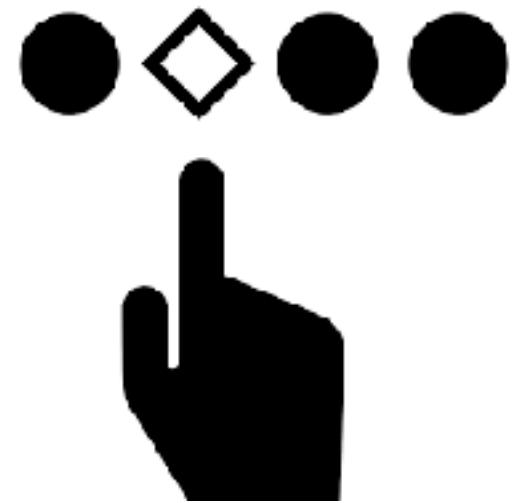
**We can't cover all of them, but we'll give you  
basic design principles underpinning them all.**



**What will this course help you with?**

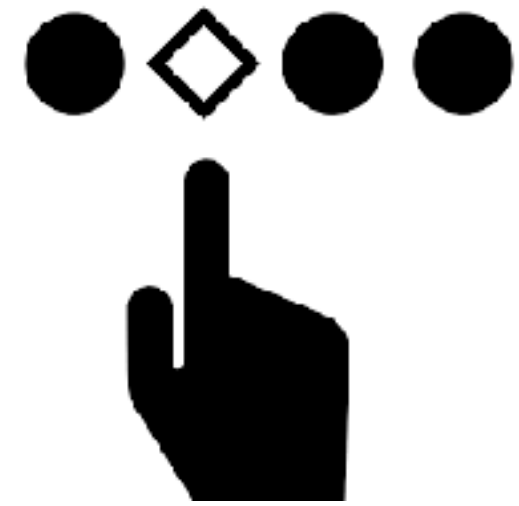
# What will this course help you with?

**Choose**



How to choose a database for a particular use-case.

Choose



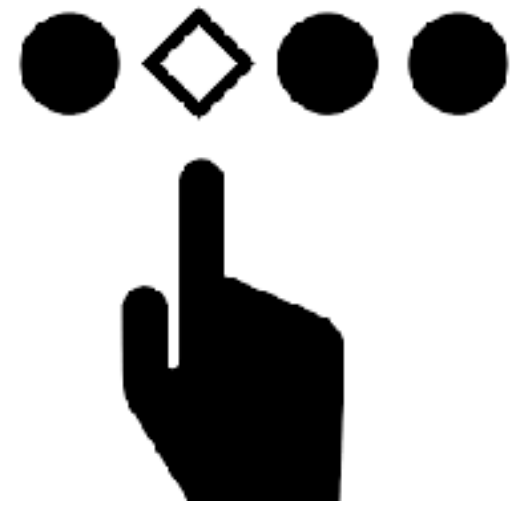
**Use**



Model, index & query the data with performance in mind



Choose



Use

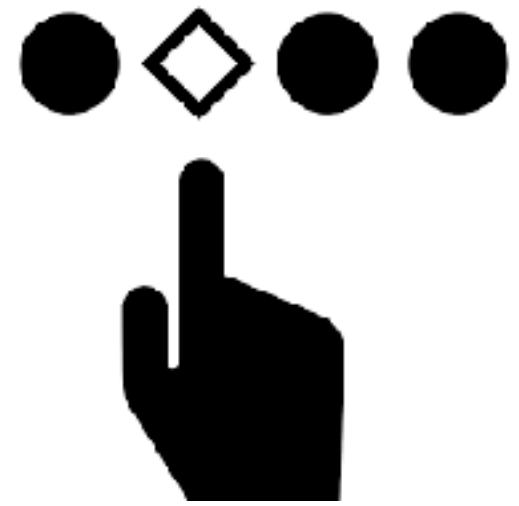


**Tune**



Tune parameters to improve performance

Choose



Use



Tune

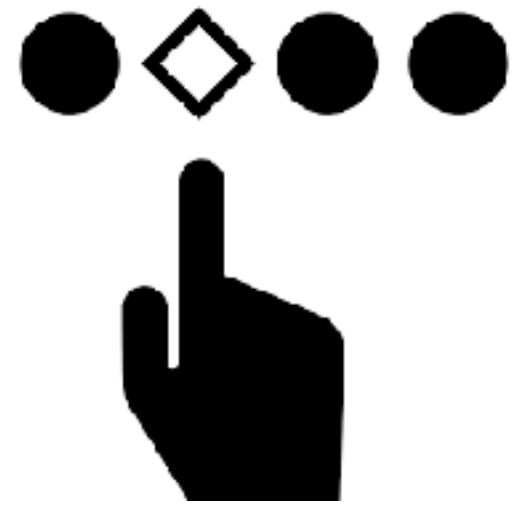


**Extend**



Add functionality and improved algorithms

Choose



Use



Tune



Extend



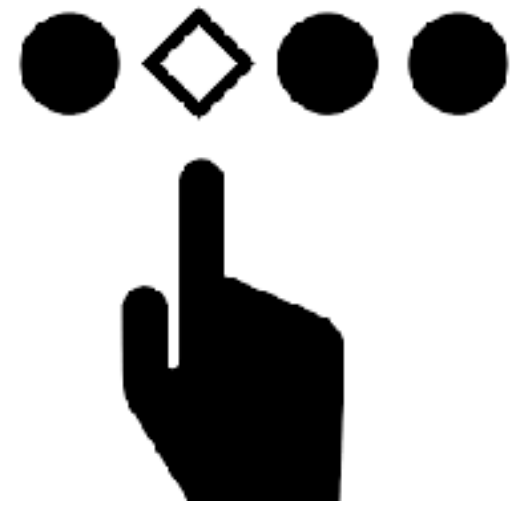
**Build**



Build new databases for new use-cases  
(ML, self-driving cars, VR, etc)



Choose



Use



Tune



Extend

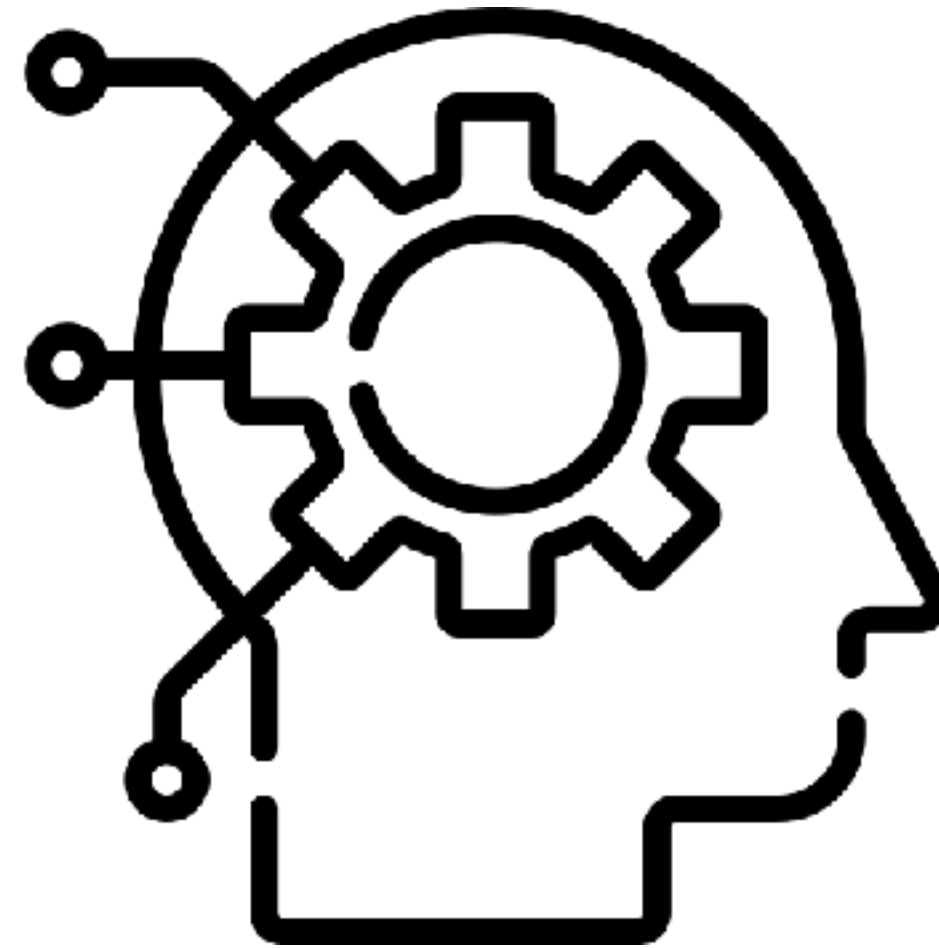


Build

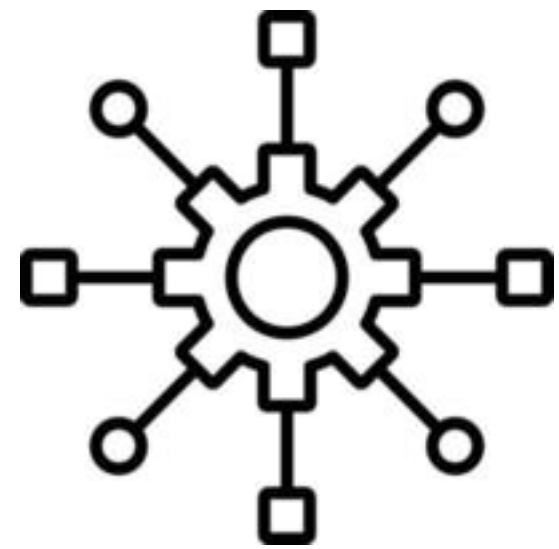


**These all require deep knowledge of database anatomy**

## Themes & learning outcomes



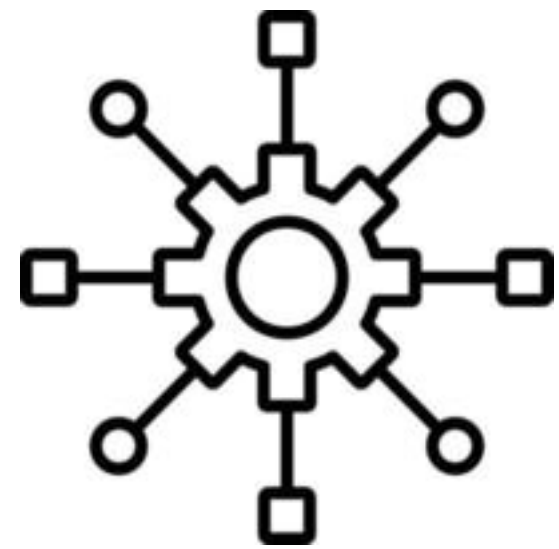
# **Algorithms & data structures**



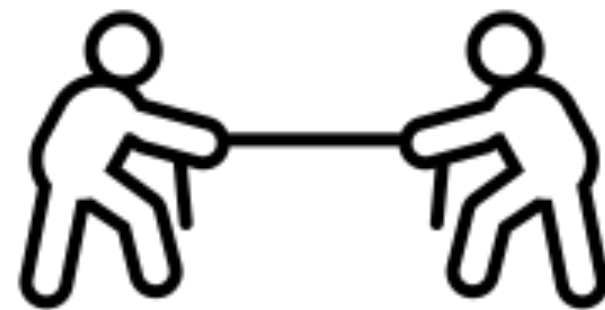
The nuts and bolts of every database system



Algorithms &  
data structures

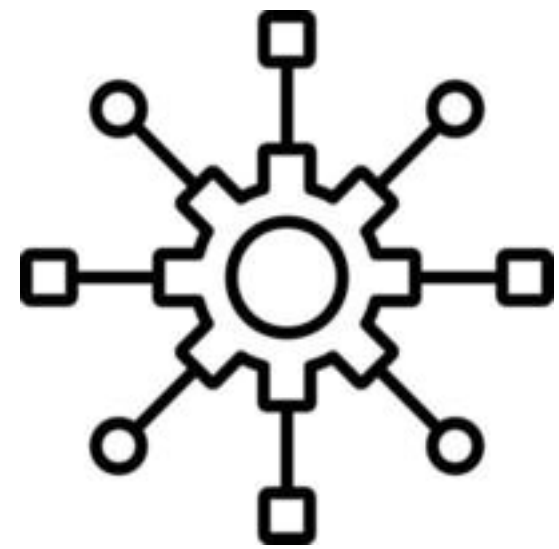


**Trade-offs**



There is usually many design options with different trade-offs.

Algorithms &  
data structures



Trade-offs

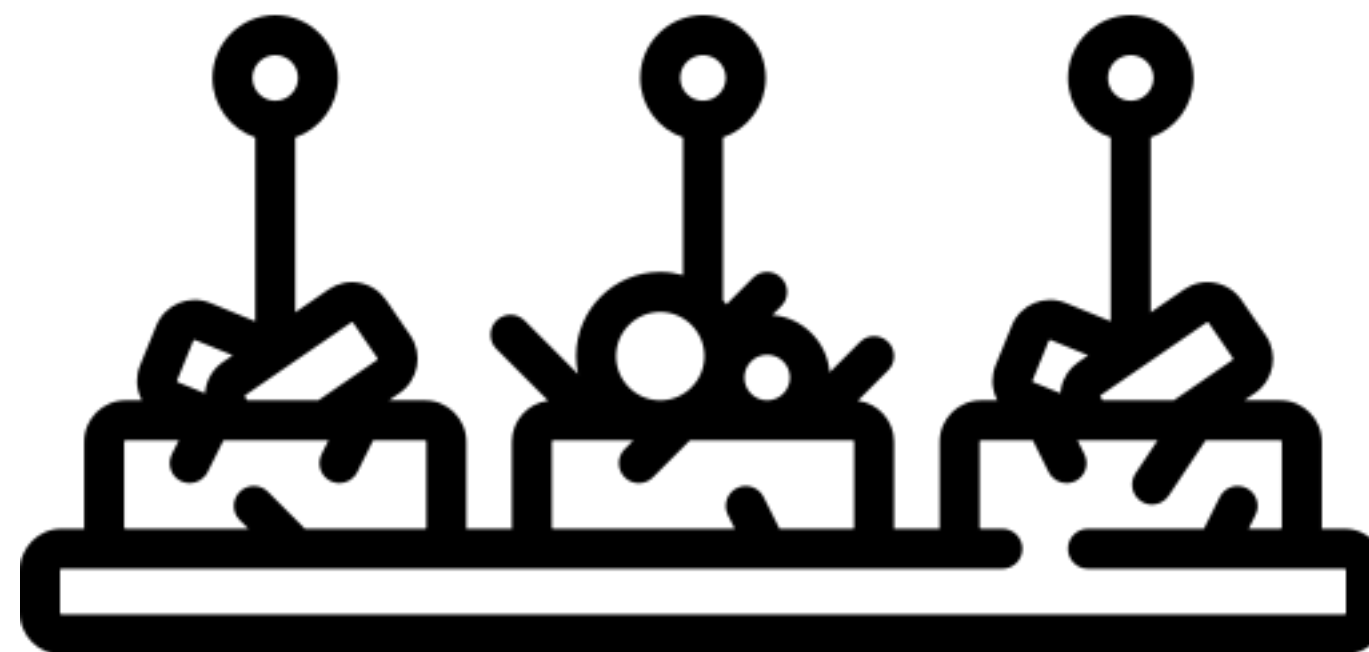


**Performance**



Do more with less

# Appetizers Menu



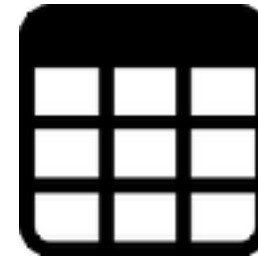


# Appetizers Menu

Storage



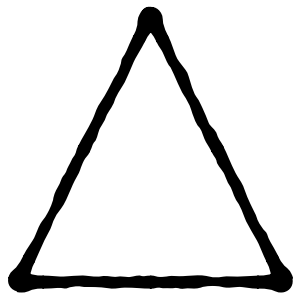
Tables



Buffer Management



Indexes



Sorting



Operators



Query Optimization



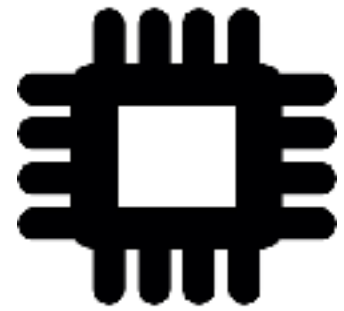
Transactions



Recovery



# Storage



CPU caches



memory



SSD

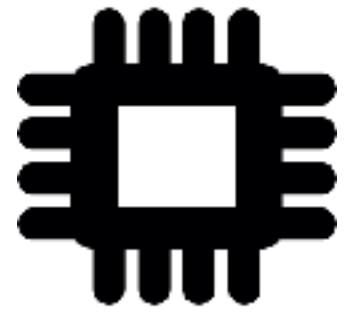


disk

**Expensive & fast**

**Slow & cheap**

# Storage



CPU caches



memory



SSD

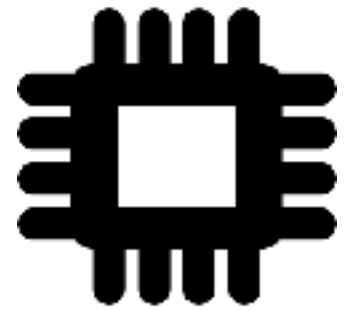


disk

**Optimize data movement**



# Storage



CPU caches



memory



SSD



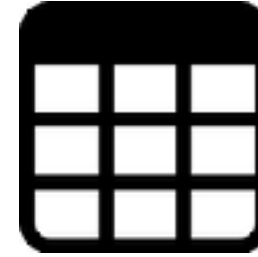
disk

**The architecture of modern DBs emerges  
from the properties of the memory hierarchy**

**Storage**



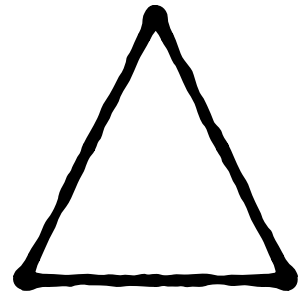
**Tables**



**Buffer Management**



**Indexes**



**Sorting**



**Operators**



**Query Optimization**



**Transactions**

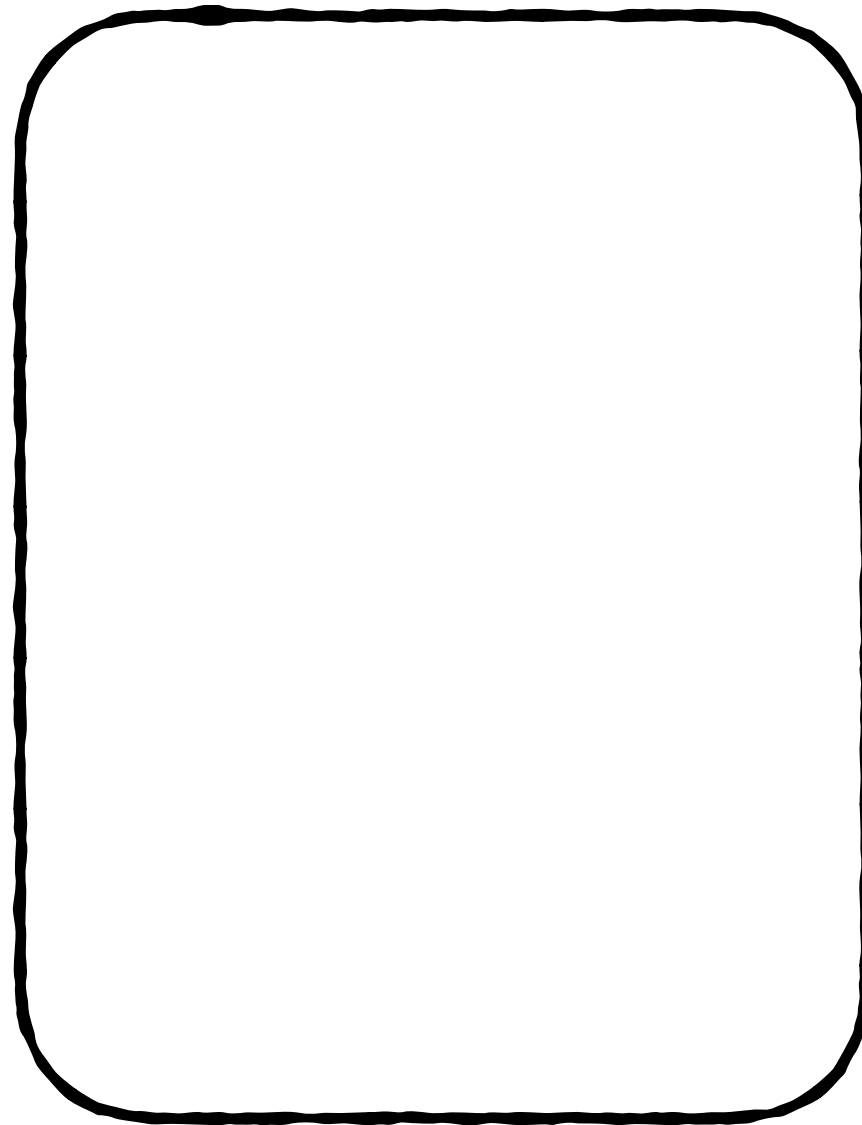


**Recovery**



# Tables

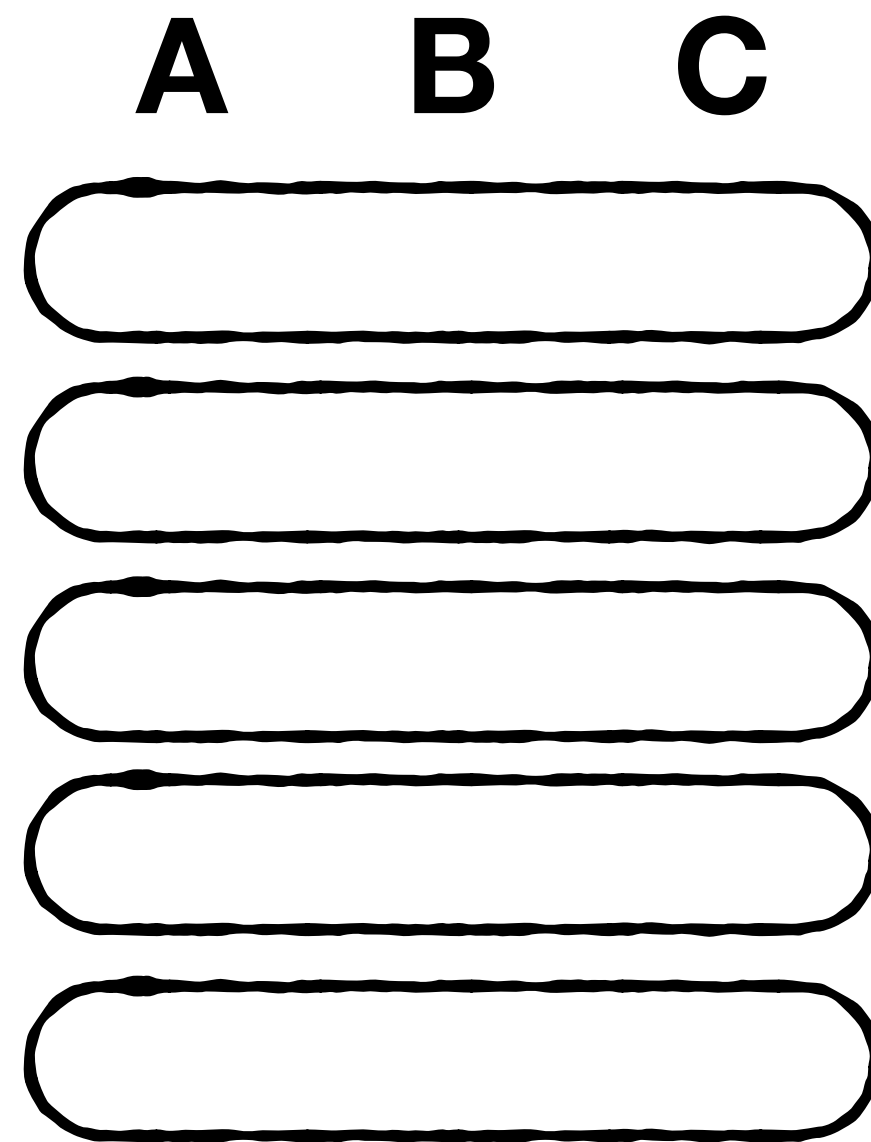
**A      B      C**



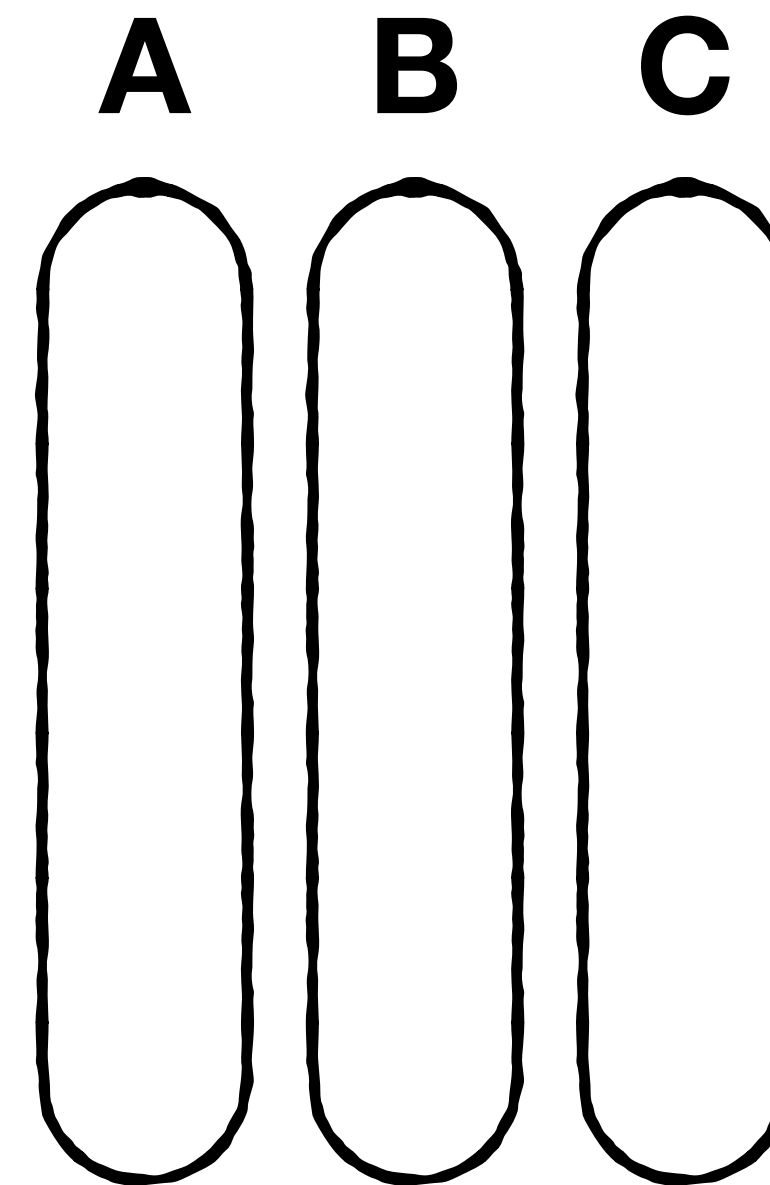
## efficient inserts, updates, deletes & scans?



# Tables



**Row-Stores**



**Column-Stores**

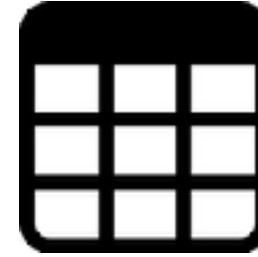
**Structuring tables to optimize for different types of queries**



**Storage**



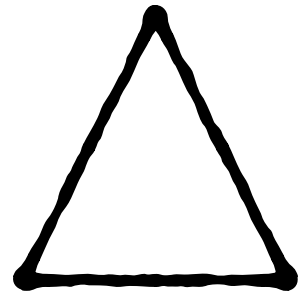
**Tables**



**Buffer Management**



**Indexes**



**Sorting**



**Operators**



**Query Optimization**



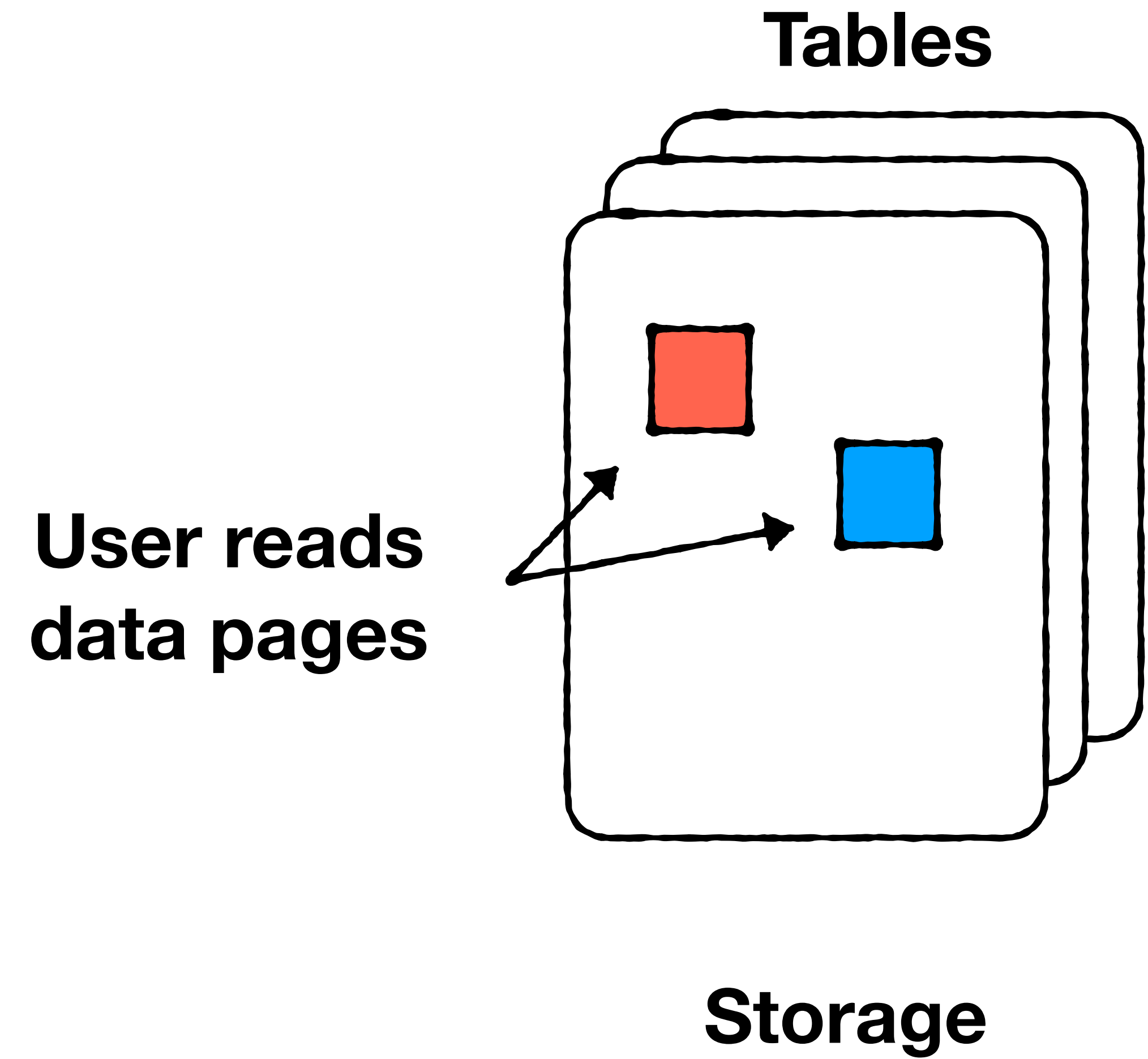
**Transactions**



**Recovery**

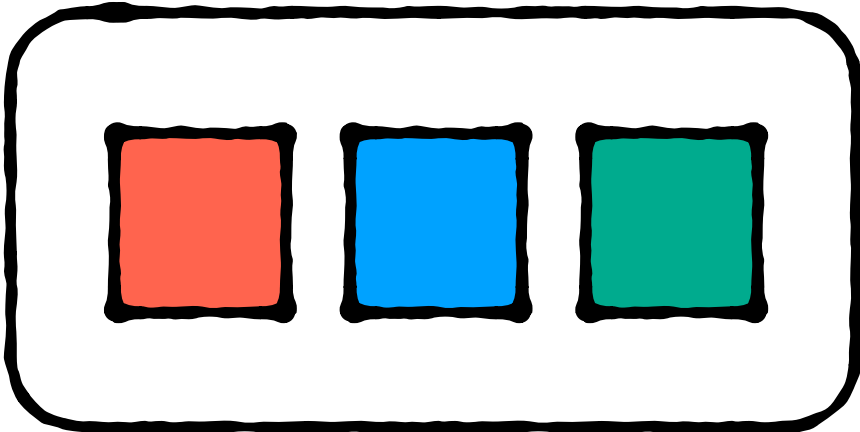


# Buffer Management



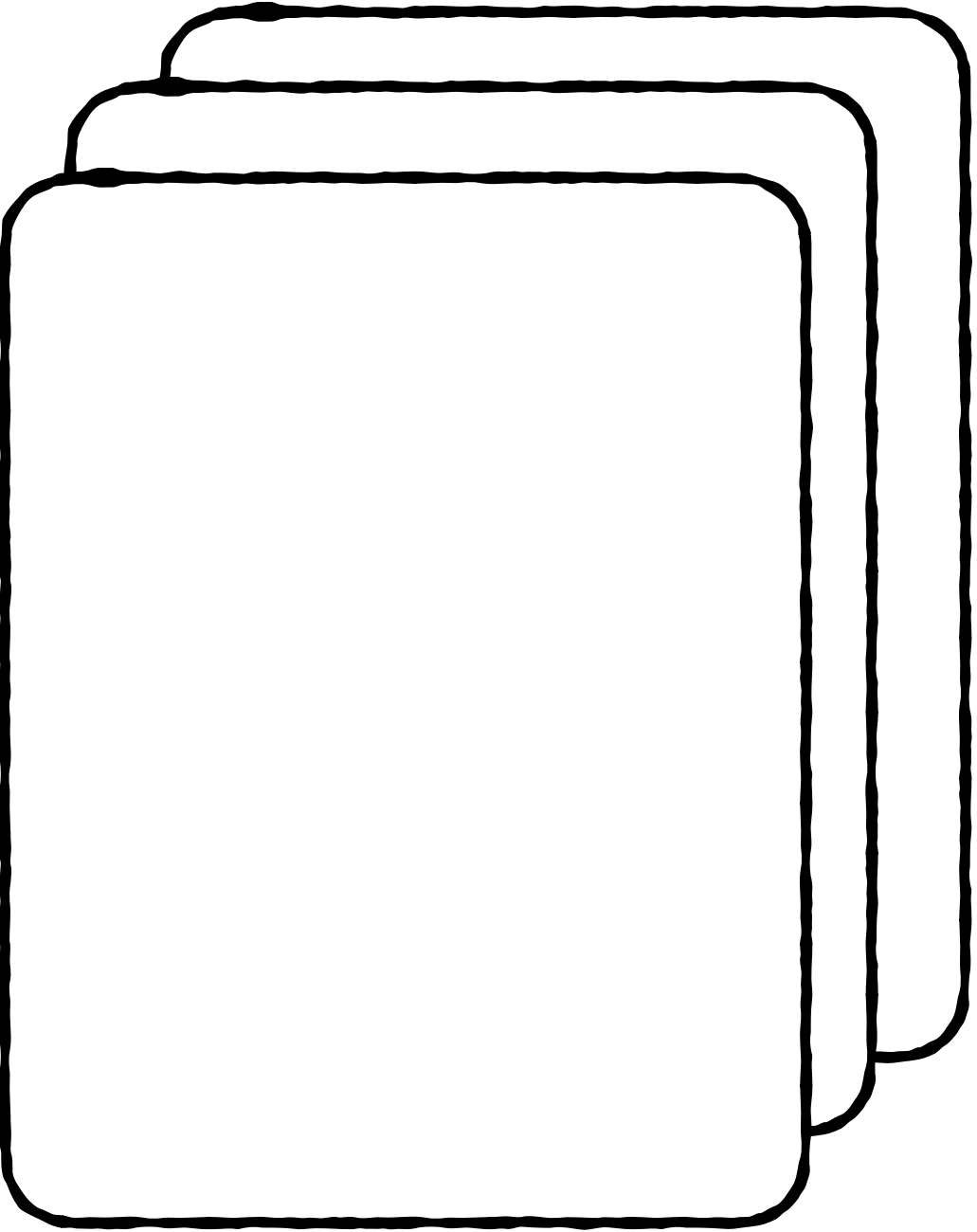
# Buffer Management

**Buffer Pool**



**Memory**

**Tables**

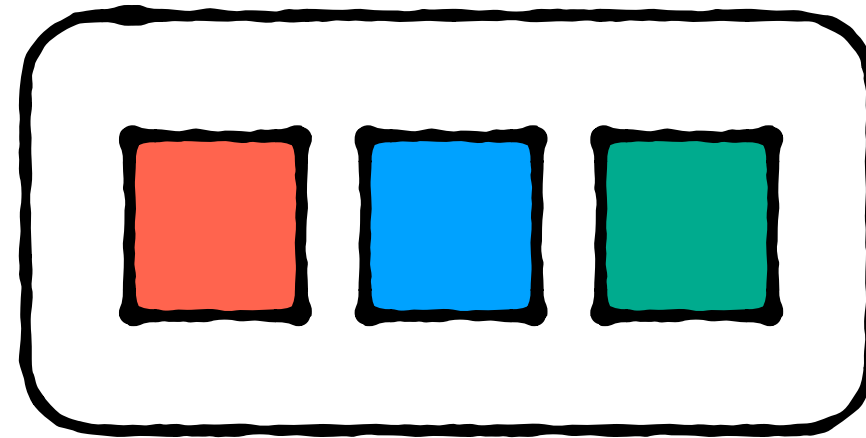


**Storage**



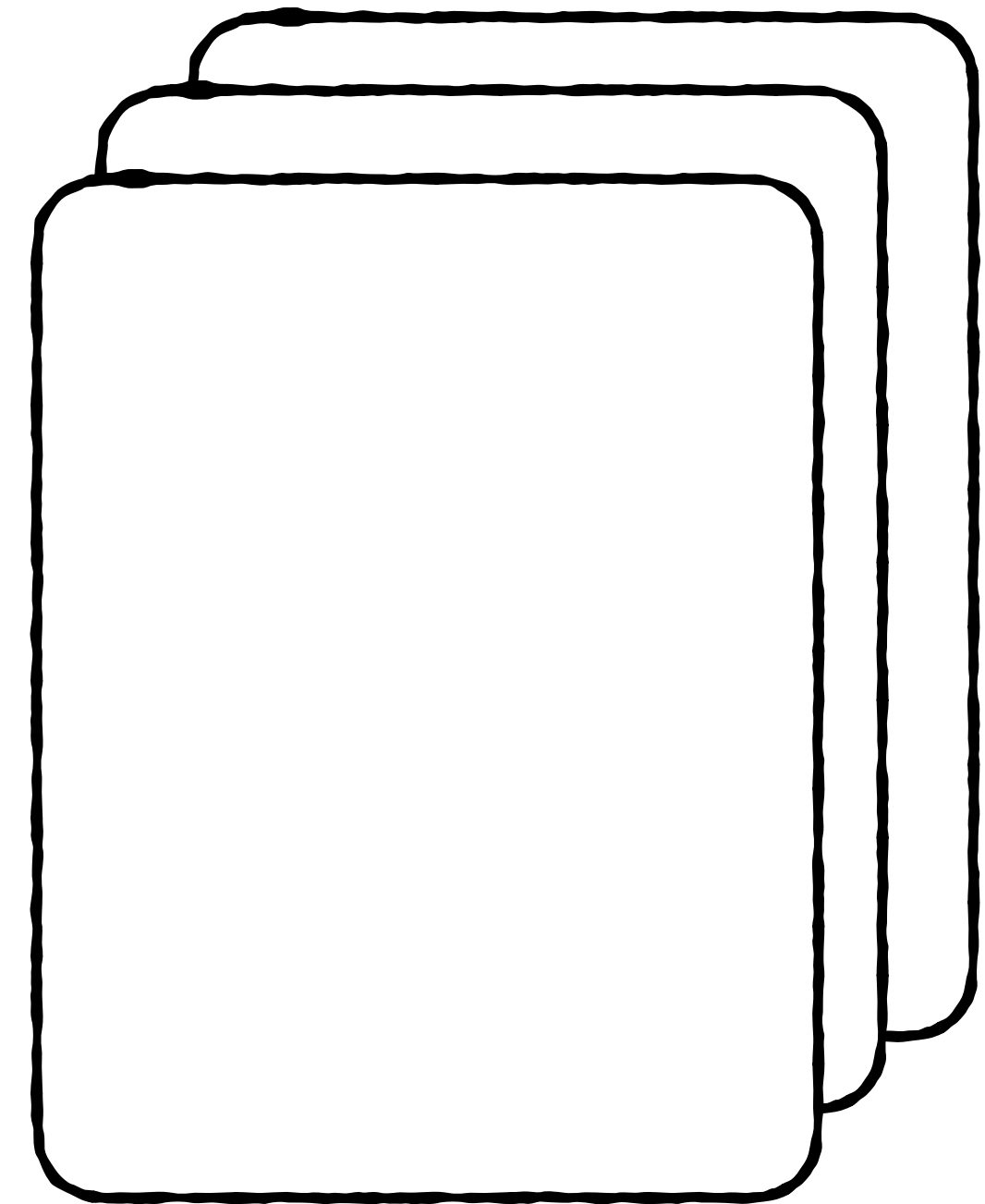
# Buffer Management

Buffer Pool



Which page to evict when  
we run out of space?

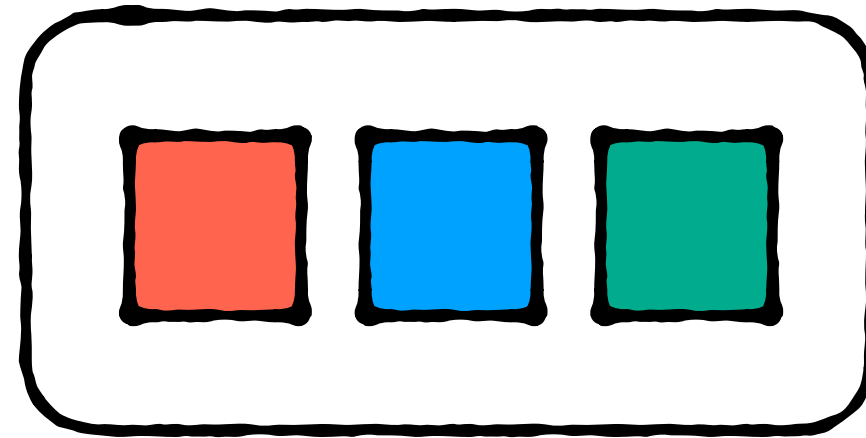
Tables



Storage

# Buffer Management

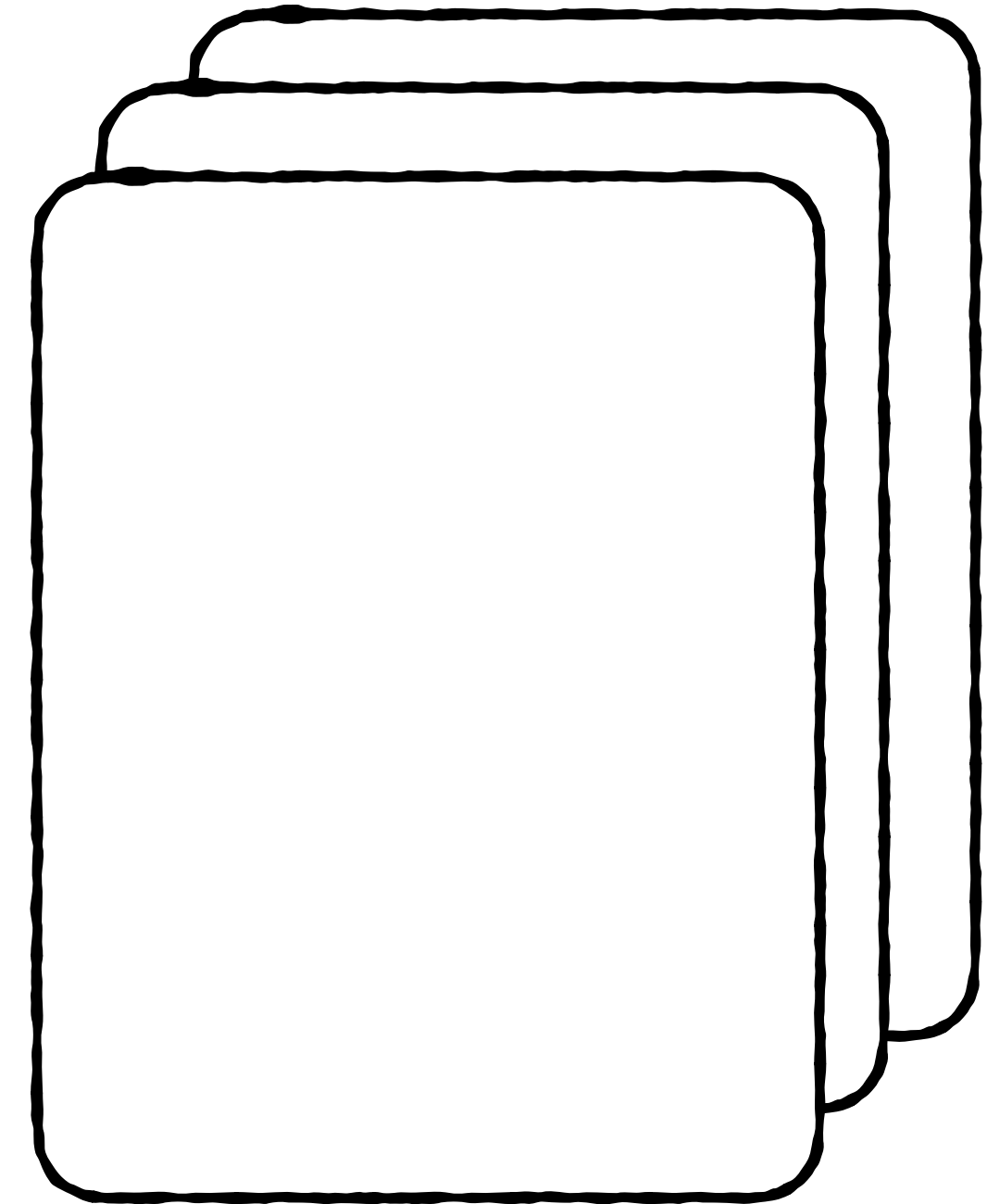
Buffer Pool



Which page to evict when  
we run out of space?

**Random, FIFO, LRU, MRU, Clock**  
**Different trade-offs**

**Tables**

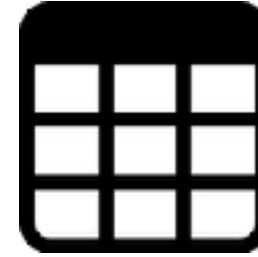


**Storage**

**Storage**



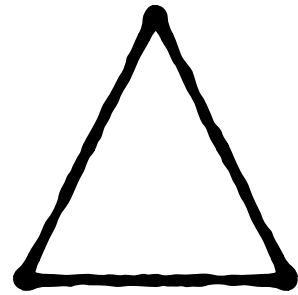
**Tables**



**Buffer Management**



**Indexes**



**Sorting**



**Operators**



**Query Optimization**



**Transactions**



**Recovery**





# Indexes

## Animal Table

Select \* from animals where name = “**gorilla**”

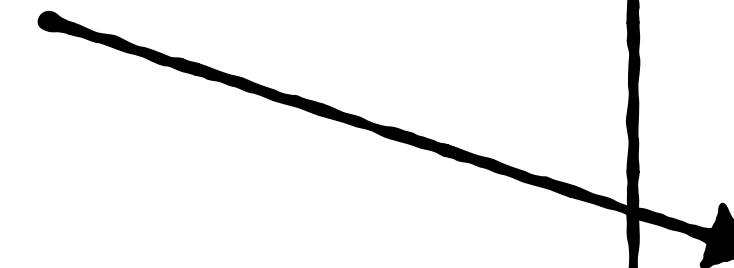
**How to find quickly without a full scan?**

Horse

Squid

**gorilla**

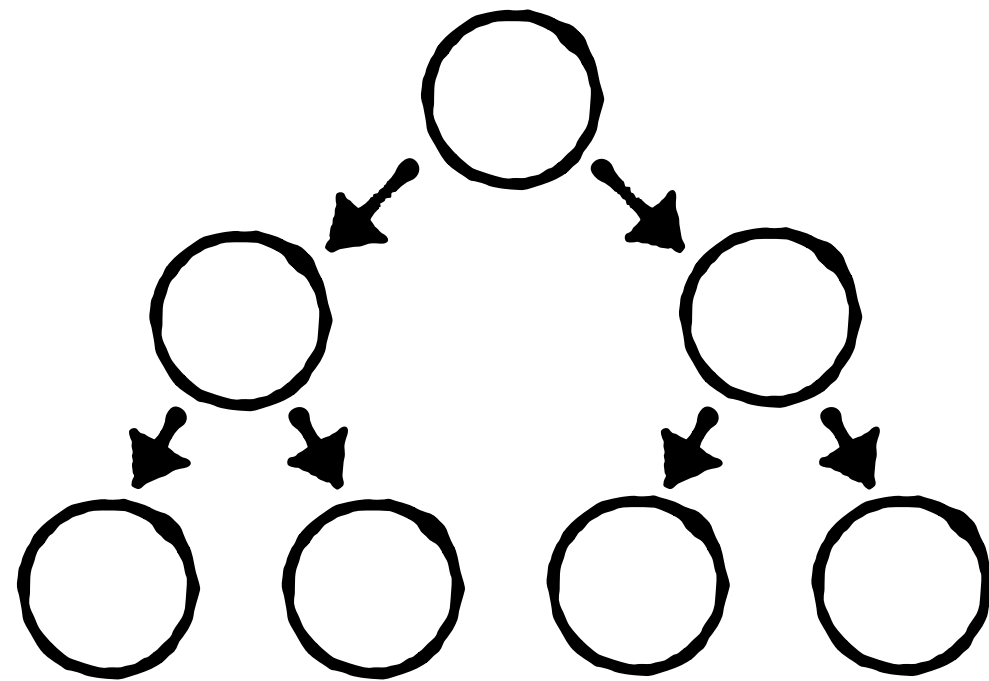
Cat



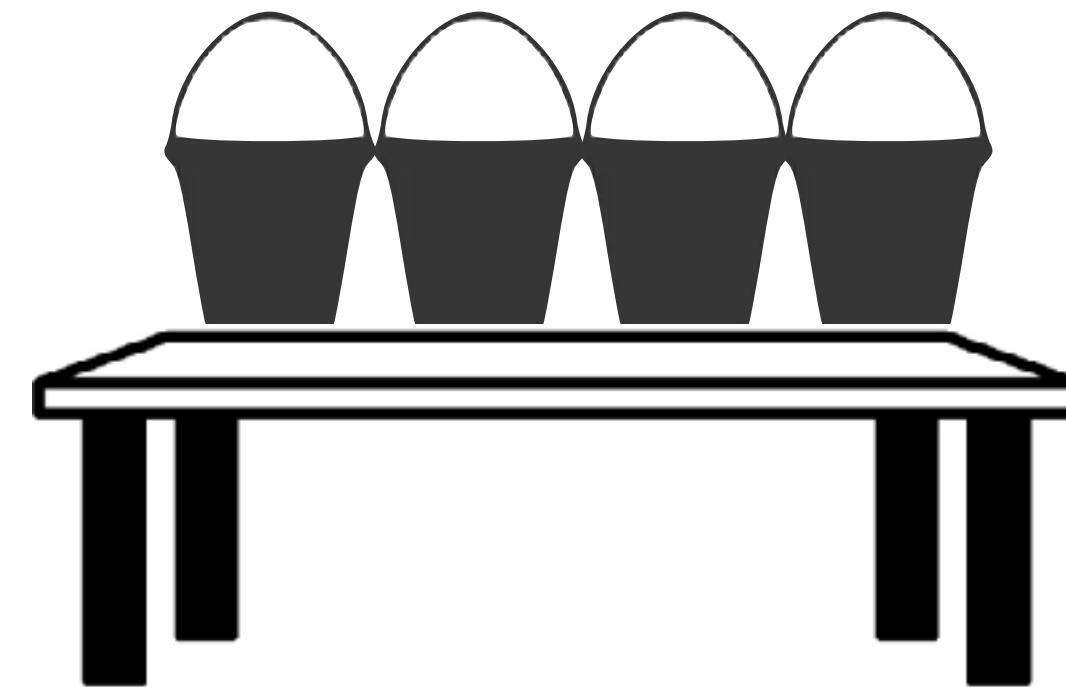


# Indexes

You have learned about



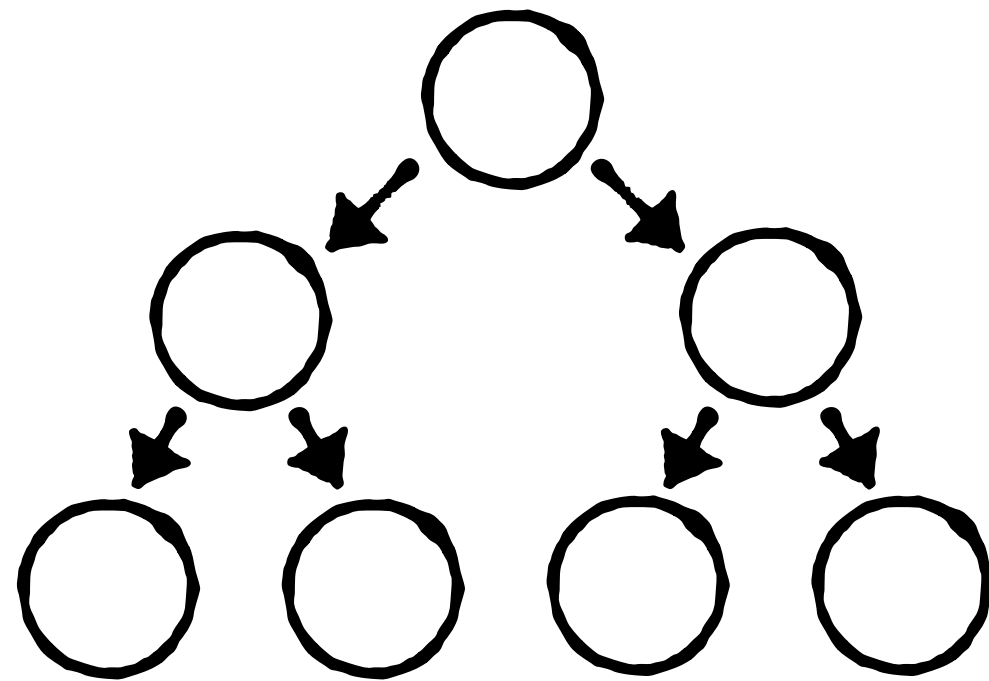
**Binary trees**



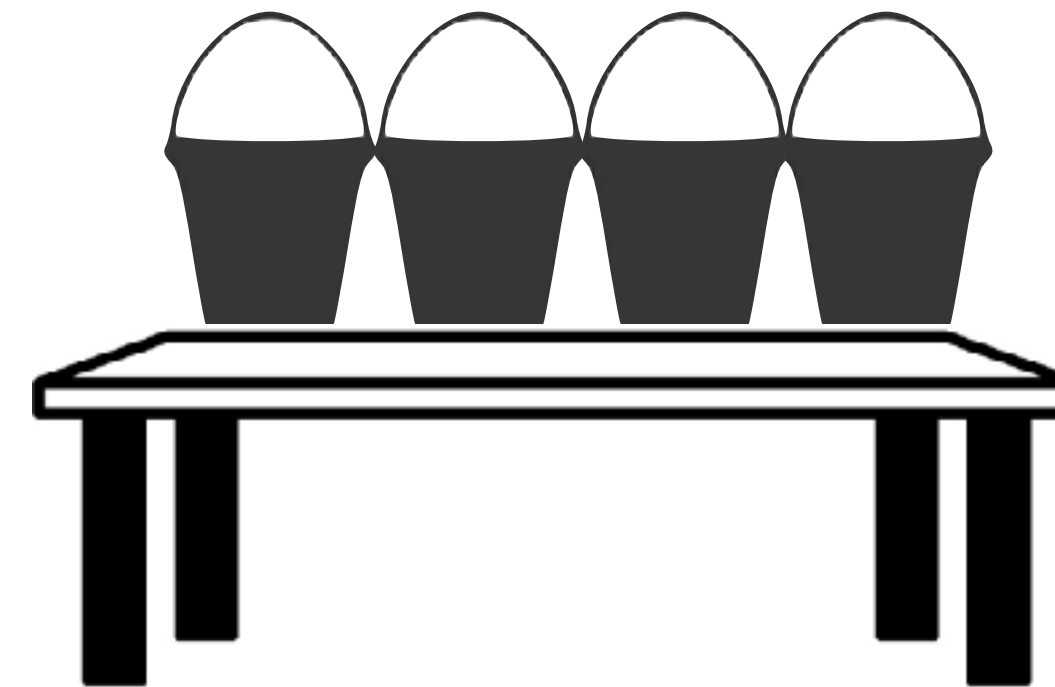
**Hash tables**

# Indexes

You have learned about



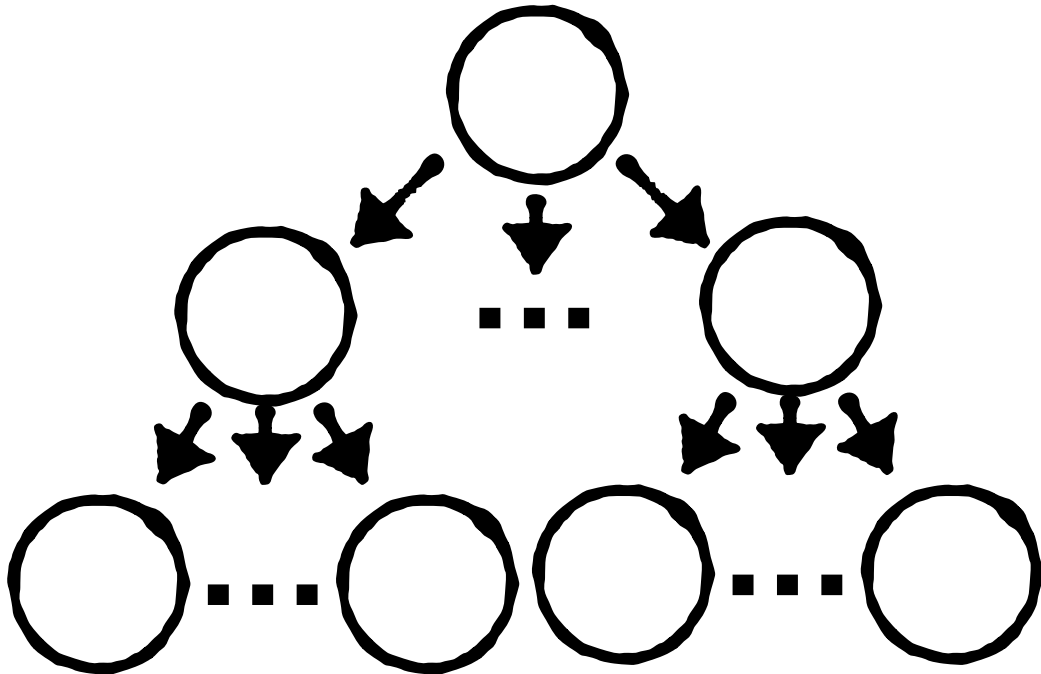
**Binary trees**



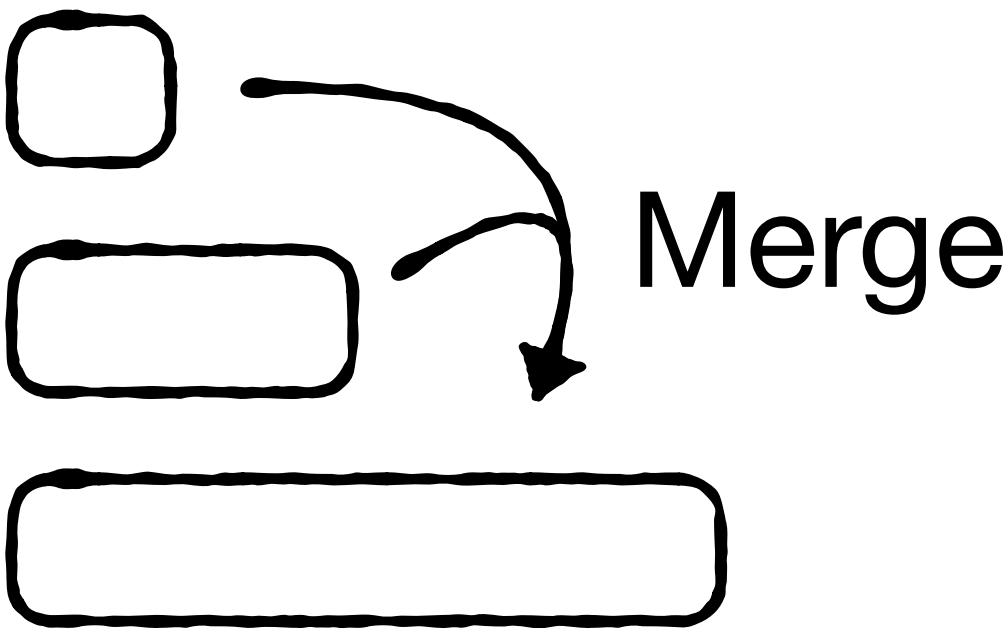
**Hash tables**

**Not a good fit for disks or SSDs**

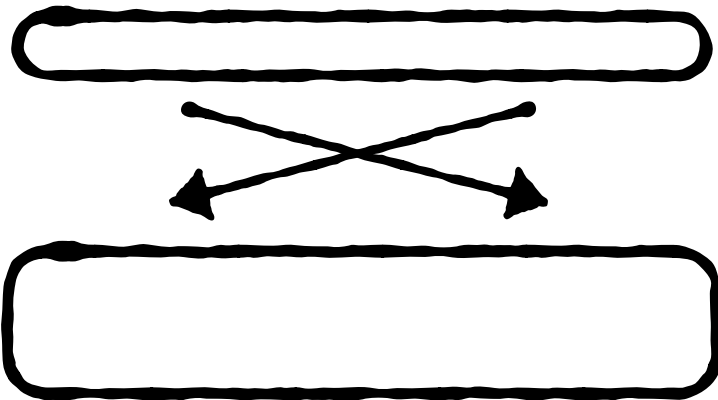
**Indexes**



**B-Trees**



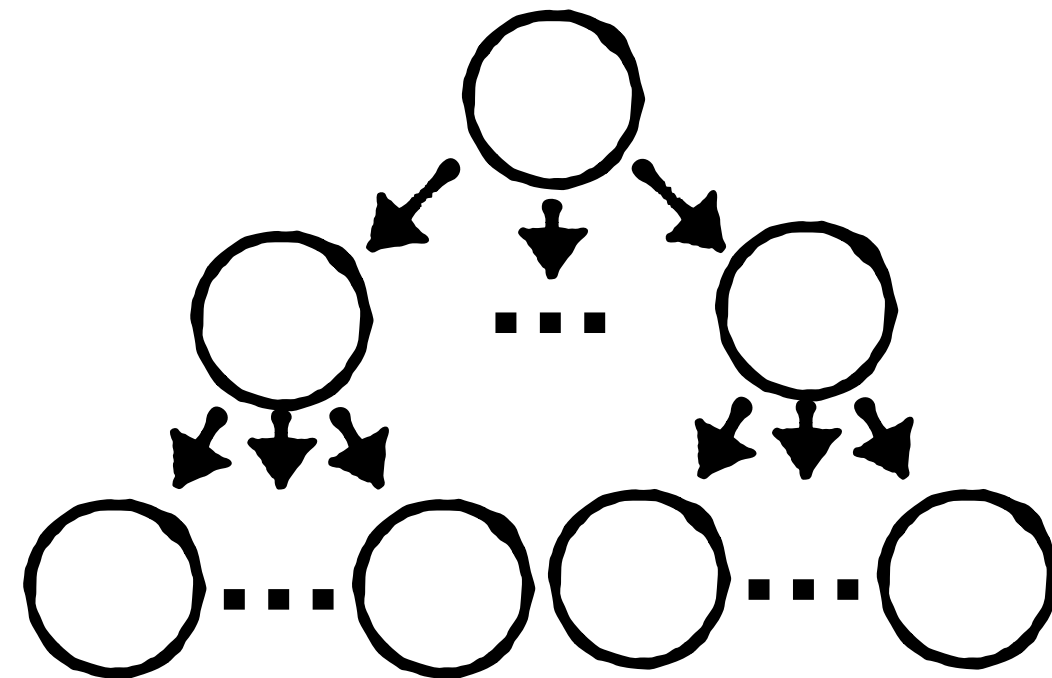
**Log-Structured  
Merge-Trees**



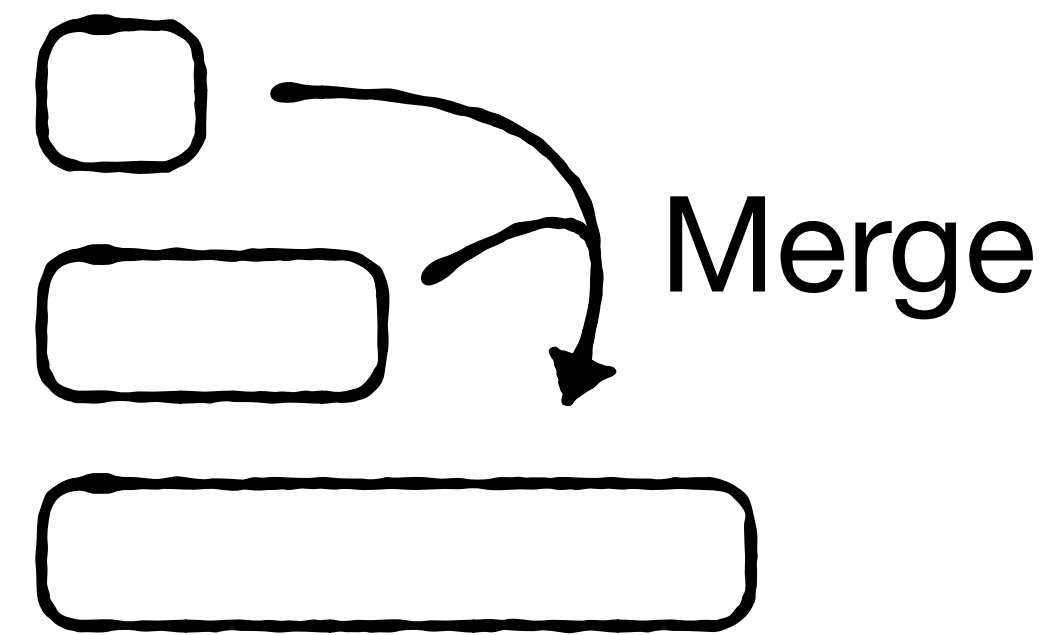
**Circular Log**



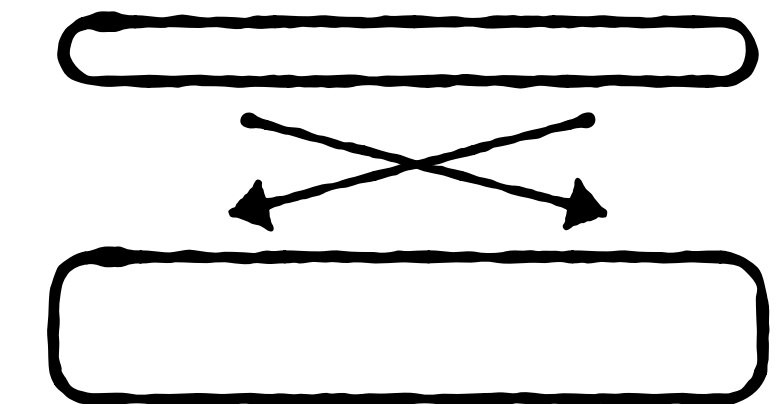
# Indexes



B-Trees



Log-Structured  
Merge-Trees



Circular Log

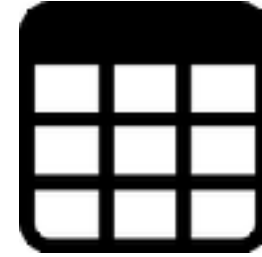
← Cheaper queries

More memory  
→ Cheaper writes

**Storage**



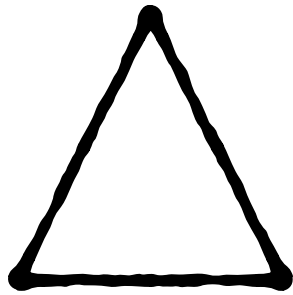
**Tables**



**Buffer Management**



**Indexes**



**Sorting**



**Operators**



**Query Optimization**



**Transactions**

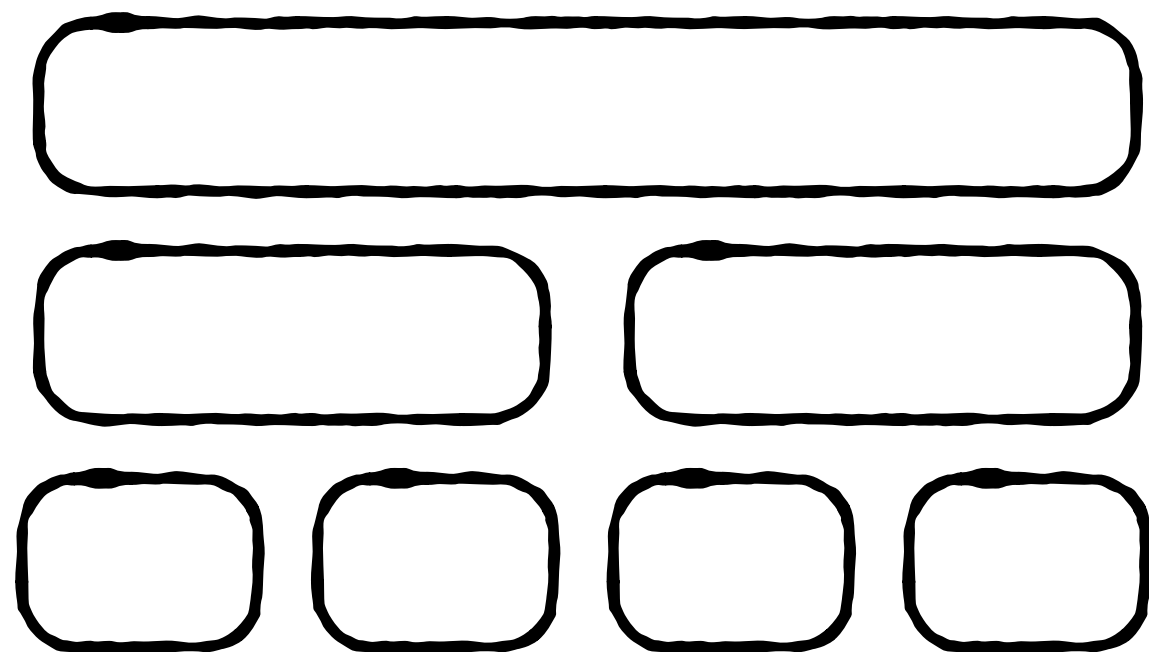


**Recovery**

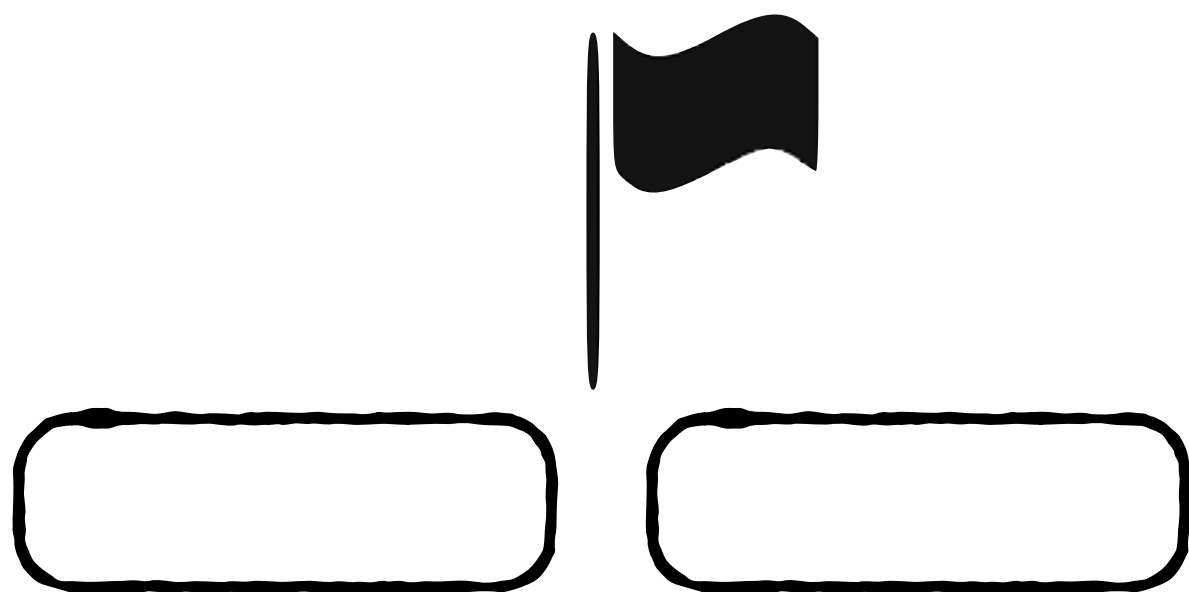


# Sorting

You have learned about



**Merge-Sort**

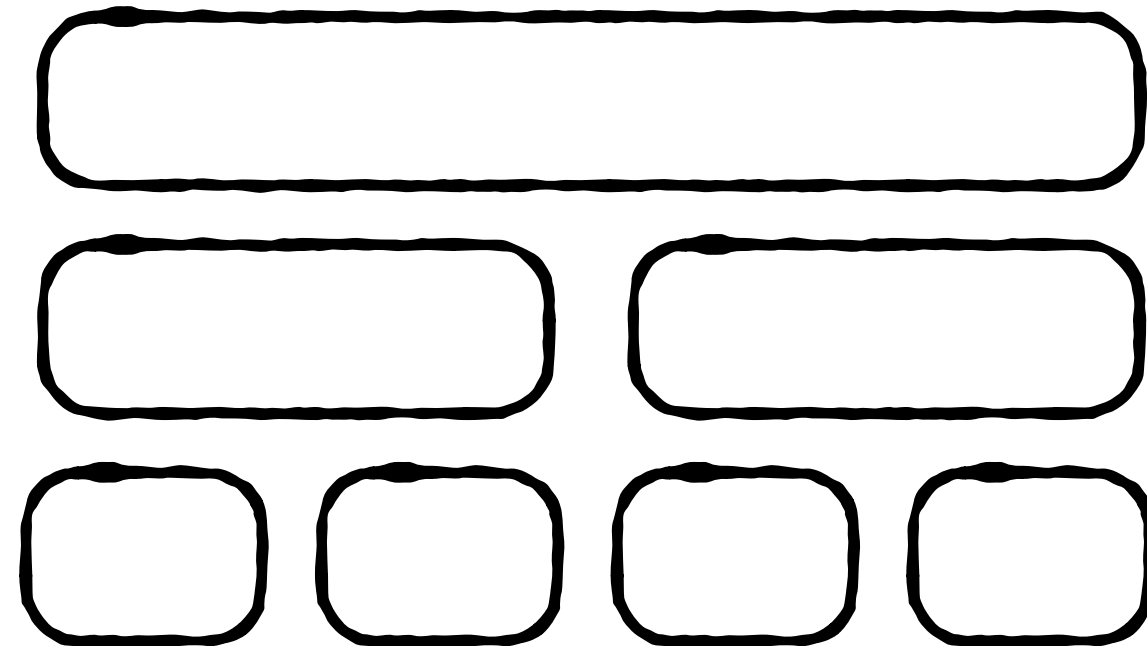


**Quick-Sort**

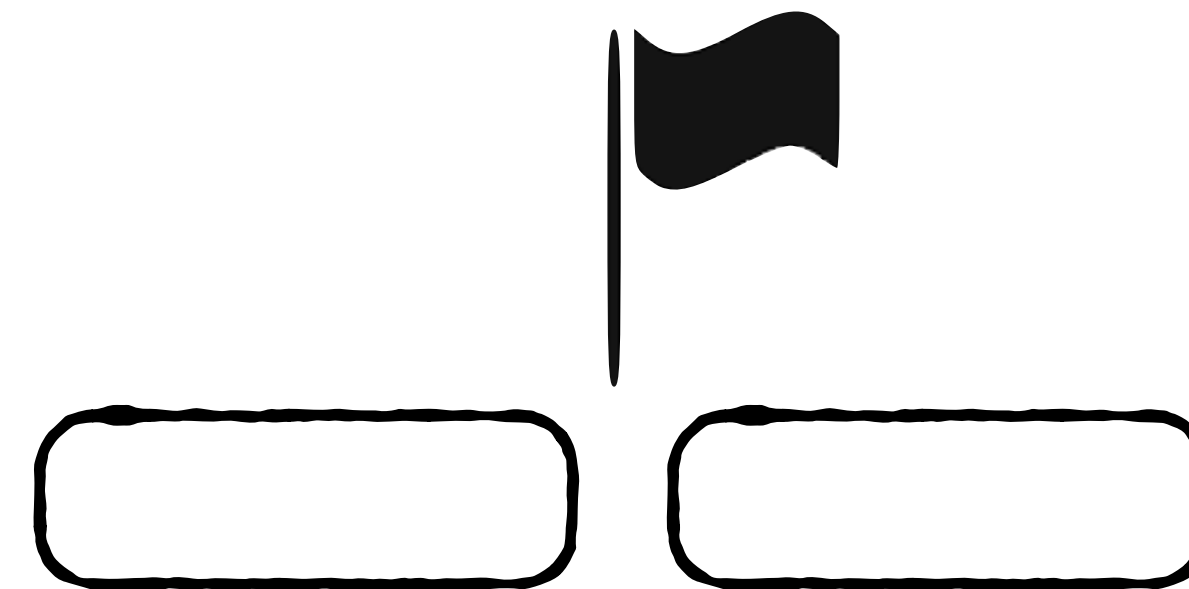


# Sorting

You have learned about



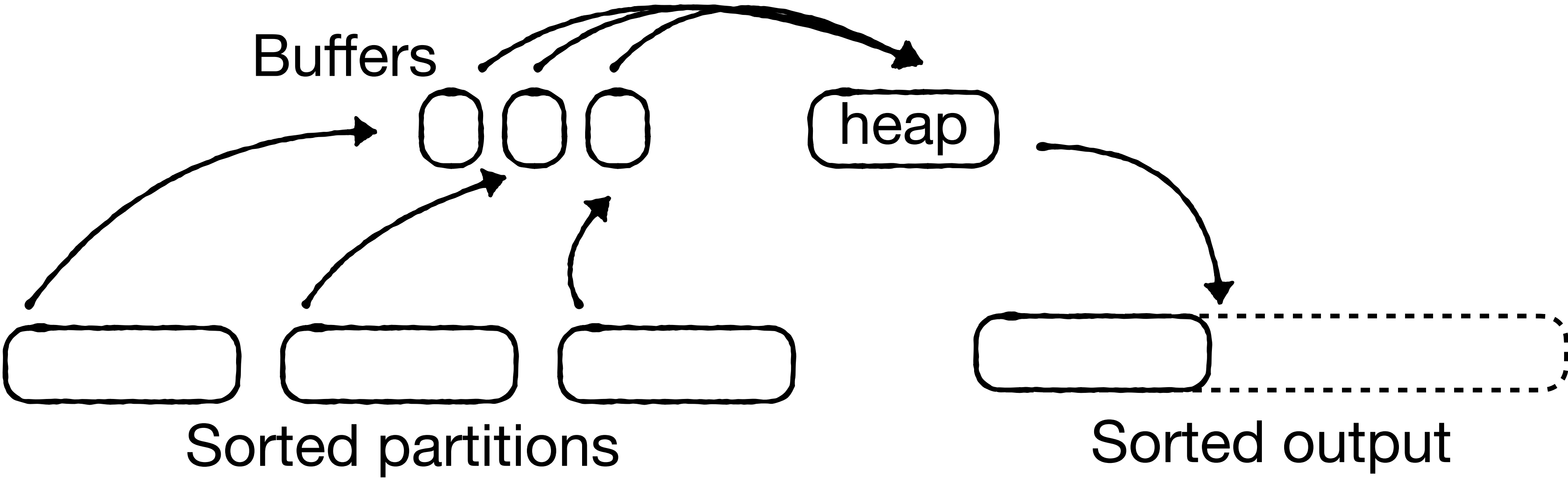
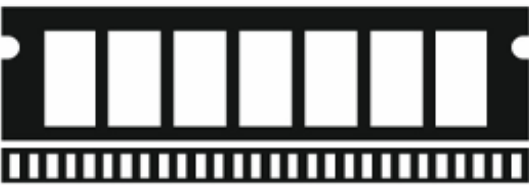
**Merge-Sort**



**Quick-Sort**

**Also not a good fit for disks or SSDs**

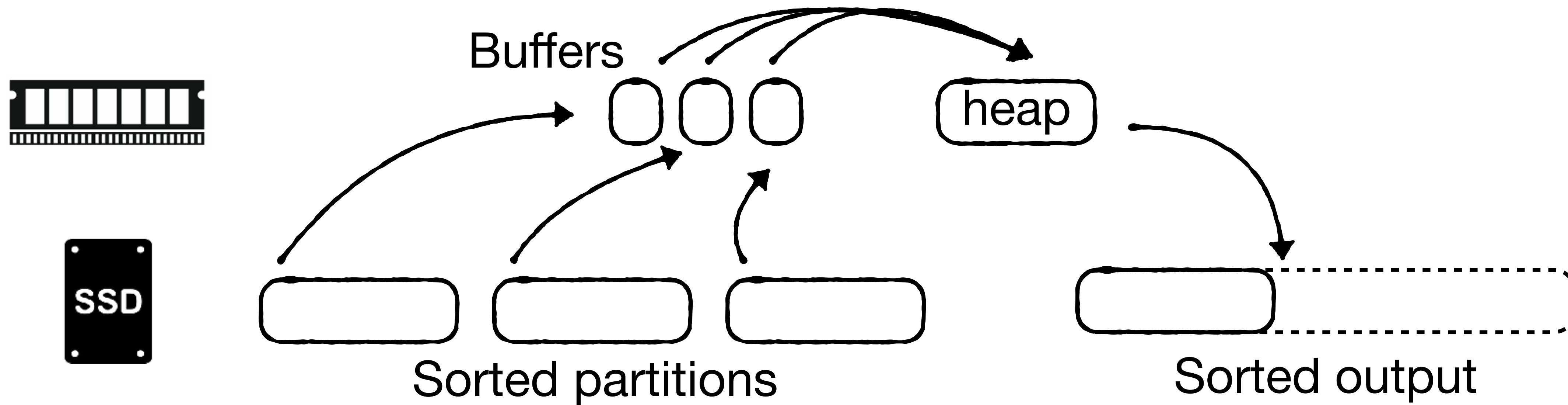
# Sorting



## Multi-way merge-sort



# Sorting

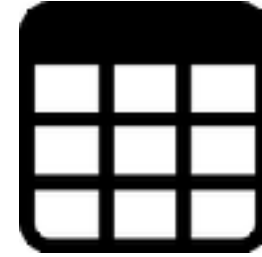


**Sorts massive amounts of data in storage efficiently!**

**Storage**



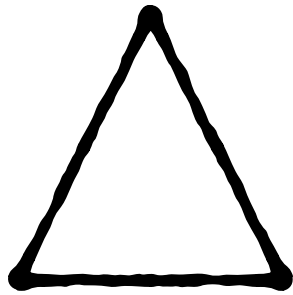
**Tables**



**Buffer Management**



**Indexes**



**Sorting**



**Operators**



**Query Optimization**



**Transactions**



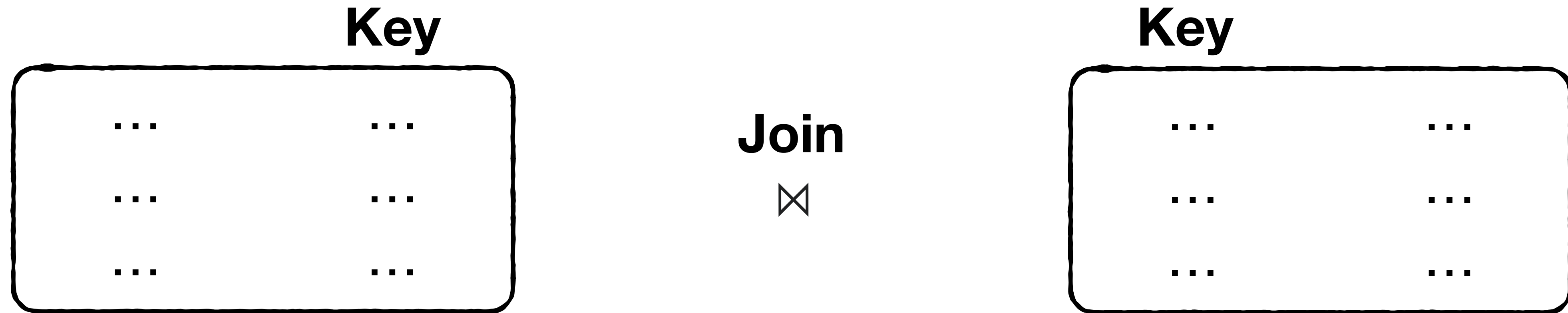
**Recovery**



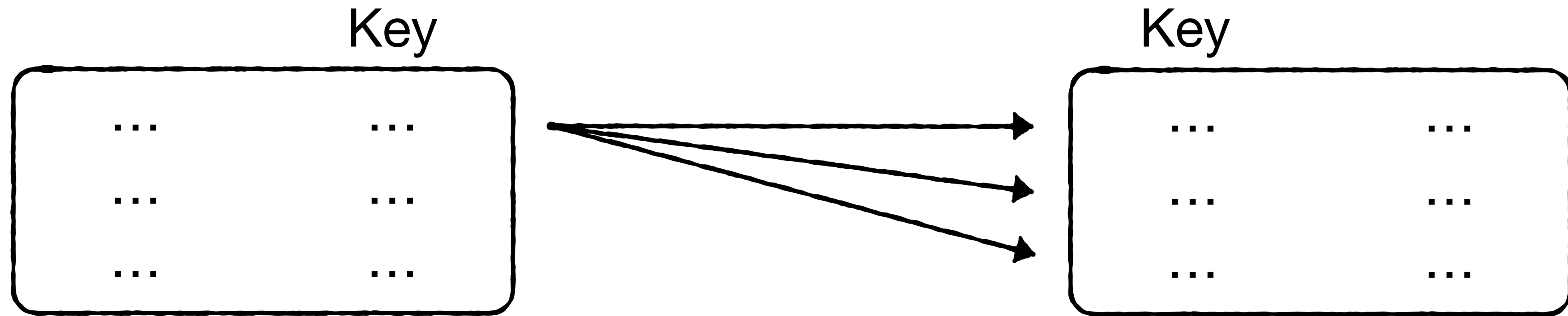
**Relational Operators:** The algorithms used to physically answer queries



Relational Operators:    The algorithms used to physically answer queries

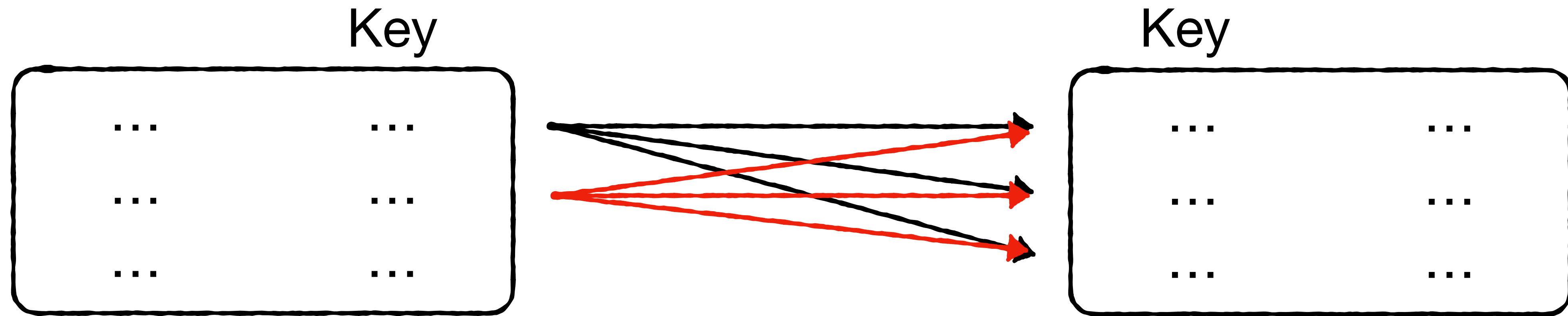


Relational Operators:    The algorithms used to physically answer queries



**Nested join?**

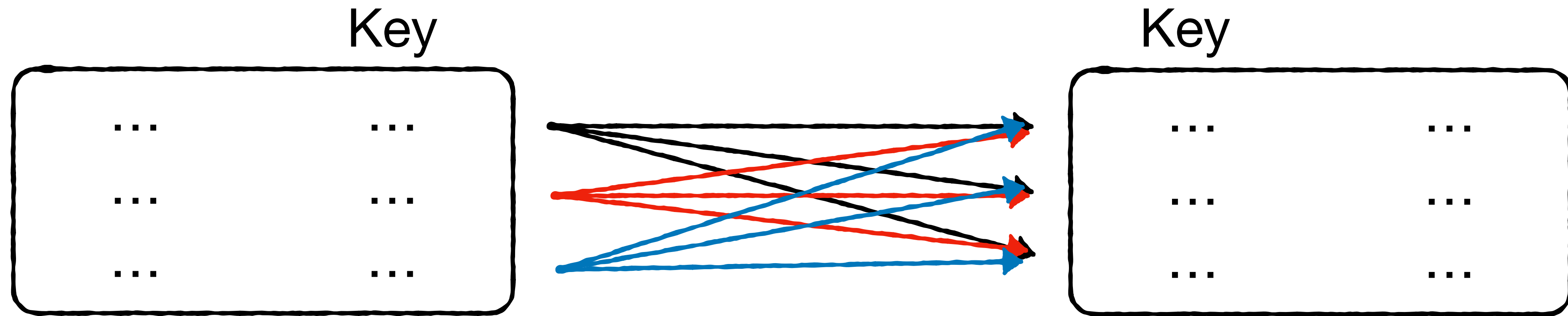
Relational Operators:    The algorithms used to physically answer queries



**Nested join**

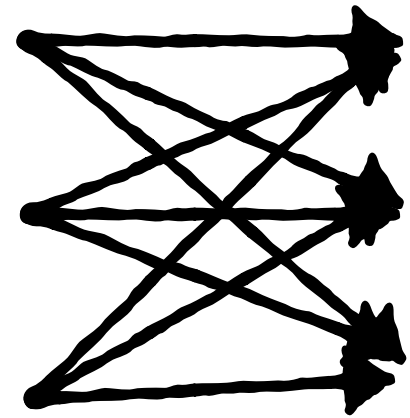


Relational Operators:    The algorithms used to physically answer queries

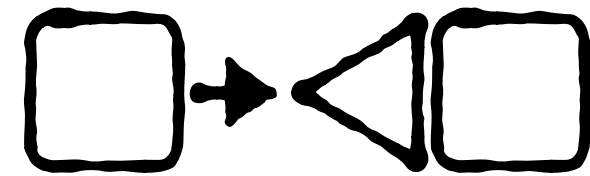


**Nested join**

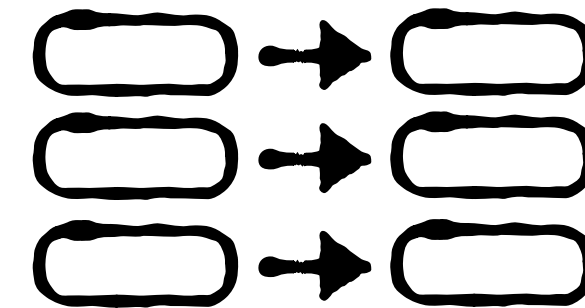
Relational Operators:    The algorithms used to physically answer queries



Nested  
join



Index  
join

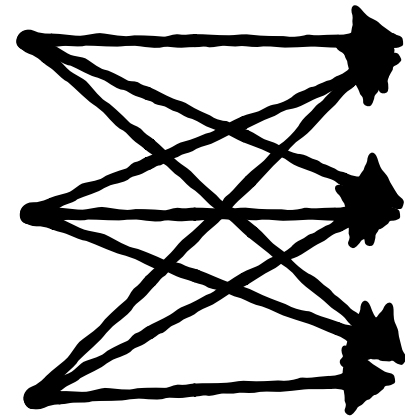


Grace Hash  
join

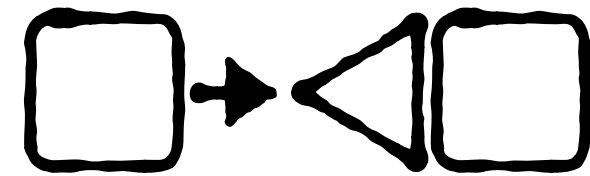
etc...



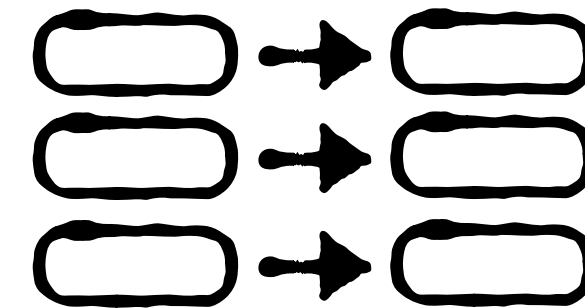
Relational Operators: The algorithms used to physically answer queries



Nested  
join



Index  
join



Grace Hash  
join

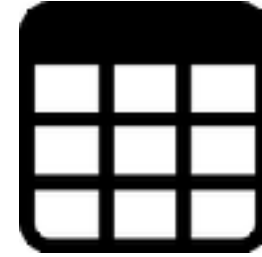
etc...

**All have different properties and trade-offs :)**

**Storage**



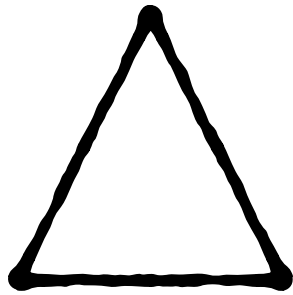
**Tables**



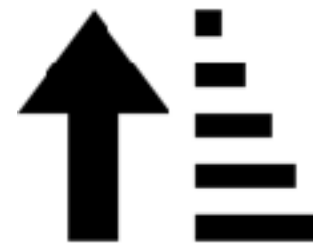
**Buffer Management**



**Indexes**



**Sorting**



**Operators**



**Query Optimization**



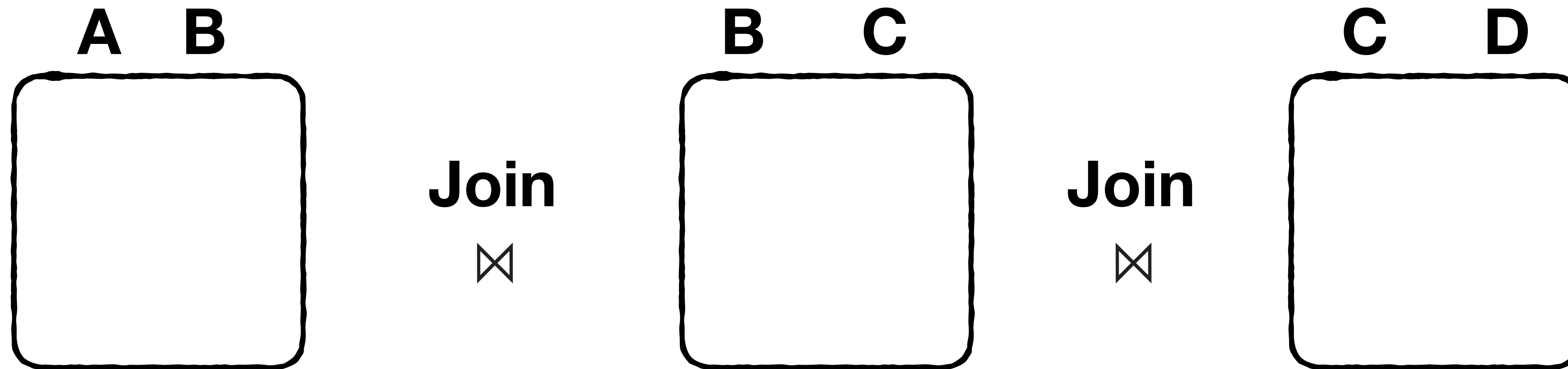
**Transactions**



**Recovery**

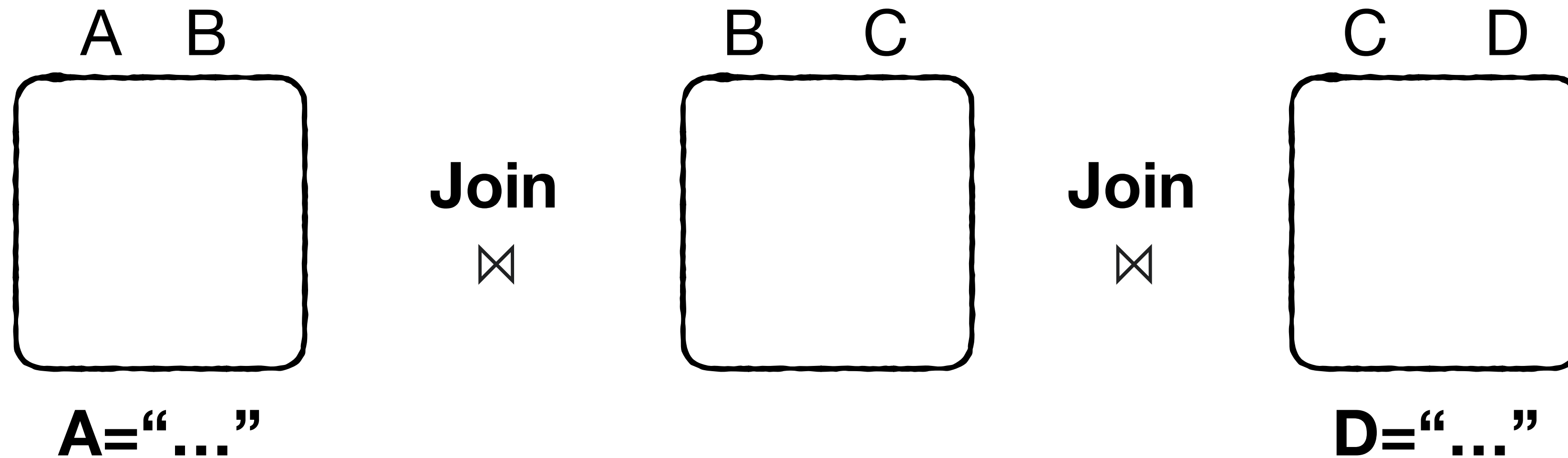


# Query Optimization: constructing efficient query plans

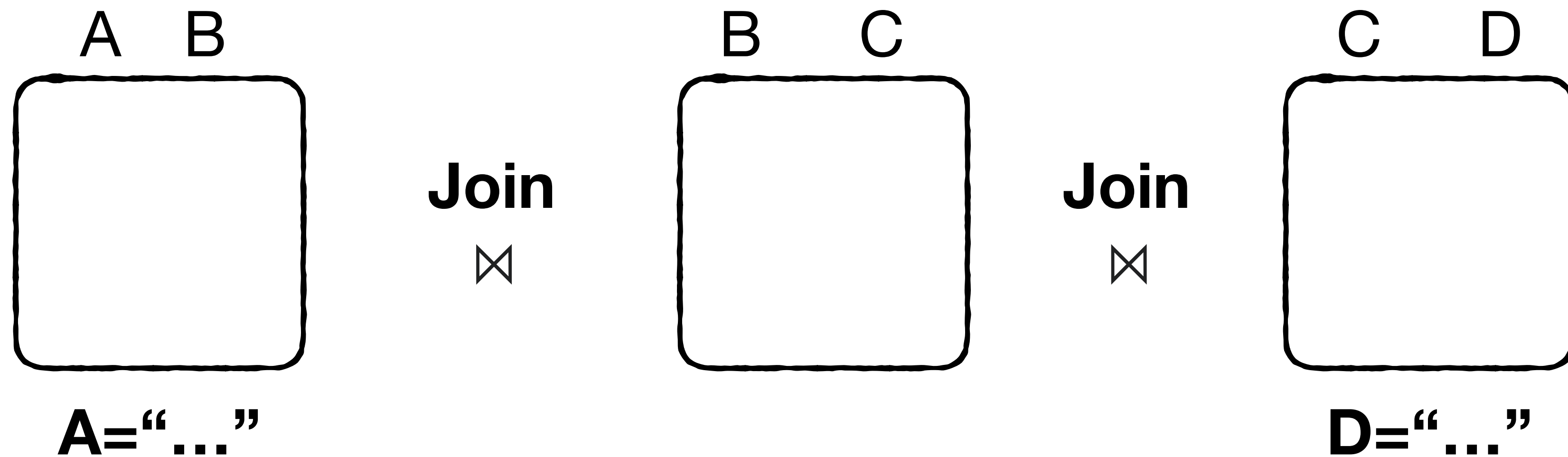




# Query Optimization: constructing efficient query plans

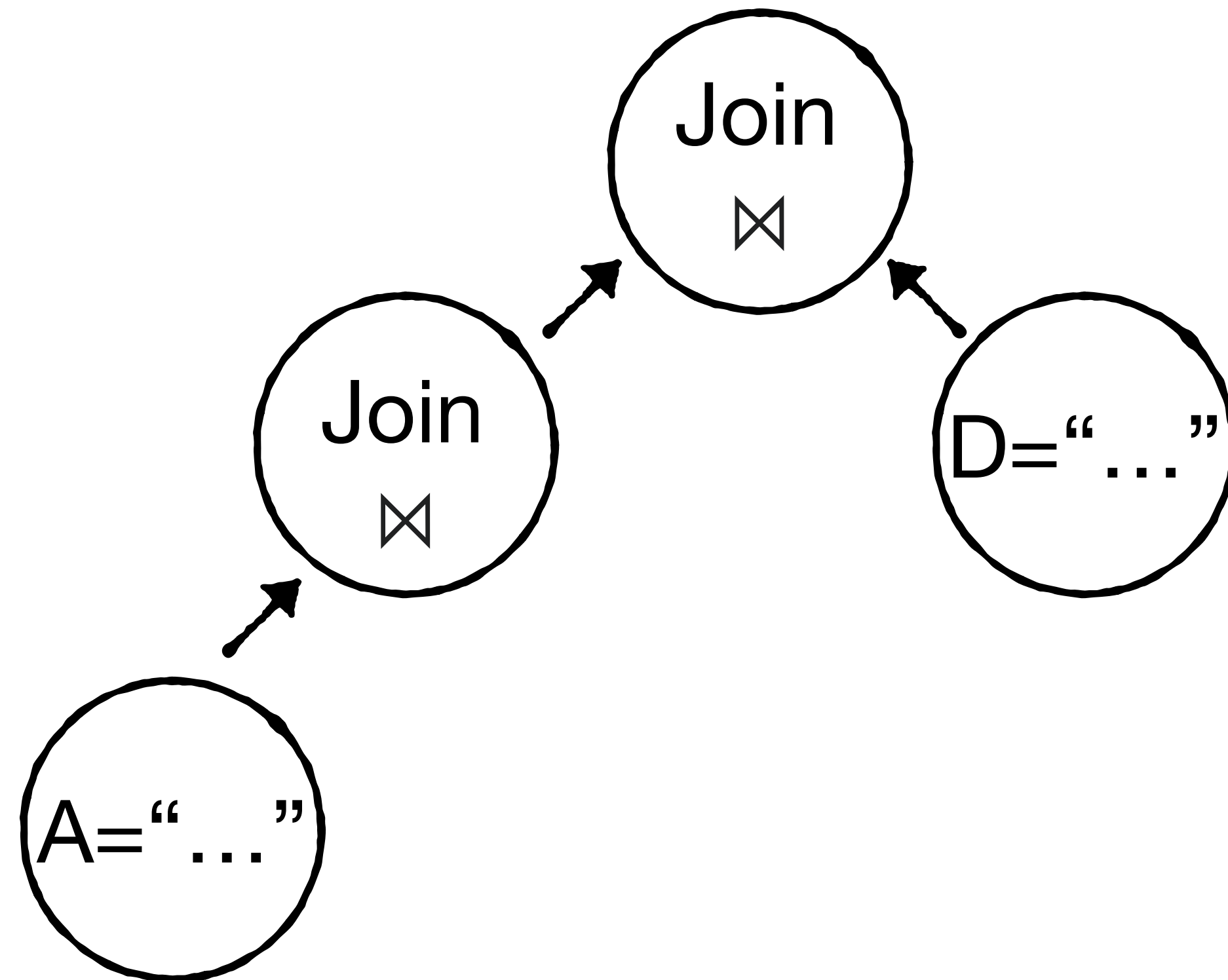
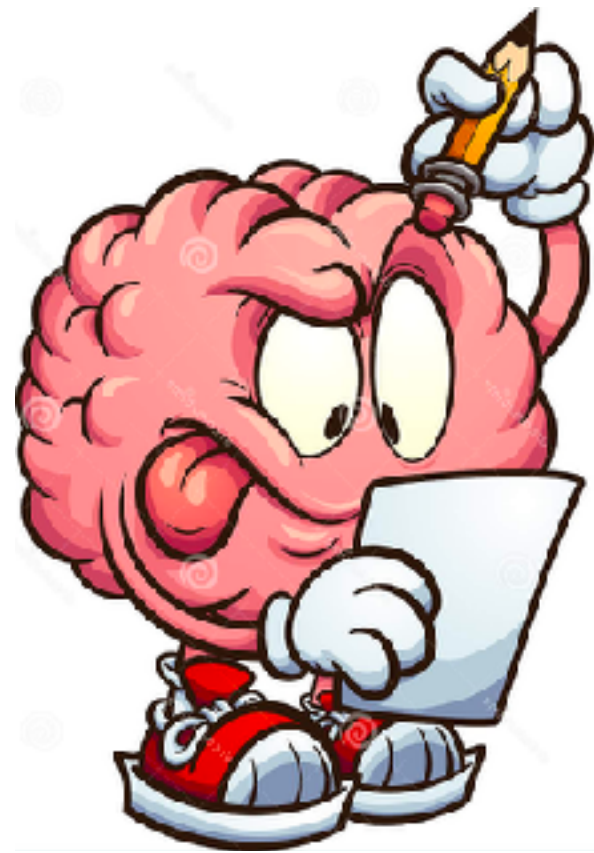


# Query Optimization: constructing efficient query plans



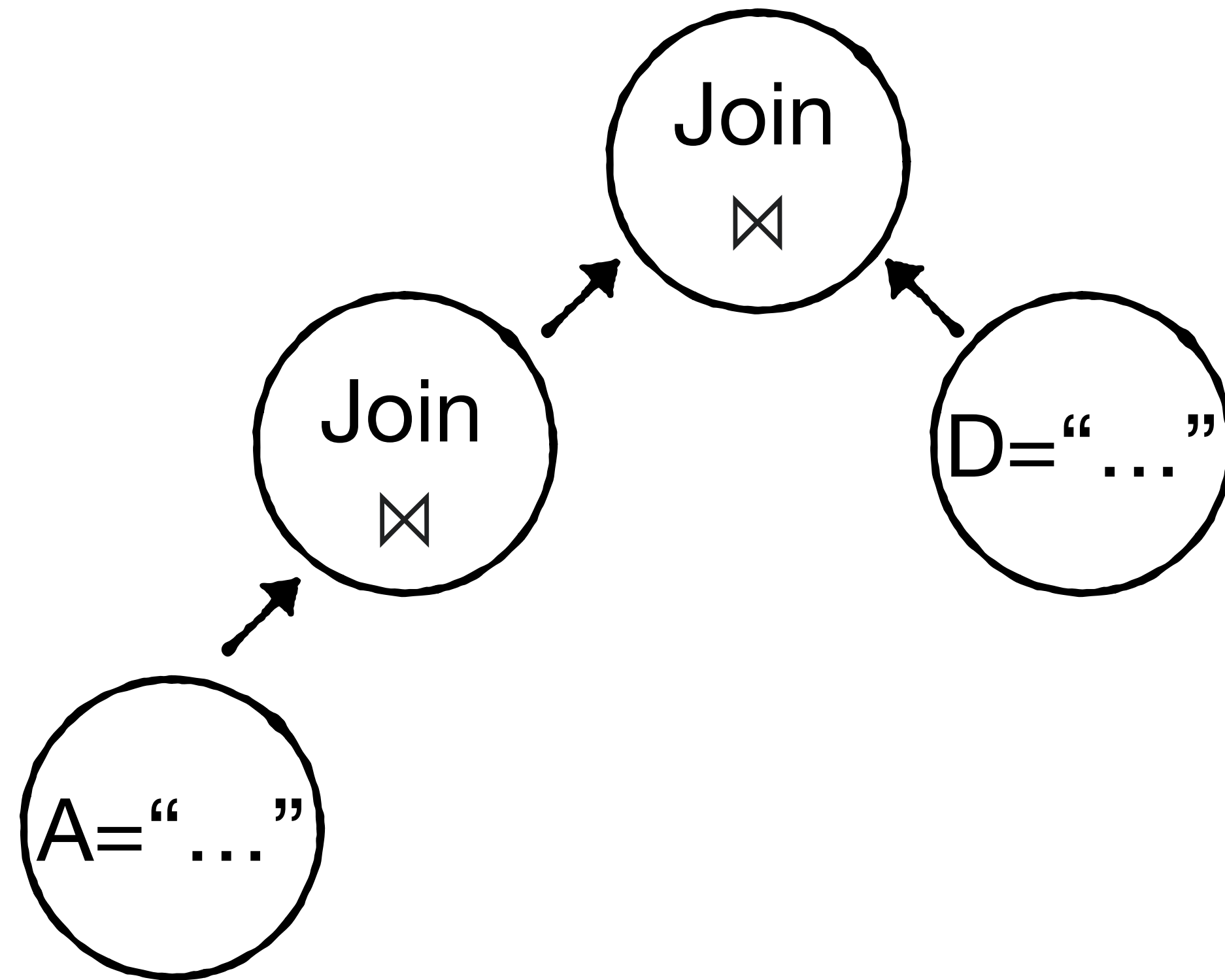
**In which order to perform these operations?**

# Query Optimization: constructing efficient query plans





# Query Optimization: constructing efficient query plans

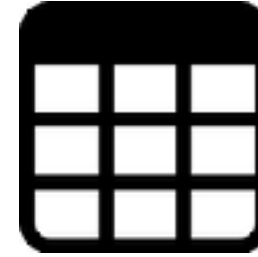


**Using statistics & heuristics**

**Storage**



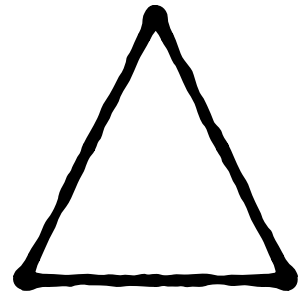
**Tables**



**Buffer Management**



**Indexes**



**Sorting**



**Operators**



**Query Optimization**



**Transactions**



**Recovery**

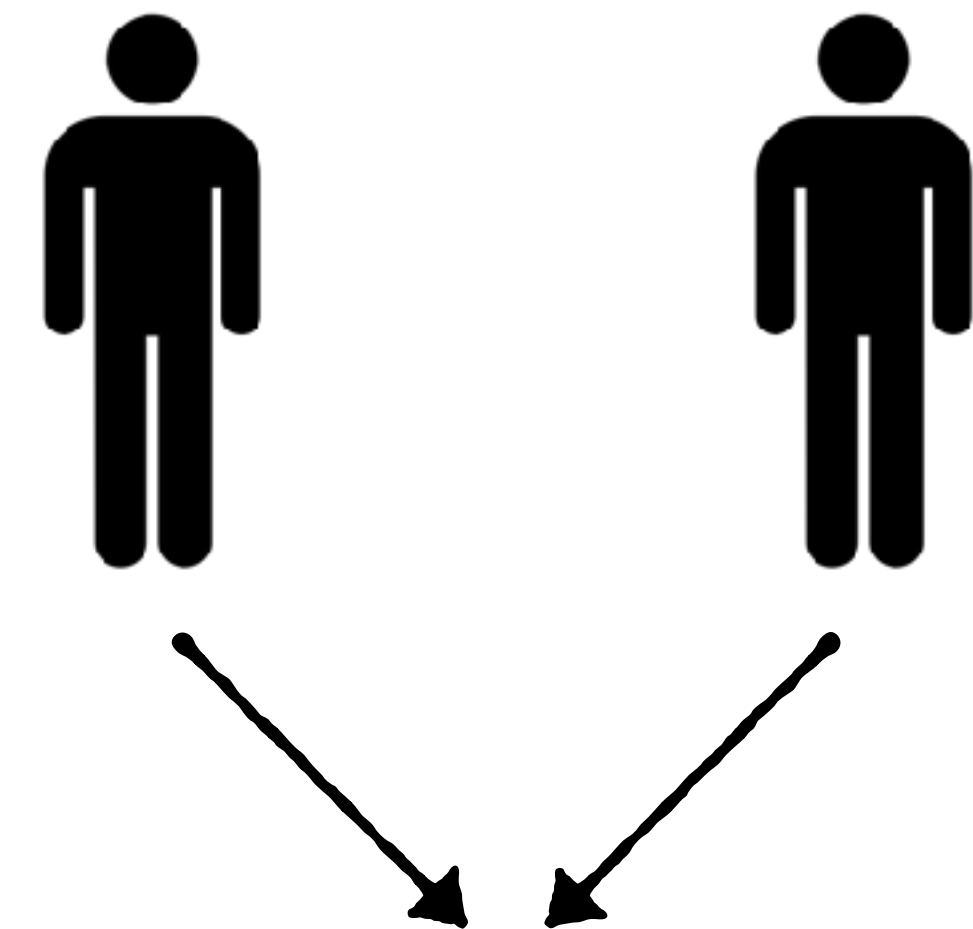




**Transactions:** ensuring complex operations run correctly,  
concurrently, and with fail-safety

**Transactions:** ensuring complex operations run correctly, concurrently, and with fail-safety

**Two customers paying to an account at the same time can overwrite each other's changes**



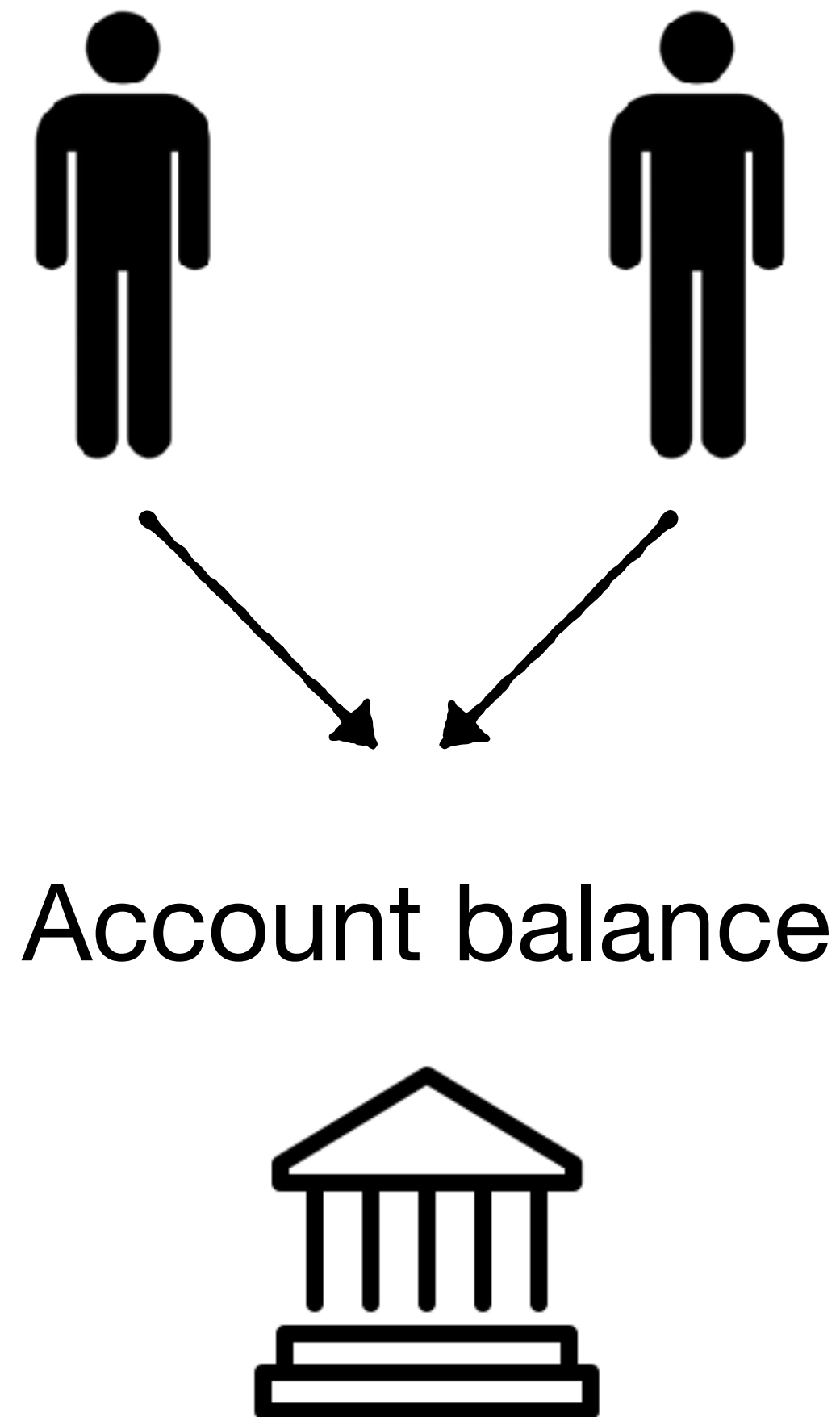
Account balance



**Transactions:** ensuring complex operations run correctly, concurrently, and with fail-safety

Two customers paying to an account at the same time can overwrite each other's changes

**How to maximize parallelism while maintaining correctness?**





**Transactions:** ensuring complex operations run correctly,  
concurrently, and with fail-safety

**parallelism**



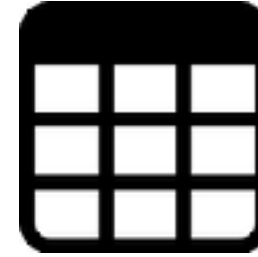
**correctness**

**Trade & tune between these**

**Storage**



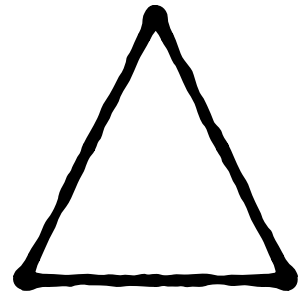
**Tables**



**Buffer Management**



**Indexes**



**Sorting**



**Operators**



**Query Optimization**



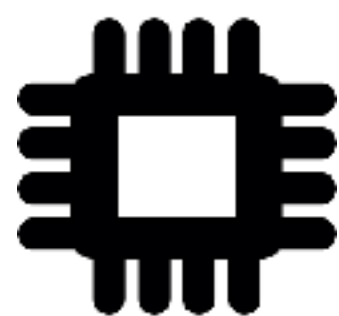
**Transactions**



**Recovery**



**Recovery**



CPU caches



memory



SSD



disk

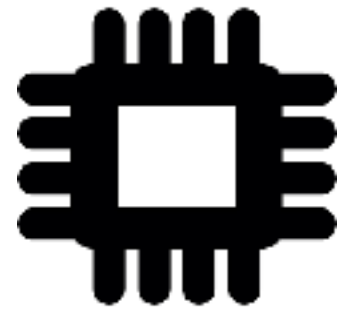
**volatile**



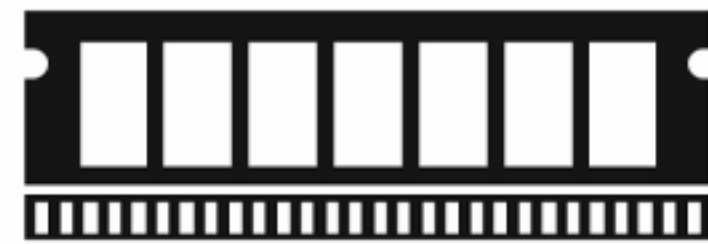
**Non-volatile**



# Recovery



CPU caches



memory



SSD



disk

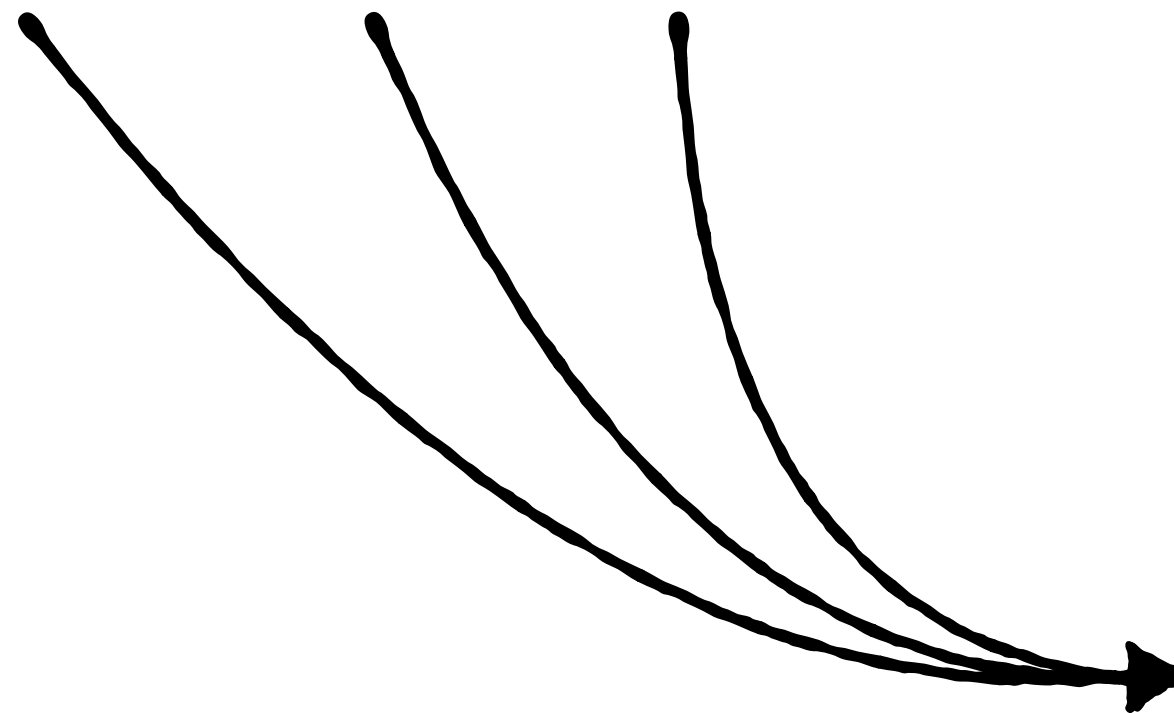


**Data resides here for persistence**

# Recovery



memory



**It is brought here to be updated**



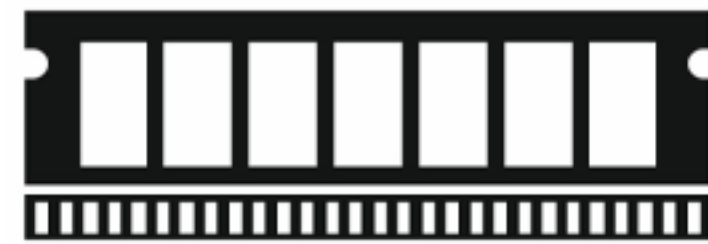
SSD



disk



# Recovery



memory



SSD

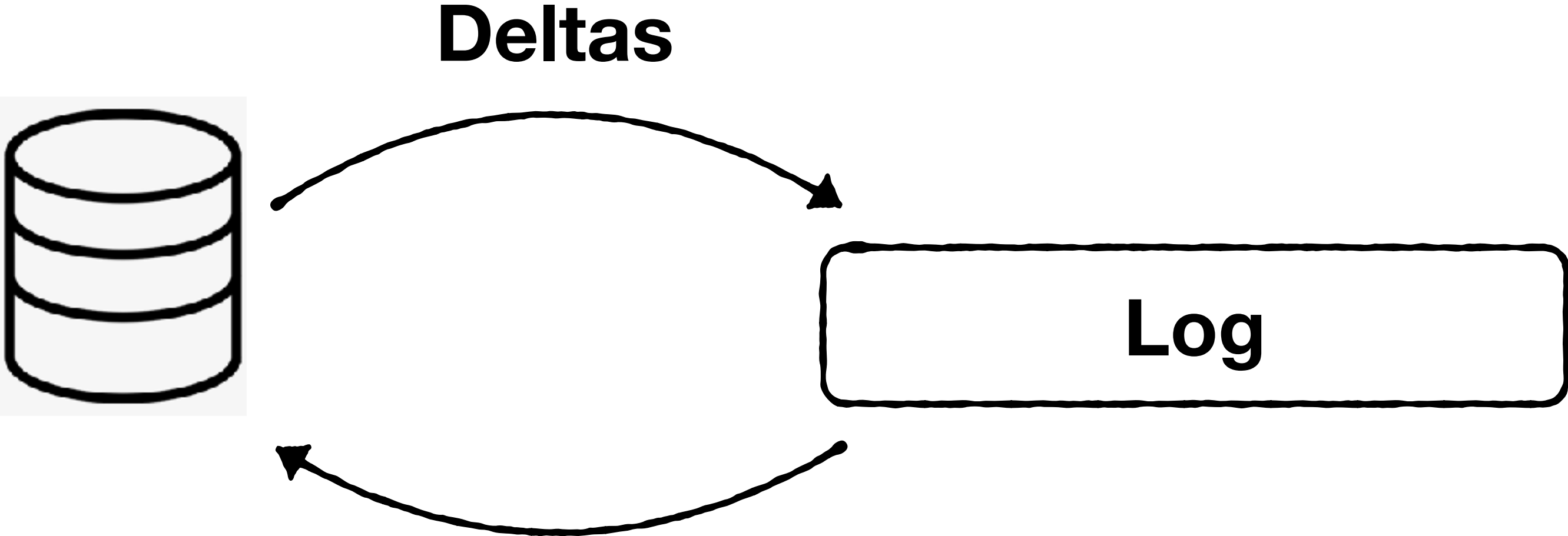


disk



If power now fails, we lose everything

# Recovery



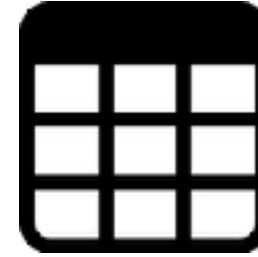
**Efficient recovery**



**Storage**



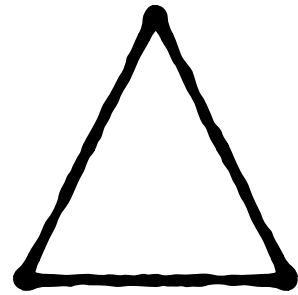
**Tables**



**Buffer Management**



**Indexes**



**Sorting**



**Operators**



**Query Optimization**



**Transactions**



**Recovery**





# CSC2525: Research Topics in Database Management



**Next semester**

# CSC2525: Research Topics in Database Management



**Next semester**



**Depth**

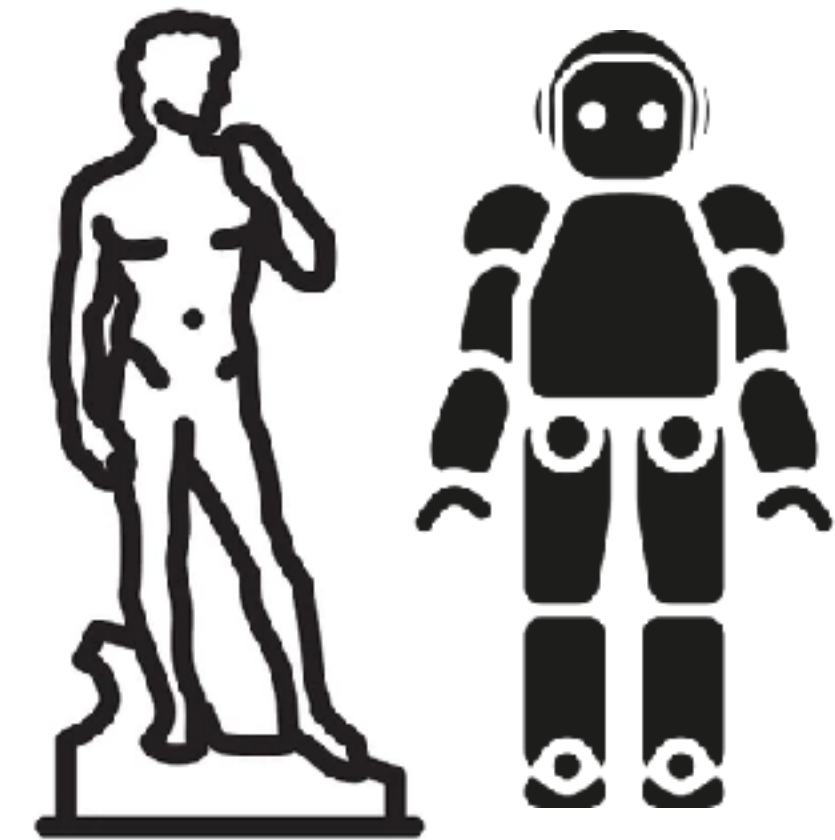
# CSC2525: Research Topics in Database Management



**Next semester**



**Depth**



**Classics & Research**



# Get involved in research

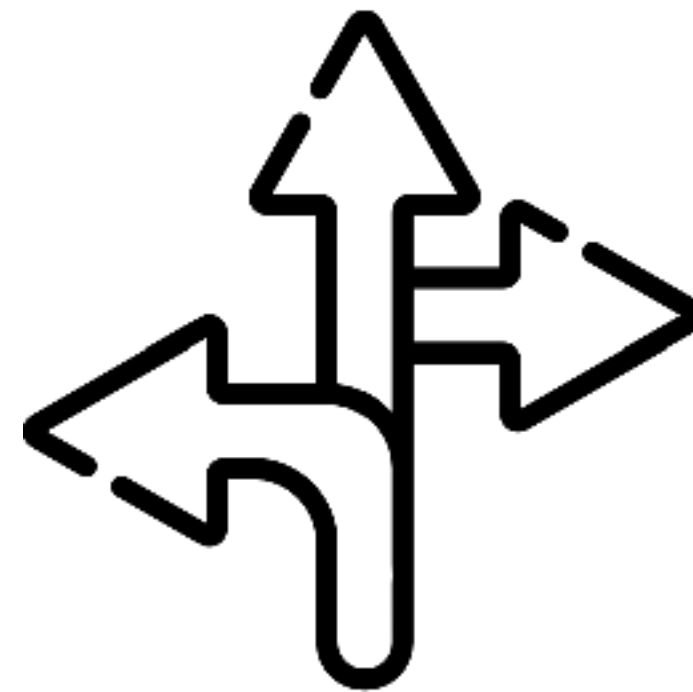


Get involved in research

**Young field**



**Lots of directions**



**Lots to discover**





After the break, we'll learn about disks & SSDs

