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To cite this article: I N E Indrayana *et al* 2018 *J. Phys.: Conf. Ser.* **953** 012049

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Heuristic query optimization for query multiple table and multiple clausa on mobile finance application

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Abstract. Mobile application allow many users to access data from the application without being limited to space, space and time. Over time the data population of this application will increase. Data access time will cause problems if the data record has reached tens of thousands to millions of records.The objective of this research is to maintain the performance of data execution for large data records. One effort to maintain data access time performance is to apply query optimization method. The optimization used in this research is query heuristic optimization method. The built application is a mobile-based financial application using MySQL database with stored procedure therein. This application is used by more than one business entity in one database, thus enabling rapid data growth. In this stored procedure there is an optimized query using heuristic method. Query optimization is performed on a "Select" query that involves more than one table with multiple clausa. Evaluation is done by calculating the average access time using optimized and unoptimized queries. Access time calculation is also performed on the increase of population data in the database. The evaluation results shown the time of data execution with query heuristic optimization relatively faster than data execution time without using query optimization.

1.Introduction

The Internet enables applications to be massively accessible. An internet based application can be accessed by many users, anytime and anywhere. The number of users accessing an application will increase the data population on the server [1][2]. Access time will not be a problem if the number of record rows from the table in the database ranges from tens to hundreds of records, but will cause the problem of access time if the data record has reached tens of thousands to millions of records. In this condition, efforts are needed to keep the performance of the application [3][4]. Complex queries, either single query or multiple queries, there are usually subexpression in it, which performs join operations, sorting, selection, etc[5]. Subexpression need time for execution. In the fast growing digital world, efficient query and data access are the main factors and goals that must be achieved[6]. Database administrators (DBAs) must have high capabilities in query optimization techniques to maintain data access performance[7][8]. The query optimization problem is how to determine the best join operation execution time in a relational database. So the join operation can produce the fastest execution time[9][10]. Optimize query do comparison to the number of memory required by some

query plan .Query plan that produces limited time execution is are the major factors of a query optimizer[11][12] .Heuristic query optimization and sub query[13] approach to reduce communication time. Query join is separated into two parts, namely tree and cyclic. The result Conversion of cyclic queries into the query tree using different approaches such as adding nodes, deleting nodes, relationship decomposition and edge deletion can increase data execution time[14]. Performance SQL is also affected by the index creation in the table column used as the primary key. This primary key has a function to distinguish one record with another record[15].

Android application is one of the most massively accessible applications. So need to calculate data access time to maintain data access performance of the android application. The more data accessed and more users accessing the data at the same time, can slow down data access time.This android-based financial applications require efforts to maintain the performance of data access time. One such effort is the use of query optimization techniques using heuristic methods. This query optimization method transforms the query with a number of rules to speed up the performance of data execution in database. It tries to minimize the number of accesses by reducing the number of tuples and number of columns to be searched, finally to get optimal execution time[16][17][18].Heuristics has always proved to be a useful tool. Sometimefor a small data, does not show significant performance, but once the data has grown will shows improved data access time[19].

2. Related Work

Sunita M. et al [14], conducted query optimization research. This research uses query heuristic optimization approach and semi-join approach to reduce communication time. Query join is separated into two parts, namely tree and cyclic. The result Conversion of cyclic queries into the query tree using different approaches such as adding nodes, node removal, relationship decomposition and edge removal can increase data execution time.

In the study of Vishal H. et al [16], Heuristic query optimization is applied. In this research optimization is done in the use of query select. As a result, data access time can be minimized because the number of tuples and the number of columns is reduced

Kumar S. et al [19]has conducted research using heuristic query optimization. In their research, they used the heuristic function approach to evaluate query search efficiency in database operations. Their simulation results show an increase in query search compared to traditional query searches. Therefore, they assume heuristic-based query optimization is a better approach.

Sofia G. et all [2], conducts research on distributed databases with query optimization. Communication Costs and the amount of data transmitted are factors involved in distributed databases. Semi join Operation and Join Operation are 2 options proposed to minimize the factor. The number of data transfers occurs more than using a semi join operation So sub operations are run dynamically to increase communication costs.

Gupta Er. Shobit [20] conducting research on web-based databases. Gupta performed a comparison of data execution between inline query techniques compared with query optimization in stored procedure using 8 remote mechine. The result of using query optimization in stored procedure is relatively faster than using inline query technique.

3.Research Method

In this study, we use some basic theories of relational algebra and heuristic query optimization methods. The original query will go through a heuristic optimization process to get efficient queries.

3.1 Relational Algebra

In Relational Algebra, we can use several rules to transform an equation to another equation

equivalent to it. Some operasion in relational algebra such as projection (π), selection(σ), join ($\bowtie$) , Cartesian product (X), set Union ($\cup$), set Intersection($\cap$) can transform can turn into other equations without changing their result[14]. There are several theorems and definitions that we can use to perform query optimization. It transform from the original query to the optimized query , generate the same set of attributes. The order of the resulting attribute set does not matter.

3.2.Heuristic Query Optimization Algorithm
The heuristic query optimization algorithm uses some rules to transform the initial query into an optimal query. The heuristic query optimization algorithm[14][16][18][19]can be seen in the following figure
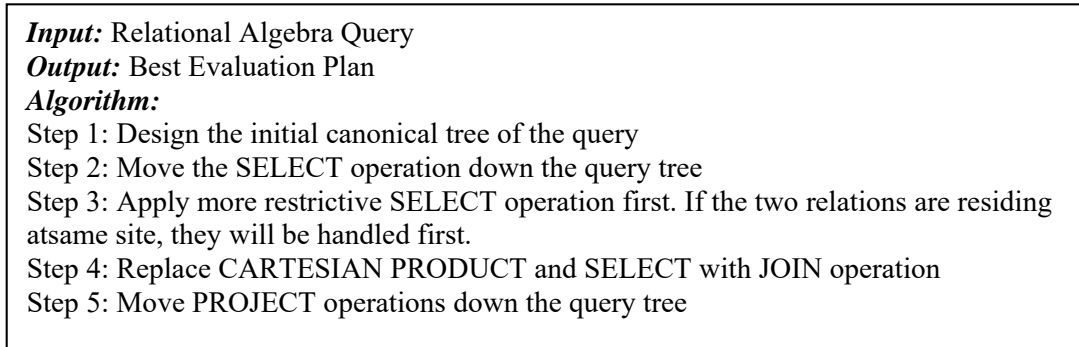

Input: Relational Algebra Query
Output: Best Evaluation Plan
Algorithm:
Step 1: Design the initial canonical tree of the query
Step 2: Move the SELECT operation down the query tree
Step 3: Apply more restrictive SELECT operation first. If the two relations are residing atsame site, they will be handled first.
Step 4: Replace CARTESIAN PRODUCT and SELECT with JOIN operation
Step 5: Move PROJECT operations down the query tree

Figure 1. Heuristic Query Optimization Algorithm

4. Result and Discussion

In this mobile finance application there are several tables that are related to each other. Tables is stored in a MYSQL database. This table will be retreivedby query select. As for the tables is:

Table 1. Sample of record table SimpleBusiness.

SBId	Name	Address	Phone	ContactPerson
A000000001	Candra Collection	Jl. Mekar II Blok A 1 No 8 Pemogan Denpasar	081236 01XXX	KadekMelanSupardiani
A000000002	Tri Jaya Shop	DesaTengananKec. Manggiskarangasem	0812391XXXX	I WayanSurita
A000000003	SinarBambu Handicraft	Br. KutaUndisan, Ds KayubihiBangli	08124694XXX	I Wayan Wardana
A000000004	Bala-Bali Handicraft	Jl. Raya UlakanGg. Anggrek No. 10 Amlapura		I Gd PancaSunarbawa

Table 2. Sample of record table User.

UserId	UserName	FullName	password	SBId
U00001	melan	KadekMelanSupardiani	XXXXXXX	A000000001
U00002	rusmini	Ni WayanRusmini	XXXXXXX	A000000001
U00003	Surita	I WayanSurita	XXXXXXX	A000000002
U00004	sundari	Sundari	XXXXXXX	A000000002
U00005	w4rd4na	I Wayan Wardana	XXXXXXX	A000000003
U00006	pancaku	I Gd PancaSunarbawa	XXXXXXX	A000000004

Table 3. Sample of record table Journal.

JournalId	JournalNo	Date	Description	Evidence	SBId	UserId
1	GJ00000001	2017-05-01	Received Capital	RC-0001	A000000001	U00001
2	GJ00000002	2017-05-01	Buy Inventory Items (Credit)	BG-0110	A000000001	U00001
3	GJ00000003	2017-05-05	Debt Payment	RC-0002	A000000001	U00002
4	GJ00000001	2017-05-02	Received Capital	BJ-01010	A000000002	U00003
5	GJ00000002	2017-05-02	Buy Inventory(Cash)	CS98988	A000000002	U00003
6	GJ00000001	2017-05-10	Received Capital	B000001	A000000002	U00003

Table 4. Sample of record table JournalDetail.

JournalDetailId	JournalId	AccountNo	Debit	Credit
1	1	11001	10,000,000	0
2	1	30001	0	10,000,000
3	2	12001	1,000,000	0
4	2	21001	0	1,000,000
5	3	21001	1,000,000	0
6	3	11001	0	1,000,000
7	4	11001	15,000000	0
8	4	30001	0	15,000000
9	5	12001	5,000,000	0
10	5	11001	0	5,000,000
11	6	11001	6,000,000	
12	6	30001		6,000,000

One of the queries used in this application isquery to display "Journal and Journaldetail transactions from one Small Bussiness in Mei 2017 and Small Business ID=A000000001".
Here is the original query:

```
SELECT Journal.JournalNo, Journal.Date, Journal.Description,Journal.Evidence,
JournalDetail.Debit, JournalDetail.Kredit, SmallBusiness.Name, User. FullName
FROM  Journal,JournalDetail,SmallBusiness,User
 Where Journal.SBId=SmallBusiness.SBId AND Journal.UserId=User.UserId AND
SmallBusiness.SBId="A000000001" AND Journal.Date>="2017-05-01" AND
Journal.Date<="2017-05-31"  AND Journal.JournalNo=JournalDetail.JournalNo
```

Heuristic optimization process:

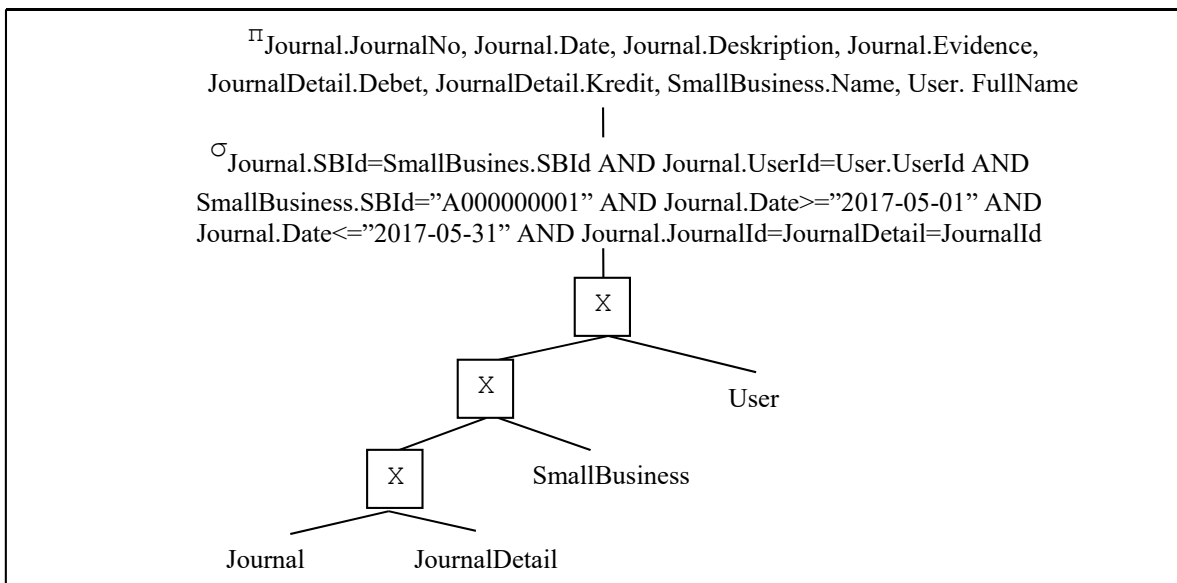Step 1. Inisialization canonical query tree

Figure 2. Inisialization canonical query tree

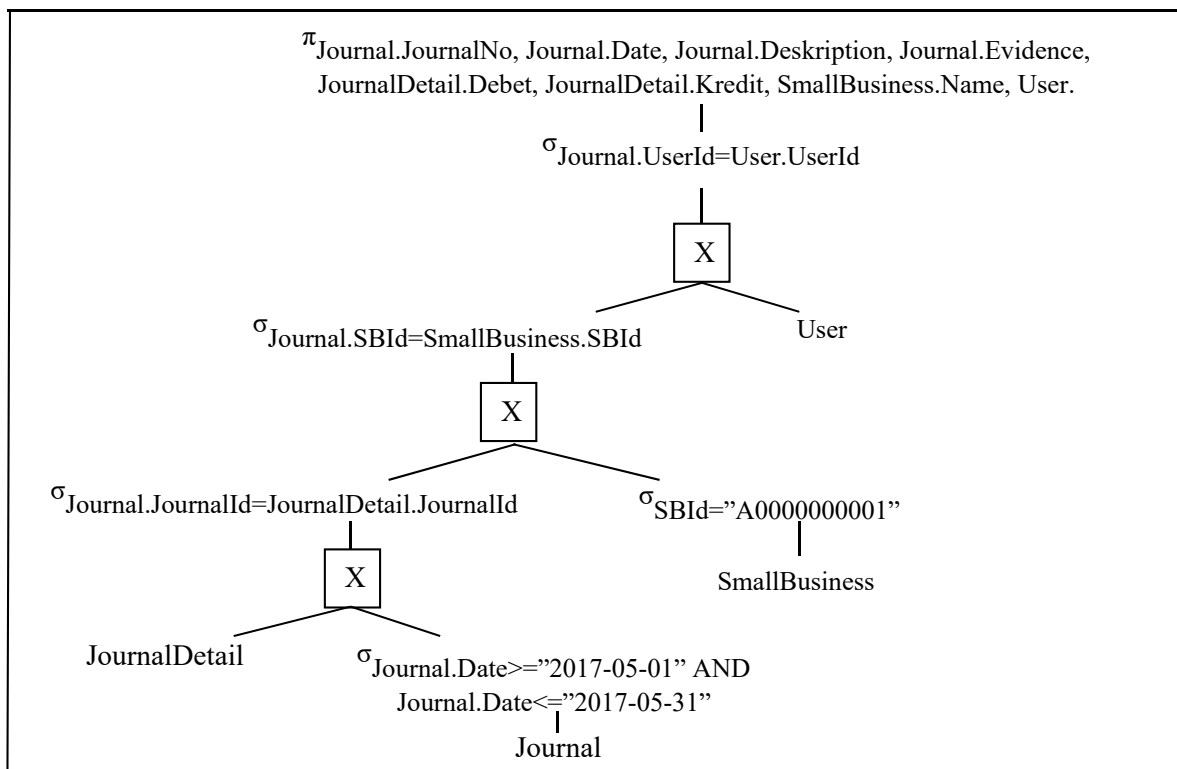Step 2. Move the SELECT operation down the query tree

Figure 3. Move the SELECT operation down the query tree

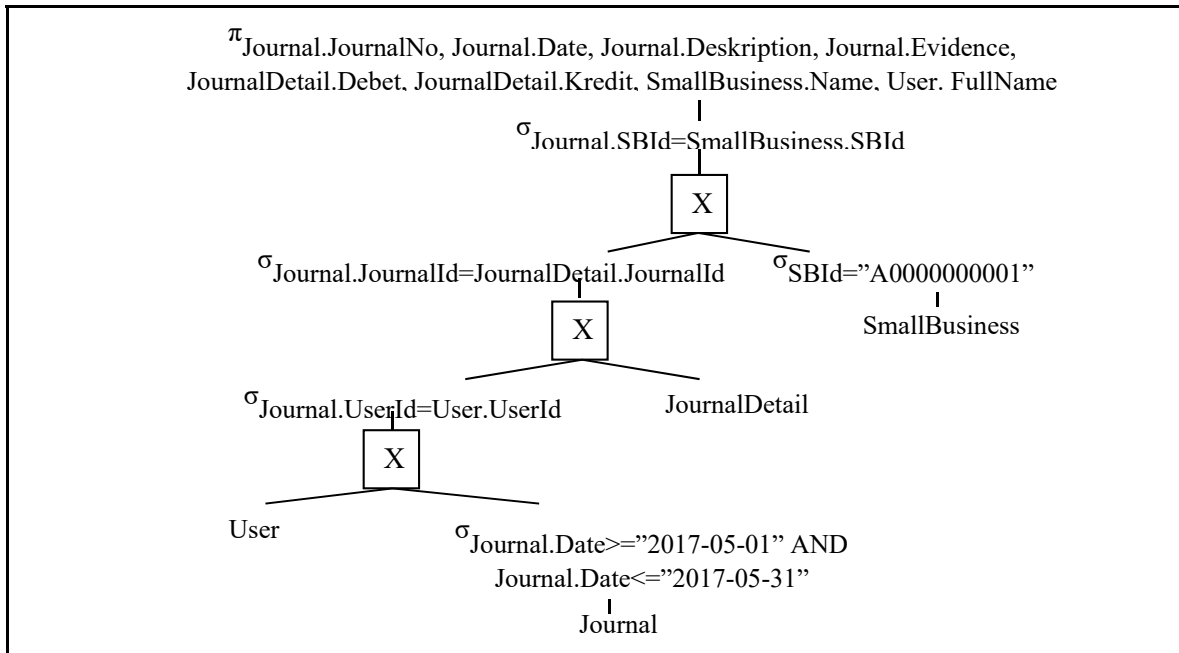Step 3.Apply more restrictive SELECT operation first

Figure 4. Apply more restrictive SELECT operation first

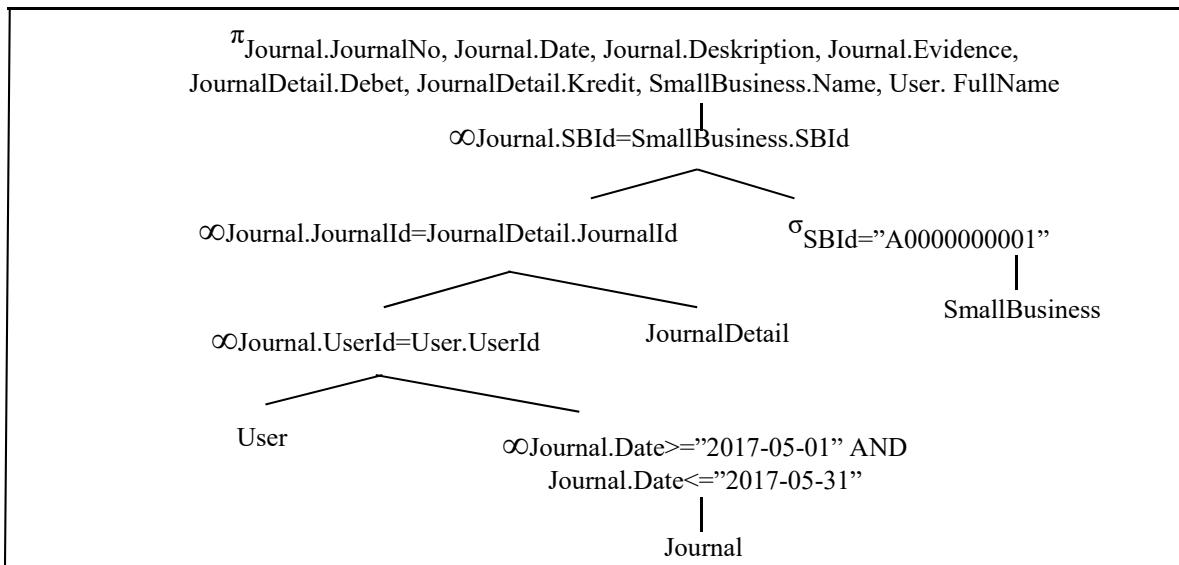Step 4.Replace CARTESIAN PRODUCT and SELECT with JOIN operation

Figure 5. Replace CARTESIAN PRODUCT and SELECT with JOIN operation

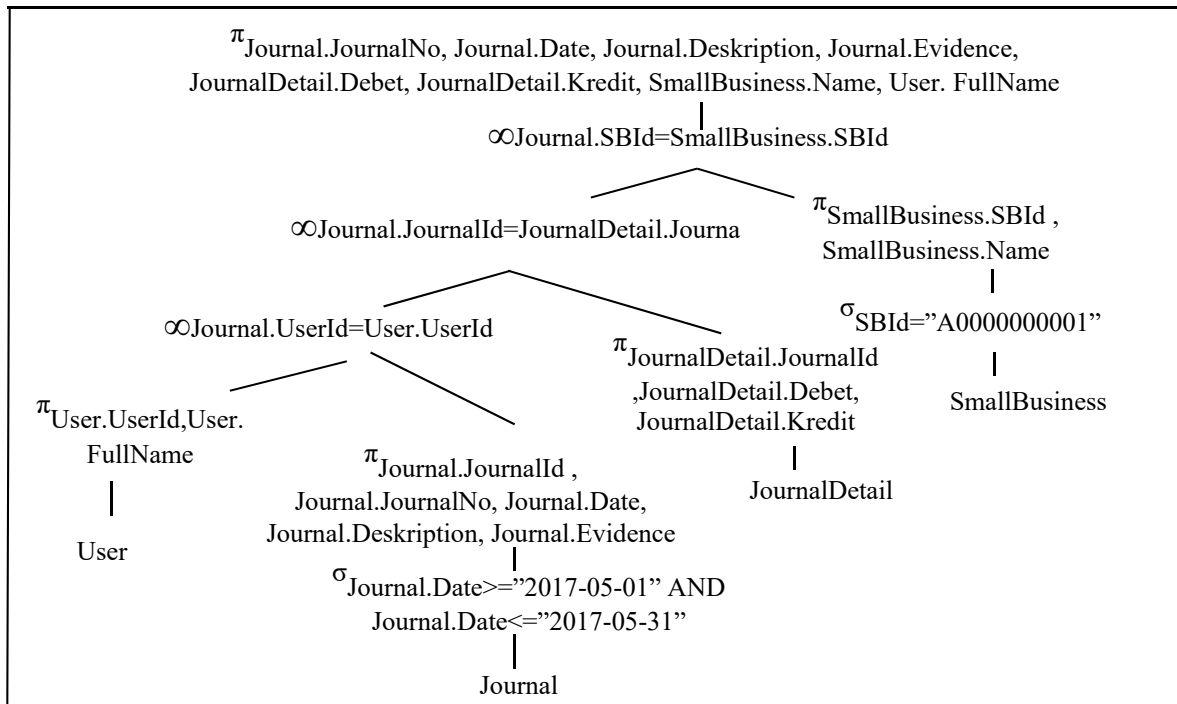Step5. Move PROJECT operations down the query tree

Figure 6 . Move PROJECT operations down the query tree

Testing on the mysql database shows the execution time of data between queries with heuristic query optimization faster than the original query. Testing conducted by involving 4 tables namely Journal, JournalDetail, User and SmallBisnis.Journal table consists of 3000 tuples, JournalDetail consists of 8000 tuples, user consists of 400 tuples and SmallBusiness consists of 200 tuples. The result of eligible data execution, between original queries and queries optimized by heuristic method can be seen in figure 7.
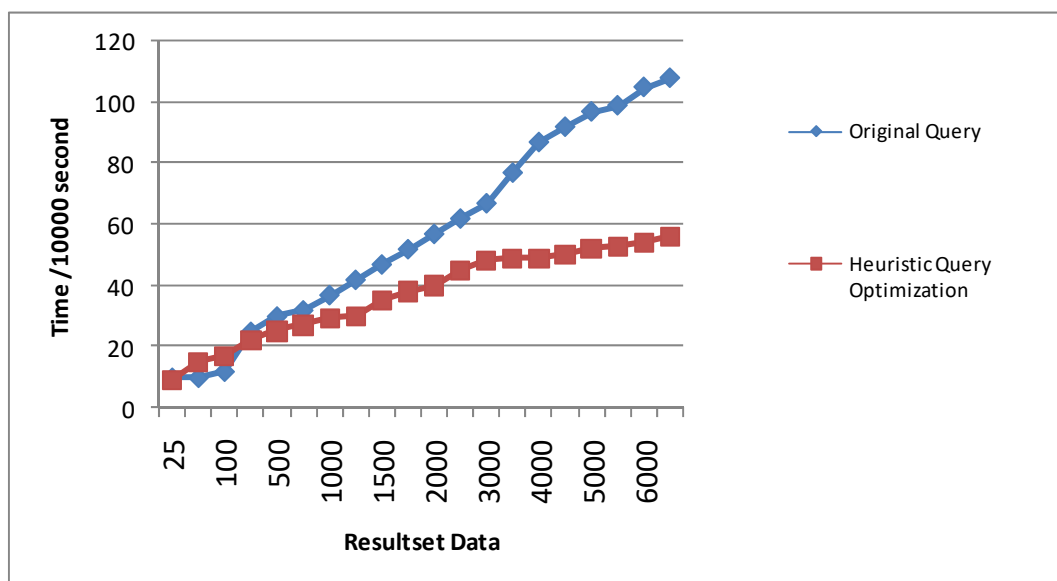

Figure 7. Performance between original query and heuristic query optimization

5.Conclutions

Heuristic query optimization makes the selected tuples in the table much less before join table operations. So at the time of join operation will produce a minimum tuples and requires a relatively short execution time. In this research, data execution speed uses heuristic query optimization, 23% faster than origimal query.

6. Acknowledgments

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