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MNU 1161082 / 170370548

Title: Proceedings of the Winter 1994 USENIX Conference : January 17-21, 1994, San Francisco, California, USA /

Author: Glenn Fowler

ArticleTitle: A Flat File Database Query Languag, PLUS TITL AND CC PAGES AND PAGE WITH DATE STAMP. (SEE BORROWING NOTES)

ArticleAuthor: Glenn Fowler

Date: 1994

OCLC - 29862997; ISBN - 9781880446584;

Publisher: Berkeley, CA : The Association, ©1993.

Copyright: CCL

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ISBN 1-880446-58-8

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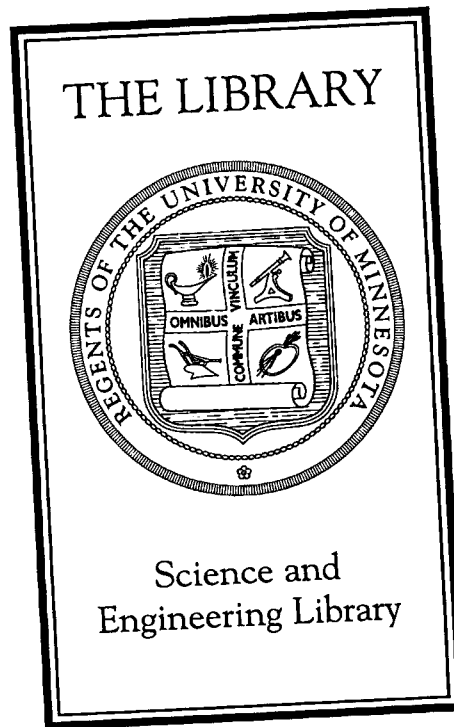
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USENIX Association

**Proceedings of the
Winter 1994 USENIX Conference**



**January 17 - 21, 1994
San Francisco, California, USA**

cql – A Flat File Database Query Language

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Abstract

cql is a UNIX* system tool that applies C style query expressions to flat file databases. In some respects it is yet another addition to the toolbox of programmable file filters: *grep* [Hume88], *sh* [Bour78][BK89], *awk* [AKW88], and *perl* [Wall]. However, by restricting its problem domain, *cql* takes advantage of optimizations not available to these more general purpose tools.

This paper describes the *cql* data description and query language, query optimizations, and provides comparisons with other tools.

1. Introduction

Flat file databases are common in UNIX system environments. They consist of newline terminated records with a single character that delimits fields within each record. Well known examples are */etc/passwd* and */etc/group*, and more recently the *sablime* [CF88] MR databases and *cia* [Chen89] abstraction databases.

There are two basic flat file database operations:

update – delete, add or modify records

query – scan for records based on field selection function

For the most part UNIX system tools make a clear distinction between these operations. Update is usually done by special purpose tools to avoid problems that arise from concurrency. Some of these tools are admittedly low-tech: *vipw* write locks the */etc/passwd* file and runs the *vi* editor on it; any other user running *vipw* concurrently will be locked out. On the other hand query tools usually assume that the input files are readonly or that they at least will not change during query access. *cql* falls into this category: it is strictly for queries and supports no update operations. Despite this restriction *cql* adequately fills the gap between *awk* and full featured database management systems.

In the simplest case a flat file database query is a pattern match that is applied to one or more fields in each record. The output is normally a list of all matched records. *grep*, *sh*, *awk*, and *perl* are well suited for such queries on small databases. These commands scan the database from the top, one record at a time, and apply the match expression to each record. Unfortunately, as the number of records and queries increases, the repeated linear scans required by these tools soon become an intolerable bottleneck. The bottleneck can be diminished by examining the queries to limit the number of records that must be scanned, but this requires some modifications, either to the database or to the scanning tools.

Some applications, such as *sablime*, ease the bottleneck by partitioning the database into several flat files based on one or more of the record fields. This speeds up queries that key on the partitioned fields, but hinders queries that must span the partition. Besides complicating the application query implementation, partitioning also

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