Generating Efficient Execution Plans for Vertically Partitioned XML Databases

Research paper review by

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What ?

Why ?

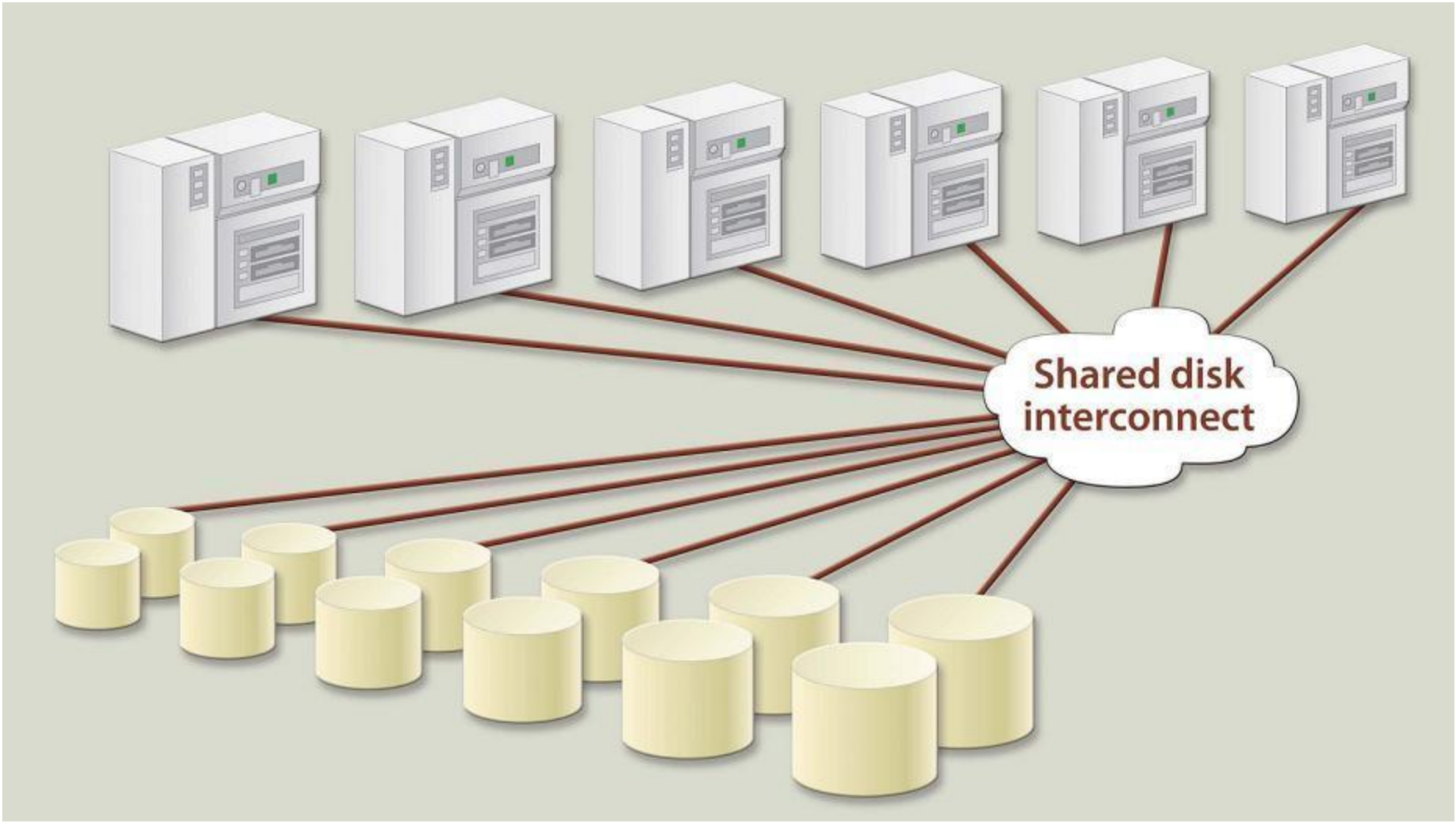
How ?

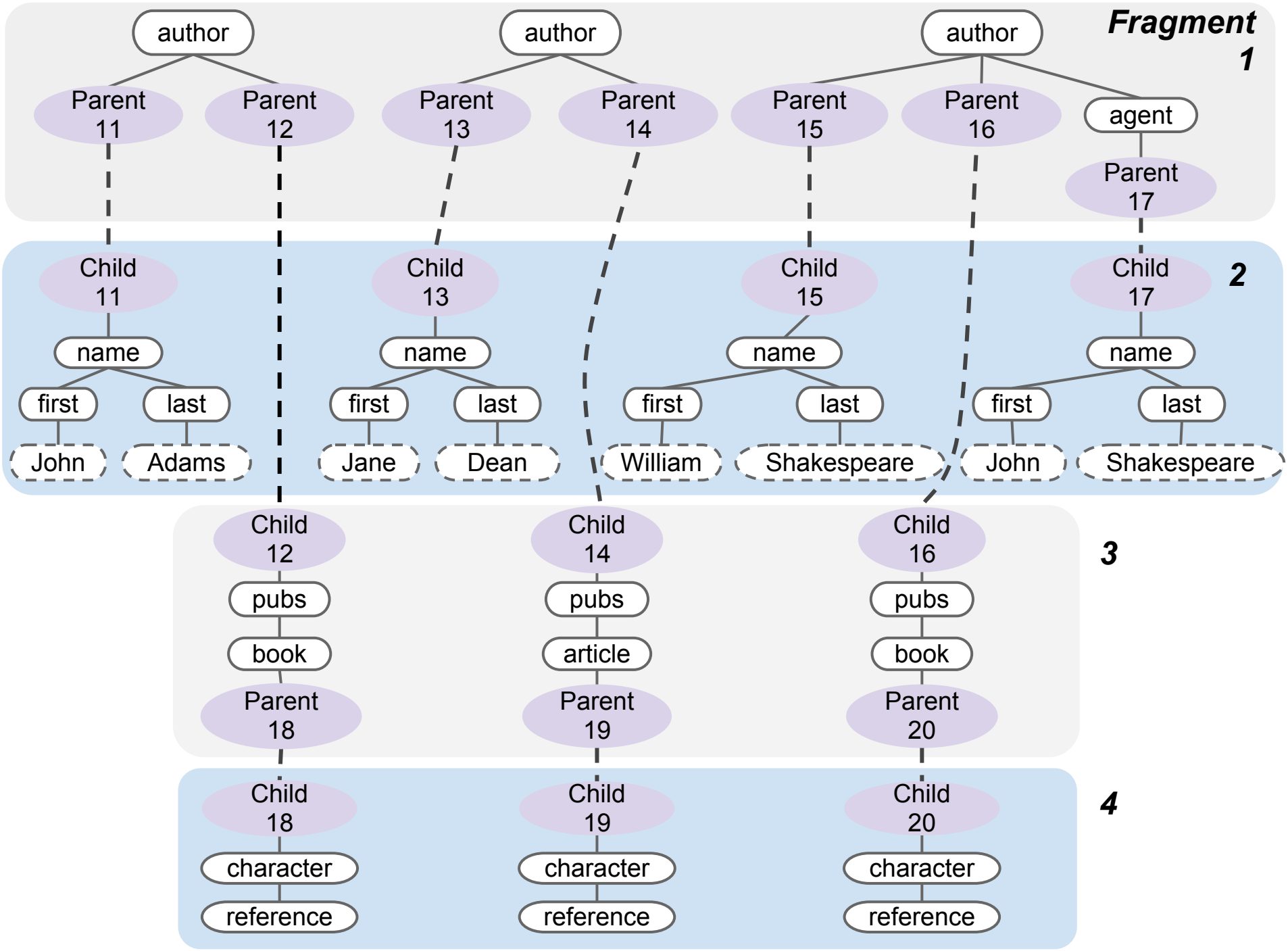
What ?

Query Processing

	Centralized	**Distributed**
RDBMS	✔	✔
XML	✔	***This paper***

XML in the Cloud




Fragment 1
author
author
author
Parent 11
Parent 12
Parent 13
Parent 14
Parent 15
Parent 16
agent
Parent 17
2
Child 11
Child 13
Child 15
Child 17
name
name
name
name
first
last
first
last
first
last
first
last
John
Adams
Jane
Dean
William
Shakespeare
John
Shakespeare
3
Child 12
Child 14
Child 16
pubs
pubs
pubs
book
article
book
Parent 18
Parent 19
Parent 20
4
Child 18
Child 19
Child 20
character
character
character
reference
reference
reference

Why ?

Distributed **architecture**
leads to
Different **execution plans**

For a single query, the **order** in which *joins* are performed results in various time consumed.

Response time

=

local execution time

+

joining time

local execution time

snip(i): the number of document subtrees accessed by the local plan at *fragment i*

smaller snip(i) preferred

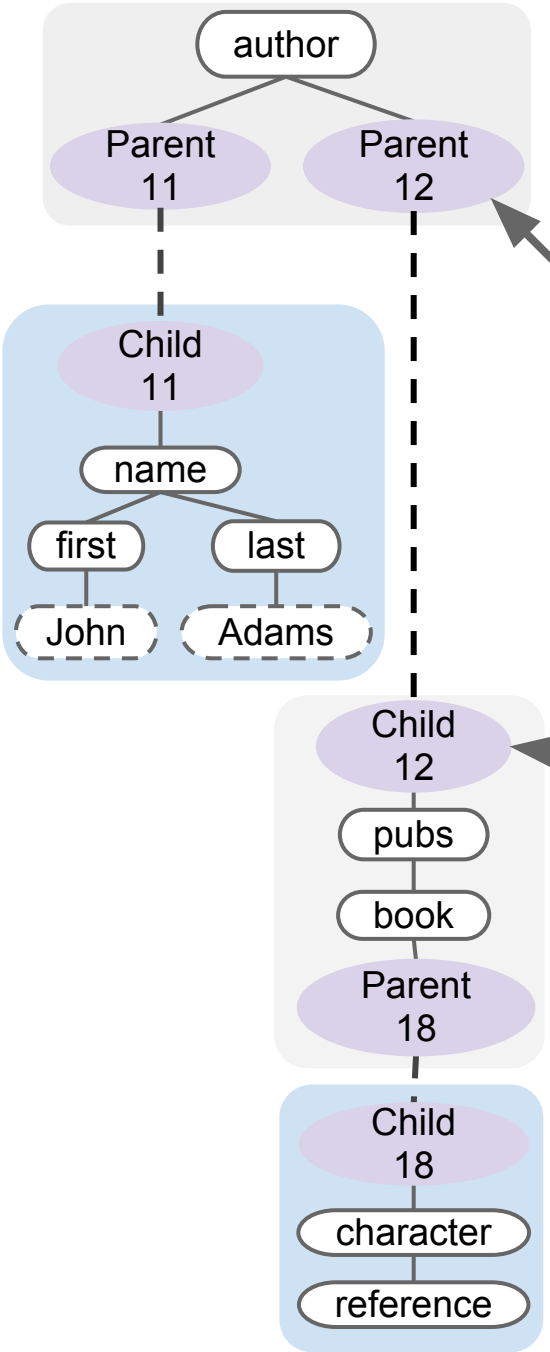
joining time

card(i): the number of tuples that are returned by the local plan when evaluated at *fragment i*

smaller card(i) preferred

Which plan has the _minimum_ response time?

How ?



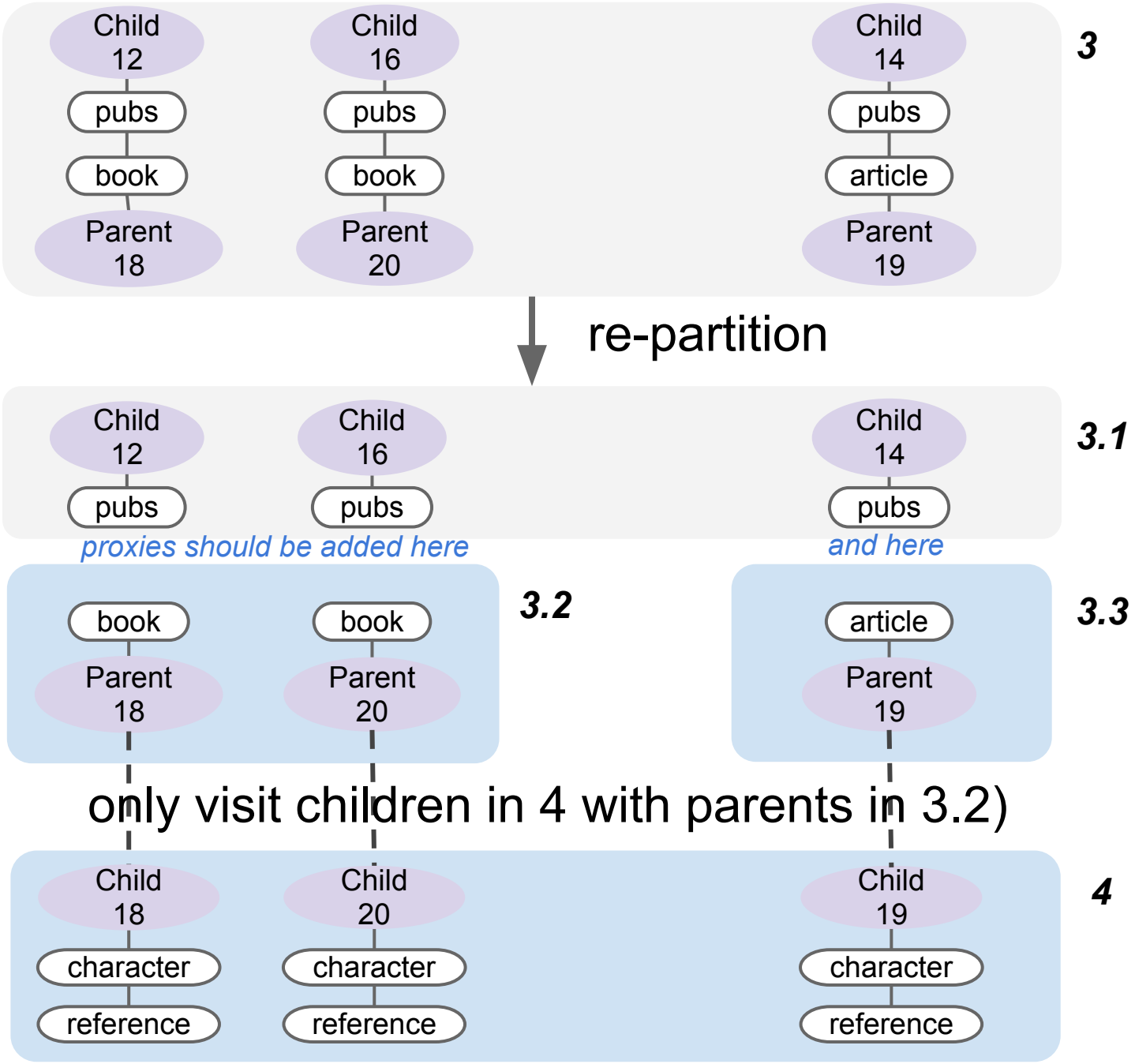
keep the relation between fragments

proxy nodes

Optimizing distributed plans

Pushing Cross-Fragment Joins

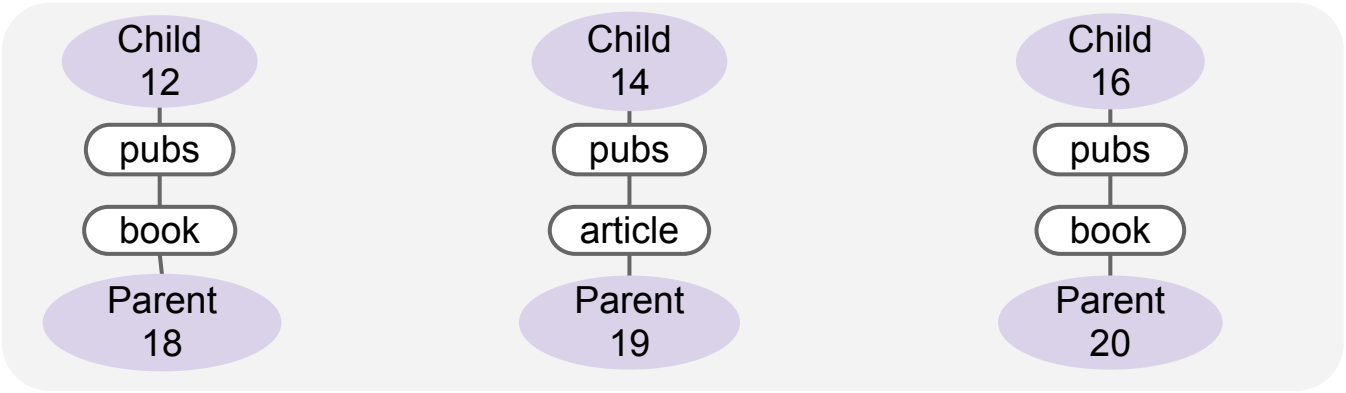
fully works on left-deep plans


Child 12
pubs
book
Parent 18
Child 16
pubs
book
Parent 20
Child 14
pubs
article
Parent 19
3
re-partition
Child 12
pubs
Child 16
pubs
Child 14
pubs
3.1
proxies should be added here
and here
book
Parent 18
book
Parent 20
3.2
article
Parent 19
3.3
only visit children in 4 with parents in 3.2)
Child 18
character
reference
Child 20
character
reference
Child 19
character
reference
4

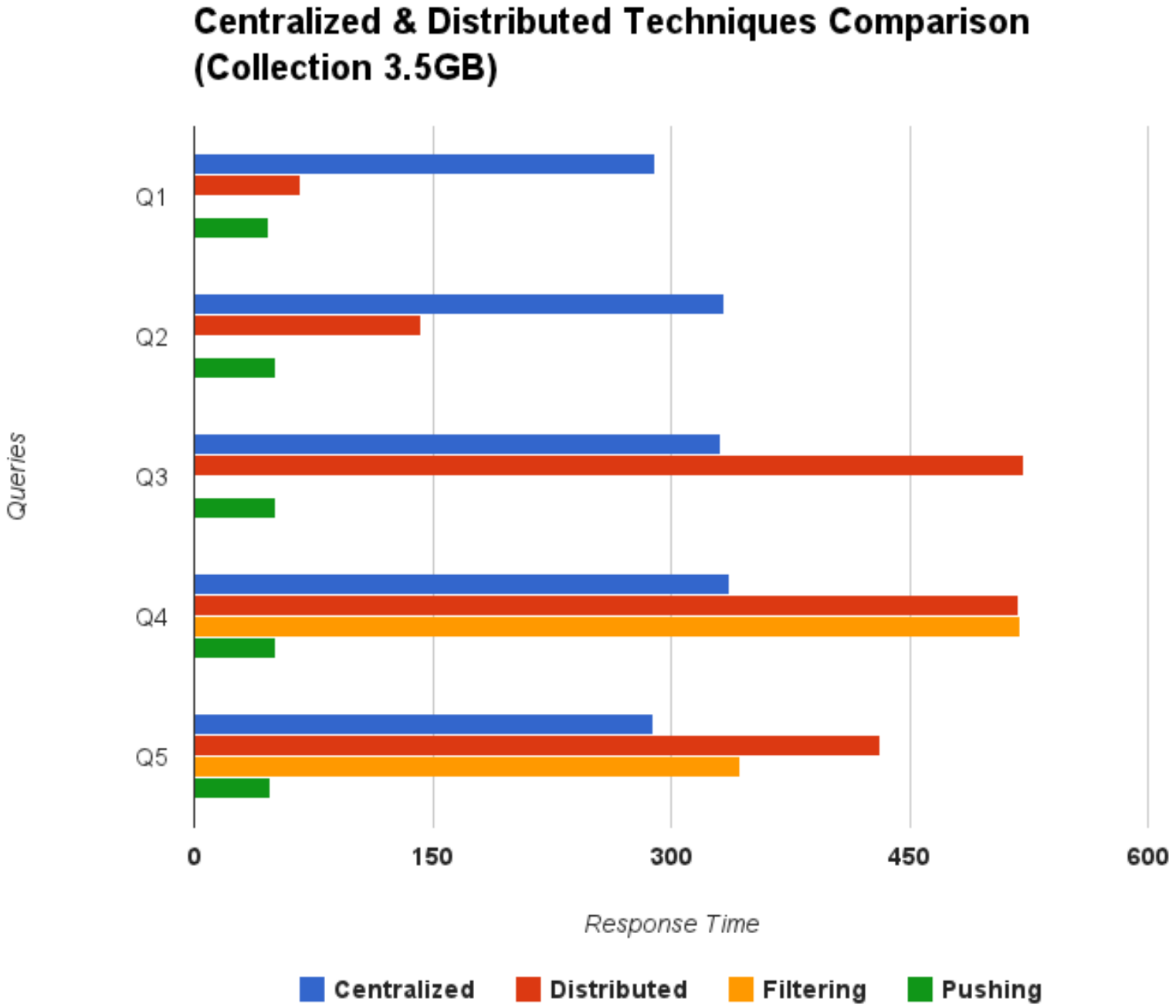
Optimizing distributed plans

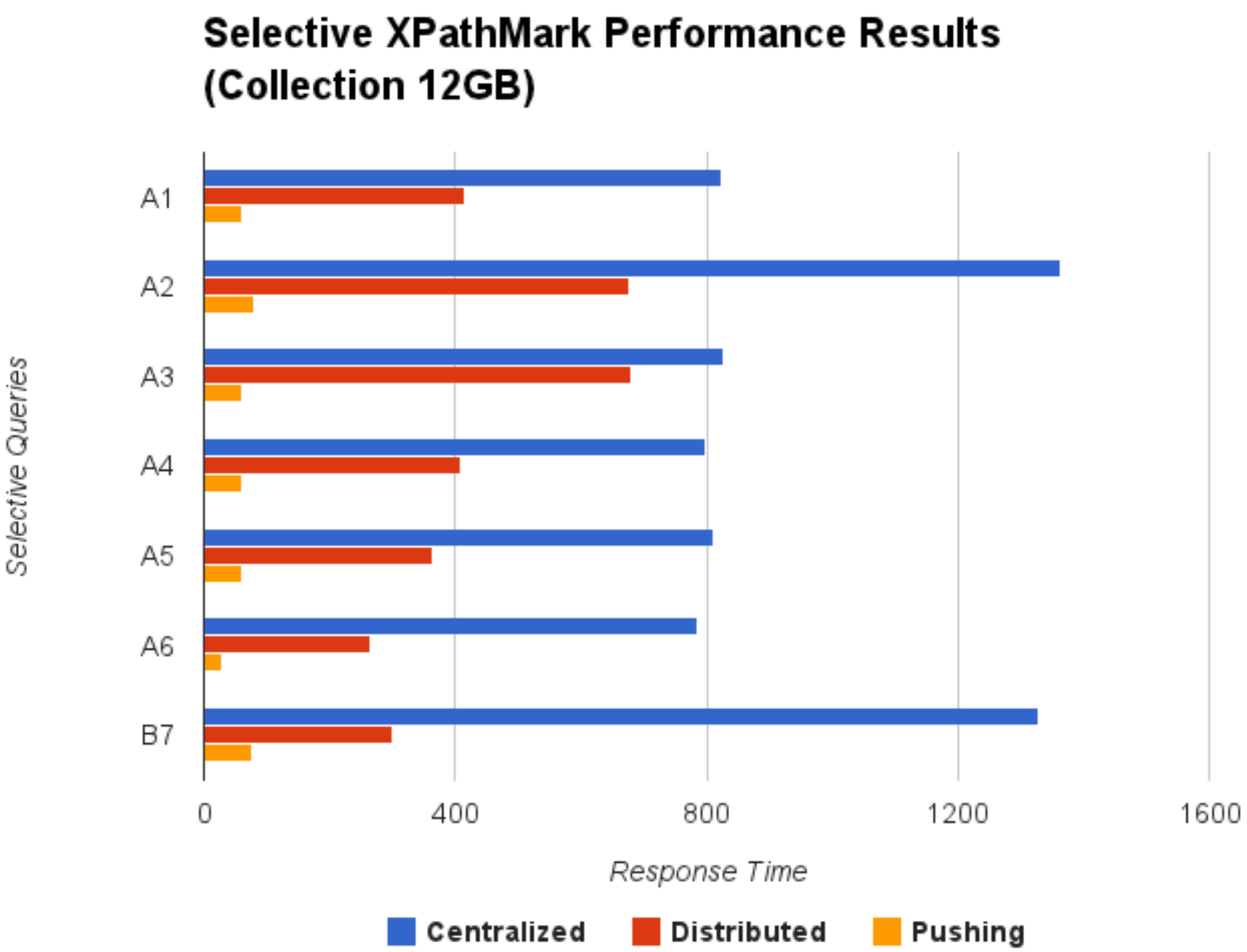
Label Path Filtering

//book//reference



Evaluation


Centralized & Distributed Techniques Comparison
(Collection 3.5GB)
Queries
Q1
Q2
Q3
Q4
Q5
0
150
300
450
600
Response Time
Centralized
Distributed
Filtering
Pushing


Selective XPathMark Performance Results
(Collection 12GB)
Selective Queries
A1
A2
A3
A4
A5
A6
B7
0
400
800
1200
1600
Response Time
Centralized
Distributed
Pushing

Conclusion

Greatly improves response time of querying large XML collections.

Small overhead. Choosing the fastest plan took **< 0.01** seconds.

Q & A

Merci beaucoup