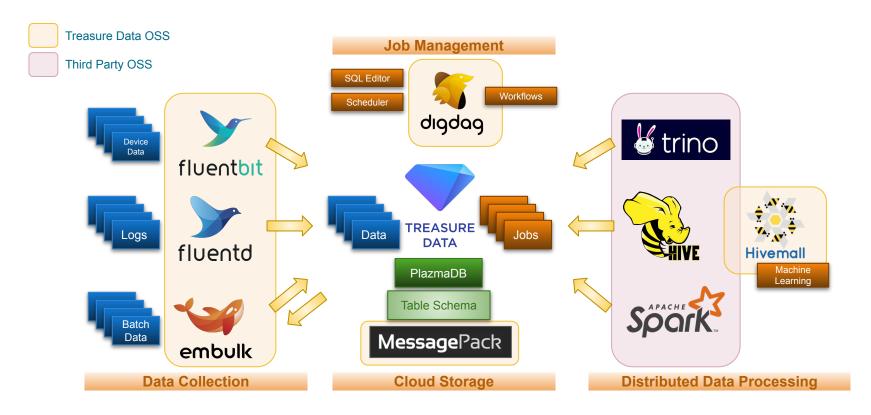


# Journey of Migrating Millions of Queries on The Cloud

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## Treasure Data is an enterprise customer data platform (CDP) on the cloud



# Upgrading query engine is always tough

#### Various customer use cases

- There are many edge cases in queries, data, and combination of both
  - General benchmark and test cases are not enough
- Need to minimize customer frustration caused by upgrading
  - Keep backward compatibility as much as possible
  - Notify customers of incompatible queries and how to fix them in advance if we will break compatibility

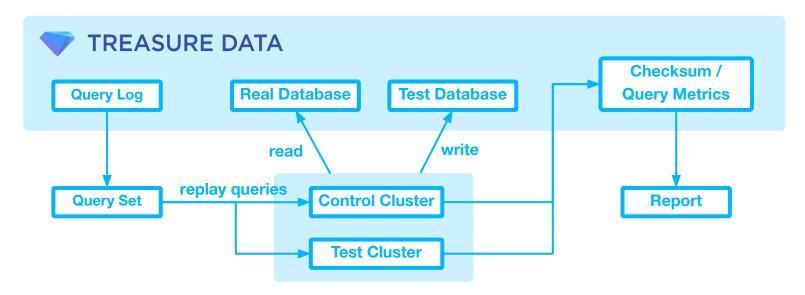
## Activeness of OSS development

- In particular, Trino development is super active
  - Monthly or more frequent release with hundreds of commits
  - No stable versions
- But staying at the same version so long is also painful
  - Cannot use new features and optimizations unless backporting
  - Backporting will get harder over time



# **Query simulator**

Test using production data and queries with security and safety



- Security: Don't show customer data and query results
- Safety: Don't cause any side-effect on customer data

# Challenges in query simulation

- Query simulation takes very long time
  - Very large number of queries need to be tested
  - Not only time, but also cost of test clusters
    - We need to make query simulation faster
- Result verification is not straightforward
  - Many false positives and duplications
  - Result analysis tends to rely on personal knowledge
    - We need to make result verification easier

# How we can make query simulation faster?

- Reduce the number of queries by clustering by query signature
- Reduce the amount of data by narrowing table scan ranges
- Test only specific queries (by period, running time, query type, etc)

# Clustering queries by query signature

Reduce 90% of queries a day need to be tested

Query signature	Corresponding SQL statements
S(T)	SELECT FROM
S[*](T)	SELECT * FROM (select all columns)
G(S(T))	SELECT FROM GROUP BY
S(LJ(T, T))	SELECT FROM LEFT JOIN
WS[A(a,S(T))]	WITH a AS SELECT (define aliases to queries)
O(S(T))	SELECT ORDER BY
CT(S(T))	CREATE TABLE AS SELECT
I(S(T))	INSERT INTO SELECT
E(S(T))	SELECT distinct FROM (duplicate elimination)
U(S(T),S(T))	SELECT UNION ALL SELECT

# Narrowing scan ranges

Use only x% of total records by adding a time range predicate

Time distribution of records in a table



SELECT time, parh, user\_agent FROM access



```
SELECT time, path, user_agent
FROM (
   SELECT time, path, user_agent
   FROM access
)
WHERE time >= from AND time < to</pre>
```

# Choose options depending on the purpose

- For checking query compatibility
  - Group by query signature and narrow scan ranges
- For checking performance differences
  - Test only long-running queries without scan range narrowing
- For checking detailed behavior of particular queries
  - Test only specified queries without grouping by query signature and scan range narrowing

# Challenges in query simulation

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  - Many false positives and duplications
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## How we can make result verification easier?

- Exclude uncheckable queries as much as possible
- Generate a human-readable report
- Assistance tools for investigation

## Reporting for easier result verification

## List problematic queries

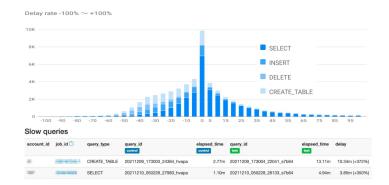
 Differences in query results, errors, performance, resource usage, scan ranges, worker distribution, etc

#### Exclude uncheckable queries

- Non-deterministic queries
- Failed queries with the same (or similar) error on both versions

## Finally, check remaining queries by human

- Reduced more than 90% of queries need to be checked
- In addition, suggest potential cause of different results



# Assistance tools for investigation

## trino-compatibility-checker

https://github.com/takezoe/trino-compatibility-checker

Run the same query on multiple versions of Trino using docker and compare query results to identify the version that introduced the incompatibility

```
☑ 317: Right(37a6259cc0c1dae299a7866489dff0bd)

X 350: Left(java.sql.SQLException: Query failed (#20210526_154140_00004_yzz4q): Multiple entries with same key: @38f546e: null=expr and @38f546e: null=expr)

☑ 334: Right(37a6259cc0c1dae299a7866489dff0bd)

X 342: Left(java.sql.SQLException: Query failed (#20210526_154251_00003_2km75): Multiple entries with same key: @63f1le0f: null=expr and @63f1le0f: null=expr)

☑ 338: Right(37a6259cc0c1dae299a7866489dff0bd)

X 340: Left(java.sql.SQLException: Query failed (#20210526_154338_00002_2xtvz): Multiple entries with same key: @76615946: null=expr and @76615946: null=expr)

X 339: Left(java.sql.SQLException: Query failed (#20210526_154358_00002_jdnni): Multiple entries with same key: @4aca599d: null=expr and @4aca599d: null=expr)
```

## Trino bugs found by query simulation

- #8027 'Multiple entries with same key' error on duplicated grouping of literal values
- #19764 Missing shallowEquals() implementation for SampledRelation
- #10861 Query fails if IS NOT NULL is used for information\_schema
- #10937 Predicate push down doesn't work outside the scope of sub query
- #11259 TRY should handle invalid value error in cast VACHAR as TIMESTAMP
- #12199 Fix query planning failure on multiple subqueries due to IllegalStateException at ScopeAware.scopeAwareComparison()

Also, we found many bugs in our target version that had been already fixed in the latest version so we could backported them



## **Future work**

## More support for investigation

- After finding bugs, compatibility/performance issues, the root cause investigation is still tough
- Some tools or automations for drill-down investigation will be helpful

## More efficient query simulation

- Better workload compression (e.g. exclude more queries that won't improve the test coverage)
- Isolate simulation traffic from other production components (e.g. pseudo reproduction of real data by synthetic data)