Pivotal

A NEW PLATFORM FOR A NEW ERA

Pivotal Query Optimizer (PQO)



Agenda

- Introduction
- Why PQO?
- Features / Enhancements
- Fall Back to Planner
- References, Review
- To the Labs!

Why PQO?



- We need to efficiently query very large data sets
- Our preferred BI tools generate very complex SQL
- TPC-H, query 21: PQO evaluates 1.2 billion plans in 250 ms
- Modular: integrated with GPDB and HDB / HAWQ









Do What Works

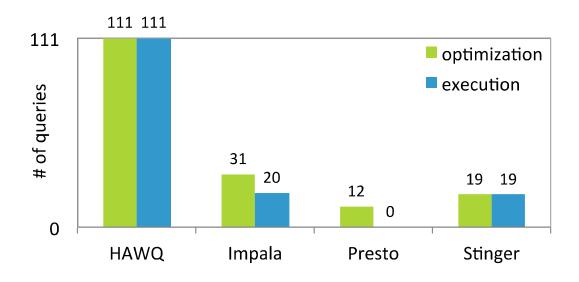


Figure 15: TPC-DS query support

Ref.: Orca: A Modular Query Optimizer Architecture for Big Data http://pivotal.io/big-data/white-paper/orca-a-modular-query-optimizer-architecture-for-big-data)

PQO's New Features

- PQO includes enhancements for these specific types of queries and operations
 - Queries against partitioned tables
 - Queries that contain sub-queries
 - Queries that contain a common table expression (CTE)
- PQO contains these optimization enhancements
 - Improved join ordering
 - Join-Aggregate reordering
 - Sort order optimization
 - Data skew estimates included in query optimization

A Bit More on Features

- Queries on partitioned table
 - Dynamic Partition Elimination
 - No more OOM during query planning
- Correlated Subqueries (CSQ)
- Join on columns having differing types no longer uses
 Nested Loop Join
- Queries with Common Table Expressions (CTE)
- Distribution and partition keys are now updatable

Using Pivotal Query Optimizer GUCs

- optimizer_control
 - System level control to enable / disable setting OPTIMIZER
- optimizer
 - System level:

```
$ gpconfig -c optimizer -v on --masteronly
```

Specific database level:

```
ALTER DATABASE <db name> SET OPTIMIZER = ON ;
```

Session and Query level:

```
SET OPTIMIZER = ON ;
```

• All legacy optimizer (Planner) GUCs are ignored by PQO

ANALYZEDB or ANALYZE ROOTPARTITION

- Before using PQO at the system, database, session or query level ensure root partition statistics are available
- PQO must have root partition statistics
- The legacy query optimizer does not use these statistics
- SET optimizer_analyze_root_partition = ON;
- The new ANALYZEDB is a parallel, incremental analyze that automatically analyzes the root partition
- ANALYZEDB is highly recommended

PQO Performance Considerations

- Short running queries
 - PQO performs extensive optimizations to determine the optimal query execution plan and for short running queries this additional optimization overhead may be encountered
- ANALYZE
 - PQO requires root partition statistics
 - The legacy optimizer does not use these statistics
- DML regression is due to the increased number of responsibilities for DML (e.g. the support of updates on partition and distribution keys)

How to Use PQO for Existing Installations

- For existing production installations, do not set at the system or database level
 - There may be slight changes in the existing workload or expected behavior
- Set PQO at the session or query level for to improve query performance for under performing queries
 - Ensure the tables do not contain multi-column partition keys
 - Ensure the query does not run against master only tables such as the system table pg_attribute
- Also consider PQO performance enhancements for
 - Queries against large partitioned tables
 - Queries that contain sub-queries
 - Queries that contain a common table expression (CTE)
 - DML operations

How to Use PQO for New Installations

- For new installations, not in production, set PQO at the system or database level, based on the following:
 - If the data model does not contain multi-column partition keys
 - If a partitioned table contains more than 20,000 partitions, redesign the schema before production
- If the PQO can not generate a query execution plan it will automatically fallback to the legacy optimizer

Partitioning Pain Points in the Planner

- Query plans can get very large
 - Append node listing all partitions to be scanned
 - OOM when number of partitions is large
 - Updates with joins on partitioned tables can generate prohibitively large query plans
- Dynamic partition elimination
 - Partition-selecting side of join gets executed TWICE
 - Plan size still dependent upon the number of partitions

Partitioned Tables in PQO

- Addresses plan size
 - Plan size independent of number of partitions
 - Partitions are not enumerated in plans
 - No OOM because of large number of partitions
- Optimal partition elimination
 - If there is a cost-effective way to eliminate partitions, PQO finds it!
 - Partition-selecting side of join is not executed twice

Subqueries: Definition

- A query that is nested inside an outer query block
- Correlated Subquery (CSQ) is a subquery that uses values from the outer query

```
SELECT * FROM part p1
WHERE price >
(SELECT avg(price) FROM part p2 WHERE p2.brand = p1.brand)
```

Subqueries: Impact

- Heavily used in many workloads
 - BI/Reporting tools generate substantial number of subqueries
 - TPC-H workload: 40% of the 22 queries
 - TPC-DS workload: 20% of the 111 queries
- Inefficient plans lead to long running queries
- Optimizations
 - De-correlation
 - Conversion of subqueries to joins

Common Table Expressions (CTEs)

- Define in a WITH Clause
 - -46 queries in TPC-DS
- Planner always expand CTEs by default
 - Possibility of deadlock during execution
- PQO guarantees deadlock free execution plans!

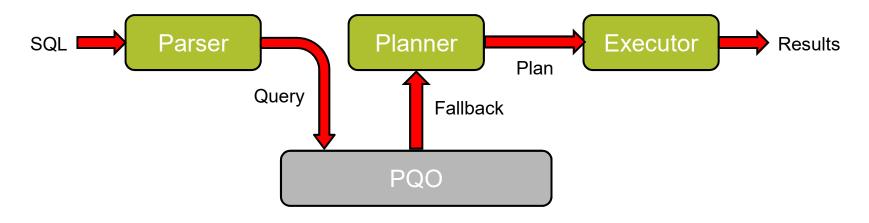
CTE Query Plan in PQO

CTE definition WITH v AS (SELECT a, sum(b) as s FROM T where c < 10 GROUP BY a) (producer) **SELECT** * **CTE** references (consumers) FROM v AS v1, v AS v2 WHERE v1.a <> v2.a **QUERY PLAN** AND v1.s < v2.s: Sequence (cost=0.00..5.32 rows=1 width=32) Sequence -> Shared Scan (share slice:id 0:0) (cost=0.00..3.04 rows=1 width=1) -> Materialize (cost=0.00..3.04 rows=1 width=1) -> Gather Motion 2:1 (slice1; segments: 2) **CTE Producer** -> Table Scan on t (cost=0.00..1.03 rows=1 width=16) Filter: c < 10Query -> Hash Join (cost=0.00..1.22 rows=1 width=32) With Hash Cond: "outer".b = "inner".a Consumers (CTE -> Shared Scan (share slice:id 0:0) (cost=... rows=1 width=16) Definition -> Hash (cost=0.02..0.02 rows=1 width=16) -> Shared Scan (share slice:id 0:0) (cost=0.00..0.02 rows=1 ...)

Features Not Supported by PQO

- PERCENTILE window function
- External parameters
- SortMergeJoin (SMJ)
- CUBE operator
- Multiple grouping sets
- Utility and DDL commands (e.g. Alter Table)
- Catalog queries

When PQO falls back



PQO will automatically fall back to the legacy optimizer for unsupported features

How to determine if it is PQO or Planner?

```
bootcamp=# explain select * from products;

QUERY PLAN

Gather Motion 2:1 (slice1; segments: 2) (cost=0.00..431.00 rows=1 width=11)

-> Table Scan on products (cost=0.00..431.00 rows=1 width=11)

Settings: optimizer=on

Optimizer status: PQO version 1.595

(4 rows)

PQO: Pivotal Query Optimizer

+

Optimizer Version #
```

How to determine if it is PQO or Planner?

```
bootcamp=# explain select * from products;

QUERY PLAN

Gather Motion 2:1 (slice1; segments: 2) (cost=0.00..1.01 rows=1 width=11)

-> Seq Scan on products (cost=0.00..1.01 rows=1 width=11)

Optimizer status: legacy query optimizer

(3 rows)

Planner
```

For unsupported PQO features

Additional log message entries (in pg_log)

2015-08-14 17:00:07:401231 PDT,THD000,NOTICE,"Feature not supported by the Pivotal Query Optimizer: Rollup and cube"

References

- PQO Features
- http://gpdb.docs.pivotal.io/4360/admin_guide/query/topics/query-piv-opt-features.html
- PQO Limitations
- http://gpdb.docs.pivotal.io/4360/admin_guide/query/topics/query-piv-opt-limitations.html
- Enabling PQO
- http://gpdb.docs.pivotal.io/4360/admin_guide/query/topics/query-piv-opt-enable.html
- Blog
- https://blog.pivotal.io/big-data-pivotal/products/greenplum-database-adds-the-pivotal-query-optimizer
- SIGMOD paper
- http://pivotal.io/big-data/white-paper/orca-a-modular-query-optimizer-architecture-for-big-data
- GitHub Repository
- https://github.com/greenplum-db/gporca

Wrap Up

- Why PQO?
- How to enable / disable PQO
- PQO requires statistics on root partition
- Do the Lab
- Thank you!

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