



Architektur und Implementierung von Datenbanksystemen

Task 9

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Legacy Query Planner

- Joins are represented in a weighted, directed graph
- Nearest Neighbors
 - find the cheapest path to node
 - find cheapest path to another node
 - repeat until all nodes visited
- may find very inefficient execution plans



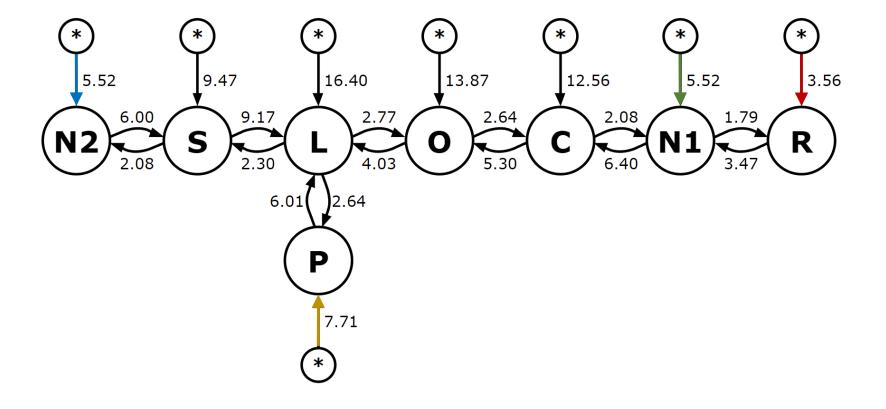
Next-Generation Query Planner

- Joins are represented in a weighted, directed graph
- N Nearest Neighbors (N3)
 - looks for N shortest paths (in each step)
 - choosing N
 - N = 1; for simple queries
 - N = 5; for two-way joins
 - N = 10; for joins with three or more tables



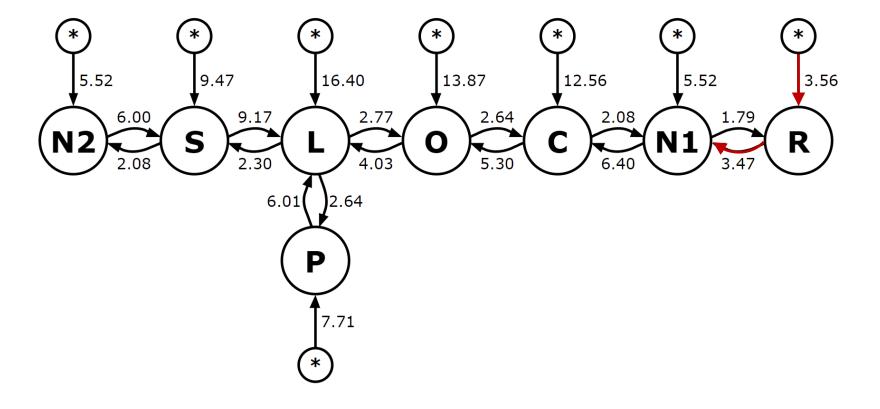
Example (N = 4), first step

Path	Cost
R	3.56
N1	5.52
N2	5.52
Р	7.71



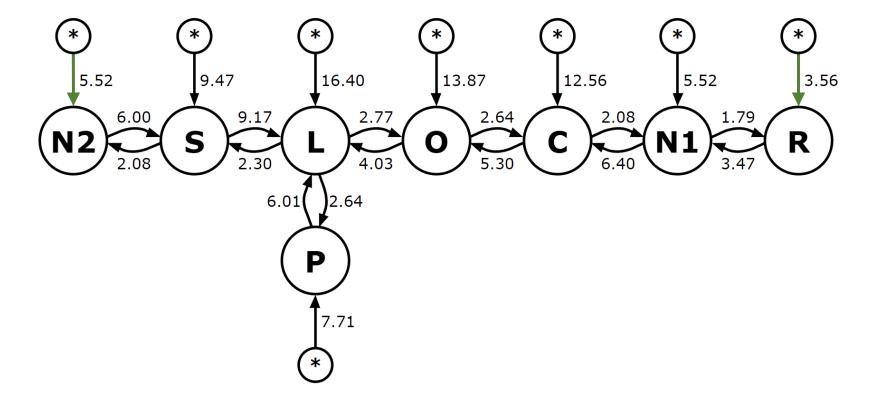


Path	Cost
R-N1	7.03
R-N2	9.08
N2-N1	11.04
R-P	11.27



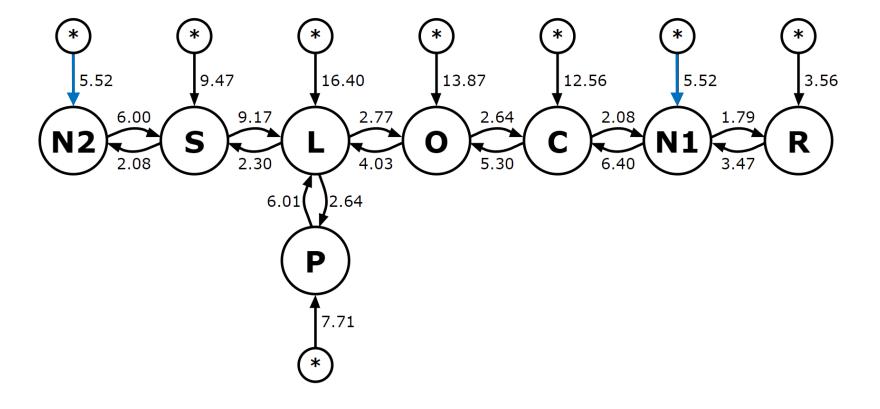


Path	Cost
R-N1	7.03
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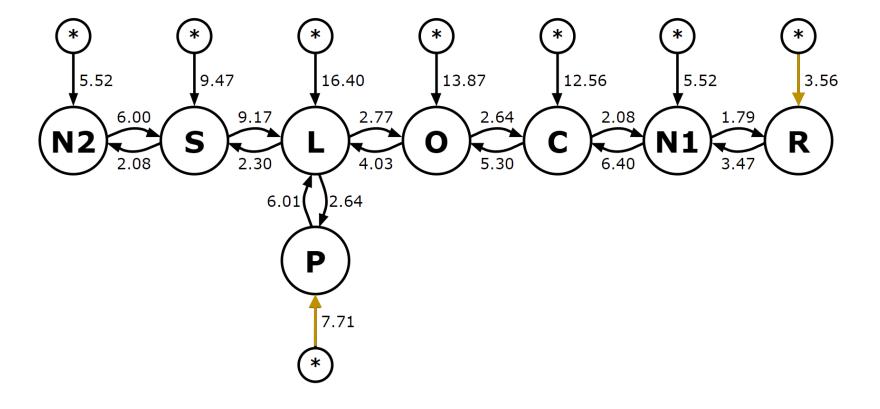


Path	Cost
R-N1	7.03
R-N2	9.08
N2-N1	11.04
R-P	11.27





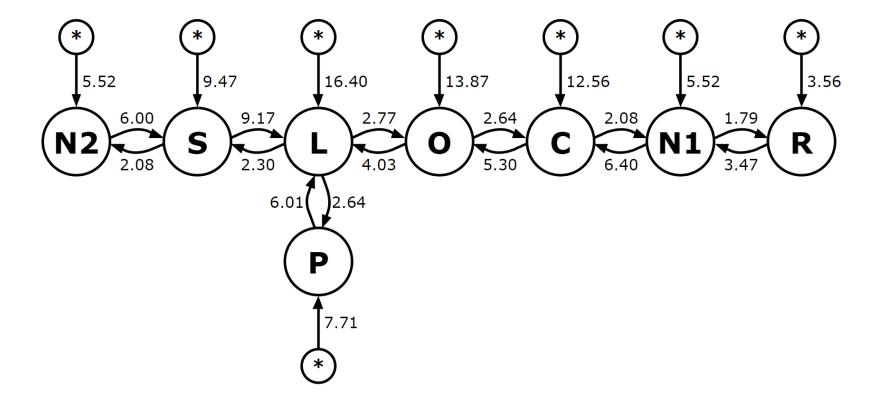
Path	Cost
R-N1	7.03
R-N2	9.08
N2-N1	11.04
R-P	11.27





Example (N = 4), third step

Path	Cost
R-N1-N2	12.55
R-N1-C	13.43
R-N1-P	14.74
R-N2-S	15.08



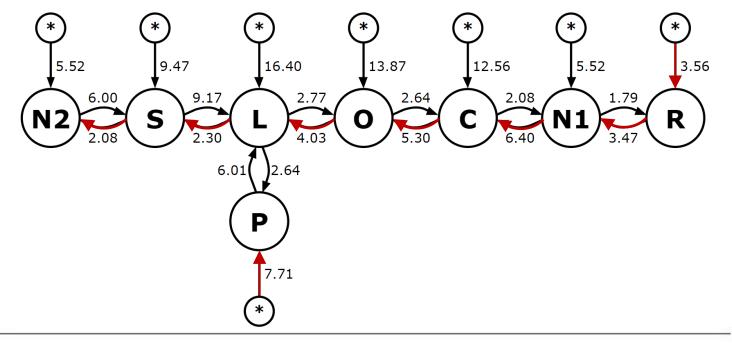


Next-Generation Query Planner

- algorithm continues until all nodes were visited in one path
 - -> 8 iterations
- path cost found with different Planners:

• LQP: 36.92

• NGQP: 29.78





Advantages & Disadvantages

Pro:

- finds better optimizations than legacy planner
- especially for complex queries

Contra

- plans are still not optimal
- cost guesses rely on accurate ANALYZE data
- problems when schema contains indices that have more than about 10 or 20 rows with the same value in the left-most column of index



References

https://sqlite.org/queryplanner-ng.html



