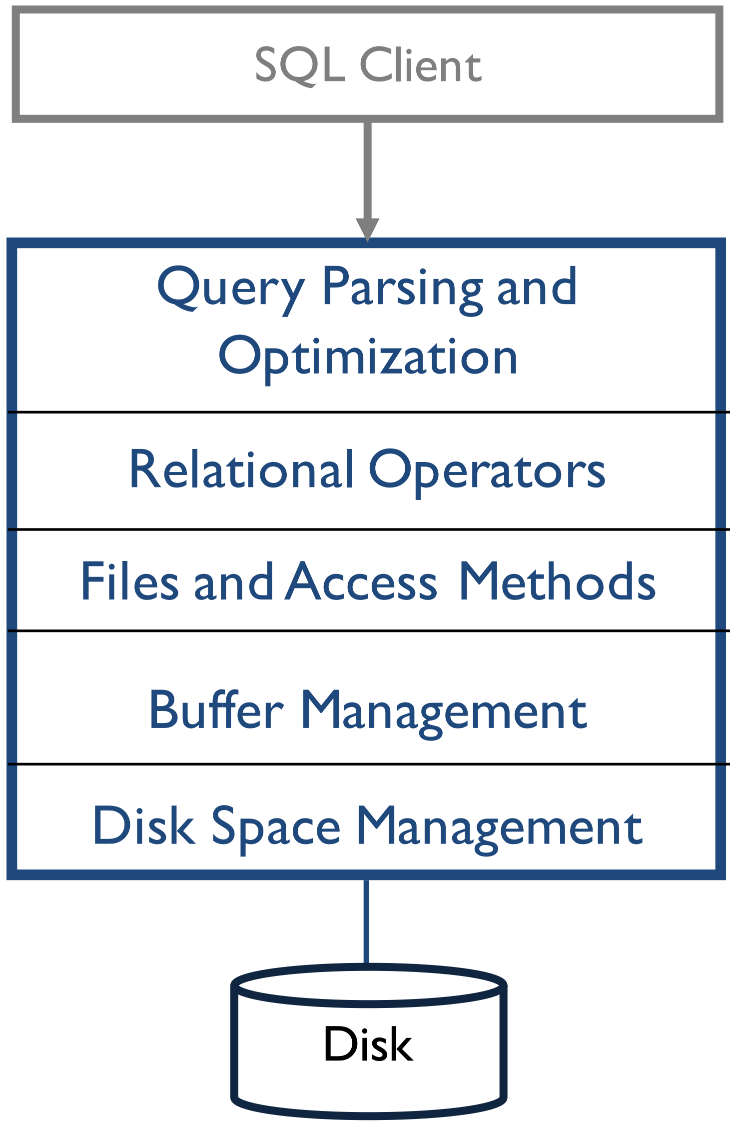
L8
Disk, Storage, and Indexing

Eugene Wu

DBMS Overview

Each layer provides a simple abstraction to layers above it, and makes assumptions about layers below it.

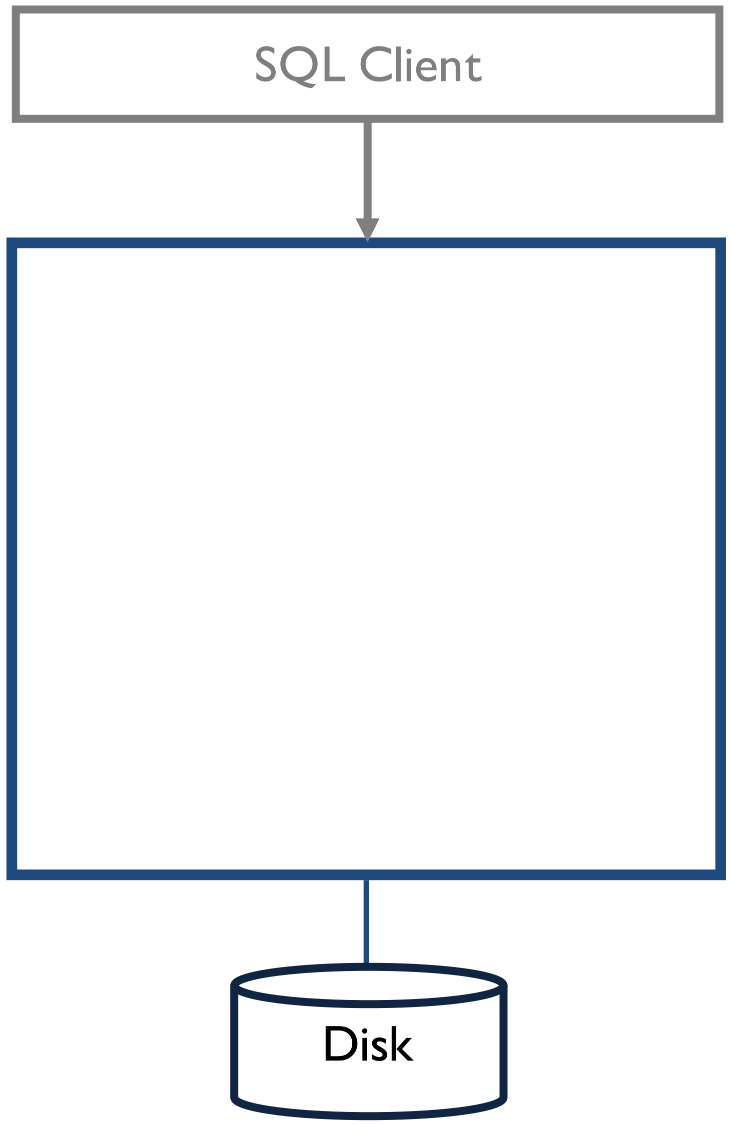
Requires careful design and assumptions for performance



DBMS Overview

Applications interact with SQL Client

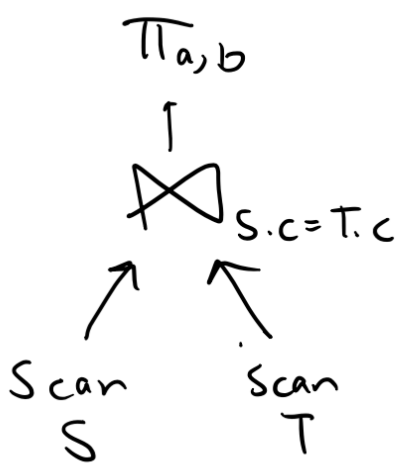
```
db.execute('''
  SELECT a, b
  FROM S, T
  WHERE S.c = T.c''')
```

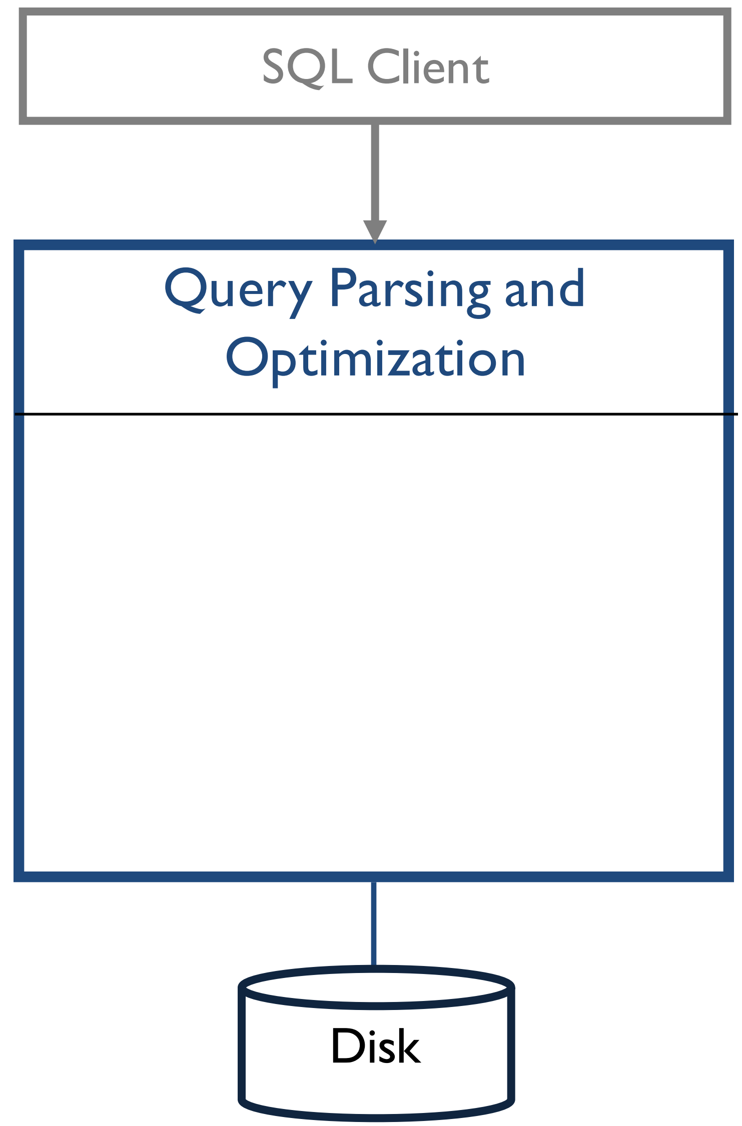


DBMS Overview

Parse, check, and verify the SQL query

Turn into efficient query plan

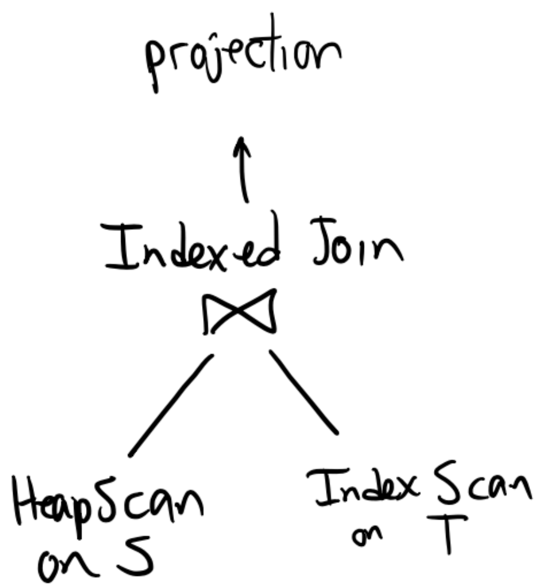


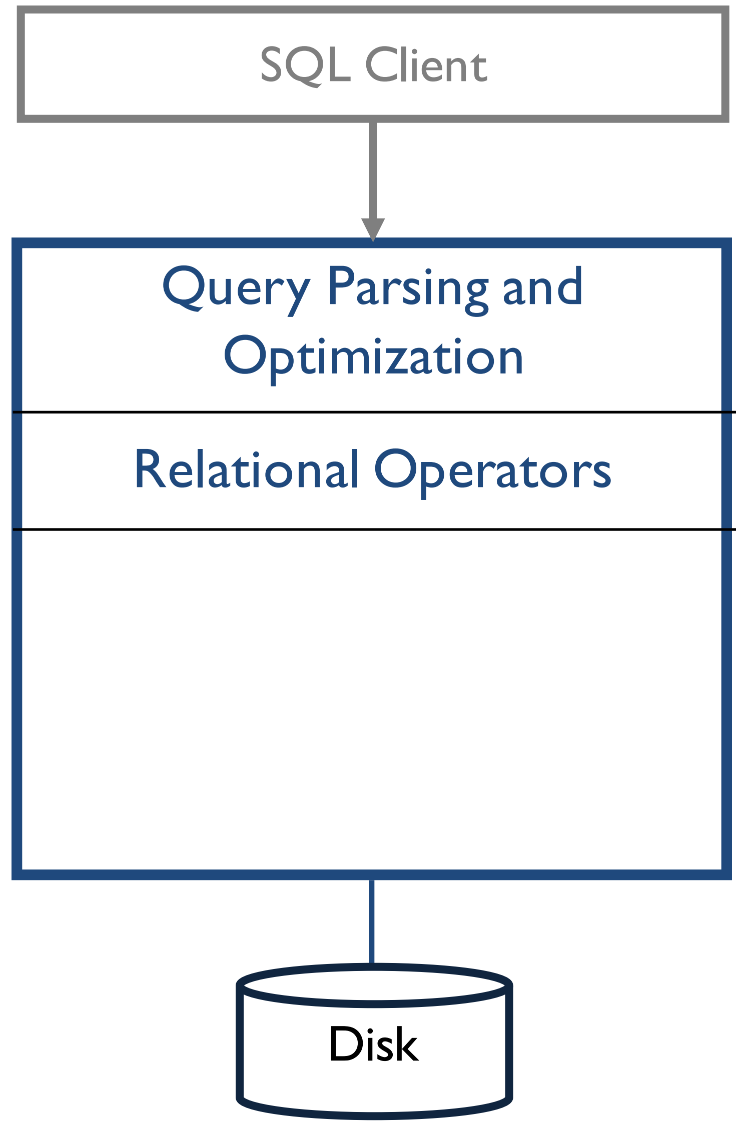


DBMS Overview

A query is represented as a relational data flow

Each operator is a specific implementation





DBMS Overview

Organizes tables, indexes, records as groups of pages in a "logical file"

API:

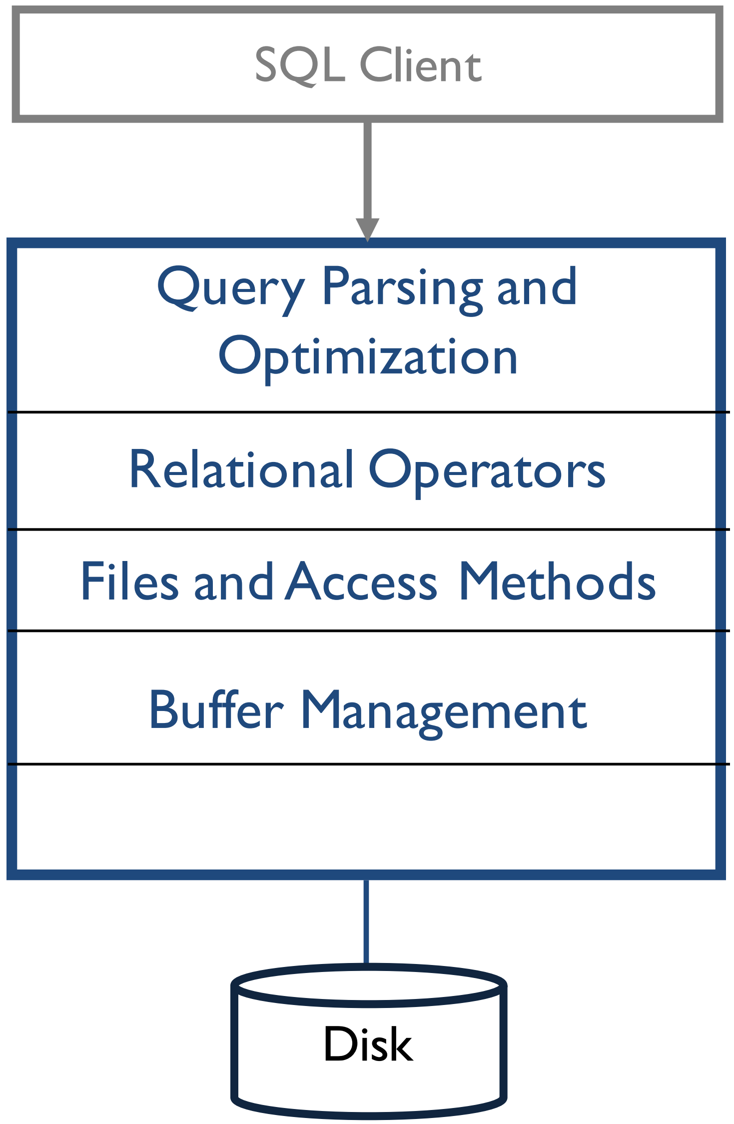
- Operators ask for records
- Logical files help read and write bytes on pages

DBMS Overview

Not all pages can fit into RAM.

Buffer manager provides illusion that all pages are accessible.

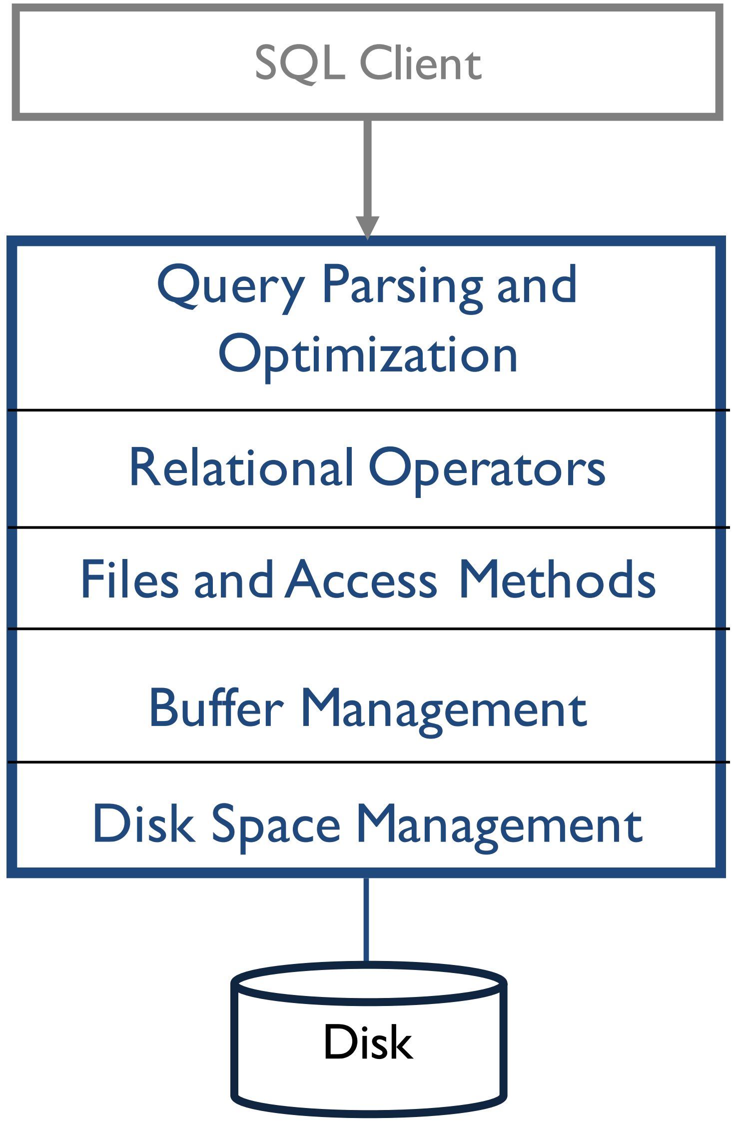
Files simply ask for pages.



DBMS Overview

Physically read and write bytes on one or more storage devices (hard drives, SSDs, etc)

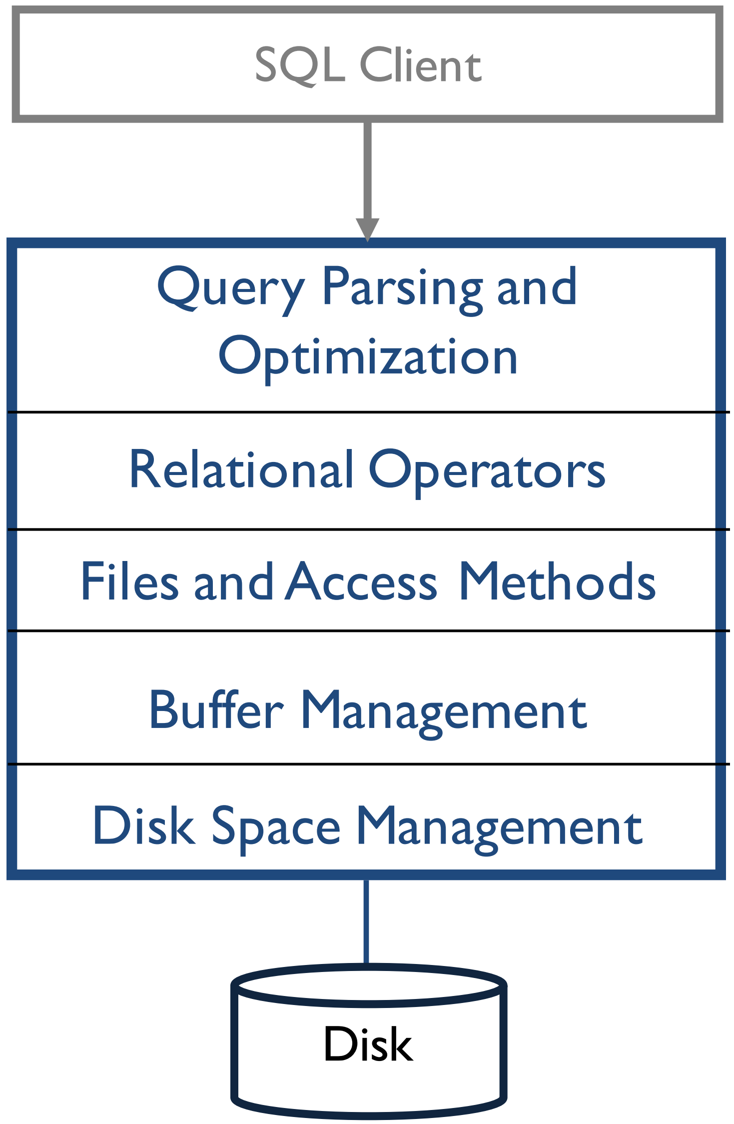
Storage performance properties dictate the design of layers above.



DBMS Overview

Layers help manage engineering complexity.

Requires assumptions about performance of lower layers. (cost models)



DBMS Overview

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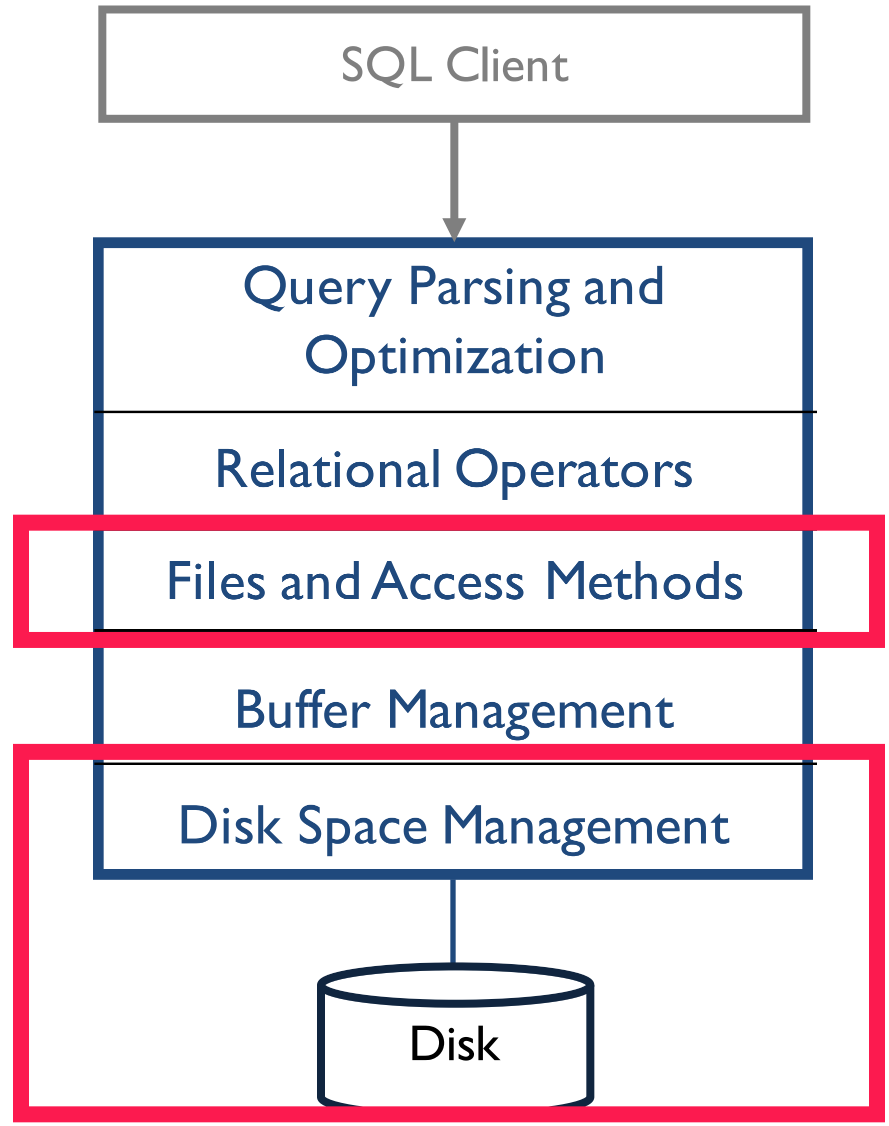


Storage Devices

Hard Drives vs SSDs vs RAM

Locality (random vs sequential)

Reads vs Writes

Performance and Monetary Costs

$ Matters

Why not store all in RAM?

- Costs too much
    - High-end Databases today ~Petabyte (1000TB) range.
    - SQL Hyperscale scales to 100TB+ (announced Sep 24, 2018)
    - ~60% cost of a production system is in the disks.
- Main memory not persistent
    - Obviously important if DB stops/crashes

Some systems are *main-memory* DBMSes, topic for advanced DB course

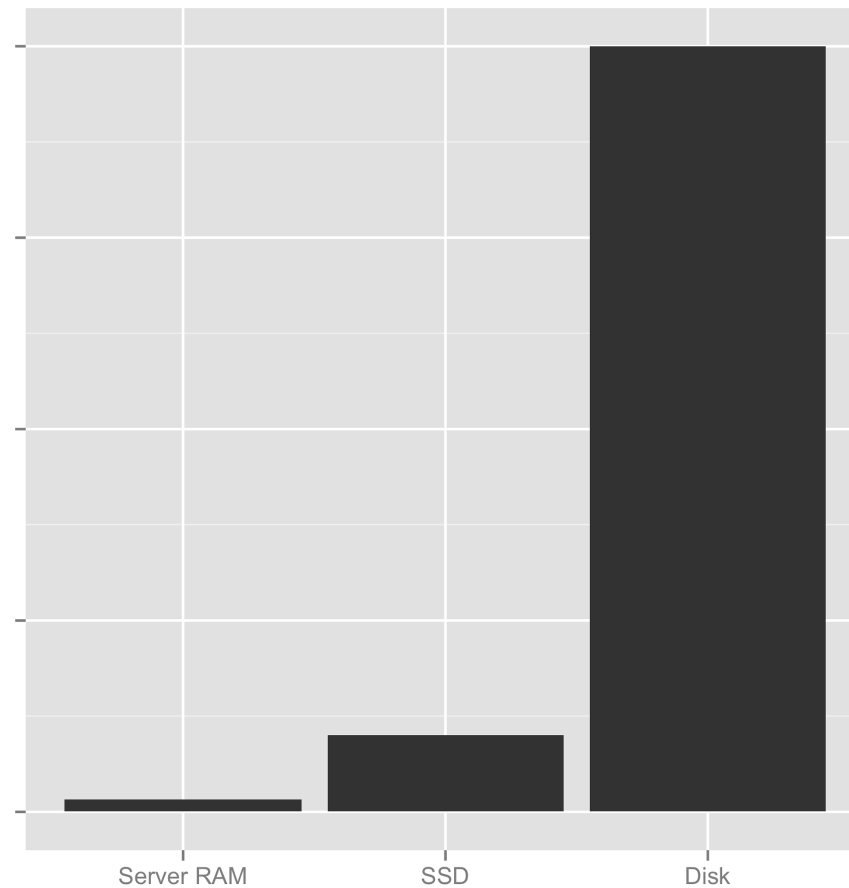
$ Matters

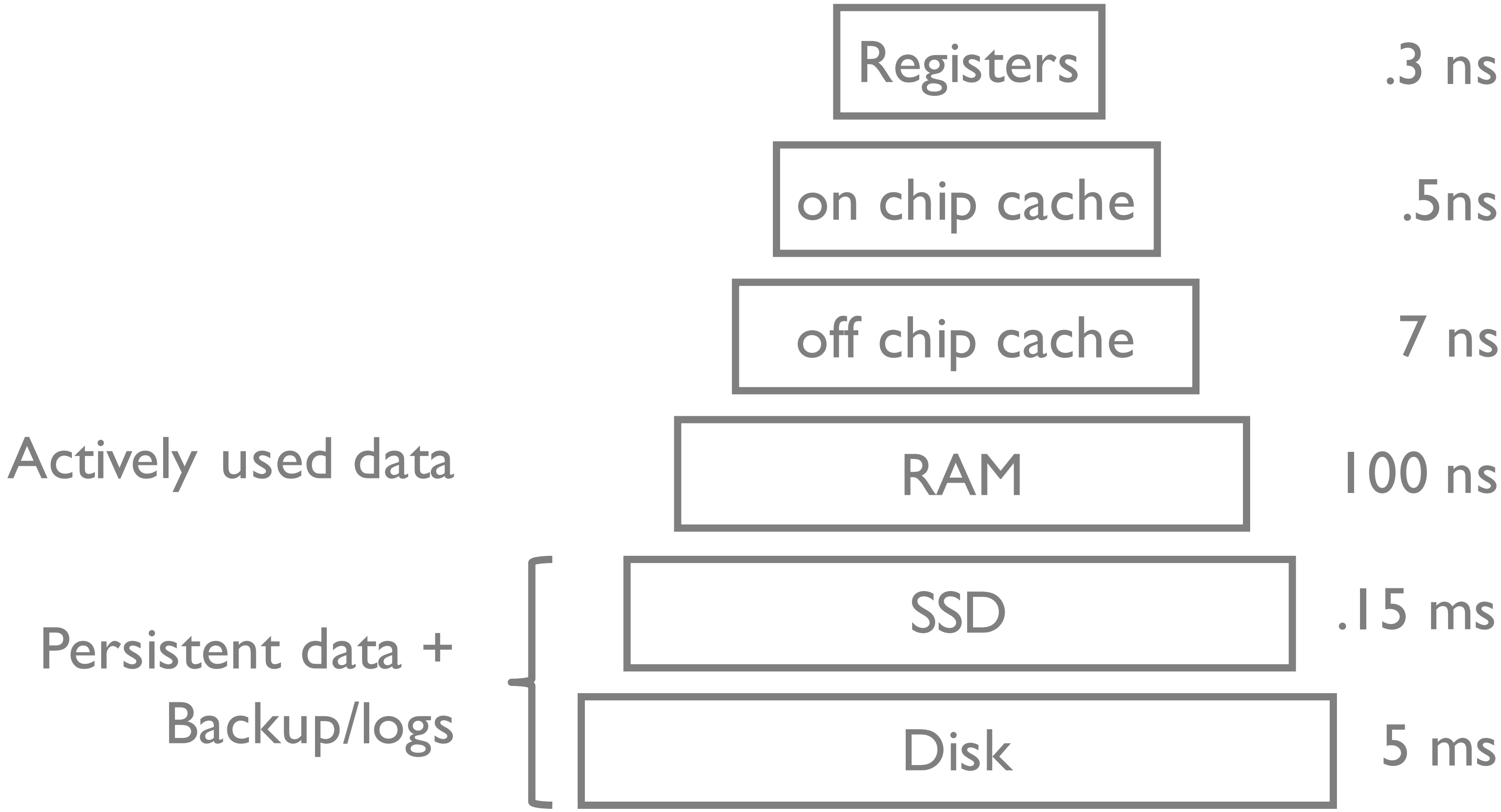
Newegg enterprise $1000

RAM: 0.08TB

SSD: ~2TB (25x)

Disk: ~40TB (500x)



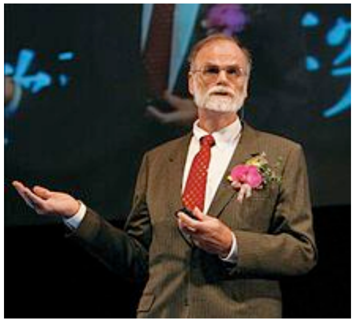


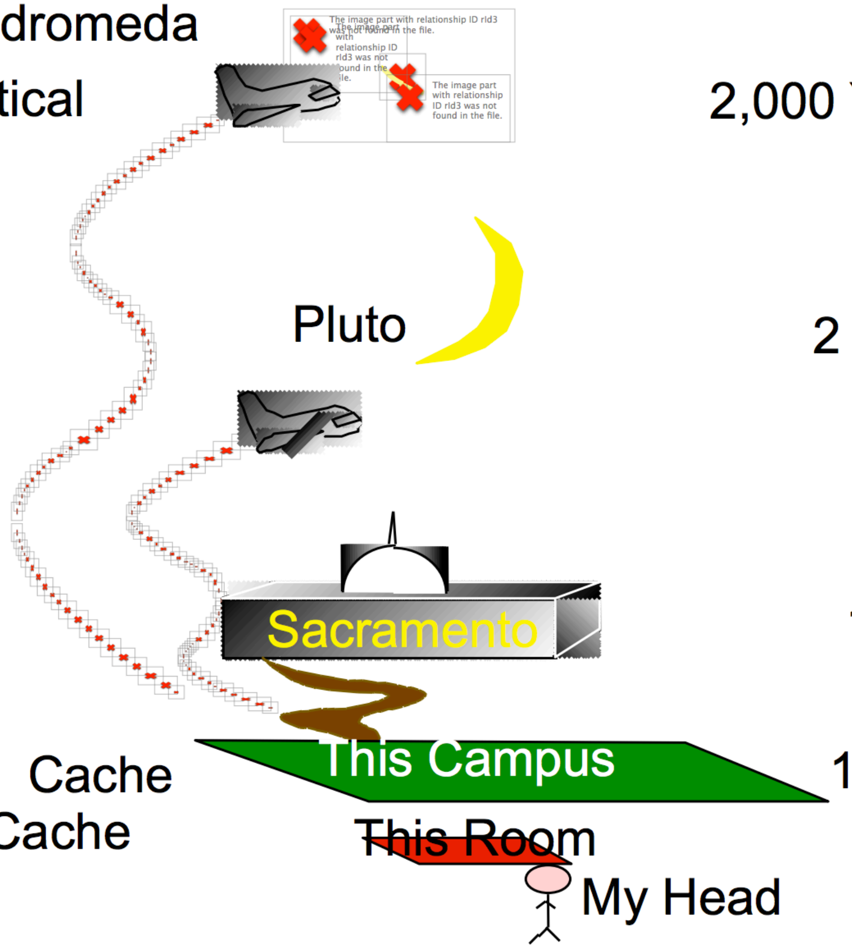
Interesting numbers

compress 1k bytes: 3000 ns

roundtrip in data center: .5 ms

https://gist.github.com/jboner/2841832



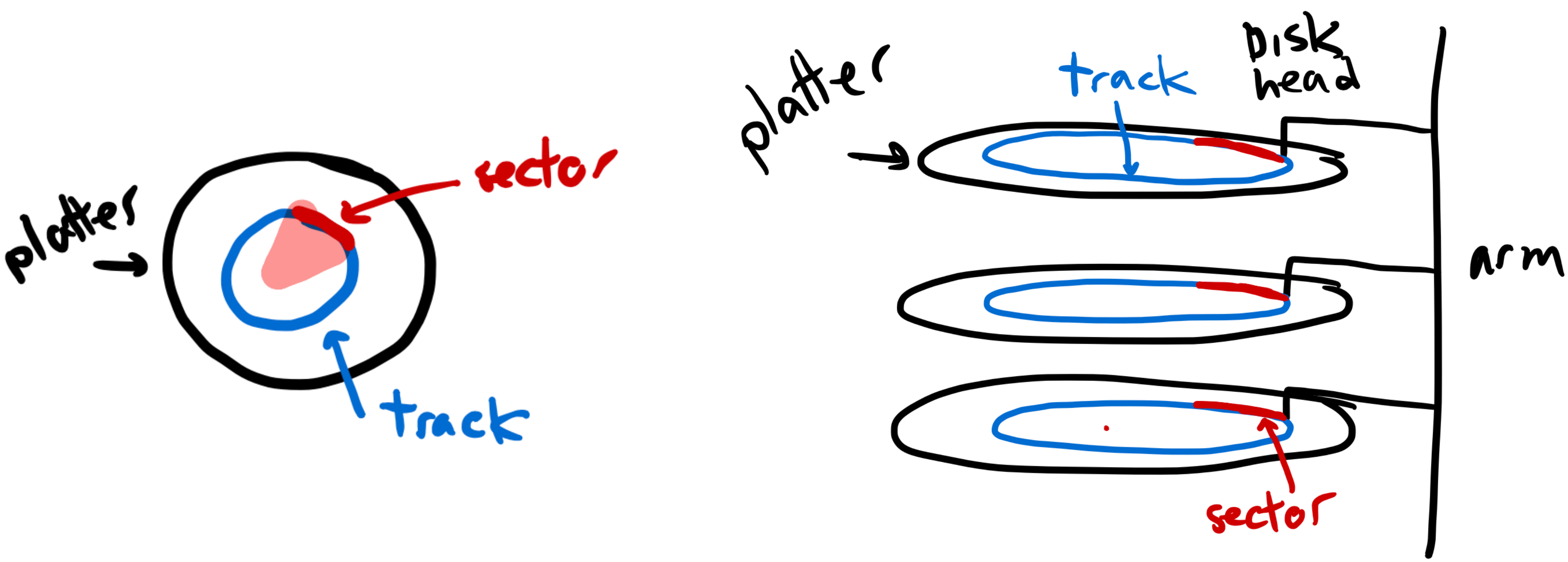


10^9	Tape /Optical Robot	Andromeda	2,000 Years
10^6	Disk	Pluto	2 Years
100	Memory	Sacramento	1.5 hr
10	On Board Cache	This Campus	10 min
2	On Chip Cache	This Room	
1	Registers	My Head	1 min
(ns)			

Spin speed: ~7200 RPM

Section = multiples of pages

Terminology: block same as page in this class



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BIB49F6ExkQ

Time to access (read or write) a disk block

seek time	2-4 msec avg
rotational delay	2-4 msec
transfer time	0.3 msec/64kb page

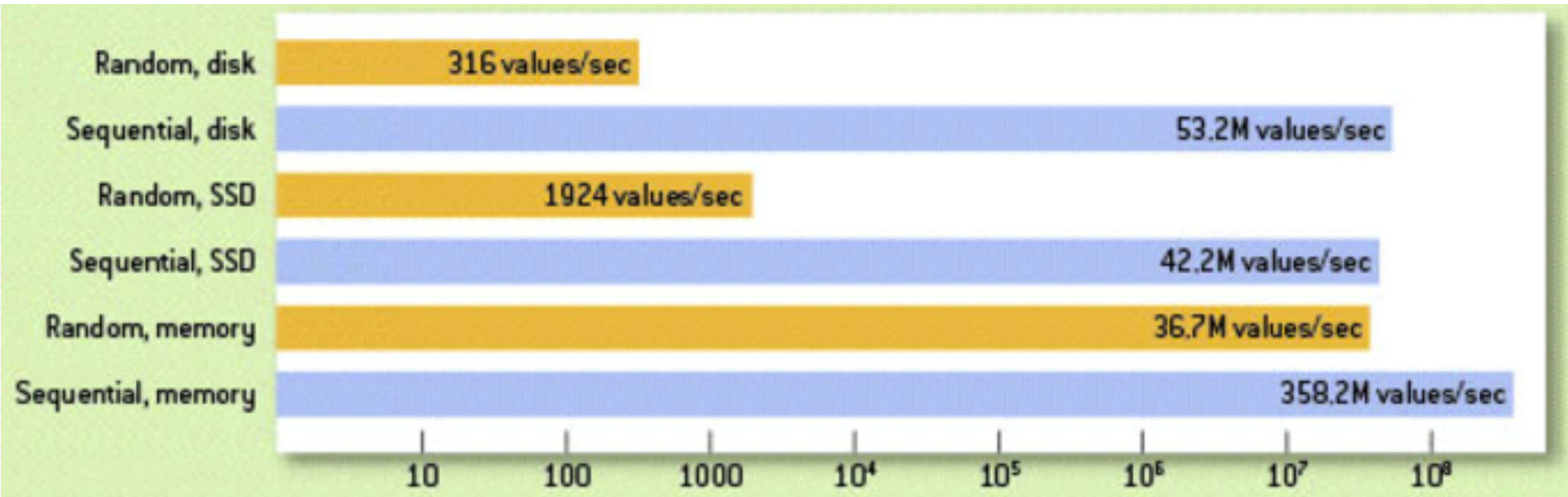
Throughput

read	~150 MB/sec
write	~50 MB/sec

Key: reduce seek and rotational delays

HW & SW approaches

of 4 byte values read per second



5 orders of magnitude

SSDs

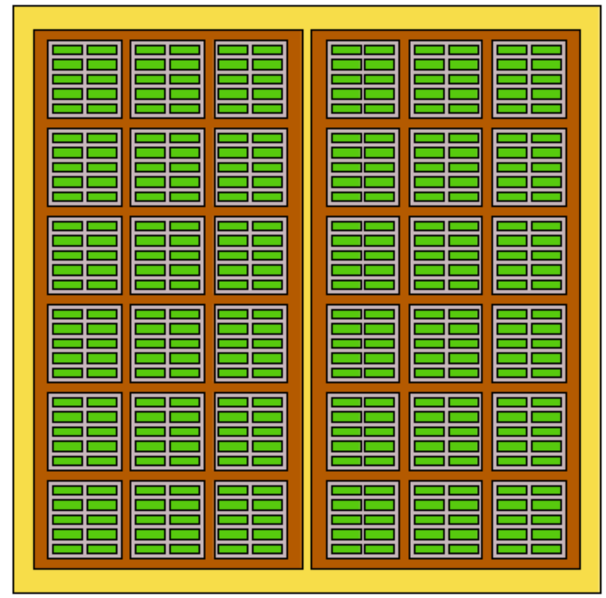
NAND memory

Small reads: 4-8k

Big writes: 1-2MB

2-3k writes before failure

wear leveling: distribute writes around



Write amplification: changing 4 bytes writes a 1-2MB chunk!

Need to think about wear, garbage collection, writing in bulk

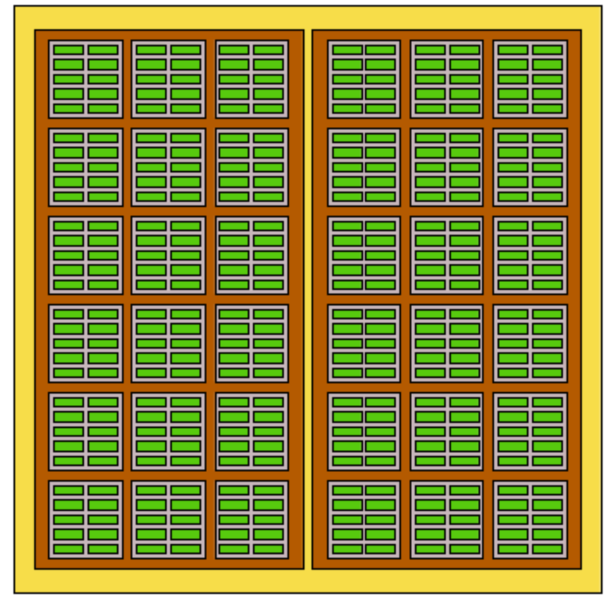
SSDs

Reads fast

- single read time: 0.03ms
- random reads: 500MB/s
- sequential reads: 525MB/s

Writes less predictable

- single write time: 0.03ms
- random writes: 120MB/s
- sequential writes: 480MB/s



What’s Best? Depends on Application

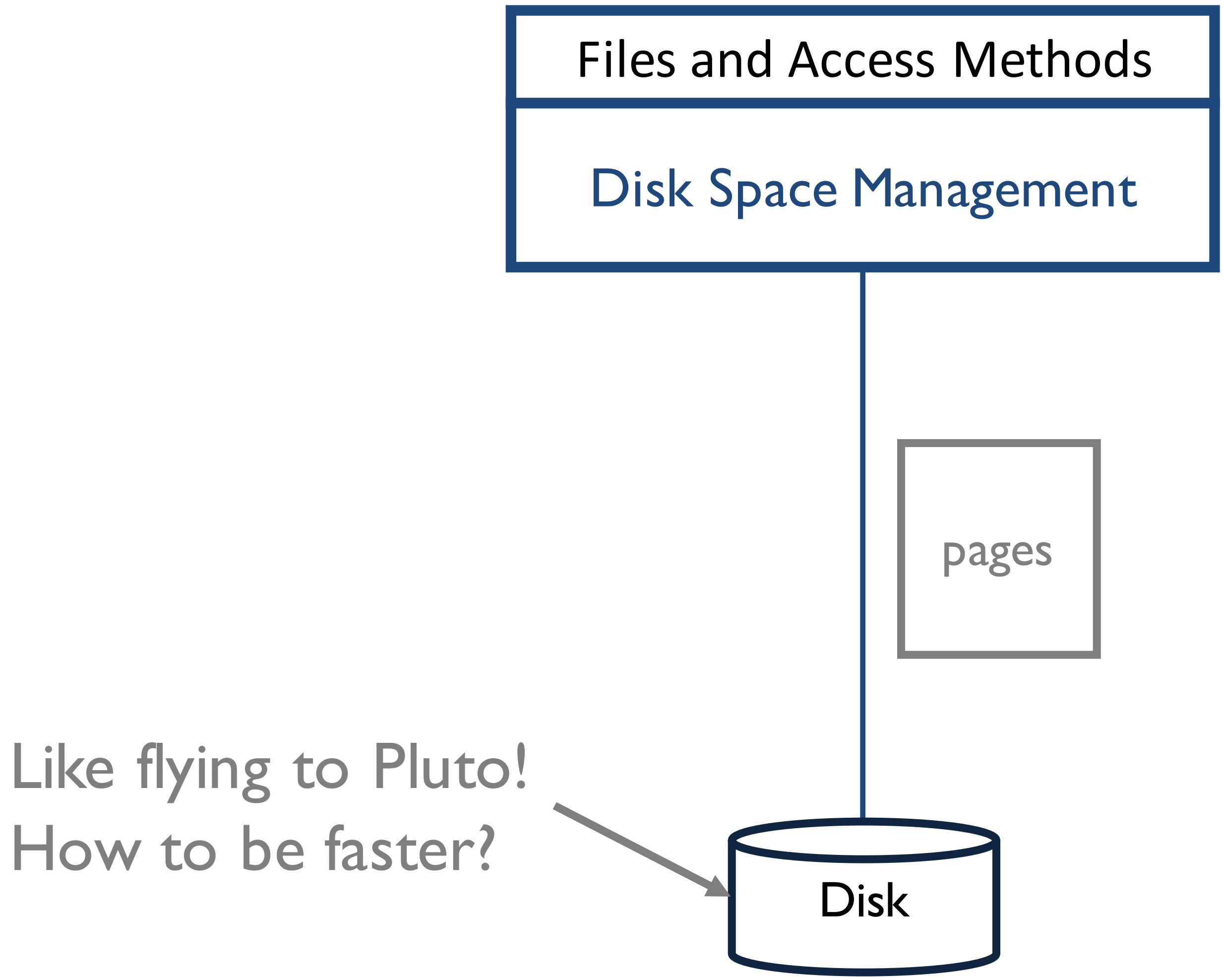
Small databases:

- All global daily weather since 1929: 20GB
- 2000 US Census: 200GB
- 2009 english wikipedia: 14GB
- Easily fits on an SSD or in RAM

Very Big databases

- Sensors easily generate TBs of data/day
- Boeing 787 generates ½ TB per flight
- Disk has best cost-capacity ratio
- SSDs help reduce read variance

Work from the bottom up



Strategies for Fast Data Access

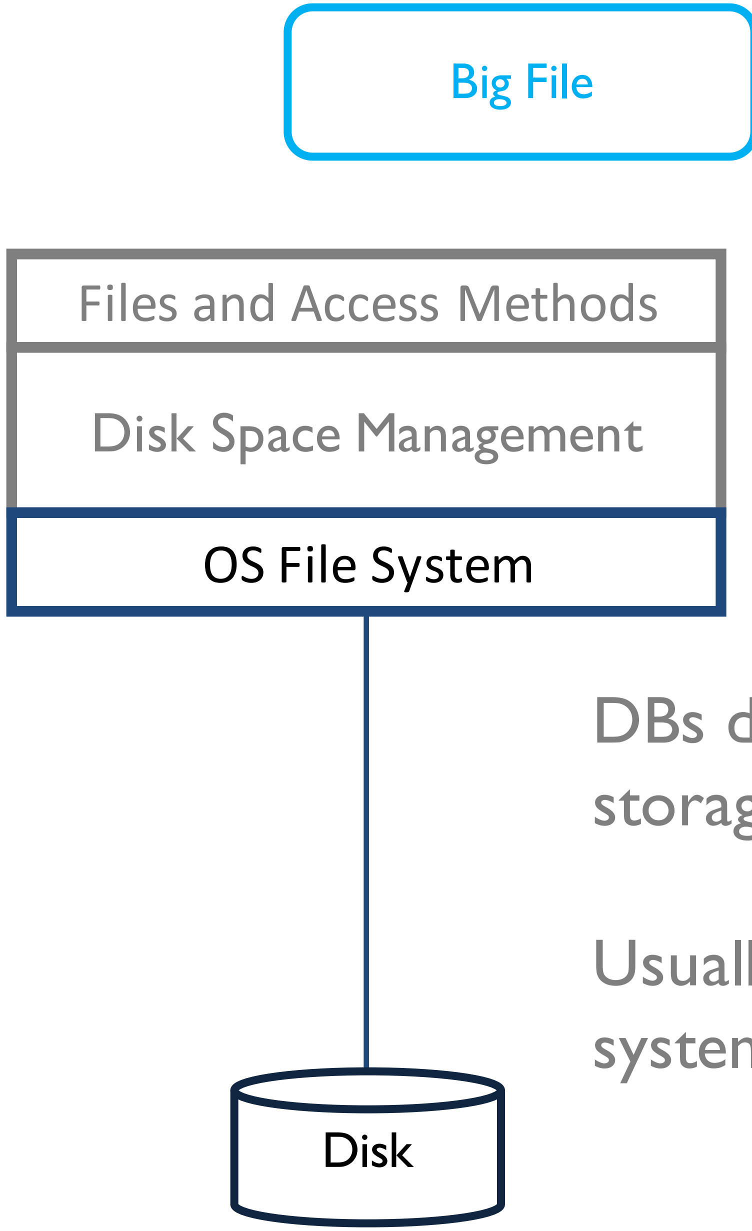
Big difference between random & sequential access

- Optimize for sequential accesses

Amortize sequentially read & write big chunks of bytes
Cache popular blocks
Pre-fetch what you will need later

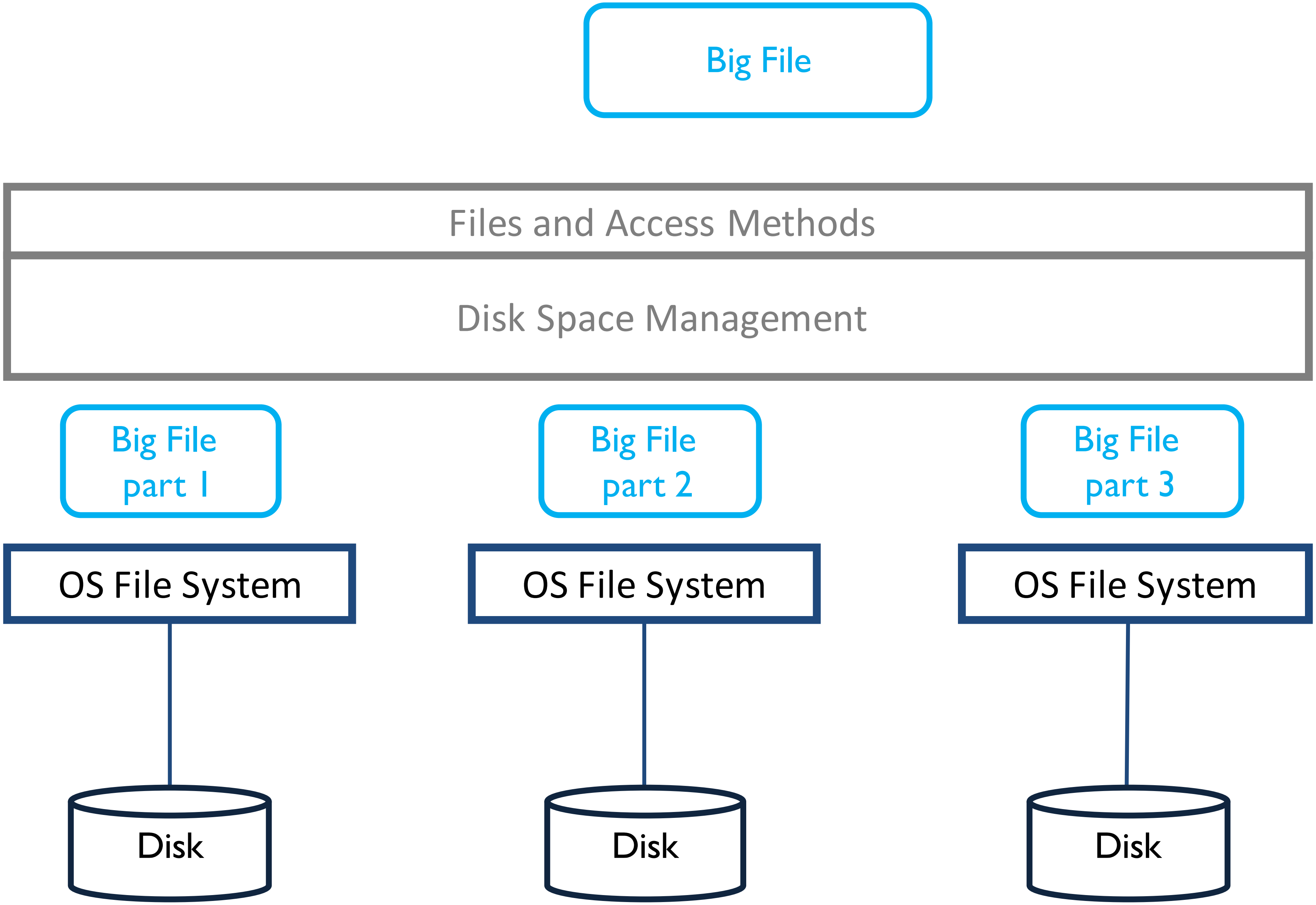
API

- read/write page
- read/write sequential pages
- notion of “next” page (upper layers can assume next is faster)



DBs don't directly talk to storage devices.

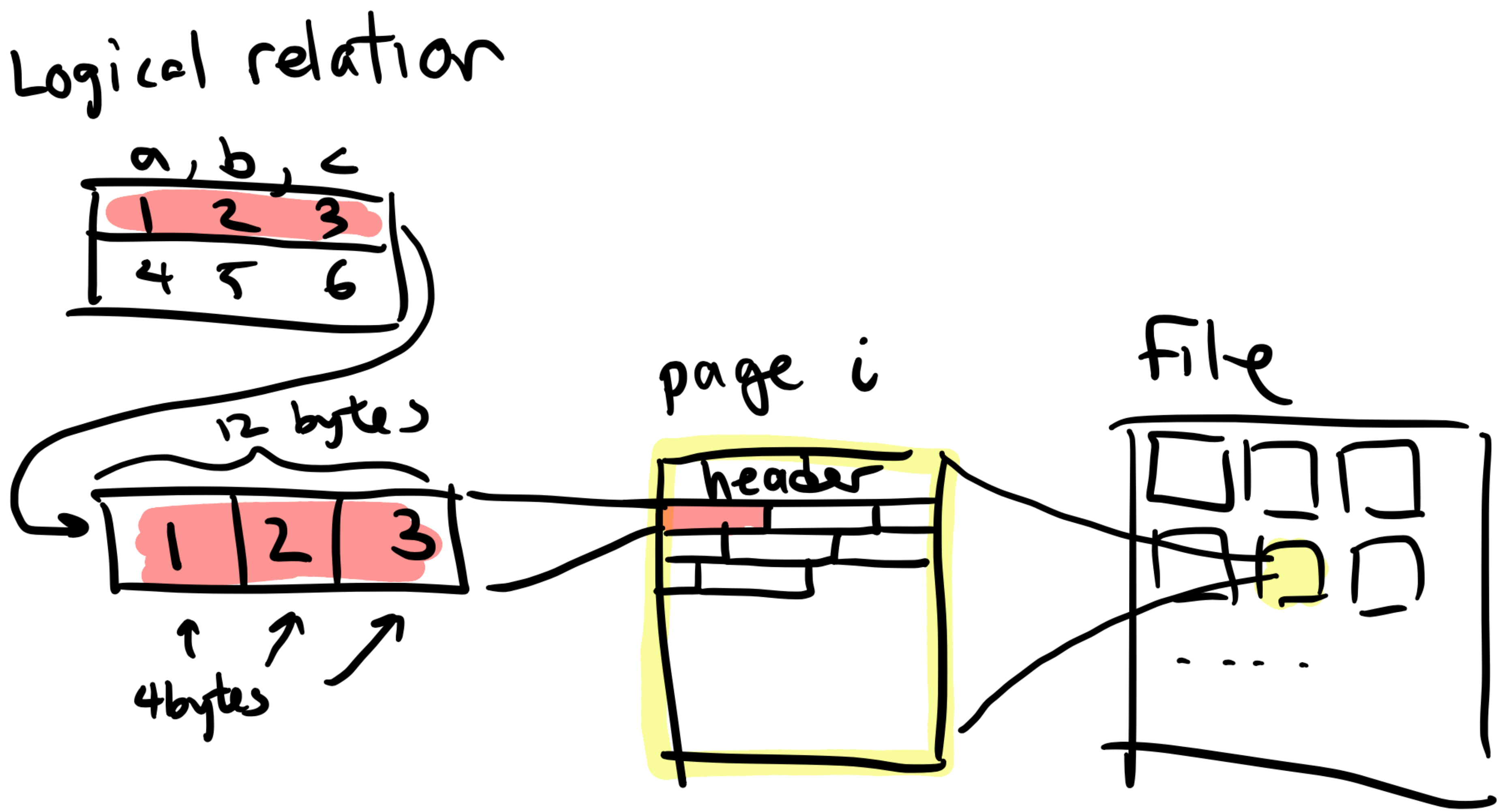
Usually go through OS file system


Big File
Files and Access Methods
Disk Space Management
Big File part 1
Big File part 2
Big File part 3
OS File System
OS File System
OS File System
Disk
Disk
Disk

PostgreSQL database stored in files

```
ewu@dyn-160-39-248-197 ~/d/p/base> cd 33883/
ewu@dyn-160-39-248-197 ~/d/p/b/33883> ls
112              12526            2601             2612             2659             2696             2840_vm          3456_fsm         3602
113              12528            2601_fsm         2612_fsm         2660             2699             2841             3456_vm          3602_fsm
1247             12529            2601_vm          2612_vm          2661             2701             2995             3466             3602_vm
1247_fsm         12529_fsm        2602             2613             2662             2702             2995_vm          3466_vm          3603
1247_vm          12529_vm         2602_fsm         2613_vm          2663             2703             2996             3467             3603_fsm
1249             12531            2602_vm          2615             2664             2704             3079             3468             3603_vm
1249_fsm         12533            2603             2615_fsm         2665             2753             3079_fsm         3501             3604
1249_vm          12534            2603_fsm         2615_vm          2666             2753_fsm         3079_vm          3501_vm          3605
12504            12536            2603_vm          2616             2667             2753_vm          3080             3502             3606
12504_fsm        12538            2604             2616_fsm         2668             2754             3081             3503             3607
12504_vm         1255             2604_vm          2616_vm          2669             2755             3085             3534             3608
12506            1255_fsm         2605             2617             2670             2756             3118             3541             3609
12508            1255_vm          2605_fsm         2617_fsm         2673             2757             3118_vm          3541_fsm         3712
12509            1259             2605_vm          2617_vm          2674             2830             3119             3541_vm          3764
12509_fsm        1259_fsm         2606             2618             2675             2830_vm          3164             3542             3764_fsm
12509_vm         1259_vm          2606_fsm         2618_fsm         2678             2831             3256             3574             3764_vm
12511            1417             2606_vm          2618_vm          2679             2832             3256_vm          3575             3766
12513            1417_vm          2607             2619             2680             2832_vm          3257             3576             3767
12514            1418             2607_fsm         2619_fsm         2681             2833             3258             3576_vm          548
12514_fsm        1418_vm          2607_vm          2619_vm          2682             2834             3394             3596             549
12514_vm         174              2608             2620             2683             2834_vm          3394_fsm         3596_vm          826
12516            175              2608_fsm         2620_vm          2684             2835             3394_vm          3597             826_vm
12518            2187             2608_vm          2650             2685             2836             3395             3598             827
12519            2328             2609             2651             2686             2836_vm          34002            3598_vm          828
12519_fsm        2328_vm          2609_fsm         2652             2687             2837             34004            3599             PG_VERSION
12519_vm         2336             2609_vm          2653             2688             2838             34004_fsm        3600             pg_filenode.map
12521            2336_vm          2610             2654             2689             2838_fsm         34004_vm         3600_fsm         pg_internal.init
12523            2337             2610_fsm         2655             2690             2838_vm          34008            3600_vm
12524            2600             2610_vm          2656             2691             2839             34031            3601
12524_fsm        2600_fsm         2611             2657             2692             2840             3455             3601_fsm
12524_vm         2600_vm          2611_vm          2658             2693             2840_fsm         3456             3601_vm
ewu@dyn-160-39-248-197 ~/d/p/b/33883>
```

Files



Logical relation
a, b, c
1 2 3
4 5 6
12 bytes
1 2 3
4bytes
page i
header
File

Files

Higher layers want to talk in terms of records, and files of records

File: collection of pages
Minimum API:
    insert/delete/modify record
    lookup record_id
    scan all records

Page: collection of records
    typically *fixed page sizes* (8 or 64kb in PostgreSQL)

These are logical.
Different page organizations in a file have different access costs

Units that we'll care about

Ignore CPU cost
Ignore RAM cost

B # *data* pages on disk for relation
R # records per data page
D avg time to read/write data page to/from disk

Simplifies life when computing costs
OK to not be exactly correct

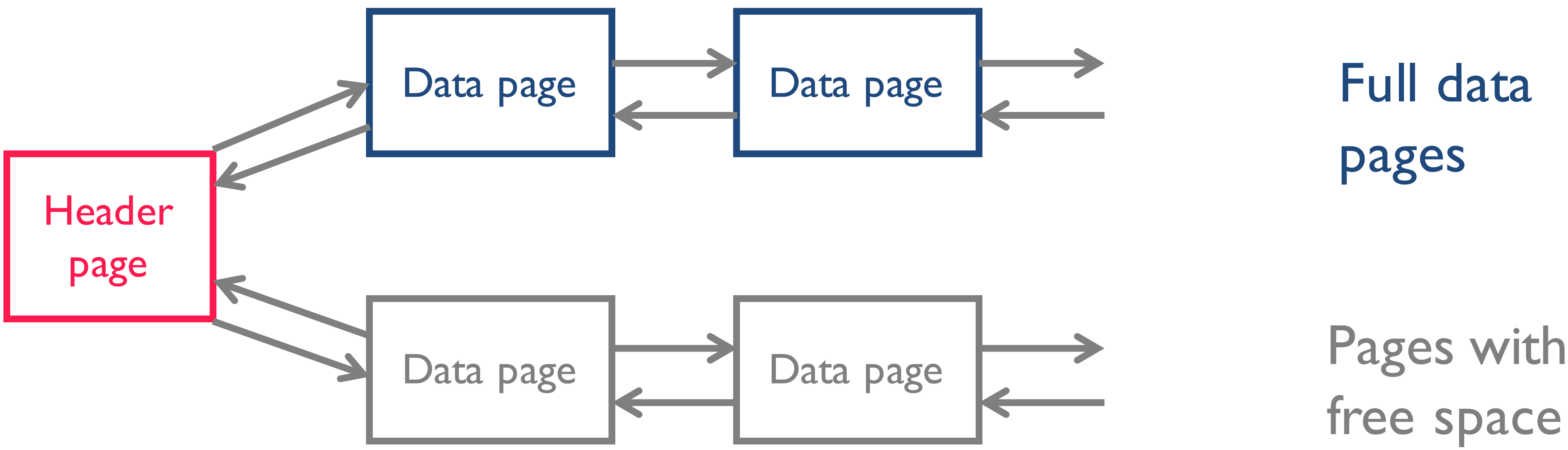
Unordered Heap Files

Collection of records (no order)

As we add records, pages allocated
As we remove records, pages removed

To support record level ops, need to track:
- pages in file
- free space on pages
- records on page

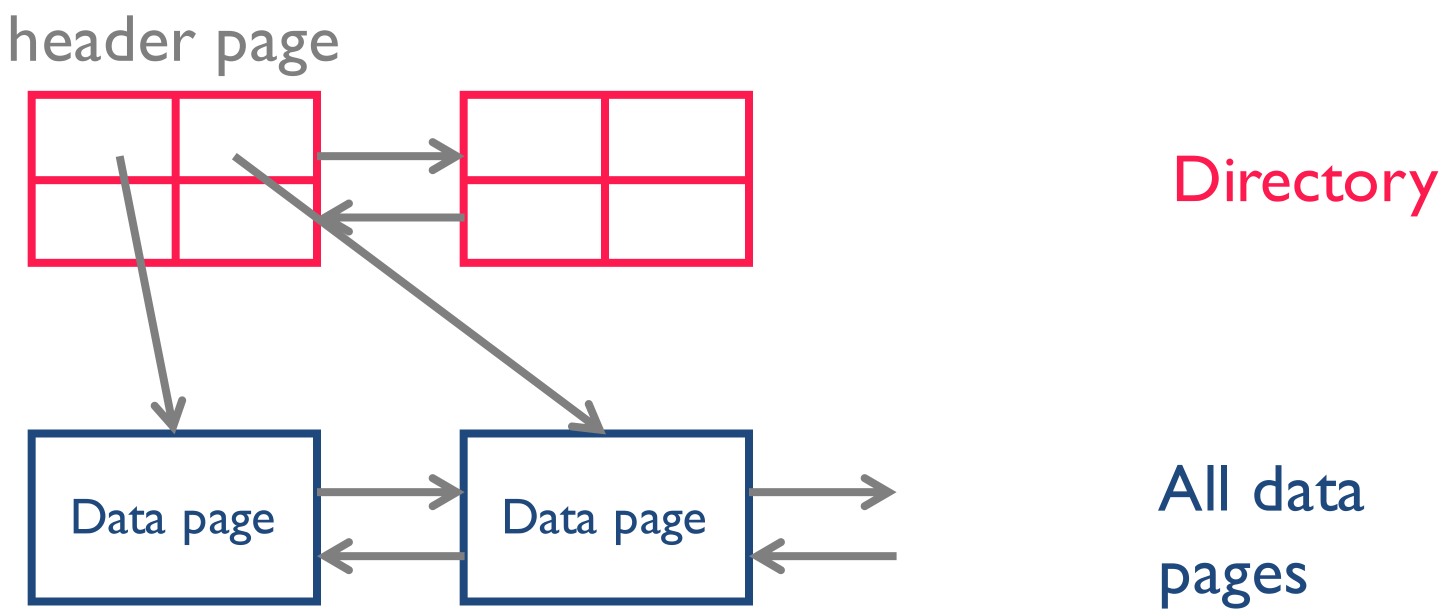
Heap File



Header page info stored in catalog
Data page contains: 2 pointers, free space, data

Need to scan pages to answer any query
Which page has enough free space for 100 bytes?

Use a directory



Directory entries track # free bytes on data pages

Directory is collection of pages

Indexes

“If I had eight hours to chop down a tree,
I'd spend six sharpening my ax.”

Abraham Lincoln

Indexes

Heap files answers any query via a sequential scan

Queries use *qualifications* (predicates)
  find students here class = "CS"
  find students with age > 10

Indexes: file structures for value-based queries
  B+-tree index (~1970s)
  Hash index

Overview! Details in 4112

Indexes

Defined wrt a *search key*

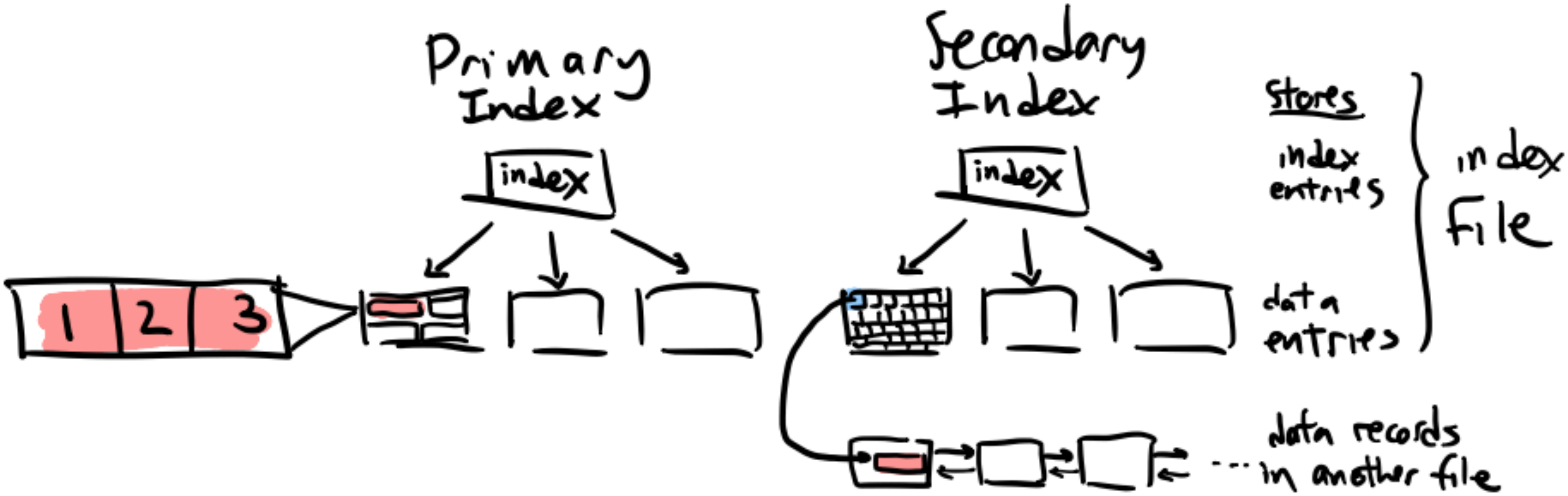
no relation to candidate keys!

Faster access for WHERE clauses w/ search key

```
CREATE INDEX idx1 ON users USING btree (sid)
CREATE INDEX idx2 ON users USING hash  (sid)
CREATE INDEX idx3 ON users USING btree (age,name)
```

You will play around with indexes in HW4

Primary vs Secondary Index Files



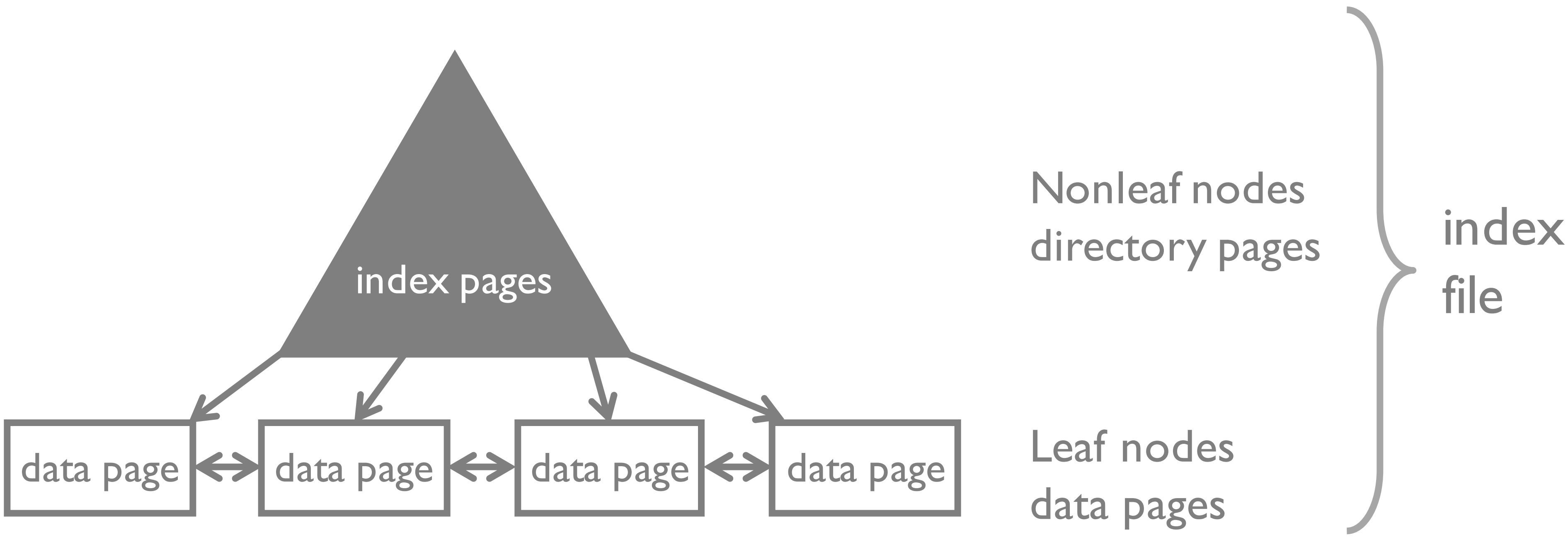
Primary: data entries contain data records in another file

Pros: directly access data

Secondary: data entries contain pointers <search key value, rid>

Pros: index is more compact

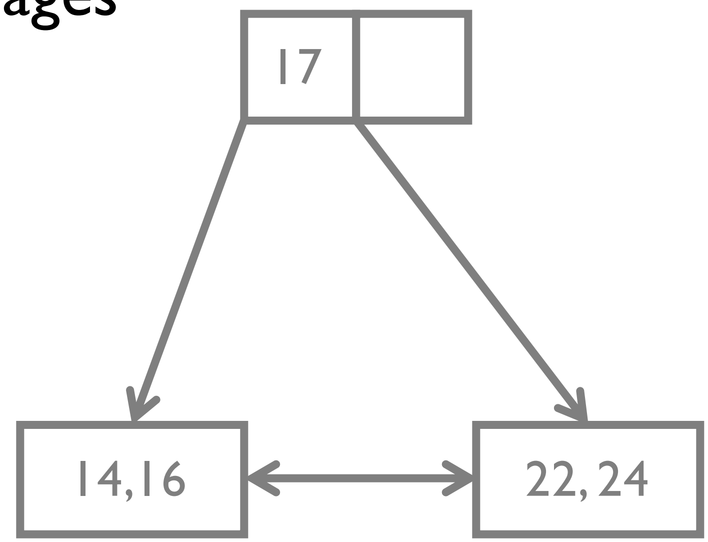
B+ Tree Index



Supports equality and range queries on search key
Self balancing
Leaf nodes are connected
Disk optimized
Node = Page
Height is with respect to directory pages (the gray part of the triangle)

B+ Tree on (age)

Non-leaf Directory pages
m index entries
m+1 pointers

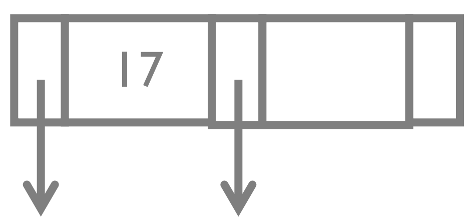


index & data
page contents
are in order

Leaf Data pages
data entries/tuples

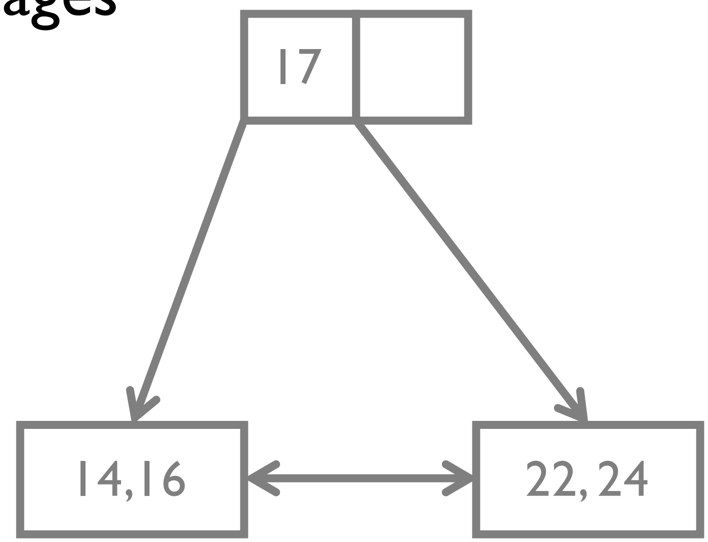
Query: SELECT * WHERE age= 14

directory page



Index Only Queries: B+ Tree on (age)

Non-leaf Directory pages
m index entries
m+1 pointers

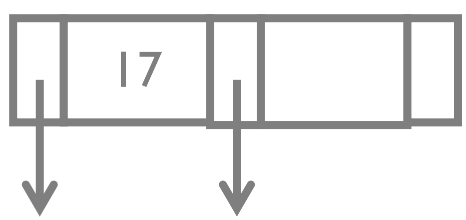


index & data
page contents
are in order

Leaf Data pages
data entries/tuples

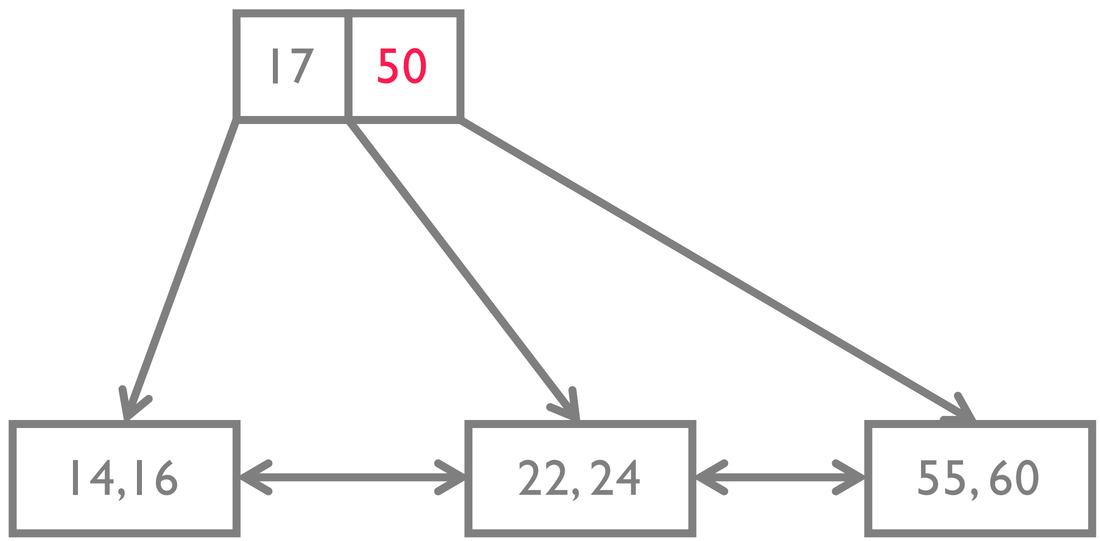
Query: SELECT age WHERE age > 14
(index only!)

directory page



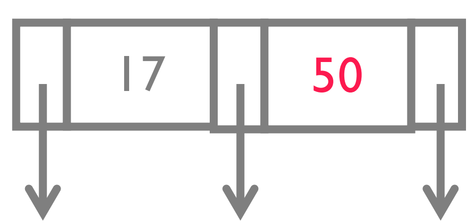
B+ Tree on (age)

Note: 50 not a data entry

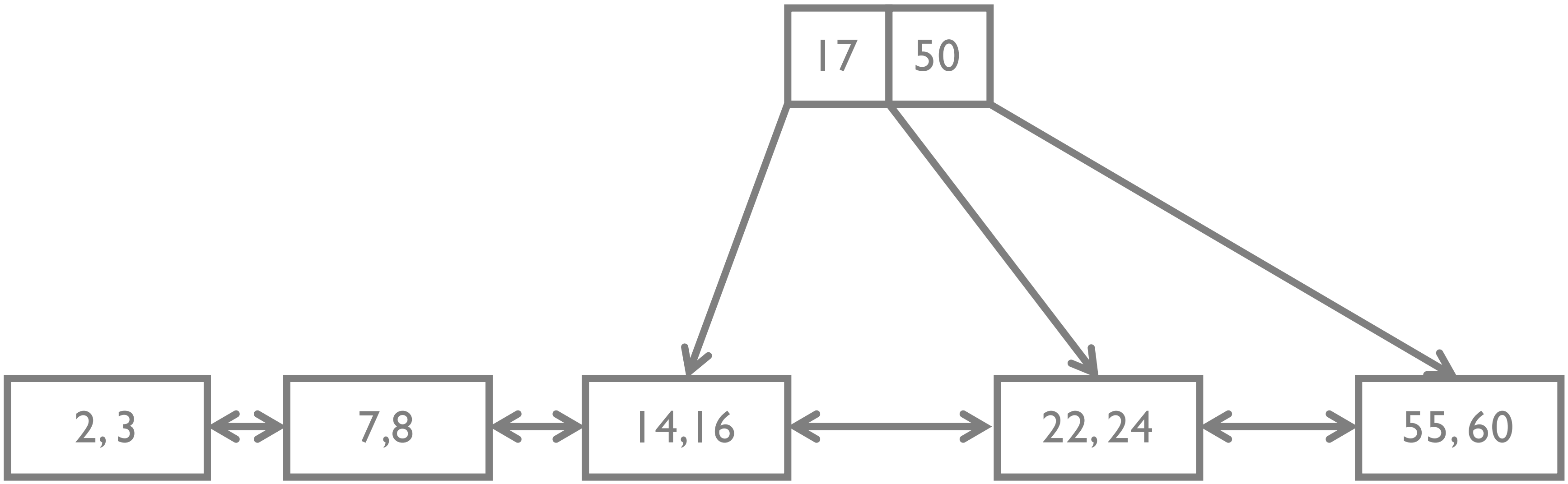


Query: SELECT * WHERE age = 55

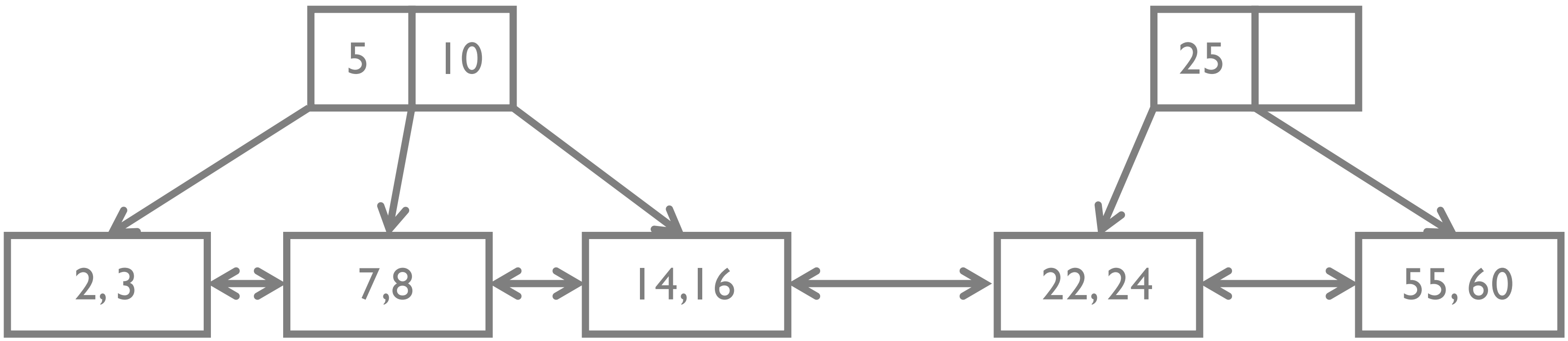
directory page



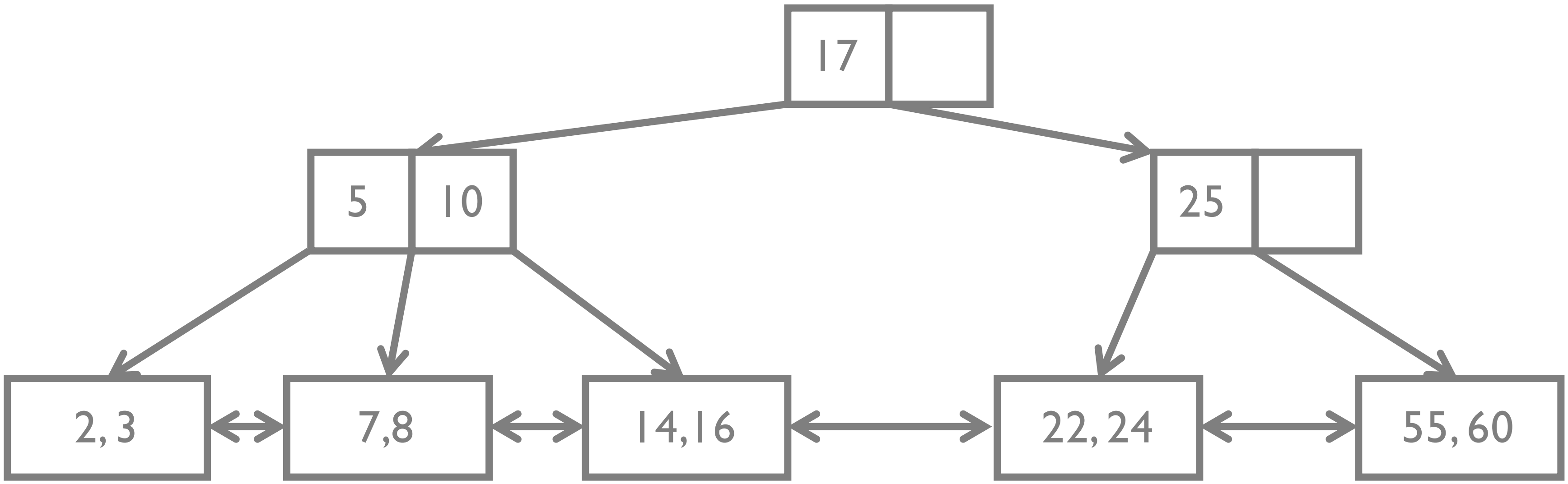
B+ Tree on (age)



B+ Tree on (age)

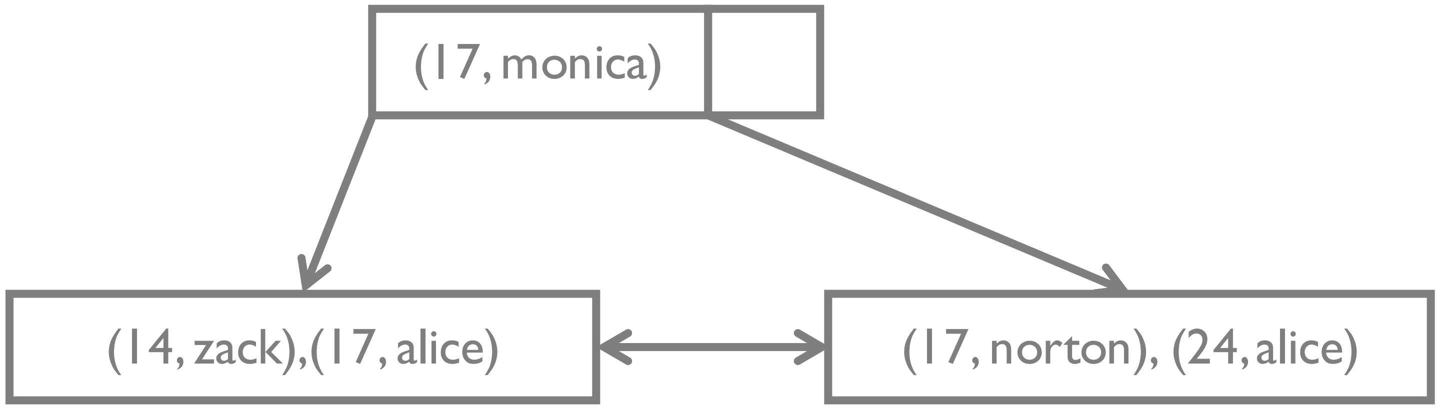


B+ Tree on (age)



Query: SELECT * WHERE age > 20

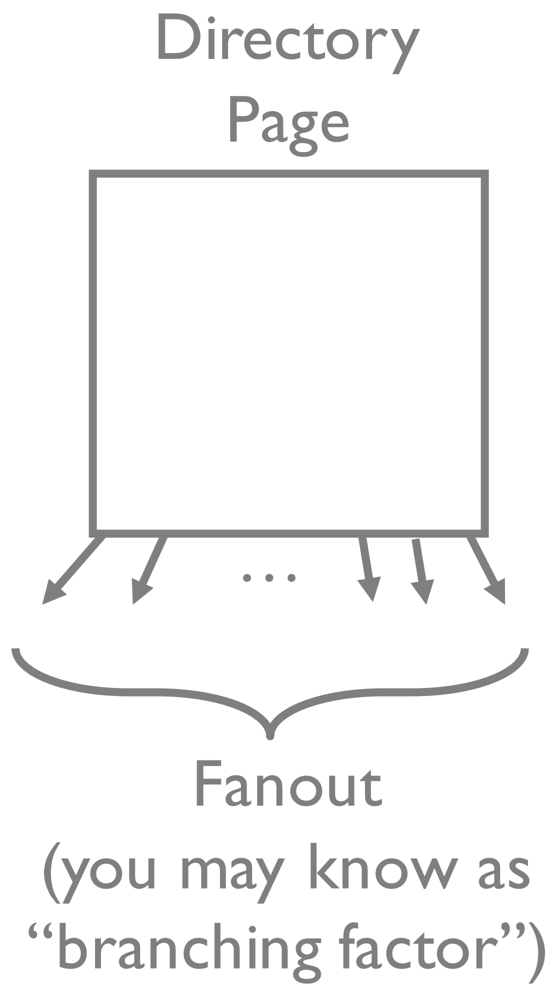
B+ Tree on (age, name)



How do the following queries use the index on (age, name)?

```
SELECT age    WHERE age = 14
SELECT *      WHERE age < 18 AND name < 'monica'
SELECT age    WHERE name = 'bobby'
```

Terminology



Some numbers (8kb pages)

How many levels?

fill-factor: ~66%

~300 entries per directory page

height 2: 300^3 ~ 27 Million entries assuming 300 tuples/pg

height 3: 300^4 ~ 8.1 Billion entries assuming 300 tuples/pg

Top levels often in memory

height 2 only 300 pages ~2.4MB

height 3 only 90k pages ~750MB

Cool B+Tree viz: https://www.cs.usfca.edu/~galles/visualization/BPlusTree.html

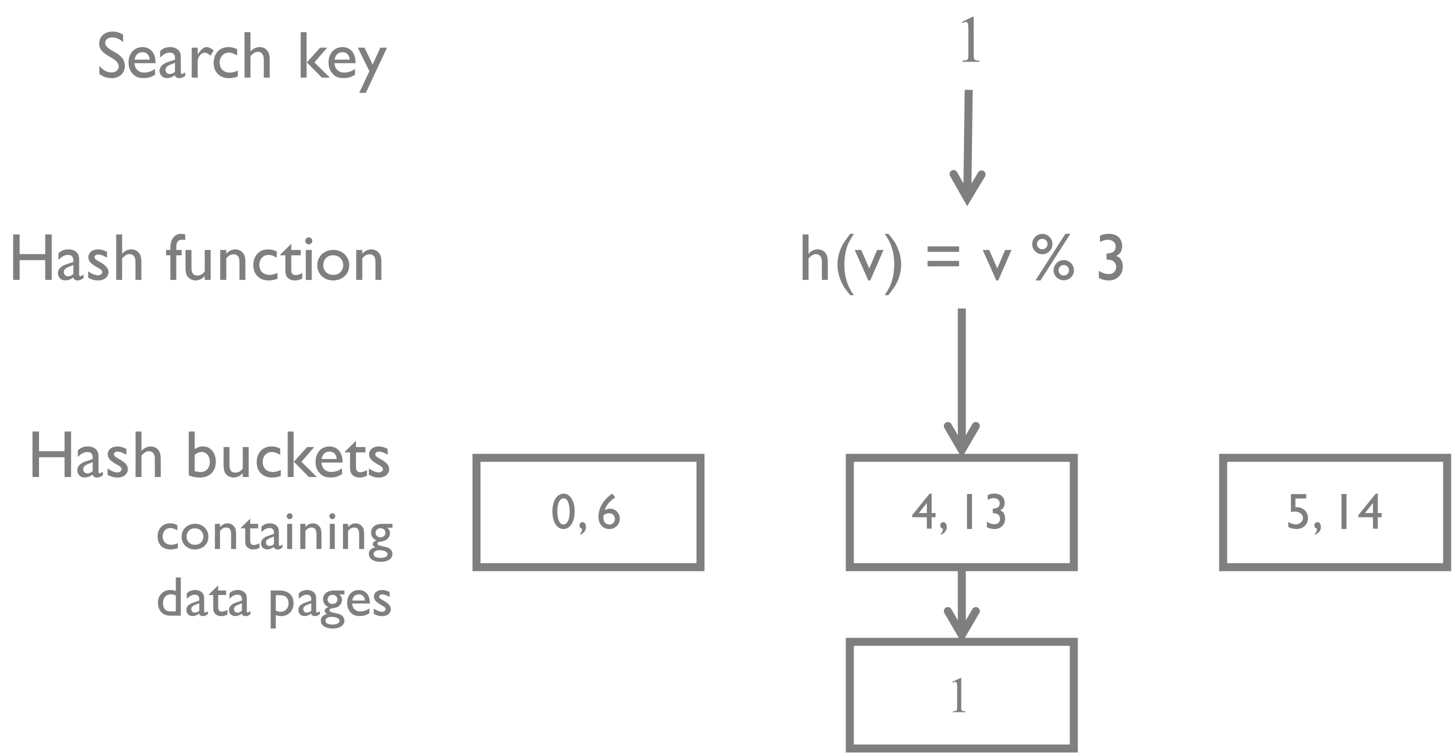
Hash Index on age

Hash function $h(v) = v \% 3$

Hash buckets containing data pages

0, 6	4, 13	5, 14

INSERT Hash Index on age

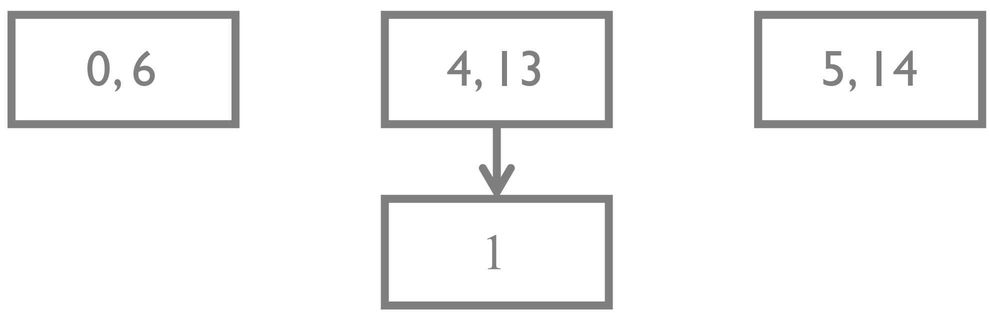


INSERT Hash Index on age

Search key 11

Hash function $h(v) = v \% 3$

Hash buckets containing data pages

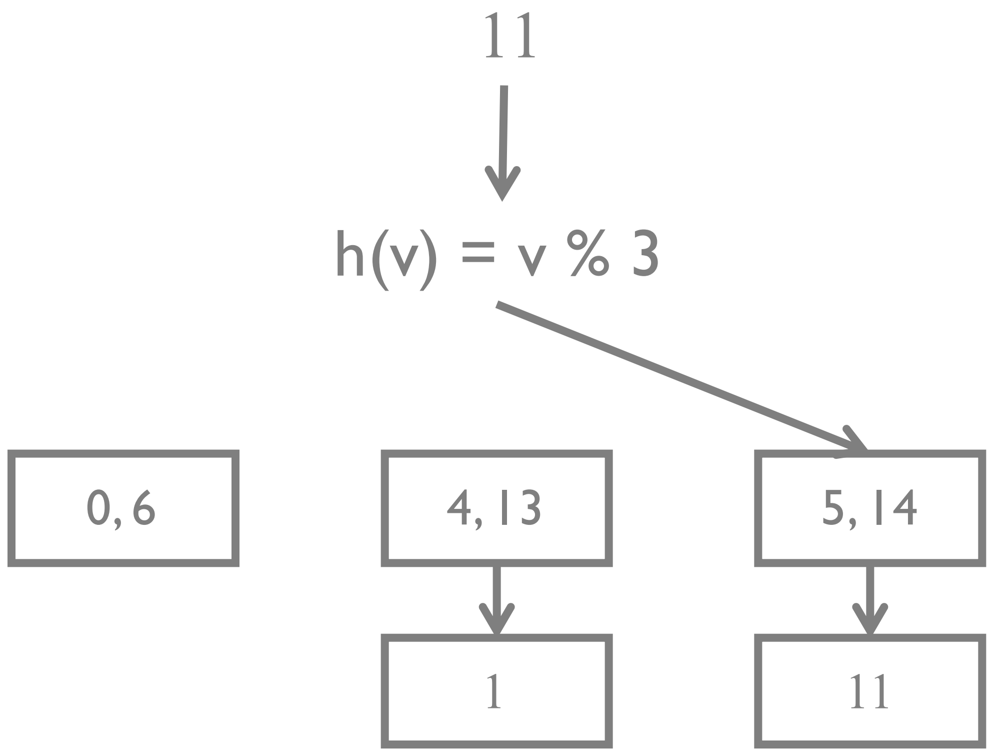


INSERT Hash Index on age

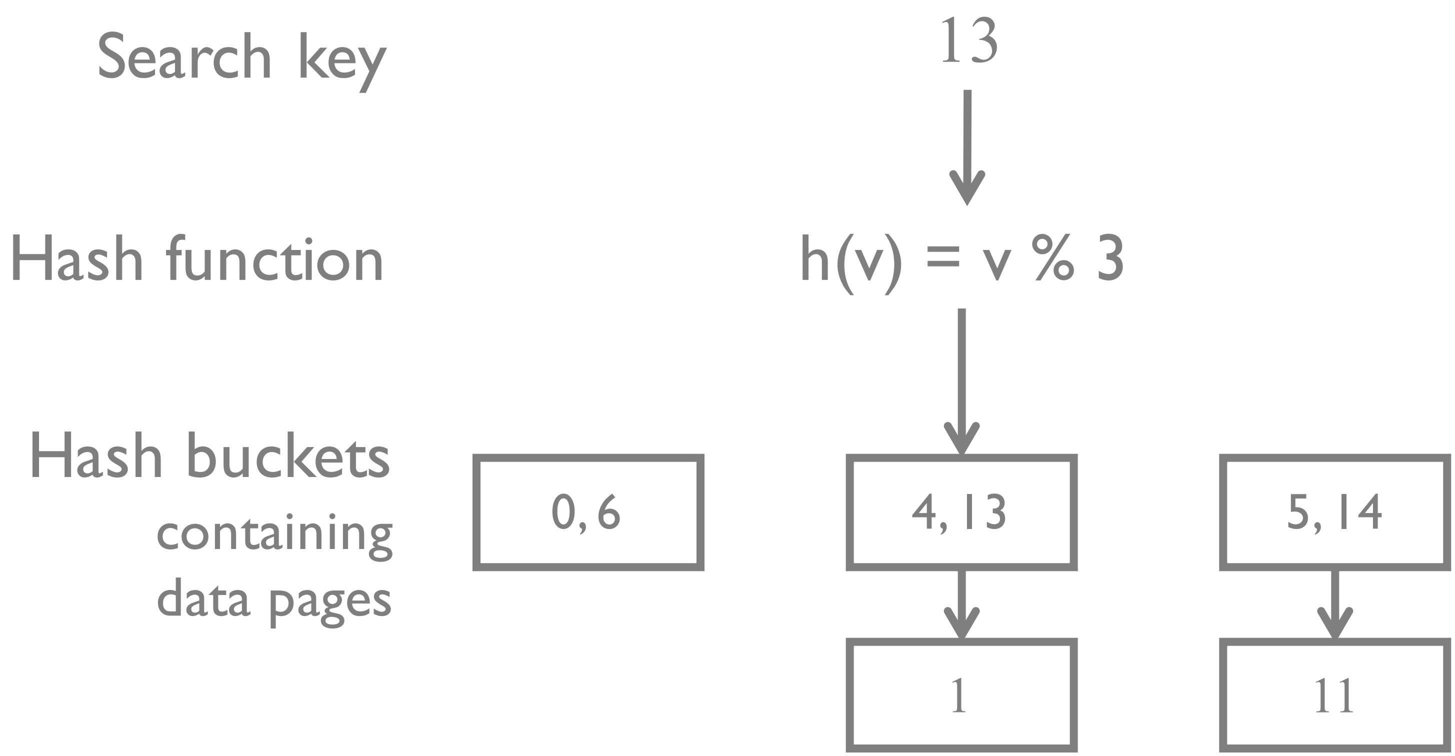
Search key

Hash function

Hash buckets
containing
data pages



SEARCH Hash Index on age



Good for equality selections

Index = data pages + overflow data pages

Hash function h(v) takes as input the *search key*

Costs

Three file types

- Heap, B+ Tree, Hash

Operations we care about

Scan all data	SELECT * FROM R
Equality	SELECT * FROM R WHERE x = 1
Range	SELECT * FROM R WHERE x > 10 and x < 50
Insert record	
Delete record	

	Heap File	Sorted Heap	B+ Tree	Hash
Scan everything				
Equality				
Range				
Insert				
Delete				

B # *data* pages

D time to read/write page

M # pages in range query

	Heap File	Sorted Heap	B+ Tree	Hash
Scan everything	BD			
Equality	0.5BD			
Range	BD			
Insert	2D			
Delete	Search + D			

Heap File

equality on a key. How many results?

B	# *data* pages
D	time to read/write page
M	# pages in range query

	Heap File	Sorted Heap	B+ Tree	Hash
Scan everything	BD	BD		
Equality	0.5BD	$D(\log_2 B)$		
Range	BD	$D(\log_2 B + M)$		
Insert	2D	Search + BD		
Delete	Search + D	Search + BD		

Heap File

equality on a key. How many results?

Sorted File

files compacted after deletion

B # *data* pages

D time to read/write page

M # pages in range query

	Heap File	Sorted Heap	B+ Tree	Hash
Scan everything	BD	BD	1.25BD	
Equality	0.5BD	$D(\log_2 B)$	$D(\log_{80} B + 1)$	
Range	BD	$D(\log_2 B + M)$	$D(\log_{80} B + M)$	
Insert	2D	Search + BD	$D(\log_{80} B + 2)$	
Delete	Search + D	Search + BD	$D(\log_{80} B + 2)$	

Heap File

equality on a key. How many results?

Sorted File

files compacted after deletion

B+ Tree

100 entries/directory page

80% fill factor

B # *data* pages

D time to read/write page

M # pages in range query

	Heap File	Sorted Heap	B+ Tree	Hash
Scan everything	BD	BD	1.25BD	1.25BD
Equality	0.5BD	$D(\log_2 B)$	$D(\log_{80} B + 1)$	D
Range	BD	$D(\log_2 B + M)$	$D(\log_{80} B + M)$	1.25BD
Insert	2D	Search + BD	$D(\log_{80} B + 2)$	2D
Delete	Search + D	Search + BD	$D(\log_{80} B + 2)$	2D

Heap File

equality on a key. How many results?

Sorted File

files compacted after deletion

B+ Tree

100 entries/directory page

80% fill factor

Hash index

80% fill factor when computing scans

assumes no overflow when computing equality/insert/delete.

B # *data* pages

D time to read/write page

M # pages in range query

Where do B, D, M come from?

Estimated from more basic info

Assuming (we will be clear about this)

- fanout = number of directory entries
- pointer in secondary index same size as directory entry

Given:

- p: page size
- r: record size
- d: directory entry size
- f: fill factor
- n: # records

Estimate for primary and secondary index:

- size
- height
- access cost

Primary B+ Index

$p = 100$	records/page	$p / r = 10$
$r = 10$	direntries/page	$p / d = 20$
$d = 5$	fanout:	20
$f = 100\%$	# data pages	$n/(p/r) = 800$
$n = 8000$	height	$\log_{20}800 = 3$

Cost to look up a single record is
3 for directory pages + 1 data page

Secondary B+ Index

$p = 100$	records/page	$p / r = 10$
$r = 10$	direntries/page	$p / d = 20$
$d = 5$	fanout:	20
$f = 100\%$	# data pages	$n/(p/d) = 400$
$n = 8000$	height	2

Cost to look up a single record is
2 for directory pages + 1 data page + 1 pointer lookup

How to pick?

Depends on your queries (workload)

- Which relations?
- Which attributes?
- Which types of predicates (=, <,>)
- *Selectivity*
- Insert/delete/update queries? how many?

How to choose indexes?

Considerations

- which relations should have indexes?
- on what attributes?
- how many indexes?
- what type of index (hash/tree)?

Naïve Algorithm

```
get query workload
group queries by type
for each query type in order of importance
   calculate best cost using current indexes
   if new index IDX will further reduce cost
      create IDX
```

Why not create every index?

- update queries slowed down (upkeep costs)
- takes up space

High level guidelines

Check the WHERE clauses

- attributes in WHERE are search/index keys
- equality predicate → hash index
- range predicate → tree index

Multi-attribute search keys supported

- order of attributes matters for range queries
- may enable queries that don't look at data pages (*index-only*)

Summary

Design depends on economics, access cost ratios

Disk still dominant wrt cost/capacity ratio

Many physical layouts for files

- same APIs, difference performance
- remember physical independence

Indexes

- Structures to speed up read queries
- Multiple indexes possible
- Decision depends on workload

Things to Know

- How a hard drive works and its major performance characteristics
- The storage hierarchy and rough performance differences between RAM, SSD, Hard drives
- What files, pages, and records are, and how they are different than the UNIX model
- Heap File data structure
- B+ tree and Hash indexes
- Performance characteristics of different file organizations