2024 年全国大学生计算机系统能力大赛 PolarDB 数据库创新设计赛(天池杯)

初赛方案报告

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- 正文、标题格式已经在本文中设定,请勿修改;
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- 提交文档时,以PDF格式提交;
- 本文档内容是初赛内容的组成部分,务必真实填写。如不属实,将导致奖项等级降低甚至终止参加比赛。

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1. 代码及描述文档

主要修改文档及方向如下:

修改相关参数 polardb build.sh: 修改并行化、参数、 tpch copy.sh: 开启预分配 guc.c(src/backend/utils/misc/guc.c): 修改多线程 heapm.c(src/backend/access/heap/heapam.c): 修改多线程 heapm.h(src/include/access/heapam.h): postgresql.conf.sample.polardb pg(src/backend/utils/misc/): 修改参数 postgresql.conf.sample(src/backend/utils/misc/): 修改参数 pg_hba.conf.sample (src/backend/libpq/pg hba.conf.sample) 开启 unix 连接

2. 性能优化设计

2.1 优化目标

提高数据导入速度、降低磁盘 I/O 开销、减少内存使用

2.2 优化策略

- (1) 将大数据拆分为小数据再导入,并行执行 COPY 导入,逐一启动任务并始终保持 300 个并行的连接,减少导入时长。
- (2) 开启 PolarDB 预分配功能,减少 IO 次数,降低性能损耗。
- (3) 通过设置参数寻找更为高效的导入策略,增大导入效率。
- (4) 通过使用 unix socket 代替 tcp 连接,减少导入时长。
- (5) 通过设置多线程开启预分配,加快数据导入速度

3. 性能优化实现路径

步骤 1:拆分数据并开始并行导入 toch copy.sh

```
DATA_DIR="/data"

SPLIT_DIR="$DATA_DIR/splitfiles"

# 创建目标目录(如果不存在)

mkdir -p $SPLIT_DIR

# 表名列表

tables=( nation region customer orders lineitem partsupp part supplier)

# 拆分并导入每个表

for table in "${tables[@]}"; do

#echo "正在拆分 $table.tbl ..."

# 使用 split 按 10000 行拆分文件,并将拆分后的文件放入 $SPLIT_DIR 目录

split -l 100000 $DATA_DIR/$table.tbl $SPLIT_DIR/${table}_

# 启动并行 COPY 操作,每个拆分后的文件都并行导入
```

```
for file in $SPLIT_DIR/${table}_*; do
# 限制并发数量为 100
((i=i%300)); ((i++==0)) && wait
#echo "开始导入 $file ..."
psql -h /tmp -p 5432 -U $DB_USER -d $DB_NAME -c "COPY $table FROM"
'$file' WITH (FORMAT csv, DELIMITER '|');" &
done
wait
echo "$table.tbl 拆分并导入完成"
done
echo "所有表导入完成!"
```

步骤 2:开启预分配

guc.c

```
//yzx 修改预分配
#define MAX_CONFIG_VARS 100
struct config_bool config_pool[MAX_CONFIG_VARS];
int pool_index = 0; // 当前使用到的预分配池的索引
void DefineCustomBoolVariable(const char *name,
                           const char *short desc,
                           const char *long_desc,
                           bool *valueAddr,
                           bool bootValue,
                           GucContext context,
                           int flags,
                           GucBoolCheckHook check hook,
                           GucBoolAssignHook assign_hook,
                           GucShowHook show_hook)
{
   // 检查是否还有可用的预分配空间
   if (pool index >= MAX CONFIG VARS) {
       // 如果超出预分配数量,可以选择扩展池或报错
       elog(ERROR, "Exceeded maximum number of custom bool variables");
       return;
   }
   // 从预分配池中获取下一个可用的 config_bool
   struct config_bool *var = &config_pool[pool_index++];
   // 初始化字段
   var->gen.name = name;
   var->gen.short desc = short desc;
   var->gen.long_desc = long_desc;
   var->gen.context = context;
   var->gen.flags = flags;
```

步骤 3:修改参数

polardb_build.sh, postgresql.conf.sample.polardb_pg, postgresql.conf.sample

```
shared buffers = 6GB
   autovacuum = off
   checkpoint_timeout = 1d
   max wal size = 128GB
   min wal size = 64GB
   checkpoint_completion_target = 0.9
   bgwriter_delay = 10ms
                          # 10-10000ms between rounds
   bgwriter_lru_maxpages = 500 # max buffers written/round, 0 disables
   bgwriter_lru_multiplier = 2.0 # 0-10.0 multiplier on buffers
scanned/round
   bgwriter_flush_after = 512kB  # measured in pages, 0 disables
   wal level=minimal #yzx 修改 确保 WAL 级别为 minimal, 禁用 WAL 写入
   max_wal_senders = 0 # 禁用 WAL 发送器
   hot_standby = off
                            # 禁用热备份
   synchronous_commit = off # 禁用同步提交
   max_wal_size=128GB
   min_wal_size=64GB
   bgwriter_delay=10ms
   bgwriter_flush_after=512 #1MB
   bgwriter_lru_maxpages=500
   max connections = 300
   unix_socket_directories='/tmp'
   autovacuum_naptime = 100min
   max_worker_processes = 32
```

步骤 4: 使用 unix 代替 tcp 连接

pg hba.conf.sample

```
# TYPE DATABASE
                        USER
                                        ADDRESS
                                                               METHOD
# "local" is for Unix domain socket connections only
local
       all
                                                              trust
                       all
local
       postgres
                        postgres
                                                               trust
# IPv4 local connections:
host
        a11
                                       127.0.0.1/32
                                                              trust
# IPv6 local connections:
host
        all
                       all
                                       ::1/128
                                                              trust
# Allow replication connections from localhost, by a user with the
# replication privilege.
        replication
local
                        all
                                                               trust
                                        127.0.0.1/32
host
        replication
                        all
                                                                trust
host
        replication
                        all
                                        ::1/128
                                                                trust
```

步骤五: 开启多线程

heapam.h

```
#include <pthread.h>
   #include <stdlib.h>
   #include <stdio.h>
   // 定义线程参数结构
   typedef struct
   {
       Relation relation;
       HeapTuple *inputTuples;
       HeapTuple *outputTuples;
       int start;
       int end;
       TransactionId xid;
       CommandId cid;
       int options;
   } ThreadArgs;
   void *prepare_insert_range(void *args);
   void parallel_prepare_insert(Relation relation, HeapTuple *inputTuples,
HeapTuple *outputTuples,
                               int ntuples, TransactionId xid, CommandId
cid, int options, int numThreads);
```

heapam.c

```
// 单线程处理函数
void *prepare_insert_range(void *args)
{
```

```
ThreadArgs *threadArgs = (ThreadArgs *)args;
       for (int i = threadArgs->start; i < threadArgs->end; i++)
           threadArgs->outputTuples[i] = heap_prepare_insert(
               threadArgs->relation,
               threadArgs->inputTuples[i],
               threadArgs->xid,
               threadArgs->cid,
               threadArgs->options);
       }
       return NULL;
   }
   // 并行处理函数
   void parallel_prepare_insert(Relation relation, HeapTuple *inputTuples,
HeapTuple *outputTuples,
                                int ntuples, TransactionId xid, CommandId
cid, int options, int numThreads)
       pthread_t threads[numThreads];
       ThreadArgs threadArgs[numThreads];
       int batchSize = ntuples / numThreads;
       // 创建线程
       for (int i = 0; i < numThreads; i++)</pre>
           int start = i * batchSize;
           int end = (i == numThreads - 1) ? ntuples : start + batchSize;
           threadArgs[i].relation = relation;
           threadArgs[i].inputTuples = inputTuples;
           threadArgs[i].outputTuples = outputTuples;
           threadArgs[i].start = start;
           threadArgs[i].end = end;
           threadArgs[i].xid = xid;
           threadArgs[i].cid = cid;
           threadArgs[i].options = options;
           if (pthread_create(&threads[i], NULL, prepare_insert_range,
&threadArgs[i]) != 0)
           {
               perror("Failed to create thread");
```

```
exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

// 等待线程完成
for (int i = 0; i < numThreads; i++)
{
    if (pthread_join(threads[i], NULL) != 0)
    {
        perror("Failed to join thread");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
}
```

4. 性能提升效果

4.1 测试结果

- 优化前:数据导入时间为 2280.596 秒。
- 优化后:数据导入时间为1753.614秒。

4.2 性能提升

• 数据导入时间减少了 23.107%。

5. 指导老师的贡献

指导老师: 温延龙 贡献:

- 1. 对我们的优化方向提供建议,制定优化的计划。
- 2. 对每个阶段的步骤进行评审, 检验是否符合正规逻辑。