Project Part 3

Done by: Group 18

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1. Introduction

This final part of the project focuses on the performance of queries to our database, both in SQL and MongoDB. Our two queries were rewritten in order to optimize their running times, and the use of indexing was also part of this approach. In both PostgreSQL and MongoDB only one index was needed. Significant differences were obtained in their running times, when compared to the way they were written before.

2. Relational Query Optimization (PostgreSQL)

2.1 First Query

Before any changes, the first query was run with the command explain analyze to see its execution time, which in this case was 30.307ms.



Figure 1: Run Time Without Optimization Of Query 1

2.1.1 Query optimization

The first step we did to optimize the query running time, is using indexes since it is a way of making the searches that the query does faster since an index stores where each part of the data is in the disk. It can also make the order of the files in data level be ordered according to an index. In this case, looking into our queries we decided the best index to use was the release date, since the query in question had an interval based condition and no other column was feasible. We could have clustered by sales_amount but we went with a different route as we will explain below. We also tried to cluster our index since it was an interval based condition, we thought it would be faster.



Figure 2: Time of Query 1 Without Clustering Of Release Date Index

By testing the usage of a clustered index in the query the results are worse performance wise, since the query itself uses a lot of other columns and the clustering of the release date index makes the query planner go for a sequential scan.

38 Execution Time: 77.229 ms

Figure 3: Time of Query 1 With Clustering Of Release Date Index

In order to optimize the first query which was created and used for the other parts, a new table was created that contains for each existing genre in the last decade the total of sales amount.

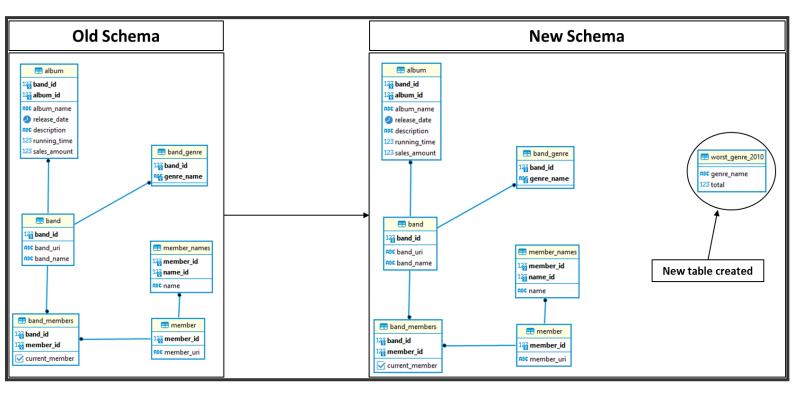


Figure 4: New Table In The New Schema

With this table created, a bigger reduction in execution time was achieved compared to indexing by sales amount, since each time the sales amount of a specific genre was requested the operation did not have to sum up all of the album sales amounts repeatedly, and it was necessary to rewrite the query. It came with the trade off of having to constantly update it if album data is changed, and therefore the worst genre is different.

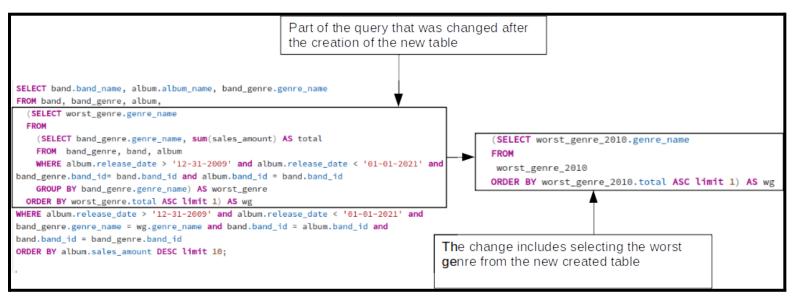


Figure 5: Changes To Query 1

22 Execution Time: 0.911 ms

Figure 6: Run Time With All The Optimizations Made To Query 1

2.2 Second Query

Since the second query used the first one inside of it, it was also heavily influenced by the optimization of the first query explained above, but also has been impacted by the addition of another new table that has all of the top 10 albums of the worst genre previously calculated shown below.

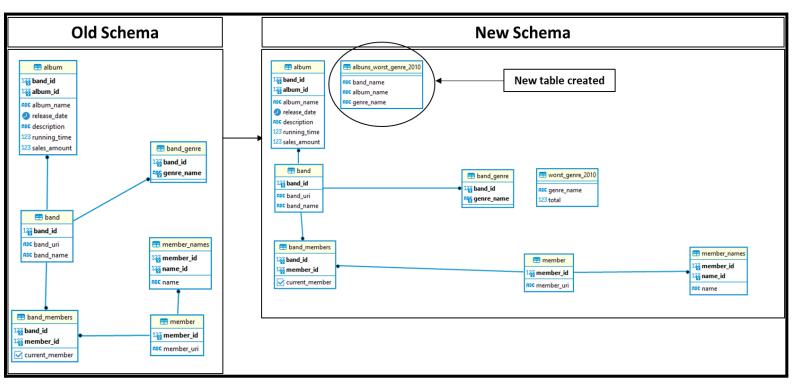


Figure 7: Second New Table In The New Schema

That change also permitted that the query itself could be severely simplified (shown below), making it easier for the query planner to find the best plan. It came with the trade off of having to constantly update it if album data is changed and therefore the worst genre is different, meaning that the albums of the worst genre could change as well.

```
Old query
UPDATE album
SET sales_amount = (sales_amount * 10)
FROM
 (SELECT band.band_name, album.album_name, band_genre.genre_name
 FROM band, band_genre, album,
                                                                                                    Changes in query after the creation of the new table (albuns_worst_genre_2010)
   (SELECT worst_genre.genre_
   FROM
                                                                                                  UPDATE album
     (SELECT band_genre.genre_name, sum(sales_amount) AS total
                                                                                                  SET sales_amount = (sales_amount * 10)
     FROM band_genre, band, album
     WHERE album.release_date > '12-31-2009' and album.release_date < '01-01-2021' and
                                                                                                  FROM albuns_worst_genre_2010
band_genre.band_id= band.band_id and album.band_id = band.band_id
                                                                                                  WHERE albuns_worst_genre_2010.album_name = album.album_name;
     GROUP BY band_genre.genre_name) AS worst_genre
   ORDER BY worst_genre.total ASC limit 1) AS wg
 WHERE album.release_date > '12-31-2009' and album.release_date < '01-01-2021' and
 and.band_id = band_genre.band_id
 ORDER BY album.sales_amount DESC limit 10) AS wg
HERE wg.album_name = album.album_name;
```

Figure 8: Changes To Query 2

The results of each step are shown below in terms of time to run. Here there was no clustering attempt, since the places where a clustered index could be beneficial, have been shown by query 1 to not be the case.

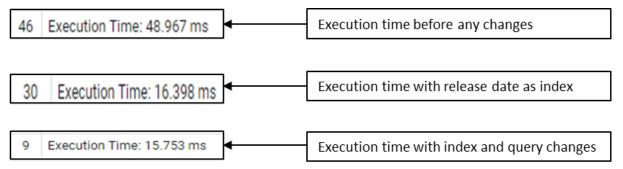


Figure 9: Execution Times For Query 2

2.4 Conclusion

The database used had a SSD drive and therefore the time gains by usage of the index were not as noticeable compared to if our database had a HDD, since the HDD has a moving arm, physical disks and several rings inside those disks, compared to the chips used in the SSD and therefore position of the data and knowing where it is more significant. With that said we could still see a big improvement especially in the first query where that improvement was of an order of magnitude.

3. Mongodb Optimization

No alterations were made to the data model in this part, since there were no better ways of doing this more efficiently, after some ideas were tried. However, we used the release date as an index for the same reasons as in the Postgres implementation and it yielded some good results, as shown below.

3.1 Aggregation

Before any changes, the aggregation was run with the command .explain("executionstats") to see its execution time, which in this case was 113 ms.

After the use of the index it was noticed that there was a 2 millisecond decrease in run time, since the query planner used the index, that was faster to get the 2010 albums instead of a full sequential scan.



Figure 10: Aggregation Execution Times With And Without New Index

3.2 First Query

After the use of the index it was noticed that there was a 8 millisecond decrease in run time per each find, since the query planner used the index, that was faster to get the 2010 albums instead of a full sequential scan. Since this find expression is only run for the worst genre in our original query, it will only run once. With that said the whole gain in the first query will be the 2 milliseconds of the aggregation plus the 8 milliseconds gained in the sole find that is run, making the total gain of the query 10 milliseconds.

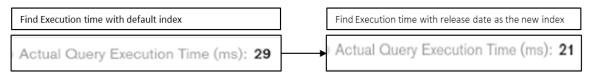


Figure 11: Find Expression Execution Times With and Without New Index

3.3 Second Query

Figure 12: Update Expression Execution Times of The Update Statement With and Without Index Usage

After the implementation of the index it was noticed that the query planner never used our index, since the update part of the query never uses the release date. This update expression is run for the 10 best albums of the worst genre calculated before (if there are that many). With the previous in mind the update expression could run 1 to 10 times, depending on the number of albums existent within that genre in that decade. With that said, the second query will consist of the gain of the 2 milliseconds gained in the aggregation. So the gain that could be generated on the second query will be of 2 milliseconds. The changes seen in the picture above are only related to latency/cpu usage, therefore not counting for the calculations made for the gain/loss of time by usage of the index.

3.4 Conclusion

There is a gain on the first query find expression of 8 milliseconds and on the aggregation part of both queries of 2 milliseconds. With that said it makes sense then to use the release date index to better performance of the query. The database used had a SSD drive as the Postgres implementation, therefore the time gains by usage of the index were not as noticeable compared to if our database had a HDD, since the HDD has a moving arm, physical disks and several rings inside those disks, compared to the chips used in the SSD and therefore position of the data and knowing where it is more significant.

Anex

Query plans SQL

4	QUERY PLAN text
1	Limit (cost=333.36.333.38 rows=10 width=54) (actual time=0.807_0.827 rows=4_
2	-> Sort (cost=333.36.333.74 rows=154 width=54) (actual time=0.806.0.825 ro
3	Sort Key: album.sales_amount DESC
4	Sort Method: quicksort Memory: 25k8
5	→ Nested Loop (oost=11.80.330.03 rows=154 width=54) (actual time=0.467
6	Join Filter: (band.band_id = album.band_id)
7	→ Nested Loop (cost=11.51.305.94 rows=44 width=35) (actual time=0.4
8	→ Nested Loop (oost=11.23.292.36 rows=44 width=16) (actual time=
9	→ Limit (oost=10.94.10.94 rows=1 width=18) (actual time=0.117
10	→ Sort (cost=10.94_11.90 rows=396 width=18) (actual time=0
11	Sort Key: worst_genre_2010.total
12	Sort Method: top-N heapsort Memory: 25kB
13	→ Seq Soan on worst_genre_2010 (cost=0.00.8.96 rows=3
14	-> Index Only Scan using band_genre_pkey on band_genre_(cost=0
15	Index Cond: (genre_name = worst_genre_2010.genre_name)
16	Heap Fetches: 0
17	→ Index Scan using band_pkey on band (cost=0.290.31 rows=1 widt
18	Index Cond: (band_id = band_genre.band_id)
19	→ Index Scan using album_pkey on album (cost=0.29_0.48 rows=5 width
20	Index Cond: (band_id = band_genre.band_id)
21	Planning Time: 1.336 ms
22	Execution Time: 0.911 ms

4	QUERY PLAN text
1	Limit (cost=4131.794131.82 rows=10 width=54) (actual time=77.02877.035 rows=1 loops=1)
2	[] -> Sort (cost=4131.794131.89 rows=38 width=54) (actual time=77.02777.033 rows=1 loops=1)
3	[] Sort Key: album.sales_amount DESC
4	[] Sort Method: quicksort Memory: 25kB
5	[] -> Nested Loop (cost=3814.114130.97 rows=38 width=54) (actual time=74.61077.005 rows=1 loops=1)
6	[] -> Nested Loop (cost=3813.834117.55 rows=42 width=47) (actual time=74.59576.989 rows=1 loops=1)
7	[] -> Nested Loop (cost=3813.544094.67 rows=44 width=16) (actual time=74.56676.956 rows=1 loops=1)
8	[] -> Limit (cost=3813.253813.25 rows=1 width=44) (actual time=74.26774.273 rows=1 loops=1)
9	[] -> Sort (cost=3813.253814.58 rows=532 width=44) (actual time=74.26674.271 rows=1 loops=1)
10	[] Sort Key: (sum(album_1.sales_amount))
11	[] Sort Method: top-N heapsort Memory: 25kB
12	[]-> HashAggregate (cost=3798.623805.27 rows=532 width=44) (actual time=74.07074.190 rows=396 loops=1)
13	[] Group Key: band_genre_1.genre_name
14	[] Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 169kB
15	[] -> Hash Join (cost=3034.903698.36 rows=20052 width=17) (actual time=25.87746.951 rows=24268 loops=1)
16	[] Hash Cond: (band_genre_1.band_id = band_1.band_id)
17	[] -> Seq Scan on band_genre band_genre_1 (cost=0.00374.32 rows=23632 width=16) (actual time=0.0092.455 rows=23632 loops=1)
18	[] -> Hash (cost=2928.842928.84 rows=8485 width=13) (actual time=25.76625.769 rows=8427 loops=1)
19	[] Buckets: 16384_Batches: 1_Memory Usage: 524kB
20	[] -> Hash Join (cost=305.572928.84 rows=8485 width=13) (actual time=5.51023.728 rows=8427 loops=1)
21	[] Hash Cond: (album_1.band_id = band_1.band_id)
22	[] -> Index Scan using i on album_1 (cost=0.292601.27 rows=8485 width=9) (actual time=0.02412.340 rows=8427 loops=1)
23	[] Index Cond: ((release_date > '2009-12-31'::date) AND (release_date < '2021-01-01'::date))
24	[] -> Hash (cost=180.28180.28 rows=10000 width=4) (actual time=5.3985.399 rows=10000 loops=1)
25	[] Buckets: 16384_Batches: 1_Memory Usage: 480kB
26	[] -> Index Only Scan using band_pkey on band band_1 (cost=0.29180.28 rows=10000 width=4) (actual time=0.0153.981 rows=10000 loops=1)
27	[] Heap Fetches: 0
28	[] -> Index Only Scan using band_genre_pkey on band_genre (cost=0.29280.97 rows=44 width=16) (actual time=0.2942.678 rows=1 loops=1)
29	[] Index Cond: (genre_name = band_genre_1.genre_name)
30	[] Heap Fetches: 0
31	[] -> Index Scan using album_pkey on album (cost=0.290.51 rows=1 width=31) (actual time=0.0260.029 rows=1 loops=1)
32	[] Index Cond: (band_id = band_genre.band_id)
33	[] Filter: ((release_date > '2009-12-31'::date) AND (release_date < '2021-01-01'::date))
34	[] Rows Removed by Filter: 3
35	[] -> Index Scan using band_pkey on band (cost=0.290.32 rows=1 width=19) (actual time=0.0130.013 rows=1 loops=1)
36	[] Index Cond: (band_id = album.band_id)
37	Planning Time: 1.786 ms

38 Execution Time: 77.229 ms



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MongoDB

```
{ queryPlanner:
    { plannerVersion: 1,
        namespace: 'Spotify.album',
        indexFilterSet: false,
        parsedQuery: { album_id: { 'Seq': '12375' } },
        winningPlan:
        { stage: 'UPDATE',
            inputStage:
            { stage: 'COLLSCAN',
                 filter: { album_id: { 'Seq': '12375' } },
                 direction: 'forward' } ),
        rejectedPlans: [] },
    executionStats:
    { executionSuccess: true,
        nReturned: 0,
        executionTimeMillis: 13,
        totalKeysExamined: 0,
        totalDocsExamined: 12006,
        executionStages:
```

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