

Implementierung von Subqueries im SECONDO Optimierer

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1 Einleitung

****Beschreibung SECONDO****

2 Problembeschreibung

Der SECONDO Optimierer soll um die Fähigkeit zur Übersetzung von geschachtelten Abfragen erweitert werden. Grundlagen zur Übersetzung liefert [5] und [4]. Soweit möglich werden Queries mit Subqueries in äquivalente nicht geschachtelte Abfragen überführt werden. Grundsätzlich lassen sich geschachtelte Abfragen mit der 'nested-iteration' Methode ausführen, d.h. die Subquery wird für jedes Tupel der äußeren Abfrage ausgeführt.

2.1 Typ-A Queries

```
select  $A_1, \dots, A_n$ 
from  $R_1, \dots, R_m$ 
where  $P_1, \dots, P_l$ 
 $A_i \theta (\text{select AGGR}(T_i.B)$ 
from  $T_1, \dots, T_s$ 
where  $Q_1, \dots, Q_r$ )
```

```
select  $A_1, \dots, A_n$ 
from  $R_1, \dots, R_m$ 
where  $P_1, \dots, P_l$ 
 $A_i \theta C$ 
```

C ist die durch Auswertung von $\text{select AGGR}(T_i.B)$ from T_1, \dots, T_s where Q_1, \dots, Q_r gewonnene Konstante.

2.2 Algorithm NEST-N-J

```
select  $A_1, \dots, A_n$ 
from  $R_1, \dots, R_m$ 
where  $P_1, \dots, P_l$ ,
 $X\theta(\text{select } T_i.B$ 
from  $T_1, \dots, T_s$ 
where  $Q_1, \dots, Q_r)$ 
```

```
select  $A_1, \dots, A_n$ 
from  $R_1, \dots, R_m, T_1, \dots, T_s$ 
where  $P_1, \dots, P_l, Q_1, \dots, Q_r$ 
 $X \theta' B$ 
```

$X \subset \{A_1, \dots, A_n\}$
 $\theta \in \{\text{IN}, \text{NOT IN}, =, \neq, >, \geq, <, \leq\}$
 $\theta' = \begin{cases} = & \text{falls } \theta = \text{IN} \\ \neq & \text{falls } \theta = \text{NOT IN} \\ \theta & \text{sonst} \end{cases}$

2.3 Algorithm NEST-JA2

```
select  $A_1, \dots, A_n$ 
from  $R_1, \dots, R_m$ 
where  $P_1(R_1), \dots, P_k(R_1), P_1, \dots, P_l$ ,
 $R_i.X\theta(\text{select AGGR}(T_j.A)$ 
from  $T_1, \dots, T_s$ 
where  $\text{pred}[R_1.Y, T_1.Z], Q_1, \dots, Q_r)$ 
```

```
let Temp1 = select  $R_1.Y$ 
from  $R_1$ 
where  $P_1(R_1), \dots, P_k(R_1)$ 
```

```
let Temp2 = select  $T_j.A, T_1.Z$ 
from  $T_1, \dots, T_s$ 
where  $Q_1, \dots, Q_r$ 
```

```

let Temp3 = Temp1 feed t1
Temp2 feed
outerjoin[pred[ $R_1.Y, T_1.Z$ ]]
sortby[ $Z$  asc]
groupby[ $Z$ ; AggrResult: group AGGR]
consume

```

```

select  $A_1, \dots, A_n$ 
from  $R_1, \dots, R_m, Temp3$ 
where  $P_1, \dots, P_l,$ 
 $R_i.X \theta Temp3.AggrResult,$ 
 $R_1.Y = Temp3.Z$ 

```

$\theta \in \{=, \neq, >, \geq, <, \leq\}$

2.4 Algorithm NEST-D

```

select  $A_1$ 
from  $R$ 
where  $P_1, \dots, P_k$ 
(select  $B_1, \dots, B_n$ 
from  $T$ 
where  $B_2 = A_2, \dots, B_n = A_n$ )
op
(select  $C_1, \dots, C_m$ 
from  $U$ 
where  $C_2 = A_2, \dots, C_m = A_m$ )

```

```

let Temp1 = select  $C_2, \dots, C_m$ 
from  $U$ 

```

```

let Temp2 = select  $B_2, \dots, B_n$ 
from  $T$ 

```

```

let Temp3 = Temp2 feed sort Temp2 feed sort mergediff consume

```

```

select  $A_1$ 
from  $R, Temp3$ 
where  $P_1, \dots, P_k$ 

```

$$Temp3.C_{m+1} = A_{m+1}, \dots, Temp3.C_n = A_n$$

Literatur

- [1] BRANTNER, M., MAY, N., AND MOERKOTTE, G. Unnesting scalar SQL queries in the presence of disjunction. In *Data Engineering, 2007. ICDE 2007. IEEE 23rd International Conference on* (Istanbul,, Apr. 2007), pp. 46–55.
- [2] GALINDO-LEGARIA, C., AND ROSENTHAL, A. Outerjoin simplification and reordering for query optimization. *ACM Trans. Database Syst.* 22, 1 (1997), 43–74.
- [3] GALINDO-LEGARIA, C. A. Outerjoins as disjunctions. In *SIGMOD '94: Proceedings of the 1994 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data* (New York, NY, USA, 1994), ACM, pp. 348–358.
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