

Relational Query Optimization

Chapter 15

Highlights of System R Optimizer

- ❖ Impact:
 - Most widely used currently; works well for < 10 joins.
- ❖ **Cost estimation:** Approximate art at best.
 - Statistics, maintained in system catalogs, used to estimate cost of operations and result sizes.
 - Considers combination of CPU and I/O costs.
- ❖ **Plan Space:** Too large, must be pruned.
 - Only the space of *left-deep plans* is considered.
 - Left-deep plans allow output of each operator to be pipelined into the next operator without storing it in a temporary relation.
 - Cartesian products avoided.

Overview of Query Optimization

- ❖ Plan: Tree of R.A. ops, with choice of alg for each op.
 - Each operator typically implemented using a 'pull' interface: when an operator is 'pulled' for the next output tuples, it 'pulls' on its inputs and computes them.
- ❖ Two main issues:
 - For a given query, what plans are considered?
 - Algorithm to search plan space for cheapest (estimated) plan.
 - How is the cost of a plan estimated?
- ❖ Ideally: Want to find best plan. Practically: Avoid worst plans!
- ❖ We will study the System R approach.

Schema for Examples

Sailors (*sid*: integer, *sname*: string, *rating*: integer, *age*: real)

Reserves (*sid*: integer, *bid*: integer, *day*: dates, *rname*: string)

- ❖ Similar to old schema; *rname* added for variations.
- ❖ Reserves:
 - Each tuple is 40 bytes long, 100 tuples per page, 1000 pages.
- ❖ Sailors:
 - Each tuple is 50 bytes long, 80 tuples per page, 500 pages.

Query Blocks: Units of Optimization

- ❖ An SQL query is parsed into a collection of *query blocks*, and these are optimized one block at a time.
- ❖ Nested blocks are usually treated as calls to a subroutine, made once per outer tuple. (This is an over-simplification, but serves for now.)
- ❖ For each block, the plans considered are:
 - All available access methods, for each reln in FROM clause.
 - All *left-deep join trees* (i.e., all ways to join the relations one-at-a-time, with the inner reln in the FROM clause, considering all reln permutations and join methods.)

```
SELECT S.sname
FROM Sailors S
WHERE S.age IN
    (SELECT MAX (S2.age)
     FROM Sailors S2
     GROUP BY S2.rating)
```

Outer block *Nested block*

Relational Algebra Equivalences

- ❖ Allow us to choose different join orders and to 'push' selections and projections ahead of joins.
 - ❖ Selections: $\sigma_{c1 \wedge \dots \wedge cn}(R) \equiv \sigma_{c1}(\dots \sigma_{cn}(R))$ (Cascade)
 $\sigma_{c1}(\sigma_{c2}(R)) \equiv \sigma_{c2}(\sigma_{c1}(R))$ (Commute)
 - ❖ Projections: $\pi_{a1}(R) \equiv \pi_{a1}(\dots (\pi_{an}(R)))$ (Cascade)
 - ❖ Joins: $R \bowtie (S \bowtie T) \equiv (R \bowtie S) \bowtie T$ (Associative)
 $(R \bowtie S) \equiv (S \bowtie R)$ (Commute)
- + Show that: $R \bowtie (S \bowtie T) \equiv (T \bowtie R) \bowtie S$

More Equivalences

- ❖ A projection commutes with a selection that only uses attributes retained by the projection.
- ❖ Selection between attributes of the two arguments of a cross-product converts cross-product to a join.
- ❖ A selection on just attributes of R commutes with $R \bowtie S$. (i.e., $\sigma(R \bowtie S) \equiv \sigma(R) \bowtie S$)
- ❖ Similarly, if a projection follows a join $R \bowtie S$, we can 'push' it by retaining only attributes of R (and S) that are needed for the join or are kept by the projection.

Enumeration of Alternative Plans

- ❖ There are two main cases:
 - Single-relation plans
 - Multiple-relation plans
- ❖ For queries over a single relation, queries consist of a combination of selects, projects, and aggregate ops:
 - Each available access path (file scan / index) is considered, and the one with the least estimated cost is chosen.
 - The different operations are essentially carried out together (e.g., if an index is used for a selection, projection is done for each retrieved tuple, and the resulting tuples are *pipelined* into the aggregate computation).

Cost Estimation

- ❖ For each plan considered, must estimate cost:
 - Must *estimate cost* of each operation in plan tree.
 - Depends on input cardinalities.
 - We've already discussed how to estimate the cost of operations (sequential scan, index scan, joins, etc.)
 - Must also *estimate size of result* for each operation in tree!
 - Use information about the input relations.
 - For selections and joins, assume independence of predicates.

Cost Estimates for Single-Relation Plans

- ❖ Index I on primary key matches selection:
 - Cost is *Height(I)+1* for a B+ tree, about 1.2 for hash index.
- ❖ Clustered index I matching one or more selects:
 - *(NPages(I)+NPages(R)) * product of RF's of matching selects.*
- ❖ Non-clustered index I matching one or more selects:
 - *(NPages(I)+NTuples(R)) * product of RF's of matching selects.*
- ❖ Sequential scan of file:
 - *NPages(R).*
- + **Note:** *Typically, no duplicate elimination on projections!*
(Exception: Done on answers if user says DISTINCT.)

Example

```
SELECT S.sid  
FROM Sailors S  
WHERE S.rating=8
```

❖ If we have an **index on *rating***:

- $(1/NKeys(I)) * NTuples(R) = (1/10) * 40000$ tuples retrieved.
- **Clustered index:** $(1/NKeys(I)) * (NPages(I) + NPages(R)) = (1/10) * (50 + 500)$ pages are retrieved. (This is the **cost**.)
- **Unclustered index:** $(1/NKeys(I)) * (NPages(I) + NTuples(R)) = (1/10) * (50 + 40000)$ pages are retrieved.

❖ If we have an **index on *sid***:

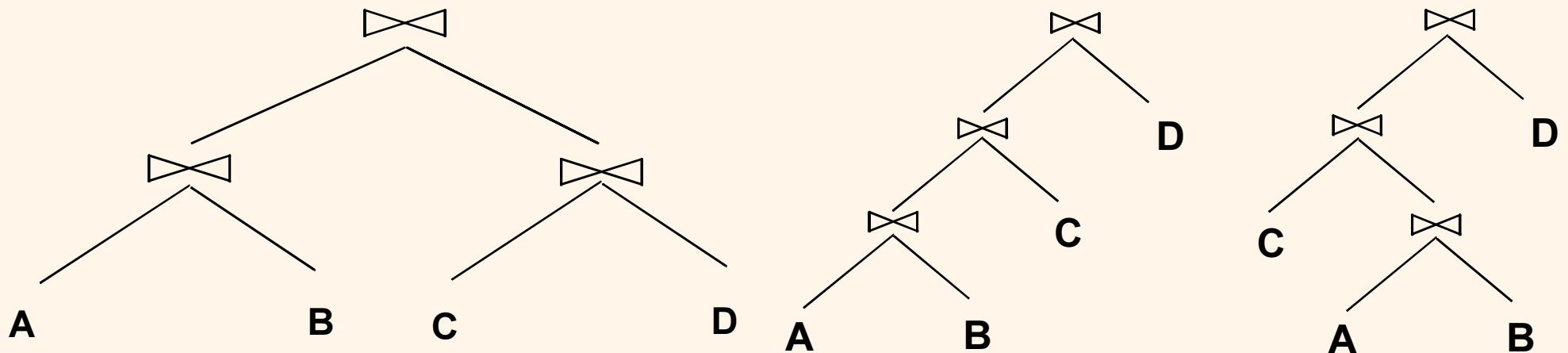
- Would have to retrieve all tuples/pages. With a **clustered** index, the **cost** is $50 + 500$, with **unclustered** index, $50 + 40000$.

❖ Doing a **file scan**:

- We retrieve all file pages (**500**).

Queries Over Multiple Relations

- ❖ Fundamental decision in System R: only left-deep join trees are considered.
 - As the number of joins increases, the number of alternative plans grows rapidly; *we need to restrict the search space.*
 - Left-deep trees allow us to generate all *fully pipelined plans*.
 - Intermediate results not written to temporary files.
 - Not all left-deep trees are fully pipelined (e.g., SM join).



Enumeration of Left-Deep Plans

- ❖ Left-deep plans differ only in the order of relations, the access method for each relation, and the join method for each join.
- ❖ Enumerated using N passes (if N relations joined):
 - **Pass 1:** Find best 1-relation plan for each relation.
 - **Pass 2:** Find best way to join result of each 1-relation plan (as outer) to another relation. (*All 2-relation plans.*)
 - **Pass N :** Find best way to join result of a $(N-1)$ -relation plan (as outer) to the N 'th relation. (*All N -relation plans.*)
- ❖ For each subset of relations, retain only:
 - Cheapest plan overall, plus
 - Cheapest plan for each *interesting order* of the tuples.

Enumeration of Plans (Contd.)

- ❖ ORDER BY, GROUP BY, aggregates etc. handled as a final step, using either an `interestingly ordered' plan or an additional sorting operator.
- ❖ An N-1 way plan is not combined with an additional relation unless there is a join condition between them, unless all predicates in WHERE have been used up.
 - i.e., avoid Cartesian products if possible.
- ❖ In spite of pruning plan space, this approach is still exponential in the # of tables.

Cost Estimation for Multirelation Plans

```
SELECT attribute list  
FROM relation list  
WHERE term1 AND ... AND termk
```

- ❖ Consider a query block:
- ❖ Maximum # tuples in result is the product of the cardinalities of relations in the FROM clause.
- ❖ *Reduction factor (RF)* associated with each *term* reflects the impact of the *term* in reducing result size. *Result cardinality* = Max # tuples * product of all RF's.
- ❖ Multirelation plans are built up by joining one new relation at a time.
 - Cost of join method, plus estimation of join cardinality gives us both cost estimate and result size estimate

Example

Sailors:

B+ tree on *rating*

Hash on *sid*

Reserves:

B+ tree on *bid*

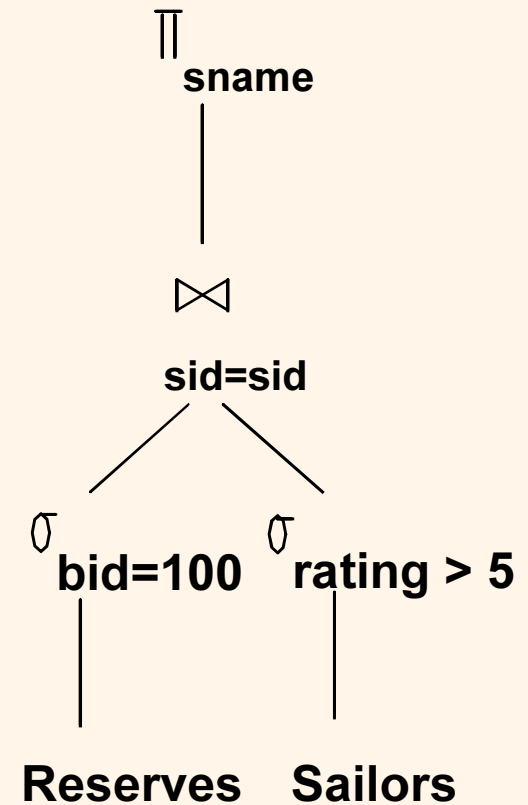
❖ Pass1:

- *Sailors*: B+ tree matches *rating* > 5, and is probably cheapest. However, if this selection is expected to retrieve a lot of tuples, and index is unclustered, file scan may be cheaper.
 - Still, B+ tree plan kept (because tuples are in *rating* order).
- *Reserves*: B+ tree on *bid* matches *bid* = 500; cheapest.

v Pass 2:

- We consider each plan retained from Pass 1 as the outer, and consider how to join it with the (only) other relation.

u e.g., *Reserves as outer*: Hash index can be used to get *Sailors* tuples that satisfy *sid* = outer tuple's *sid* value.



Nested Queries

- ❖ Nested block is optimized independently, with the outer tuple considered as providing a selection condition.
- ❖ Outer block is optimized with the cost of 'calling' nested block computation taken into account.
- ❖ Implicit ordering of these blocks means that some good strategies are not considered. *The non-nested version of the query is typically optimized better.*

```
SELECT S.sname  
FROM Sailors S  
WHERE EXISTS  
  (SELECT *  
   FROM Reserves R  
   WHERE R.bid=103  
    AND R.sid=S.sid)
```

Nested block to optimize:

```
SELECT *  
FROM Reserves R  
WHERE R.bid=103  
      AND S.sid= outer value
```

Equivalent non-nested query:

```
SELECT S.sname  
FROM Sailors S, Reserves R  
WHERE S.sid=R.sid  
      AND R.bid=103
```

Summary

- ❖ Query optimization is an important task in a relational DBMS.
- ❖ Must understand optimization in order to understand the performance impact of a given database design (relations, indexes) on a workload (set of queries).
- ❖ Two parts to optimizing a query:
 - Consider a set of alternative plans.
 - Must prune search space; typically, left-deep plans only.
 - Must estimate cost of each plan that is considered.
 - Must estimate size of result and cost for each plan node.
 - *Key issues*: Statistics, indexes, operator implementations.

Summary (Contd.)

❖ Single-relation queries:

- All access paths considered, cheapest is chosen.
- *Issues:* Selections that *match* index, whether index key has all needed fields and/or provides tuples in a desired order.

❖ Multiple-relation queries:

- All single-relation plans are first enumerated.
 - Selections/projections considered as early as possible.
- Next, for each 1-relation plan, all ways of joining another relation (as inner) are considered.
- Next, for each 2-relation plan that is `retained`, all ways of joining another relation (as inner) are considered, etc.
- At each level, for each subset of relations, only best plan for each interesting order of tuples is `retained`.