

# Query Processing 5: Query Optimization

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This lecture will provide an overview of **query optimization**, which is a process carried out by a database to select a query execution strategy.

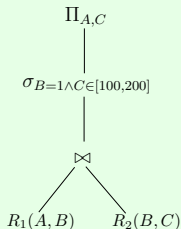
### Example

Relations  $R_1(A, B)$  and  $R_2(B, C)$ .

SQL query:

```
SELECT A, C FROM R, S  
WHERE  $R_1.B = R_2.B$  AND  $S.B = 1$  AND  $S.C$  BETWEEN 100 AND 200
```

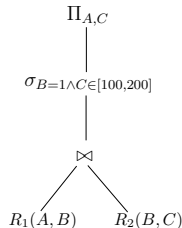
A query plan:



Before running a query plan, the database always estimates its cost.

Assume:

- $B(R_1) = B(R_2) = 10000$   
(i.e., each relation has 10000 blocks).
- $R_1 \bowtie R_2$  has  $B_1$  blocks.
- $\sigma_{B=1 \wedge C \in [100,200]} R_1 \bowtie R_2$  has  $B_2$  blocks.
- $M = 101$  (the memory has 101 blocks).



### Strategy 1:

- Compute  $R_3 = R_1 \bowtie R_2$  with BNL and **materialize**  $R_3$  (i.e., write  $R_3$  to the disk)  $\Rightarrow 10^4 + 10^6$  I/Os (BNL) +  $B_1$  (mat.).
- Compute  $R_4 = \sigma_{B=1 \wedge C \in [100,200]}(R_3)$  by reading  $R_3$  and materializing  $R_4 \Rightarrow B_1$  (reading) +  $B_2$  (materialization) I/Os.
- Compute  $\Pi_{A,C}(R_4)$  by reading  $R_4 \Rightarrow B_2$  I/Os.

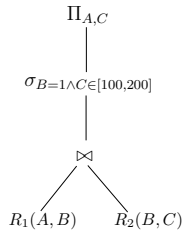
In total:  $1010000 + 2(B_1 + B_2)$  I/Os.

Next, we will see several generic methods for improving the strategy.

### Method 1: Algorithm Selection

Assume:

- $B(R_1) = B(R_2) = 10000$
- $R_1 \bowtie R_2$  has  $B_1$  blocks.
- $\sigma_{B=1 \wedge C \in [100,200]} R_1 \bowtie R_2$  has  $B_2$  blocks.
- $M = 101$ .



### Strategy 2:

- Compute  $R_3 = R_1 \bowtie R_2$  with **sort join** and materialize  $R_3 \Rightarrow 5(10^4 + 10^4)$  I/Os (**under no-skew assumption**) +  $B_1$  (mat.).
- Compute  $R_4 = \sigma_{B=1 \wedge C \in [100,200]}(R_3)$  by reading  $R_3$  and materializing  $R_4 \Rightarrow B_1$  (reading) +  $B_2$  (materialization) I/Os.
- Compute  $\Pi_{A,C}(R_4)$  by reading  $R_4 \Rightarrow B_2$  I/Os.

In total:  $100000 + 2(B_1 + B_2)$  I/Os.

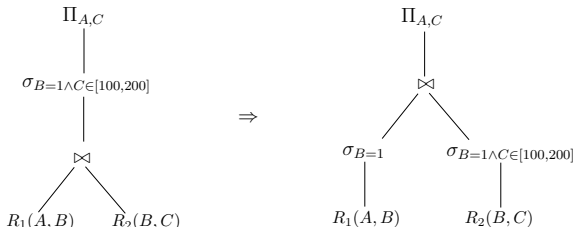
## Method 2: Query Rewriting



Observe:

$$\begin{aligned} & \Pi_{A,C}(\sigma_{B=1 \wedge C \in [100,200]}(R_1 \bowtie R_2)) \\ = & \Pi_{A,C}(\sigma_{B=1}(R_1) \bowtie \sigma_{B=1 \wedge C \in [100,200]}(R_2)) \end{aligned}$$

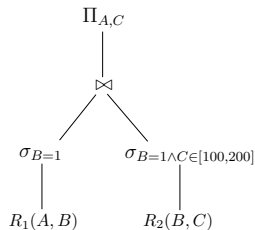
**Query rewriting** converts the original query to an equivalent query using laws of relational algebra.



**Rule of thumb:** In practice, selections are almost always pushed down as much as possible.

Assume:

- $B(R_1) = B(R_2) = 10000$
- $\sigma_{B=1} R_1$  has 1000 blocks
- $\sigma_{B=1 \wedge C \in [100, 200]} R_2$  has 800 blocks
- $\sigma_{B=1 \wedge C \in [100, 200]} R_1 \bowtie R_2$  has  $B_2$  blocks.
- $M = 101$ .



### Strategy 3:

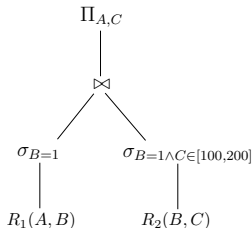
- Compute  $R_3 = \sigma_{B=1} R_1$  by reading  $R_1$  and materializing  $R_3 \Rightarrow 10000$  (reading) + 1000 (mat.) I/Os
- Compute  $R_4 = \sigma_{B=1 \wedge C \in [100, 200]} R_2$  by reading  $R_2$  and materializing  $R_4 \Rightarrow 10000$  (reading) + 800 (mat.) I/Os
- Compute  $R_5 = R_3 \bowtie R_4$  with sort join and materialize  $R_5 \Rightarrow 5(1000 + 800)$  I/Os (under no-skew assumption) +  $B_2$  (mat.).
- Compute  $\Pi_{A,C}(R_5)$  by reading  $R_5 \Rightarrow B_2$  I/Os.

In total:  $30800 + 2B_2$  I/Os.

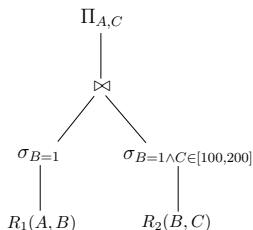
### Method 3: Applying Indexes

Assume:

- $B(R_1) = B(R_2) = 10000$
- $\sigma_{B=1}R_1$  has 1000 blocks
- $\sigma_{C \in [100,200]}R_2$  has 3000 blocks
- $R_2$  is **clustered** on  $C$ .  
There is a **B-tree** on  $R_2.C$  with 3 levels.
- $\sigma_{B=1 \wedge C \in [100,200]}R_2$  has 800 blocks
- $\sigma_{B=1 \wedge C \in [100,200]}R_1 \bowtie R_2$  has  $B_2$  blocks.
- $M = 101$ .



## Strategy 4:



- Compute  $R_3 = \sigma_{B=1} R_1$  by reading  $R_1$  and materializing  $R_3 \Rightarrow 10000$  (reading) + 1000 (mat.) I/Os
- Compute  $R_4 = \sigma_{B=1 \wedge C \in [100,200]} R_2$  by using the B-tree on  $R_2.C$  and materialize  $R_4 \Rightarrow 3$  (B-tree) + 3000 (retrieving  $\sigma_{C \in [100,200]} R_2$ ) + 800 (mat.) I/Os
- Compute  $R_5 = R_3 \bowtie R_4$  with sort join and materialize  $R_5 \Rightarrow 5(1000 + 800)$  I/Os (under no-skew assumption) +  $B_2$  (mat.).
- Compute  $\Pi_{A,C}(R_5)$  by reading  $R_5 \Rightarrow B_2$  I/Os.

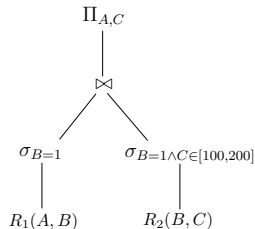
In total:  $23803 + 2B_2$  I/Os.

## Method 4: Pipelining

**Pipelining** processes multiple operations in a query plan **together**.

Assume:

- $B(R_1) = B(R_2) = 10000$
- $\sigma_{B=1} R_1$  has 1000 blocks
- $\sigma_{B=1 \wedge C \in [100, 200]} R_2$  has 800 blocks
- $M = 101$ .



### Strategy 5:

- Compute  $R_3 = \sigma_{B=1} R_1$  by reading  $R_1$  and materializing  $R_3$   
 $\Rightarrow 10000$  (reading) + 1000 (mat.) I/Os
- Compute  $R_4 = \sigma_{B=1 \wedge C \in [100, 200]} R_2$  by reading  $R_2$  and materializing  $R_4 \Rightarrow 10000$  (reading) + 800 (mat.) I/Os
- Compute  $R_5 = R_3 \bowtie R_4$  with sort join.  
**For each tuple  $t \in R_5$  found in memory, output directly  $t.A$ .**  
 $\Rightarrow 5(1000 + 800)$  I/Os (under no-skew assumption).

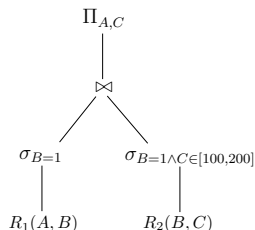
In total: 30800 I/Os.

Pipelining may avoid materializing intermediate results altogether.



Assume:

- $B(R_1) = B(R_2) = 10000$
- $\sigma_{B=1} R_1$  has 1000 blocks.  $R_1$  is **clustered** on  $B$  and there is a **hash index** on  $R_1.B$ .
- $\sigma_{B=1 \wedge C \in [100,200]} R_2$  has 800 blocks
- $M = 101$ .



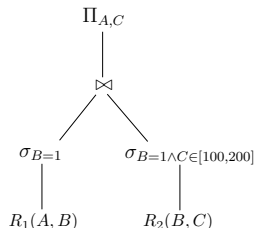
### Strategy 6:

- Compute  $R_3 = \sigma_{B=1 \wedge C \in [100,200]} R_2$  by reading  $R_2 \Rightarrow 10000$  I/Os.
- Using the hash index on  $R_1$ , we can find  $R_4 = \sigma_{B=1} R_1$  in  $1 + 1000 = 1001$  I/Os.
- **As soon as getting a tuple  $t \in R_3$  in memory:** probe the hash index on  $R_1.B$  to find all tuples  $s \in \sigma_{B=1} R_1$ ; output  $(s.A, t.C)$ .  
 $\Rightarrow |R_3| \cdot 1000$  I/Os.

In total:  $10000 + 10000|R_3|$  I/Os.

Assume:

- $B(R_1) = B(R_2) = 10000$
- $\sigma_{B=1} R_1$  has 1000 blocks.  $R_1$  is **clustered** on  $B$  and there is a **hash index** on  $R_1.B$ .
- $\sigma_{B=1 \wedge C \in [100, 200]} R_2$  has 800 blocks
- $M = 101$ .



### Strategy 7:

- Compute  $R_3 = \sigma_{B=1 \wedge C \in [100, 200]} R_2$  by reading  $R_2 \Rightarrow 10000$  I/Os.
- **Every time we have accumulated  $M - 1 = 100$  blocks of new tuples of  $R_3$  in memory**, probe the hash index on  $R_1.B$  to find  $R_4 = \sigma_{B=1} R_1$ ; output  $(s.A, t.C)$  for each  $t \in R_3$  in memory and every  $s \in R_4$   
 $\Rightarrow \lceil 800/100 \rceil \cdot 1001 = 8008$  I/Os.

In total: 18008 I/Os.

Query optimization is an art. It is an active research area.

The methods we discussed are representative but far from being comprehensive. The query optimization module of a database system is a highly sophisticated and often kept as a commercial secret.