

MySQL优化器的成本模型

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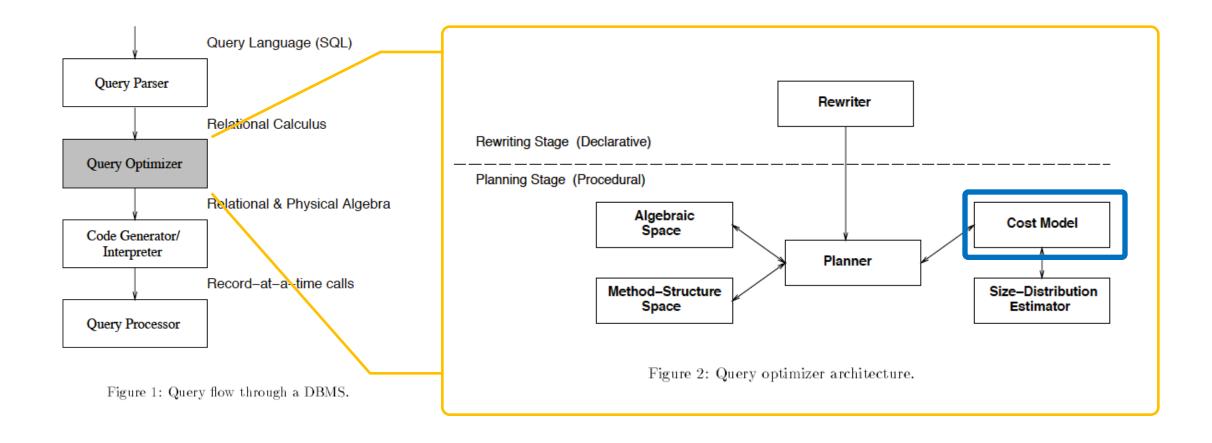
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成本模型与关系型数据库



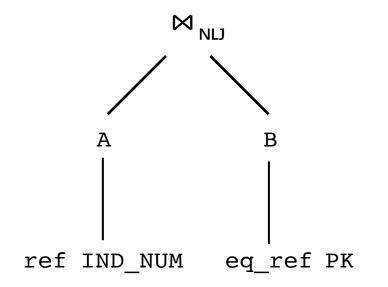


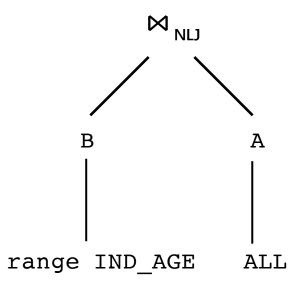
示例

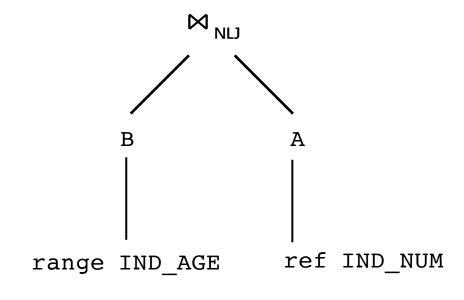
```
Table: a
SELECT * FROM a,b
                       CREATE TABLE `a` (
WHERE
       a.num = 6 id int(11) NOT NULL DEFAULT '0',
   and b.age > 17; bid int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
                        PRIMARY KEY ('id'),
                        KEY `IND NUM` (`num`))
                       ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1
                       Table: b
                       CREATE TABLE `b` (
                        `id` int(11) NOT NULL DEFAULT '0',
                        `age` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
                        `nick` char(10) DEFAULT NULL,
                        PRIMARY KEY ('id'),
                        KEY `IND_AGE` (`age`))
                       ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1
```



可能的执行计划







SELECT * FROM A,B WHERE A.num = 6 and A.bid = B.id and B.age > 17;

一些事实与说明:

- 1. MySQL只支持Nested-Loop Join
- 2. 图示中,左边表总是Join中的outer table,右边总是inner table (也有说法,左边是驱动表driving table,右边是被驱动表)

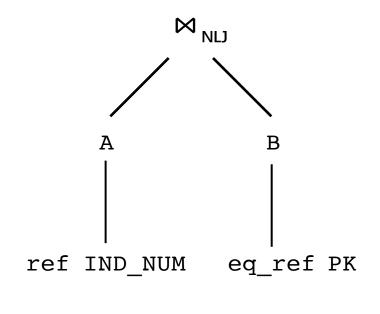


简要的执行过程

for each tuple x in A with index IND_NUM

for each tuple y in B with index PK (b.id = a.bid)

```
if B.age > 17
return <x,y>
endif
```



```
SELECT * FROM A,B
WHERE

A.num = 6
and A.bid = B.id
and B.age > 17;
```



理解NLJ (一)

for each tuple x in A with index IND_NUM

1. 访问索引IND_NUM获取A.num=6的rowid

2. 根据rowid, 读取A表命中的记录

for each tuple y in B with index PK (b.id = a.bid) 1. 读取主键索引中b.id = a.bid的页, 取出对应tuple

```
if B.age > 17
  return <x,y>
endif
```

1. 判断取出的tuple中B.age > 17

```
SELECT * FROM A, B
WHERE
        A.num = 6
    and A.bid = B.id
    and B.age > 17;
```



理解NLJ (二)

for each tuple x in A with index IND_NUM

for each tuple y in B with index PK (b.id = a.bid)

```
if B.age > 17
return <x,y>
endif
```

```
1. read index page (1)
```

- 2. Comparing*keys/records (131)
- 3. read data page (131)
- 1. 读取主键索引页,也就是读取了数据页 (read 1 data/index page)
- 1. evaluating query conditions

```
SELECT * FROM A,B
WHERE

A.num = 6
and A.bid = B.id
and B.age > 17;
```



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成本分析

COST = PAGE FETCH + W * (RSI CALLS)



MySQL成本分析

$$COST = COST of (IO + CPU)$$



RSI CALLS

COST = PAGE FETCH + W * (RSI CALLS)

Data Page Index Page compare key row evaluating ……

MySQL成本细节



Nested Loop JOIN的成本计算

$$Cost(NLJ) = C(A) + P_ROW(A) * C(B)$$

涉及的名词	解释	
Α	outer table	
В	inner table	
C(A)	cost of outer table	
P_ROW(A)	prefix row	
C(B)	cost of every time evaluating inner table	



引入概念:权重W

for each tuple x in A with index IND_NUM

for each tuple y in B with index PK (b.id = a.bid)

```
if B.age > 17
return <x,y>
endif
```

```
SELECT * FROM A,B
WHERE

A.num = 6
and A.bid = B.id
and B.age > 17;
```

- 1. read index page (1)
- 2. Comparing*keys/records (131)
- 3. read data page (131)
- 1. 读取主键索引页,也就是读取了数据页 (read 1 data/index page)

1. evaluating query conditions

Cost	Cost value
Reading a random page	1.0
Evaluating query condition	0.2
Comparing key/record	0.1

(MySQL 5.7)



成本计算

for each tuple x in A with index IND_NUM

- 1. read index page (1)
- 2. Comparing*keys/records (131)
- 3. read data page (131)
- for each tuple y in B with index PK (b.id = a.bid)
- 1. 读取主键索引页,也就是读取了数据页 (read 1 data/index page)

```
if B.age > 17
return <x,y>
endif
```

1. evaluating query conditions

```
SELECT * FROM A,B
WHERE

A.num = 6
and A.bid = B.id
and B.age > 17;
```

$$Cost(NLJ) = C(A) + P_ROW(A) * C(B)$$

 $Cost(NLJ) = 1 + 131 + 131*0.1 + 131* (1+1*0.2)$





简单JOIN的执行与成本

成本计算

MySQL常见access method的成本计算

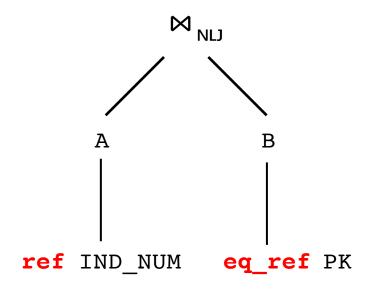
MySQL成本计算中的统计信息

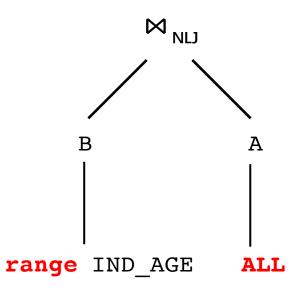
成本与执行计划选择

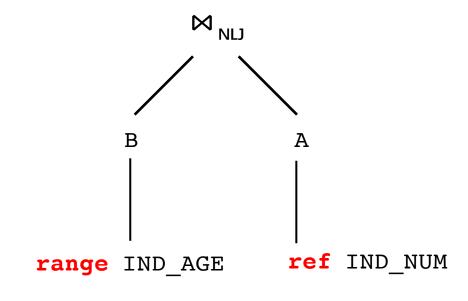
其他的细节



回到前面的例子







```
SELECT * FROM A,B
WHERE

A.num = 6
and A.bid = B.id
and B.age > 17;
```

问题1:解释第二个执行计划的执行过程和成本计算?

问题2:一共有多少种执行计划? 问题3:能否列举其中的一个?



MySQL主要的access method

table scan

where TRUE

• index scan

order by ind_a

• range scan

 $ind_a = 5$ and $ind_b > 10$

ref

where ind_a = 97 / A.ind_a = B.col

•



table scan的成本计算

- 全表扫描,逐行读取所有记录
- 评估WHERE条件是否满足

```
Cost = Page(Table A) + 0.2 * ROW(Table A)

s->table->file->scan_time()
s->table->file->stats.records;
```



index scan的成本计算

```
SELECT * FROM a

ORDER BY

id` int(11) NOT NULL DEFAULT '0',

num

num

int(11) DEFAULT NULL,

bid` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,

PRIMARY KEY (`id`),

KEY `IND_NUM` (`num`))

ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1
```

- 全索引扫描,并返回对应的rowid
- 根据rowid读取每一个记录

stats.block_size key_length/ref_length records 问题

问题:如何计算索引页数



上一页问题的MySQL实现

```
Cost = Page(INDEX IND_NUM) + ROW(Table A)

handler::index_only_read_time s->table->file->stats.records;

stats.block_size key_length/ref_length records 问题:如何计算索引页数
```

```
6528 @return
6529 Estimated cost of 'index only' scan
6530 */
6531
6532 double handler::index_only_read_time(uint keynr, double records)
6533 {
6534 double read_time;
6535 uint keys_per_block= (stats.block_size/2/
6536 (table_share->key_info[keynr].key_length + ref_length) +
6537 1);
6538 read_time=((double) (records + keys_per_block-1) /
6539 (double) keys_per_block);
6540 return read_time;
6541 }
```



index scan的成本计算(覆盖扫描)

```
SELECT num FROM a

ORDER BY

id int(11) NOT NULL DEFAULT '0',

num

num

bid int(11) DEFAULT NULL,

bid int(11) DEFAULT NULL,

PRIMARY KEY ('id'),

KEY 'IND_NUM' ('num'))

ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1
```

• 全索引扫描

Cost = Page(INDEX IND_NUM)

•

handler::index_only_read_time



range scan的成本计算

- 读取索引范围,并返回对应的rowid
- 根据rowid读取每一个记录

```
Cost = E_ROW(A) + E_ROW(A) * 0.1
records_in_range(keynr,* min_key,* max_key)
```



ref的成本计算(1)

```
SELECT * FROM a

WHERE

num = 6

id` int(11) NOT NULL DEFAULT '0',

num` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,

bid` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,

PRIMARY KEY (`id`),

KEY `IND_NUM` (`num`))

ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1
```

- 读取索引范围,并返回对应的rowid
- 根据rowid读取每一个记录

```
Cost = E_ROW(A) + E_ROW(A) * 0.1
records_in_range(keynr, * min_key, * max_key)
```



ref的成本计算(2)

```
SELECT *

FROM

b STRAIGHT_JOIN a

WHERE

a.num = b.age and
b.age > 10

(注:有索引、无取值)
```

- 读取索引范围,并返回对应的rowid
- 根据rowid读取每一个记录

$$Cost(A) = E_ROW(A) + E_ROW(A) * 0.1$$

(records= keyinfo->rec_per_key[actual_key_parts(keyinfo)-1])



部分MySQL统计信息

s->table->file->scan_time()	全表扫描页数
s->table->file->stats.records	表总记录数
stats.block_size	块大小
key_length/ref_length	索引信息
records_in_range	范围中的记录数
keyinfo->rec_per_key	单个索引值引用的rowid数量

更新策略:

- ANALYZE TABLE
- SHOW TABLE STATUS
- 第一次访问表
- 访问表:
 - INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLES
 - INFORMATION_SCHEMA.STATISTICS
- 在变更记录数超过1/16的时候 更新策略的控制:
 - innodb_stats_on_metadata



小节

- 至此,我们知道了:
 - 各种单表各种access method的成本计算方法
 - 两个表做NJL的成本计算方法
- 那么, 进一步, 我们可以计算:
 - 多表NLJ的成本计算:这个是一个递归计算
 - 我们可以比较不同的执行计划的成本差异



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三个表JOIN的场景 N个表JOIN的场景



约定:简化的写法



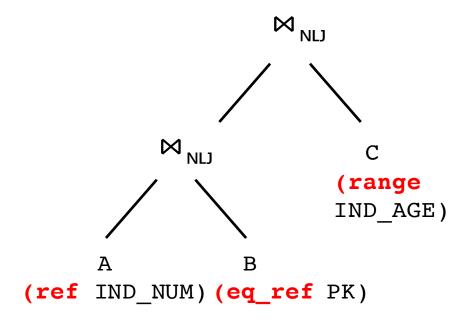


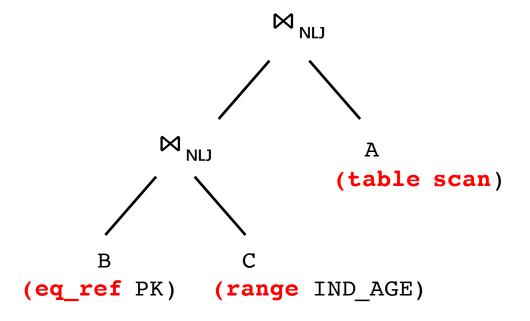
示例

```
SELECT * FROM A, B, C
WHERE
        A.num = 6
    and B.id = 100
    and C.age > 17
    and A.cid = C.id
    and B.aid = A.id
```



可能的执行计划





一共有多少个这样的执行计划?



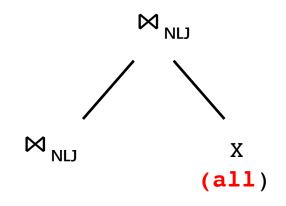
N个表的执行计划

如何找到这个问题的最优解?

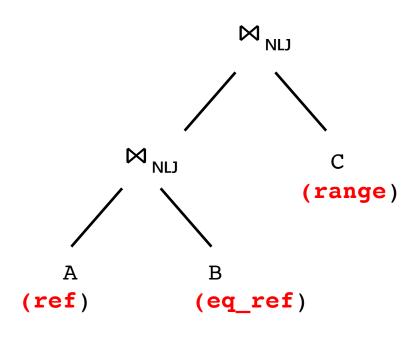
- 1. 穷举 复杂度: O(N!)
- 2. 贪婪搜索 复杂度
- 3. 启发式(heuristics)的搜索

注:简化了如下场景

- 只考虑NLJ,不考虑sort-merge和hash join
- 没有加入关于interesting order的情况



.





N个表的执行计划-贪婪搜索

如何找到这个问题的最优解?

1. 穷举 复杂度: O(N!)

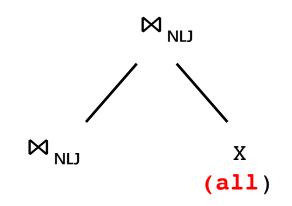
2. 贪婪搜索 复杂度

3. 启发式(heuristics)的『裁枝』

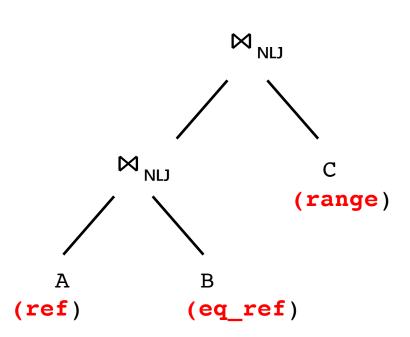
注:简化了如下场景

· 只考虑NLJ,不考虑sort-merge和hash join

• 没有加入关于interesting order的情况



.





(all)

 \bowtie_{NLJ}

N个表的执行计划-贪婪搜索

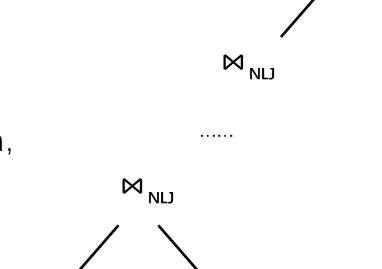
如何贪婪:把局部最优解当做全局最优解。

这里假设『局部最优解』的计算深度是depth,

(ref)

那么复杂度为:

$$O(\frac{N*N^{\text{depth}}}{\text{depth}})$$



(range)

(eq_ref)

问题:如果depth=1, 蜕化后的情况是怎样的?



N个表的执行计划-贪婪搜索

如何找到这个问题的最优解?

NLJ X
(all)

.

- 1. 穷举 复杂度: O(N!)
- 2. 贪婪搜索 复杂度
- 3. 启发式(heuristics)的『裁枝』

skip certain plans based on estimates of the number of rows accessed for each table

NLJ
C
(range)

A
B
(ref)
B
(eq_ref)

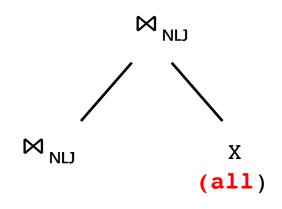
注:简化了如下场景

- 只考虑NLJ,不考虑sort-merge和hash join
- 没有加入关于interesting order的情况



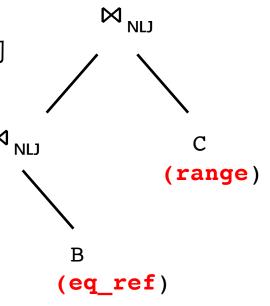
理论很复杂,实际很简单

• 一般的,N < depth = 64,且prune_level = 1



• 基本上都是穷举

• 贪婪搜索过程中,要选择下一个被JOIN的 表的时候,只看这个表返回的行数



(ref)



看起来简单,但细节非常多

- 这里只考虑的NLJ,忽略sort-merge和hash join
- 没有考虑NLJ的一些优化
 - Block Nested Loops Join (MySQL)
- 为了简化,忽略了『interesting order』(order by/group by等)
- 没有讨论为什么总是left-deep tree
- 没有考虑nested query(subquery)的成本计算或者semi-join转换
- 为了简化,没有考虑多个谓词,对prefix row的影响(filter)
- 没有考虑condition_fanout_filter (MySQL5.7)
- 没有讨论GROUP BY/ORDER BY/DISTINCT等优化



参考和扩展阅读

- Paper
 - Query Optimization Yannis E. Ioannidis 文章链接
 - Access Path Selection in a Relational Database Management System P. Griffiths Selinger... IBM
- 一些slide:
 - MySQL queryoptimizer internalsand upcomingfeatures in v. 5.2
 - Implementing Joins Implementation of Database Systems
 - MySQL Cost Model
- 其他
 - MySQL Internals Manual
 - MySQL source code
 - MySQL查询优化浅析 何登成



示例

```
Table: a
SELECT * FROM a,b
                       CREATE TABLE `a` (
WHERE
       a.num = 6 id int(11) NOT NULL DEFAULT '0',
   and b.age > 17; bid int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
                        PRIMARY KEY ('id'),
                        KEY `IND NUM` (`num`))
                       ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1
                       Table: b
                       CREATE TABLE `b` (
                        `id` int(11) NOT NULL DEFAULT '0',
                        `age` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
                        `nick` char(10) DEFAULT NULL,
                        PRIMARY KEY ('id'),
                        KEY `IND_AGE` (`age`))
                       ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1
```



数据

```
for i in `seq 0 5000`; do mysql -v -uroot test -e "insert into a values
(rand()*10000, rand()*10000, rand()*10000)"; done
select substring(md5(concat("adfasdfasdfasdf",rand()*1000000)),1,rand()*10);
for i in `seq 0 500`; do mysql -v -uroot test -e "insert into b values
(rand()*100000,rand()*100000,substring(md5(concat('adfasdfasfasdf',rand()*100
0000)),1,rand()*10))"; done
```



附录2: Blocked Nested-Loop Join

for each tuple x in A with index IND_NUM

store used columns from A in join buffer

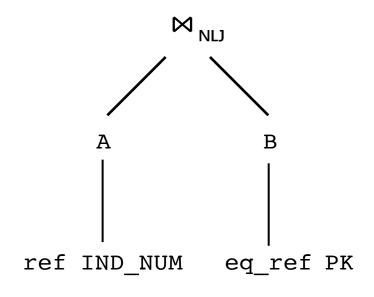
for each tuple y in B with index PK (b.id = a.bid)

for each items z in join buffer

```
if B.age > 17
return <z,y>
endif
```

inner table被扫描的次数: (S * C)/join_buffer_size + 1

S Size of (x interesting column) C Row return from A



```
SELECT * FROM A,B
WHERE

A.num = 6
and A.bid = B.id
and B.age > 17;
```

说明:tuple、row、record简单理解是指表中的一条记录