Moe Cost Estimation (Statistics)

COST MODEL COMPONENTS

Choice #1: Physical Costs

- → Predict CPU cycles, I/O, cache misses, RAM consumption, pre-fetching, etc...
- → Depends heavily on hardware.

Choice #2: Logical Costs

- → Estimate result sizes per operator.
- → Independent of the operator algorithm.
- \rightarrow Need estimations for operator result sizes.

Choice #3: Algorithmic Costs

→ Complexity of the operator algorithm implementation.

上一个Lecture中最后提到的代价模型的三部分(上图)都依赖于DBMS内部的统计信息 (比如说算子要处理的数据的规模),可以通过如下所示的命令手动更新DBMS的统计信息,并且DBMS也会周期性地自动更新统计信息

The DBMS stores internal statistics about tables, attributes, and indexes in its internal catalog.

Different systems update them at different times.

Manual invocations:

- → Postgres/SQLite: **ANALYZE**
- → Oracle/MySQL: ANALYZE TABLE
 → SQL Server: UPDATE STATISTICS
- → DB2: RUNSTATS

For each relation **R**, the DBMS maintains the following information:

- $\rightarrow N_{\rm p}$: Number of tuples in R.
- \rightarrow V(A,R): Number of distinct values for attribute A.

The <u>selection cardinality</u> SC(A,R) is the average number of records with a value for an attribute A given N_R / V(A,R)

Note that this formula assumes *data uniformity* where every value has the same frequency as all other values.

→ Example: 10,000 students, 10 colleges – how many students in SCS?

可以看到, SC(A,R)是在数据均匀分布的假设之下的概念

基于这些概念,便有了如下的logical costs中的基数计算方法:

Equality predicates on unique keys are easy to estimate.

```
SELECT * FROM people
WHERE id = 123
```

CREATE TABLE people (
 id INT PRIMARY KEY,
 val INT NOT NULL,
 age INT NOT NULL,
 status VARCHAR(16)
);

Computing the logical cost of complex predicates is more difficult...

```
SELECT * FROM people WHERE val > 1000
```

```
SELECT * FROM people
WHERE age = 30
AND status = 'Lit'
AND age+id IN (1,2,3)
```

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如果数据库的表中的某列所有字段都是unique的(比如说主键所在列),那么关于这一列的equality谓词能筛选出的tuple数量只能是1或0

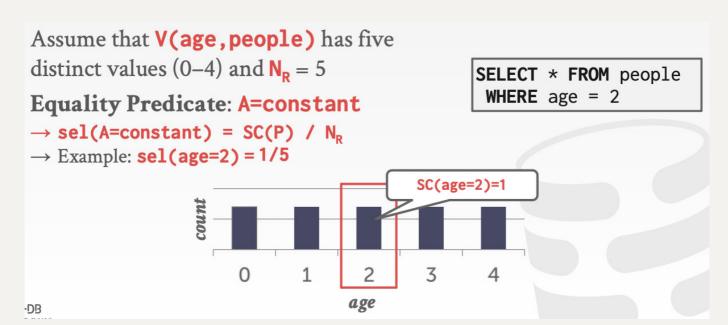
对于其他情况下的复杂谓词来说,为了计算出它们的相关基数与开销,就需要引入选择率(selectivity)这样一个概念,形象的说,就是"谓词能选上来百分之多少的数据",

The <u>selectivity</u> (sel) of a predicate P is the fraction of tuples that qualify.

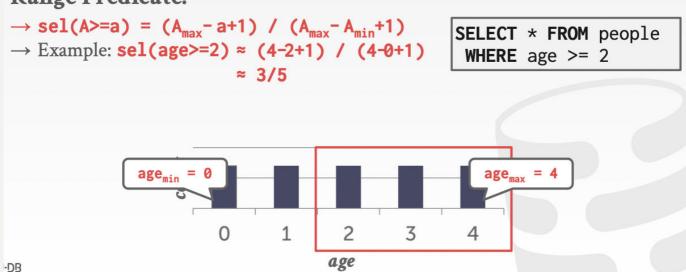
Formula depends on type of predicate:

- → Equality
- → Range
- → Negation
- → Conjunction
- \rightarrow Disjunction

在前面的数据均匀分布的模型下,便有如下的计算谓词选择率的方法



Range Predicate:

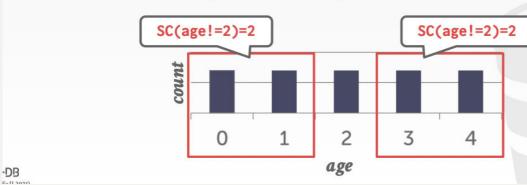


Negation Query:

- \rightarrow sel(not P) = 1 sel(P)
- \rightarrow Example: sel(age != 2) = 1 (1/5) = 4/5

SELECT * FROM people
WHERE age != 2

Observation: Selectivity \approx Probability



可以察觉到:选择率和数据出现的概率是很相似的概念。多谓词情况下,可以使用计算概率的方法,根据每个谓词的选择率计算总体的选择率(如下所示)

Conjunction:

- \rightarrow sel(P1 \land P2) = sel(P1) sel(P2)
- \rightarrow sel(age=2 \land name LIKE 'A%')

This assumes that the predicates are **independent**.

SELECT * FROM people WHERE age = 2 AND name LIKE 'A%'

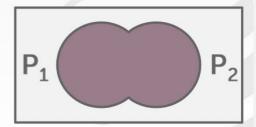


Disjunction:

- \rightarrow sel(P1 \vee P2)
 - = sel(P1) + sel(P2) sel(P1/P2)
 - = sel(P1) + sel(P2) sel(P1) •
 - sel(P2)
- \rightarrow sel(age=2 OR name LIKE 'A%')

This again assumes that the selectivities are **independent**.

SELECT * FROM people
WHERE age = 2
OR name LIKE 'A%'



前面所讨论的都是和select语句相关的基数的计算,对于带有join操作的语句来说,两个表join得到的结果集的规模该如何计算呢?

Given a join of **R** and **S**, what is the range of possible result sizes in # of tuples?

In other words, for a given tuple of **R**, how many tuples of **S** will it match?

Assume each key in the inner relation will exist in the outer table

基于上述假设(内表的每个join key都能在外表匹配到tuple),有如下的计算公式(本质上还是基于数据均匀分布的模型)

General case: $R_{cols} \cap S_{cols} = \{A\}$ where A is not a primary key for either table.

→ Match each R-tuple with S-tuples:

estSize $\approx N_R \cdot N_S / V(A,S)$

 \rightarrow Symmetrically, for **S**:

estSize $\approx N_R \cdot N_S / V(A,R)$

Overall:

 \rightarrow estSize \approx N_R • N_S / max({V(A,S), V(A,R)})

总计一下,上述的公式都是基于如下的三个假设:

Assumption #1: Uniform Data

→ The distribution of values (except for the heavy hitters) is the same.

Assumption #2: Independent Predicates

→ The predicates on attributes are independent

Assumption #3: Inclusion Principle

→ The domain of join keys overlap such that each key in the inner relation will also exist in the outer table.

实际应用场景并不会这么理想化,比如说:关于不同的attribute的不同谓词之间往往不是完全独立的,因此上面的基于独立事件概率模型计算谓词选择率的公式就会失效(如下所示)

Consider a database of automobiles:

 \rightarrow # of Makes = 10, # of Models = 100

And the following query:

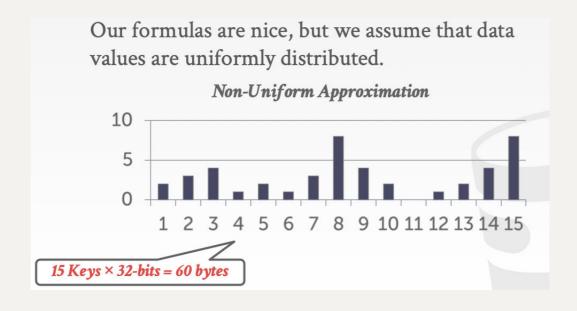
→ (make="Honda" AND model="Accord")

With the independence and uniformity assumptions, the selectivity is:

 $\rightarrow 1/10 \times 1/100 = 0.001$

But since only Honda makes Accords the real selectivity is 1/100 = 0.01

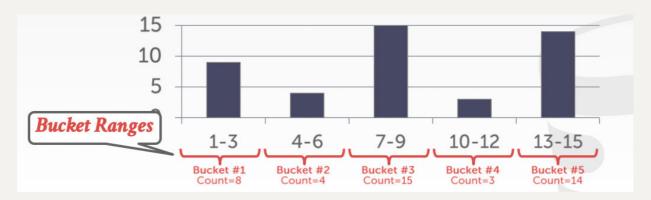
对于不均匀分布/attribute之间不独立的数据,我们该使用什么样的手段来对其进行统计呢?



针对不均匀分布的数据,可以对每个key都记录它对应多少个value(结合上面的图表来说,它对应的场景可以是:在数据库中记录的对象中,1~15岁的人各有多少。年龄是key,"每个key对应几个value"说的就是"有多少人是这个年龄的"),但这么做也有弊端,如果表很大的话,统计信息也会非常庞大,因此有如下改进方法:

• 使用等宽直方图

把key所在的区间切分成等宽的小区间,每个小区间对应一个bucket,不再记录每个key对应着多少value,而是记录每个bucket对应着多少value(如下所示)

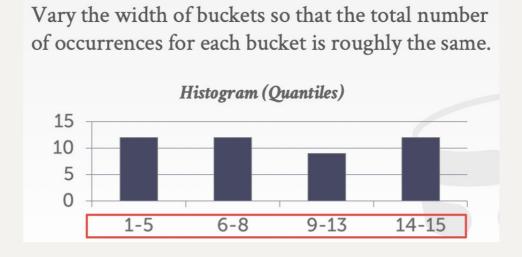


但这也有一些问题,在最初的直方图里,11这个key没有value与它对应,7和8这两个key所对应的value的数目差别较大,也就是说这组被统计的数据的方差不小。但DBMS却只能拿bucket对应多少个value来反推bucket中含有的key对应多少个value,这会导致信息丢失的比较多,误差变大

• 使用等深直方图

这是基于等宽直方图的改进:每个bucket的宽度(即它含有几个key)不是固定的,但每个bucket里面的keys对应的value的数目是几乎一样的

等深直方图节省了内存空间,又在一定程度上可以减少被统计数据的方差过大带来的误差



还有一种较为简单粗暴的统计方式,sampling-采样,这种策略的思想是:如果表特别大的话,我们不妨从其中随机选择一些tuple然后构成一个小表,把这个小表作为完整表的一个代表,然后下一步转而分析这个小表,将得出的统计信息用于对完整表的查询代价分析

举个例子说明(如下图所示),用户的SQL语句想筛选出数据库所记录的所有对象中大于50岁的人,DBMS优化器就可以对完整的表进行采样,然后分析小表,从而得出 age>50 这个谓词的选择率是1/3,那么我们便可以假设:在数据库的完整的表里面,age>50 这个谓词的选择率也是1/3

Modern DBMSs also collect samples from tables to estimate selectivities.

Update samples when the underlying tables changes significantly.

Table Sample

sel(age>50) = 1/3

1001	Obama	59	Rested
1003	Tupac	25	Dead
1005	Andy	39	Shaved

SELECT AVG(age)
FROM people
WHERE age > 50

id	name	age	status
1001	Obama	59	Rested
1002	Kanye	41	Weird
1003	Tupac	25	Dead
1004	Bieber	26	Crunk
1005	Andy	39	Shaved
1006	TigerKing	57	Jailed

1 billion tuples

sampling也有一些问题:采样导致我们除了维护完整的表之后还要再额外维护小表(比如说采样时提取出来的tuple如果在完整的表里被删掉了,那么我们也要对小表做相应的改动),而且每个SQL语句在完整的表上面运行之前,还要先在小表上面跑一遍以获取统计信息,这毫无疑问会带来一定的开销

sampling的好处就是基于真实的数据去做估计

基于前面介绍的各种策略,我们可以粗略地去估计谓词的选择率(selectivity),在知道了谓词的选择率之后,就可以计算出有多少数据被送入了每个算子,知道了这个数据之后就可以计算每个算子的开销,进而得出整个执行计划的开销代价,知道了计划的开销,那么优化器就可以进入下一阶段:计划列举

Plan Enumeration

对于那些仅涉及单表的查询计划,优化器做的事情非常简单,可以仅仅启发式地依据规则对逻辑计划rewrite,比如说确定访问数据的最佳方式(相关的规则可以是:"若存在这个字段的索引,那么就走索引"),而不用去量化分析查询计划的开销

SINGLE-RELATION QUERY PLANNING

Pick the best access method.

- → Sequential Scan
- → Binary Search (clustered indexes)
- → Index Scan

Predicate evaluation ordering.

Simple heuristics are often good enough for this. OLTP queries are especially easy...

只涉及单表查询的OLTP型工作负载所对应的查询就可以使用上述策略做简单的优化,具体原因如下:

Query planning for OLTP queries is easy because they are **sargable** (**S**earch **Arg**ument **Able**).

- \rightarrow It is usually just picking the best index.
- → Joins are almost always on foreign key relationships with a small cardinality.
- → Can be implemented with simple heuristics.

```
CREATE TABLE people (
id INT PRIMARY KEY,
val INT NOT NULL,
:
);

SELECT * FROM people
WHERE id = 123;
```

对于那些涉及到多个表的查询,不可避免地会有表与表之间的join,而inner-join运算既符合交换律,又符合结合律,因此4~5个表做join时计划列举的空间极大(join操作的顺序,join运算符左边和右边各是哪个表,这些都有极大的搜索空间,因此我们要用一些手段去降低这个搜索空间),IBM的System R便有了如下的规定

As number of joins increases, number of alternative plans grows rapidly

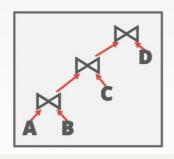
→ We need to restrict search space.

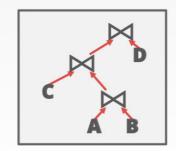
Fundamental decision in **System R**: only left-deep join trees are considered.

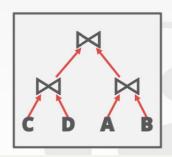
→ Modern DBMSs do not always make this assumption anymore.

System R只考虑左深树对应的join排列,即join的左子树也是一个join操作(如下图最左侧所示,因此下图的右边两个join排列都会被pass掉)

Fundamental decision in **System R**: Only consider left-deep join trees.







而且左深树带来了意想不到的好处:如果计划的执行模型(process model)是火山模型,那么就可以做到(假设B~D表的哈希表都做好了并且进行的是hash join):A表和B表做join得到一个tuple,吐给上层的join算子,然后上层的join算子拿这个tuple和C表做join,之后再吐给上层,和D表做join,这便实现了几乎完美的流式操作,极大程度上使中间结果集更小

Fundamental decision in **System R** is to only consider left-deep join trees.

Allows for fully pipelined plans where intermediate results are not written to temp files.

→ Not all left-deep trees are fully pipelined.

除了System R, 其他DBMS在多表查询时对查询计划的列举往往基于如下的三个方向:

Enumerate the orderings

→ Example: Left-deep tree #1, Left-deep tree #2...

Enumerate the plans for each operator

→ Example: Hash, Sort-Merge, Nested Loop...

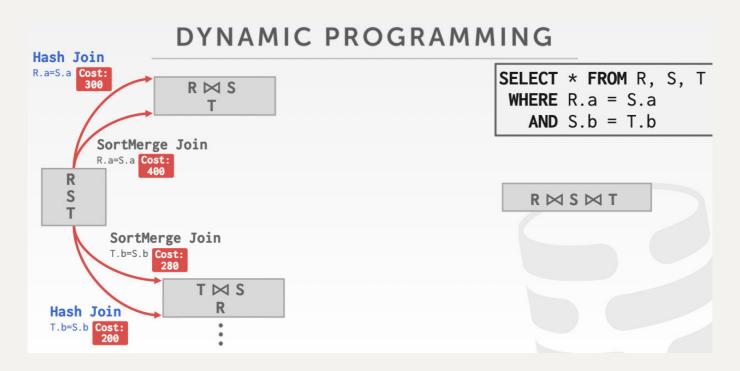
Enumerate the access paths for each table

→ Example: Index #1, Index #2, Seq Scan...

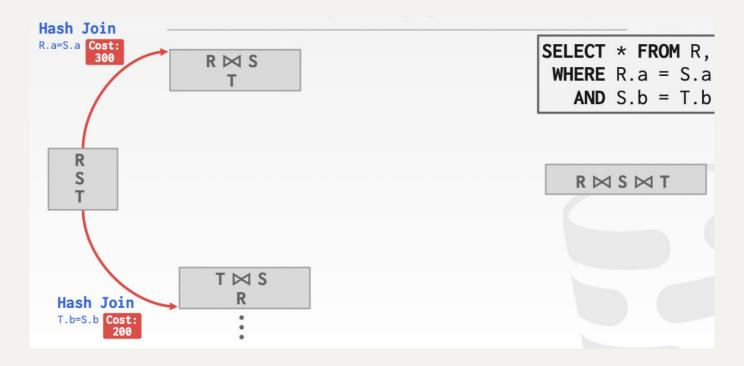
Use **dynamic programming** to reduce the number of cost estimations.

列举时往往使用动态规划去缩小搜索空间

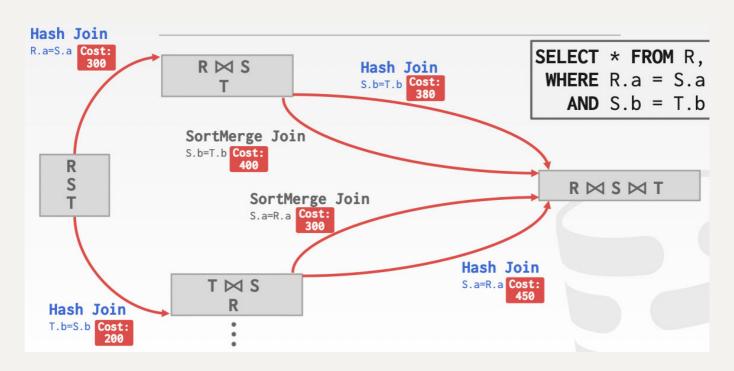
举个例子,R,S,T这三个表连表,那么就会有如下的状态机,并且DBMS可以计算出每条边对应的开销



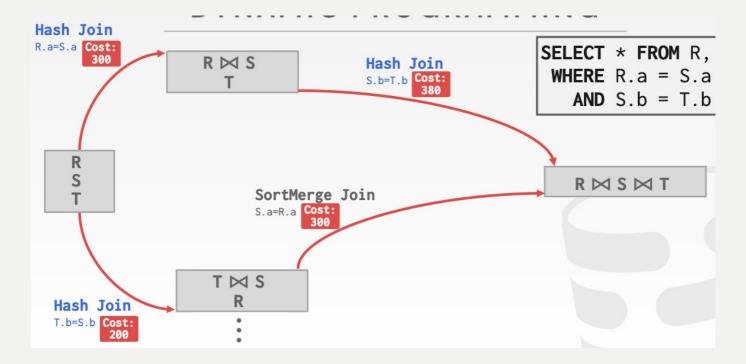
那么就可以做如下的剪枝,在重边里面舍弃开销大的边



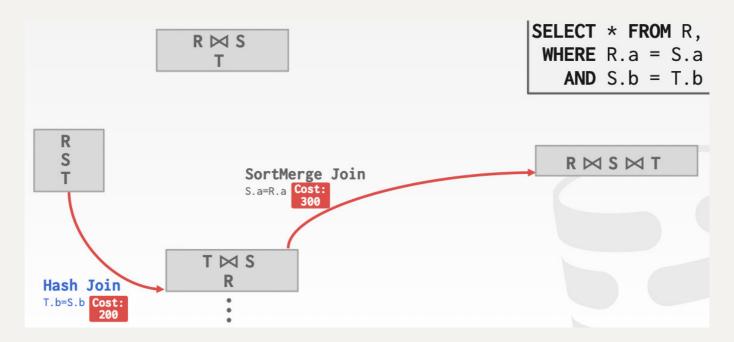
之后继续构建状态机, 从中间状态走到终点



之后再次进行剪枝



最后再比较一下最后剩下的这两个路径的总开销,取较小的那个,这便是最优路径,其中包括并确定了join的顺序和每次join所采用的物理算子(即join的具体实现方法,使用哪种join 算法)



但上图只是一个简化后的计划列举,实际上还要考虑R表和S表要怎么读,走索引还是走扫描,读入内存的时候带不带顺序(这会影响物理算子的开销),以及一些其他的细节

当然,计划的列举也可以暴力枚举/暴力搜索,详见slides中的Candidate Plan Example

对于工业界的设计方案来说,Postgres数据库的优化器不仅采用了上面说的动态规划去进行计划列举,还采用了遗传算法这样的高级算法(详见slides): 当查询涉及的表较多时,就进行遗传算法(限定迭代的次数或时间),表较少时进行动态规划

最后总结一下查询优化,如下所示:

Filter early as possible.

Selectivity estimations

- → Uniformity
- \rightarrow Independence
- \rightarrow Inclusion
- → Histograms
- → Join selectivity

Dynamic programming for join orderings Again, query optimization is hard...

不要忘了,在启发式的查询优化中,应当尽早地进行数据的过滤(filter),谓词/算子的下推可以做到这一点

Ref/参考自:

https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1qm4y197BQ/?spm_id_from=333.788