Join/连表的本质是把割开的关系重组起来,比如说xxx在一班,一班在3楼,把这两条关系组合起来,就可以得到"xxx在3楼"这个关系

连表时,有个原则,要尽量把小表(所占页数较少的表)放在左侧(此时这个小表也叫驱动表),后面会讲到,这会减少硬盘IO次数

We will focus on performing binary joins (two tables) using **inner equijoin** algorithms.

- $\rightarrow$  These algorithms can be tweaked to support other joins.
- → Multi-way joins exist primarily in research literature.

In general, we want the smaller table to always be the left table ("outer table") in the query plan.

# join算子的输出

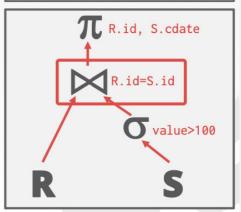
R表的一条数据和S表的一条数据,它们的连接列match上了(也就是相等),之后这两条数据就可以组合成一条新的数据,输出给join算子的父算子

For tuple  $r \in R$  and tuple  $s \in S$  that match on join attributes, concatenate r and s together into a new tuple.

Output contents can vary:

- $\rightarrow$  Depends on processing model
- $\rightarrow$  Depends on storage model
- $\rightarrow$  Depends on data requirements in query

FROM R JOIN S
ON R.id = S.id
WHERE S.value > 100



U-DB

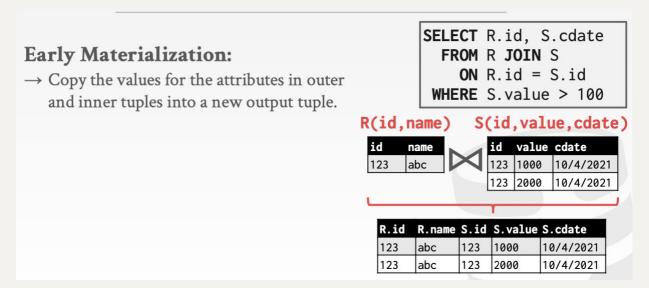
join算子输出的内容由以下三个因素决定:

- SQL处理模型
- 存储模型
- 整个SQL语句所需要的数据

### join算子输出的内容有如下几种:

#### • 直接输出数据

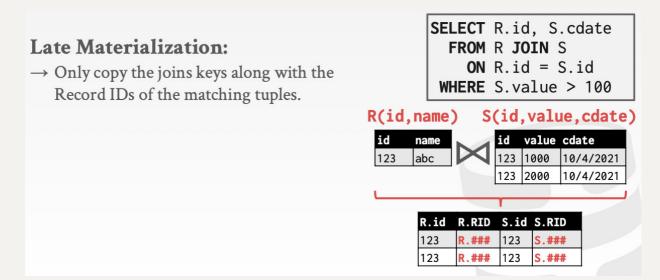
这种情况属于早物化,被join的都是完整的tuple,因此join操作结束后输出的就是完整的一行数据



这样处理的好处在于, join操作输出的结果是完整的, 如果join的父算子的输出算子(project), 那么就可以直接将感兴趣的字段输出, 无需再回到原始的表中找数据(这个操作简称回表)

### • 输出record id

这种属于晚物化,join后得到的一条数据里只含有在相对应的原始表中的record id,而不是全部的字段

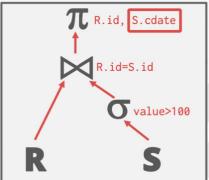


### Late Materialization:

→ Only copy the joins keys along with the Record IDs of the matching tuples.

Ideal for column stores because the DBMS does not copy data that is not needed for the query.

SELECT R.id, S.cdate
FROM R JOIN S
ON R.id = S.id
WHERE S.value > 100



J-DB

这种输出方式符合列存储的思想,DBMS在对join后得到的表执行查询时无需拷贝 不需要的数据

# join操作的开销

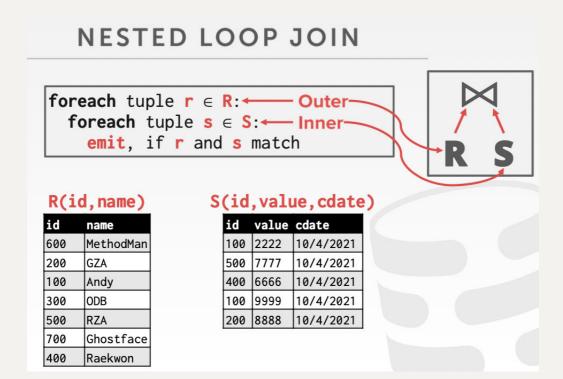
假设R表有M个页大,含有m条数据,S表有N个页大,含有n条数据,我们首先通过分析硬盘I/O次数进而分析join操作的开销

此外,还要注意一个和笛卡尔积相关的问题,join算子在SQL语句中最为常见,也最耗时,最容易出问题,因此对其进行的优化必须格外小心,join操作有时可以通过笛卡尔积来完成,先对两个表进行笛卡尔积,然后用谓词来筛选,但这非常低效,因为笛卡尔积导致的中间结果非常巨大,所以说除了笛卡尔积以外,DBMS的设计者更倾向于采用下面的几种join算法

## **Nested Loop join**

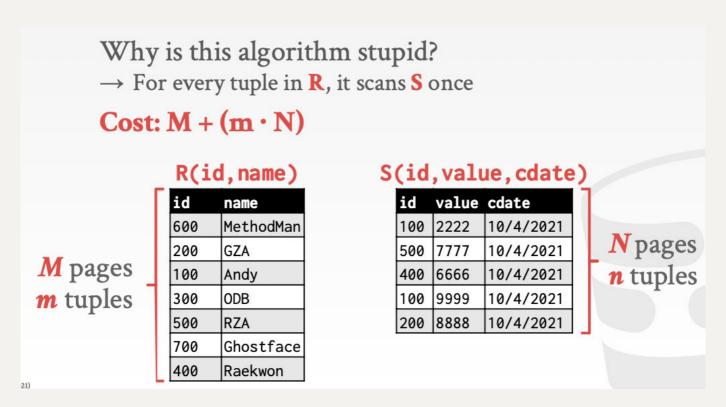
嵌套循环join, 伪代码如下, 外层循环是遍历R表的所有行, 对于R表的每一行, 再开一个内层循环, 遍历S表的所有行, 看r和s能不能连上

其中,因为R表是小表,所以被放在外层循环中,也同时被放在了join算子的左侧,被称为outer table(对于基于硬盘的DBMS来说,所谓的"小表"一般是指所占的文件页少的,R表虽然行数多,但它比较窄,所占用的页数少,那么遍历R表所需的硬盘IO次数少)

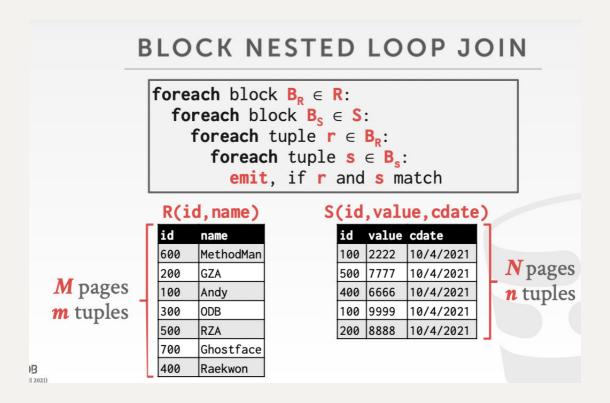


这种策略又名"stupid nested loop join",因为它十分低效,当扫描S的整张表时,缓存池完全用不上:比如说S有3个页大,缓存池有1个页大,扫描S全表的时候会把缓存池灌满,然后不断地淘汰,然后当外层循环遍历到R表的下一条数据的时候,又要开始扫描S全表,但S表的第一个页早已被踢出缓存池

我们从硬盘IO的角度分析这种策略的开销,得到如下结果:



这种最原始的策略无法充分利用缓存池、基于这一点、我们可以对其做出优化、如下所示

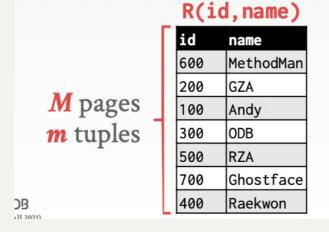


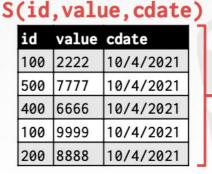
之前是对于R表的每条tuple,都需要完整地遍历一遍S表,现在变成:对于R表的每一页,其中的tuples共享地遍历S表,一边遍历一边检测有没有发生join操作的可能,这样的话,遍历S表的次数就由上图中的m减少到了M,这种优化使得性能大大地提升



 $\rightarrow$  For every block in **R**, it scans **S** once.

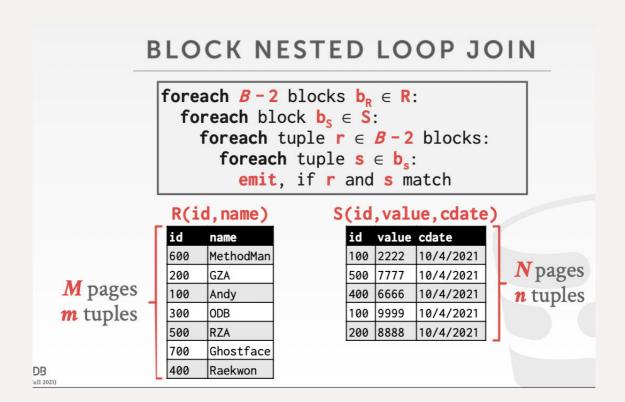
Cost:  $M + (M \cdot N)$ 





N pages n tuples

刚才的策略是在缓存池当中拿出一个页放R表,一个页放S表,一个页做join的输出缓存,如果可供join使用的缓存池很大,有B个页,我们拿出来1个页用作输出缓存,剩下的B-1个页里拿出B-2个页缓存outer table(也就是R表),1个页缓存inner table(也就是S表),之后执行如下描述的算法:



### 该算法的开销如下:

### **BLOCK NESTED LOOP JOIN**

This algorithm uses B-2 buffers for scanning R.

Cost:  $M + (\lceil M / (B-2) \rceil \cdot N)$ 

What if the outer relation completely fits in memory (B>M+2)?

- $\rightarrow$  Cost: M + N = 1000 + 500 = 1500 IOs
- $\rightarrow$  At 0.1ms/IO, Total time  $\approx$  0.15 seconds

可以看到,这个算法的思想就是把缓存池尽可能多地给outer table使用,从而减少遍历 inner table表的次数,从而减少开销,毕竟给inner table用的缓存池再大,在遍历inner table时,都会面临缓存重刷的问题

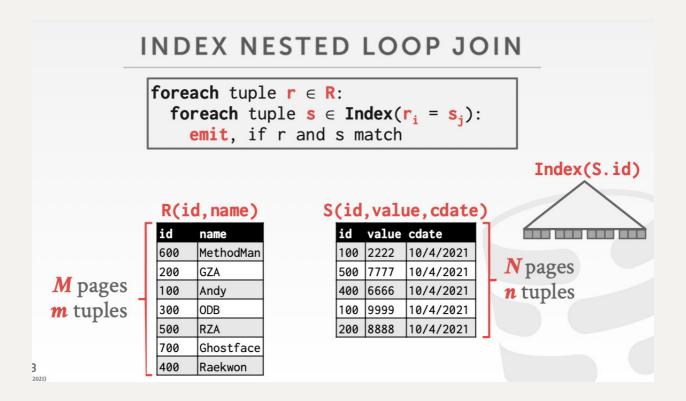
在前面介绍的各种嵌套循环join当中,无论怎么优化都会不止一次遍历右侧的表,这本质上是因为我们没有构建相应的索引,只能通过暴力地遍历去探测有没有可以join的tuple。因此就有了如下的优化方式:我们以inner table的参与join的那一列字段为key构建索引,这称为index nested loop join或lookup join

Why is the basic nested loop join so bad?

→ For each tuple in the outer table, we must do a sequential scan to check for a match in the inner table.

We can avoid sequential scans by using an index to find inner table matches.

 $\rightarrow$  Use an existing index for the join.



Lookup join的开销如下:

Assume the cost of each index probe is some constant *C* per tuple.

Cost:  $M + (m \cdot C)$ 

总计一下嵌套循环join的优化策略如下:

## **NESTED LOOP JOIN: SUMMARY**

## **Key Takeaways**

- → Pick the smaller table as the outer table.
- → Buffer as much of the outer table in memory as possible.
- $\rightarrow$  Loop over the inner table (or use an index).

## **Algorithms**

- $\rightarrow$  Simple / Stupid
- $\rightarrow$  Block
- $\rightarrow$  Index

## **Sort-Merge Join**

又名merge join,它分为如下两个阶段

### Phase #1: Sort

- $\rightarrow$  Sort both tables on the join key(s).
- → We can use the external merge sort algorithm that we talked about last class.

## Phase #2: Merge

- → Step through the two sorted tables with cursors and emit matching tuples.
- → May need to backtrack depending on the join type.

先给参与join的两个表按照连接列的字段进行排序,然后对这两个排好序的表进行merge, 伪代码如下:

```
sort R,S on join keys
cursor<sub>R</sub> ← R<sub>sorted</sub>, cursor<sub>S</sub> ← S<sub>sorted</sub>
while cursor<sub>R</sub> and cursor<sub>S</sub>:
   if cursor<sub>R</sub> > cursor<sub>S</sub>:
    increment cursor<sub>S</sub>

if cursor<sub>R</sub> < cursor<sub>S</sub>:
   increment cursor<sub>R</sub>
elif cursor<sub>R</sub> and cursor<sub>S</sub> match:
   emit
   increment cursor<sub>S</sub>
```

merge阶段维护两个指针,它们先分别指向R表和S表的第一行数据,然后比较这两个指针所指向的两行数据的连接列字段的大小,之后如上图所示走向不同的分支,但是这段伪代码其实少描述了一种情况:在某些时刻指针会有回溯操作(相应的场景在slides中有提及),DBMS的具体实现中是包含这一点的

这种策略的开销如下(还是从硬盘IO的角度来分析):

sort的开销是外排序算法的开销,merge阶段的开销就是把两个表都遍历一遍的开销,总的 开销就是它们加起来

```
Sort Cost (R): 2M \cdot (1 + \lceil \log_{B-1} \lceil M / B \rceil \rceil)
Sort Cost (S): 2N \cdot (1 + \lceil \log_{B-1} \lceil N / B \rceil \rceil)
Merge Cost: (M + N)
Total Cost: Sort + Merge
```

但是这种策略存在退化的问题,和指针回溯的操作有关,极端情况就是要join的两列里所有字段的值都相等,这会退化成最原始的Nested Loop join

The worst case for the merging phase is when the join attribute of all the tuples in both relations contains the same value.

Cost:  $(M \cdot N) + (sort cost)$ 

在要参与join运算的表都是已经排好序的情况下(或者是通过join key的索引来扫描表),merge join的效率是最高的,开销最低,硬盘IO次数只是两个表的页数之和,此外,如果我们期望join的结果是排好序的,那么merge join也非常合适,因为在这个算法内部实现里面已经完成了排序,在这种场景下使用别的join算法都还需要额外再执行一遍外排序

One or both tables are already sorted on join key. Output must be sorted on join key.

The input relations may be sorted either by an explicit sort operator, or by scanning the relation using an index on the join key.

## **Hash Join**

在前面介绍index nested loop join时,是以B+树为索引来举例的,B+树点查询的时间复杂度是O(log N),随着其中存储的KV增多,点查询速度会变慢,虽然B+树的好处是支持高效的区间查找,可以按照K递增/递减的顺序遍历叶子节点中的KV,但在index nested loop join场景下,我们要进行的是一次次的点查询,前后两次查询中的key大概率毫无关系,所以说我们也用不到B+树的这个特性。与B+树索引相对的是哈希索引,不管哈希表里存储了多少KV,哈希索引的开销始终都是常熟量级O(1),点查询执行的飞快,这非常符合我们的期望,因此不妨将B+树索引替换成哈希索引

If tuple  $r \in R$  and a tuple  $s \in S$  satisfy the join condition, then they have the same value for the join attributes.

If that value is hashed to some partition  $\mathbf{i}$ , the R tuple must be in  $\mathbf{r_i}$  and the S tuple in  $\mathbf{s_i}$ .

Therefore, R tuples in  $r_i$  need only to be compared with S tuples in  $s_i$ .

Hash Join的策略是给outer table构建哈希索引,对inner table进行遍历

原始的hash join算法分为两个阶段

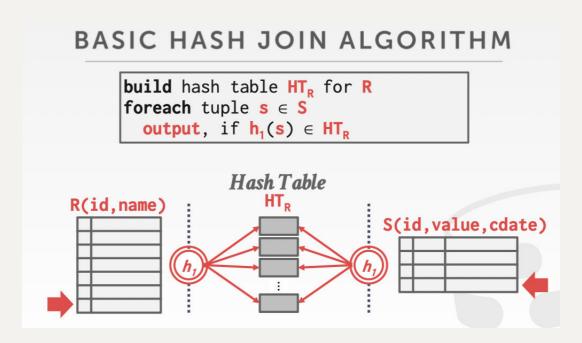
### Phase #1: Build

→ Scan the outer relation and populate a hash table using the hash function h₁ on the join attributes.

### Phase #2: Probe

- $\rightarrow$  Scan the inner relation and use  $h_1$  on each tuple to jump to a location in the hash table and find a matching tuple.
- 阶段1 Build,构建哈希表
   扫描outer table,使用哈希函数h1构建哈希表,以要join的字段为Key
- 阶段2 Probe, 点查询

去inner table以哈希函数h1进行查询,如下所示,以S表的每一行中要 join的字段 为key去阶段1中的哈希表里查询,如果在哈希表里找到了能match的KV,那就可以完成相应的join操作



哈希表中每个KV中的Key是要join的连接列的字段, Value的选择也存在早物化/晚物化的差别:

## Approach #1: Full Tuple

- → Avoid having to retrieve the outer relation's tuple contents on a match.
- → Takes up more space in memory.

## Approach #2: Tuple Identifier

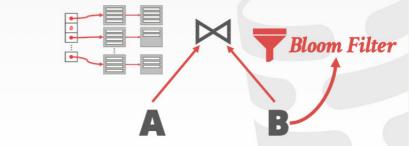
- → Could be to either the base tables or the intermediate output from child operators in the query plan.
- → Ideal for column stores because the DBMS does not fetch data from disk that it does not need.
- $\rightarrow$  Also better if join selectivity is low.

原始的哈希join中,每次都使用inner table中一行的join key去哈希表里查询,但使用有些join key去查询的时候,根本没有对应的哈希表项,这种无效的查询增大了开销,我们不妨使用布隆过滤器,给outer table构建哈希表的时候顺便构建一个布隆过滤器,inner table在去哈希表中查询前,先去查布隆过滤器,判断本次查询在哈希表中能否找到相应的表项,如果能通过布隆过滤器断定哈希表里没有对应的表项,便可以确定这是一次无效的查询,于是让此次查询提前结束

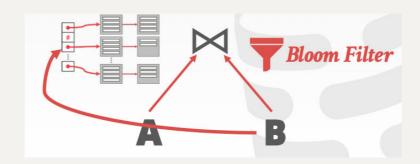
Create a <u>Bloom Filter</u> during the build phase when the key is likely to not exist in the hash table.

- → Threads check the filter before probing the hash table.

  This will be faster since the filter will fit in CPU caches.
- → Sometimes called *sideways information passing*.



->next->



## **COST ANALYSIS**

How big of a table can we hash using this approach?

- $\rightarrow$  **B-1** "spill partitions" in Phase #1
- $\rightarrow$  Each should be no more than **B** blocks big

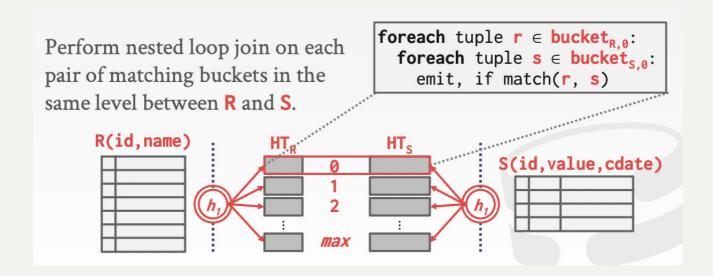
Answer:  $B \cdot (B-1)$ 

- $\rightarrow$  A table of **N** pages needs about **sqrt(N)** buffers
- → Assumes hash distributes records evenly.
   Use a "fudge factor" f>1 for that: we need
   B · sqrt(f · N)

如果给outer table构建的哈希表太大了(因为outer table太大),内存里放不下,那么我们就要把哈希表的部分内容驱逐到硬盘里,因此就有了相应的驱逐策略:

### **Grace Hash Join**

做两套哈希表,也就是对前面的例子中的S表和R表都构建相应的哈希索引,并且使用相同的哈希函数。我们把哈希表存在硬盘里,查询索引时,把硬盘中两个表相对应的哈希桶都取出,因为我们使用的是相同的哈希函数,所以相同的(也就是可以match的)join key所在的哈希桶号是一样的,之后我们对刚刚从硬盘里取出的两个哈希桶里的KV数据做nested loop join

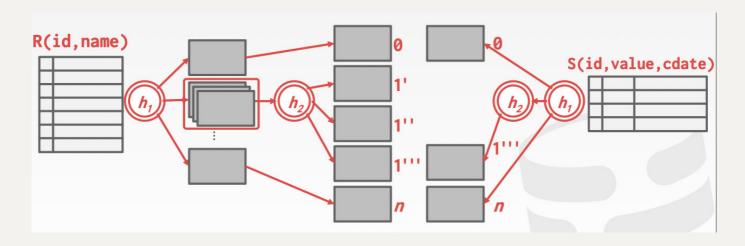


这个策略提出的基础是认为:虽然无法把整个哈希表放进内存里,但可以把哈希表的某个哈希桶放入内存,如果单个的哈希桶太大,也放不进内存,那该怎么办呢?如果使用哈希函数h1构建的哈希表里的哈希桶太大,那我们就把这个大的哈希桶存储硬盘,使用哈希函数h2,对这个哈希表再进行一次哈希操作来进行分区,递归地进行这个过程,直到切成足够小的块

If the buckets do not fit in memory, then use **recursive partitioning** to split the tables into chunks that will fit.

- → Build another hash table for **bucket**<sub>R,i</sub> using hash function  $h_2$  (with  $h_2 \neq h_1$ ).
- → Then probe it for each tuple of the other table's bucket at that level.

结合实际场景来理解,如下所示,最终我们会依次把下图的0号页,1'号页,1''号页,1''号页,...,n号页读入内存,和S表的哈希桶的页来进行匹配操作。还要特别注意一下,R表原来的1号哈希桶因为太大被再次哈希拆分成了三个小的哈希桶,在执行匹配操作时,S表的1号哈希桶也要再次以h2函数进行一遍哈希操作,拆分成更小的块,然后依次执行匹配操作



grace hash join的开销如下(在输出join结果之前的开销):

## Cost of hash join?

- → Assume that we have enough buffers.
- $\rightarrow$  Cost: 3(M+N)

## **Partitioning Phase:**

- → Read+Write both tables
- $\rightarrow$  2(M+N) IOs

## **Probing Phase:**

- → Read both tables
- $\rightarrow$  M+N IOs
- 构建哈希表阶段的开销是2(M+N)次硬盘IO,其中有(M+N)次IO是把R表和S表读进内存,因为哈希表的空间复杂度是O(N),所以说给R表和S表构建的哈希表大约有(M+N)个页大,把这两个哈希表写入硬盘的IO开销便是(M+N)次IO,因此建立哈希表阶段总的开销是2(M+N)次硬盘IO
- 匹配阶段的开销是(M+N)次IO,因为我们只需把两个哈希表各自的哈希桶都读进内存

## **Summary**

如果DBMS知道outer table的大小,就可以为它构建静态的哈希表(也就是简单的,不可扩容的),否则就必须构建可扩容的哈希表

## **OBSERVATION**

If the DBMS knows the size of the outer table, then it can use a static hash table.

→ Less computational overhead for build / probe operations.

If we do not know the size, then we must use a dynamic hash table or allow for overflow pages.

最终总结一下各种join算法的开销

Algorithm	IO Cost	Example
Simple Nested Loop Join	$M + (m \cdot N)$	1.3 hours
Block Nested Loop Join	$M + (M \cdot N)$	50 seconds
Index Nested Loop Join	$M + (M \cdot C)$	Variable
Sort-Merge Join	M + N + (sort cost)	0.75 seconds
Hash Join	3(M + N)	0.45 seconds

如果是面对OLAP型的负载,join两个大表,那么大多数情况下哈希join最为合适,但也有一些特例,如果数据是"倾斜的",也就是说为其构建哈希表会导致严重的哈希碰撞,sortmerge join效率好的多,此外,如果要求join的输出结果必须有序,sort-merge join也是最优选择,DBMS的优化器会结合实际场景在sort-merge join和hash join之间做选择