# External Merge Sort

标准SQL语句的返回的数据是unsorted的,但如果在查询语句中通过一些关键字显示地指明,要求查询返回的数据有序,那么DBMS就要进行排序的工作

# WHY DO WE NEED TO SORT?

Relational model/SQL is unsorted.

Queries may request that tuples are sorted in a specific way (ORDER BY).

But even if a query does not specify an order, we may still want to sort to do other things:

- → Trivial to support duplicate elimination (**DISTINCT**)
- → Bulk loading sorted tuples into a B+Tree index is faster
- $\rightarrow$  Aggregations (GROUP BY)

 $\rightarrow \dots$ 

如果待排序的数据的量不大,可以全部放在内存当中,那么我们可以使用常见的快速排序, 归并排序这些标准的排序算法来解决,但是问题在于,基于硬盘的DBMS所存储的数据量非 常大,无法把全部的数据装载到内存中,那就无法直接使用前面的那些排序算法。我们需要 多次的硬盘I/O,每次向内存装载部分数据,基于这一特性,我们使用了如下的策略来完成 排序

## External Merge Sort,外部归并排序

由于我们要排序的数据不在内存中,而是在外部的磁盘设备里,故因此得名,简称外排序

外排序的思路和基于分治算法的归并排序比较像,先把要排序的数据分成一块一块的,然后 把每块放到内存里分别排好序,再把这些排好序的小块合并成更大的有序的块 Divide-and-conquer algorithm that splits data into separate <u>runs</u>, sorts them individually, and then combines them into longer sorted runs.

## Phase #1 - Sorting

→ Sort chunks of data that fit in memory and then write back the sorted chunks to a file on disk.

# Phase #2 - Merging

→ Combine sorted runs into larger chunks.

一个sorted run就意味着一次排序,排序后的结果是一列键值对,即KV,我们依据Key来排序,在排序时,相应的V有两种表达方式,分为早物化/晚物化,早物化是说Value是Key相对应的整个tuple,晚物化是说Value是Key相对应的tuple的record id,而不是tuple本身,我们根据这个id就可以在DBMS的主表里找到我们想要的信息。如果tuple很长,表很宽,那么我们在选择早物化时,每次调整表的信息时,开销就很大,晚物化解决了这种问题。

接下来以2阶(国内的教材一般翻译成2路)外排序为例来进行分析

We will start with a simple example of a 2-way external merge sort.

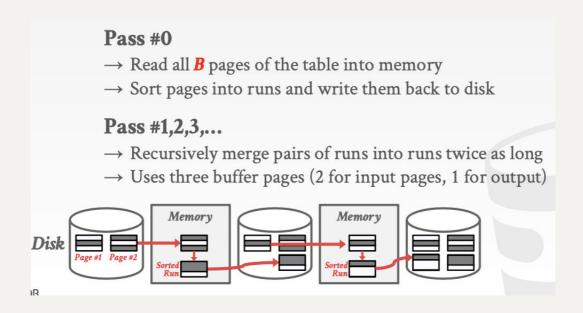
→ "2" is the number of runs that we are going to merge into a new run for each pass.

Data is broken up into N pages.

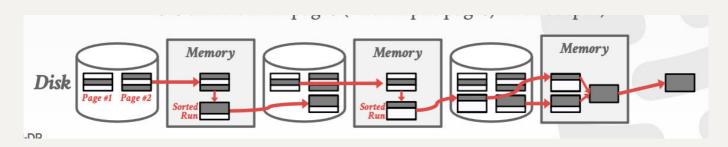
The DBMS has a finite number of **B** buffer pool pages to hold input and output data.

假设待排序的数据有N个页大小,缓存池有B个页大小

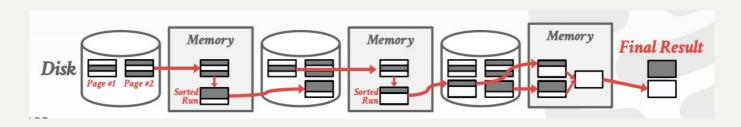
我们先把硬盘上的一个页(下图page 2)读入内存,之后在内存中对其进行排序,得到排完序之后的中间结果后,将其写回硬盘,此时,硬盘里面有原本的page1,page2,以及排完序后的page 2,之后再把page 1读入内存,进行同样的操作,此时,硬盘里有原本的page 1,page 2,排完序后的page 1和page 2



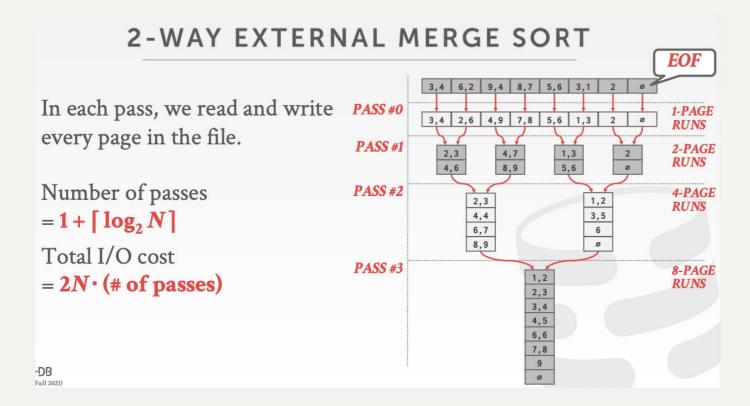
之后在内存中开辟3页大小的内存空间,把硬盘里的排好序的page1和page2都读进内存,然后做merge sort中的merge操作,直到填满内存中排序用的那个页,之后把这个页写回硬盘,之后继续完成前面的merge操作,等到再次填满内存中用于排序的页时,再次将这个页写回硬盘,这便彻底完成了对排好序的page1和page2的merge操作



->next->



推演到更广泛的情况(不只是像上面的例子只涉及两个page的排序),如下所示:



2阶外排序的情况下,只需要缓存池有3个页大即可,两个用于存储待排序的输入数据,另一个用于存放排序后的中间结果,如果硬件资源充足(计算机的内存足够大),可以在2阶外排序的基础上做一些优化

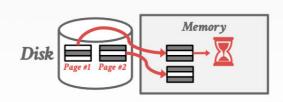
### • Double Buffering Optimization

对当前的run进行排序时,把接下来要处理的run提前读进来(因为内存充足),这样的话,当前的run排完序后,接下来要处理的run已经被读进来了,无需再等待硬盘的I/O,从而提升了效率,这种优化策略有一点pipeline的思想在里面

# DOUBLE BUFFERING OPTIMIZATION

Prefetch the next run in the background and store it in a second buffer while the system is processing the current run.

→ Reduces the wait time for I/O requests at each step by continuously utilizing the disk.



• General External Merge Sort

## GENERAL EXTERNAL MERGE SORT

#### Pass #0

- $\rightarrow$  Use **B** buffer pages
- $\rightarrow$  Produce [N/B] sorted runs of size B

## Pass #1,2,3,...

 $\rightarrow$  Merge **B-1** runs (i.e., K-way merge)

Number of passes =  $1 + \lceil \log_{B-1} \lceil N/B \rceil \rceil$ Total I/O Cost =  $2N \cdot (\# \text{ of passes})$ 

### **EXAMPLE**

Determine how many passes it takes to sort 108 pages with 5 buffer pool pages: *N*=108, *B*=5

- $\rightarrow$  **Pass #0:** [N/B] = [108 / 5] = 22 sorted runs of 5 pages each (last run is only 3 pages).
- $\rightarrow$  Pass #1: [N'/B-1] = [22/4] = 6 sorted runs of 20 pages each (last run is only 8 pages).
- $\rightarrow$  Pass #2: [N"/B-1] = [6 / 4] = 2 sorted runs, first one has 80 pages and second one has 28 pages.
- $\rightarrow$  **Pass #3:** Sorted file of 108 pages.

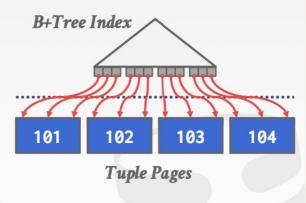
1+ $\lceil \log_{B-1}[N/B] \rceil$  = 1+ $\lceil \log_4 22 \rceil$  = 1+ $\lceil 2.229... \rceil$  = 4 passes

除此之外,由于B+树的叶子节点本身就是天然有序的,所以当我们使用B+树来作为我们感兴趣的KV的索引时,就无需排序了,B+树分为聚簇和非聚簇的,聚簇的B+树(前面关于B+树的介绍中的聚簇索引)就和前面所介绍过的早物化的概念差不多

## CASE #1 - CLUSTERED B+TREE

Traverse to the left-most leaf page, and then retrieve tuples from all leaf pages.

This is always better than external sorting because there is no computational cost, and all disk access is sequential.



# Aggregations

## **AGGREGATIONS**

Collapse values for a single attribute from multiple tuples into a single scalar value.

Two implementation choices:

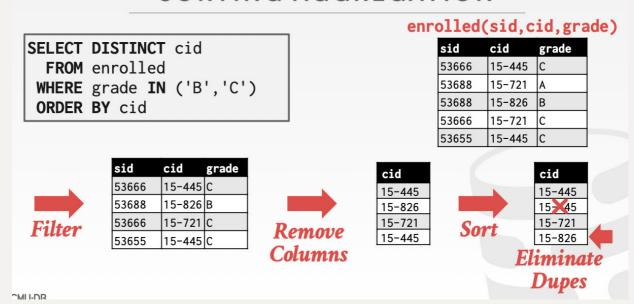
- → Sorting
- $\rightarrow$  Hashing

聚集操作有两种实现的方法,一是排序聚集,二是哈希聚集

• 排序聚集

排序聚集的场景一般如下所示,由于SQL语句中有order by关键字,所以说最后要进行排序操作:

### SORTING AGGREGATION



### • 哈希聚集

如果我们仅仅是想实现某类数据的聚集,不需要在此基础上再进行排序(因为排序往往都会有不小的开销),那可以使用哈希聚集

### HASHING AGGREGATE

Populate an ephemeral hash table as the DBMS scans the table. For each record, check whether there is already an entry in the hash table:

- → **DISTINCT**: Discard duplicate
- $\rightarrow$  **GROUP BY**: Perform aggregate computation

If everything fits in memory, then this is easy.

If the DBMS must spill data to disk, then we need to be smarter...

和外排序一样,我们要处理的数据量比内存容量要大,因此使用外部哈希聚集策略,外部哈希策略有两个阶段,

• 阶段1 partition

### PHASE #1 - PARTITION

Use a hash function  $h_1$  to split tuples into partitions on disk.

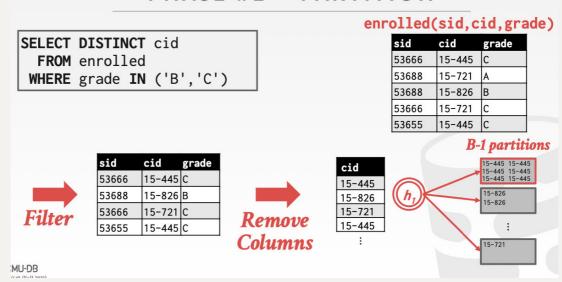
- → A partition is one or more pages that contain the set of keys with the same hash value.
- → Partitions are "spilled" to disk via output buffers.

Assume that we have **B** buffers.

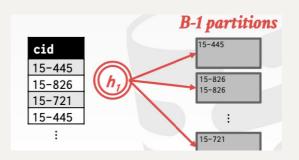
We will use **B-1** buffers for the partitions and **1** buffer for the input data.

我们先以聚集操作所感兴趣的tuple里的字段为key,做一个哈希表,但是哈希表要分区之后落在硬盘上,因为我们要操纵的数据量比内存容量要大以如下场景为例,SQL语句中没有order by,因此无需排序,我们只需先完成下图中的过滤,投影(remove columns)操作,然后使用我们感兴趣的cid这一列的数据构建哈希表,相同的值会落在同一个哈希桶里,之后将哈希表以哈希桶为分区落盘,

### PHASE #1 - PARTITION



落盘的时候可以做提前优化,因为我们的SQL语句的目的是去重,所以在落盘的时候就可以不把重复的字段写入硬盘,提前完成去重



#### • 阶段2 rehash

完成阶段1之后,存储在硬盘中的哈希表有可能太大,没做完去重操作,并且同一个哈希桶中可能有哈希碰撞,也就是Key不同,但进了同一个哈希桶,之后我们进行阶段2,rehash

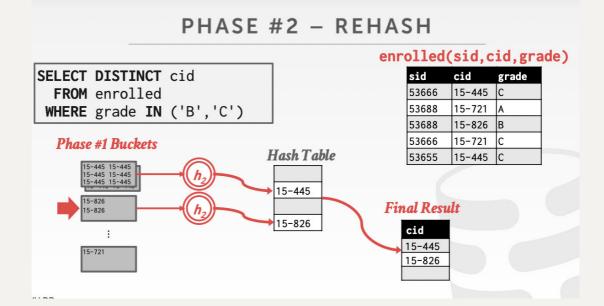
### PHASE #2 - REHASH

## For each partition on disk:

- → Read it into memory and build an in-memory hash table based on a second hash function h<sub>2</sub>.
- → Then go through each bucket of this hash table to bring together matching tuples.

This assumes that each partition fits in memory.

我们把硬盘中一个个哈希桶中的数据以页为单位往内存里读,读进去之后做第二次哈希,第二次哈希就可以彻底去重并且把阶段1中哈希碰撞的值区分出来,我们把第二次哈希的结果放到最终的哈希表里



前面讨论的都是去重,很多聚集操作并不是以去重为终点,而是在去重之后再进行一些计算得出一些额外的统计值,这种情况下,在rehash阶段,还需额外记录一些动态变化的临时结果

During the ReHash phase, store pairs of the form (GroupKey>RunningVal)

When we want to insert a new tuple into the hash table:

- → If we find a matching **GroupKey**, just update the **RunningVal** appropriately
- → Else insert a new **GroupKey→RunningVal**

