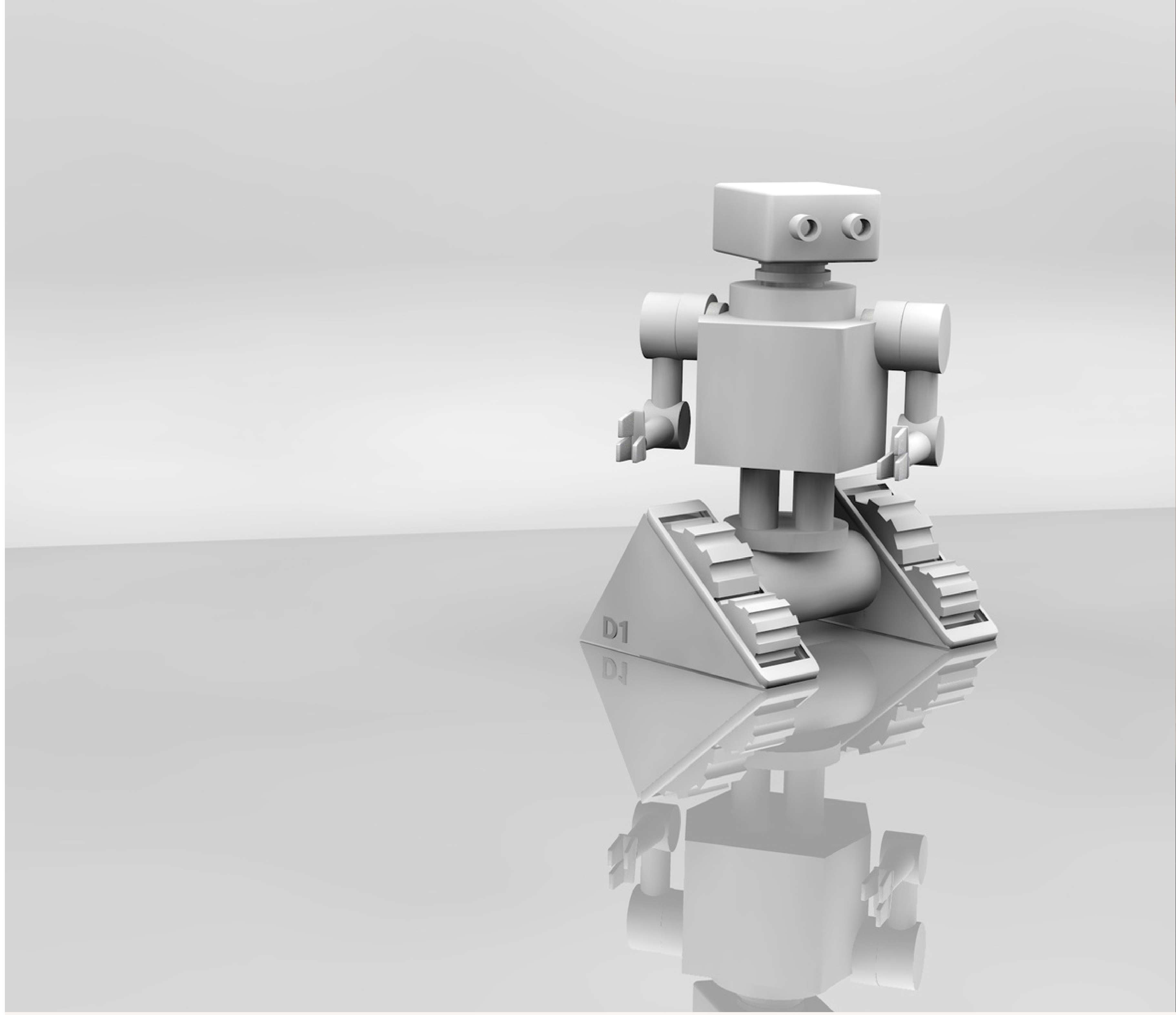
Self-Driving Database

Workload-driven Optimisation & Index Selection



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Agenda

How to achieve autonomous database

- **Introduction**

  What's a self-driving database

- **Workload-driven Optimization**

  Improve self-driving database performance

- **Index Selection**

  A compulsory component of self-driving database

- **Summary & Q&A**

Components of Self-Driving Databases

1

Workload Predictor

2

Tuner

3

Organizer

WORK LOAD OVERVIEW

01 Workload forecasting

02 Behaviour modelling

03 Action planning

i. Workload Forecasting

Workload forecasting involves predicting future workload characteristics. By accurately predicting future workload patterns, these systems can proactively allocate resources and optimize query execution strategies to meet service level agreements (SLAs) and enhance overall efficiency.

- Resource estimation
- Performance diagnosis
- Shift detection

i. Workload Forecasting

QB5000 Framework

- Considers both short-term and long-term forecasting horizons.
- Leverages advanced Machine Learning techniques: Linear Regression, Recurrent Neural Networks, and Kernel Regression.
- Tackles key forecasting challenges: arrival rate patterns, complexity, scalability, and workload evolution.
- Promotes dynamic adaptation to workloads for efficient resource allocation and improved performance.

ii. Behavioural Modeling

Given forecasted workload ➡ estimates and explains costs and benefits of all potential actions taken by DBMS.

- Time duration
- Resource consumption
- Impact on system performance

ii. Behavioural Modeling

Analytical Models

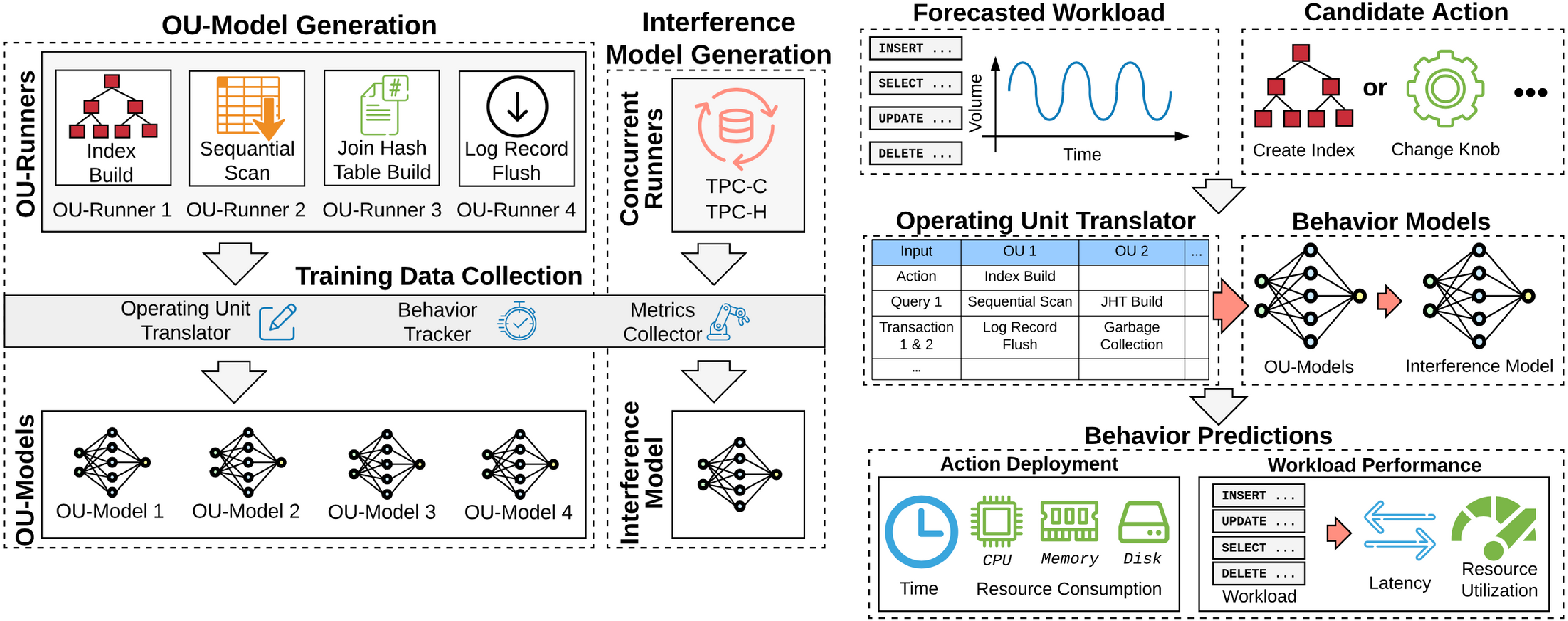
- **human-devised, white-box formulas** -> runtime behaviour of a DBMS
- Target different **workloads** and **runtime components**
  - OLAP workloads: Duggan et al. and Ahmad et al.
  - OLTP workloads: Resource Advisor, DBSeer, and DBSherlock
  - Query execution time: Wu et al.
- **Limitations**: customised for specific DBMS and workload, lack generality

ii. Behavioural Modeling

Machine Learning Models

- Target **isolated query execution**:
  - Query plan as input features: hierarchical classification with PQR trees, subspace projection, and QPPNet with deep neural networks.
  - Combine query-level and operational-level models: runtime tuning of pre-built models, implementation of additional scaling functions
- Target **concurrent operations for a set of queries**:
  - Wu et al.: queuing networks and Markov chains for dynamic query sets
  - GPredictor with graph-based deep learning prediction network.
- **Limitations**: expensive update and retraining

ii. Behavioural Modeling
State-of-the-art model



iii. Action Planning

Forecasted workload and behaviour model estimates ➡ Solves a constrained optimisation problem
&
Plans the best sequence of actions for the DMBS to apply at the correct timing

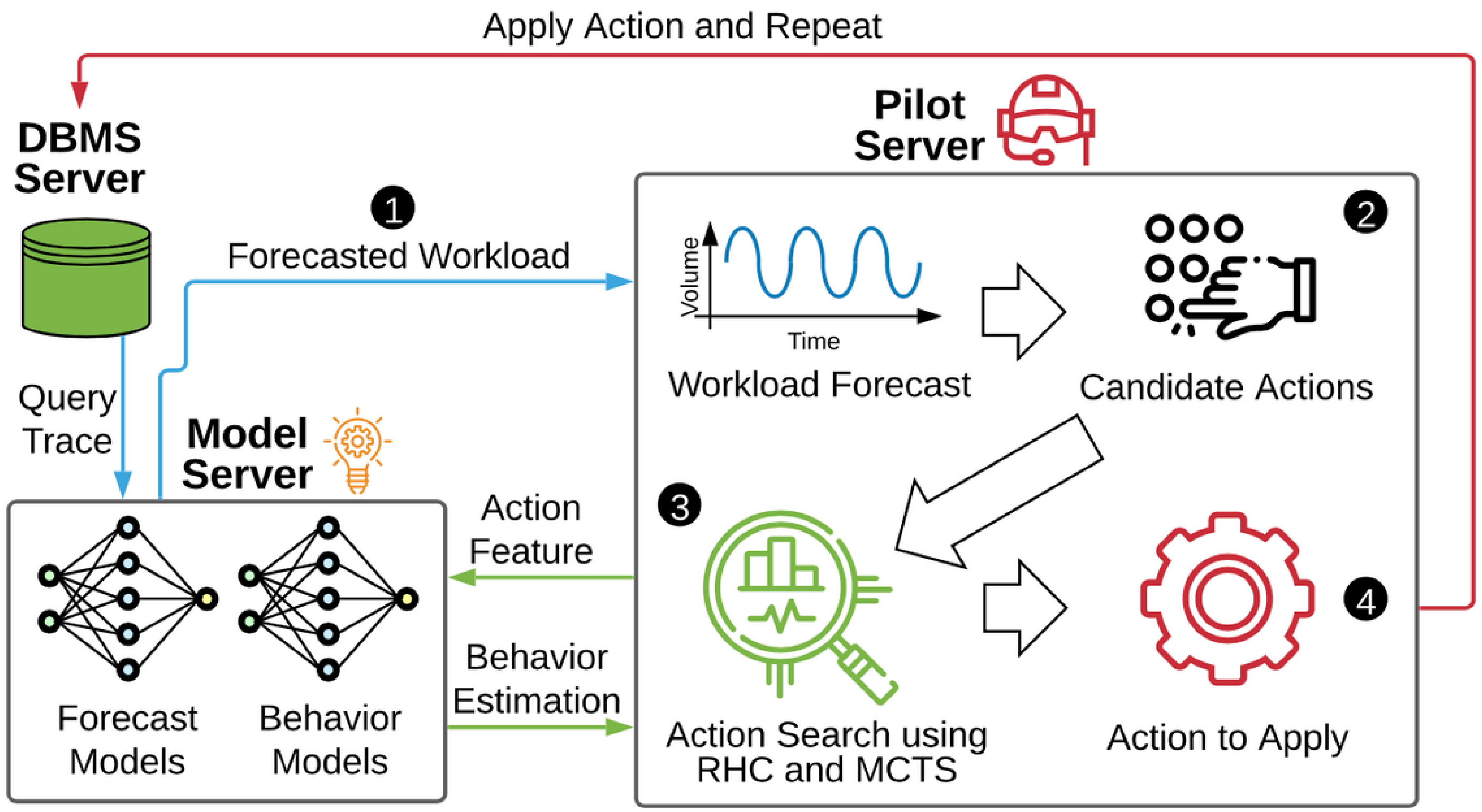
iii. Action Planning
Static workloads models

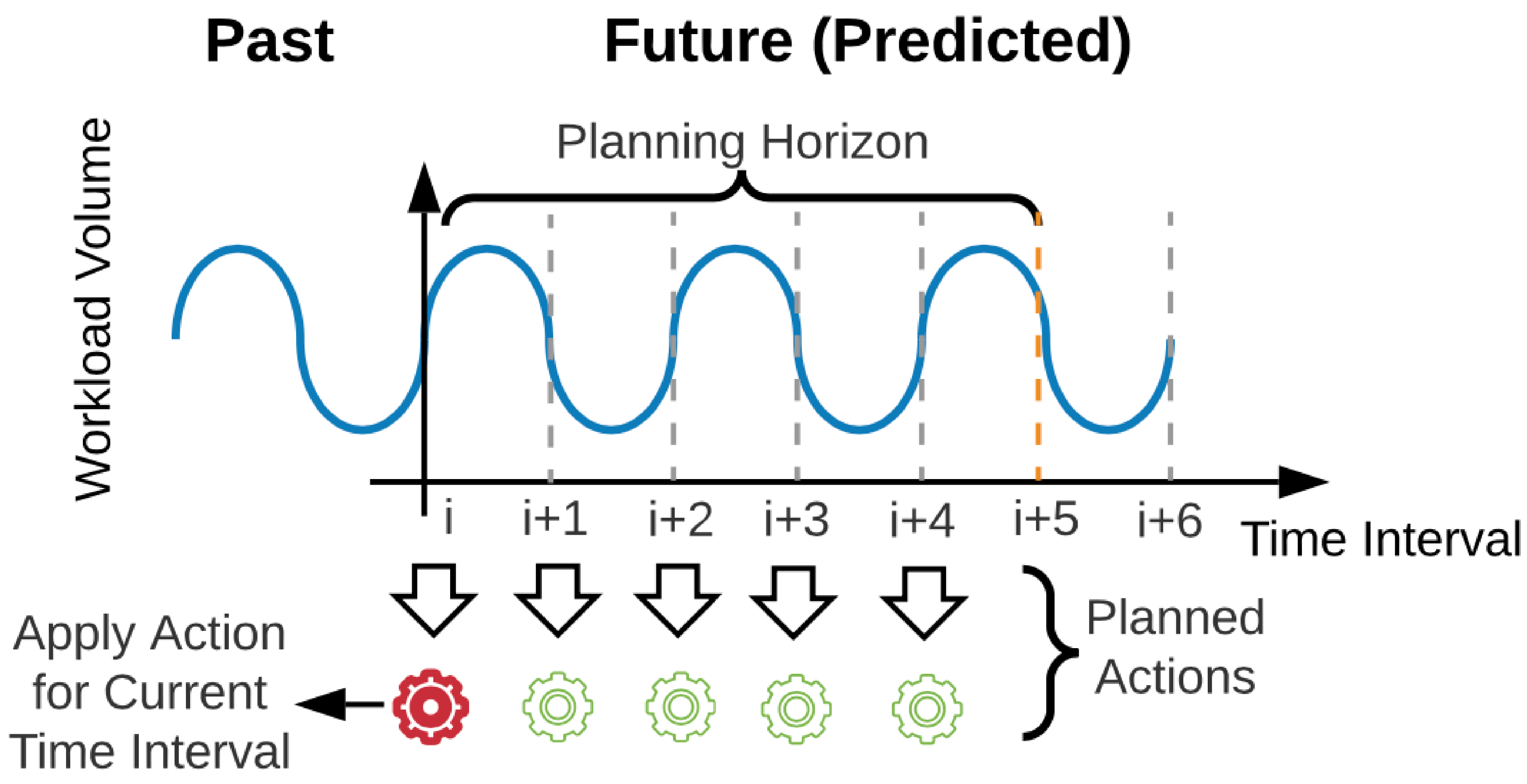
- Generates action for **physical design** or **knob configurations** given representative **static workloads**.
  - Optimised index configuration: Cophy, Kossman et al., Das et al., and DB2 Advisor.
  - Knob configurations: Aken et al., Qtune, and Zhang et al.
- **Limitation**: Lack temporal information
- **Improvement**: GREEDY-SEQ uses static workload tuning models to generate candidate actions, determine the best timing for each action by heuristics, and recursively merge them into a sequence.

iii. Action Planning
Online tuning models

- Target **realtime database tuning with workload shifts**
  - Bruno and Chaudhuri: modify physical design based on query execution statistics
  - DBA bandits and COLT: index creation and profiling resource allocation through analysis of workload and performance statistics.
- **Limitations**: only solve problems after they occur and do not plan for future actions and workload patterns.

iii. Action Planning
State of the art models





Index Selection

i. What is Index Selection

- Optimum set of indexes
- Lowest query costs
- Under budget constrains

ii. Importance of Index Selection

- Query optimization
- Storage optimization
- Workload optimization

iii. How to select optimal indexes

1. Enumerating Index candidates
2. Selecting the optimum subset of enumerated candidates

iv. Evolution of Index Selection

1985	2000	2017
Heuristic Approach	Linear Programming	Machine Learning

iv.i Heuristic - Drop (1985)

Heuristic Approach

- Single-column indexes
- **Greedy elimination (*Drop*)**

iv.i Heuristic - AutoAdmin (1997)

Heuristic Approach

- **Multi-column indexes**
- **Restricting index candidate space**
- Greedy(m, k) to select k best candidates
- **“What-if” API**

iv.ii LP Methods - DB2 Advisor (2000)

Linear Programming

- Multi-column indexes
- Utilize “What-if” API
- Restricting index candidate space (like *AutoAdmin*)
- Greedy + Randomization
- **Constraints on storage budget**

iv.iii LP Methods - CoPhy (2011)

Linear Programming

- Multi-column indexes
- Utilize “What-if” API
- More **flexible** candidate enumeration and selection (unlike Greedy)
- **Constraints on storage budget**
- **LP solver (sensitive to LP problem complexity)**

iv.iv Machine Learning

Machine Learning

Multi-Arm Bandit for index tuning

- Kraska et al. proposed by 2022
- Expert agents with online learning capabilities (HTAP)
- Fast and Accurate
- Select index based on exploration-exploitation

Budget Aware Monte-Carlo Tree Search

- Kossmann et al. proposed by 2022
- Budget limits computing performance
- Simulate-based techniques
- Recommend the best index within limited budgets

v. Challenges of Compare Index Selection

Index selection in databases:

- Computationally expensive and time-consuming to identify indexes for large workloads
- Complicated performance of evaluation metrics due to diverse optimization goals and various definitions of budget.
- Unknown database spec for benchmarking

vi. Experiment Results

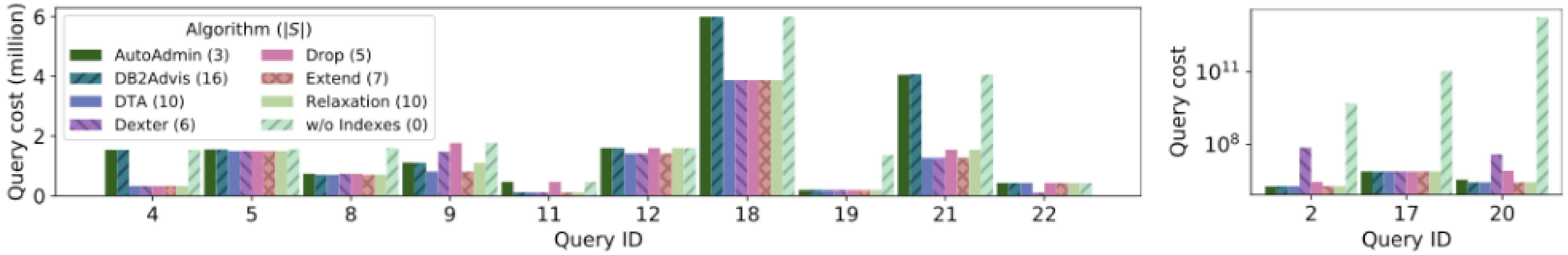


Figure: Estimated query processing costs for TPC-H (SF 10) on PostgreSQL with budget 5GB (Kossmann et al. 2022)

vi.i Experiment Results - Cache rate

Algorithm	Configurations	Index simulations	Cost requests			Runtime		
			Total	Non-cached	Cache rate	Total	Simulation	Costing
AutoAdmin	129	10 991	33 851	11 676	65.5%	2.1m	2.0%	95.9%
Naive-2	816	73 504	240 441	73 440	69.4%	15.3m	2.0%	66.5%
CoPhy	3 983	3 982	394 317	52 177	86.8%	10.1m	0.6%	94.9%
DB2Advis	2	7 179	180	180	0.0%	0.1m	24.0%	58.7%
DTA	1 442	25 812	1 650 510	129 811	92.1%	32.2m	0.4%	87.2%
Dexter	2	3 982	180	180	0.0%	0.4m	n/a	n/a
Drop	203	29 144	2 601 450	18 348	99.3%	35.0m	0.6%	19.7%
Extend	594	11 295	812 430	53 472	93.4%	12.8m	0.5%	84.1%
Relaxation	1 898	51 680	2 982 690	170 863	94.3%	60.7m	0.4%	66.6%

Figure: Algorithm cost estimation for TPC-DS (SF 10), storage consumption ≈ 5 GB, Kossmann et al (2022)

vi.ii Experiment Results (MCTS vs. MAB)

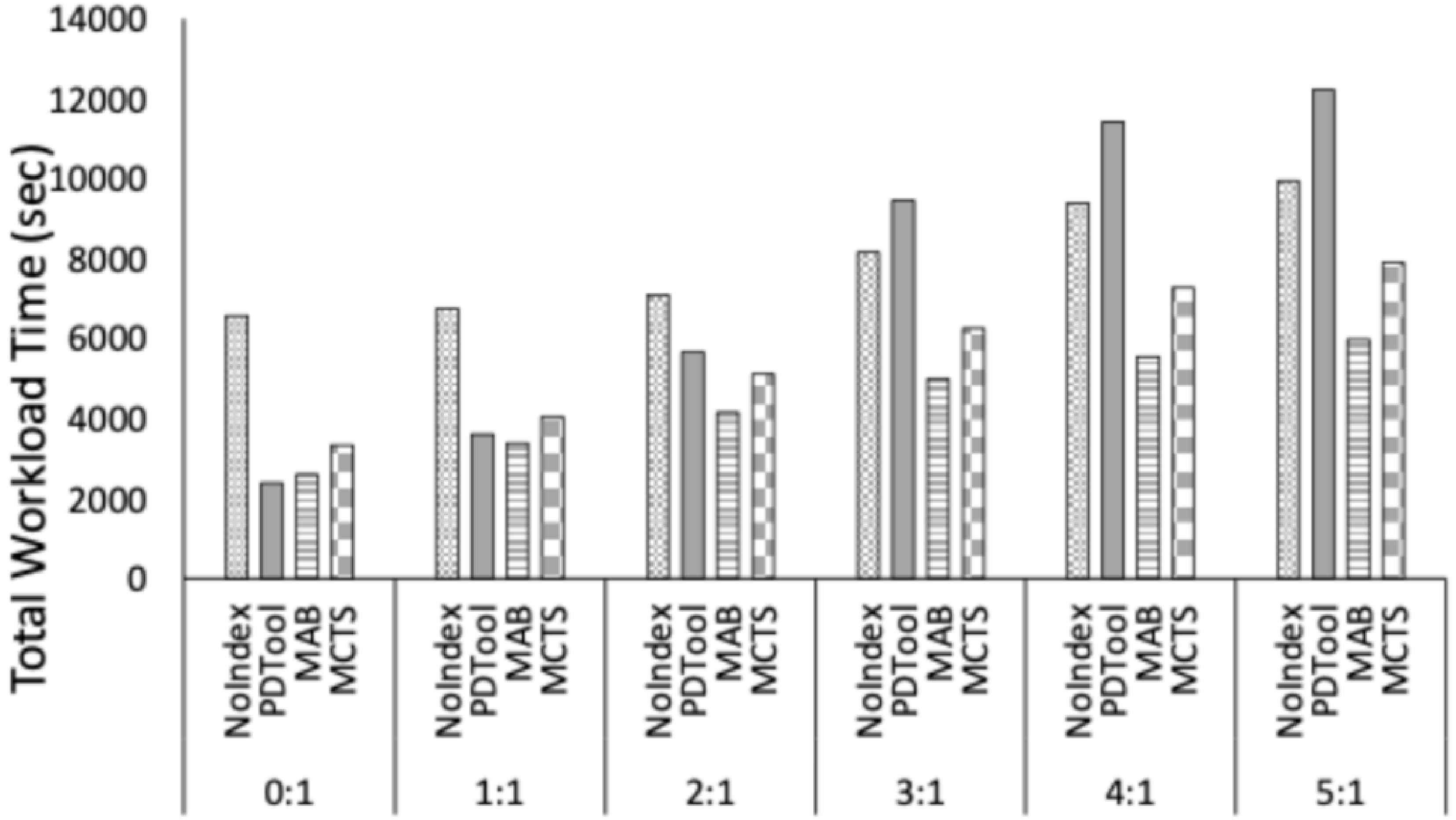


Figure: Transaction Analytic Ratio between MAB and MCTS budget-aware approach (Kraska et al., 2022)

vi.iii Discussion

1. Evolution of index selection
2. Two domination approaches
    a. Linear Programming
    b. Machine Learning
3. Performance testing on TPC-H and TPC-DS benchmarks demonstrated significant improvements

Summary

Workload-Driving Optimisation

- Behavior modeling includes:
  - Analytical models
  - Machine Learning models
- Action planning involves:
  - Use of forecasted workloads and behavioral model estimates to plan action sequence
  - PB0 as an exemplary model
  - Future work needed for less restricted optimization and complex feature tuning

Index Selection

- Evolution from heuristic methods to linear programming and machine learning techniques
- All algorithms demonstrated improvements in operational cost and index storage
- Integrated machine learning within DBMS will be the future

Q & A

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