

Structure



ChessGame Type



Chessboard type



Functions and predicates



Indexes: B-tree and GIN

ChessGame Type







```
1
```

```
chess.c
                                                                         chess--1.0.sql
typedef struct {
                                                                       CREATE TYPE chessgame (
  int32 length;
                                                                       internallength = variable,
  char pgn[FLEXIBLE ARRAY MEMBER];
                                                                       input = chessgame in,
} chessgame t;
                                                                       output = chessgame_out,
                                                                       receive = chessgame recv,
                                                                       send = chessgame_send
static chessgame_t *
chessgame_make(const char *pgn)
chessgame t *chessgame = (chessgame t *)
palloc(VARHDRSZ + strlen(pgn) + 1);
SET VARSIZE(chessgame, VARHDRSZ + strlen(pgn) + 1);
memcpy(chessgame->pgn, pgn, strlen(pgn) + 1);
return chessgame;
```

```
Test 1: Size of data types

Test 1.1: Size of each game - SELECT game, pg_size_pretty(pg_column_size(game)::bigint) AS game_size FROM games;

game | game_size

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 Nf6 4.e5 Nfd7 5.f4 c5 6.c3 Nc6 7.Ndf3 cxd4 | 70 bytes

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 c5 4.exd5 Qxd5 5.Ngf3 cxd4 6.Bc4 Qd6 7.0-0 Nf6 | 74 bytes

1.e4 c6 2.c4 d5 3.exd5 cxd5 4.cxd5 Nf6 5.Nc3 g6 6.Bc4 Bg7 7.Nf3 0-0 | 73 bytes

1.e4 c6 2.c4 d5 3.exd5 cxd5 4.cxd5 Nf6 5.Nc3 Nxd5 6.d4 Nc6 7.Nf3 e6 | 73 bytes

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Bg5 e6 7.f4 Be7 | 70 bytes

(5 rows)
```

ChessBoard Type



chess.c

```
typedef struct {
  int32 length;
  char fen[FLEXIBLE_ARRAY_MEMBER];
} chessboard_t;
```

```
static chessboard_t *
chessboard_make(const char *fen)
{
  chessboard_t *chessboard = (chessboard_t *)
  palloc(VARHDRSZ + strlen(fen) + 1);
  SET_VARSIZE(chessboard, VARHDRSZ + strlen(fen) + 1);
  memcpy(chessboard->fen, fen, strlen(fen) + 1);
  return chessboard;
}
```

chess--1.0.sql

```
CREATE TYPE chessboard (
internallength = variable,
input = chessboard_in,
output = chessboard_out,
receive = chessboard_recv,
send = chessboard_send
);
```













Definition of the two sql functions

chess--1.0.sql

```
CREATE FUNCTION getFirstMoves(chessgame, integer)
 RETURNS chessgame
 AS 'MODULE_PATHNAME', 'getFirstMoves'
 LANGUAGE C IMMUTABLE STRICT PARALLEL SAFE;
```

```
CREATE FUNCTION getBoard(chessgame, integer)
 RETURNS chessboard
 AS 'MODULE_PATHNAME', 'getBoard'
  LANGUAGE C IMMUTABLE STRICT PARALLEL SAFE;
```

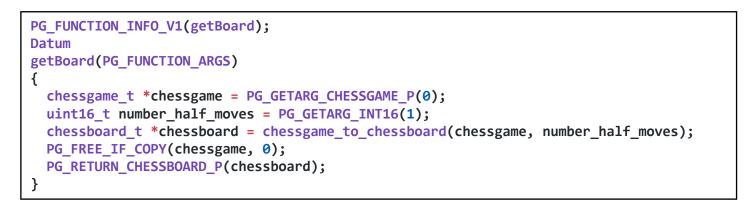


chess.c

```
PG_FUNCTION_INFO_V1(getFirstMoves);
Datum
getFirstMoves(PG_FUNCTION_ARGS)
{
   chessgame_t *chessgame = PG_GETARG_CHESSGAME_P(0);
   uint16_t number_half_moves = PG_GETARG_INT16(1);
   chessgame_t *truncated_chessgame = truncate_chessgame(chessgame, number_half_moves);
   PG_FREE_IF_COPY(chessgame, 0);
   PG_RETURN_CHESSGAME_P(truncated_chessgame);
}
```

```
chessgame_t *
truncate_chessgame(chessgame_t *chessgame, uint16_t number_half_moves)
{
    char delimeter = ' ';
    uint16_t i = 0;
    uint16_t counter = 0;
    char *truncated_pgn = (char *) malloc(sizeof(char) * MAX_PGN_LENGTH);
    while (chessgame->pgn[i] != '\0' && counter < number_half_moves) {
        if(chessgame->pgn[i] == delimeter) {
            counter += 1;
        }
        truncated_pgn[i] = chessgame->pgn[i];
        i += 1;
    }
    truncated_pgn[i] = '\0';
    chessgame_t *truncated_chessgame = PGN_to_chessgame(truncated_pgn);
    free(truncated_pgn);
    return truncated_chessgame;
}
```

chess.c



```
static chessboard_t *
chessgame_to_chessboard(chessgame_t *chessgame, uint16_t number_half_moves)
{
    SCL_Record record;
    SCL_Board board;
    char *fen = (char *) malloc(sizeof(char) * SCL_FEN_MAX_LENGTH);
    SCL_recordFromPGN(record, chessgame->pgn);
    SCL_recordApply(record, board, number_half_moves);
    SCL_boardToFEN(board, fen);
    chessboard_t *chessboard = FEN_to_chessboard(fen);
    free(fen);
    return chessboard;
}
```





Two versions of the hasOpening method.

- Both use the Index Only Scan
- Both work the same way but use Filter instead of Index Condition





chess--1.0.sql

chess.c



hasOpening



```
CREATE FUNCTION hasOpening(chessgame, chessgame)
RETURNS boolean
AS 'MODULE_PATHNAME', 'hasOpening'
LANGUAGE C IMMUTABLE STRICT PARALLEL SAFE;
```

```
PG_FUNCTION_INFO_V1(hasOpening);
Datum
hasOpening(PG_FUNCTION_ARGS)
{
    chessgame_t *chessgame_1 = PG_GETARG_CHESSGAME_P(0);
    chessgame_t *chessgame_2 = PG_GETARG_CHESSGAME_P(1);
    bool hasOpening = compare_moves(chessgame_1, chessgame_2);
    PG_FREE_IF_COPY(chessgame_1, 0);
    PG_FREE_IF_COPY(chessgame_2, 1);
    PG_RETURN_BOOL(hasOpening);
}

Use strstr()
```



chess--1.0.sql

CREATE FUNCTION hasOpening2(a chessgame, b chessgame)
RETURNS boolean
AS \$\$
SELECT a LIKE b;
\$\$ IMMUTABLE LANGUAGE sq1;

hasBoard





- The C one is complete, but doesn't use the index

Two versions of the has Board method

- The SQL one uses the index but falls short of the requirements



chess--1.0.sql

chess.c



hasBoard

```
CREATE FUNCTION hasBoard(chessgame, chessboard, integer)
RETURNS boolean
AS 'MODULE_PATHNAME', 'hasBoard'
LANGUAGE C IMMUTABLE STRICT PARALLEL SAFE;
```

```
PG_FUNCTION_INFO_V1(hasBoard);
Datum
hasBoard(PG_FUNCTION_ARGS)
{
    chessgame_t *chessgame = PG_GETARG_CHESSGAME_P(0);
    chessboard_t *chessboard = PG_GETARG_CHESSBoard_P(1);
    Uint16_t number_half_moves = PG_GETARG_INT16(2);
    bool hasBoard = chessgame_contains_chessboard(chessgame,
    chessboard, number_half_moves);
    PG_FREE_IF_COPY(chessgame, 0);
    PG_FREE_IF_COPY(chessboard, 1);
    PG_RETURN_BOOL(hasBoard);
}
```



```
chess--1.0.sql
```



hasBoard2

```
CREATE FUNCTION hasBoard2(a chessgame, b chessboard, c integer)

RETURNS boolean

AS $$

SELECT chessgame_to_chessboards(a) @> ARRAY[b];

$$ IMMUTABLE LANGUAGE sql;
```

Operators

chess--1.0.sql









```
CREATE OPERATOR = 
LEFTARG = chessgame, RIGHTARG = chessgame,
PROCEDURE = chess_opening_eq,
COMMUTATOR = =, NEGATOR = <>
CREATE OPERATOR < 
LEFTARG = chessgame, RIGHTARG = chessgame,
PROCEDURE = chess opening It,
COMMUTATOR = >, NEGATOR = >=
CREATE OPERATOR <=
LEFTARG = chessgame, RIGHTARG = chessgame,
PROCEDURE = chess opening le,
COMMUTATOR = >=, NEGATOR = <
```

```
CREATE OPERATOR >= (
LEFTARG = chessgame, RIGHTARG = chessgame,
PROCEDURE = chess opening ge,
COMMUTATOR = <=, NEGATOR = <
CREATE OPERATOR >
LEFTARG = chessgame, RIGHTARG = chessgame,
PROCEDURE = chess_opening_gt,
COMMUTATOR = <, NEGATOR = <=
Additional custom operator for has Opening that is not in
the B-tree operators:
CREATE OPERATOR ~~ (
LEFTARG = chessgame, RIGHTARG = chessgame,
PROCEDURE = chess opening like,
COMMUTATOR = ~~, NEGATOR = !~
```

Operators: Implementation

Each operator has been implemented the same way. Here is the one we add for the predicate function hasOppening().









```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION
chess_opening_like(chessgame, chessgame)
RETURNS boolean
AS 'MODULE_PATHNAME'
LANGUAGE C IMMUTABLE STRICT PARALLEL SAFE;
```

Operators: Implementation

Each operator has been implemented the same way. Here is the one we add for the predicate function hasOppening().









```
PG_FUNCTION_INFO_V1(chess_opening_like);
Datum

chess_opening_like(PG_FUNCTION_ARGS)
{
    chessgame_t *c = PG_GETARG_CHESSGAME_P(0);
    chessgame_t *d = PG_GETARG_CHESSGAME_P(1);

    bool result = chess_opening_cmp_internal(chessgame_truncated_internal(c, chessgame_to_number_internal(d)), d) == 0;
    PG_FREE_IF_COPY(c, 0);
    PG_FREE_IF_COPY(d, 1);
    PG_RETURN_BOOL(result);
}
```

```
static int
chess_opening_cmp_internal(chessgame_t *a, chessgame_t *b)
{
  int cmp_result = strcmp(opening(a), opening(b));
  if (cmp_result < 0)
  {
    return -1;
  }
  if (cmp_result > 0)
  {
    return 1;
  }
  return 0;
}
```









Query plan with hasOpening predicate without index

Test 6.1: without btree index

QUERY PLAN

Aggregate (cost=257.59..257.60 rows=1 width=8) (actual time=0.643..0.644 rows=1 loops=1)

-> Seq Scan on games (cost=0.00..254.74 rows=1140 width=0) (actual time=0.005..0.639 rows=8 loops=1)

Filter: hasopening(game, '1.e4 c6 2.c4 d5 3.exd5 cxd5 '::chessgame)

Rows Removed by Filter: 3411

Planning Time: 0.078 ms

Execution Time: 0.656 ms
(6 rows)

Time: 1.103 ms









Query plan with hasOpening and hasOpening2 predicate with B-Tree index

QUERY PLAN

Aggregate (cost=1099.21..1099.22 rows=1 width=8) (actual time=1.697..1.698 rows=1 loops=1)

-> Index Only Scan using games_game_btree_idx on games (cost=0.53..1096.36 rows=1140 width=0) (actual time=0.969..1.690 rows=8 loops=1)
Filter: hasopening(game, '1.e4 c6 2.c4 d5 3.exd5 cxd5 '::chessgame)
Rows Removed by Filter: 3411
Heap Fetches: 0
Planning Time: 0.095 ms
Execution Time: 1.714 ms
(7 rows)

Time: 2.170 ms

Test 6.3: with btree index and hasOpening2() function

QUERY PLAN

Aggregate (cost=1100.64..1100.65 rows=1 width=8) (actual time=67.531..67.532 rows=1 loops=1)

-> Index Only Scan using games_game_btree_idx on games (cost=0.53..1096.36 rows=1710 width=0) (actual time=38.566..67.520 rows=8 loops=1)

Filter: (game ~~ '1.e4 c6 2.c4 d5 3.exd5 cxd5 '::chessgame)

Rows Removed by Filter: 3411

Heap Fetches: 0

Planning Time: 0.100 ms

Execution Time: 67.575 ms

(7 rows)

Time: 68.061 ms



Query plan with operators and B-Tree index

This query has the same logic as hasOpening() but it is by hand

```
chess=# EXPLAIN ANALYZE SELECT * from games where game > '1.e4 e6 ' and game < '1.e4 e7 ';
                                                           QUERY PLAN
Index Only Scan using games game btree idx on games (cost=0.13..4.15 rows=1 width=72) (actual time=0.013..0.014 rows=2 loops=1)
 Index Cond: ((game > '1.e4 e6 '::chessgame) AND (game < '1.e4 e7 '::chessgame))</pre>
  Heap Fetches: 0
Planning Time: 0.046 ms
Execution Time: 0.025 ms
(5 rows)
chess=# EXPLAIN ANALYZE SELECT * from games where game ~~ '1e4 e6';
 Index Only Scan using games_game_btree_idx on games (cost=0.13..8.22 rows=2 width=72) (actual time=0.049..0.050 rows=0 loops=1)
  Filter: (game ~~ '1e4 e6'::chessgame)
  Rows Removed by Filter: 5
  Heap Fetches: 0
 Planning Time: 0.051 ms
 Execution Time: 0.076 ms
(6 rows)
```









Operators

```
chess--1.0.sql
```

```
CREATE OPERATOR && (
    LEFTARG = _chessboard, RIGHTARG = _chessboard,
    PROCEDURE = _chessboard_overlap,
    COMMUTATOR = &&, NEGATOR = <>
);

CREATE OPERATOR @> (
    LEFTARG = _chessboard, RIGHTARG = _chessboard,
    PROCEDURE = chessboard_contains,
    COMMUTATOR = <@, NEGATOR = <>
);
```

```
CREATE OPERATOR <@ (
    LEFTARG = _chessboard, RIGHTARG = _chessboard,
    PROCEDURE = _chessboard_contained,
    COMMUTATOR = @>, NEGATOR = <>
);

CREATE OPERATOR = (
    LEFTARG = _chessboard, RIGHTARG = _chessboard,
    PROCEDURE = _chessboard_eq,
    COMMUTATOR = =, NEGATOR = <>
);
```









Operators

chess--1.0.sql

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION
_chessboard_contains(_chessboard, _chessboard)
RETURNS boolean
AS 'MODULE_PATHNAME'
LANGUAGE C IMMUTABLE STRICT PARALLEL SAFE;
```

chess gin.c

```
PG_FUNCTION_INFO_V1(_chessboard_contains);
Datum
_chessboard_contains(PG_FUNCTION_ARGS)
    ArrayType *a = PG_GETARG_ARRAYTYPE_P(0);
    ArrayType *b = PG_GETARG_ARRAYTYPE_P(1);
    PG RETURN BOOL( chessboard contains internal(a, b));
```

Operators: Implementation

Each operator has been implemented the same way. Let's take a closer look on the contains operator



















```
Chess=# EXPLAIN ANALYZE SELECT count(*) FROM games WHERE hasboard(game, 'rnbqkbnr/pppppppp/8/8/8/8/PPPPPPPP/RNBQKBNR w KQkq - 0 1', 10);

QUERY PLAN

Aggregate (cost=10000000257.59..100000000257.60 rows=1 width=8) (actual time=811.927..811.929 rows=1 loops=1)

-> Seq Scan on games (cost=10000000000.00..100000000254.74 rows=1140 width=0) (actual time=71.743..811.663 rows=3419 loops=1)

Filter: hasboard(game, 'rnbqkbnr/pppppppp/8/8/8/8/PPPPPPPP/RNBQKBNR w KQkq - 0 1'::chessboard, 10)

Planning Time: 0.054 ms

JIT:

Functions: 4

Options: Inlining true, Optimization true, Expressions true, Deforming true

Timing: Generation 0.348 ms, Inlining 49.091 ms, Optimization 12.616 ms, Emission 9.870 ms, Total 71.925 ms

Execution Time: 833.004 ms

(9 rows)
```

```
chess=# EXPLAIN ANALYZE SELECT count(*) FROM games WHERE hasboard2(game, 'rnbqkbnr/pppppppp/8/8/8/8/PPPPPPPPP/RNBQKBNR w KQkq - 0 1', 10);

QUERY PLAN

Aggregate (cost=272.24..272.25 rows=1 width=8) (actual time=1.096..1.097 rows=1 loops=1)

-> Bitmap Heap Scan on games (cost=30.32..267.97 rows=1710 width=0) (actual time=0.533..0.878 rows=3419 loops=1)

Recheck Cond: (chessgame_to_chessboards(game) @> '{"rnbqkbnr/pppppppp/8/8/8/8/PPPPPPPPP/RNBQKBNR w KQkq - 0 1"}'::chessboard[])

Heap Blocks: exact=212

-> Bitmap Index Scan on games_game_gin_idx (cost=0.00..29.89 rows=1710 width=0) (actual time=0.484..0.484 rows=3419 loops=1)

Index Cond: (chessgame_to_chessboards(game) @> '{"rnbqkbnr/pppppppp/8/8/8/8/PPPPPPPP/RNBQKBNR w KQkq - 0 1"}'::chessboard[])

Planning Time: 0.546 ms

Execution Time: 1.224 ms

(8 rows)
```

Conclusion



- Storage of chessgames
- Datatypes are optimized



- Query execution time is reduced by use of indexes on operators
- Operators on datatypes are able to compare datatypes



Predicates uses IndexOnlyScan but with a filter and not a index condition

