Query Optimization

Exercise Session 2

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Homework

- Find all professors whose lectures attended at least two students
- No Group By in TinyDB

```
select p.name
 from Professoren p, Vorlesungen v,
        Hoeren h1, Hoeren h2
 where p.persnr=v.gelesenvon
   and v.vorlnr=h1.vorlnr
   and v.vorlnr=h2.vorlnr
   and h1.matrnr<>h2.matrnr;
```

Logical optimization: preliminary

Cardinality and Selectivity

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Selectivity of a predicate, selectivity of a join

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Logical optimization: preliminary

Cardinality and Selectivity
Selectivity of a predicate, selectivity of a join

- example of a predicate with (very) high selectivity
- (now: with joins)
- example of a predicate with (very) low selectivity
- (now: with joins)
- independent and correlated conditions

Logical optimization

- $|\text{Students}| = 1000$
- $|\text{Lectures}| = 100$
- $|\text{Attends}| = 5000$
- $f_{s,l} = 0.001$
- $f_{a,l} = 0.01$

Find the students that attend the course 'Ethik'

- SQL query
- canonical transformation, compute cardinalities
- push down selections, compute cardinalities

Logical optimization

```
select distinct s.name
  from Vorlesungen v, Hoeren h, Studenten s
  where v.titel=’Ethik’
    and v.vorlnr=h.vorlnr
    and v.matrnr=s.matrnr
```

Cost Estimation

The goal of optimization is to minimize the cost function

Reminder: C_{out}

$$C_{\text{out}}(T) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } T \text{ is a leaf } R_i \\ |T| + C_{\text{out}}(T_1) + C_{\text{out}}(T_2) & \text{if } T = T_1 \bowtie T_2 \end{cases}$$

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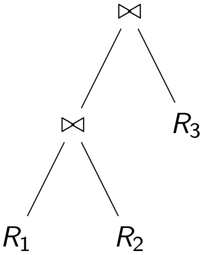

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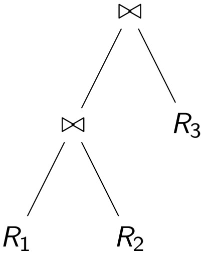

- $|R_1| = 100$
- $|R_2| = 200$
- $|R_3| = 100$
- $f_{1,2} = 0.1$
- $f_{2,3} = 0.0001$

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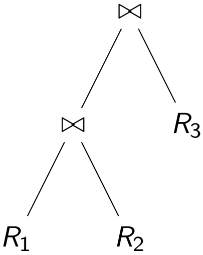

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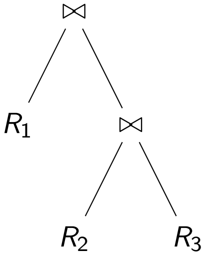

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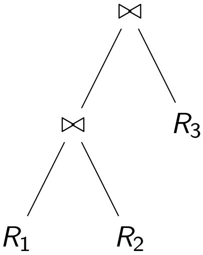

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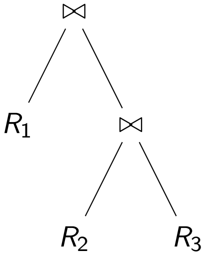

That's why we need join ordering!

Physical Optimization

the step after logical optimization

- choosing indexes or table scan
  - index vs table scan: 10% selectivity threshold
  - clustered index
  - non-clustered index
- choosing types of joins
  - nested loop join
  - block nested loop join
  - (index nested loop join)
  - merge join
  - hash join

Physical Optimization

- Courses(ID,Title,Room,Time)
- Exercises(ID,CID,TID,Room)
- Tutors(ID,Name)

```
select C.Name, T.Name, E.Room
from Courses C, Tutors T, Exercises E
where C.ID = E.CID and T.ID = E.TID
      and C.Room like ’02.09.%’
      and E.Room not like ’02.09.%’;
```

Physical Optimization

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- non-clustered index on Courses.Room
- a) clustered indexes on Exercises.TID, Tutors.ID

Physical Optimization

- Courses(ID,Title,Room,Time)
- Exercises(ID,CID,TID,Room)
- Tutors(ID,Name)

```
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from Courses C, Tutors T, Exercises E
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      and C.Room like ’02.09.%’
      and E.Room not like ’02.09.%’;
```

- non-clustered index on Courses.Room
- a) clustered indexes on Exercises.TID, Tutors.ID
- b) only clustered index on Tutors.ID

Query Graphs

```
select v.titel
  from Vorlesungen v, Professoren p
  where v.gelesenvon = p.persnr
    and p.name = 'Kant'
    and v.sws = 2;
```

Query Graphs

```
select r.a, s.c
  from R r, S s, T t, U u
  where r.a = s.a
    and r.b = t.b
    and r.b = u.b;
```

Query Graphs

```
select r.a, s.c
  from R r, S s
  where r.a + s.a = 7;
```

Query Graphs

```
select r.a, s.c
  from R r, S s, T t, U u
  where (r.a + s.b) = (t.b + u.a);
```

Search space

Search space is defined by:

- Query graph type

Search space

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- Query graph type (chain, star, tree, clique,cycle, grid)
- Join tree class

Search space

Search space is defined by:

- Query graph type (chain, star, tree, clique,cycle, grid)
- Join tree class (left-deep, zig-zag, bushy)
- Cost function class

Search space

```
select *
from R1, R2, R3, R4
where R1.a = R2.b
      and R2.c = R3.d
      and R3.e = R4.f
```

- What kind of query graph is it?

Search space

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select *
from R1, R2, R3, R4
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- What kind of query graph is it?
- Let's allow cross-products ⇒ the shape of the query graph does not matter

Search space

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from R1, R2, R3, R4
where R1.a = R2.b
      and R2.c = R3.d
      and R3.e = R4.f
```

- What kind of query graph is it?
- Let's allow cross-products ⇒ the shape of the query graph does not matter
- Count left-deep trees
- Count zig-zag trees
- Count bushy trees

Roadmap

Good optimizer deals with the following issues:

- Cost Model
    - Cost Function Done
    - Selectivity estimation, statistics Homework
- Logical Optimization
    - Search Space Done
    - Algorithms for Optimal Plan finding Rest of the course
- Physical Optimization
    - Enhancing the logical plan with physical operators Seen

Homework: Task 1 (5 points)

Consider the TPC-H benchmark (http://www.tpc.org/tpch/) and the query:

```
select *
 from lineitem l, orders o, customers c
 where l.l_orderkey=o.o_orderkey
           and o.o_custkey=c.c_custkey
           and c.c_name='Customer#000014993'.
```

Do canonical translation and logical optimization.

Homework: Task 2 (10 points)

Given $|R1|$, $|R2|$, and sizes of domains $|R1.x|$ and $|R2.y|$ and the information if $R1.x$ and/or $R2.y$ are keys of $R1$ and $R2$

- How can we estimate the selectivity of $\sigma_{R1.x=c}$, where c is a constant?
- How can we estimate the selectivity of $\bowtie_{R1.x=R2.y}$?

NB: we can not assume that we know the size of $\bowtie_{R1.x=R2.y}$ (the other way round, we estimate the join size using the selectivity estimation. But how to estimate the selectivity?)

Homework: Task 3 (10 points)

- Given are two relations R and S, with sizes 1,000 and 100,000 pages respectively.
- Each page has 50 tuples.
- The relations are stored on a disk, the average access time for the disk is 10 ms and the transfer speed is 10,000 pages/sec.
- **Question 1:** How long does it take to perform the Nested Loops Join of R and S?
- **Question 2:** How long does it take to perform the Block Nested Loops Join with a block size of 100 pages?
- Assume that CPU costs are negligible and ignore I/O costs for the join output.

Info

- Slides and exercises: www3.in.tum.de/teaching/ss14/queryopt
- Send any comments, questions, solutions for the exercises etc. to Andrey.Gubichev@in.tum.de
- Exercises due: 9 AM, May 5, 2014