Query Optimization

Query optimization

- Given an SQL query, the query optimizer tries to figure out the order of operations that will make the query run the fastest.
- Possible because usually there is more than one way to run a query.

Why query optimization?

- SQL is a ***declarative*** language.
  - SQL only says ***what*** to retrieve from the DB, not the details of ***how***.
  - Unlike most programming languages (though there are other declarative languages).
- Good query optimization can make a big difference.

Example

- Students(R#, First, Last)
- Enrolled(R#, CRN)
- SELECT First, Last
  FROM Students NATURAL JOIN Enrolled
  WHERE CRN=12345
- $\pi_{F,L}\ (\sigma_{\ CRN=12345}\ (S \bowtie E))$

Example

- SELECT First, Last
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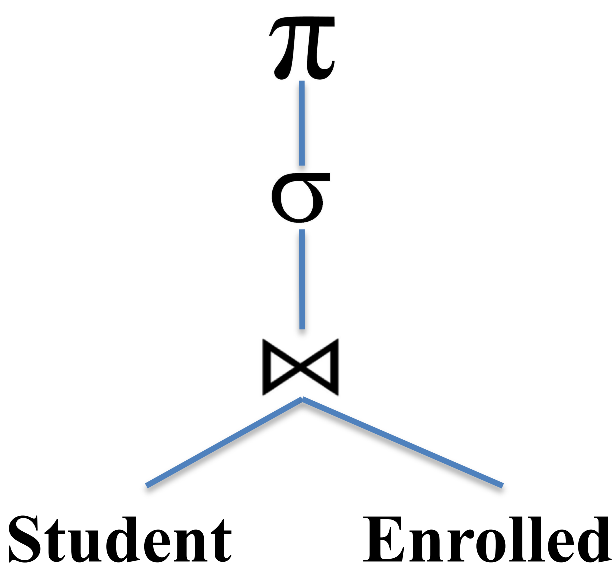

Example

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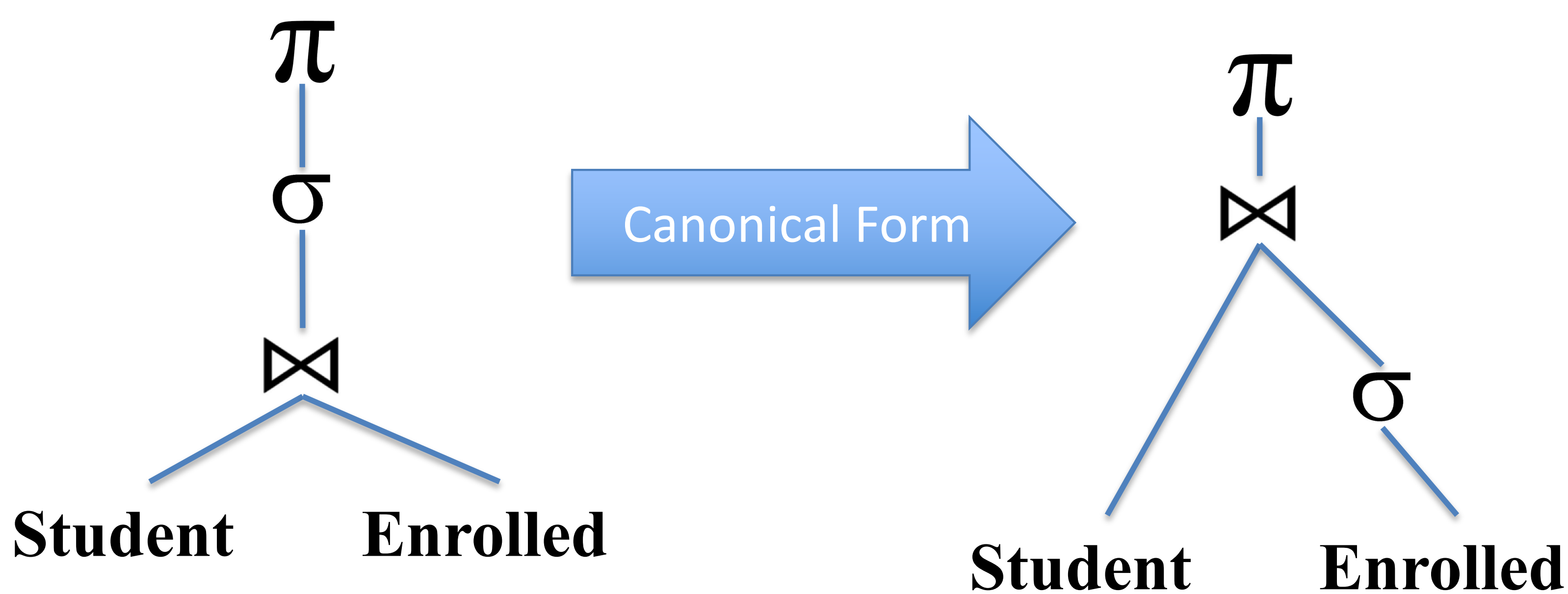

Canonical Form

- Make all JOINs explicit with WHERE clauses.
  - S NatJoin T == S Join T WHERE…
  - S Join T ON … == S Join T WHERE…
- Perform selections and projections as early as possible.


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BACK TO THE FUTURE
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Relational Algebra

Relational algebra

- How do we know
  $\pi_{F,L}$ (σ $_{CRN=12345}$ (S $\bowtie$ E))

is equal to

  $\pi_{F,L}$ (S $\bowtie$ (σ $_{CRN=12345}$ (E)))   ?

- Yay 172 proofs!

What are the algorithms used?

- SELECT First, Last
  FROM Students NATURAL JOIN Enrolled
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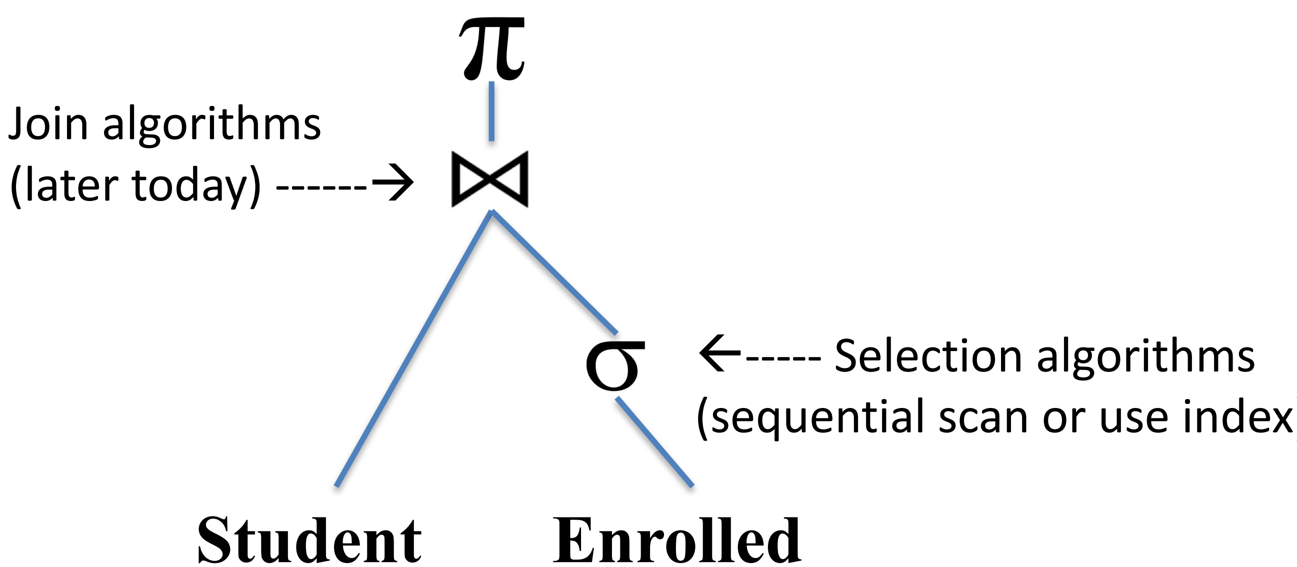

Query optimization steps

- Parse query into internal form (e.g., parse tree)
- Convert to canonical form
- Generate a set of “query plans” (a particular ordering of steps and algorithms for answering the query)
- Estimate the cost of each query plan.
- Pick the best one.

Sqlite query plan demo

- EXPLAIN QUERY PLAN

- SCAN = full table scan
- SEARCH = only a subset of the rows are visited

Back to query optimization

- Projections and selections
  - Perform them early (but carefully) to reduce
    - number of tuples
    - size of tuples (remove attributes)
  - Project out (remove) all attributes except those requested or required (e.g., needed for joins)

How does a join work?

- Three main algorithms:
  - Nested loop join
  - Sort-merge join
  - Hash join

Nested loop join

For each tuple r in R do

For each tuple s in S do

If r and s satisfy the join condition

Then output the tuple <r,s>

Sort-Merge join

- Assume we want to join R and S on some attribute A.
- Sort both R and S by A.
- Perform two simultaneous linear scans of R and S.
  – Works well assuming no duplicate values of A.

Hash join

- Join R and S on A.
- Make a hash table of the smaller relation, mapping A to the appropriate row(s) of R (or S).
- Scan the larger relation to find the relevant rows using the hash table.
  - Only useful if smaller relation maps A to >1 rows of R.

Equivalence of expressions

- Natural joins:
  - commutative $$R \bowtie S = S \bowtie R$$
  - associative $$(R \bowtie S) \bowtie T = R \bowtie (S \bowtie T)$$

- How can we figure out how many possible orderings there are to join the tables?

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  - Each join is a binary tree.

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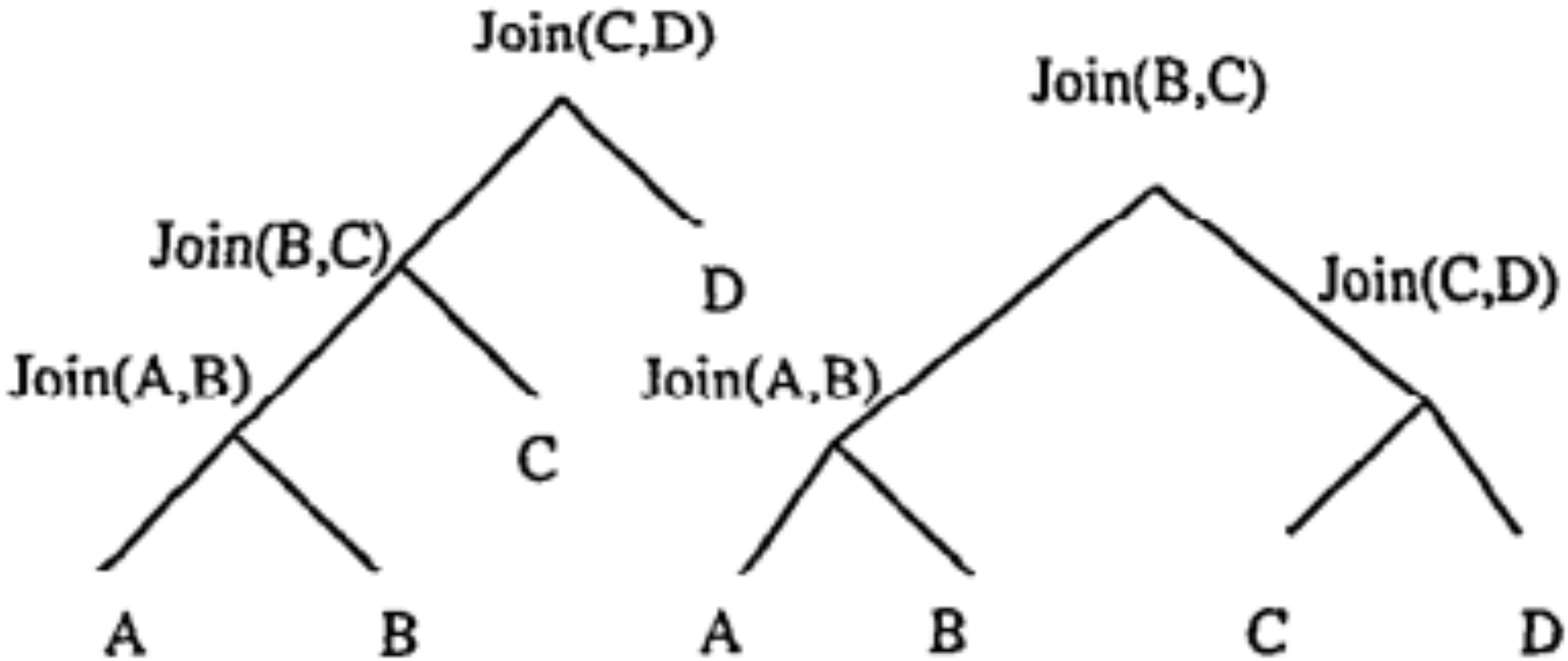
  - Each join is a binary tree.
  - # of binary trees with n nodes = O(4^n) = Catalan numbers. (This only considers associativity).



Why care?

Picking good join orders

- Query optimizer generates a few potential orders
  - Doesn't evaluate all O(4^n) possibilities.
  - Prefers deep trees over bushy trees. (Why?)
    - Bushy trees require lots of extra temporary tables to store intermediate results. A maximally-deep tree only requires one (or maybe two) temporary tables that we can keep overwriting.
    - How many left-deep trees are there for n relations?

- Query optimizer tries to estimate the cost for each ***query plan***, relying on
  - Statistics maintained for relations and indexes (size of relation, size of index, number of distinct values in columns, etc)
  - Formulas to estimate selectivity of predicates (the probability that a randomly-selected row will be true for a predicate)
  - Formulas to estimate CPU and I/O costs of selections, projections, joins, aggregations, etc.