Query Optimization

Exercise Session 8

Andrey Gubichev

December 8, 2014

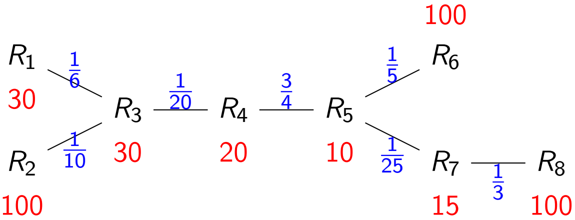
Plan for today

- Two heuristics: Iterative DP, Quick Pick
- Meta-heuristics

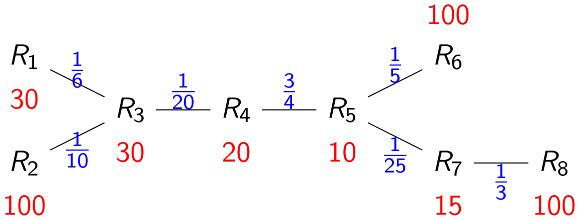
Iterative DP

- Create all join trees with size up to k, get the cheapest one
- Replace the cheapest tree with the compound relation, start all over again

Iterative Dynamic Programming



Iterative Dynamic Programming



$R_1 R_3$	$R_2 R_3$	$R_3 R_4$	$R_4 R_5$	$R_5 R_6$	$R_5 R_7$	$R_7 R_8$
150	300	30	150	200	6	500

Quick Pick

- $Trees = \{R_1, \ldots, R_n\}$, $Edges$ = list of edges
- pick a random edge $e \in Edges$ that connects two trees in $Trees$
- exclude two selected trees from $Trees$, add the new tree to $Trees$, $Edges = Edges \setminus \{e\}$
- repeat until the complete join tree is constructed

Question for the homework: How to check that an edge connects two trees? what data structures to use?

Metaheuristics

II & SA

Iterative Improvement

- Get pseudo-random join tree
- Improve with random operation until local minimum is found
- If this yields a cheaper tree than previously known, keep it, else throw it away

⇒ You'll do a homework exercise on this.

- Rules for left-deep trees: *swap* and *3cycle*
- Rules for bushy trees: commutativity, associativity, left/right join exchange

Simulated Annealing

- Similar to II, but may keep worse tree (with decreasing probability) to escape local minimum
- Parameter tuning is a nightmare. Consider the following proposals for an "equilibrium":

II & SA

Iterative Improvement

- Get pseudo-random join tree
- Improve with random operation until local minimum is found
- If this yields a cheaper tree than previously known, keep it, else throw it away

$\Rightarrow$ You'll do a homework exercise on this.

- Rules for left-deep trees: *swap* and *3cycle*
- Rules for bushy trees: commutativity, associativity, left/right join exchange

Simulated Annealing

- Similar to II, but may keep worse tree (with decreasing probability) to escape local minimum
- Parameter tuning is a nightmare. Consider the following proposals for an "equilibrium":
  - # iterations = # relations

II & SA

Iterative Improvement

- Get pseudo-random join tree
- Improve with random operation until local minimum is found
- If this yields a cheaper tree than previously known, keep it, else throw it away

$\Rightarrow$ You'll do a homework exercise on this.

- Rules for left-deep trees: *swap* and *3cycle*
- Rules for bushy trees: commutativity, associativity, left/right join exchange

Simulated Annealing

- Similar to II, but may keep worse tree (with decreasing probability) to escape local minimum
- Parameter tuning is a nightmare. Consider the following proposals for an "equilibrium":
  - $\#$ iterations $=$ $\#$ relations
  - $\#$ iterations $= 16 \times \#$ relations

II & SA

Iterative Improvement

- Get pseudo-random join tree
- Improve with random operation until local minimum is found
- If this yields a cheaper tree than previously known, keep it, else throw it away

$\Rightarrow$ You'll do a homework exercise on this.

- Rules for left-deep trees: *swap* and *3cycle*
- Rules for bushy trees: commutativity, associativity, left/right join exchange

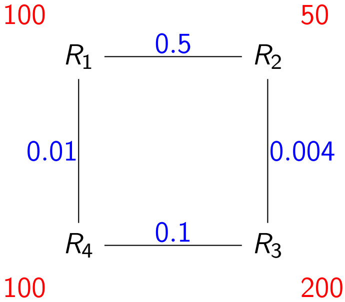
Simulated Annealing

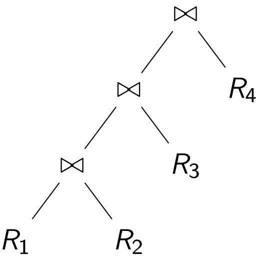
- Similar to II, but may keep worse tree (with decreasing probability) to escape local minimum
- Parameter tuning is a nightmare. Consider the following proposals for an "equilibrium":
  - # iterations = # relations
  - # iterations = 16 × # relations
  - "Would you bet your business on these numbers?"

Possible transformations

- *Swap* $A \bowtie B \rightarrow B \bowtie A$
- *3Cycle* $A \bowtie (B \bowtie C) \rightarrow C \bowtie (A \bowtie B)$ (if possible)
- *Associativity* $(A \bowtie B) \bowtie C \rightarrow A \bowtie (B \bowtie C)$
- *Left Join exchange* $(A \bowtie B) \bowtie C \rightarrow (A \bowtie C) \bowtie B$
- *Right Join exchange* $A \bowtie (B \bowtie C) \rightarrow B \bowtie (A \bowtie C)$

Iterative Improvement





- left deep trees only
  (commutativity for base relations, 3Cycle)
- cost function: C_{out}

$R_1 R_2$	$R_2 R_3$	$R_3 R_4$	$R_1 R_4$	$R_1 R_2 R_3$	$R_2 R_3 R_4$	$R_1 R_3 R_4$
2500	40	2000	100	2000	400	2000

Tabu Search

- In each step, take cheapest neighbor[1] (even if more expensive than current)
- Avoid cycles by keeping visited trees in a tabu-set

[1] i.e. join tree that can be produced with a single transformation

Genetic Algorithms

Big picture

- Create a “population”, i.e. create p random join trees
- Encode them using ordered list or ordinal number encoding
- Create the next generation
  - Randomly mutate some members (e.g. exchange two relations)
  - Pairs members of the population and create “crossovers”
- Select the best, kill the rest

Details

- Encodings
- Crossovers

Encoding

Ordered lists

- Simple
- Left-deep trees: Straight-forward
- Bushy trees: Label edges in join-graph, encode the processing tree just like the execution engine will evaluate it

Ordinal numbers

- Are slightly more complex
- Manipulate a list of relations (careful: indexes are 1-based)
- Left-deep trees: $(((R_1 \bowtie R_4) \bowtie R_3) \bowtie R_2) \bowtie R_5$
- Bushy trees: $(R_3 \bowtie (R_1 \bowtie R_2)) \bowtie (R_4 \bowtie R_5)$

Encoding

Ordered lists

- Simple
- Left-deep trees: Straight-forward
- Bushy trees: Label edges in join-graph, encode the processing tree just like the execution engine will evaluate it

Ordinal numbers

- Are slightly more complex
- Manipulate a list of relations (careful: indexes are 1-based)
- Left-deep trees: $(((R_1 \bowtie R_4) \bowtie R_3) \bowtie R_2) \bowtie R_5 \;\mapsto\; 13211$
- Bushy trees: $(R_3 \bowtie (R_1 \bowtie R_2)) \bowtie (R_4 \bowtie R_5)$

Encoding

Ordered lists

- Simple
- Left-deep trees: Straight-forward
- Bushy trees: Label edges in join-graph, encode the processing tree just like the execution engine will evaluate it

Ordinal numbers

- Are slightly more complex
- Manipulate a list of relations (careful: indexes are 1-based)
- Left-deep trees: $(((R_1 \bowtie R_4) \bowtie R_3) \bowtie R_2) \bowtie R_5 \ \mapsto \ 13211$
- Bushy trees: $(R_3 \bowtie (R_1 \bowtie R_2)) \bowtie (R_4 \bowtie R_5) \ \mapsto \ 12\,21\,23\,12$

Crossover

Subsequence exchange for ordered list encoding

- Select subsequence in parent 1, e.g. *abc*<u>*def*</u>*gh*
- Reorder subsequence according to the order in parent 2

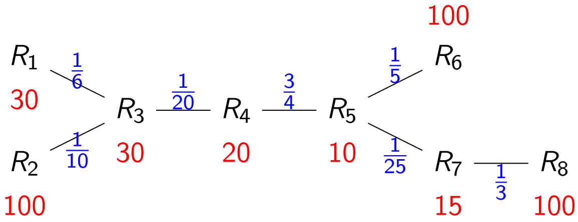
Subsequence exchange for ordinal number encoding

- Swap two sequcences of same length and same offset
- What if we get duplicates?

Subset exchange for ordered list encoding

- Find random subseqeces in both parents that have the same length and contain the same relations
- Exchange them to create two children

Quick Pick, Genetic Algorithm



Info

- Submit exercises to Andrey.Gubichev@in.tum.de
- Due December 15, 2014.