Query decomposition and data localization

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These slides are a modified version of the slides provided with the book

Özsu and Valduriez, *Principles of Distributed Database Systems* (3rd Ed.), 2011

The original version of the slides is available at: extras.springer.com

Outline (distributed DB)

- Introduction (Ch. 1) ⋆
- Distributed Database Design (Ch. 3) ⋆
- Distributed Query Processing (Ch. 6-8) ⋆
  - ➡ Overview (Ch. 6) ⋆
  - ➡ **Query decomposition and data localization (Ch. 7)** ⋆
  - ➡ Distributed query optimization (Ch. 8) ⋆
- Distributed Transaction Management (Ch. 10-12) ⋆

⋆ Özsu and Valduriez, *Principles of Distributed Database Systems* (3rd Ed.), 2011

Outline (today)

- Query decomposition and **data localization** (Ch. 7) *
  - The problem of distributed data localization
  - A naïve algorithm
  - Optimization steps (reductions)
    - PHF (selection, join)
    - VF (projection)
    - DHF (join)
    - Hybrid Fragmentation (selection/join + projection)

* Özsu and Valduriez, *Principles of Distributed Database Systems* (3rd Ed.), 2011

Data Localization

Input: Relational algebra expression on global, distributed relations (distributed query)

Output: Relational algebra expression on fragments (localized query)

- Localization uses global information about distribution of fragments (no use of quantitative information, e.g., catalog statistics)
- Recall that fragmentation is obtained by several application of rules expressed by relational algebra …
  - primary horizontal fragmentation: selection σ
  - derived horizontal fragmentation: semijoin $\ltimes$
  - vertical fragmentation: projection Π
- … and that reconstruction (reverse fragmentation) rules are also expressed in relational algebra
  - horizontal fragmentation: union $\cup$
  - vertical fragmentation: join $\bowtie$

A naïve algorithm to localize distribute queries

- Localization program: relational algebra expression that reconstructs a global relation from its fragments, by reverting the rules employed for fragmentation
- A localized query is obtained from distributed, global query by replacing leaves (global relations) with (the tree of) its corresponding localization program
  - Leaves of localized queries are fragments
- This approach to obtain a localized query from a distributed one is inefficient and the result can be improved
  - During data localization there is a **first optimization phase**
    - we call it **reduction**
    - different from the "*proper*" **global optimization phase** ("*proper*" in the sense of the centralize case, i.e., finding the "best" strategy for executing the query)

Example

$EMP \bowtie ASG$

Example

Assume

$EMP \bowtie ASG$

- EMP is fragmented as follows:
  - $EMP_1 = \sigma_{ENO \le \text{“E3”}}(EMP)$
  - $EMP_2 = \sigma_{\text{“E3”} < ENO \le \text{“E6”}}(EMP)$
  - $EMP_3 = \sigma_{ENO \ge \text{“E6”}}(EMP)$
- ASG is fragmented as follows:
  - $ASG_1 = \sigma_{ENO \le \text{“E3”}}(ASG)$
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Replace EMP by $(EMP_1 \cup EMP_2 \cup EMP_3)$
and ASG by $(ASG_1 \cup ASG_2)$ in any query

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$$EMP \bowtie ASG$$
$$=$$
$$(EMP_1 \cup EMP_2 \cup EMP_3) \bowtie (ASG_1 \cup ASG_2)$$

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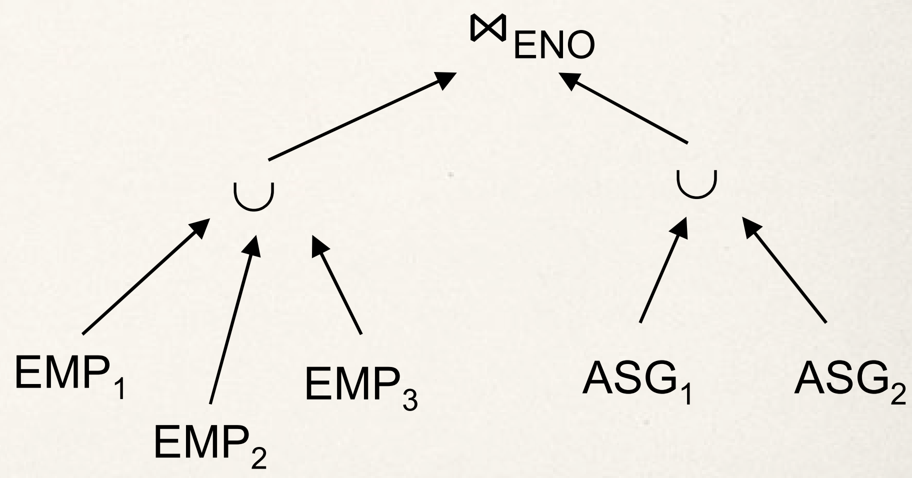
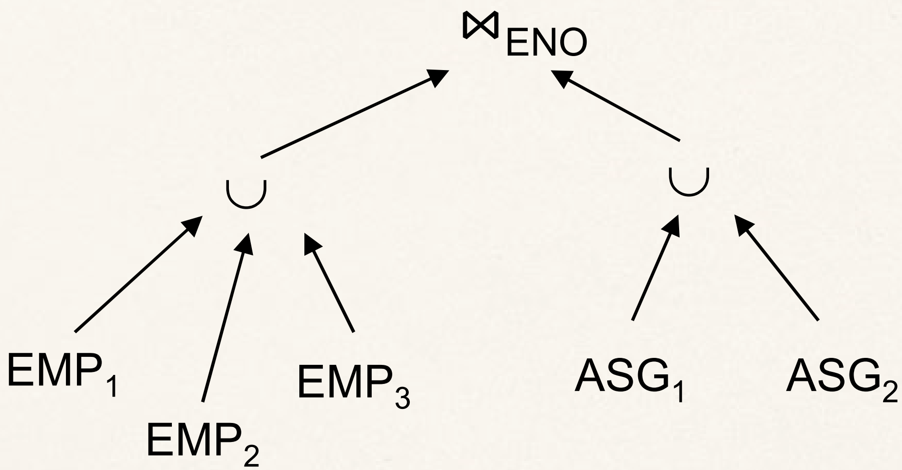


Provides Parallellism

$(EMP_1 \cup EMP_2 \cup EMP_3) \bowtie (ASG_1 \cup ASG_2)$



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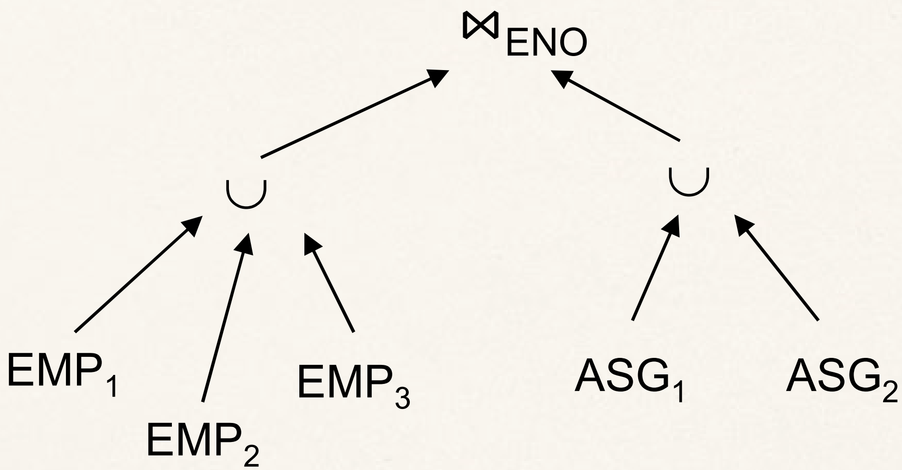

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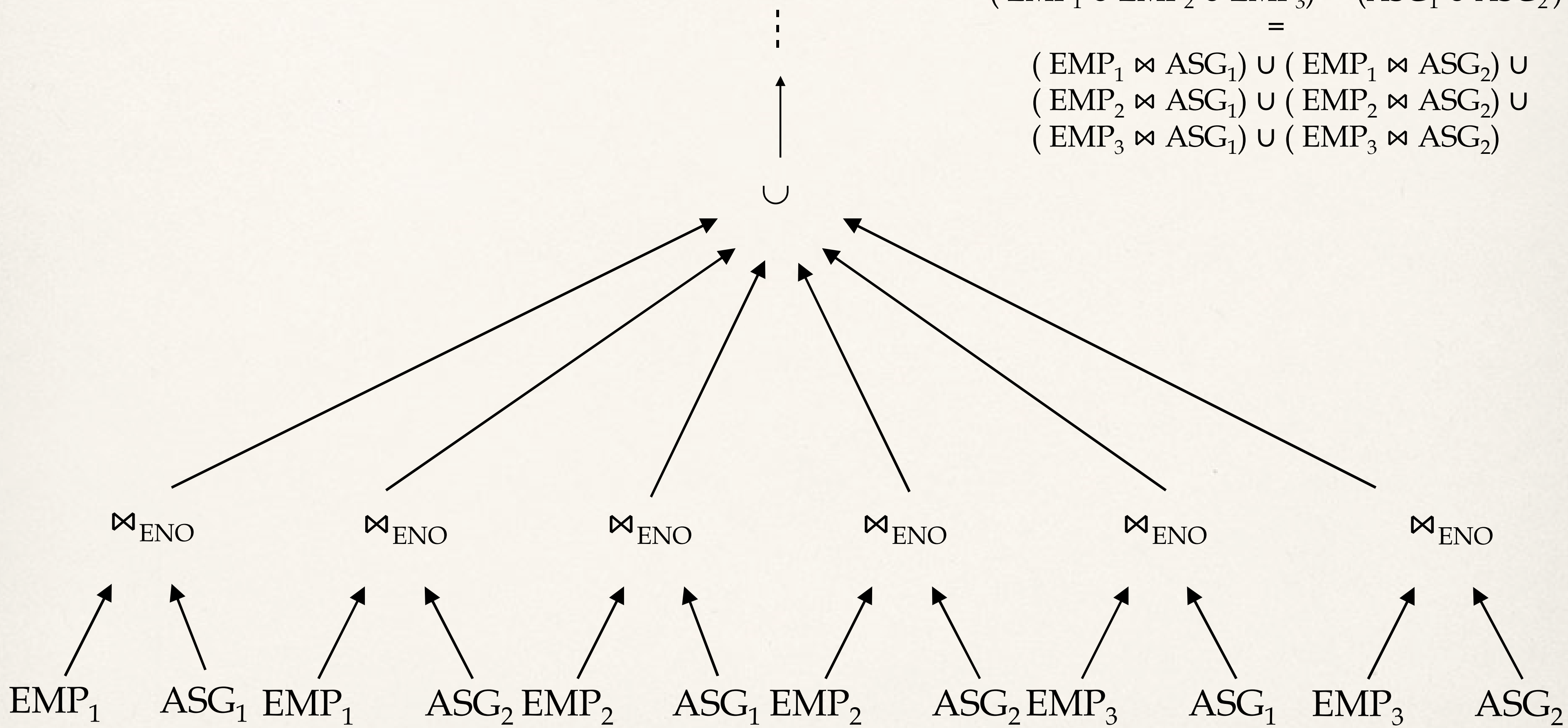

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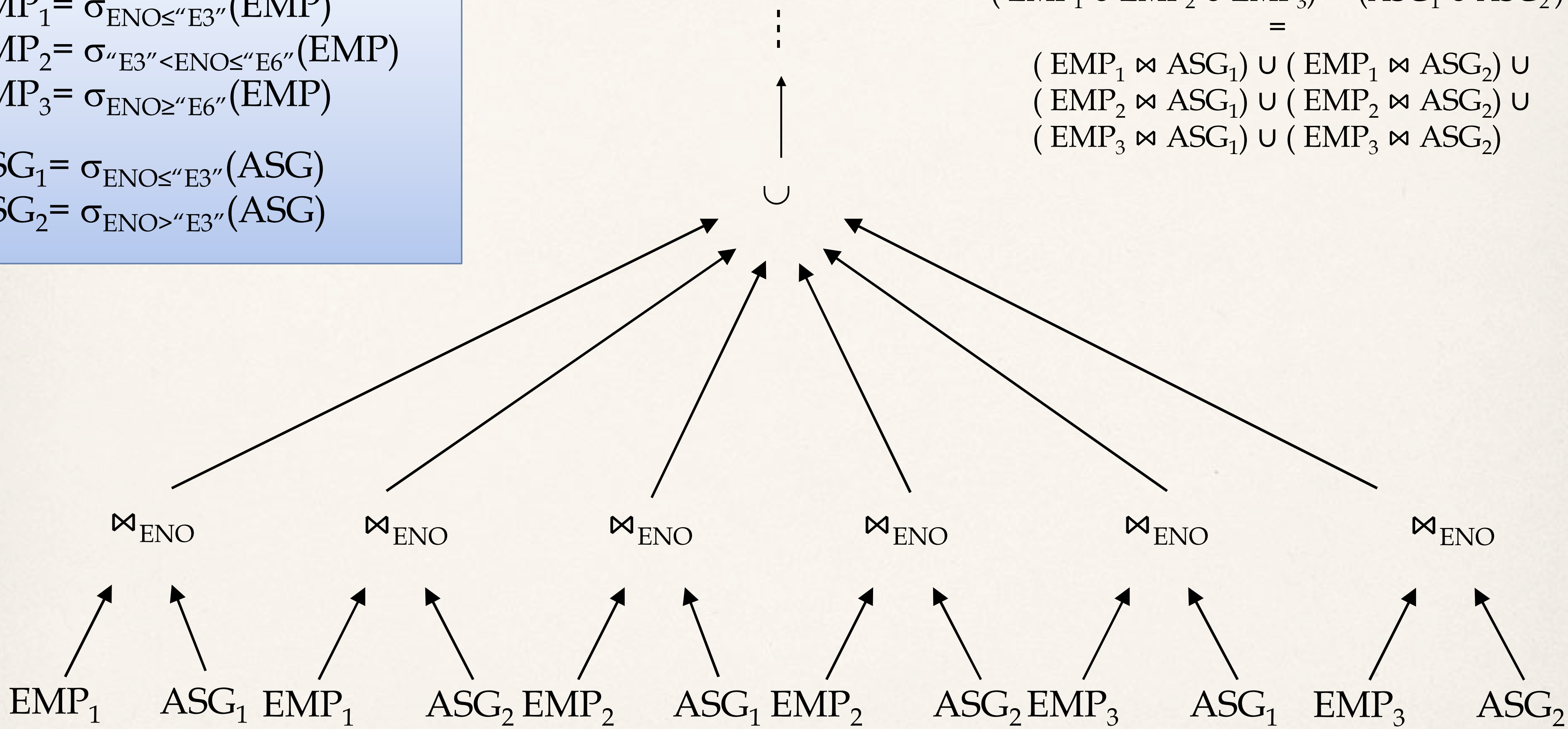

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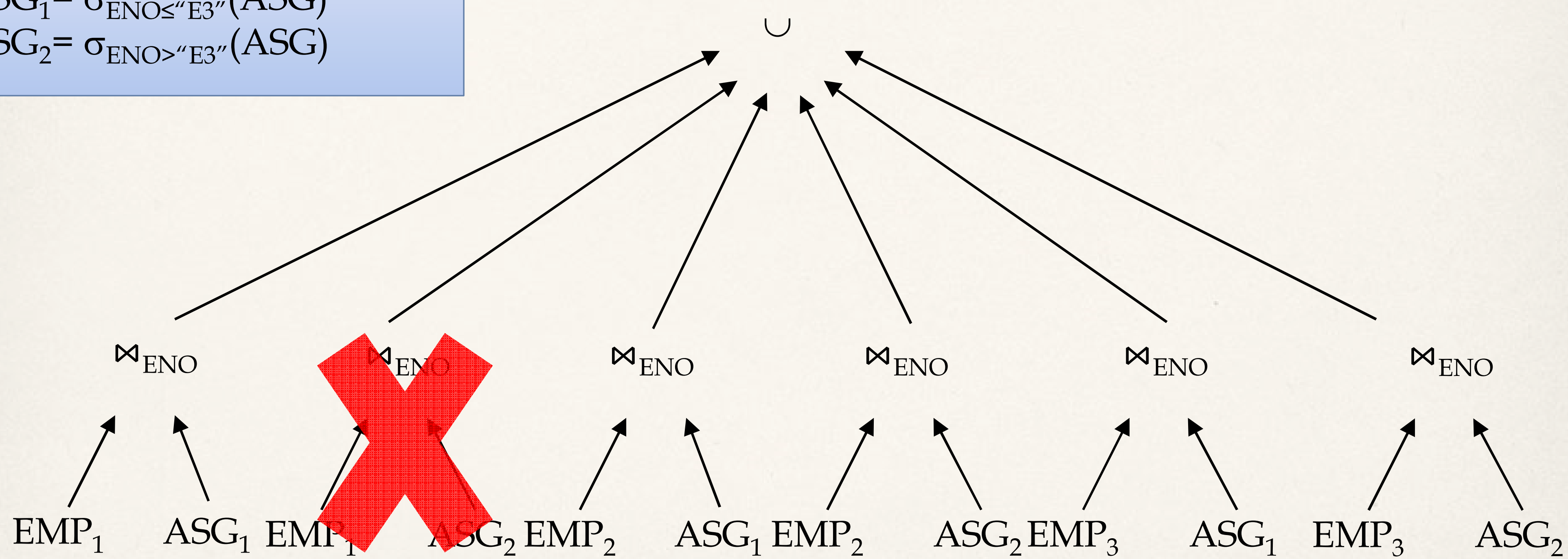

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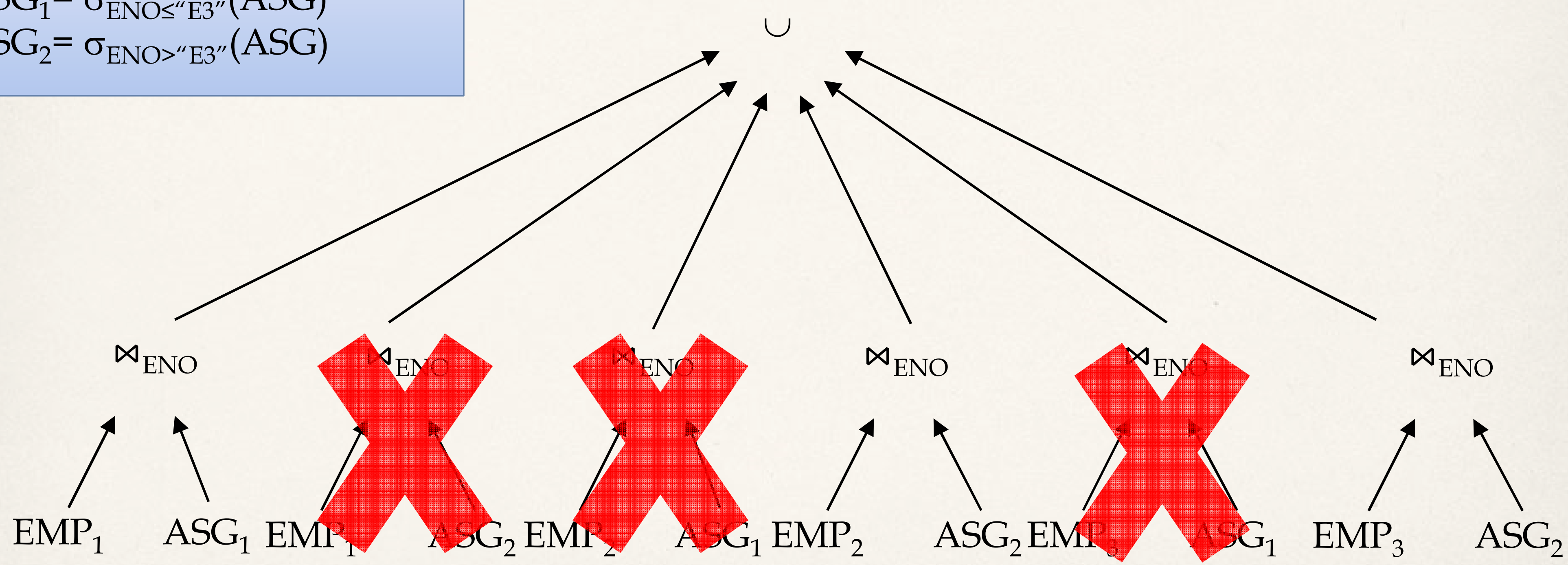
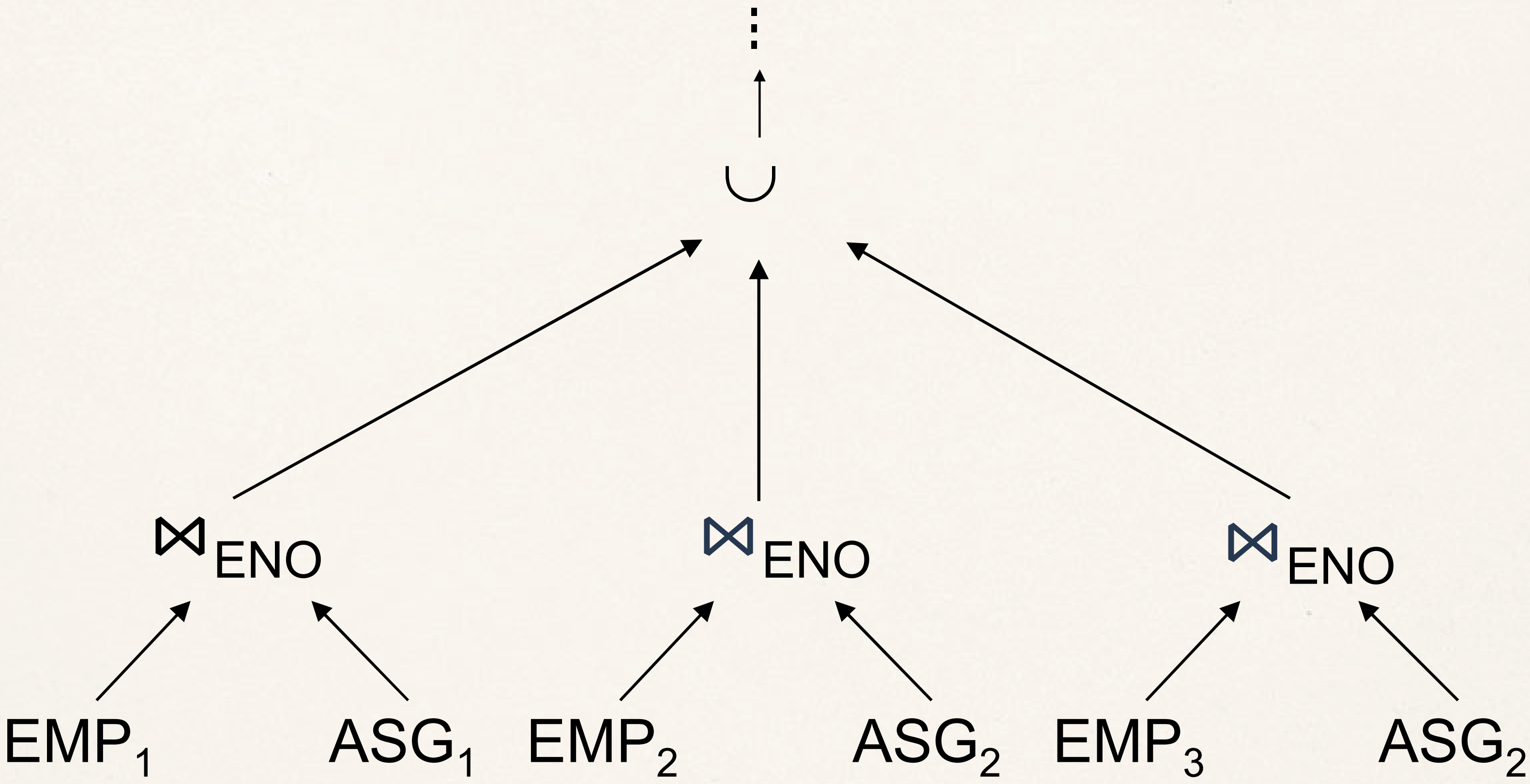


Eliminates Unnecessary Work



Identify (pairs of) fragments that can be ignored because they produce empty relations (e.g., when a selection or a join is applied to them)

Reduction for PHF – Selection

- Reduction of a selection over a relation fragmented with PHF: ignore a fragment if selection predicate and fragment predicate are contradictory
  - ➡ Consider $\sigma_p(R)$
  - ➡ Horizontal fragmentation on R: $F_R=\{R_1, R_2, \ldots, R_w\}$, where $R_j=\sigma_{p_j}(R)$
  - ➡ $\sigma_p(R_j)=\emptyset$ if $\forall x$ in R: $\neg(p(x) \wedge p_j(x))$ i.e., p and p_j are contradictory

Reduction for PHF – Selection (Example)

- Reduction of a selection over a relation fragmented with PHF: ignore a fragment if selection predicate and fragment predicate are contradictory
  - → Example

```
SELECT  *
FROM    EMP
WHERE   ENO="E5"
```

$EMP_1 = \sigma_{ENO \le \text{“E3”}}(EMP)$
$EMP_2 = \sigma_{\text{“E3”} < ENO \le \text{“E6”}}(EMP)$
$EMP_3 = \sigma_{ENO \ge \text{“E6”}}(EMP)$

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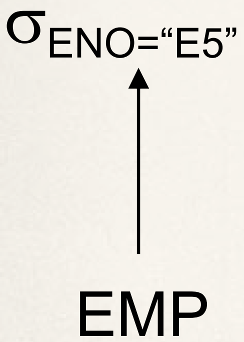
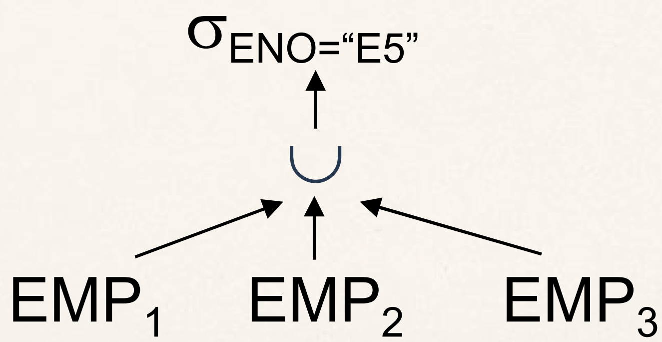
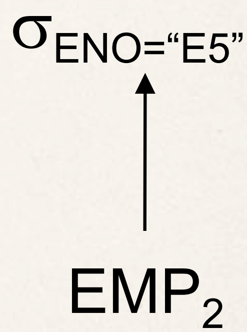


distributed query



localized query



reduced local query

Reduction for PHF – Join

- Reduction of a join over relations fragmented with PHF: ignore the join of 2 fragments if their fragment predicates are contradictory over the join attributes
  - Possible if fragmentation predicates (minterms) involve the join attribute
  - Distribute join over union

$$R \bowtie S \Leftrightarrow (R_1 \cup R_2) \bowtie (S_1 \cup S_2)$$
$$\Leftrightarrow (R_1 \bowtie S_1) \cup (R_1 \bowtie S_2) \cup (R_2 \bowtie S_1) \cup (R_2 \bowtie S_2)$$

  - Then, join between 2 fragments can be simplified in some cases
    - Given $R_i = \sigma_{p_i}(R)$ and $S_j = \sigma_{p_j}(S)$ [p_i and p_j defined over join attributes]

$$R_i \bowtie S_j = \varnothing \text{ if } \forall x \text{ in } R \bowtie S : \neg(p_i(x) \wedge p_j(x))$$ *[there is a mistake in the textbook]*

i.e., p_i and p_j are contradictory

Reduction for PHF – Join (Example)

$EMP_1 = \sigma_{ENO \leq \text{"E3"}}(EMP)$
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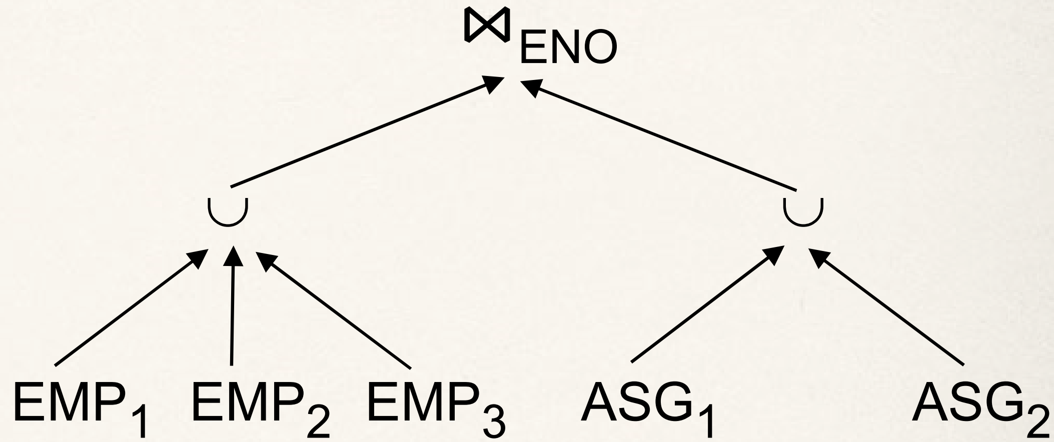
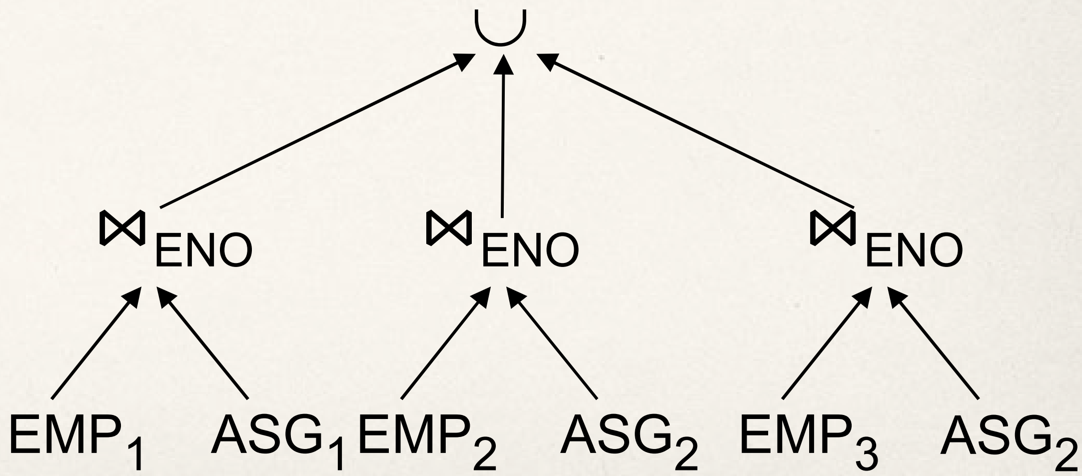


- Consider the query

```
SELECT  *
FROM    EMP,ASG
WHERE   EMP.ENO=ASG.ENO
```

- Distribute join over unions
- Apply the reduction rule



Reduction for PHF – Join (Example)

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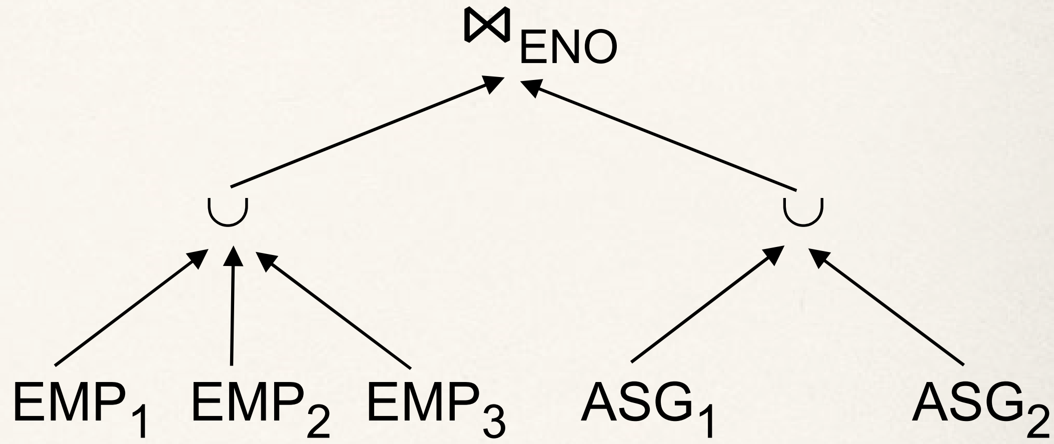

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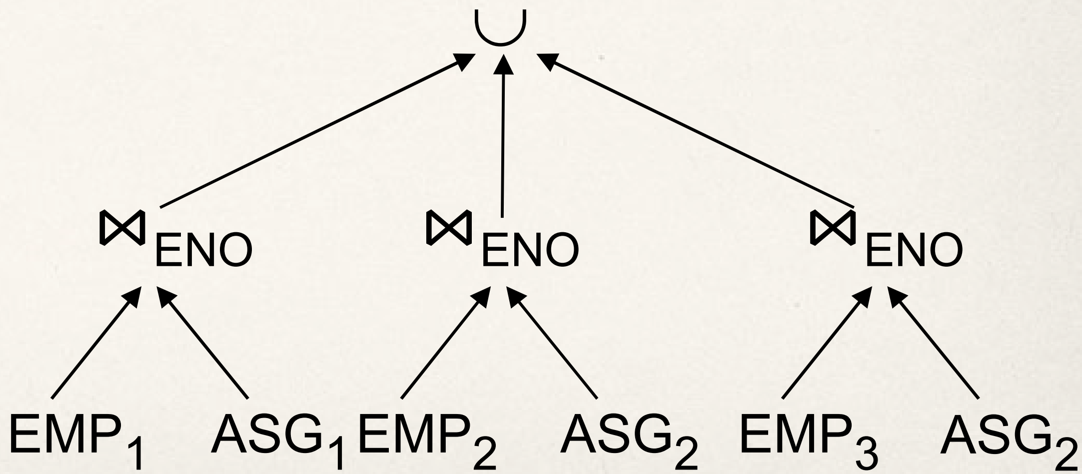


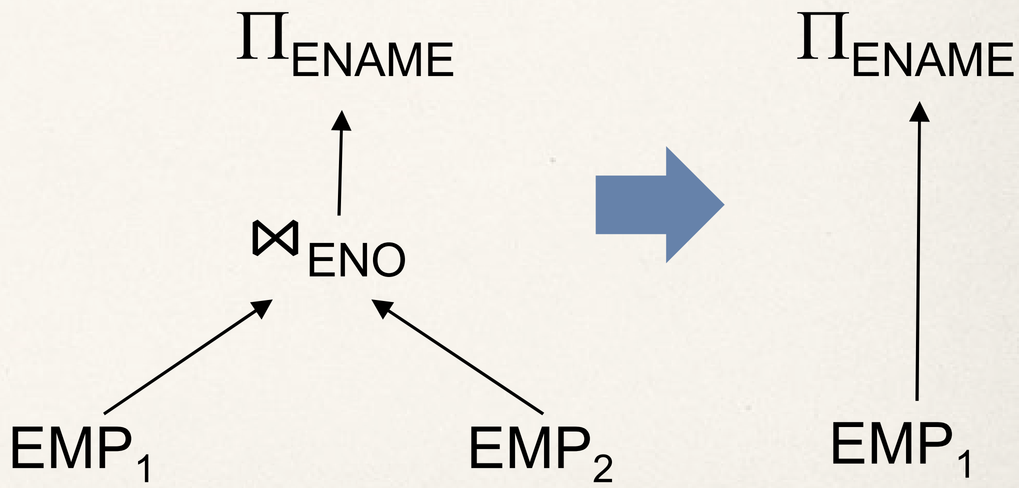
Not always useful

Reduction for VF

- Reduction of a projection over a relation fragmented with VF: ignore the fragment for which the set of fragmentation attributes intersected with the set of projection attributes is contained in the primary key
- Recall that the localization program consists in joins over key attributes
- Let R_1 be a fragment of R obtained as $R_1 = \Pi_{A'}(R)$ where $A' \subseteq attr(R)$:
  - ➞ Reduction of a projection $\Pi_{A''}$ over R_1 is possible when $A'' \cap A' \subseteq key(R)$

Ex.: $EMP_1 = \Pi_{ENO,ENAME}(EMP)$
$EMP_2 = \Pi_{ENO,TITLE}(EMP)$

```
SELECT   ENAME
FROM     EMP
```



Reduction for DHF

- Similar to the case PHF
- DHF: 2 relations *S* (owner) and *R* (member) in association one-to-many
  - ➡ *S* participates with cardinality N , *R* participates with cardinality 1
  - ➡ Fragmentation propagate from *S* to *R*
  - ➡ Localization program: union
  - ➡ **Compatible fragments (i.e., fragments that agree on the values of join attributes) are placed at the same site**
- Reduction of a join over relations fragmented with DHF: only join "corresponding" fragments
  - ➡ Distribute joins over unions
  - ➡ Apply the join reduction for horizontal fragmentation

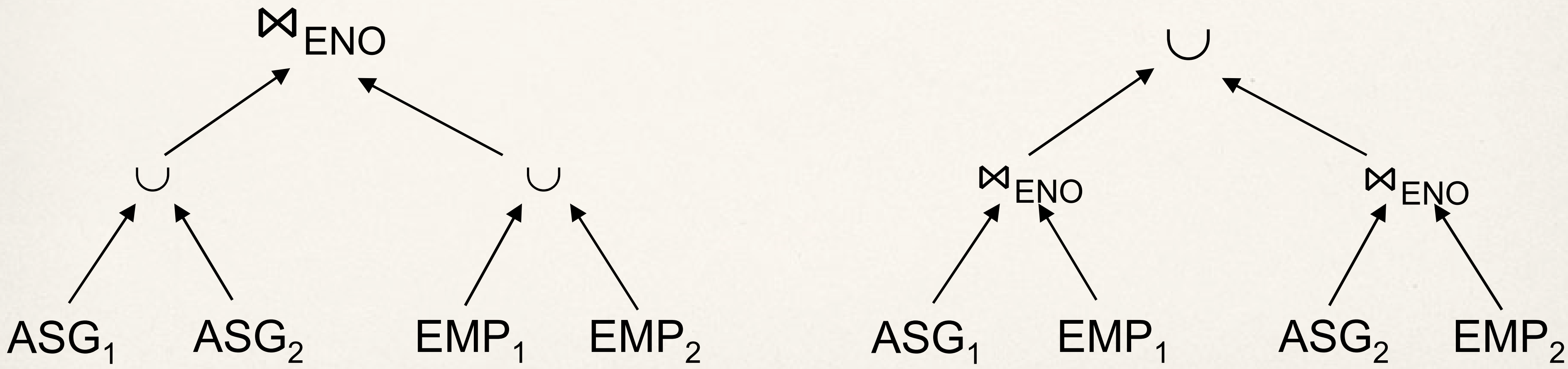
Reduction for DHF – Example

- Example [EMP is owner , ASG is member]

  EMP_1: $\sigma_{TITLE=\text{"Programmer"}}$ (EMP)
  EMP_2: $\sigma_{TITLE\neq\text{"Programmer"}}$ (EMP)
  ASG_1: ASG $\ltimes_{ENO}$ EMP_1
  ASG_2: ASG $\ltimes_{ENO}$ EMP_2

- Query

```
SELECT   *
FROM     EMP, ASG
WHERE    ASG.ENO = EMP.ENO
```



Reduction for DHF – Example

- Example [EMP is owner , ASG is member]

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  EMP_2: $\sigma_{TITLE\neq\text{"Programmer"}}$ (EMP)
  ASG_1: ASG $\ltimes_{ENO}$ EMP_1
  ASG_2: ASG $\ltimes_{ENO}$ EMP_2

Always convenient
- the number of joins is always equal to the number of fragments
- all joins can be performed in parallel (are disjoint)

- Query

```
SELECT    *
FROM      EMP, ASG
WHERE     ASG.ENO = EMP.ENO
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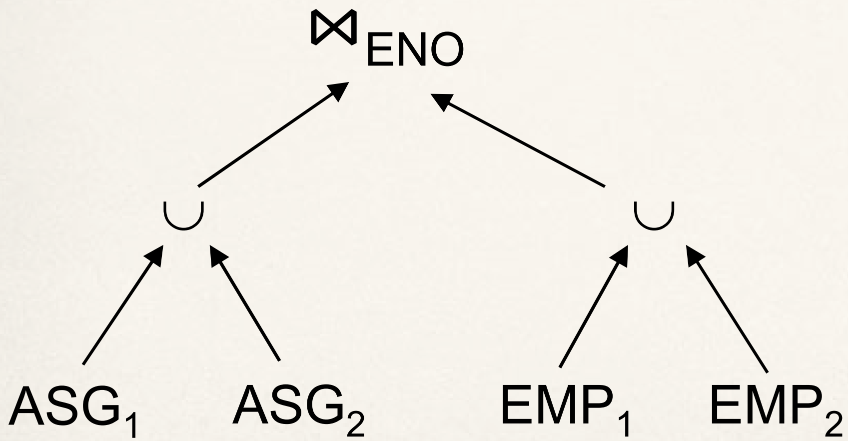
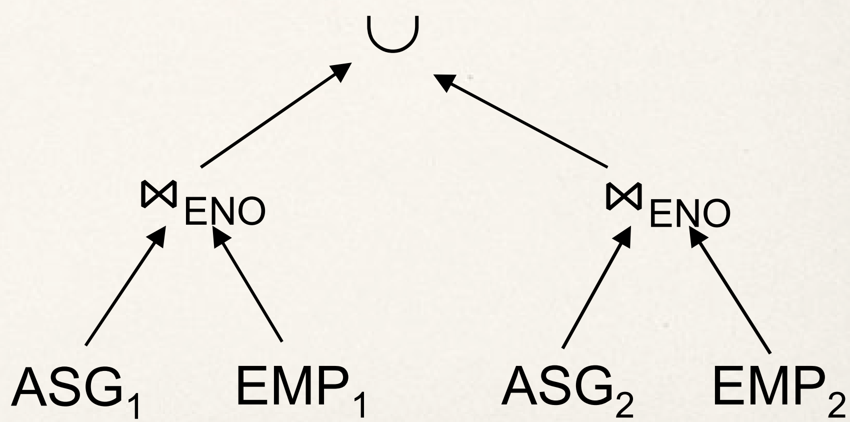
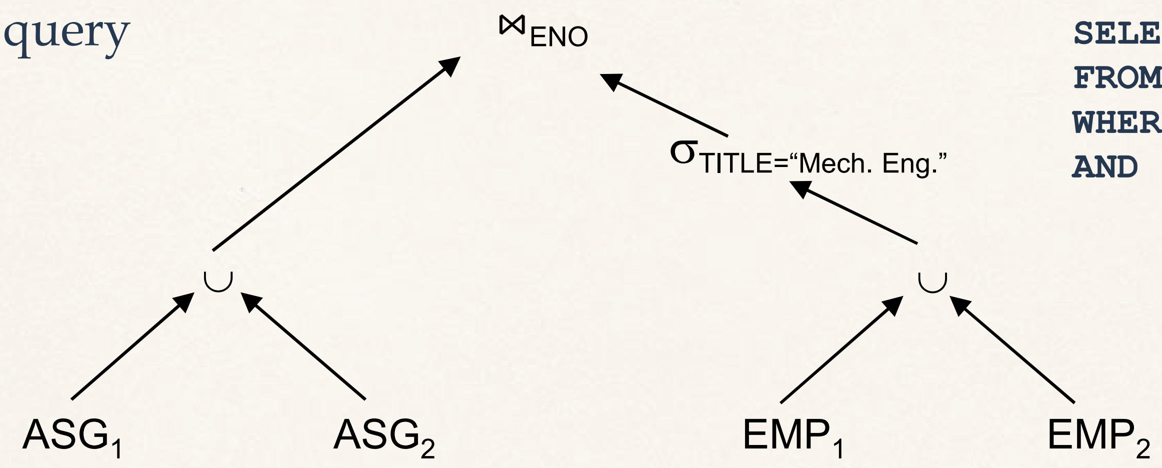




Complex reduction for PHF and DHF

1. Generic query




```
SELECT *
FROM   EMP, ASG
WHERE  ASG.ENO = EMP.ENO
AND    EMP.TITLE = "Mech. Eng"
```

Complex reduction for PHF and DHF

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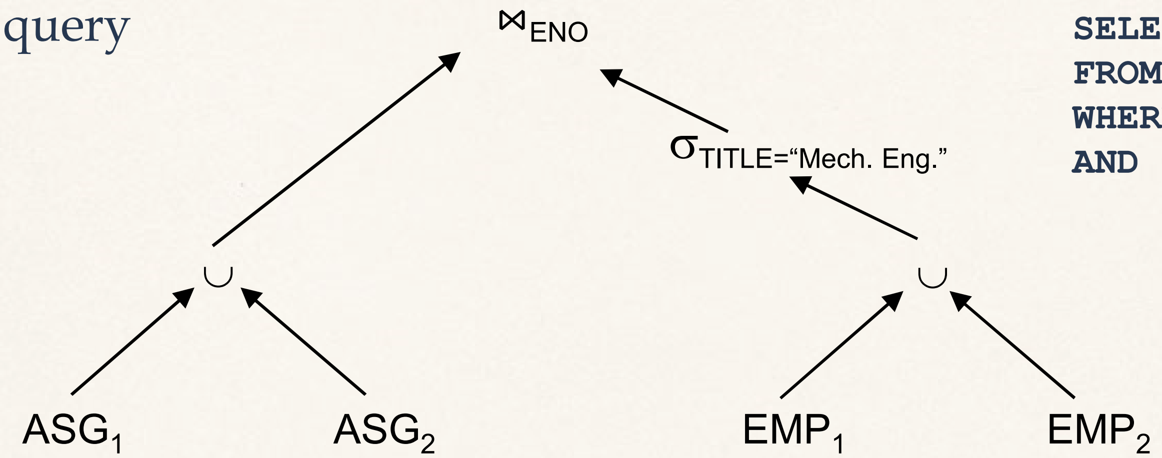


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2. Reduction of selection over a relation fragmented with HF

Complex reduction for PHF and DHF

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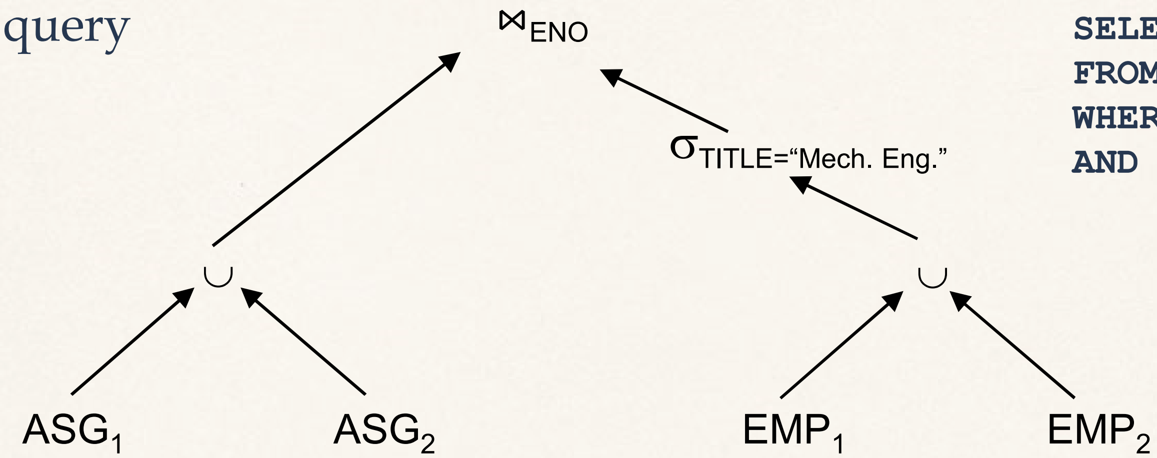


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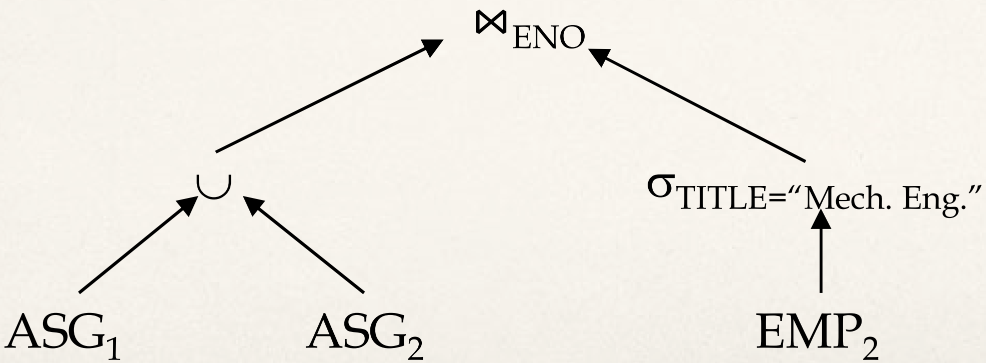

Complex reduction for PHF and DHF

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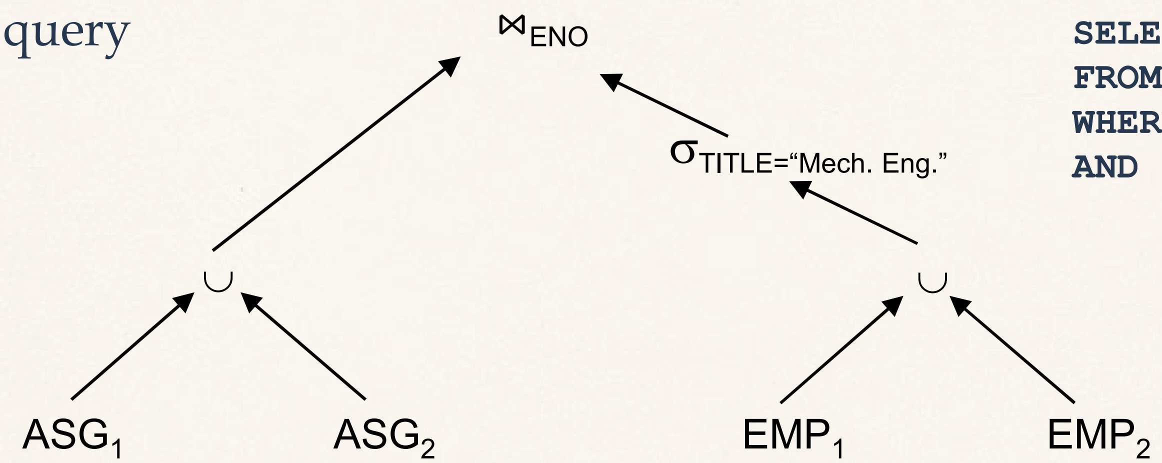


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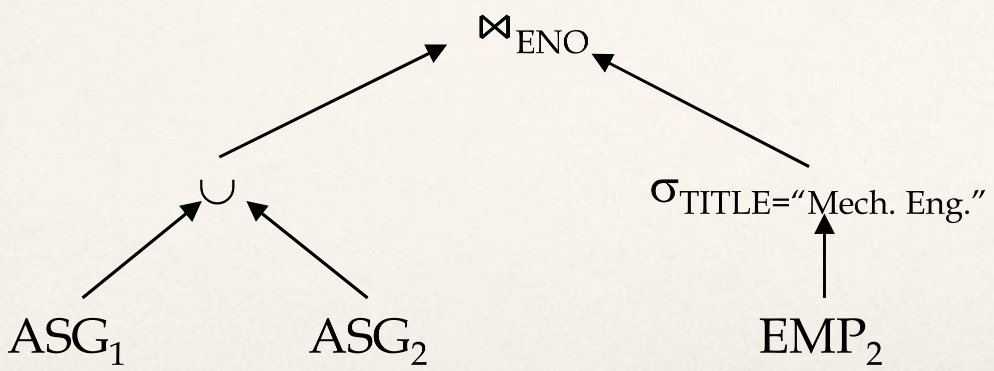

3. Reduction of join over a relation fragmented with DHF

Complex reduction for PHF and DHF

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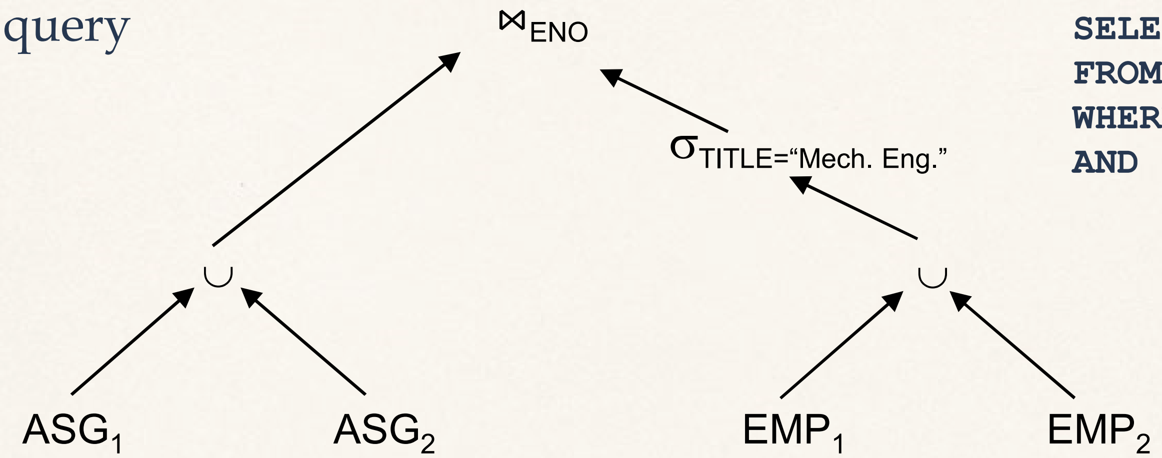


```
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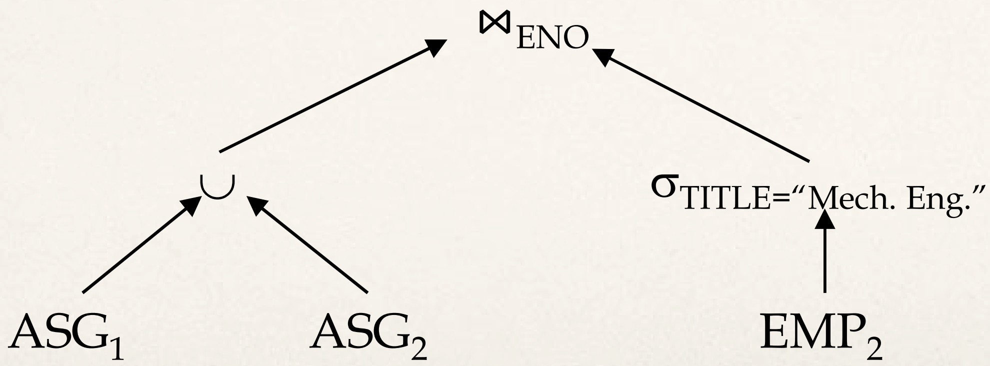
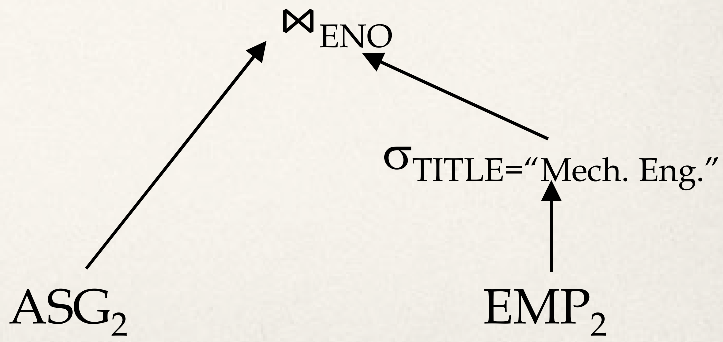


3. Reduction of join over a relation fragmented with DHF



Reduction for Hybrid Fragmentation

- Combine the rules already specified
  - Remove empty relations generated by contradicting predicates (inside selections or joins) on horizontal fragments
  - Remove useless relations generated by projections on vertical fragments
  - Distribute joins/selections/projections over unions in order to isolate and remove useless operands

Reduction for Hybrid Fragmentation

Example

Consider the following hybrid fragmentation:

$EMP_1 = \sigma_{ENO \le "E4"} (\Pi_{ENO,ENAME} (EMP))$

$EMP_2 = \sigma_{ENO > "E4"} (\Pi_{ENO,ENAME} (EMP))$

$EMP_3 = \Pi_{ENO,TITLE} (EMP)$

Thus, the localization program for EMP is:

$EMP = (EMP_1 \cup EMP_2) \bowtie EMP_3$

Consider also the query:

```
SELECT ENAME
FROM   EMP
WHERE  ENO="E5"
```