Where We Are

• We are learning how a DBMS executes a query
  – How come a DBMS can execute a query so fast?

• Lecture 15-16: Data storage, indexing, physical tuning
• Lecture 17: Relational algebra (we will finish it today)
• Lecture 18: Overview of query processing steps
  – Includes a description of how queries are executed
• Lecture 19: Operator algorithms
• Lecture 20: Overview of query optimization
Outline for Today

• **Steps involved in processing a query**
  – Logical query plan
  – Physical query plan
  – Query execution overview

• **Readings:** Section 15.1 of the book
  – Query processing steps
  – Query execution using the iterator model
  – An introduction to next lecture on operator algos
Query Evaluation Steps

1. Parse & Rewrite Query
2. Select Logical Plan
3. Select Physical Plan
4. Query Execution

SQL query

Logical plan

Physical plan

Disk

Query optimization
Example Database Schema

Supplier(sno, sname, scity, sstate)
Part(pno, pname, psize, pcolor)
Supply(sno, pno, price)

View: Suppliers in Seattle
CREATE VIEW NearbySupp AS
SELECT sno, sname
FROM Supplier
WHERE scity = 'Seattle' AND sstate = 'WA'
Example Query

Find the names of all suppliers in Seattle who supply part number 2

SELECT sname FROM NearbySupp
WHERE sno IN ( SELECT sno
              FROM Supplies
              WHERE pno = 2 )
Steps in Query Evaluation

• **Step 0: Admission control**
  – User connects to the db with username, password
  – User sends query in text format

• **Step 1: Query parsing**
  – Parses query into an internal format
  – Performs various checks using catalog
    • Correctness, authorization, integrity constraints

• **Step 2: Query rewrite**
  – View rewriting, flattening, etc.
Rewritten Version of Our Query

Original query:

```sql
SELECT sname
FROM NearbySupp
WHERE sno IN ( SELECT sno
    FROM Supplies
    WHERE pno = 2 )
```

Rewritten query:

```sql
SELECT S.sname
FROM Supplier S, Supplies U
WHERE S.scity='Seattle' AND S.sstate='WA'
AND S.sno = U.sno
AND U.pno = 2;
```
Continue with Query Evaluation

• **Step 3: Query optimization**
  – Find an efficient query plan for executing the query
  – We will spend a whole lecture on this topic

• **A query plan is**
  – **Logical query plan**: an extended relational algebra tree
  – **Physical query plan**: with additional annotations at each node
    • Access method to use for each relation
    • Implementation to use for each relational operator
Extended Algebra Operators

- Union $\cup$, intersection $\cap$, difference -
- Selection $\sigma$
- Projection $\pi$
- Join $\bowtie$
- Duplicate elimination $\delta$
- Grouping and aggregation $\gamma$
- Sorting $\tau$
- Rename $\rho$
Logical Query Plan

$$\pi_{\text{sname}}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{sscity}='Seattle' \land \text{sstate}='WA' \land pno=2}$$

$$\text{sno} = \text{sno}$$

Suppliers

Supplies
Query Block

• Most optimizers operate on individual query blocks

• A query block is an SQL query with no nesting
  – Exactly one
    • SELECT clause
    • FROM clause
  – At most one
    • WHERE clause
    • GROUP BY clause
    • HAVING clause
Typical Plan for Block (1/2)

\[ \text{SELECT-PROJECT-JOIN Query} \]
Typical Plan For Block (2/2)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{having} & \quad \text{condition} \\
\gamma & \quad \text{fields, sum/count/min/max(fields)} \\
\pi & \quad \text{fields} \\
\sigma & \quad \text{selection condition} \\
\text{join condition} & \\
\ldots & \quad \ldots
\end{align*}
\]
How about Subqueries?

```
SELECT Q.name
FROM Person Q
WHERE Q.age > 25
  and not exists
    SELECT *
    FROM Purchase P
    WHERE P.buyer = Q.name
    and P.price > 100
```
How about Subqueries?

```
SELECT Q.name
FROM Person Q
WHERE Q.age > 25
  and not exists
    SELECT *
    FROM Purchase P
    WHERE P.buyer = Q.name
      and P.price > 100
```
Physical Query Plan

• Logical query plan with extra annotations

• **Access path selection** for each relation
  – Use a file scan or use an index

• **Implementation choice** for each operator

• **Scheduling decisions** for operators
Physical Query Plan

\[ \pi_{\text{sname}} \]

\( \sigma_{\text{sscity='Seattle' } \land \text{sstate='WA' } \land \text{pno=2}} \)

\( \text{sno} = \text{sno} \)

\( \text{Suppliers} \) (File scan)

\( \text{Supplies} \) (File scan)
Final Step in Query Processing

• **Step 4: Query execution**
  – How to synchronize operators?
  – How to pass data between operators?

• **Approach:**
  – Iterator interface with
  – Pipelined execution or
  – Intermediate result materialization
Iterator Interface

• Each operator implements iterator interface
• Interface has only three methods
  • open()
    – Initializes operator state
    – Sets parameters such as selection condition
  • get_next()
    – Operator invokes get_next() recursively on its inputs
    – Performs processing and produces an output tuple
  • close(): cleans-up state
Pipelined Execution

• Applies parent operator to tuples directly as they are produced by child operators

• Benefits
  – No operator synchronization issues
  – Saves cost of writing intermediate data to disk
  – Saves cost of reading intermediate data from disk
  – Good resource utilizations on single processor

• This approach is used whenever possible
Pipelined Execution

(On the fly) \( \pi_{\text{sname}} \)

(On the fly) \( \sigma_{\text{sscity}='Seattle' \land \text{sstate}='WA' \land \text{pno}=2} \)

(Nested loop) \( \text{sno} = \text{sno} \)

Suppliers (File scan)  Supplies (File scan)
Intermediate Tuple Materialization

- Writes the results of an operator to an intermediate table on disk

- No direct benefit but
- Necessary for some operator implementations
- When operator needs to examine the same tuples multiple times
Intermediate Tuple Materialization

(On the fly)

(Sort-merge join)

(Scan: write to T1)

\( \sigma_{\text{sscity}='Seattle' \land \text{state}='WA'} \)

Suppliers
(File scan)

(Scan: write to T2)

\( \sigma_{\text{pno}=2} \)

Supplies
(File scan)
Next Time

• Algorithms for physical op. implementations

• How to find a good query plan?