



# Towards Comprehensive Testing Tools

*Redefining testing mechanisms!*

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Kuntal Ghosh  
(Software Engineer)

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- ❑ Motivation
- ❑ Picasso Visualizer
- ❑ Picasso Art Gallery for PostgreSQL 10
- ❑ Plan Reduction
- ❑ CODD metadata processor

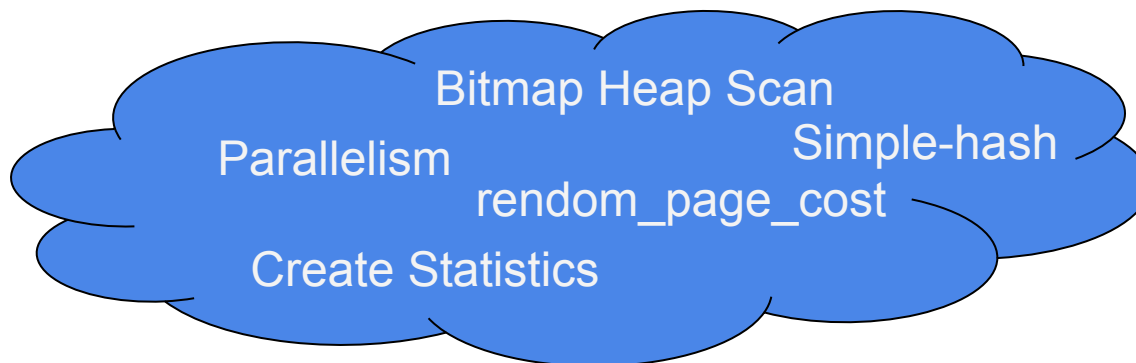
# How can we improve query performance?

```
SELECT * FROM pgconf WHERE  
num_of_attendees <= x AND price <= y
```

# How can we improve query performance?

```
SELECT * FROM pgconf WHERE  
num_of_attendees <= x AND price <= y
```

- ❑ Development of new operators
- ❑ Algorithm enhancement of existing operators
- ❑ Changes in optimizer's cost parameters or model



# What should we test?

```
SELECT * FROM pgconf WHERE  
num_of_attendees <= x AND price <= y
```

- ❑ What is the behavior of our enhancement for different values of x and y?
- ❑ Is the enhancement scalable?
- ❑ Is there any effect of the underlying data distribution?
- ❑ What happens if we change the cost parameters?

# How should we test?

```
SELECT * FROM pgconf WHERE  
num_of_attendees <= x AND price <= y
```

## Optimizer-time testing

- ❑ involves creation of optimal execution plans by optimizer
- ❑ metadata configurations are used by the query optimizer

# How should we test?

```
SELECT * FROM pgconf WHERE  
num_of_attendees <= x AND price <= y
```

## Execution-time testing

- ❑ involves the execution of optimizer chosen plans
  - ❑ **impractical**(time) to test all possible query instances, e.g. for all x,y
  - ❑ **infeasible**(space) to explicitly create and/or process test data for alternate test scenarios, e.g. in a 100TB database

# How should we test?

```
SELECT * FROM pgconf WHERE  
num_of_attendees <= x AND price <= y
```

But, major decisions can be taken during query optimization by the optimizer

- ❑ Correctness
- ❑ Functional dependencies
- ❑ Operator choices
- ❑ Scalability

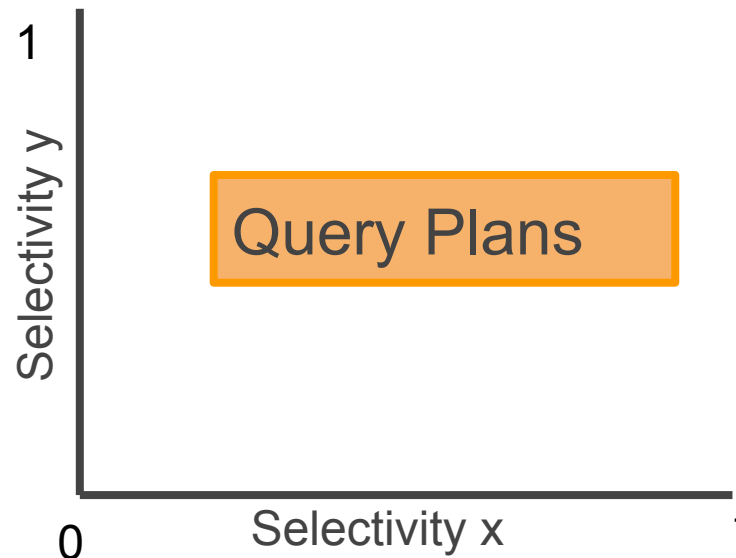
Hence, we are only interested in optimizer-time testing



# Optimizer-time testing

For a single database instance

```
SELECT * FROM pgconf WHERE  
num_of_attendees <= x AND price <= y
```



# Optimizer-time testing

Alternate database instances

```
SELECT * FROM pgconf WHERE  
num of attendees <= x AND price <= y
```

Null fractions = 0.8

100 TB, Normal  
Distribution

Query Plans

1 TB, Uniform  
Distribution

row width = 100

Correlation = 1

selectivity y

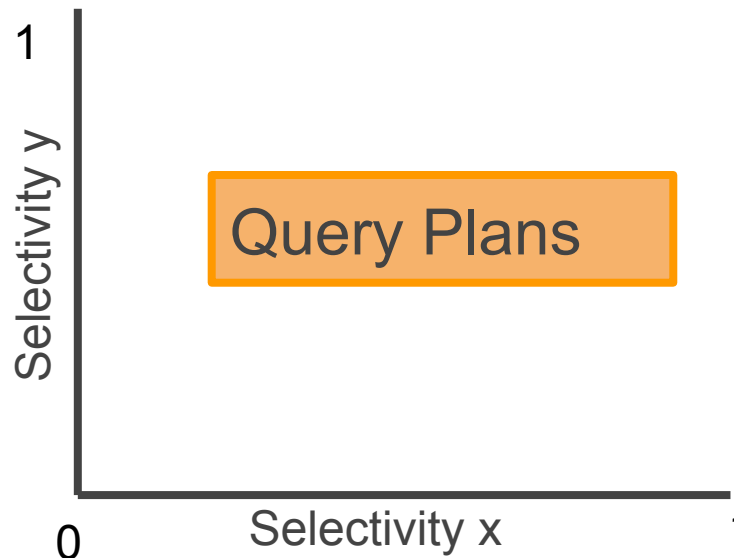
Selectivity x

0

1

# Tools at your rescue!

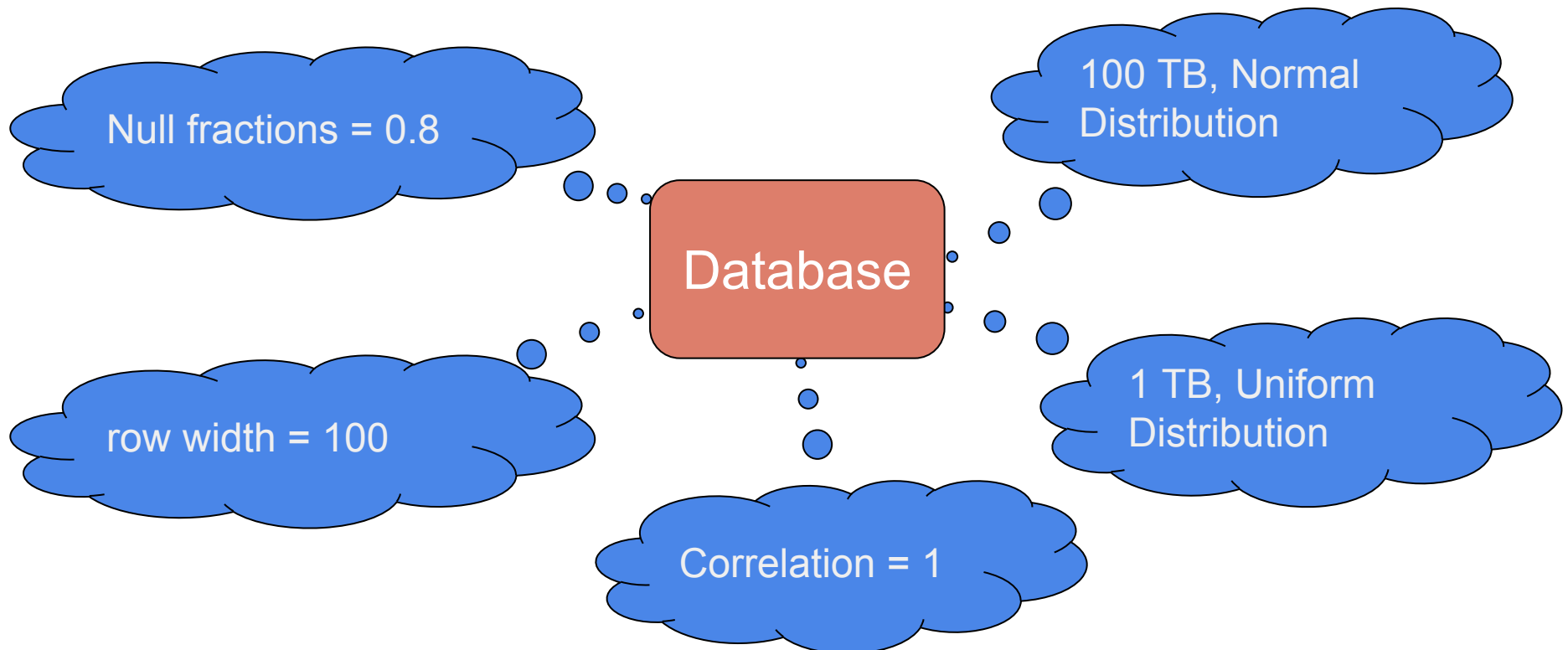
Given an n-dimensional selectivity space and a choice of database, **Picasso**\* automatically generates query plans for a query template



\*<http://dsl.cds.iisc.ac.in/projects/PICASSO/>

# Tools at your rescue!

CODD\* generates alternate test scenarios through  
“COstruction of Dataless Database” in no time



\*<http://dsl.cds.iisc.ac.in/projects/CODD/>

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# Picasso Visualizer\*

Picasso is a (free) stand-alone Java tool that, given an n-dimensional SQL query template and a choice of database engine, automatically generates plan and cost diagrams

❑ Operational on

- PostgreSQL • DB2 • Oracle • SQLServer • Sybase
- MySQL

Developed by Prof. Jayant R. Haritsa and his team at DSL, Indian Institute of Science, India

\*<http://dsl.cds.iisc.ac.in/projects/PICASSO/>

# Picasso Visualizer

- ❏ A **plan diagram** is a pictorial enumeration of the plan choices of the query optimizer over the relational selectivity space
- ❏ A **cost diagram** is a visualization of the (estimated) plan execution costs over the same relational selectivity space

# TPC-H Q7 Template

## TPC-H Q7 query template

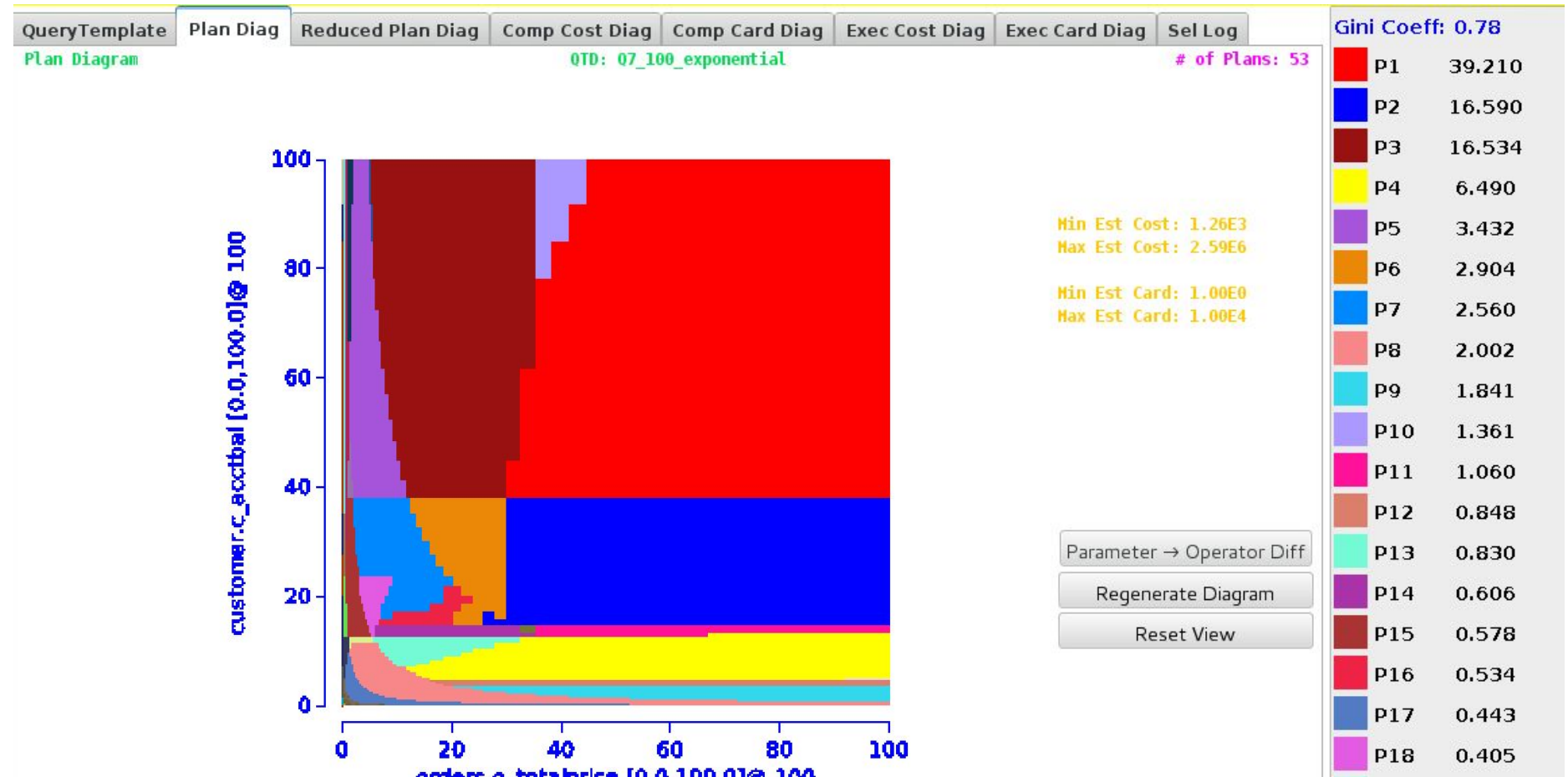
```
select supp_nation, cust_nation, l_year, sum(volume) as revenue
from (select n1.n_name as supp_nation, n2.n_name as cust_nation,
extract(year from l_shipdate) as l_year, l_extendedprice * (1 -
l_discount) as volume from supplier, lineitem, orders, customer,
nation n1, nation n2 where s_suppkey = l_suppkey and o_orderkey =
l_orderkey and c_custkey = o_custkey and s_nationkey =
n1.nationkey and c_nationkey = n2.nationkey
and (s_nation = 'GERMANY' or s_nation = 'FRANCE')) and l_update between
date '1995-01-01' and date '1996-12-31' and o_totalprice <= c1 and
c_acctbal <= c2 ) as shipping group by supp_nation, cust_nation,
l_year order by supp_nation, cust_nation, l_year
```

Value determines selectivity  
of Customer Relation

Value determines selectivity  
of Orders Relation



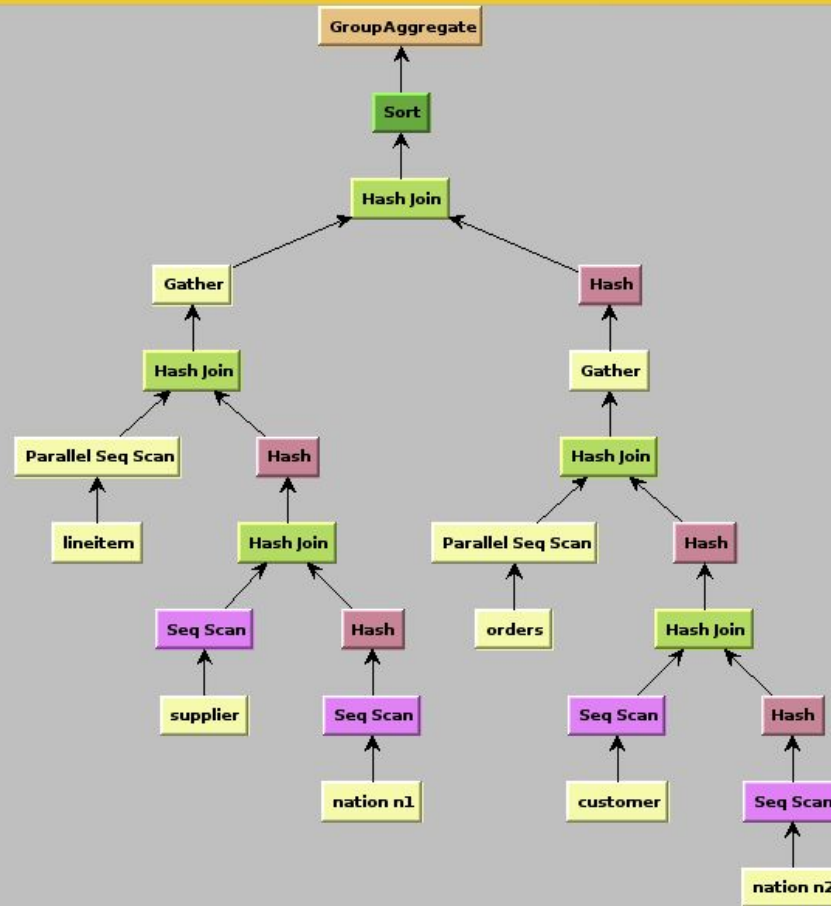
# Picasso Visualizer for TPC-H Q7



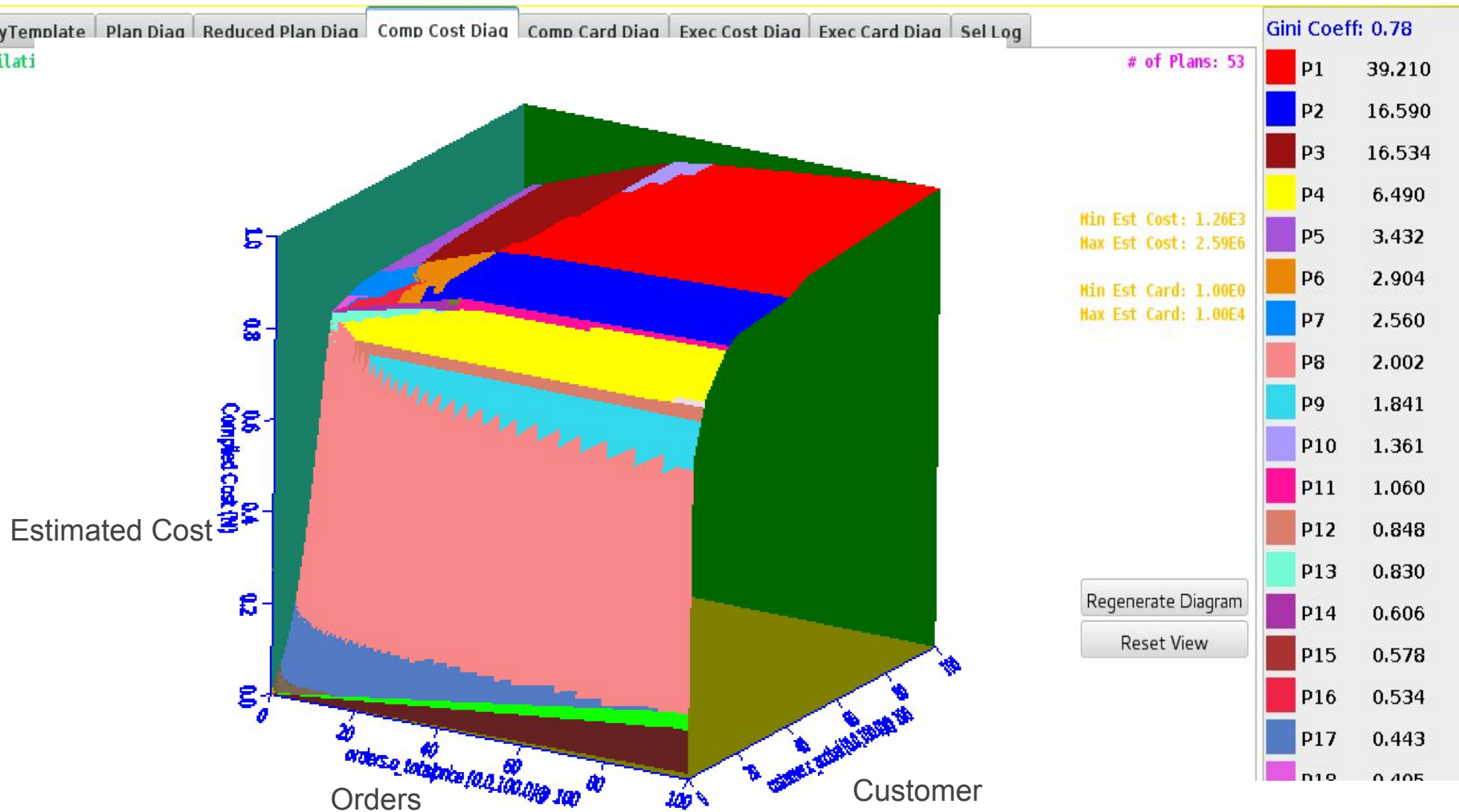
Plan Diagram

# Picasso Visualizer for TPC-H Q7

# Plan P1

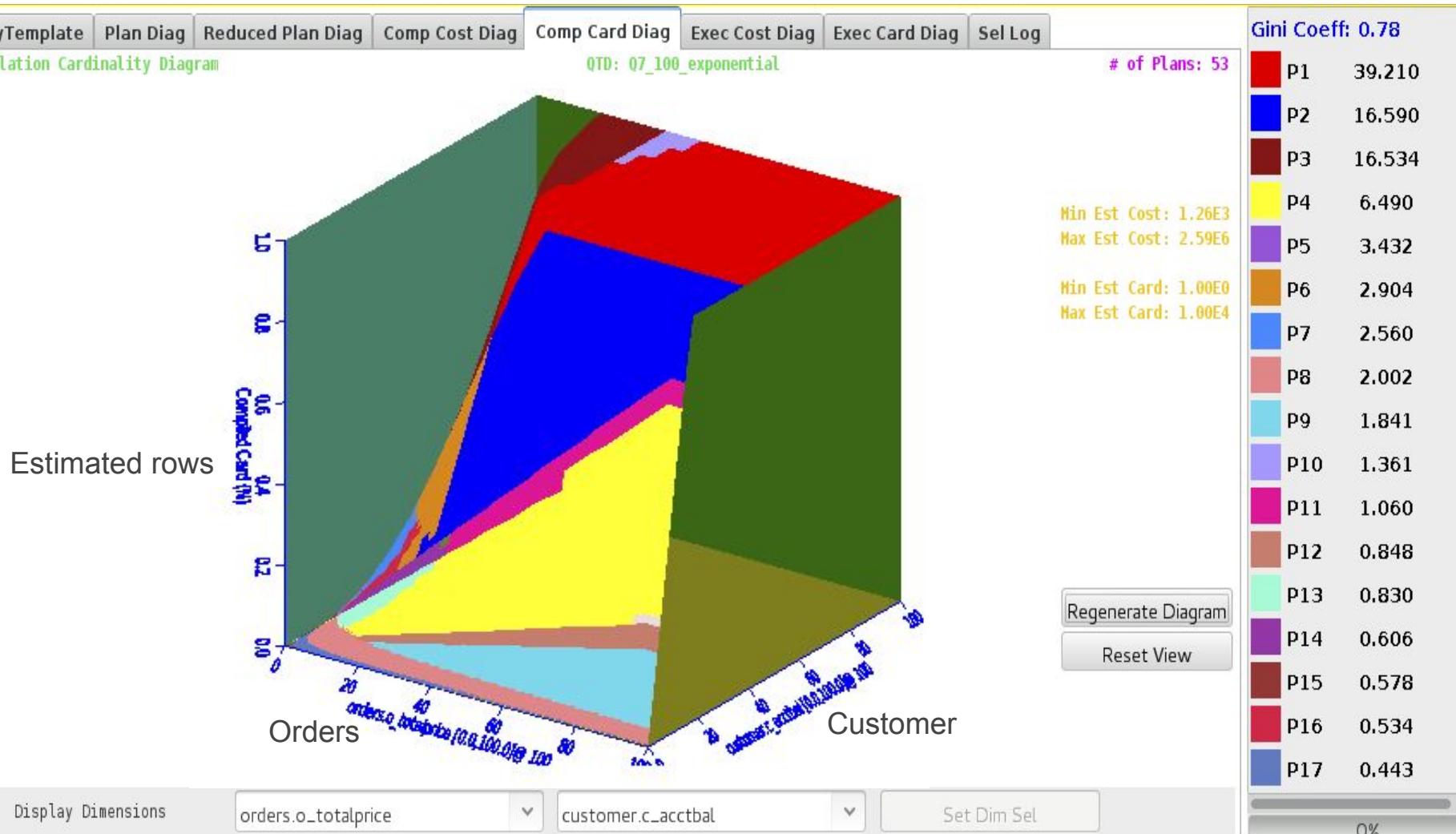


# Picasso Visualizer for TPC-H Q7



Cost Diagram

# Picasso Visualizer for TPC-H Q7



Cardinality Diagram

# Picasso Connection

[ Pablo Picasso founder  
of cubist genre ]

Plan diagrams are often similar to  
cubist paintings !

*Woman with a guitar*  
Georges Braque, 1913



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- ❏ Codd metadata processor

# Picasso Art Gallery for PostgreSQL 10

Basic tenets of Parametric Query Optimization (PQO) literature

- ❑ **Plan Convexity**: Plan optimal at X and Y, is also optimal at all locations on the line joining X and Y
- ❑ **Plan Uniqueness**: An optimal plan appears at only a single contiguous region in the space
- ❑ **Plan Homogeneity**: An optimal plan is optimal within the entire region enclosed by its boundaries

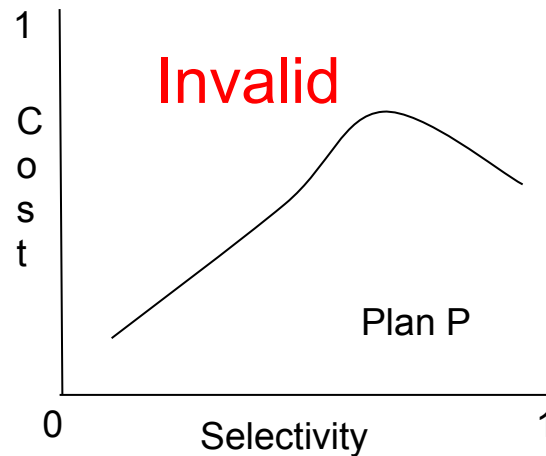
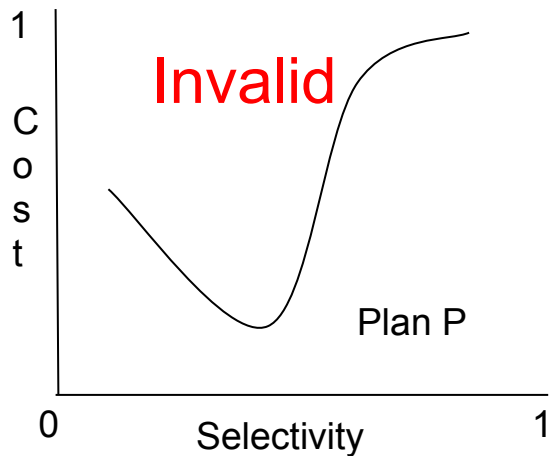
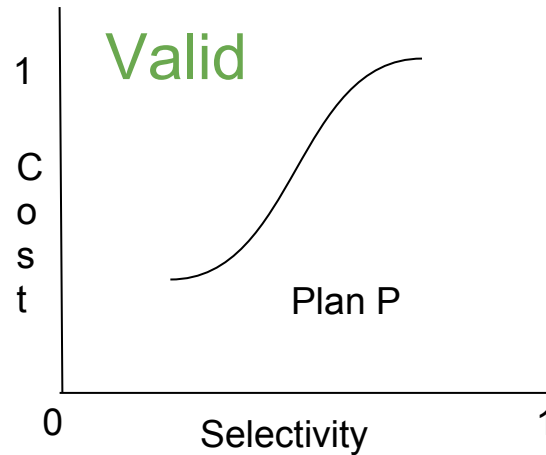
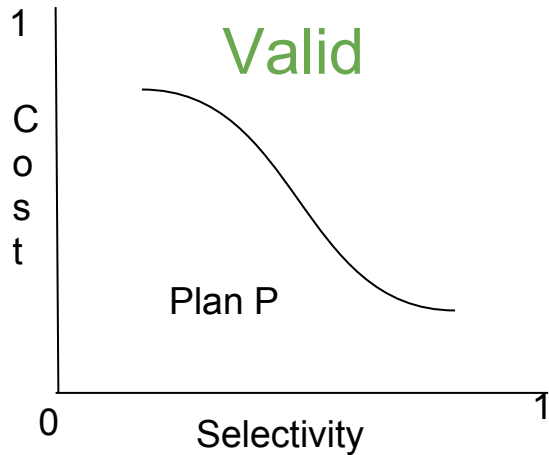
# Picasso Art Gallery for PostgreSQL 10

Basic tenets of Parametric Query Optimization (PQO) literature

- ❑ For a single plan, Cost changes should be monotonic in behaviour(increase or decrease)

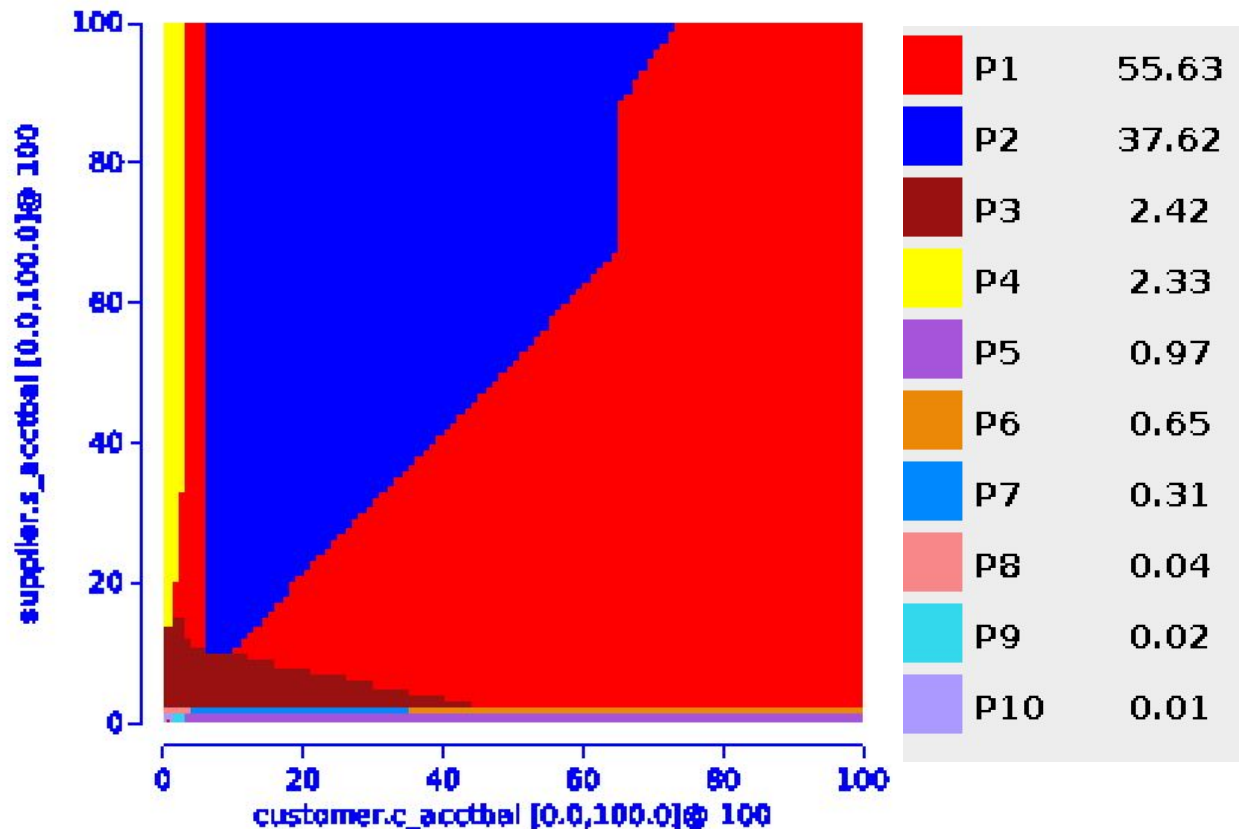


# Picasso Art Gallery for PostgreSQL 10



# Picasso Art Gallery for PostgreSQL 10

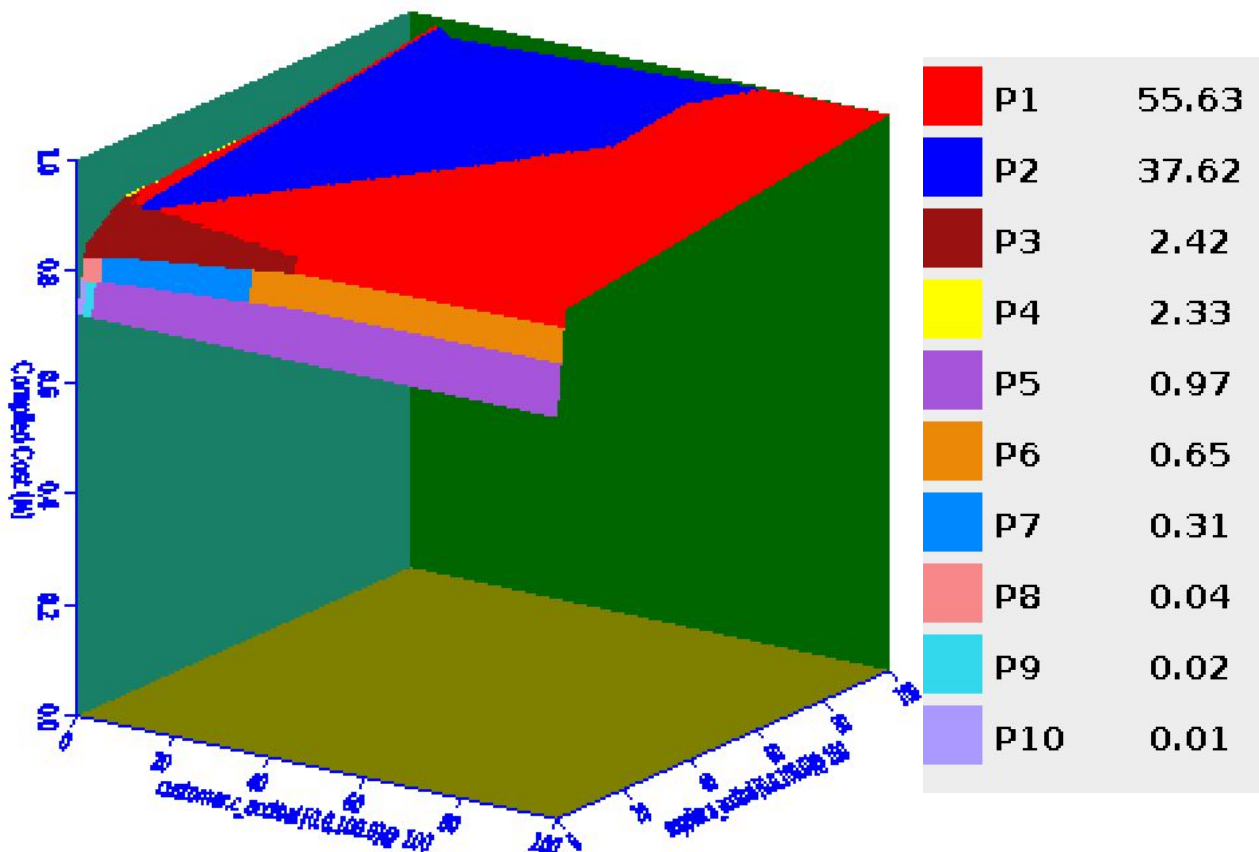
TPC-H Q5, Scale Factor 10



- P1 appearing at two places.
- Only difference between P1 and P2 is change in Hash join order

# Picasso Art Gallery for PostgreSQL 10

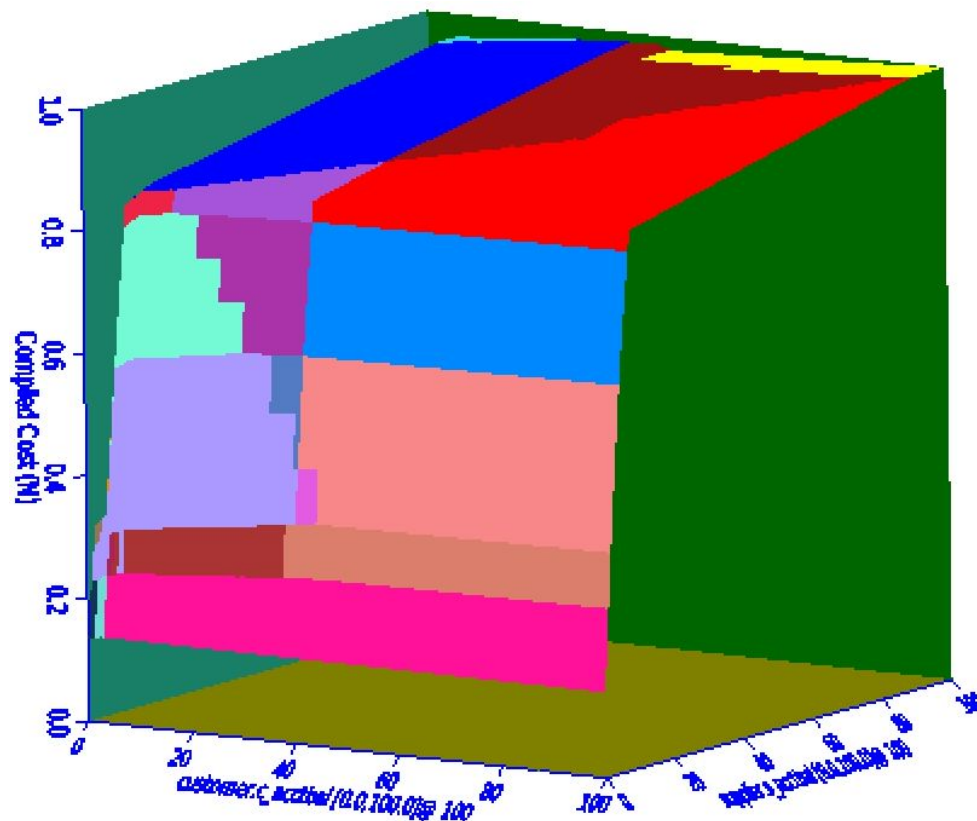
TPC-H Q5, Scale Factor 10



- ❑ P1 appearing at two places.
- ❑ Only difference between P1 and P2 is change in Hash join order
- ❑ Cost difference is not significant between P1 and P2

# Picasso Art Gallery for PostgreSQL 10

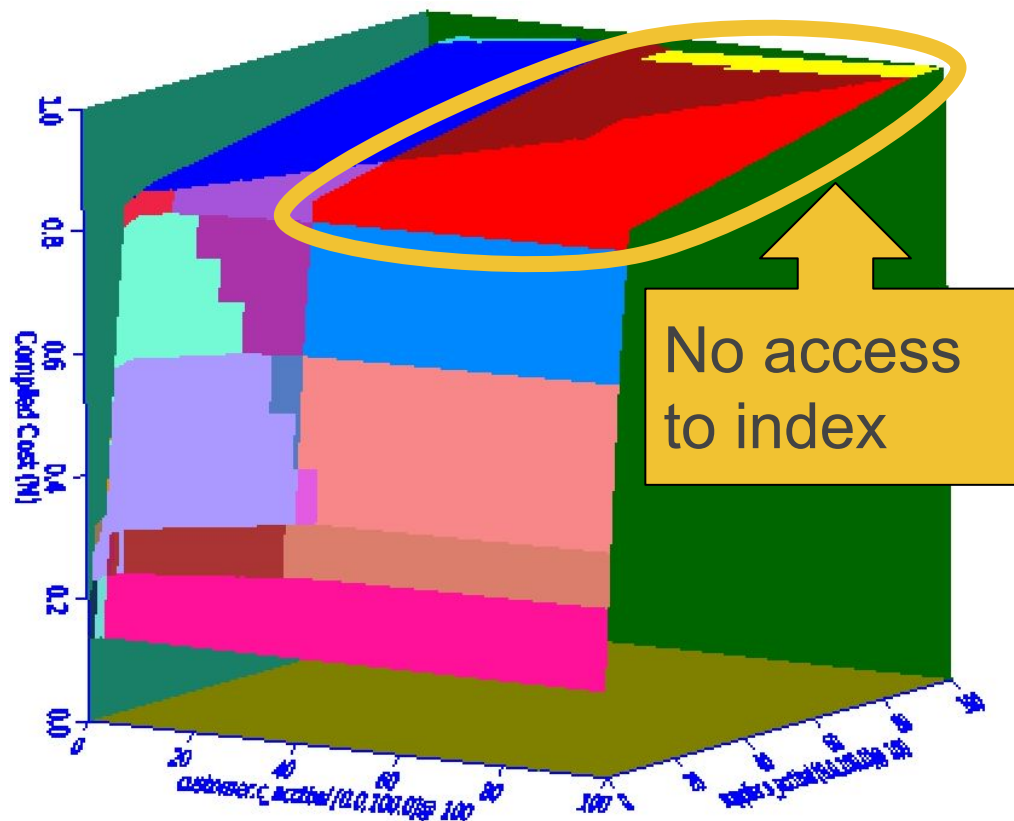
TPC-H Q5, Scale Factor 10 with indexes on all columns



How does the cost change with additional index creation?

# Picasso Art Gallery for PostgreSQL 10

TPC-H Q5, Scale Factor 10 with indexes on all columns



- Indexes are not useful for most of the region in the selectivity space apart from regions near to axis

# Observations

- ❑ The newly added features like Gather-merge, Parallel-bitmap scan, Parallel Index scans are used in significant regions of plan diagrams generated by TPC-H queries with scale factor 10 and they have reduced the cost
- ❑ Increasing the scale factor may increase the use of parallel index-only scans
- ❑ No significant cost non-monotonicity is observed

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# Plan Reduction

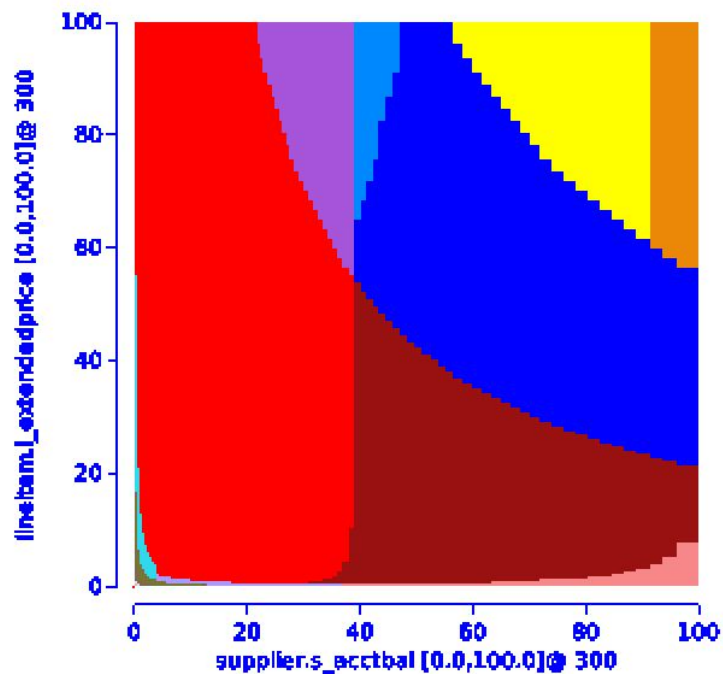
Can the plan diagram be recolored with a smaller set of colors (i.e. some plans are “swallowed” by others), such that Guarantee:

No query point in the original diagram has its estimated cost increased, post-swallowing, by more than  $\lambda$  percent (user-defined)



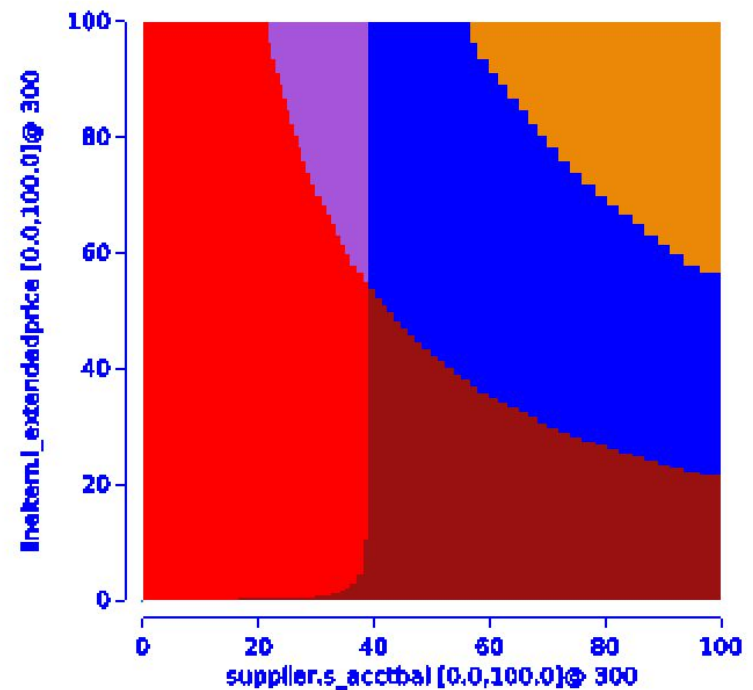
# Plan Reduction

TPC-H Q8, Scale Factor 10



#Plans: 46

$\lambda = 10\%$



#Plans: 6

# Plan Reduction

## Applications

- ❑ Retained plans are robust choices over larger regions of the selectivity space
- ❑ Provides better candidates for plan-caching

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# CODD metadata processor\*

- ❑ Wish to test “Yottabyte” ( $10^{24}$ ) scale database environment
- ❑ **Impractical**(time) and/or **infeasible**(space) to explicitly create and/or process test data
- ❑ A testing environment, wherein the entire data and metadata is virtual/transient, supporting efficient evaluation of alternate test scenarios

# CODD metadata processor\*

- ❏ CODD, a (free)graphical tool, “fools” the underlying system into thinking that data is actually present even though it’s never been created/stored
- ❏ Developed by Prof. Jayant R. Haritsa and his team at DSL, Indian Institute of Science, India

\*<http://dsl.cds.iisc.ac.in/projects/CODD/>

# CODD metadata processor

## Metadata testing with CODD

- ❑ Automated Construction of metadata
- ❑ Metadata scaling
- ❑ Metadata retention
- ❑ Porting of relational metadata configurations

# CODD metadata processor

## Automated Construction of metadata (CREATE/MODIFY)

PostgreSQL Construct Mode

Relation Name: **CUSTOMER** Attribute Name: **C\_ACCTBAL**

Number of Tuples:  Distinct Values:  Null Fraction:   
Number of Pages:  Avg. Width:  Correlation:

**Frequency Values** **Histogram Bound**

Set the number of Buckets:

☐ Write to File

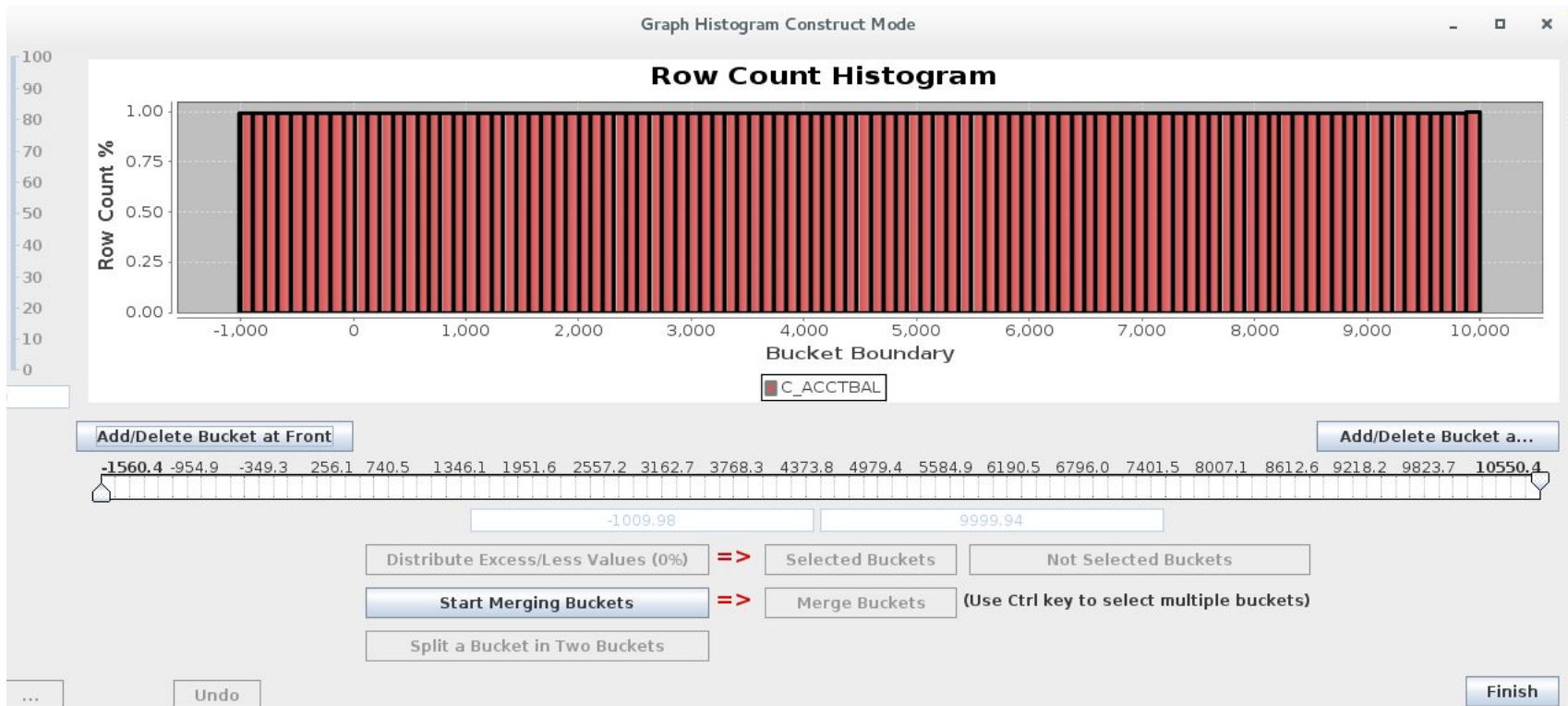
Most Common Col Values	Most Common Freqs
-432.76	1.0E-4
867.86	1.0E-4
1819.90	1.0E-4
6285.34	1.0E-4
7384.50	1.0E-4
-959.02	6.66667E-5
-915.21	6.66667E-5
-886.66	6.66667E-5
-882.11	6.66667E-5
-862.15	6.66667E-5
-848.41	6.66667E-5
-812.49	6.66667E-5
-803.84	6.66667E-5
-797.01	6.66667E-5
-778.71	6.66667E-5
-734.69	6.66667E-5
-711.14	6.66667E-5
-672.39	6.66667E-5
-670.16	6.66667E-5
-641.47	6.66667E-5
-560.72	6.66667E-5
-523.66	6.66667E-5
-513.78	6.66667E-5
-493.69	6.66667E-5

Index Statistics: ☐ Update index statistics (if it exists) [There is a system generated index on this attribute.]

Index Cardinality:  Index Pages:

# CODD metadata processor

## Automated Construction of metadata (CREATE/MODIFY)





# CODD metadata processor

Automated Construction of metadata (CREATE/MODIFY)

- ❑ CODD ensures that the inputted information is both
  - ❑ **legal** (valid type and range)
  - ❑ **consistent** (compatible with other metadata values)

It can be used for

- ❑ Testing optimizer behaviour in futuristic scenarios.
- ❑ Construction of metadata favourable for an operator

# CODD metadata processor

## Metadata scaling

- ❑ CODD supports **size-based scaling** for PostgreSQL
  - ❑ Linearly scales an initial metadata  $M$  by a positive scaling factor  $\alpha$ , such that the size of the scaled database is  $\alpha$  times the initial database size

It can be used for

- ❑ Testing scalability

# CODD metadata processor

## Metadata retention

- ❑ CODD allows the user to fully reclaim the storage currently occupied by the database instance without triggering any changes in the associated metadata

It can be used for

- ❑ Optimizer testing in low disk space

# CODD metadata processor

## Metadata porting

Engine	DB2	Oracle	SQL Server	Sysbase	PostgreSQL
DB2	Y	Y	N	Partial	Y
Oracle	Partial	Y	N	Partial	Partial
SQL Server	Y	Y	Y	Partial	Y
Sysbase	Y	Y	N	Y	Partial
PostgreSQL	Y	Y	N	Partial	Y

Cell(a,b): Metadata from column a can be ported to row b

# CODD metadata processor

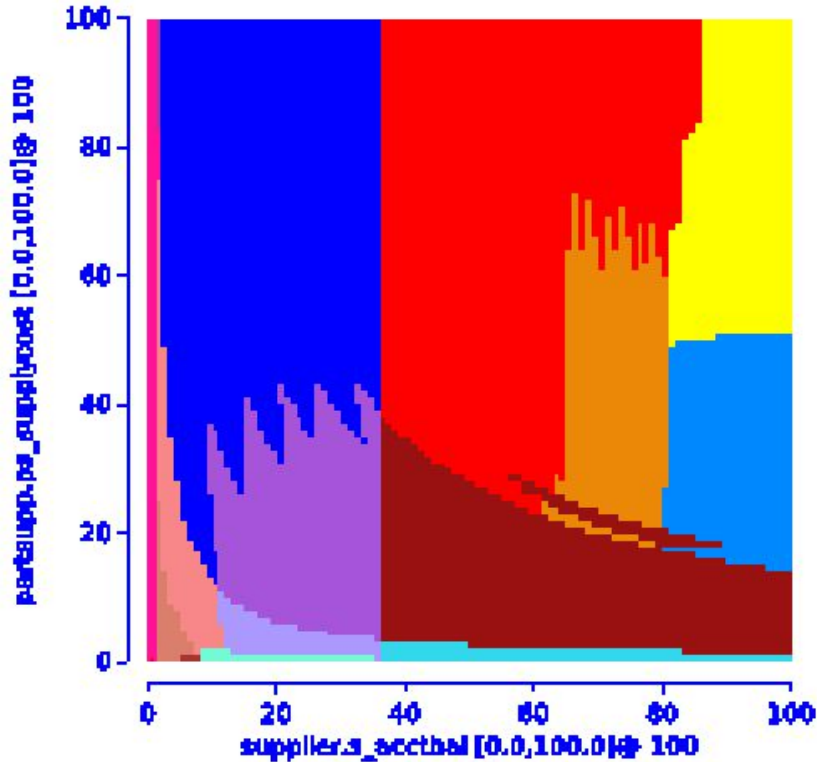
Metadata porting

It can be used for

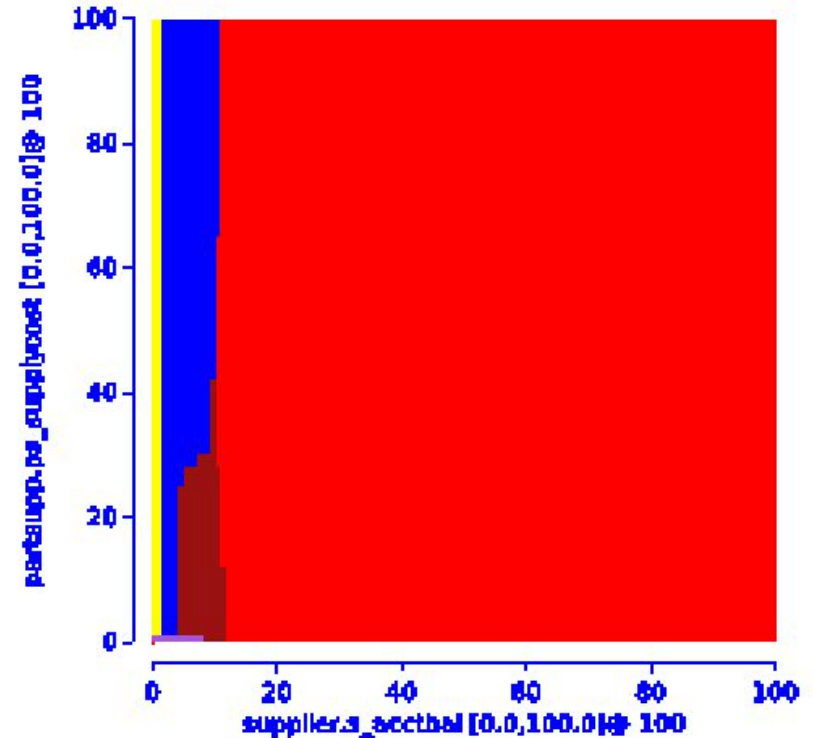
- ❑ Comparison of plan choices across different database engines for a given metadata
- ❑ Simulate production environment for query optimization testing

# Utility of CODD

TPC-H Q9, 1GB



TPC-H Q9, 100TB



# References

[1] <http://dsl.cds.iisc.ac.in/projects/PICASSO/>

[2]

[http://dsl.cds.iisc.ac.in/projects/PICASSO/picasso\\_download/icde\\_tutorial\\_updated.pdf](http://dsl.cds.iisc.ac.in/projects/PICASSO/picasso_download/icde_tutorial_updated.pdf)

[3] <http://dsl.cds.iisc.ac.in/projects/CODD/>

[4] <http://dsl.cds.iisc.ac.in/publications/report/TR/TR-2012-02.pdf>

# Thank You

