

La Fragmentation Horizontale Revisitée: Prise en Compte de l'Interaction de Requêtes

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Data warehousing: Star Schema

- ❑ One fact table (**volume**)
- ❑ Many dimension tables

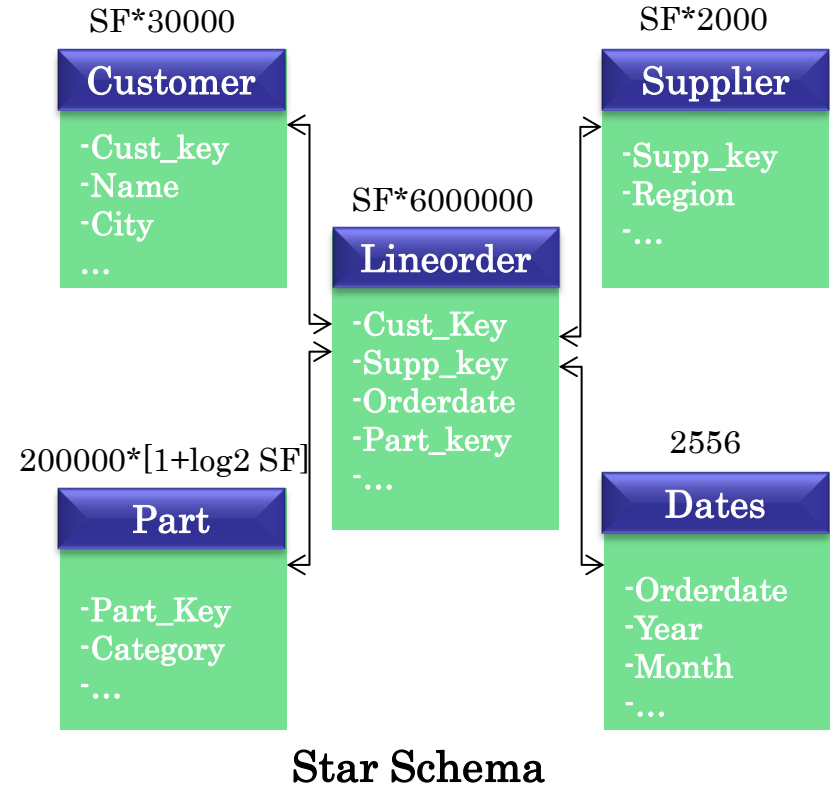
Star Join Queries

Selections on dimension tables

- ⇒ **Multiple joins** (between fact and dimension tables)
- ⇒ No direct joins between dimensions

Requirements

- ⇒ Lowering response time



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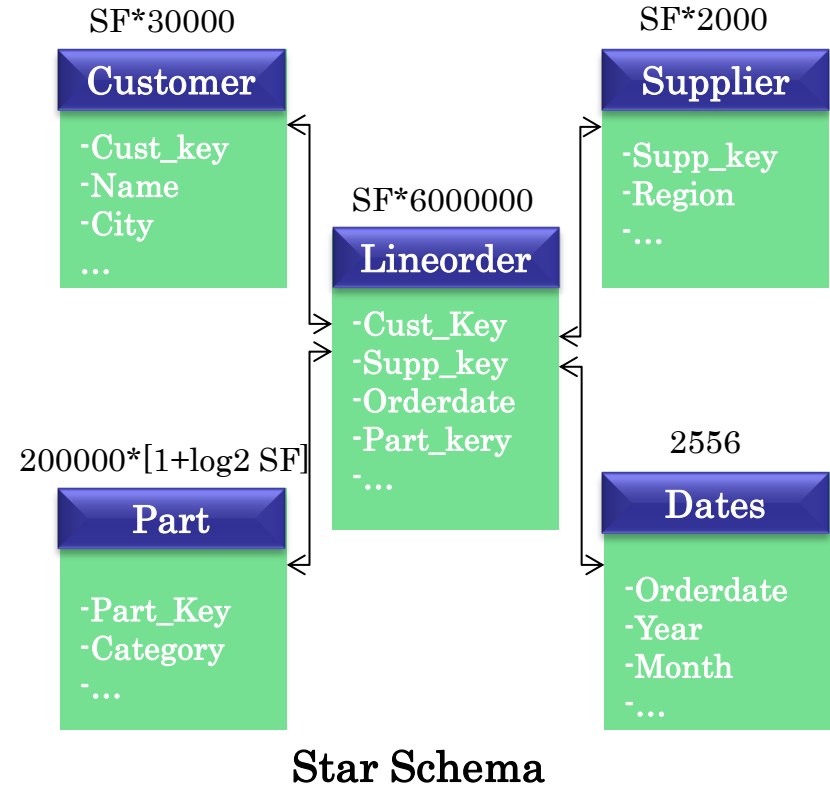
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Star Join Queries

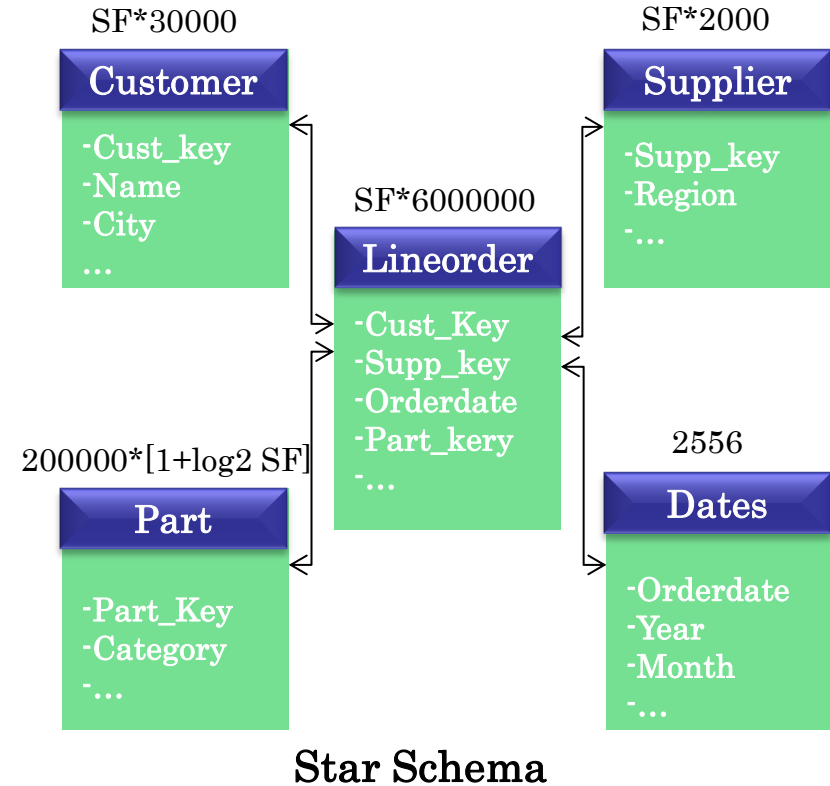
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Requirements

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➔ **Optimization is crucial**



Horizontal Partitioning is well adapted for Star Join Queries

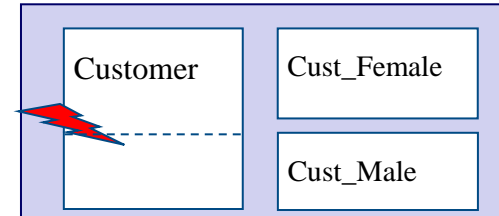
- ❑ Objective

Decompose table instances into disjoint groups of instances

- ❑ Two types :

Primary [Ceri'82]

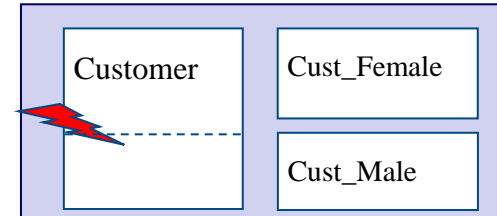
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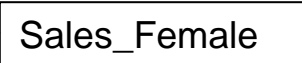
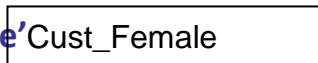
Primary [Ceri'82]

Customer(Id, Name, Gender)

Derived [Ceri'82]

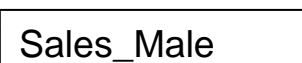
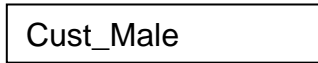
Sales(Cust_Id, Prod_Id, Quantity)

Gender= 'Female'



Sales × Cust_Female

Gender= 'Male'

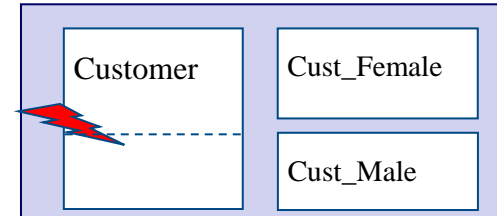


Sales × Cust_Male

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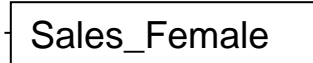
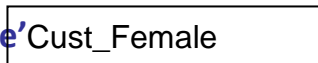
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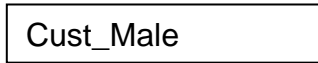
Sales(Cust_Id, Prod_Id, Quantity)

Gender= 'Female'



Sales × Cust_Female

Gender= 'Male'



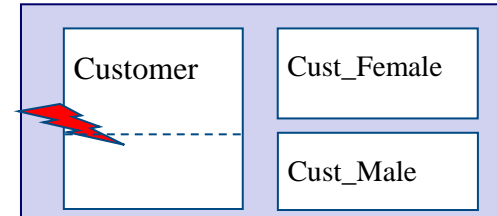
Sales × Cust_Male

⇒ Optimizing selections and joins

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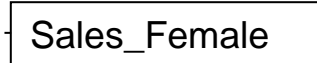
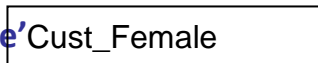
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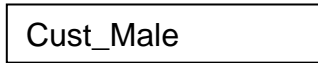
Sales(Cust_Id, Prod_Id, Quantity)

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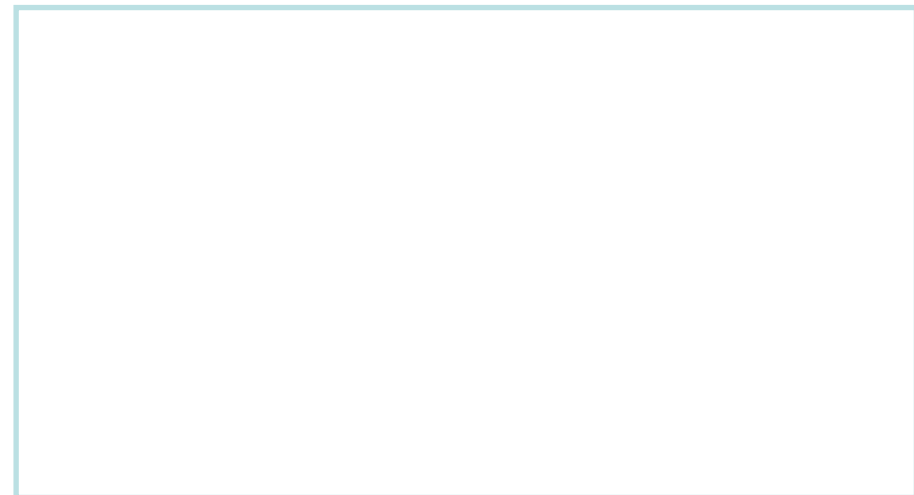
Sales × Cust_Female

Gender= 'Male'



Sales × Cust_Male

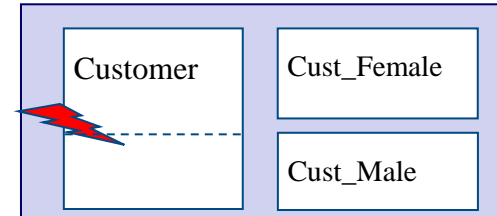
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Gender= 'Female'

Cust_Female

Sales_Female

Sales \times Cust_Female

Gender= 'Male'

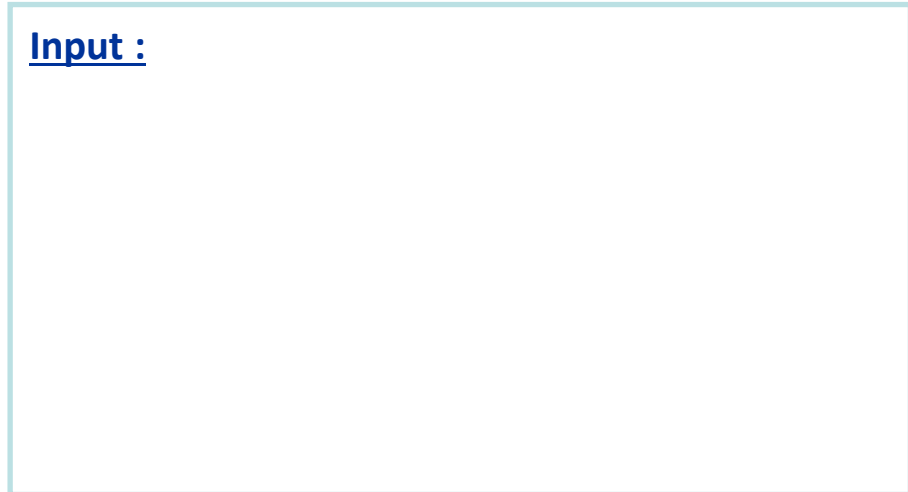
Cust_Male

Sales_Male

Sales \times Cust_Male

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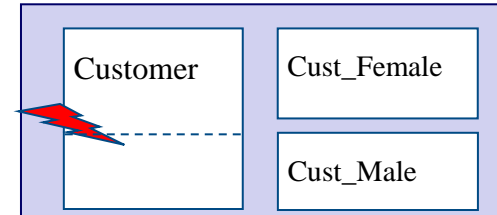
Input :



❑ Objective

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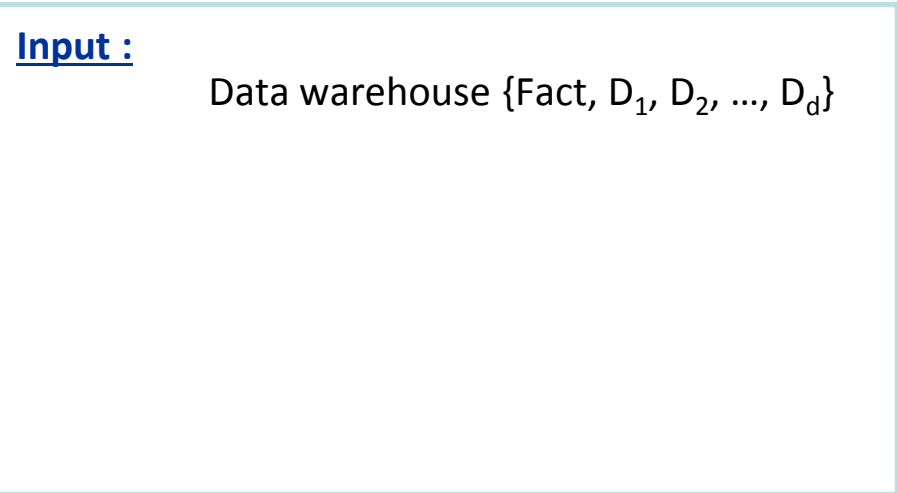
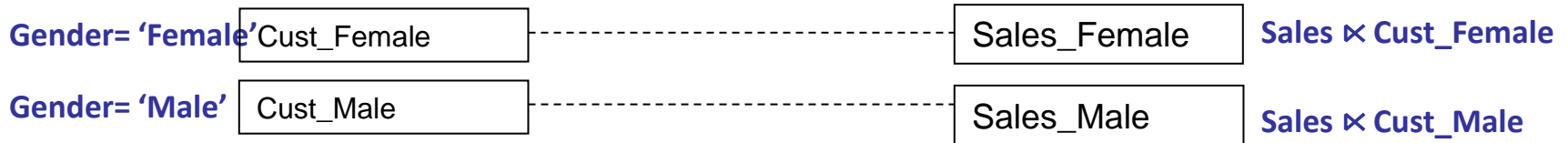


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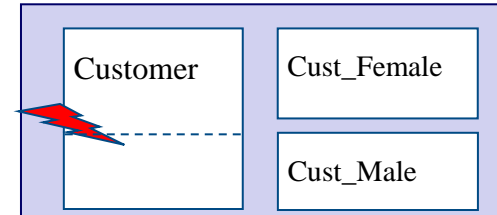


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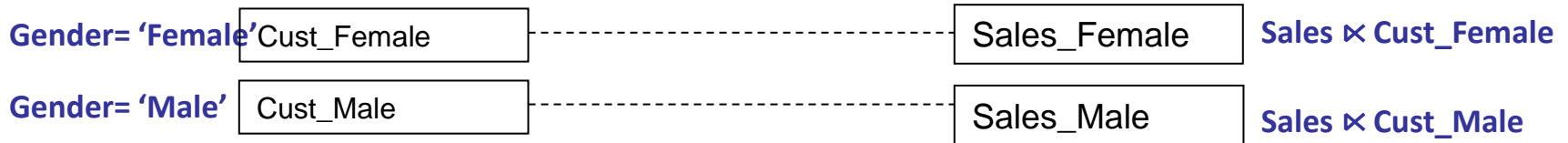


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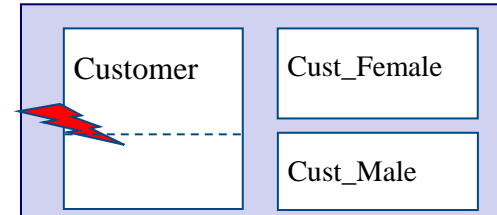
Input :
 Data warehouse {Fact, D₁, D₂, ..., D_d}
 Workload Q

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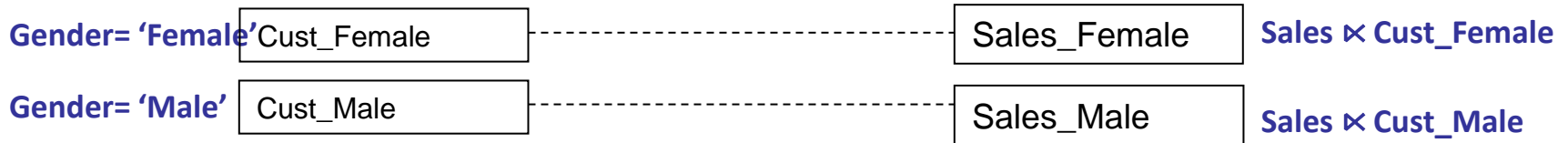


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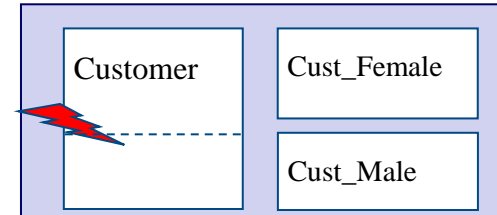
W : threshold (fixed byDBA)

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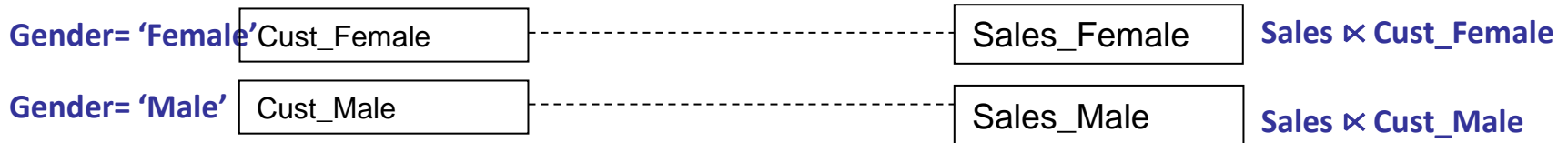


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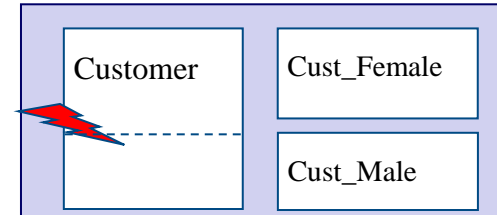
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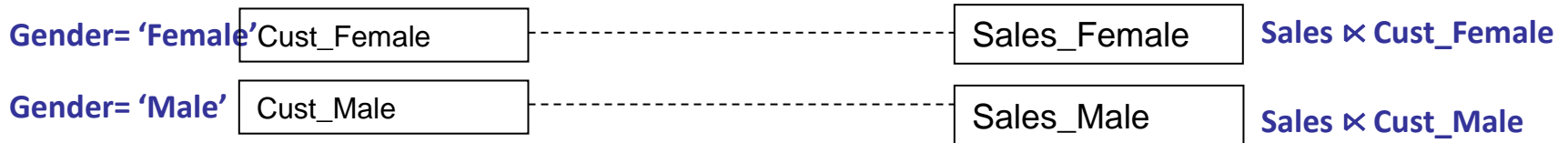


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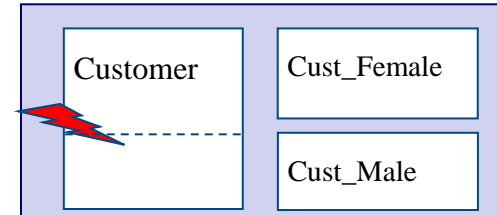
Output:

Set D' \subseteq D of partitioned dimensions

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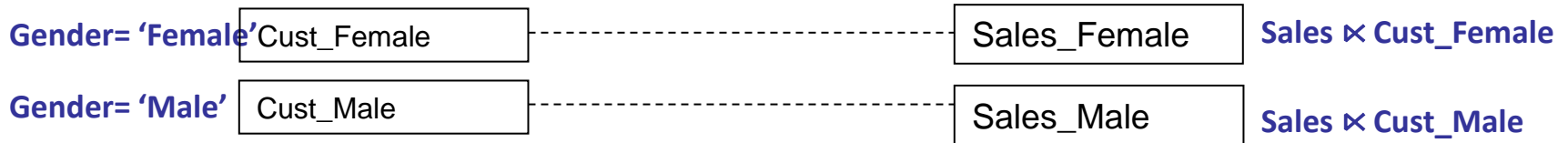


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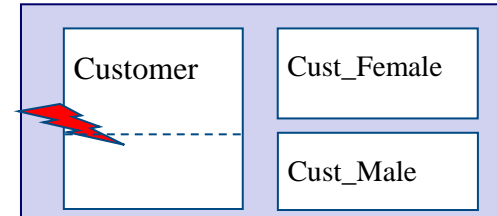
Input :
 Data warehouse {Fact, D₁, D₂, ..., D_d}
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 Set D' ⊆ D of partitioned dimensions
 Set of N fragments of facts F₁, ..., F_N

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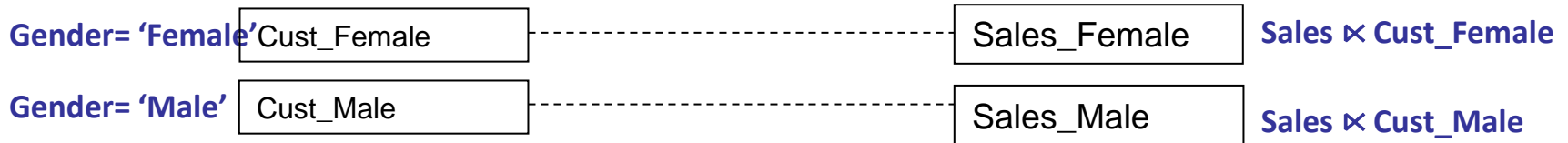


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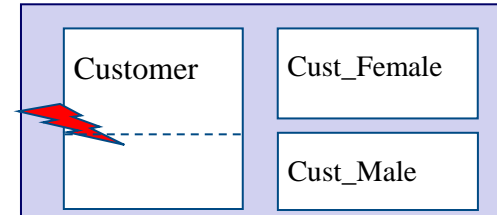
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Objectives :

❑ Objective

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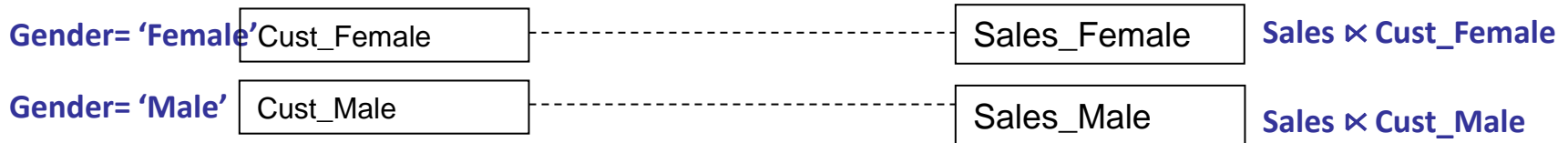


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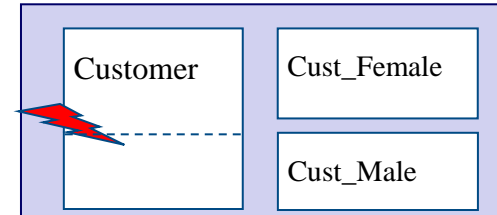
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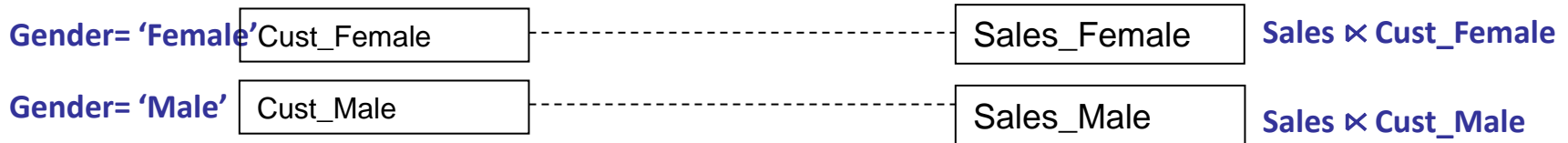


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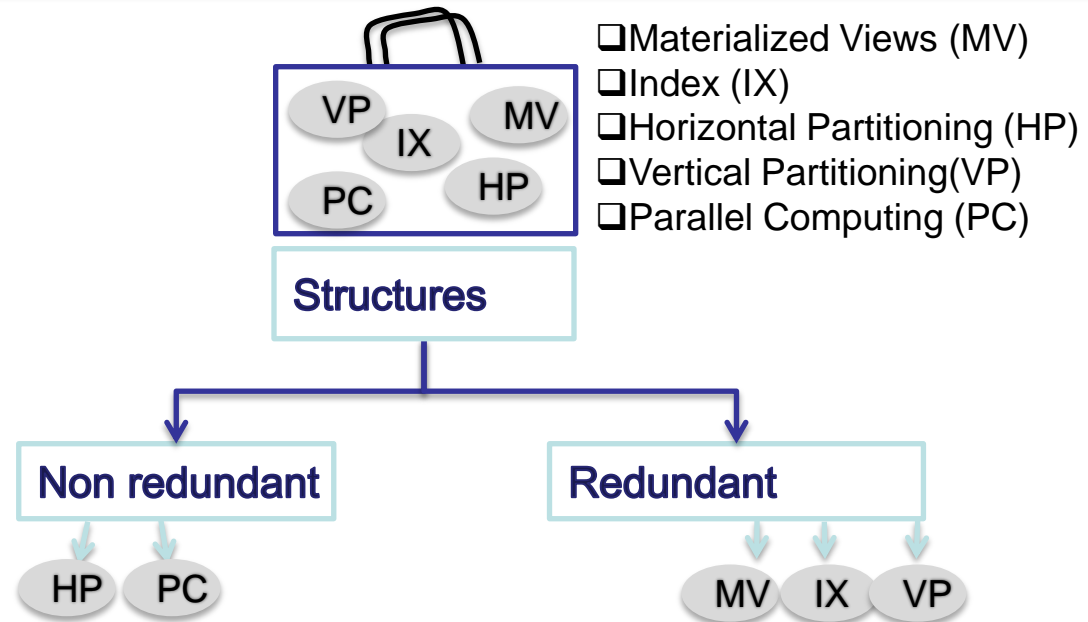
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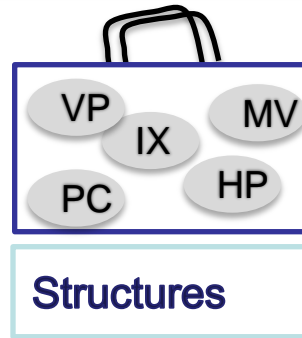
Objectives :
 Lowering execution cost of Q
 N ≤ W

Classification of Optimization Techniques

First Classification
[DEXA'07]

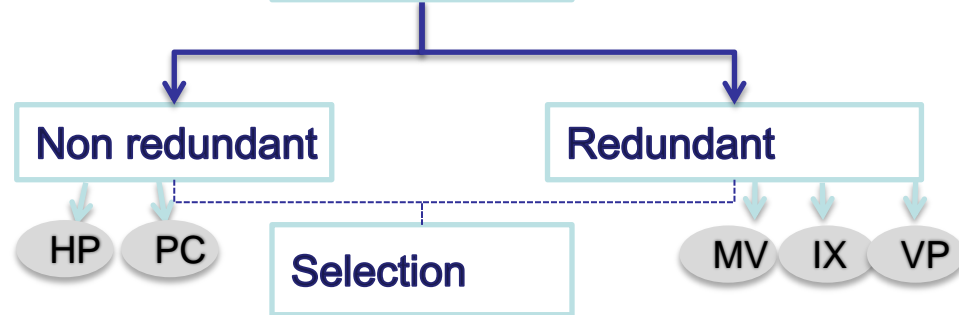


Classification of Optimization Techniques

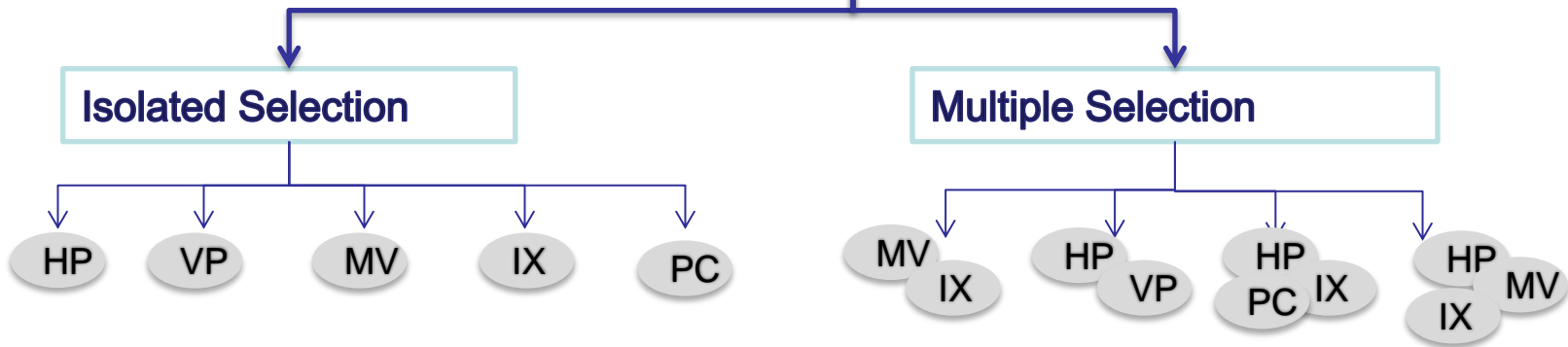


- Materialized Views (MV)
- Index (IX)
- Horizontal Partitioning (HP)
- Vertical Partitioning (VP)
- Parallel Computing (PC)

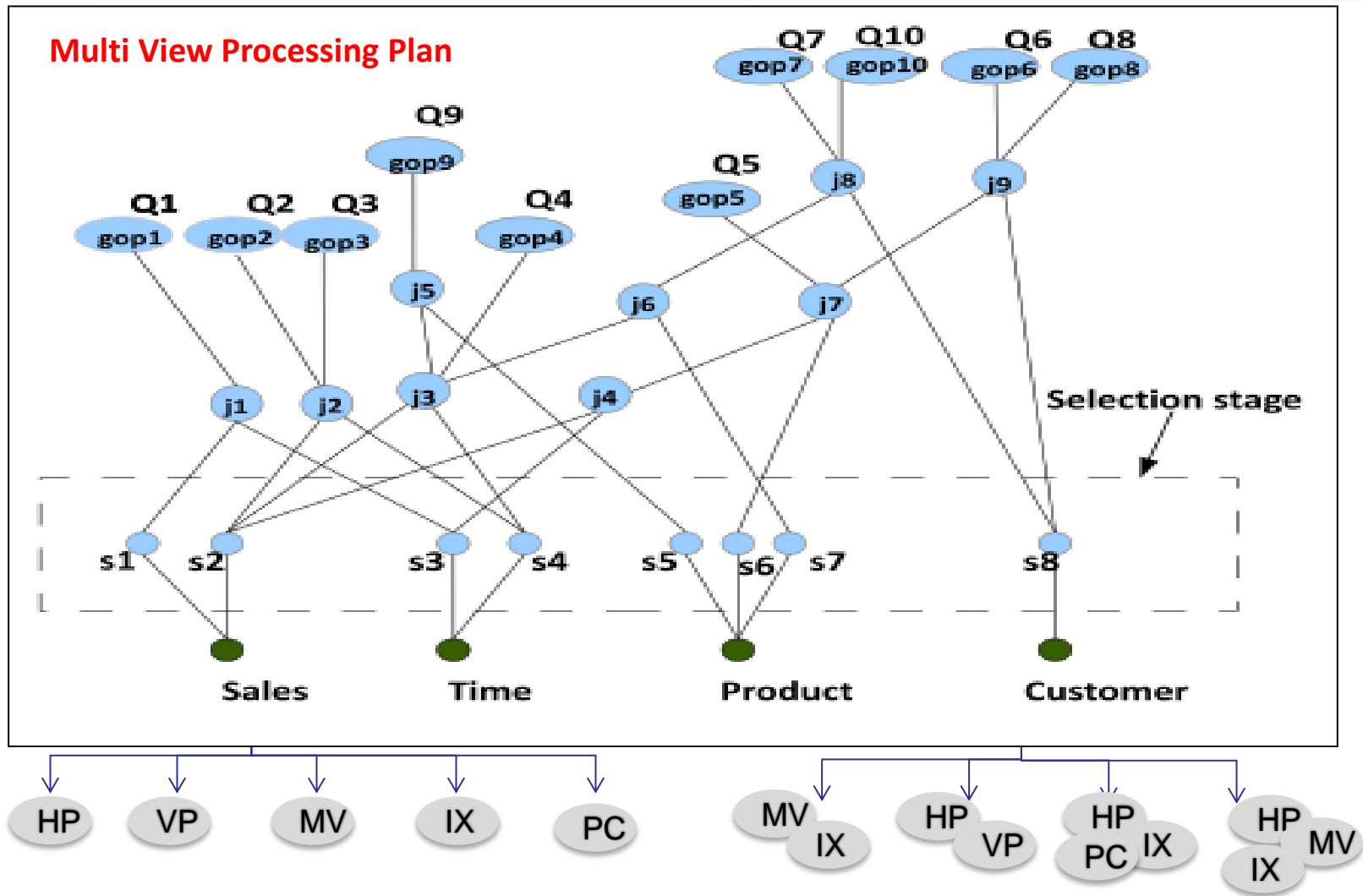
First Classification
[DEXA'07]



Second Classification
[DAWAK'08]

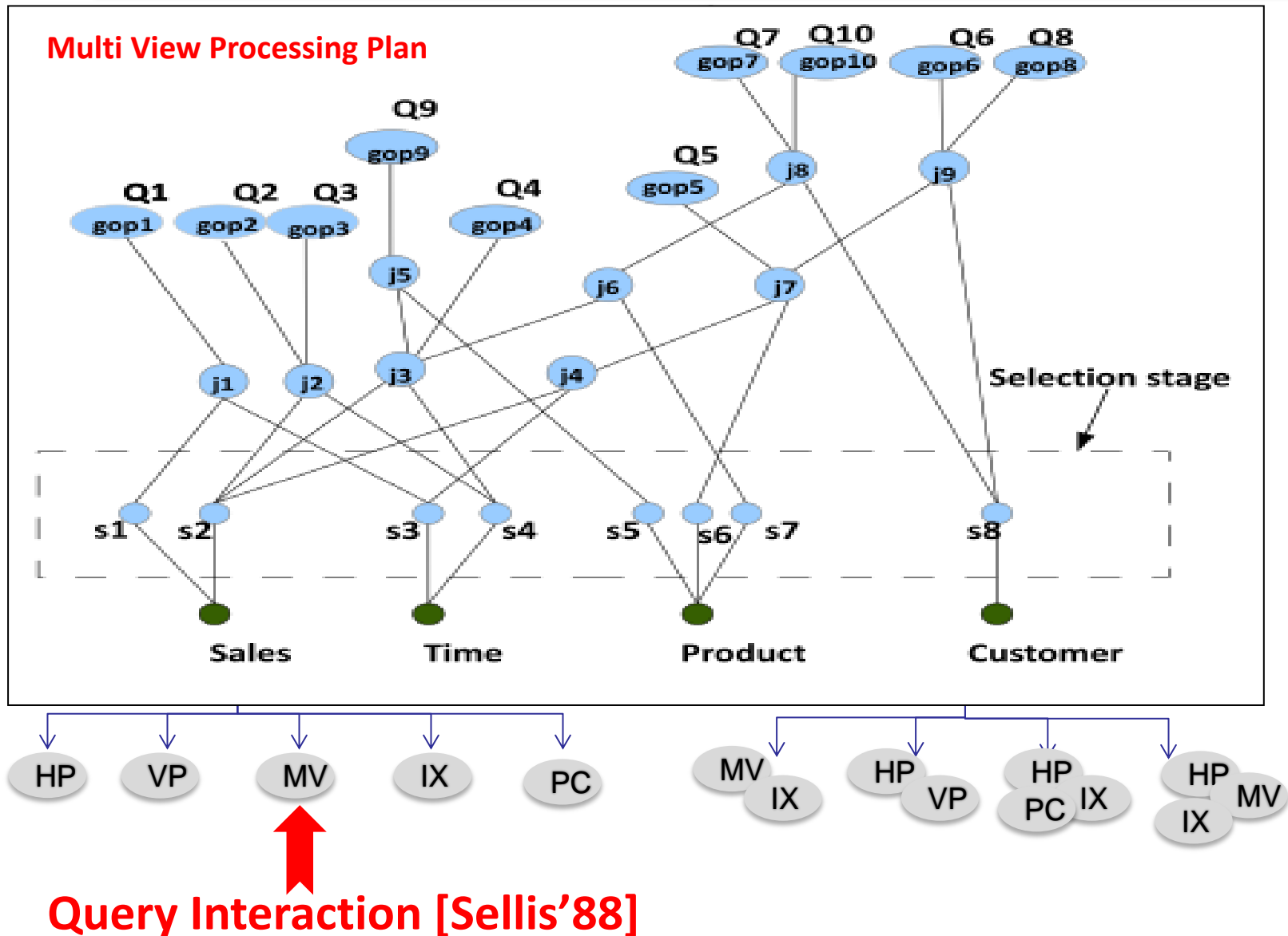


Classification of Optimization Techniques

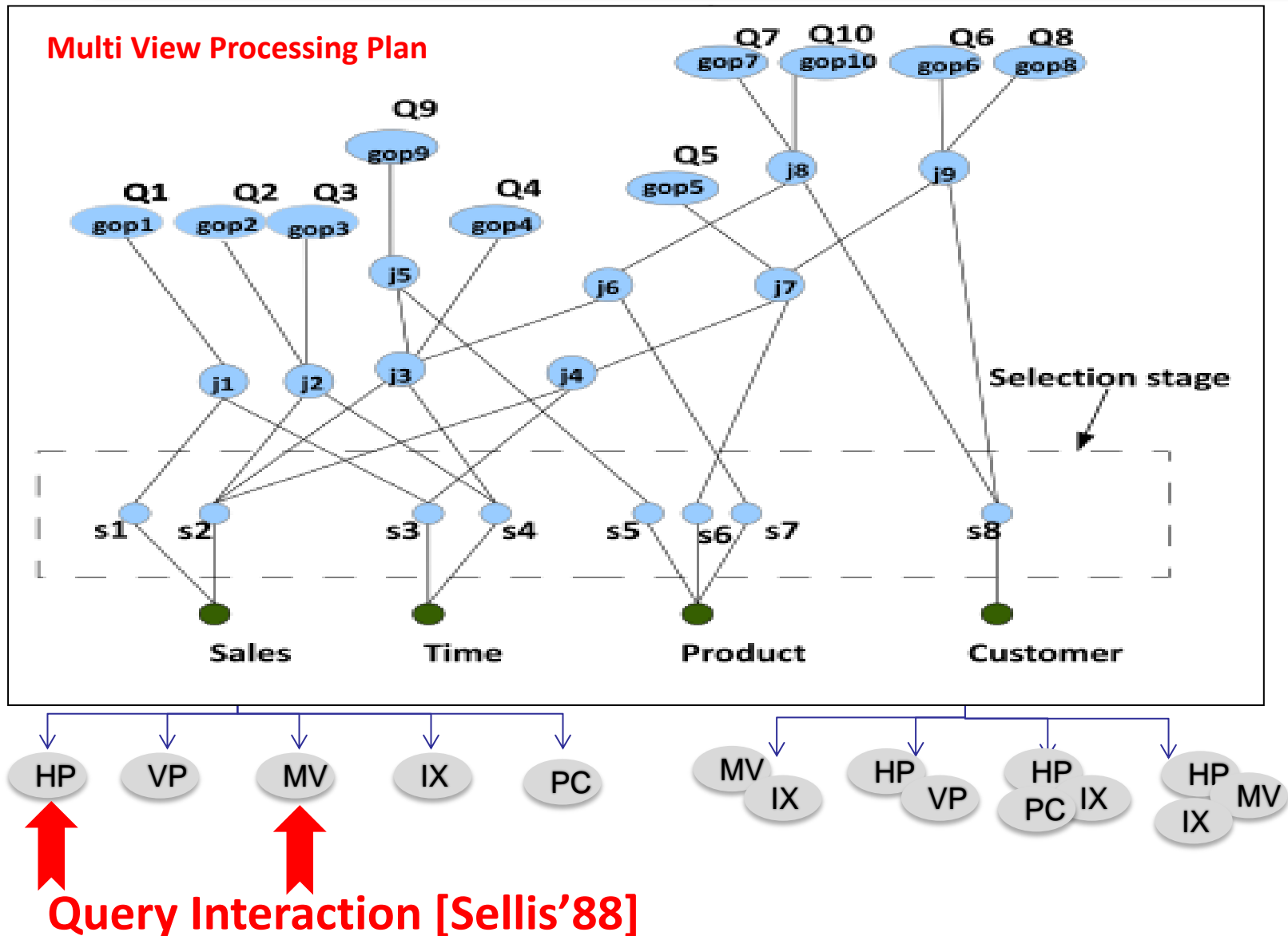


Query Interaction [Sellis'88]

Classification of Optimization Techniques



Classification of Optimization Techniques



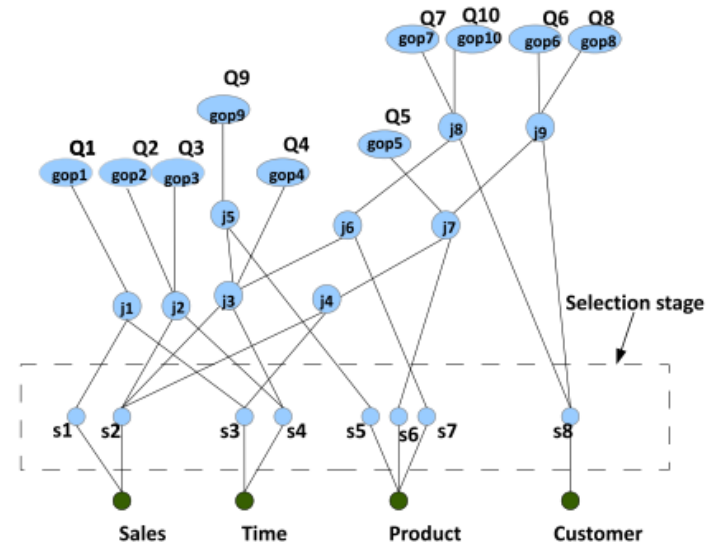
Classification of HDP approaches



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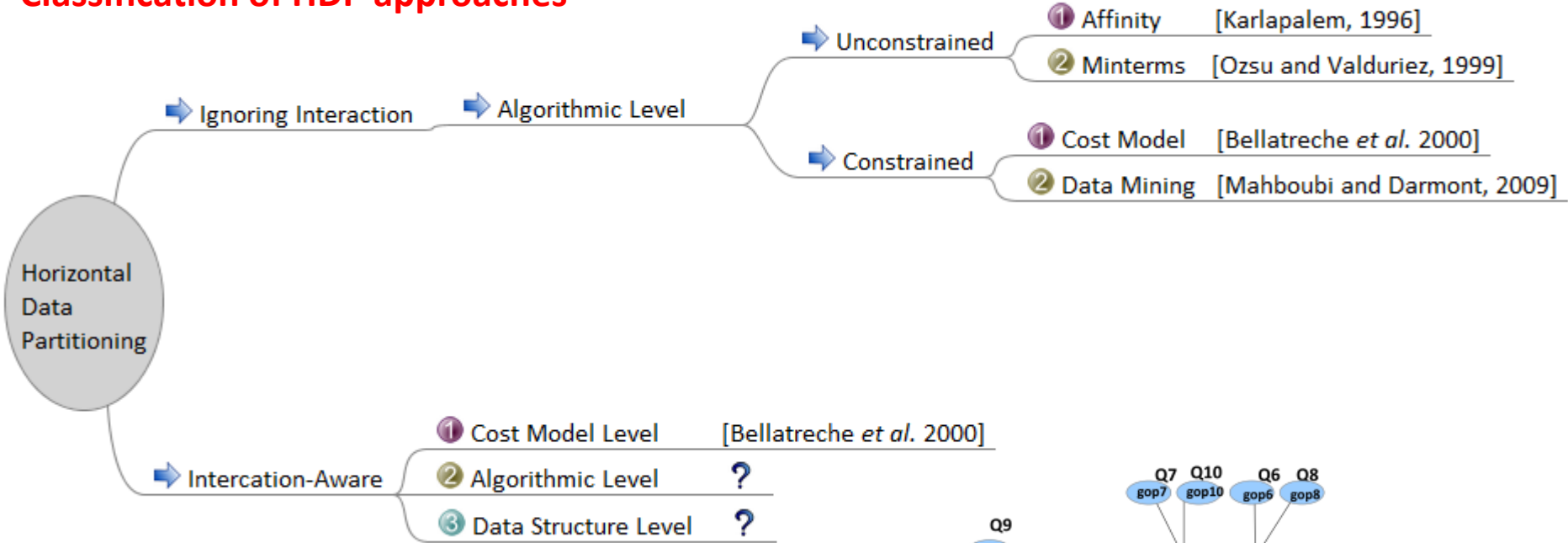


Query Interaction

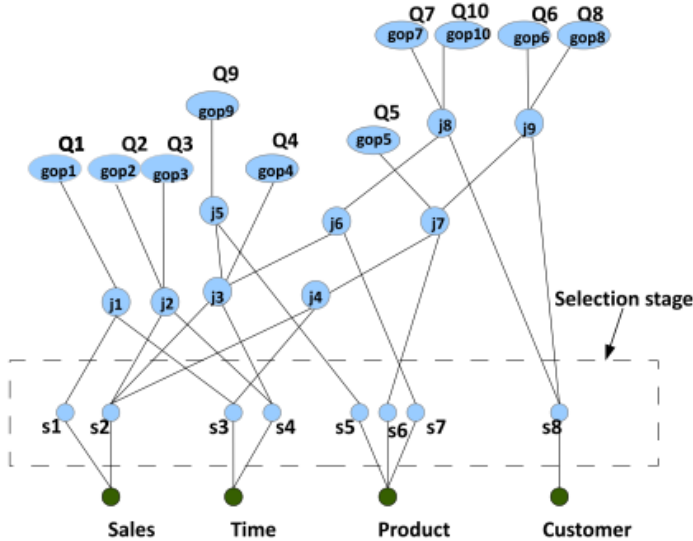


Horizontal Data Partitioning Evolution

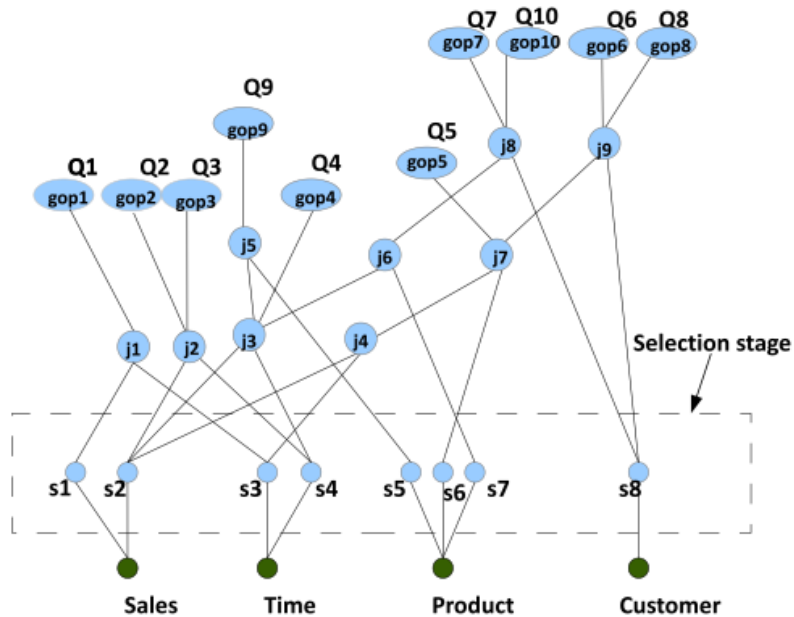
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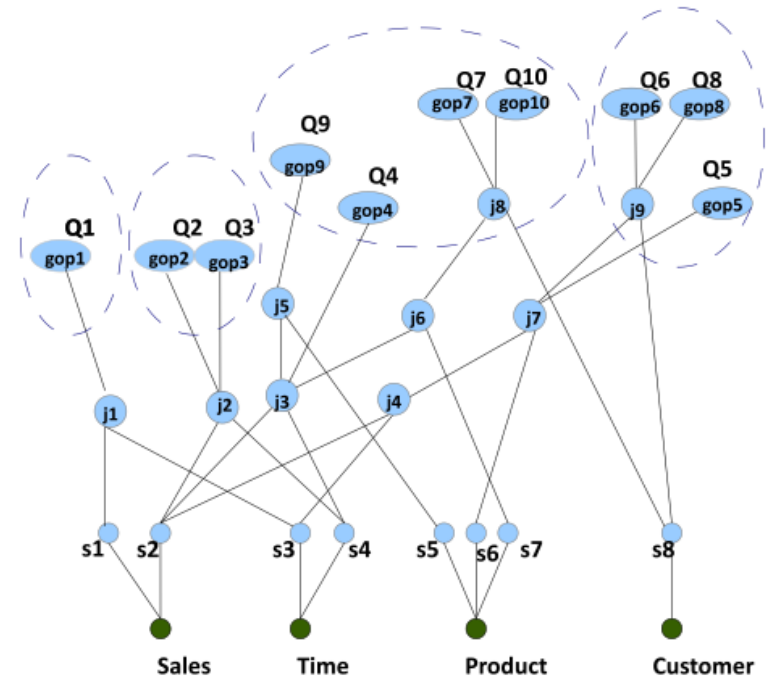
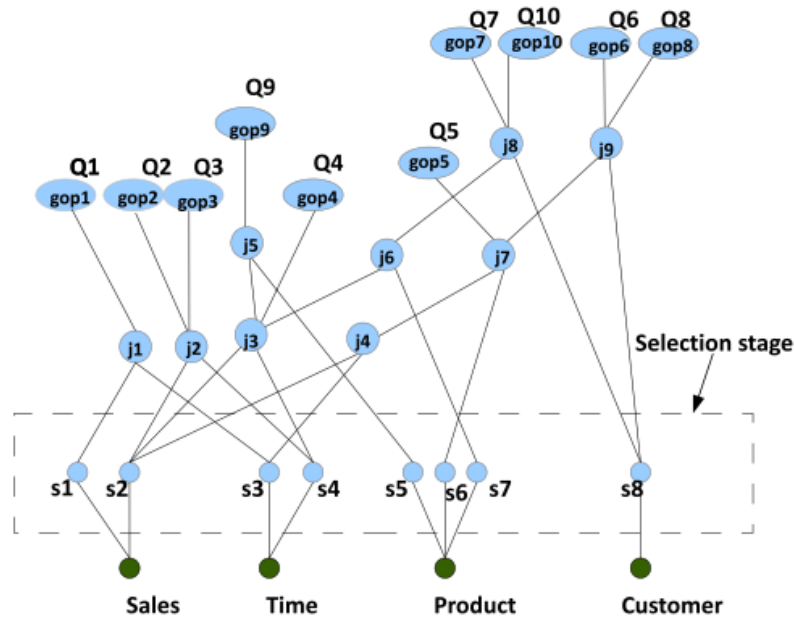
- **Motivating example**
- **Algebra**
- **EQHDP**
- **Experiments**
- **Conclusion & perspectives**



First join very **expensive** and needs optimization

→ Selection stage (HDP)

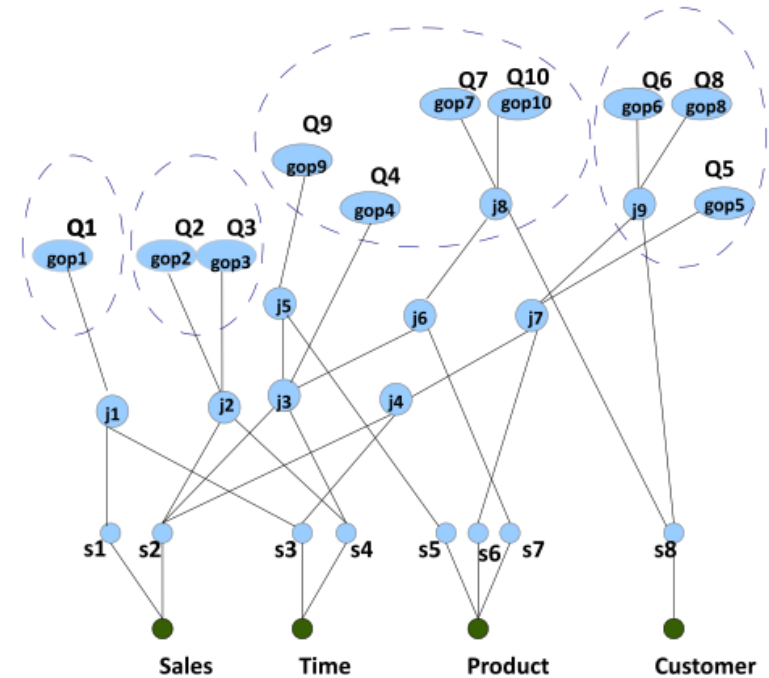
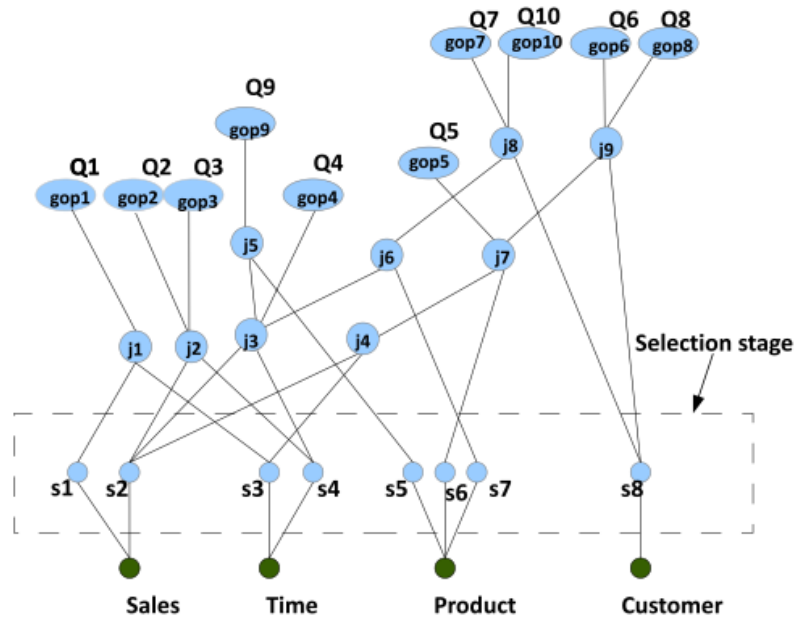
→ **Spread** benefit through the workload...



First join very **expensive** and needs optimization

➔ Selection stage (HDP)

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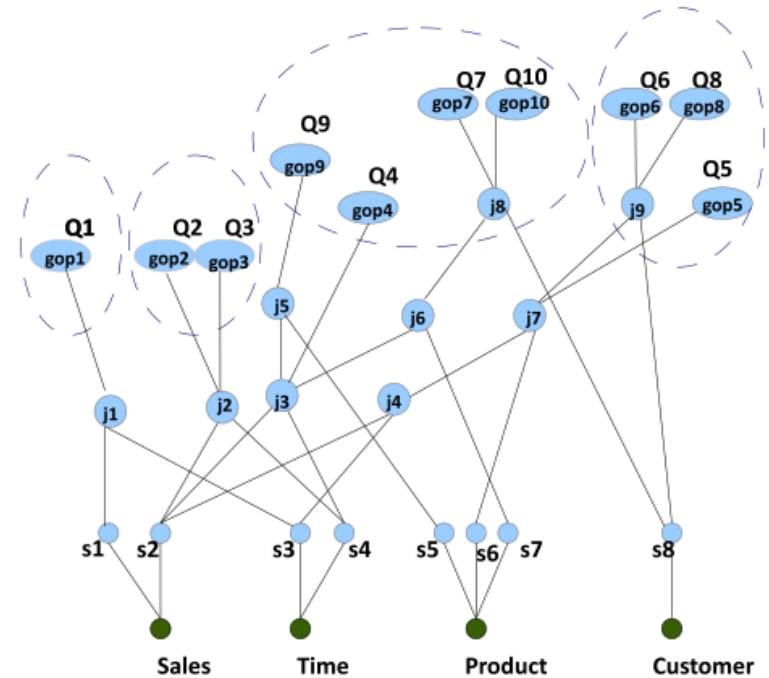
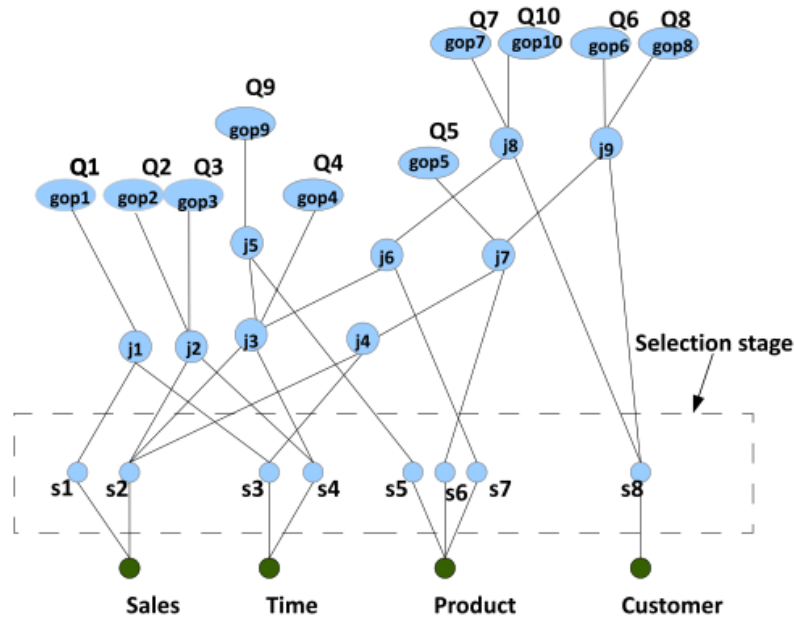


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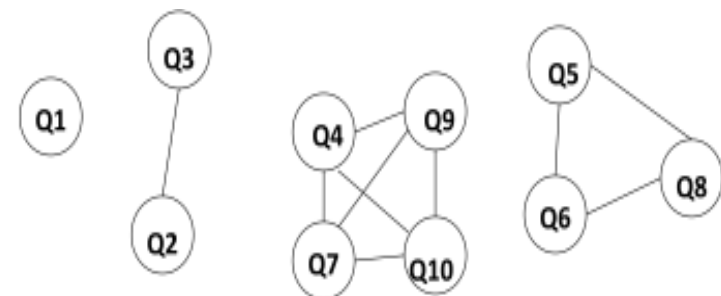
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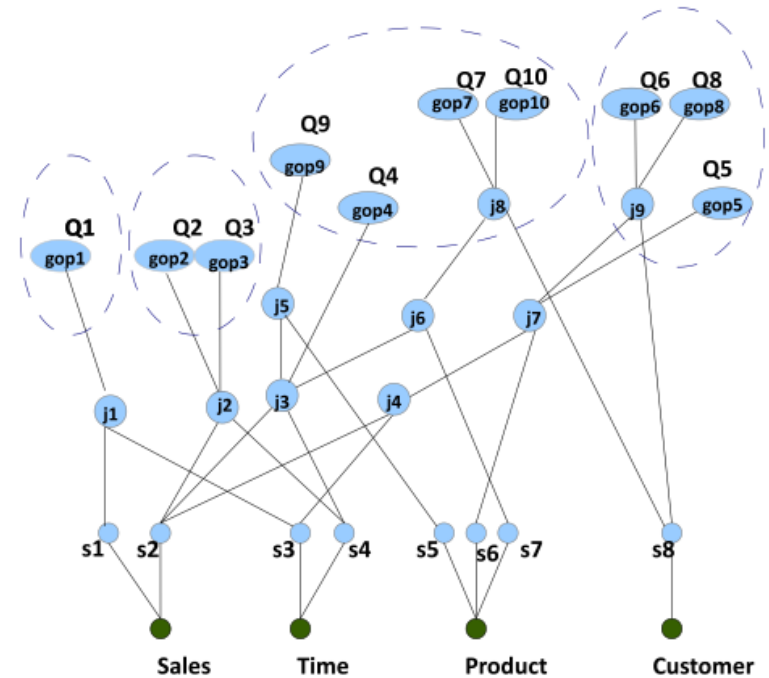
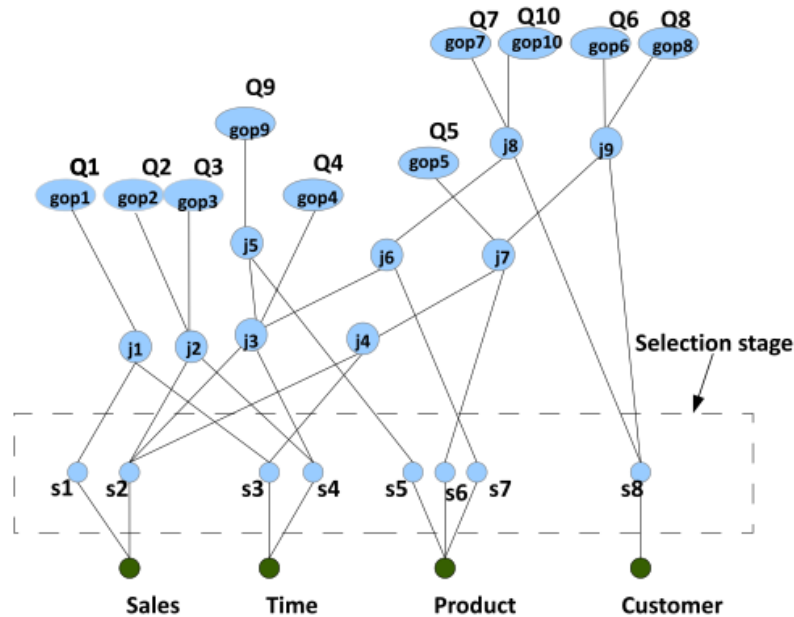
- 1) **Group** queries
- 2) **Elect** one query in each group
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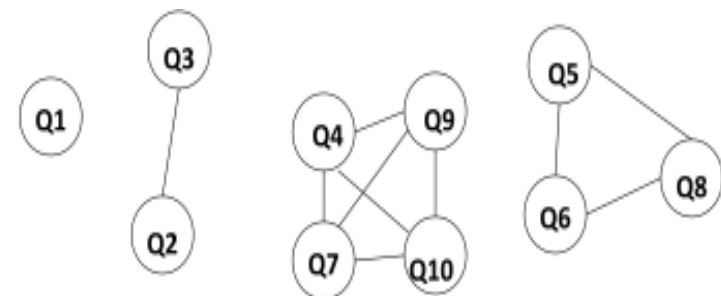




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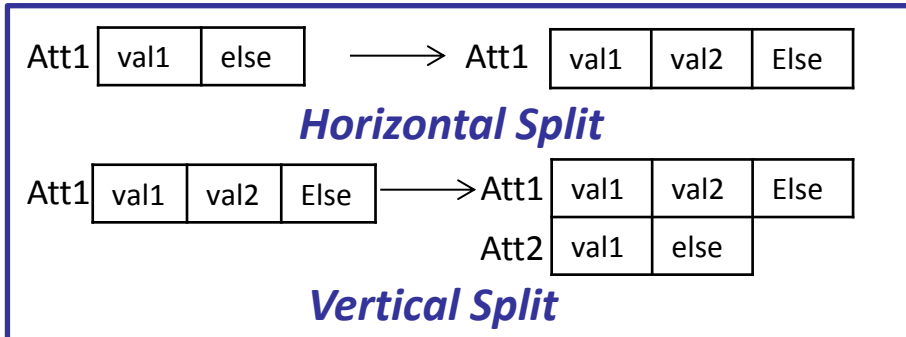
- 1) **Group** queries
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- 3) **Steer** HDP process

- How to elect query (criterion)?
- Algebra to handle generate HDP schema?
- Prune predicates and steer HDP by query interaction?

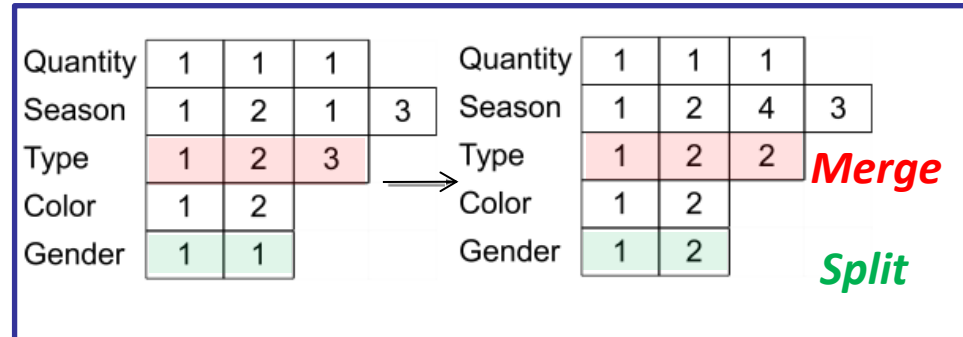


Algebra allows to generate an encoding and a HDP schema

Generating incremental encoding

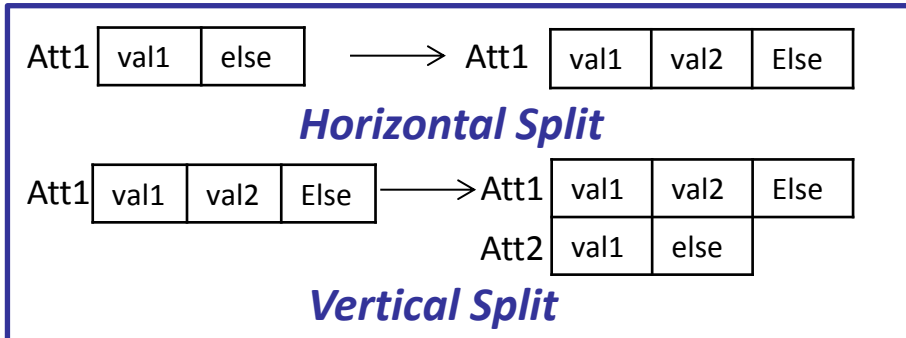


Generating HDP schema

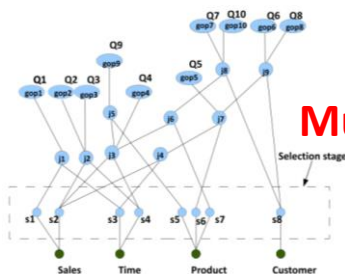
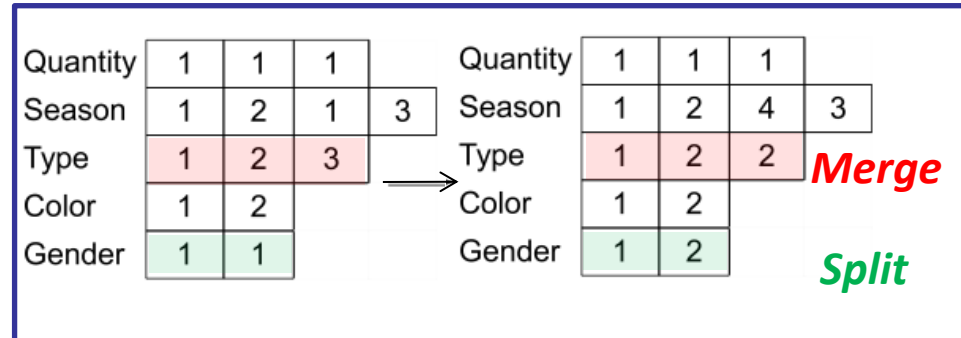


Algebra allows to generate an encoding and a HDP schema

Generating incremental encoding



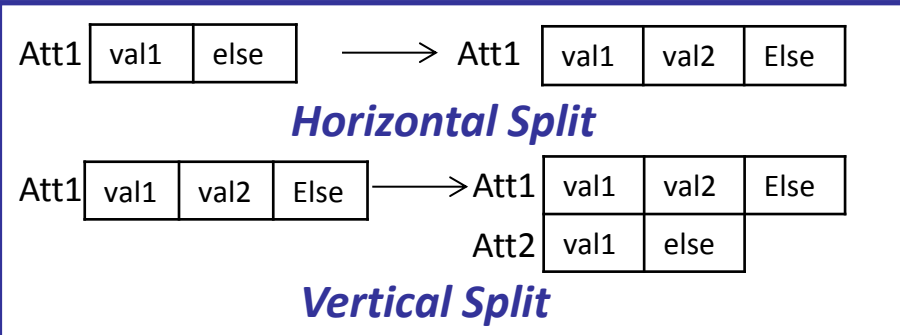
Generating HDP schema



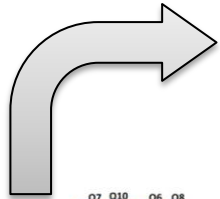
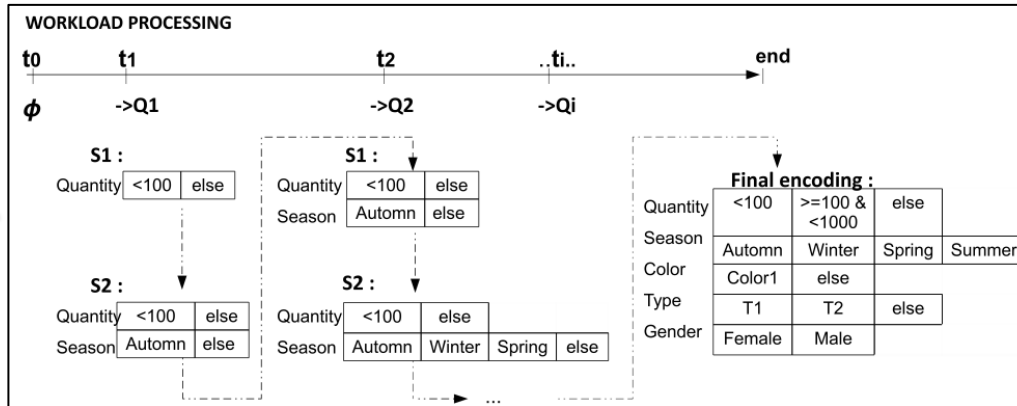
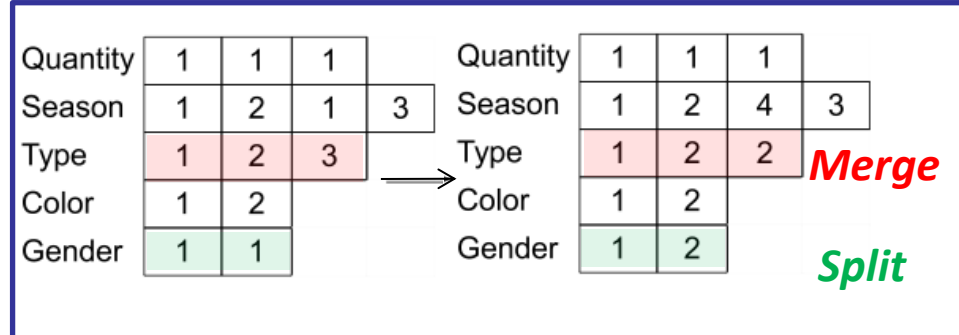
Multiple View Processing Plan

Algebra allows to generate an encoding and a HDP schema

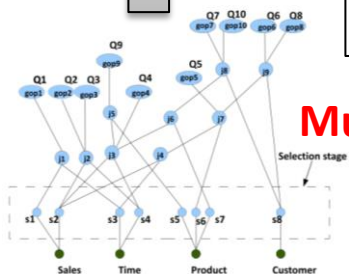
Generating incremental encoding



Generating HDP schema

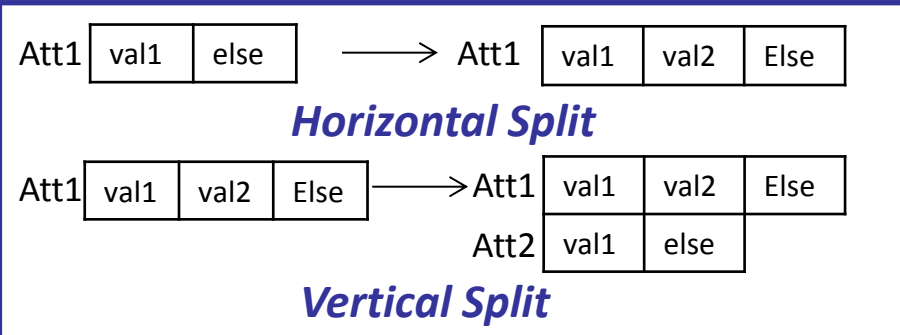


Multiple View Processing Plan

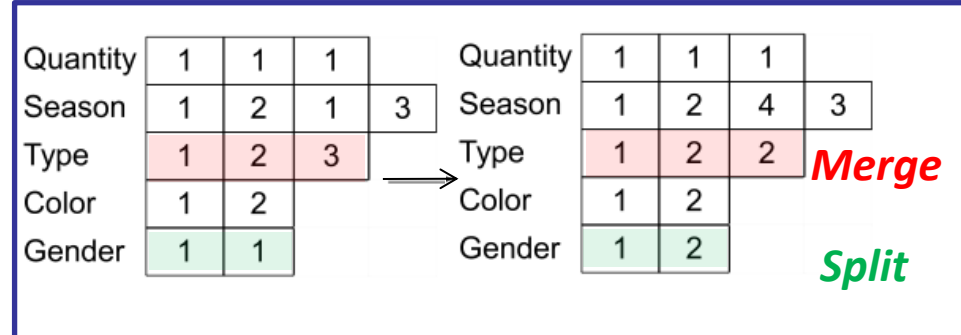


Algebra allows to generate an encoding and a HDP schema

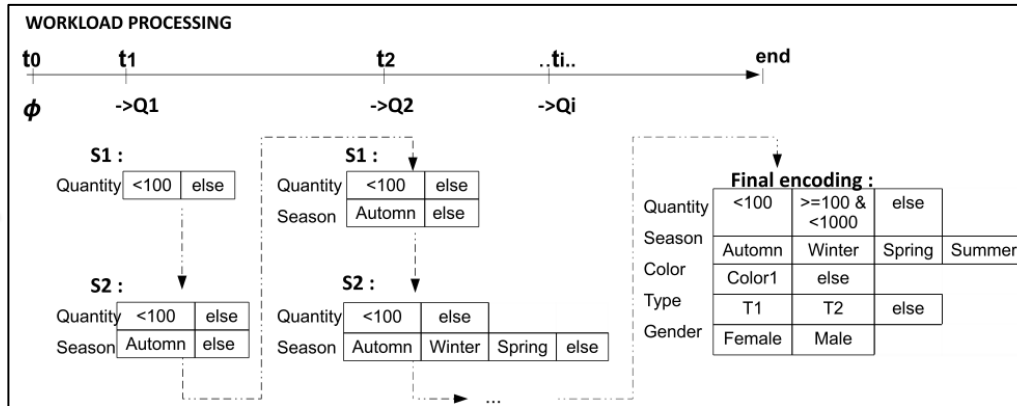
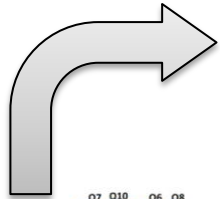
Generating incremental encoding



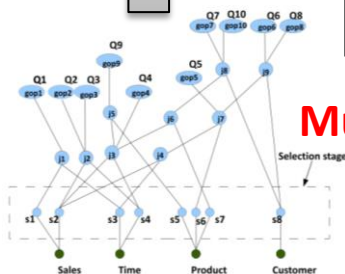
Generating HDP schema



Encoding Predicates

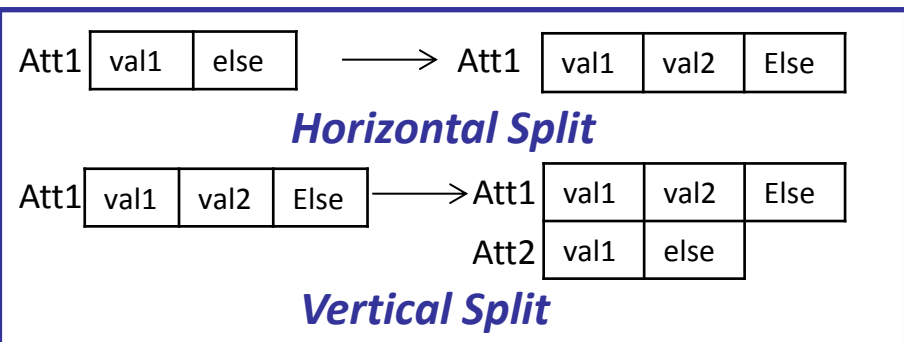


Multiple View Processing Plan

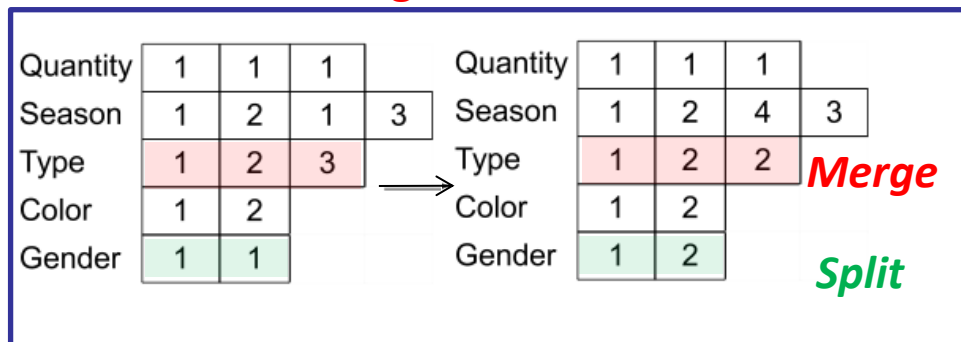


Algebra allows to generate an encoding and a HDP schema

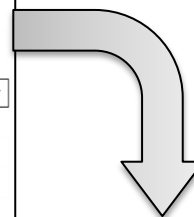
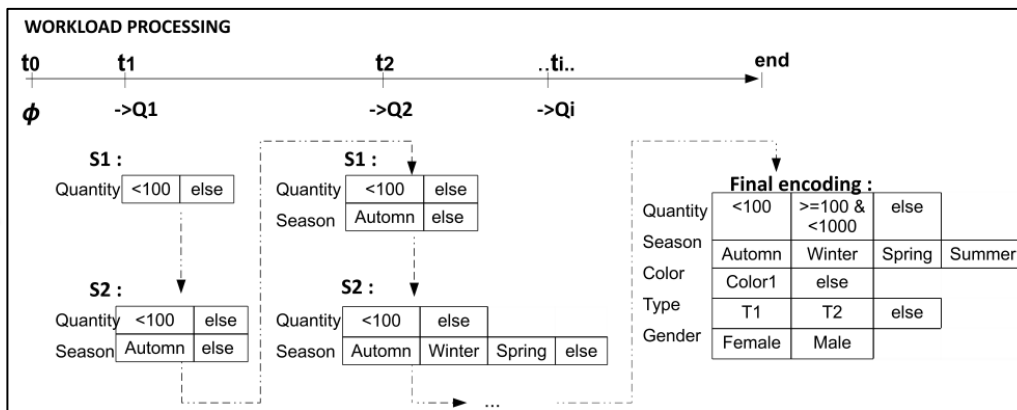
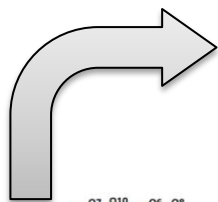
Generating incremental encoding



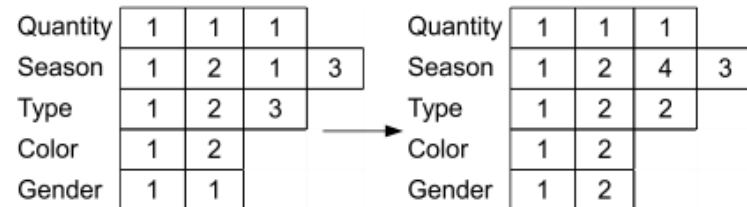
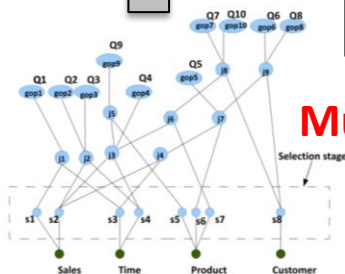
Generating HDP schema



Encoding Predicates

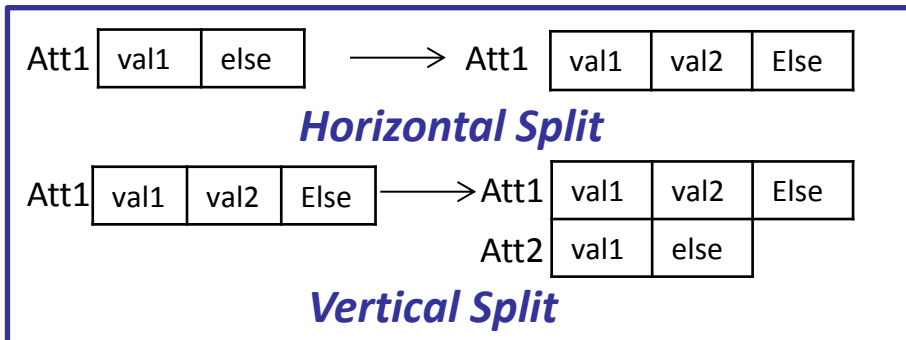


Multiple View Processing Plan

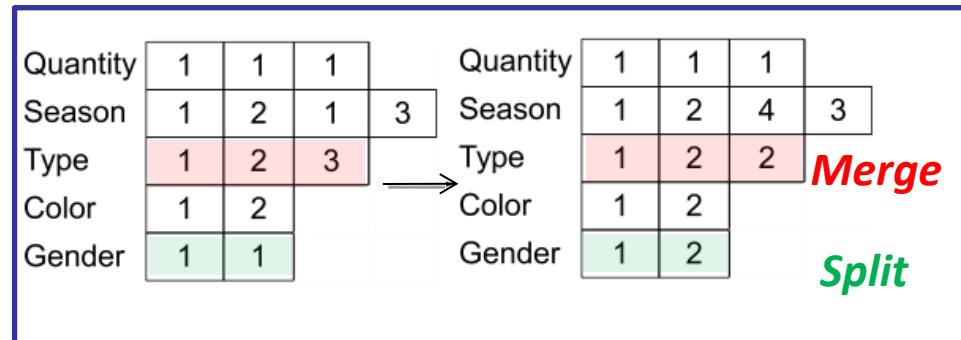


Algebra allows to generate an encoding and a HDP schema

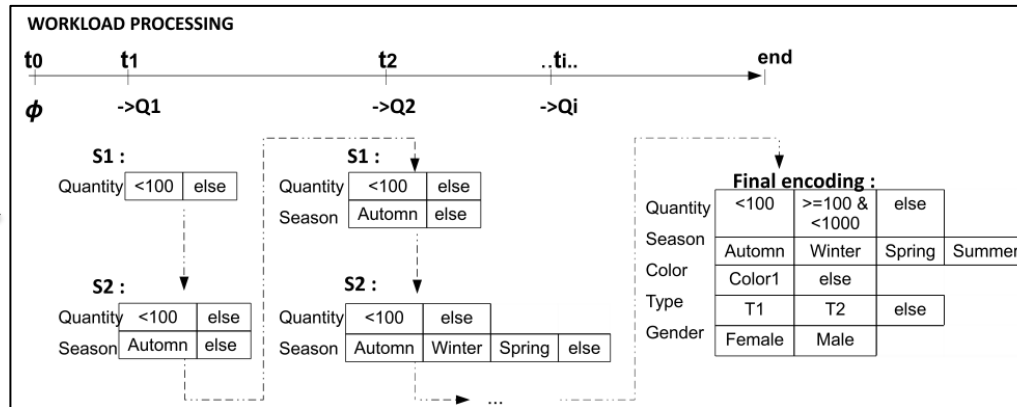
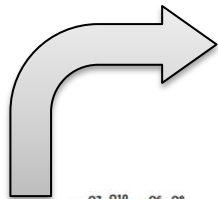
Generating incremental encoding



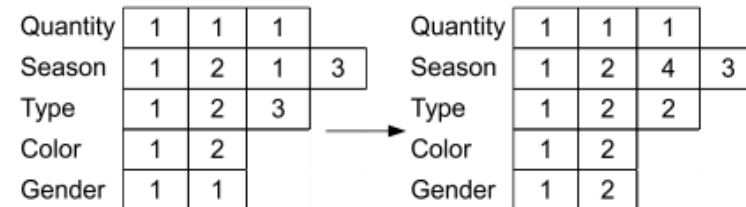
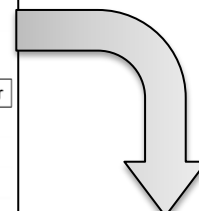
Generating HDP schema



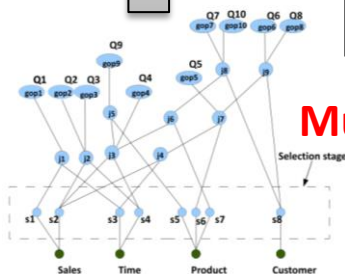
Encoding Predicates



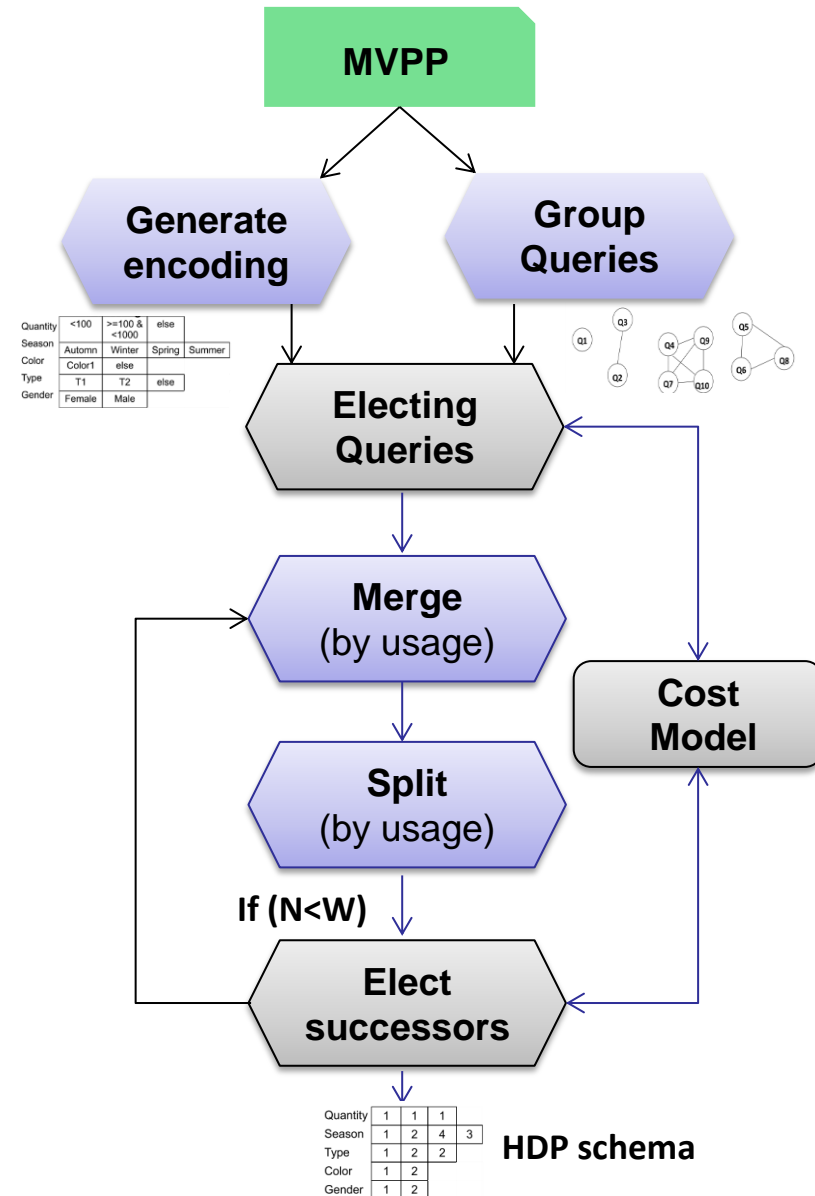
Generating HDP schema



Multiple View Processing Plan



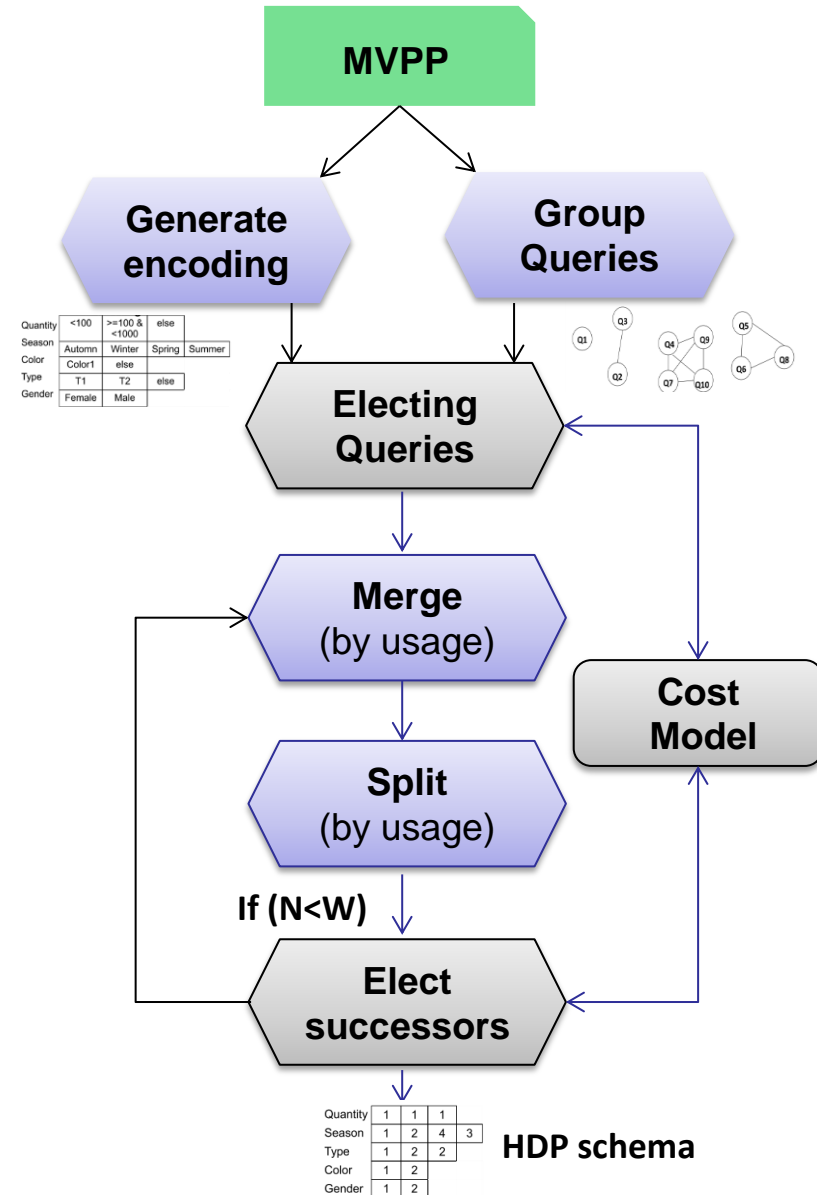
Algorithm	EQHDP
1:	generate_encoding();
2:	EQA();
3:	$e := 1$;
4:	split_all();
5:	$E := elected(e)$
6:	while E not empty do
7:	prune_encoding(E);
8:	sort(E);
9:	$S := required_attributes(E)$;
10:	usage(S);
11:	sort_attributes(S)
12:	for all $a \in S$ do
13:	for all $sd \in SubDomains(a)$ do
14:	if $((U(sd) = 0) \text{ and } (N < W))$ then
15:	merge(sd, P_0);
16:	end if
17:	if $((U(sd) = k) \text{ and } (N < W))$ then
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22:	while $k > 0$ do
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30:	end for
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Grouping Queries
&
Generating Encoding

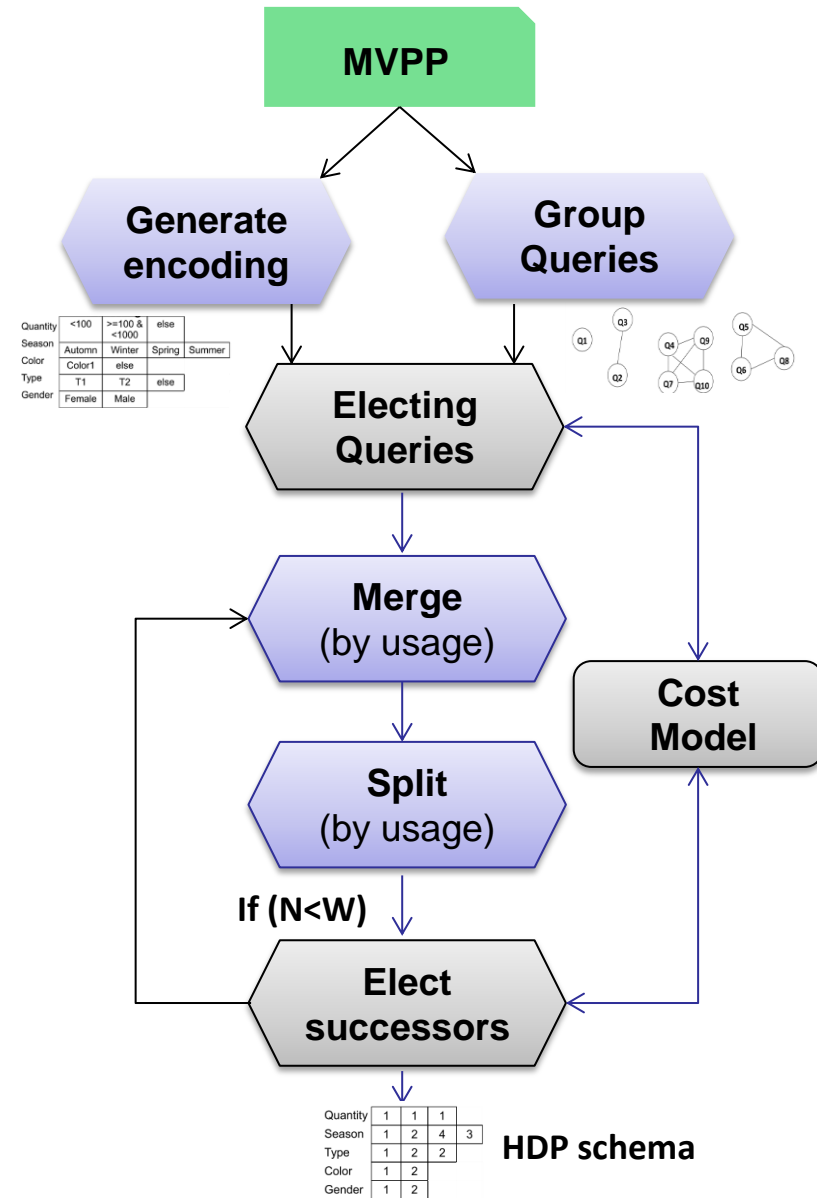


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Grouping Queries
&
Generating Encoding

Elect queries
& Prune encoding



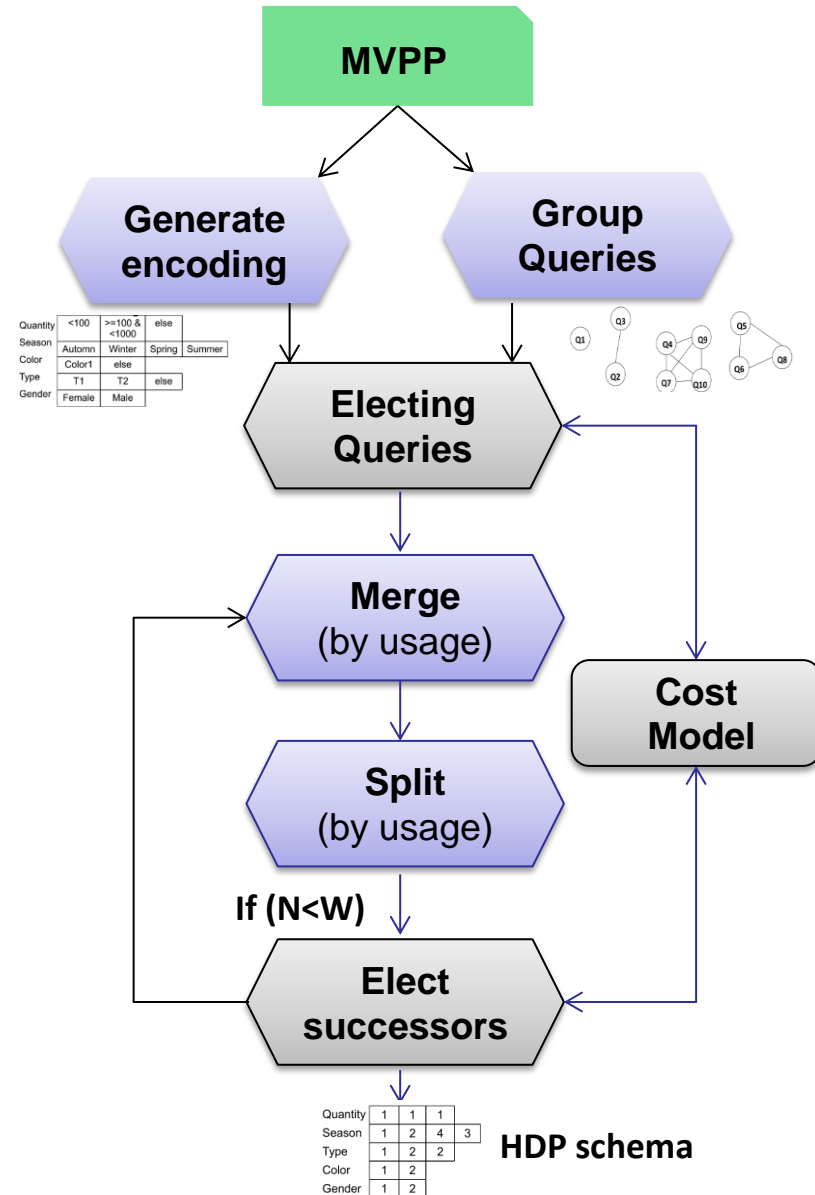
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Grouping Queries
&
Generating Encoding

Elect queries
& Prune encoding

Sort elected queries by
Cost & attributes by usage



```

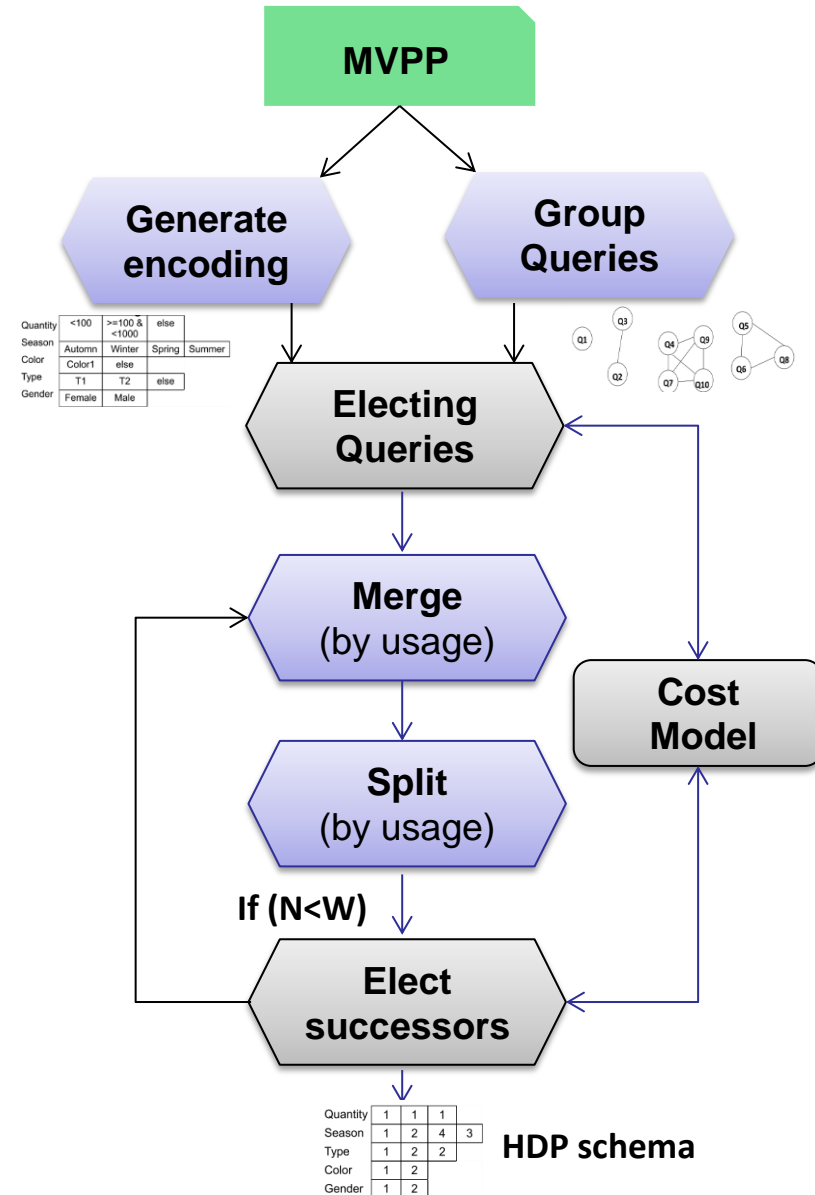
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Grouping Queries
&
Generating Encoding

Elect queries
& Prune encoding

Sort elected queries by
Cost & attributes by usage

From highest usage rate
(by elected queries):
Merge subdomains
Having the same rate



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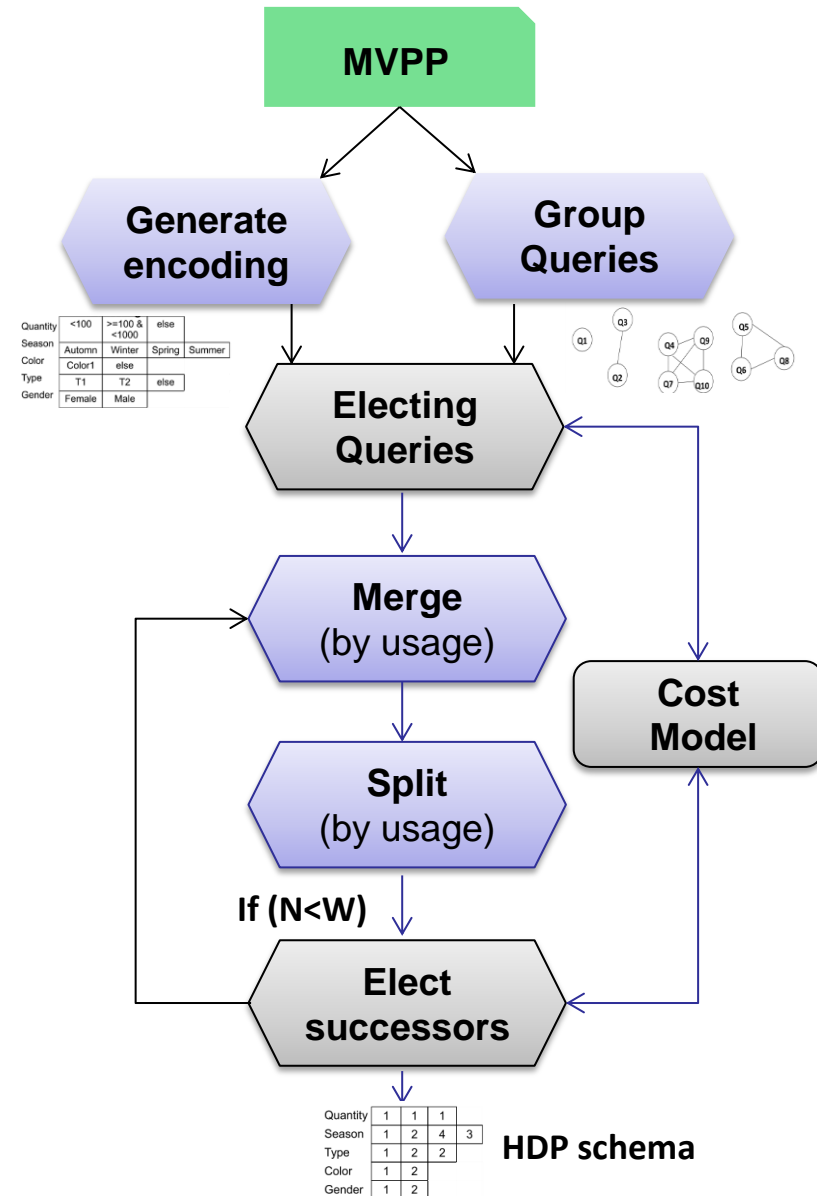
Grouping Queries
&
Generating Encoding

Elect queries
& Prune encoding

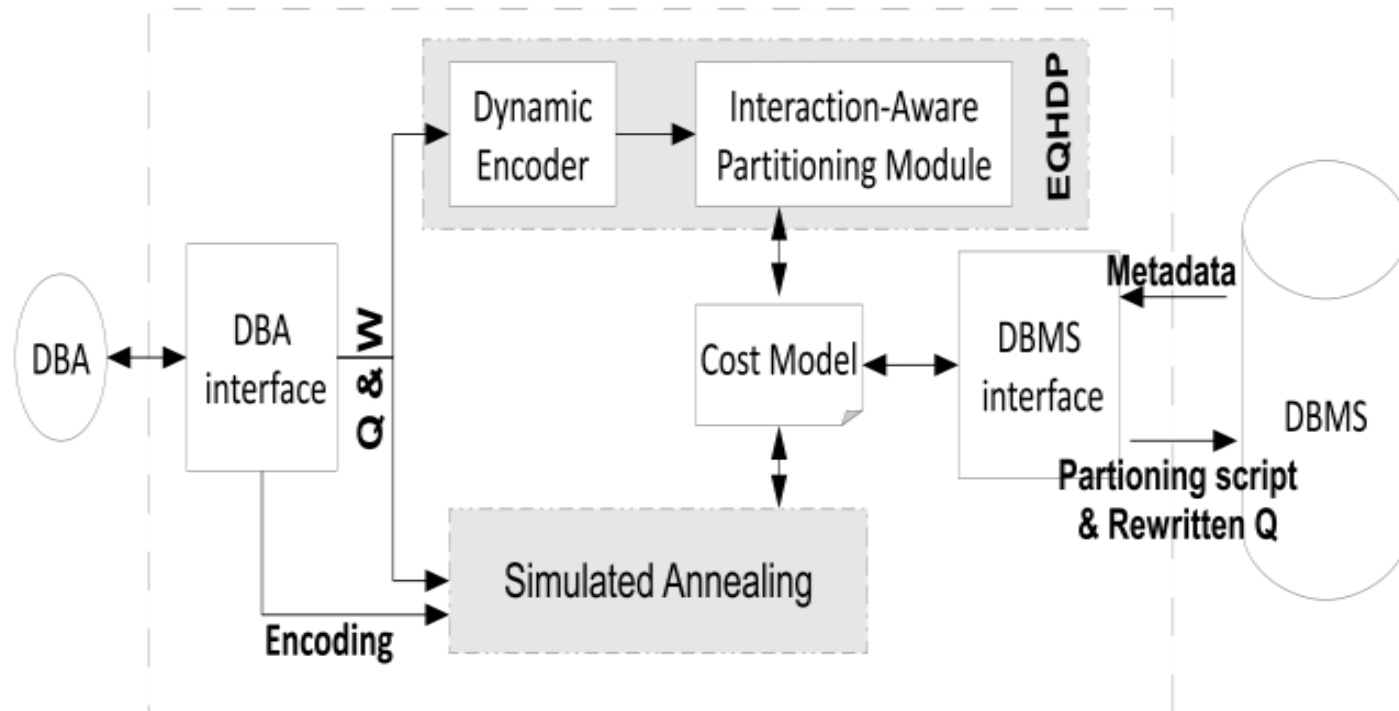
Sort elected queries by
Cost & attributes by usage

From highest usage rate
(by elected queries):
Merge subdomains
Having the same rate

Improvement:
move to successors of
elected queries ($e \leftarrow e+1$)



Configuration of experiments



SSB of 100 GB

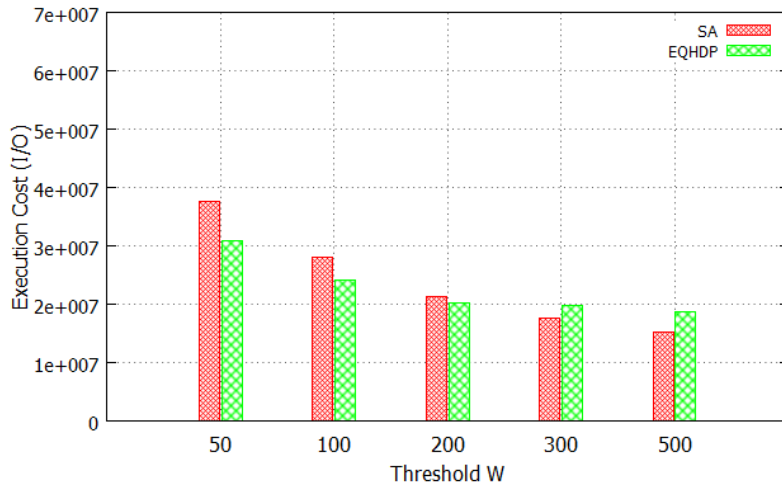
Workload1: 12 queries (no interaction)

Workload2: 22 queries (with interaction)

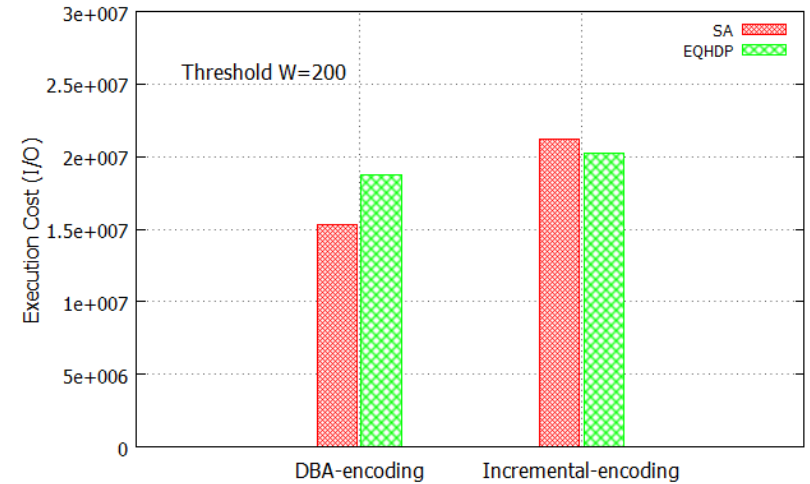
Oracle11g DBMS

Server of 32 GB of RAM

Intel Xeon CPU : 2x2.45 GHz



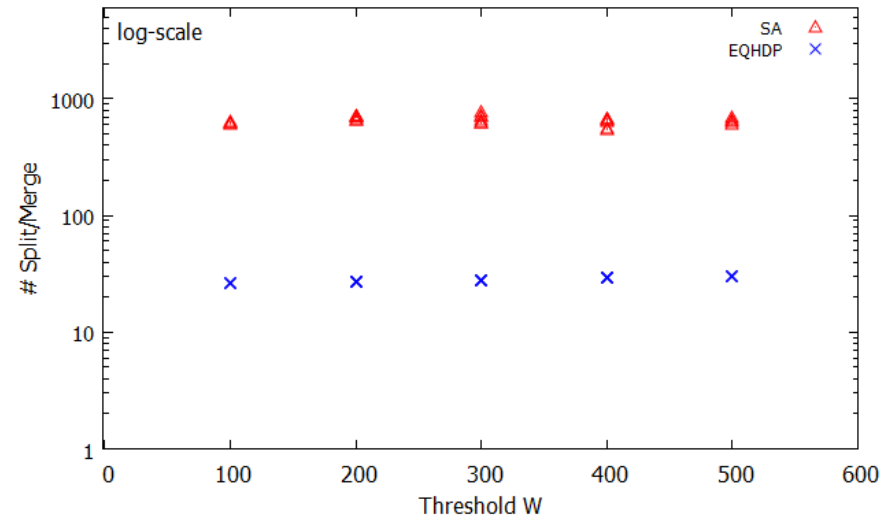
EQHDP Vs. SA



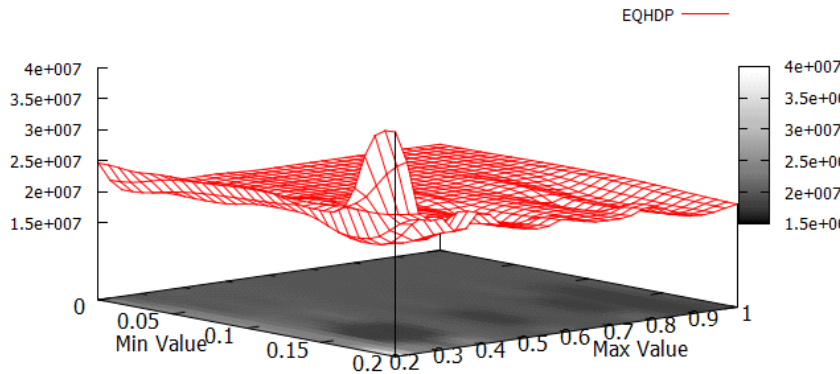
Impact of incremental encoding on performance



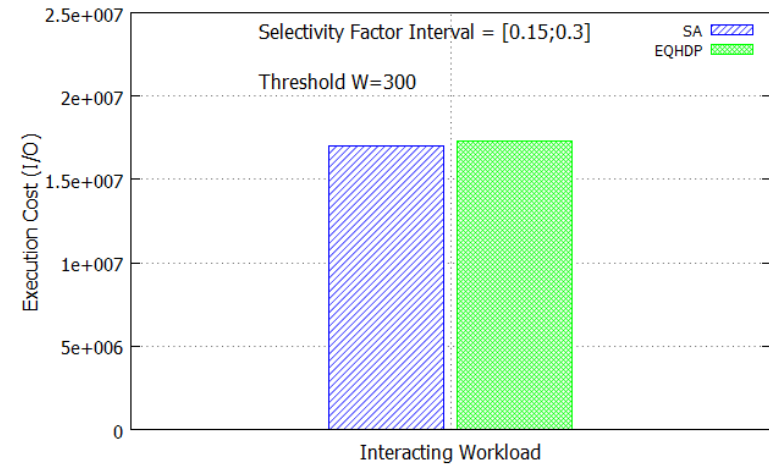
Impact of query interaction on performance



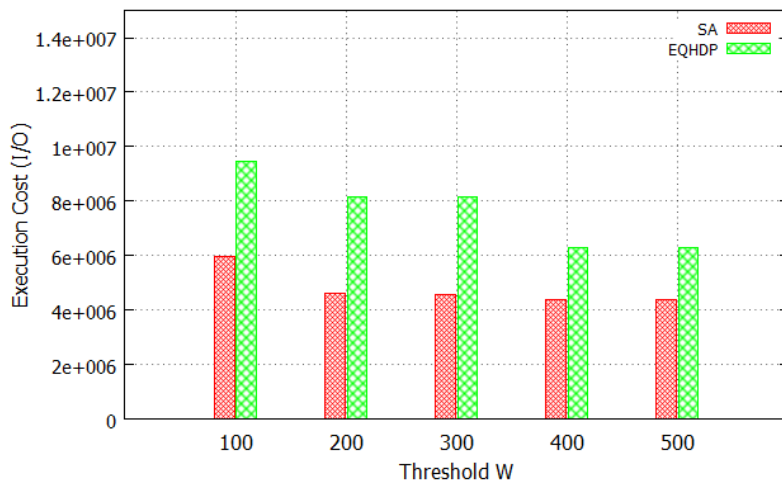
Number of Split/Merge to reach the solution



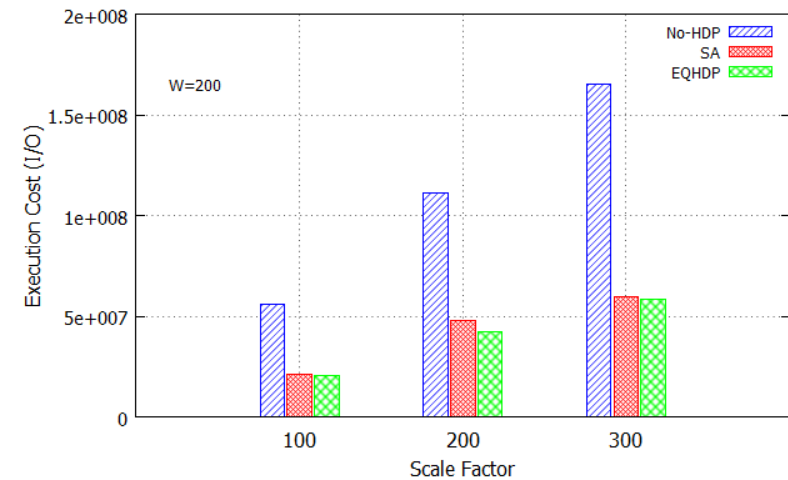
Best Selectivity Factor intervals



Improving EQHDP by SF interval



Validating algorithms' performance on Oracle11g



Scaling-Up and impact of data volume

- ✓ Optimization in RDW by HDP
- ✓ Considering query interaction
- ✓ Incremental encoding for representing schemas
- ✓ Pruning predicates and steering HDP by elected queries
- Considering query interaction in other optimization techniques
- Include MVPP optimization in Physical Design
- **InterPhase** project

Thank you