ADVANCED
DATABASE
SYSTEMS

Modern OLAP Databases

01

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CMU 15-721
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TODAY'S AGENDA

Background
Architecture Overview
Query Execution
Project Discussion

BACKGROUND

Organizations use **on-line analytical processing** (OLAP) systems to extract new information from existing data sets.

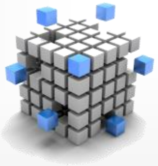
Historically these workloads were run in a monolithic DBMSs that had all an organization's data in centralized managed storage…

LAKEHOUSE: A NEW GENERATION OF OPEN PLATFORMS THAT UNIFY DATA WAREHOUSING AND ADVANCED ANALYTICS
CIDR 2021

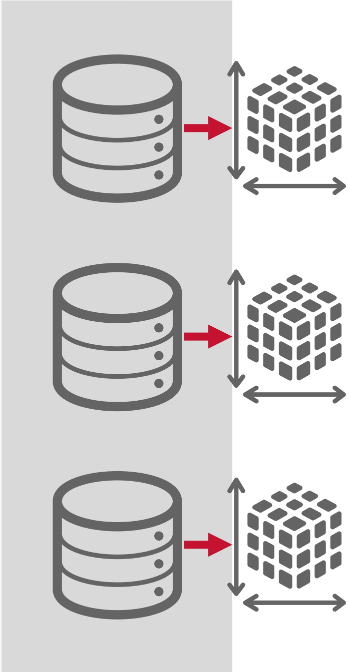
1990s – DATA CUBES

DBMSs would maintain multi-dimensional arrays as pre-computed aggregations to speed up queries.
→ Periodically refreshed materialized views.
→ Administrator had to specify cubes ahead of time.

Data cubes were often introduced in existing operational DBMSs originally designed to operate on row-oriented data.



1990s – DATA CUBES



OLTP Databases

```
SELECT product, region, cdate,
       SUM(amount) AS total_sales
  FROM sales
 GROUP BY CUBE (product, region, cdate);
```

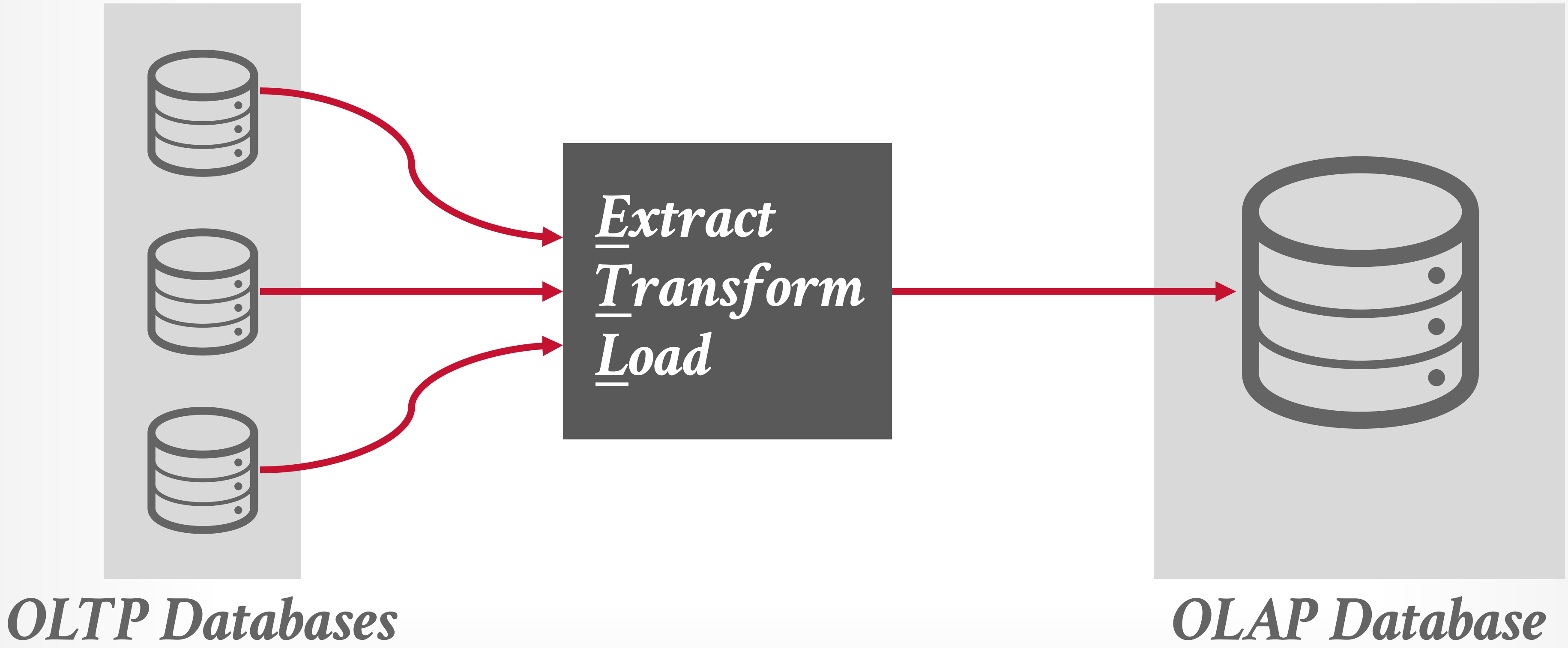
2000s – DATA WAREHOUSES

Monolithic DBMSs designed to efficiently execute OLAP workloads using shared-nothing architectures and column-oriented data.

→ Many systems from this era started as forks of Postgres.

DBMS-managed storage using proprietary data encoding / formats.

2000s – DATA WAREHOUSES



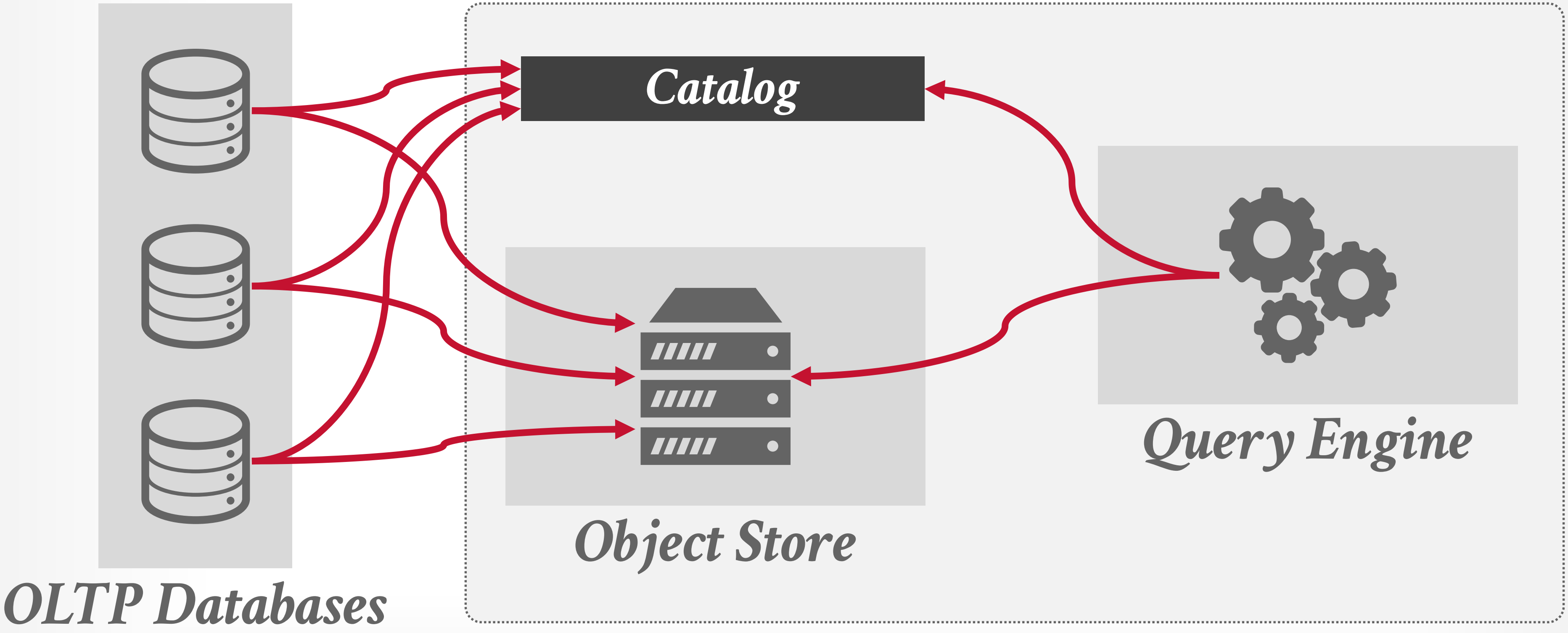
2010s – SHARED-DISK ENGINES

Shared-disk DBMS architectures that relied on third-party distributed storage (object stores) instead of using a custom storage manager.

First generation of these systems managed data files themselves.

Newer systems allow external entities to add new data files to storage without enforcing schema (**lakehouse**).

2010s – SHARED-DISK ENGINES



2020s – LAKEHOUSE SYSTEMS

Middleware for data lakes that adds support for better schema control / versioning with transactional CRUD operations.

→ Store changes in row-oriented log-structured files with indexes.
→ Periodically compact recently added data into read-only columnar files.

We will not be covering this aspect of these systems in this course.

2020S – LAKEHOUSE SYSTEMS

Observation #1: People want to execute more than just SQL on data.

Observation #2: Decoupling data storage from DBMS reduces ingest/egress barriers.

Observation #3: Most data is unstructured / semi-structured.

LAKEHOUSE: A NEW GENERATION OF OPEN PLATFORMS THAT UNIFY DATA WAREHOUSING AND ADVANCED ANALYTICS
CIDR 2021

OLAP DBMS COMPONENTS

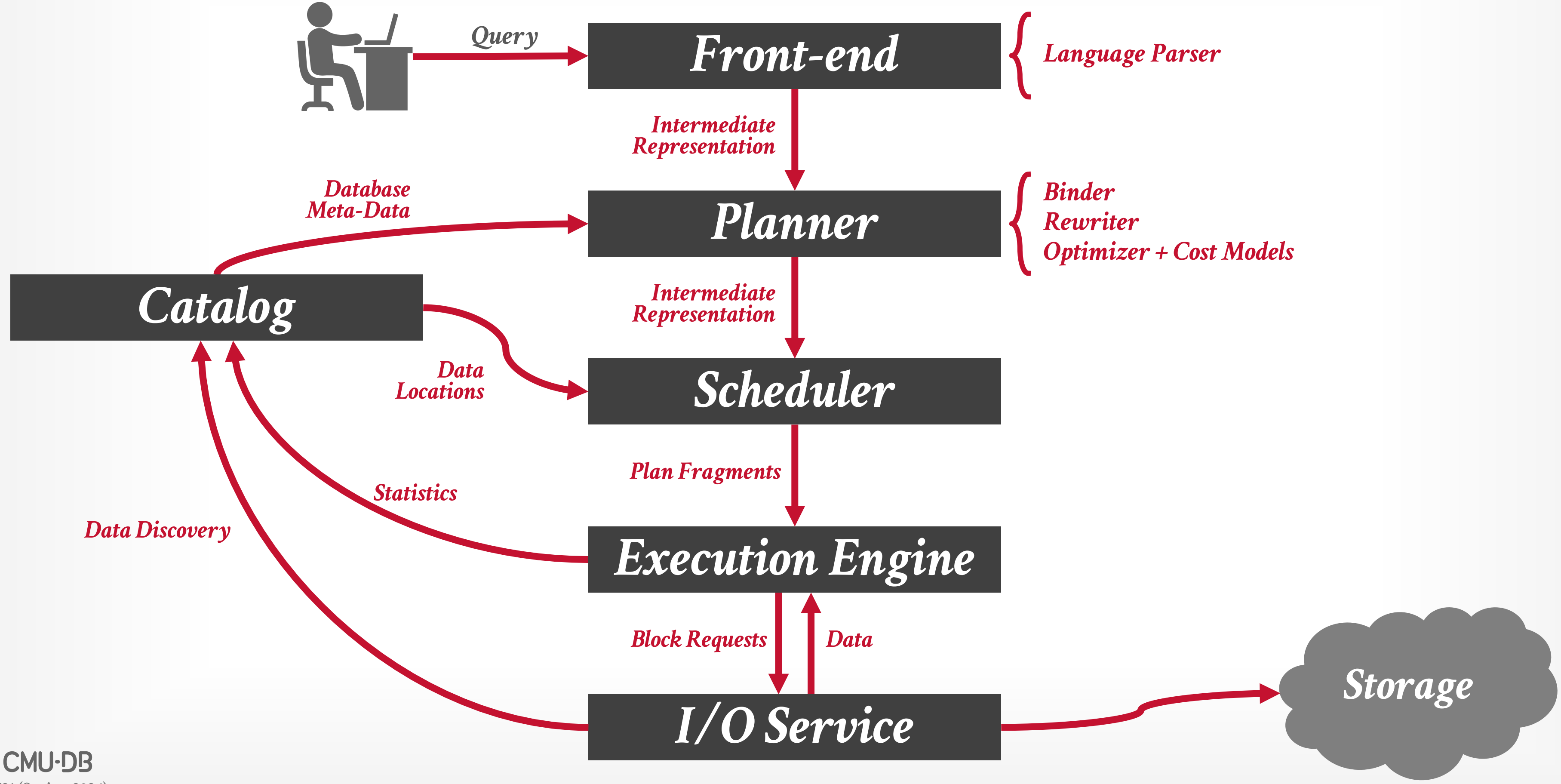
One recent trend of the last decade is the breakout of OLAP DBMS components into standalone services and libraries:

→ System Catalogs
→ Intermediate Representation
→ Query Optimizers
→ File Format / Access Libraries
→ Execution Engines / Fabrics

Lots of engineering challenges to make these components interoperable + performant.

THE COMPOSABLE DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM MANIFESTO
VLDB 2023

ARCHITECTURE OVERVIEW

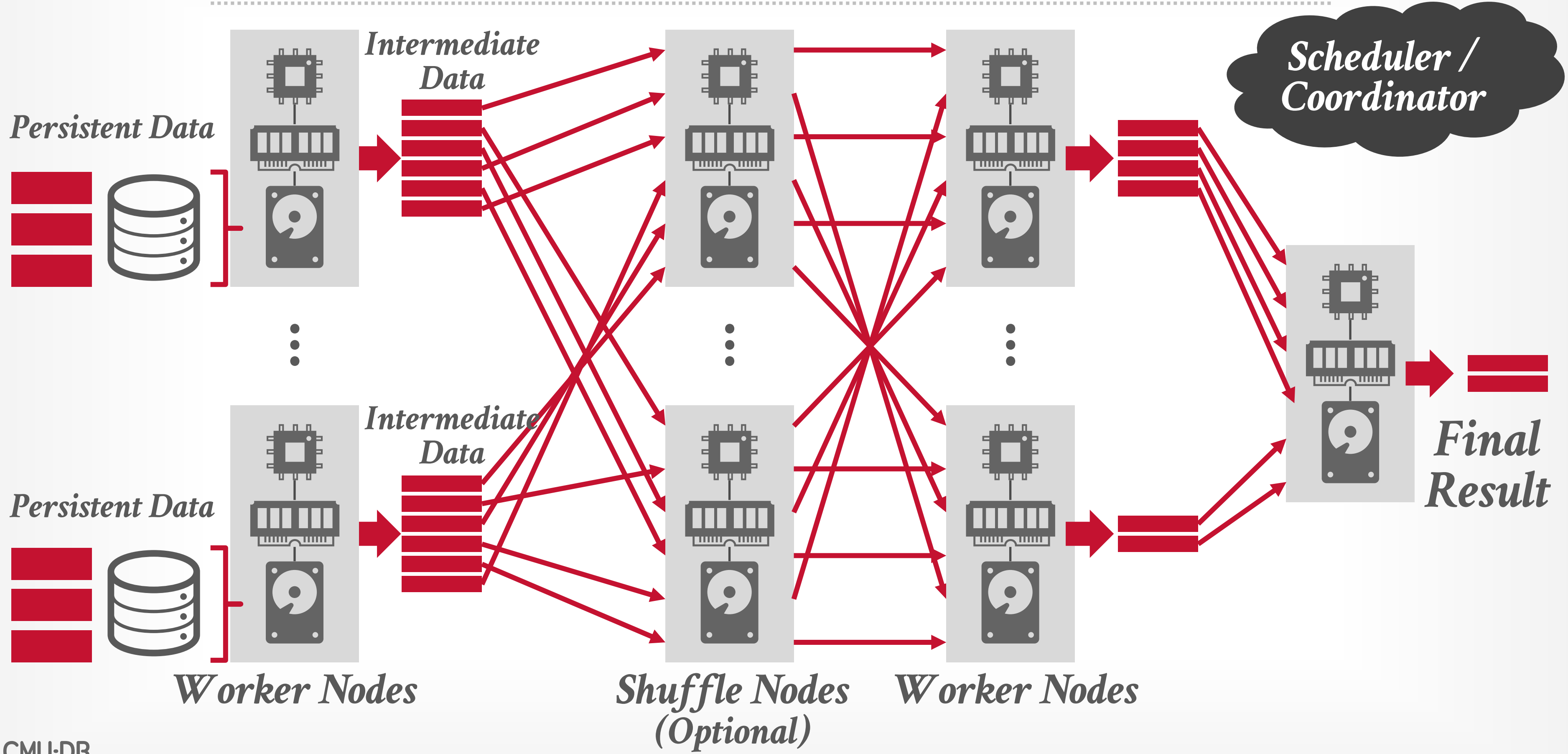


DISTRIBUTED QUERY EXECUTION

Executing an OLAP query in a distributed DBMS is roughly the same as on a single-node DBMS.
→ Query plan is a DAG of physical operators.

For each operator, the DBMS considers where input is coming from and where to send output.
→ Table Scans
→ Joins
→ Aggregations
→ Sorting

DISTRIBUTED QUERY EXECUTION



DATA CATEGORIES

Persistent Data:

→ The "source of record" for the database (e.g., tables).
→ Modern systems assume that these data files are immutable but can support updates by rewriting them.

Intermediate Data:

→ Short-lived artifacts produced by query operators during execution and then consumed by other operators.
→ The amount of intermediate data that a query generates has little to no correlation to amount of persistent data that it reads or the execution time.

BUILDING AN ELASTIC QUERY ENGINE ON DISAGGREGATED STORAGE
NSDI 2022

DISTRIBUTED SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

A distributed DBMS's system architecture specifies the location of the database's persistent data files. This affects how nodes coordinate with each other and where they retrieve/store objects in the database.

Two approaches (not mutually exclusive):
→ **Push Query to Data**
→ **Pull Data to Query**

THE CASE FOR SHARED NOTHING
HPTS 1985

PUSH VS. PULL

Approach #1: Push Query to Data

→ Send the query (or a portion of it) to the node that contains the data.
→ Perform as much filtering and processing as possible where data resides before transmitting over network.

Approach #2: Pull Data to Query

→ Bring the data to the node that is executing a query that needs it for processing.
→ T
his is necessary when there is no compute resources available where persistent data files are located.

PUSH VS. PULL

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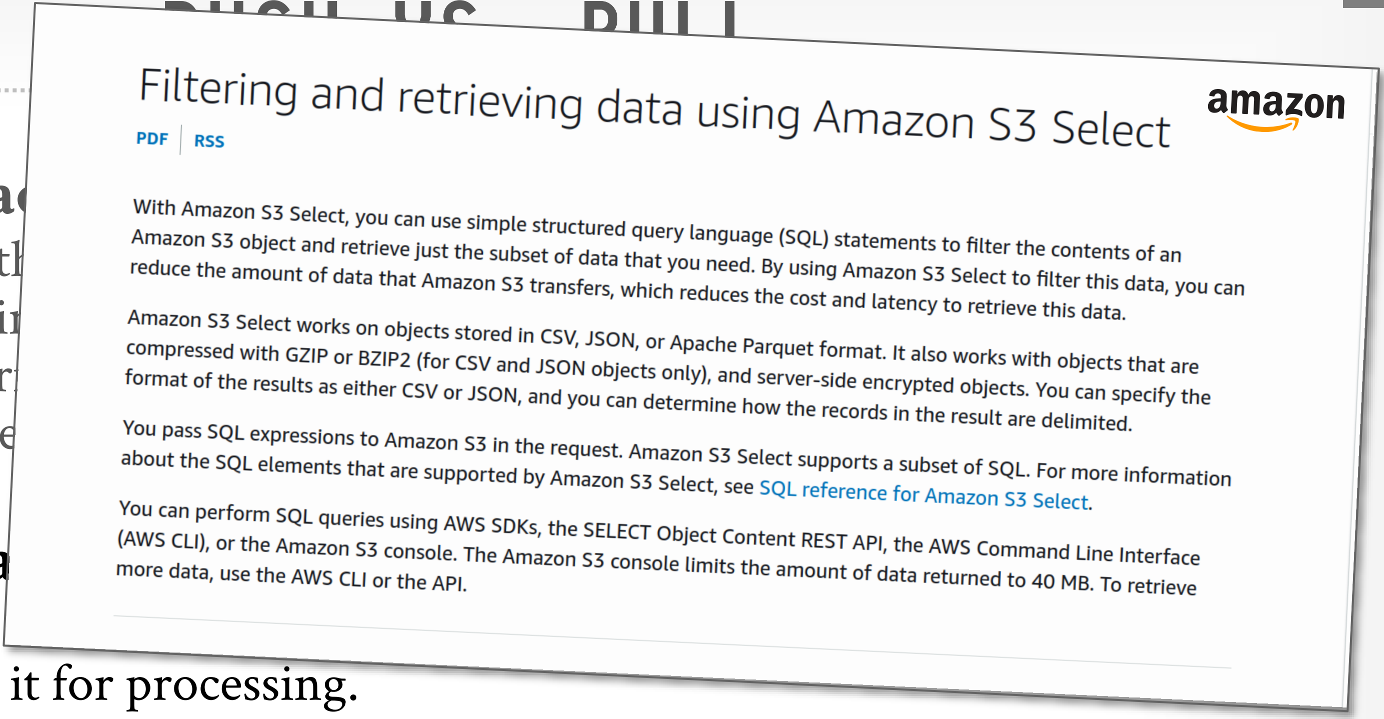

Filtering and retrieving data using Amazon S3 Select

PDF | RSS

With Amazon S3 Select, you can use simple structured query language (SQL) statements to filter the contents of an Amazon S3 object and retrieve just the subset of data that you need. By using Amazon S3 Select to filter this data, you can reduce the amount of data that Amazon S3 transfers, which reduces the cost and latency to retrieve this data.

Amazon S3 Select works on objects stored in CSV, JSON, or Apache Parquet format. It also works with objects that are compressed with GZIP or BZIP2 (for CSV and JSON objects only), and server-side encrypted objects. You can specify the format of the results as either CSV or JSON, and you can determine how the records in the result are delimited.

You pass SQL expressions to Amazon S3 in the request. Amazon S3 Select supports a subset of SQL. For more information about the SQL elements that are supported by Amazon S3 Select, see SQL reference for Amazon S3 Select.

You can perform SQL queries using AWS SDKs, the SELECT Object Content REST API, the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), or the Amazon S3 console. The Amazon S3 console limits the amount of data returned to 40 MB. To retrieve more data, use the AWS CLI or the API.

PUSH vs. PULL

Approac…

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Query Blob Contents

Article • 07/20/2021 • 10 minutes to read • 3 contributors

Feedback

The `Query Blob Contents` API applies a simple Structured Query Language (SQL) statement on a blob's contents and returns only the queried subset of the data. You can also call `Query Blob Contents` to query the contents of a version or snapshot.

Request

The `Query Blob Contents` request may be constructed as follows. HTTPS is recommended. Replace *myaccount* with the name of your storage account:

POST Method Request URI	HTTP Version
`https://myaccount.blob.core.windows.net/mycontainer/myblob?comp=query`	HTTP/1.0
`https://myaccount.blob.core.windows.net/mycontainer/myblob?comp=query&snapshot=<DateTime>`	HTTP/1.1
`https://myaccount.blob.core.windows.net/mycontainer/myblob?comp=query&versionid=<DateTime>`	

…ute resources
… located.

SHARED-NOTHING

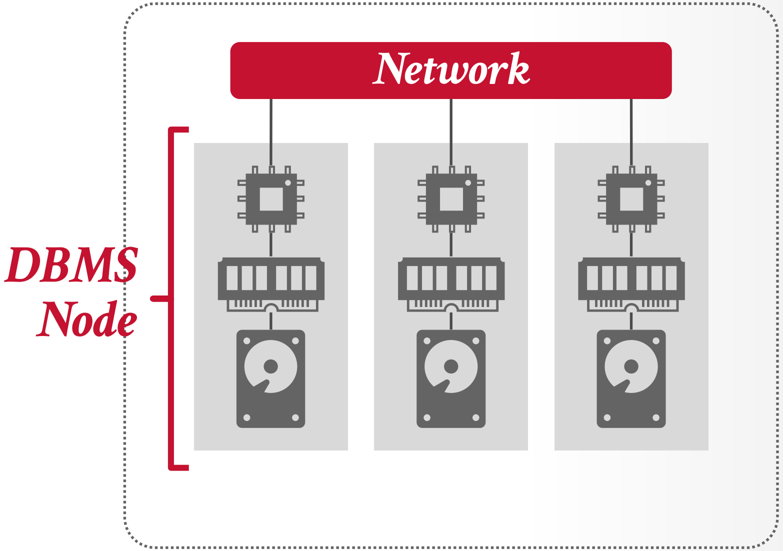
Each DBMS instance has its own CPU, memory, locally-attached disk.

→ Nodes only communicate with each other via network.

Database is partitioned into disjoint subsets across nodes.

→ Adding a new node requires physically moving data between nodes.

Since data is local, the DBMS can access it via POSIX API.

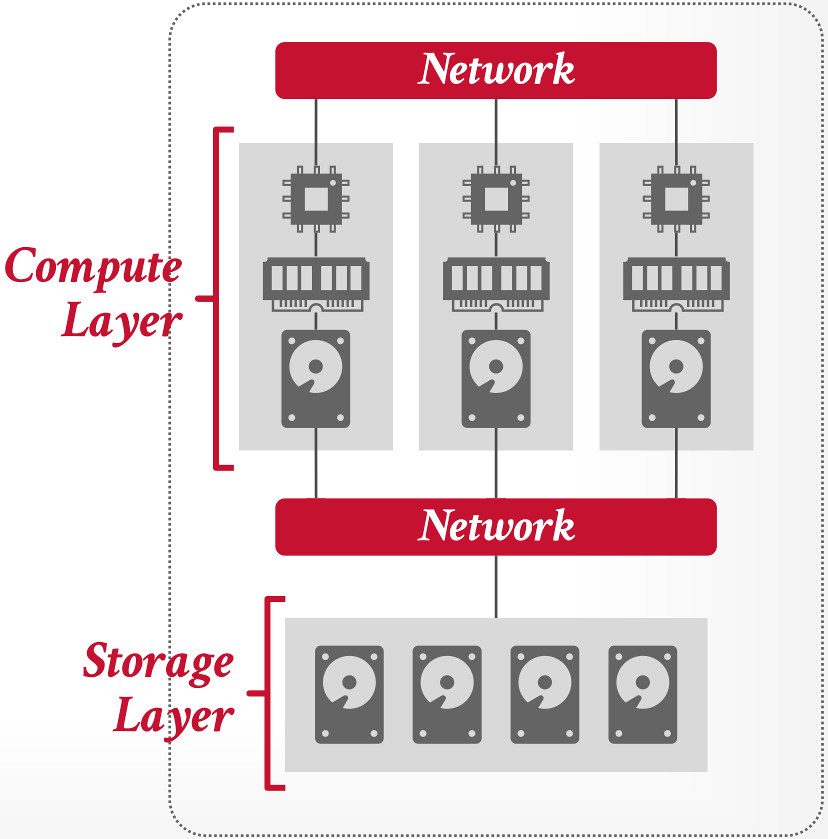


SHARED-DISK

Each node accesses a single logical disk via an interconnect, but also have their own private memory and ephemeral storage.

→ Must send messages between nodes to learn about their current state.

Instead of a POSIX API, the DBMS accesses disk using a userspace API.



SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

Choice #1: Shared-Nothing:

→ Harder to scale capacity due to data movement.
→ Potentially better performance & efficiency.
→ Apply filters where the data resides before transferring.

Choice #2: Shared-Disk:

→ Scale compute layer independently from the storage layer.
→ Easy to shutdown idle compute layer resources.
→ May need to pull uncached persistent data from storage layer to compute layer before applying filters.

SHARED-DISK IMPLEMENTATIONS

Traditionally the storage layer in shared-disk DBMSs were dedicated on-prem NAS.
→ Example: Oracle Exadata

Cloud **object stores** are now the prevailing storage target for modern OLAP DBMSs because they are "infinitely" scalable.
→ Examples: Amazon S3, Azure Blob, Google Cloud Storage

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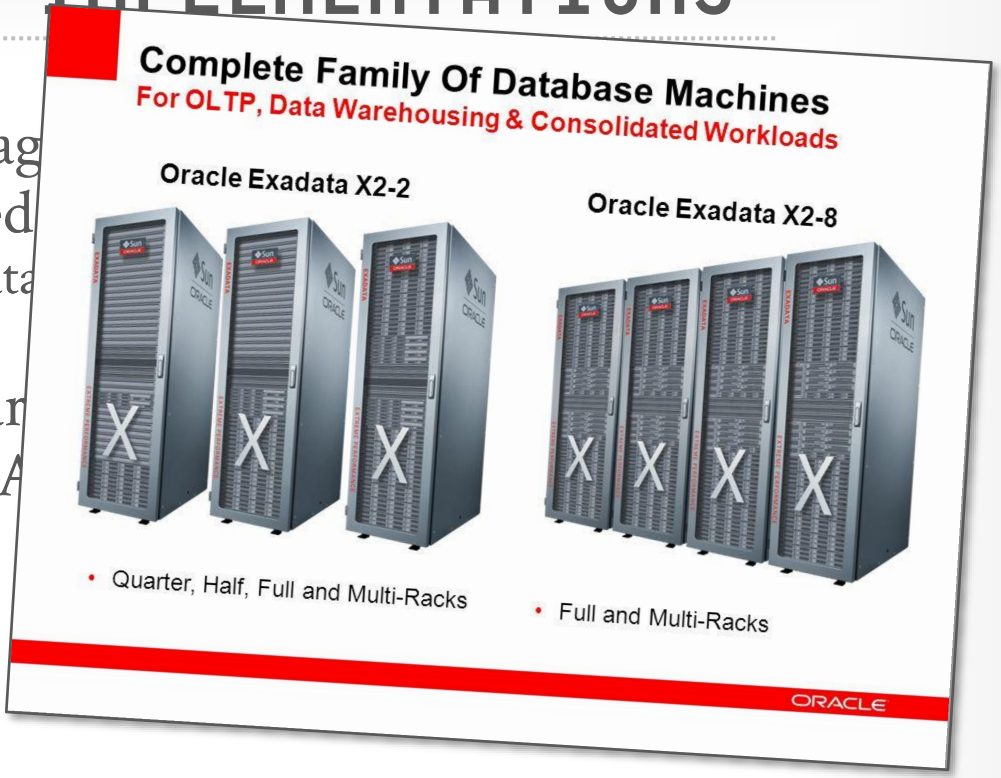

OBJECT STORES

Partition the database's tables (persistent data) into large, immutable files stored in an object store.

- → All attributes for a tuple are stored in the same file in a columnar layout (PAX).
- → Header (or footer) contains meta-data about columnar offsets, compression schemes, indexes, and zone maps.

The DBMS retrieves a block's header to determine what byte ranges it needs to retrieve (if any).

Each cloud vendor provides their own proprietary API to access data (**PUT**, **GET**, **DELETE**).

OBJECT STORES

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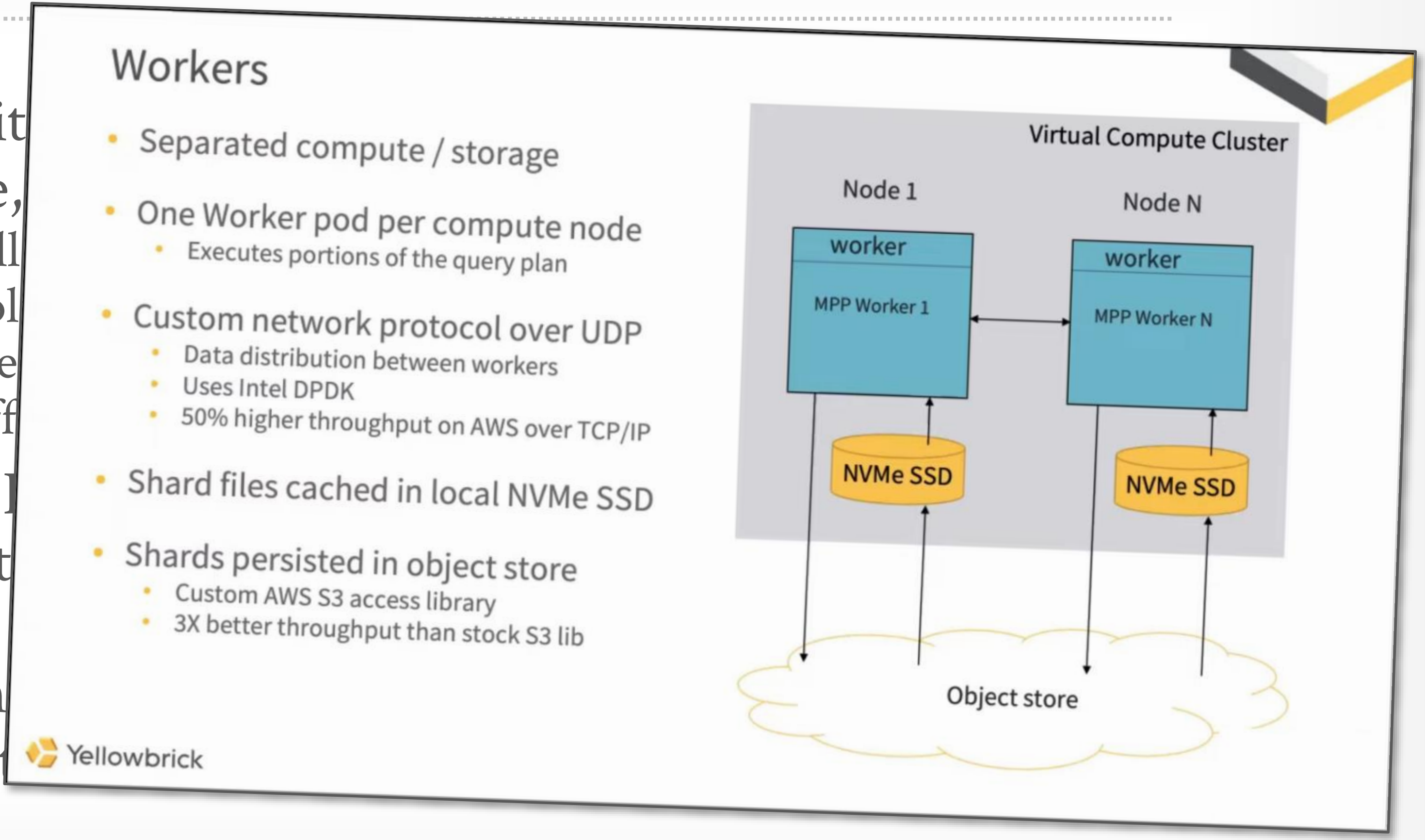

CONCLUSION

Today was about understanding the high-level context of what modern OLAP DBMSs look like.

→ Fundamentally these new DBMSs are not different than previous distributed/parallel DBMSs except for the prevalence of a cloud-based object store for shared disk.

Our focus for the rest of the semester will be about state-of-the-art implementations of these systems' components.

NEXT CLASS

Storage Models

Data Representation

Encoding

Compression