

# On the optimization of recursive relational queries.

DIG Seminar

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Louis Jachiet



# The relational algebra

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## The relational algebra [Cod70]

- a set of base relations

*the tables in SQL*

- combined through operators

*union, projection, filter, join, etc.*

- operates on named tuples

$\varphi$	::=	term
	$X$	relation variable
	$ c \rightarrow v $	constant
	$\emptyset$	empty set
	$\varphi_1 \cup \varphi_2$	union
	$\varphi_1 \bowtie \varphi_2$	join
	$\varphi_1 \triangleright \varphi_2$	antijoin
	$\sigma_{filter}(\varphi)$	filter
	$\rho_a^b(\varphi)$	rename
	$\pi_P(\varphi)$	projection

**Figure 1:** Syntax of the relational algebra

# Examples

T

from	to
Lille	Paris
Lille	Saclay
Paris	Grenoble
Paris	Saclay
Saclay	Grenoble

$\pi_{to}(T)$

to
Paris
Saclay
Grenoble

# Examples

T

from	to
Lille	Paris
Lille	Saclay
Paris	Grenoble
Paris	Saclay
Saclay	Grenoble

$\rho_{to}^{step}(T)$

from	step
Lille	Paris
Lille	Saclay
Paris	Grenoble
Paris	Saclay
Saclay	Grenoble

# Examples

T

from	to
Lille	Paris
Lille	Saclay
Paris	Grenoble
Paris	Saclay
Saclay	Grenoble

$\rho_{to}^{step}(T) \bowtie \rho_{from}^{step}(T)$

from	step	to
Lille	Paris	Saclay
Lille	Paris	Grenoble
Lille	Saclay	Grenoble
Paris	Saclay	Grenoble

# Examples

T

from	to
Lille	Paris
Lille	Saclay
Paris	Grenoble
Paris	Saclay
Saclay	Grenoble

$\sigma_{\text{from=Lille}}(T)$

from	to
Lille	Paris
Lille	Saclay



# Examples

T

from	to
Lille	Paris
Lille	Saclay
Paris	Grenoble
Paris	Saclay
Saclay	Grenoble

$\sigma_{\text{from}=\text{Paris}}(T) \cup \sigma_{\text{from}=\text{Lille}}(T)$

from	to
Lille	Paris
Lille	Saclay
Paris	Saclay
Paris	Grenoble

# Examples

T

from	to
Lille	Paris
Lille	Saclay
Paris	Grenoble
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Saclay	Grenoble

$\pi_{to}(T) \triangleright \sigma_{from=Lille}(T)$

to
Grenoble

# Recursive relational algebra

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	$\rho_a^b(\varphi)$	rename
	$\pi_{c_1, \dots, c_n}(\varphi)$	projection

**Figure 2:** Syntax of our relational algebra

$\varphi$	::=	term
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	$\tilde{\pi}_c(\varphi)$	anti-projection
	$\beta_a^b(\varphi)$	duplication

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	$\rho_a^b(\varphi)$	rename
	$\tilde{\pi}_c(\varphi)$	anti-projection
	$\beta_a^b(\varphi)$	duplication
	$\mu(X = \varphi)$	fixpoint

**Figure 2:** Syntax of our relational algebra

# Differences

## Anti-projection

Remove a column

$$\tilde{\pi}_{d_1} (\dots \tilde{\pi}_{d_k} (\varphi) \dots) = \pi_{c_1 \dots c_n} (\varphi)$$



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Copy a column

$$\beta_a^b (\varphi) = \sigma_{a=b} (\varphi \bowtie \rho_a^b (\varphi))$$

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## Duplication

Copy a column

$$\beta_a^b (\varphi) = \sigma_{a=b} (\varphi \bowtie \rho_a^b (\varphi))$$

## Fixpoints

Compute the least fixpoint of a function  $S \rightarrow \varphi[X/S]$

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \mu(X = \varphi) \rrbracket_V &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} U_n & U_0 &= \emptyset \\ U_{n+1} &= U_n \cup \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{V[X/U_n]} \end{aligned}$$

# Examples

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from	to
Lille	Paris
Lille	Saclay
Paris	Grenoble
Paris	Saclay
Saclay	Grenoble

$\tilde{\pi}_{from}(T)$

to
Paris
Saclay
Grenoble

# Examples

T

from	to
Lille	Paris
Lille	Saclay
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Paris	Saclay
Saclay	Grenoble

$\beta_{from}^{to}(\tilde{\pi}_{to}(T))$

from	to
Lille	Lille
Saclay	Saclay
Paris	Paris

## Examples

$$T^+ = \mu(X = T \cup T/X)$$

T

from	to
Lille	Paris
Paris	Saclay
Saclay	Lyon
Lyon	Grenoble

from	to
------	----

## Examples

$$T^+ = \mu(X = T \cup \tilde{\pi}_s(\rho_{to}^s(X) \bowtie \rho_{from}^s(T)))$$

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Paris	Saclay
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Lille	Saclay
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Saclay	Grenoble
Lille	Lyon
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- recursive variables must appear positively

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- no mutually recursive fixpoints

*No  $\mu(X = \mu(Y = X \cup Y))$*

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*No  $\mu(X = X \bowtie X)$*

- no mutually recursive fixpoints

*No  $\mu(X = \mu(Y = X \cup Y))$*

*→ corresponds to linear datalog!*

*→ superset of WITH RECURSIVE in SQL!*

## Performance of recursive queries

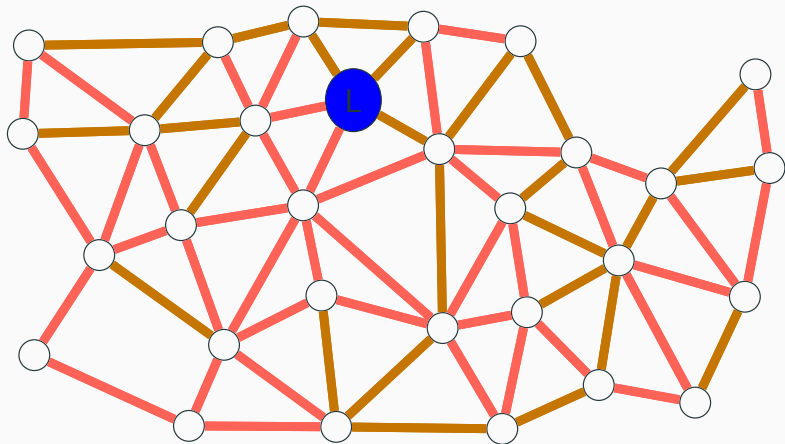
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## An example

:Lille :TGV/:Bus\* ?o

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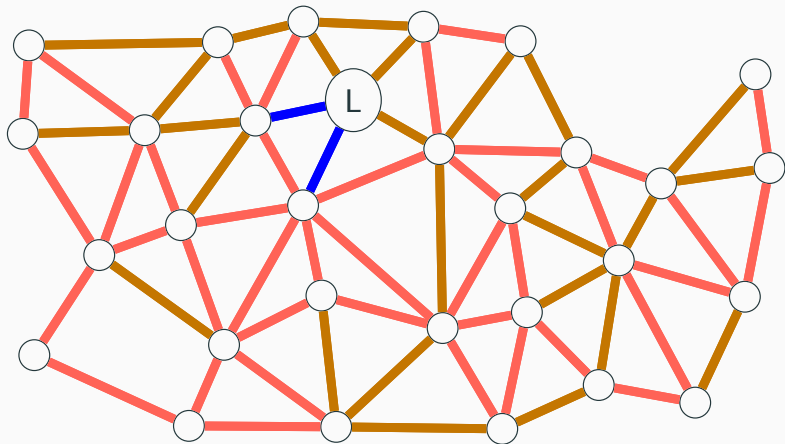
:Lille :TGV/:Bus\* ?o





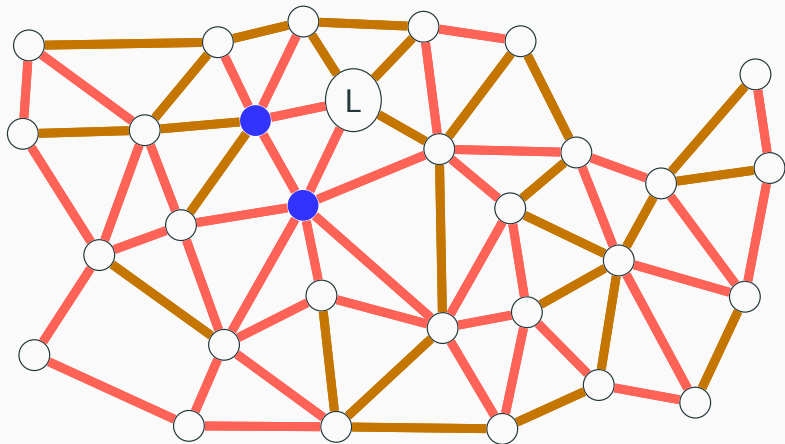
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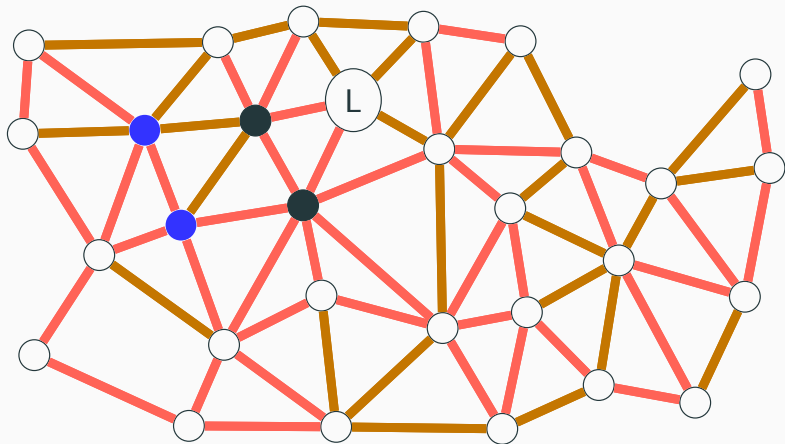
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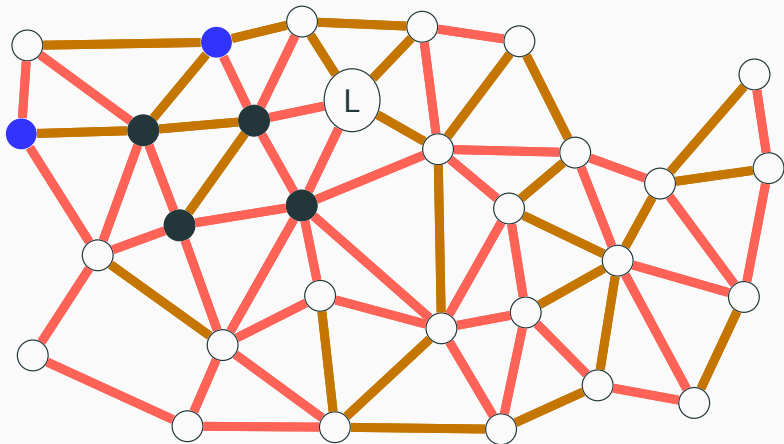
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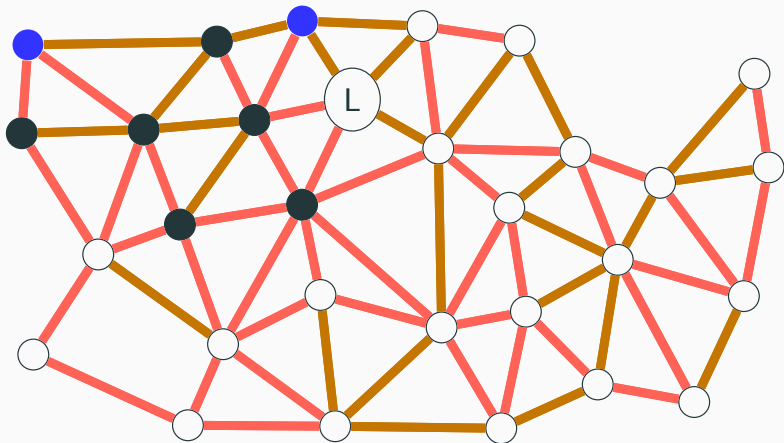
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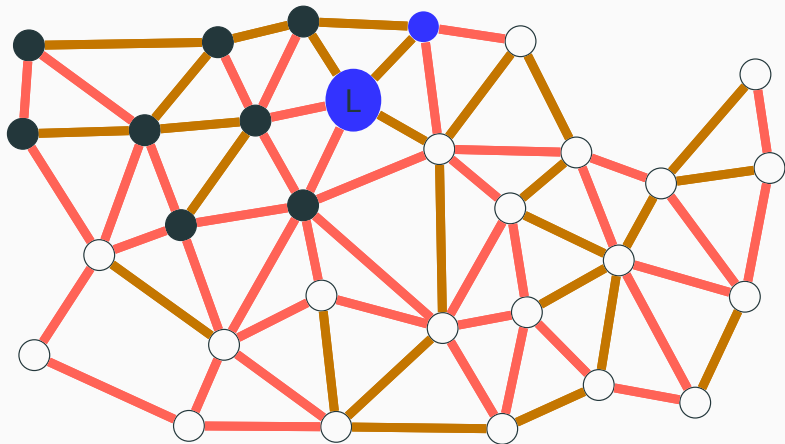
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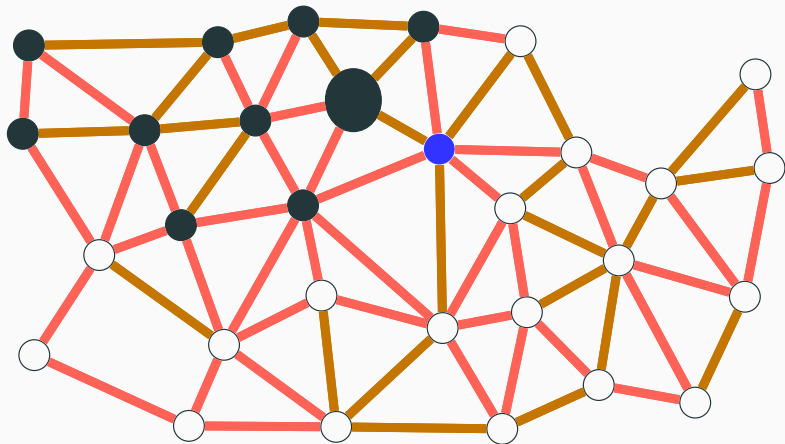
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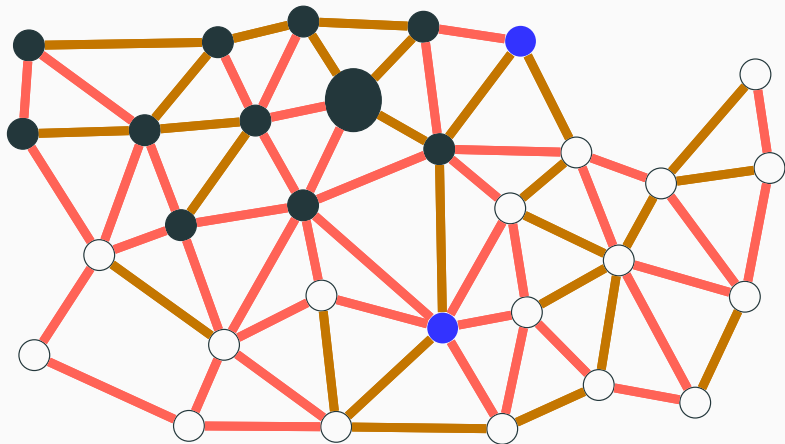
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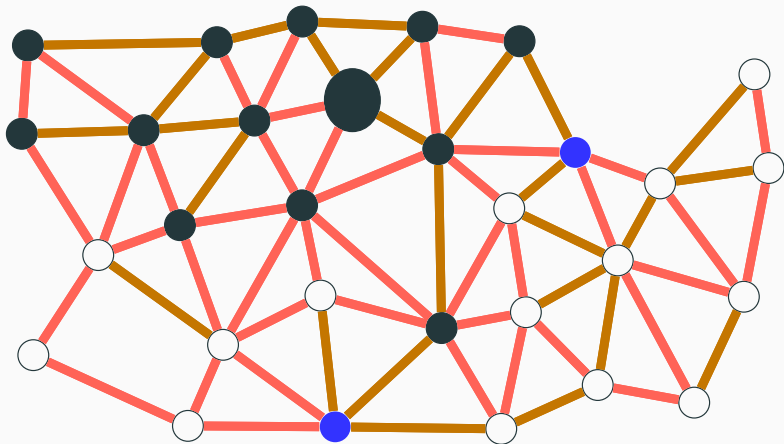
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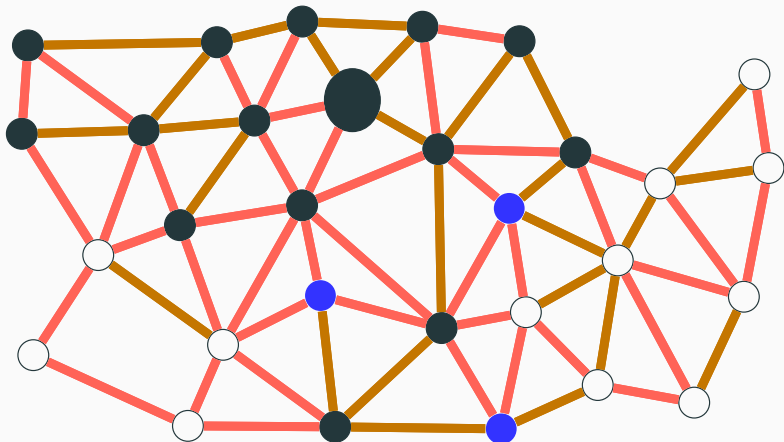
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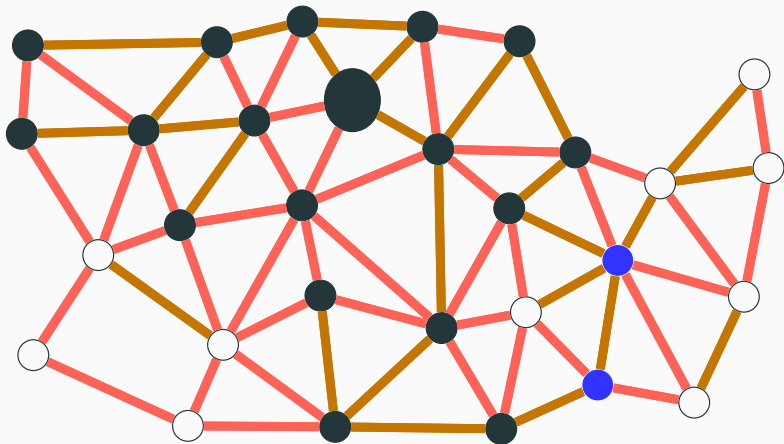
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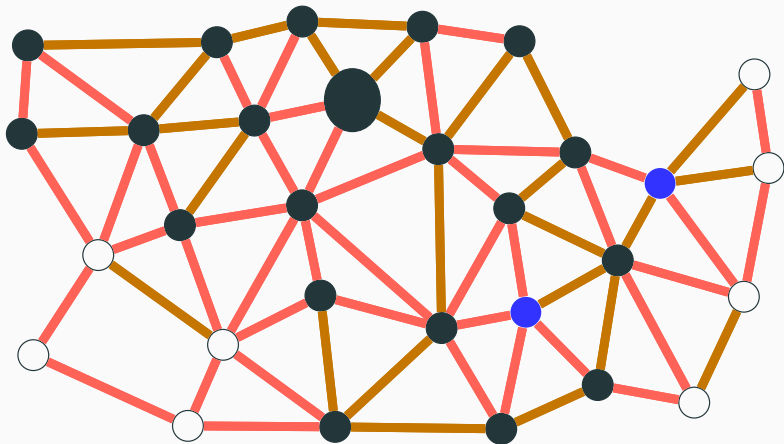
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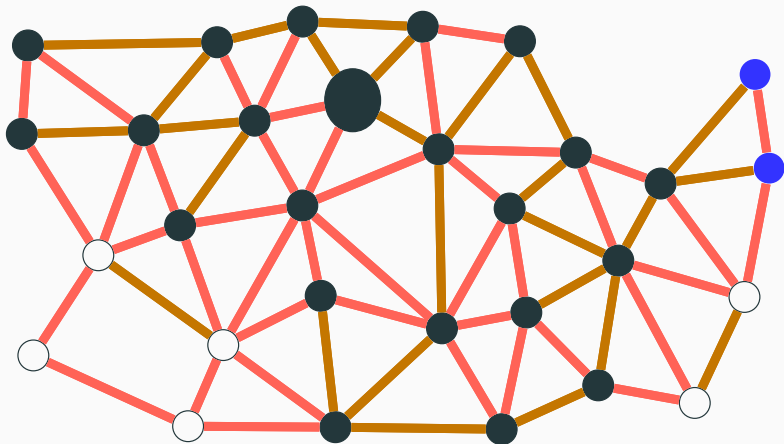
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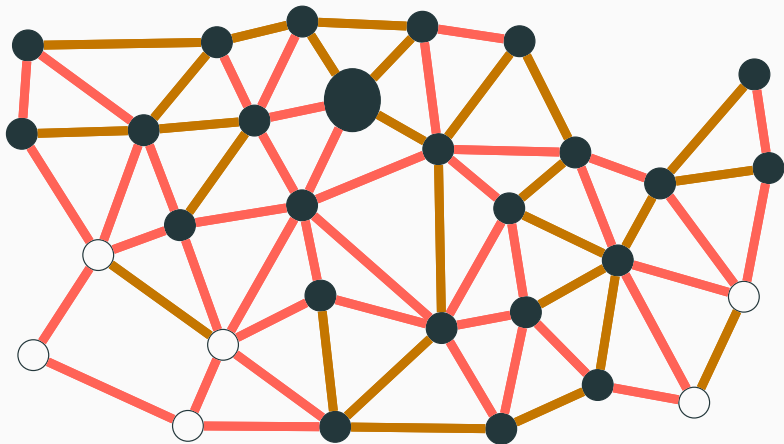
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## An example

:L :TGV/:Bus\* ?o

## An example

:L :TGV/:Bus\* ?o

$\tilde{\pi}_{?s}(\sigma_{?s=:L}(:TGV/\mu(X = \beta_s^o(AllNodes) \cup X/:Bus)))$



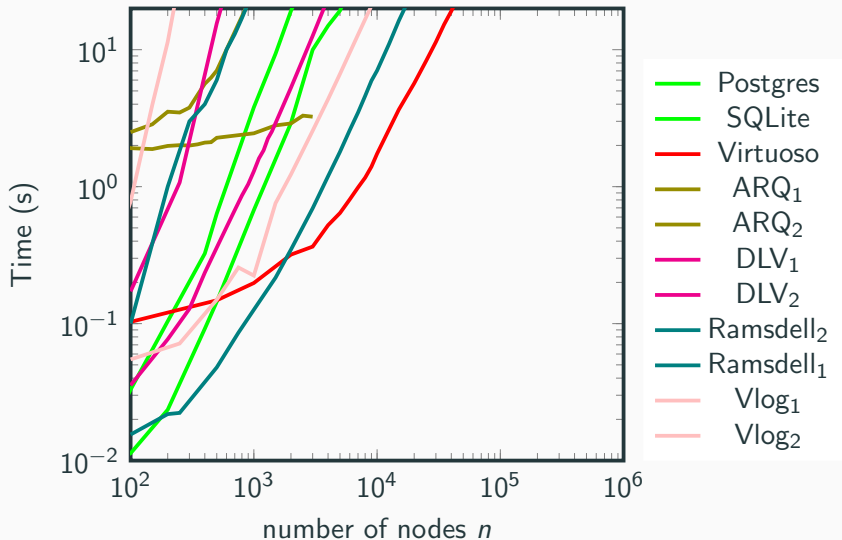
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# Benchmarking



## Logicblox

- Materialization of all intermediate predicate
- ... except for “on demand” predicate
- therefore manual optimization

## Rewrite rules for fixpoints

- pushing filters?

$$\sigma_{filter}(\mu(X = \varphi)) \stackrel{?}{=} \mu(X = \sigma_{filter}(\varphi))$$

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$$\psi \bowtie \mu(X = \varphi) \stackrel{?}{=} \mu(X = \psi \bowtie \varphi)$$

- pushing antijoins?

$$\mu(X = \varphi) \triangleright \psi \stackrel{?}{=} \mu(X = \varphi \triangleright \psi)$$

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- pushing anti-projections?

$$\tilde{\pi}_p(\mu(X = \varphi)) \stackrel{?}{=} \mu(X = \tilde{\pi}_p(\varphi))$$

- combine fixpoints?

$$\mu(X = \psi \cup \kappa) \bowtie \mu(X = \varphi \cup \xi) \stackrel{?}{=} \mu(X = \psi \bowtie \varphi \cup \xi \cup \kappa)$$



## Rewrite rules for fixpoints

- Reverse fixpoints?

## An example

:L :TGV/:Bus\* ?o

## An example

$:L \text{ :TGV} / \text{:Bus}^* \text{ ?o}$

$\tilde{\pi}_{?s} (\sigma_{?s=:L} (:\text{TGV} / \mu(X = \beta_s^o (\text{AllNodes}) \cup X / \text{:Bus})))$

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$\mu(X = \tilde{\pi}_{?s} (\sigma_{?s=:L} (:TGV)) \cup X / :Bus)$

## Other methods of optimization

### Datalog?

No combination of fixpoints

### Automata based techniques?

*Step by Step* and no conjunction

$(a/b/c)^+$  vs  $((a/b)/c)^+$  vs  $((a/b/c))^+$

### Special joins (RDF-3X ferari)?

Compute efficiently  $A \bowtie (B)^*$  but same problem...

### Waveguide

Efficient on a single RPQ but cannot optimize across RPQ.



# Theoretical framework

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## Decomposed fixpoints

Given a fixpoint  $\mu(X = \varphi)$  it can be rewritten to

$\mu(X = \varphi_{con} \cup \varphi_{rec})$  with:

- $\varphi_{con}$  constant, *i.e.*  $\llbracket \varphi_{con} \rrbracket_{V[X/\emptyset]} = \llbracket \varphi_{con} \rrbracket_{V[X/S]}$
- $\varphi_{rec}$  recursive, *i.e.*  $\llbracket \varphi_{con} \rrbracket_{V[X/\emptyset]} = \emptyset$

## Linearity of fixpoints

Given a fixpoint  $\mu(X = \varphi)$ :

$$[[\varphi]]_{V[X/S]} = [[\varphi]]_{V[X/\emptyset]} \cup \bigcup_{w \in S} [[\varphi]]_{V[X/\{w\}]}$$

## Linearity of fixpoints

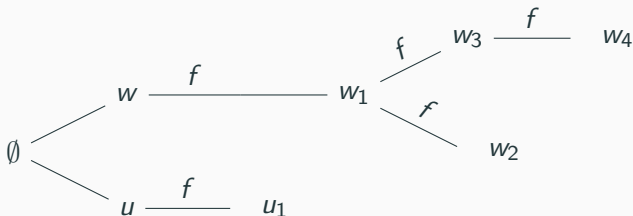
Given a fixpoint  $\mu(X = \varphi)$ :

$$\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{V[X/S]} = \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{V[X/\emptyset]} \bigcup_{w \in S} \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{V[X/\{w\}]}$$

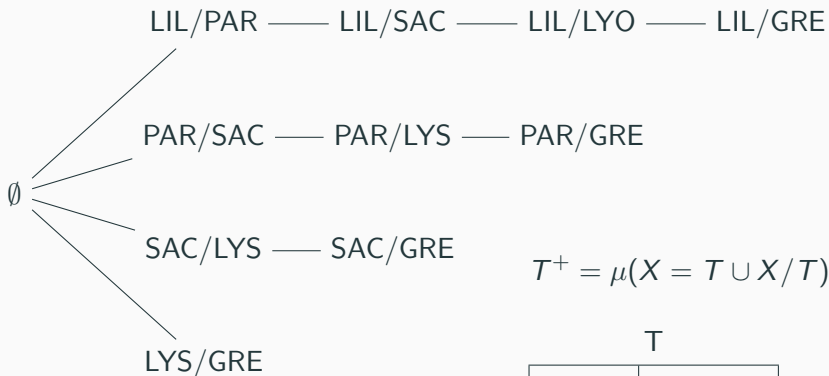
## Lineage

For each  $m \in U_{i+1} \setminus U_i$  we can find  $w \in U_i$  such that  $m \in f(w)$

with  $f(w) = \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{V[X/\{w\}]} \setminus \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{V[X/\emptyset]}$ .



## Examples



$$T^+ = \mu(X = T \cup X/T)$$

T	
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# Invariant

How the elements of  $f(w)$  depend on  $w$ ?

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## Stabilizers

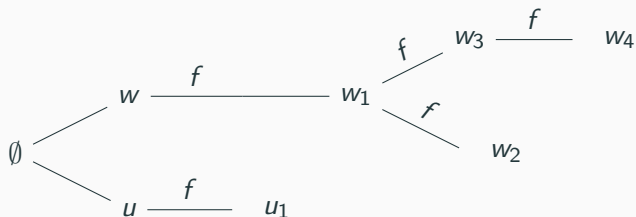
For each  $w$ ,  $m \in f(w)$  and  $c \in \text{stab}(\varphi)$ :  $m(c) = w(c)$ .

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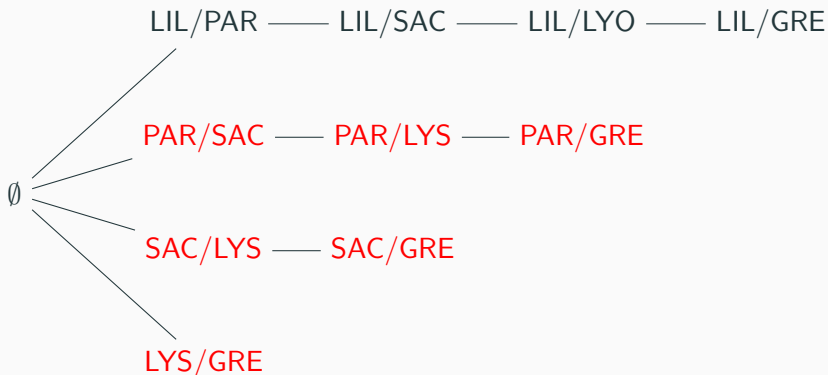


$$\sigma_{\text{filter}}(\mu(X = \varphi)) = \mu(X = \sigma_{\text{filter}}(\varphi))$$

when *filter* operates on  $\text{stab}(\varphi)$



## Examples



$$\sigma_{from=Lille}(T^+) = \mu(X = \sigma_{from=Lille}(T) \cup X/T)$$

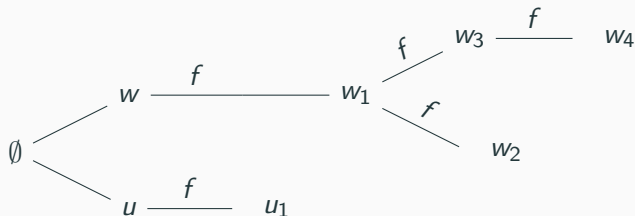
$$\sigma_{to=Lille}(T^+) \neq \mu(X = \sigma_{from=Lille}(T) \cup X/T)$$

# Invariant

How the elements of  $f(w)$  depend on  $w$ ?

## Added columns

For each  $c \in \text{add}(\varphi)$ :  $f(w) \bowtie |c \rightarrow v| = f(w \bowtie |c \rightarrow v|)$



$$\psi \bowtie \mu(X = \varphi) = \mu(X = \psi \bowtie \varphi)$$

when  $\text{sort}(\psi) \subseteq \text{stab}(\varphi)$

and  $\text{sort}(\psi) \subseteq \text{add}(\varphi) \cup \text{sort}(\mu(X = \varphi))$

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- pushing anti-projections

$$\tilde{\pi}_p(\mu(X = \varphi)) \stackrel{?}{=} \mu(X = \tilde{\pi}_p(\varphi))$$

- combine fixpoints

$$\mu(X = \psi \cup \kappa) \bowtie \mu(X = \varphi \cup \xi) \stackrel{?}{=} \mu(X = \psi \bowtie \varphi \cup \xi \cup \kappa)$$

# Streams

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**Streams are one-way communication channels**



S

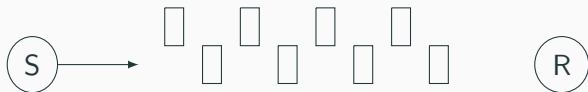


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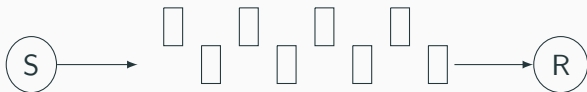
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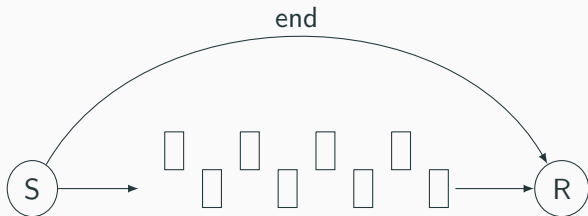


**Streams are one-way communication channels**





Streams are one-way communication channels



# Streams: a a good abstraction for iterative distributed execution

- no order of messages

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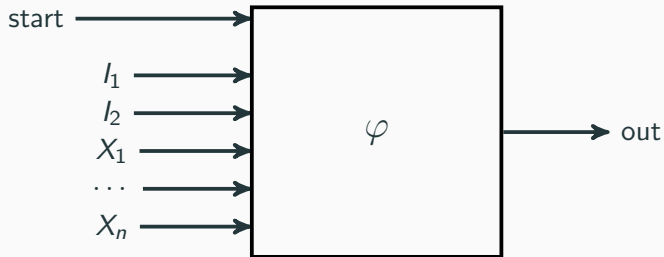
# Streams: a a good abstraction for iterative distributed execution

- no order of messages
- not necessarily a DAG
- fast single machine communication and slow inter-machine communication

# Streams: a a good abstraction for iterative distributed execution

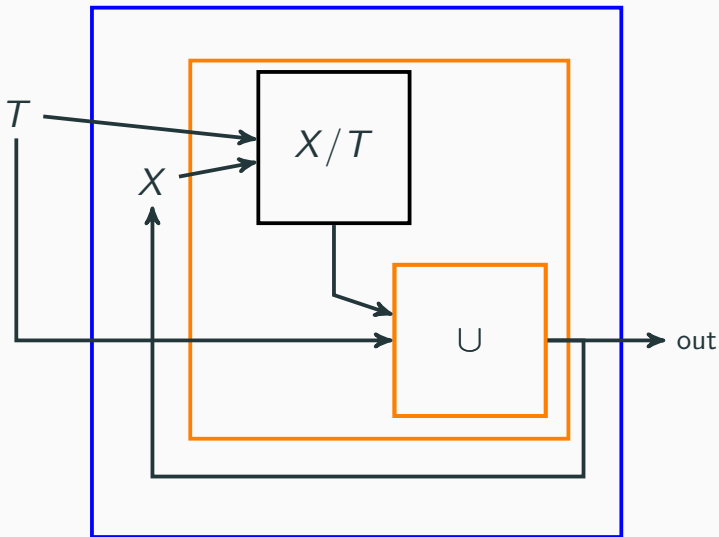
- no order of messages
- not necessarily a DAG
- fast single machine communication and slow inter-machine communication
- partial typing of message content (for fast serialization)

## Execution of $\mu$ -algebra terms with streams



# Streams

Streams for  $\mu(X = X/T \cup T)$



# Benchmarking

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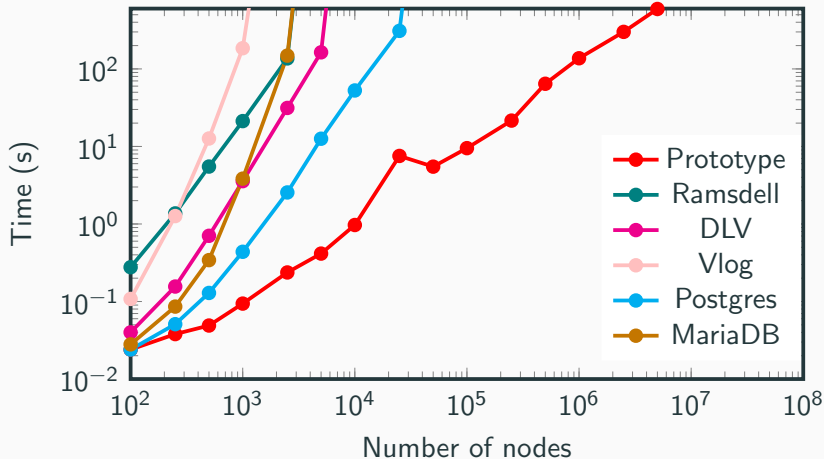


Figure 4: ?a (P1+)/(P5+) ?b.

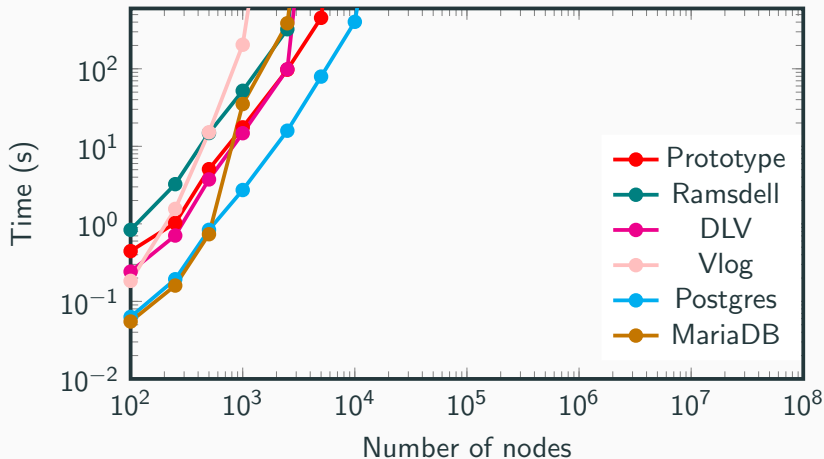


Figure 5:  $(P1+)/P2$   $?b . ?b P3 + ?c$ .

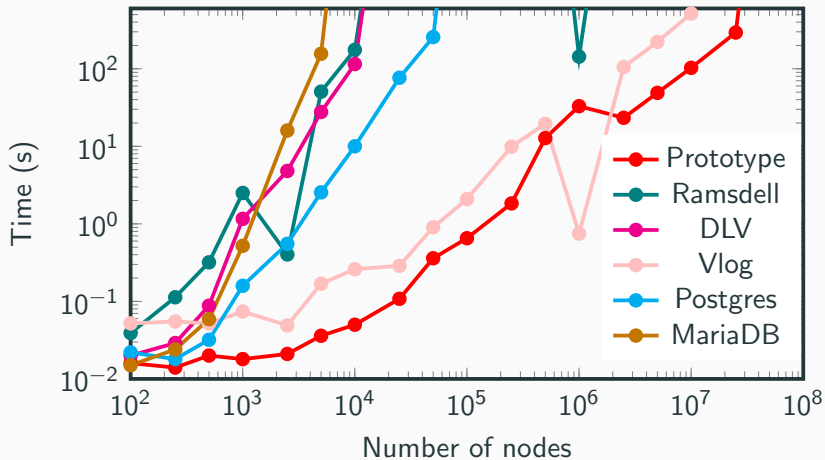


Figure 6:  $N0 P1/(P2+) ?a$

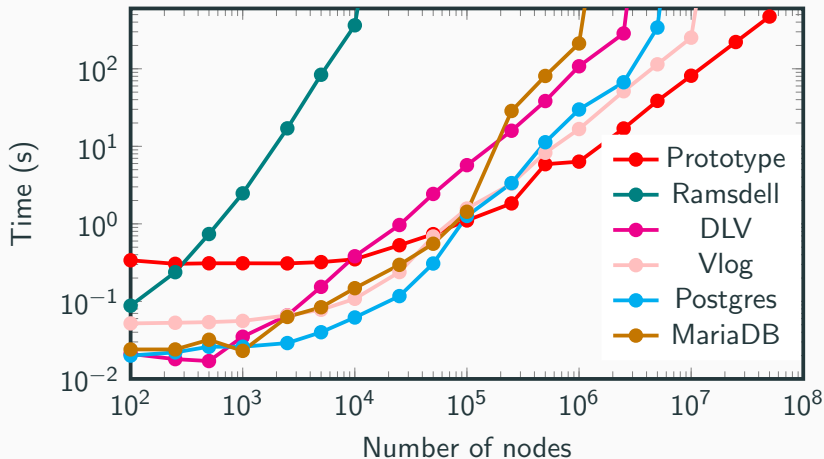
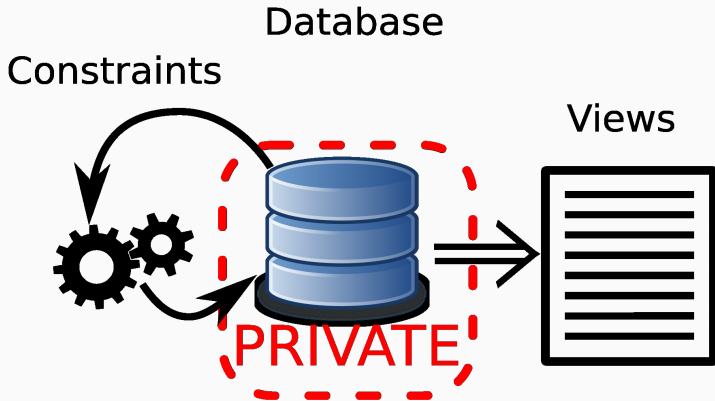


Figure 7: ?a (P4+)/(P5+)/(P3+) ?b

# Why recursive queries?

- Evaluate property paths
- Evaluate general recursive queries
- OBDA without rewriting nor materialization

# What am I doing now?



Questions?



Edgar F Codd.

**A relational model of data for large shared data banks.**

*Communications of the ACM*, 13(6):377–387, 1970.



# Semantics

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# Semantics

$$\llbracket \varphi_1 \bowtie \varphi_2 \rrbracket_V = \{m_1 + m_2 \mid m_1 \in \llbracket \varphi_1 \rrbracket_V \wedge m_2 \in \llbracket \varphi_2 \rrbracket_V \wedge m_1 \sim m_2\}$$

$$\llbracket \varphi_1 \cup \varphi_2 \rrbracket_V = \llbracket \varphi_1 \rrbracket_V \cup \llbracket \varphi_2 \rrbracket_V$$

$$\llbracket \varphi_1 \triangleright \varphi_2 \rrbracket_V = \{m \in \llbracket \varphi_1 \rrbracket_V \mid \forall m' \in \llbracket \varphi_2 \rrbracket_V \neg(m' \sim m)\}$$

$$\llbracket \tilde{\pi}_a(\varphi) \rrbracket_V = \left\{ \{c \rightarrow v \in m \mid c \neq a\} \mid m \in \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_V \right\}$$

$$\llbracket X \rrbracket_V = V(X)$$

$$\llbracket \beta_a^b(\varphi) \rrbracket_V = \left\{ \{c \rightarrow v \in m \mid c \neq b\} \cup \{b \rightarrow v \mid a \rightarrow v \in m\} \mid m \in \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_V \right\}$$

$$\llbracket \sigma_{filter}(\varphi) \rrbracket_V = \{m \mid m \in \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_V \wedge filter(m) = \top\}$$

$$\llbracket \mu(X = \varphi) \rrbracket_V = \llbracket X \rrbracket_{V[X/U_\infty]}, \quad U_0 = \emptyset, \quad U_{i+1} = U_i \cup \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{V[X/U_i]}$$