

Life of a Distributed Query

Teon Banek

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About Me

Teon Banek

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- Loves fencing, lasagne and black tea
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About Us

Memgraph Ltd.

- Startup, founded in 2016
- Building a graph database
 - In-memory
 - High-performance
 - Distributed
- https://memgraph.com



Outline



- OpenCypher Query Language
- 3 Semantic Analysis
- 4 Query Planning and Optimization
- 5 Query Execution



• An SQL query walks into a bar and sees two tables. It walks up to them and says "May I join you?"



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```
SELECT * FROM a, (SELECT * FROM b, c
WHERE b.rel_c = c.rel_b
AND b.id NOT IN (SELECT id FROM d
WHERE ...
)) WHERE ...
```

• Joining tables produces very hard to read queries.



openCypher





Parsing

• antlr4

- Generates a parser from BNF like grammar description.
- antrl4 AST \rightarrow our custom AST
 - Allows for future support of other languages.
 - Makes potential antrl4 replacement easier.
- Literal and parameter stripping
 - Queries can be hashed and cached for reuse.



Semantic Analysis

- Various sanity checks:
 - trying to create the same element multiple times;
 - combining incompatible clauses (e.g. UNION and UNION ALL);
 - trying to use the same key twice to create a map;
 - etc.



Semantic Analysis

- Various sanity checks:
 - trying to create the same element multiple times;
 - combining incompatible clauses (e.g. UNION and UNION ALL);
 - trying to use the same key twice to create a map;
 - etc.
- Generating symbols for variables.
 - Validating variable scope and bindings.
 - Checking for type mismatches.



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- Frame
 - Data structure (array) for storing values during execution.
 - Similar to a stack frame.
 - No dynamic allocation, so the size can be determined statically.



Symbol	Value
a	null



Symbol	Value
a	null
Ъ	null



Symbol	Value
a	null
b	null
anon_edge	null



Symbol	Value
a	null
b	null
anon_edge	null
b (AS b)	null



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 - Produce expressions to produce results



- Extracting filters into regular form.
- MATCH (a :Captain {name:"Kirk"})-[:FriendOf]->(b) WHERE b :Officer RETURN b.name AS b



```
    MATCH (a) -[:FriendOf]-> (b)
WHERE a :Captain AND a.name = "Kirk"
AND b :Officer
RETURN b.name AS b
```



```
    MATCH (a) -[:FriendOf]-> (b)
WHERE a :Captain AND a.name = "Kirk"
AND b :Officer
RETURN b.name AS b
```



```
    MATCH (a) -[anon_edge]-> (b)
WHERE a :Captain AND a.name = "Kirk"
AND b :Officer
AND anon_edge :FriendOf
RETURN b.name AS b
```



```
    MATCH (a) -[anon_edge]-> (b)
WHERE a :Captain AND a.name = "Kirk"
AND b :Officer
AND anon_edge :FriendOf
RETURN b.name AS b
```

- Collecting information on symbols used in expressions.
 - We want to apply filters as soon as possible.
 - Potentially replace with index lookup.





• We can alter the order of matching and estimate the best one.

• MATCH (a) -[:FriendOf]-> (b)



- MATCH (a) -[:FriendOf]-> (b)
- MATCH (b) <-[:FriendOf]- (a)



- MATCH (a) -[:FriendOf]-> (b)
- MATCH (b) <-[:FriendOf]- (a)
- MATCH (a), (b), (a) -[:FriendOf]-> (b)



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- MATCH (a), (b), (b) <-[:FriendOf]- (a)



• ScanAll for a





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- Filter based on a
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MATCH (a)-[:FriendOf]->(b)

- ScanAll for a
- Filter based on a
- Can we replace ScanAll + Filter with index?
 - Filter suitable for indexed lookup?
 - Index exists?
- Expand from a to b
- Filter based on a and b







• ScanAll for a





- ScanAll for a
- Filter based on a, potentially index



- ScanAll for a
- Filter based on a, potentially index
- Same as above for finding b





- ScanAll for a
- Filter based on a, potentially index
- Same as above for finding b
- Expand from a to b
 - Immediately produces edges connected from a to b





Plan Cost Estimation

- Estimate the cost of each operator and the total cost, based on:
 - cardinality increase/reduction
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- Two sub-plans for matching:
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 - \bigcirc ScanAll(indexed) → ScanAll(indexed) → Cartesian → Expand



Plan Cost Estimation

- Estimate the cost of each operator and the total cost, based on:
 - cardinality increase/reduction
 - execution cost
- Two sub-plans for matching:
 - (1) ScanAll(indexed) \rightarrow Expand \rightarrow Filter
 - \bigcirc ScanAll(indexed) → ScanAll(indexed) → Cartesian → Expand
- Scanned vertices degrees vs indexed lookup
 - If degree is low, 1st plan has lower cost.
 - Otherwise, the 2nd plan will be better.



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 - May cause potentially high memory consumption or workload.
 - No need for communication between worker machines.
- Cost estimator will need to estimate communication overhead.



Final Plan





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But how do we execute it?



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- Iterative approach
 - Each operator produces a Cursor (iterator).
 - Calling Pull on top of the plan cursor produces a single result.
- Lazy evaluation saves memory.
- Limiting or skipping results is natural.
- But some operations don't play nice:
 - ordering results and
 - CRUD operations.

















Symbol	Value
a	Kirk
b	Spock
anon_edge	Kirk, Spock
b (AS b)	null





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b	Spock
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Symbol	Value
a	Kirk
b	Spock
anon_edge	Kirk, Spock
b (AS b)	"Spock"





Symbol	Value
a	Kirk
b	МсСоу
anon_edge	Kirk, McCoy
b (AS b)	"Spock"





Symbol	Value
a	Kirk
Ъ	МсСоу
anon_edge	Kirk, McCoy
b (AS b)	"Spock"





Symbol	Value
a	Kirk
b	Uhura
anon_edge	Kirk, Uhura
b (AS b)	"Spock"





Symbol	Value
a	Kirk
b	Uhura
anon_edge	Kirk, Uhura
b (AS b)	"Spock"





Symbol	Value
a	Kirk
b	Uhura
anon_edge	Kirk, Uhura
b (AS b)	"Uhura"





Symbol	Value
a	Kirk
b	Uhura
anon_edge	Kirk, Uhura
b (AS b)	"Uhura"







М

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R

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R







Symbol	Value
а	null






































The End

• Thank you for your attention!



The End

- Thank you for your attention!
- Do you have any questions?



The End

- Thank you for your attention!
- Do you have any questions?
- We are hiring: careers@memgraph.com

