Storing Intermediate Results in Space and Time

SQL Graphs in jSQL$_e$

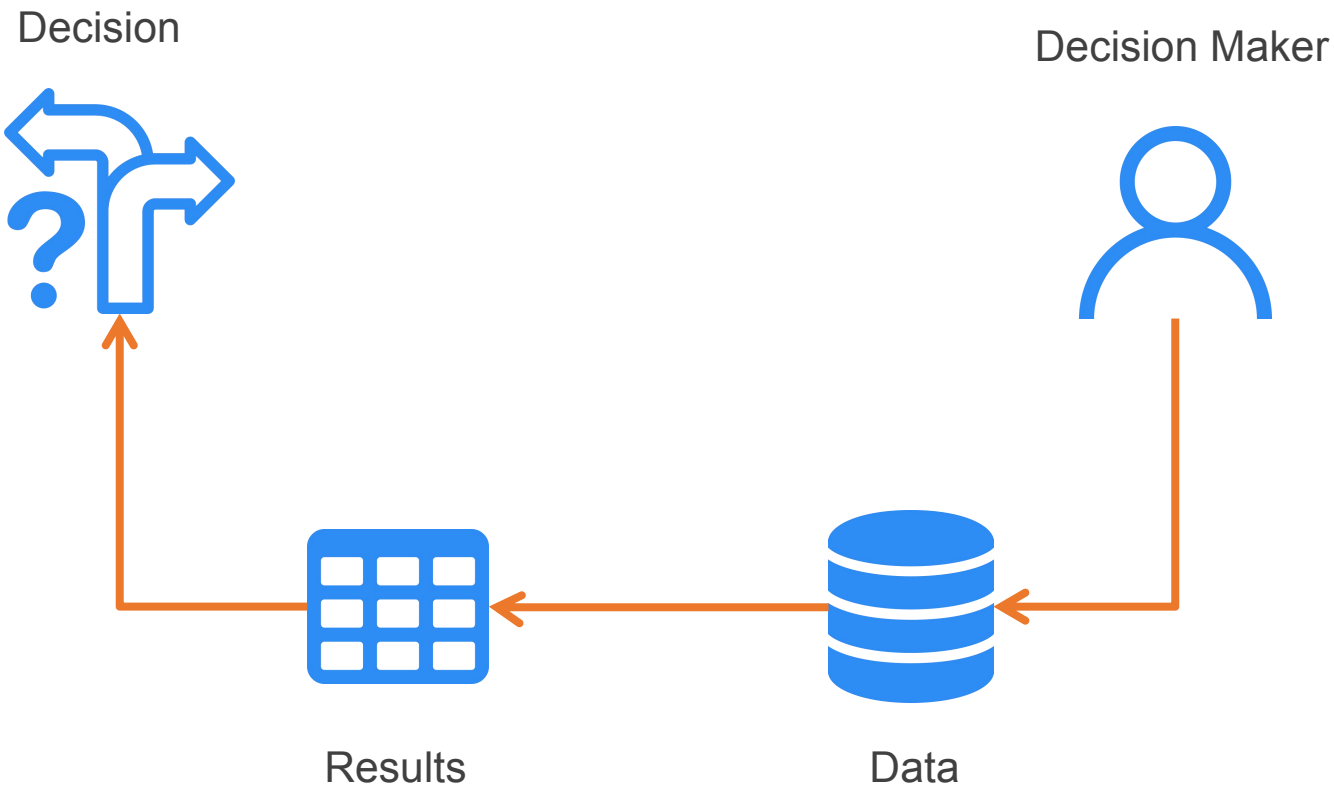
By: *Basem Elazzabi* (elazzabi@pdx.edu)

Advisors: *David Maier* & *Kristin Tufte*

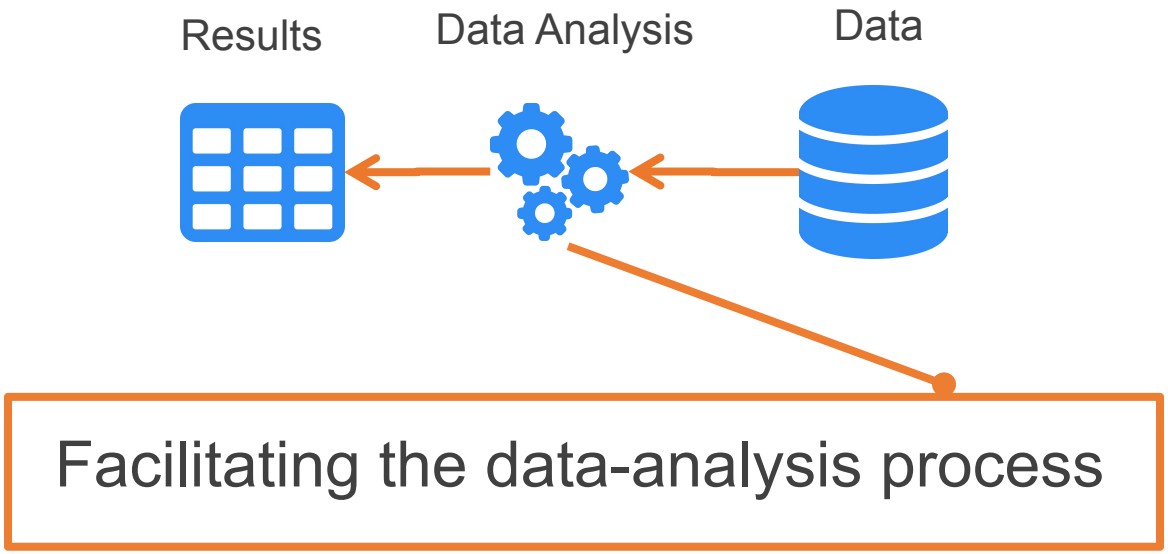
Portland State
UNIVERSITY

The Big Picture

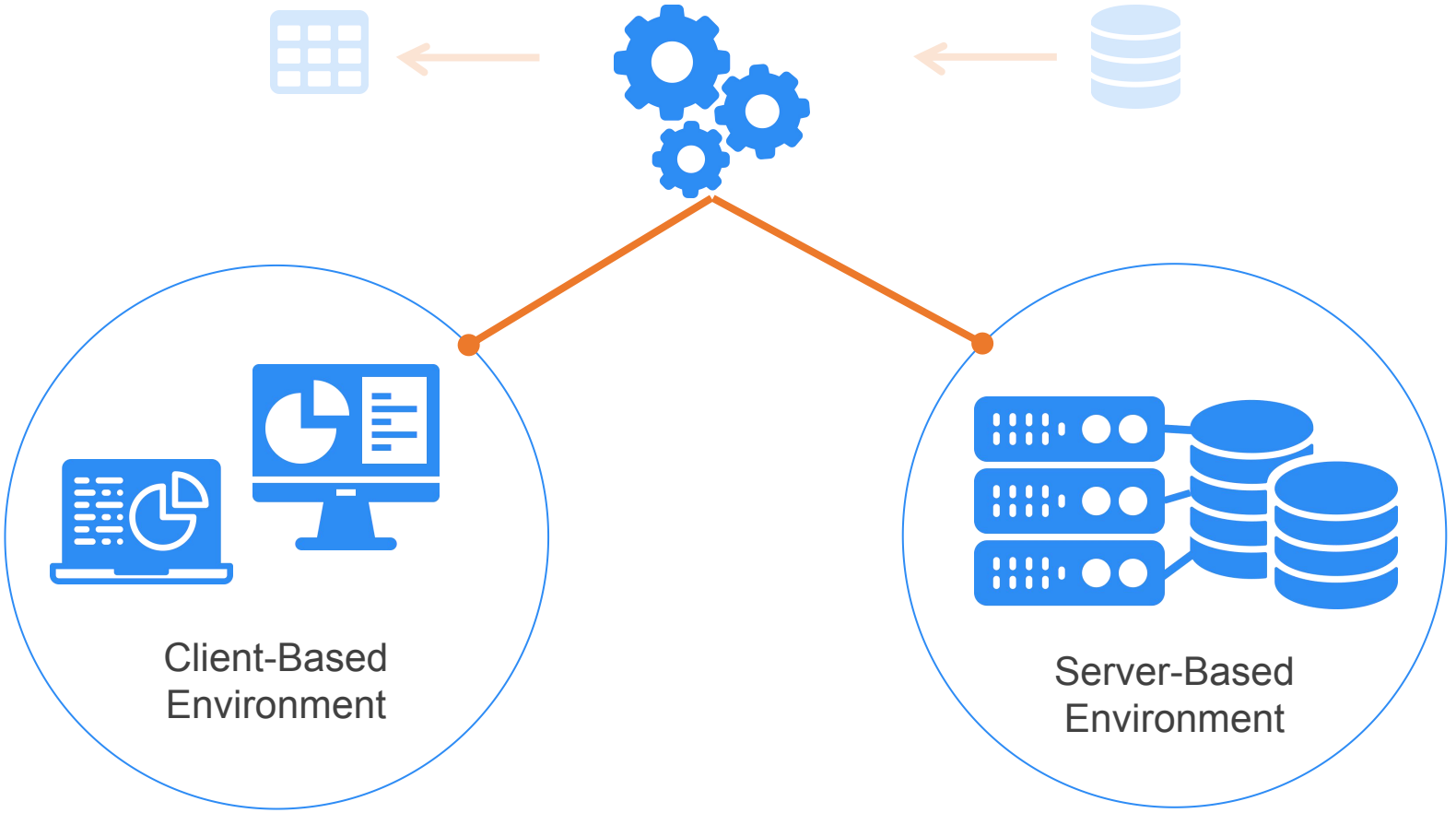
Data-Driven Decision Making



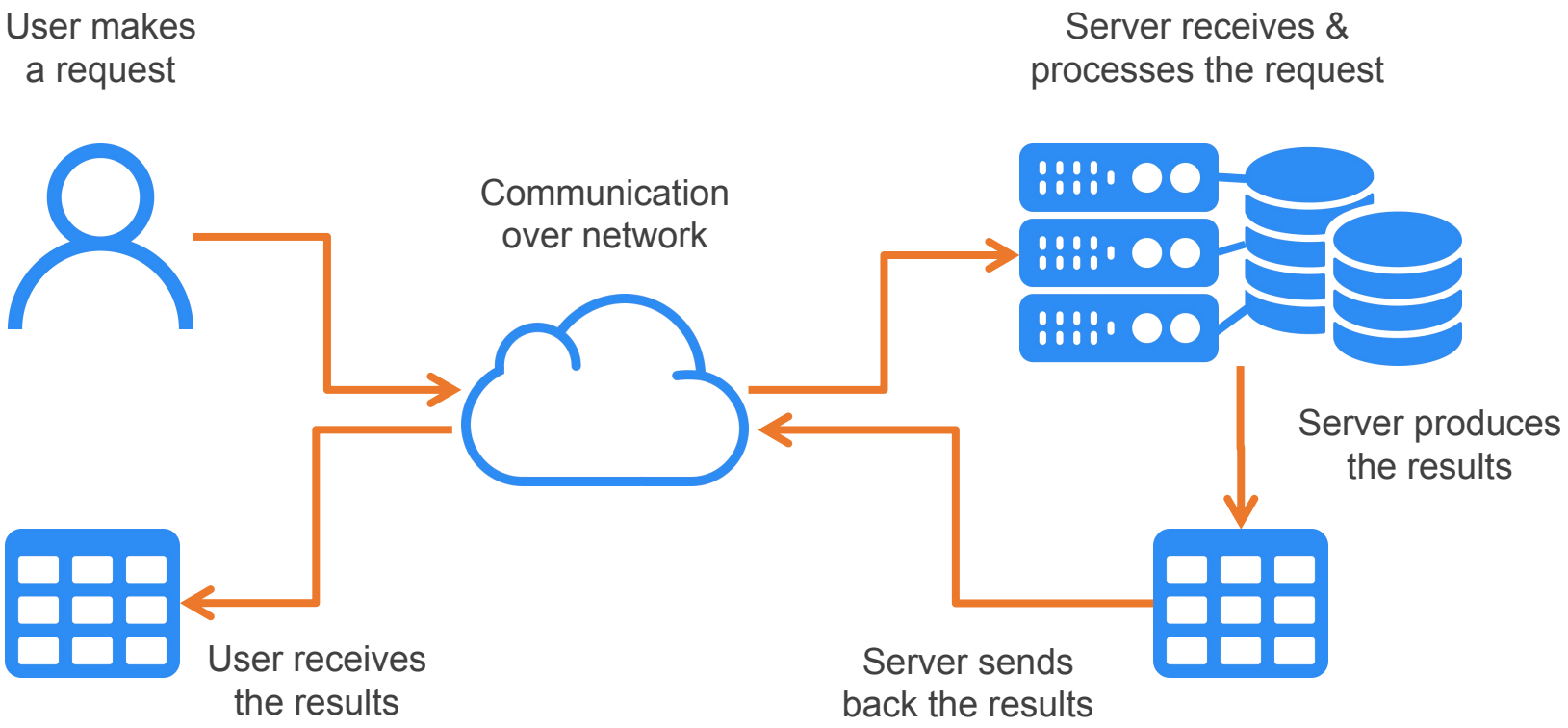
Data Analysis



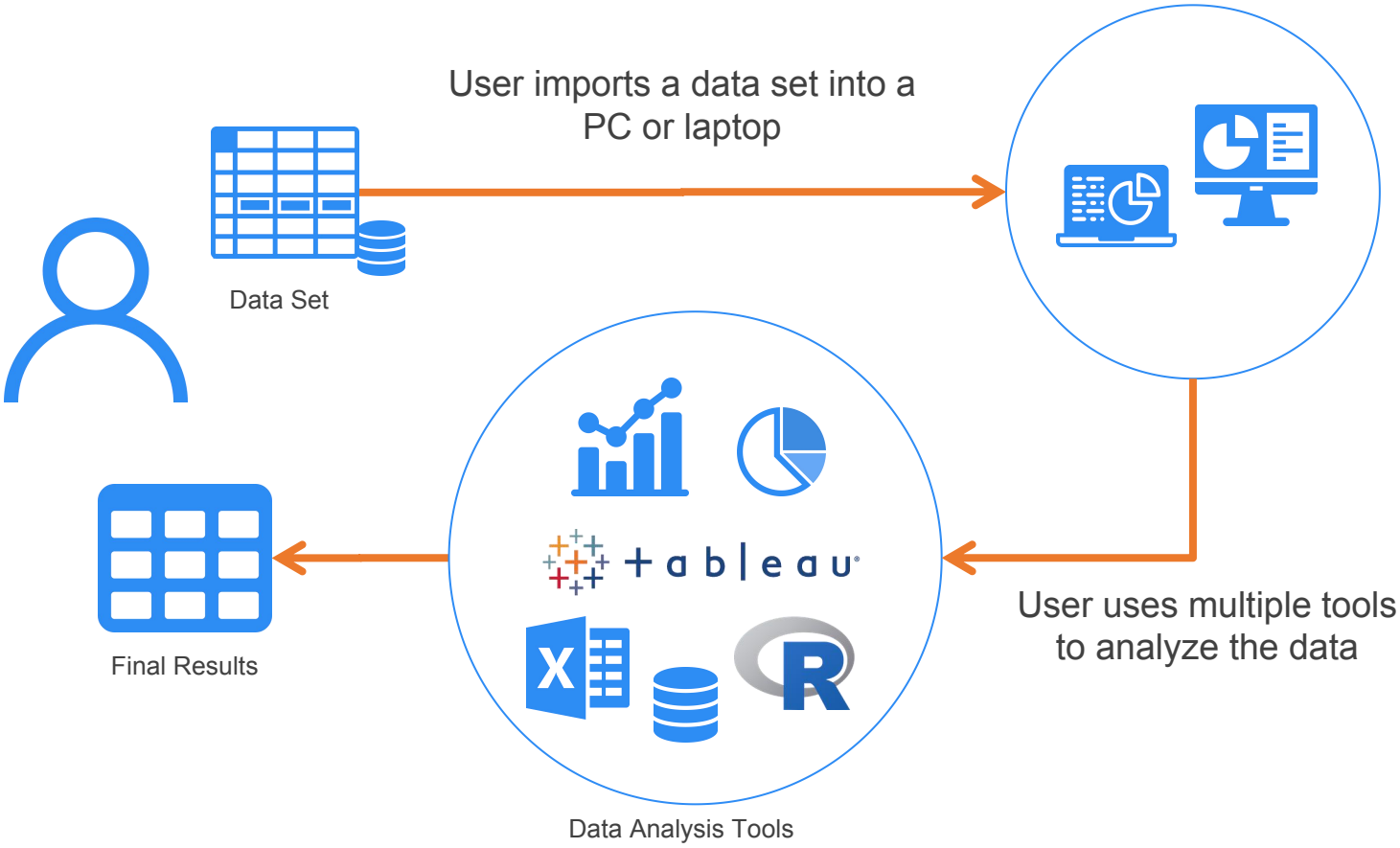
Types of data analysis



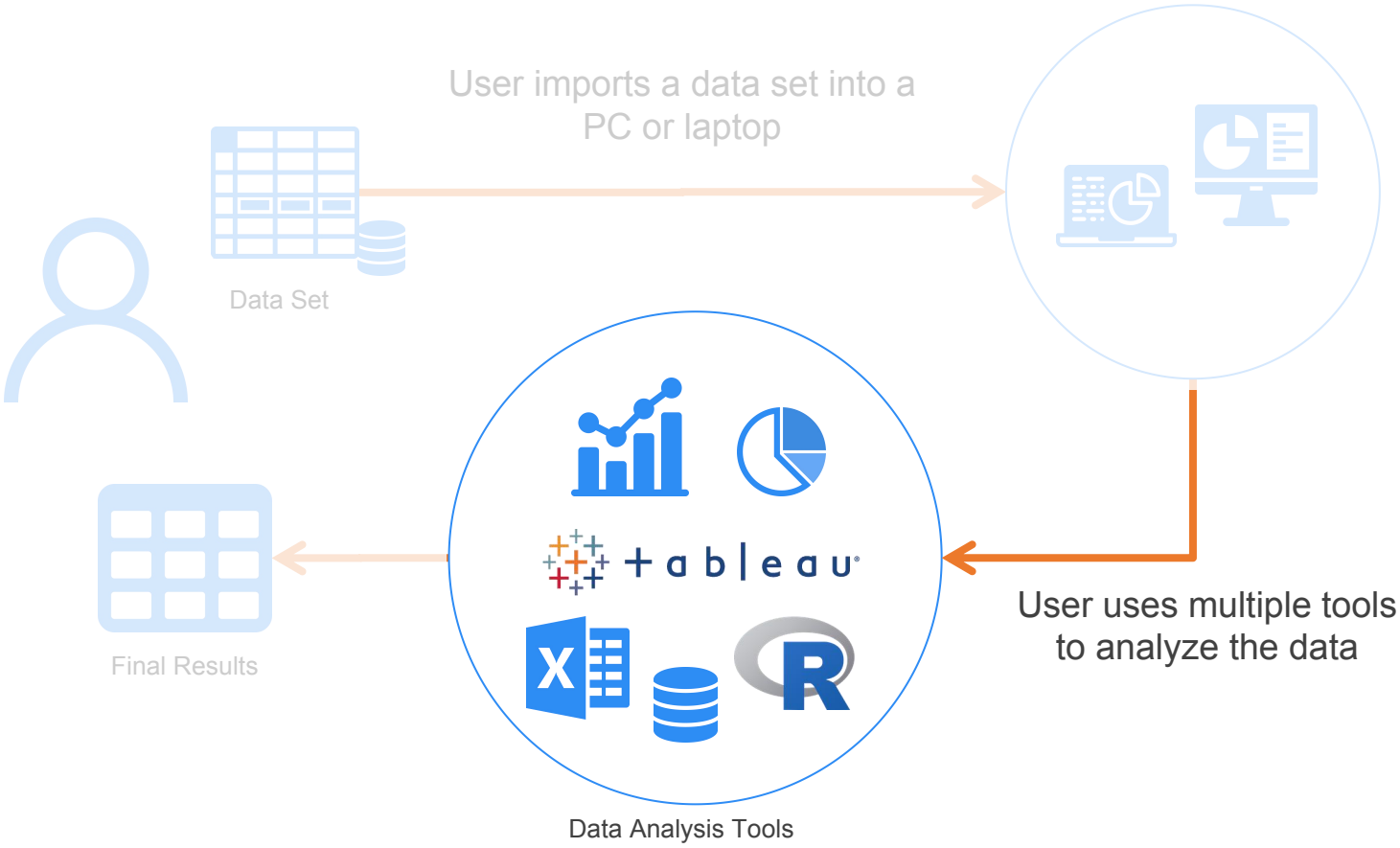
Server-Based Environment



Client-Based Environment

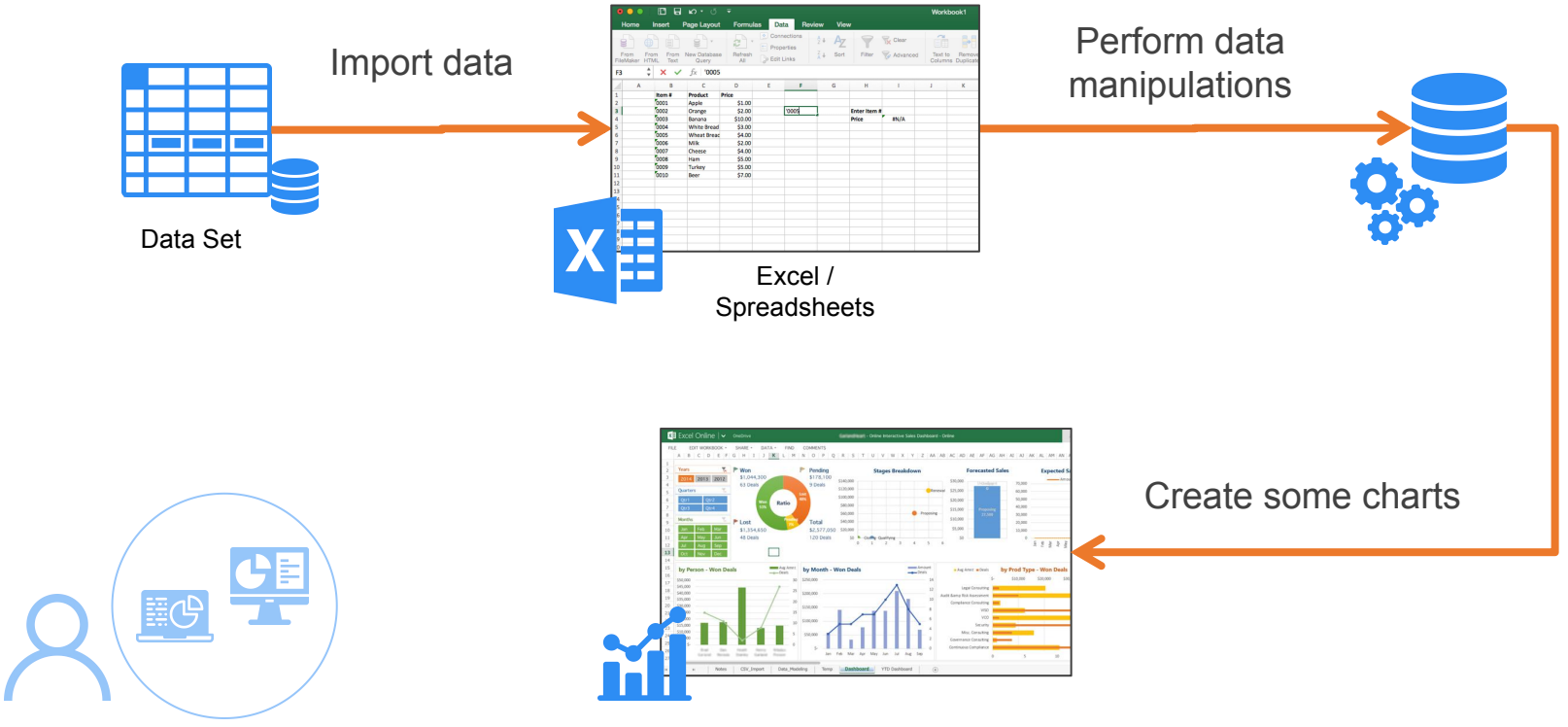


Client-Based Environment



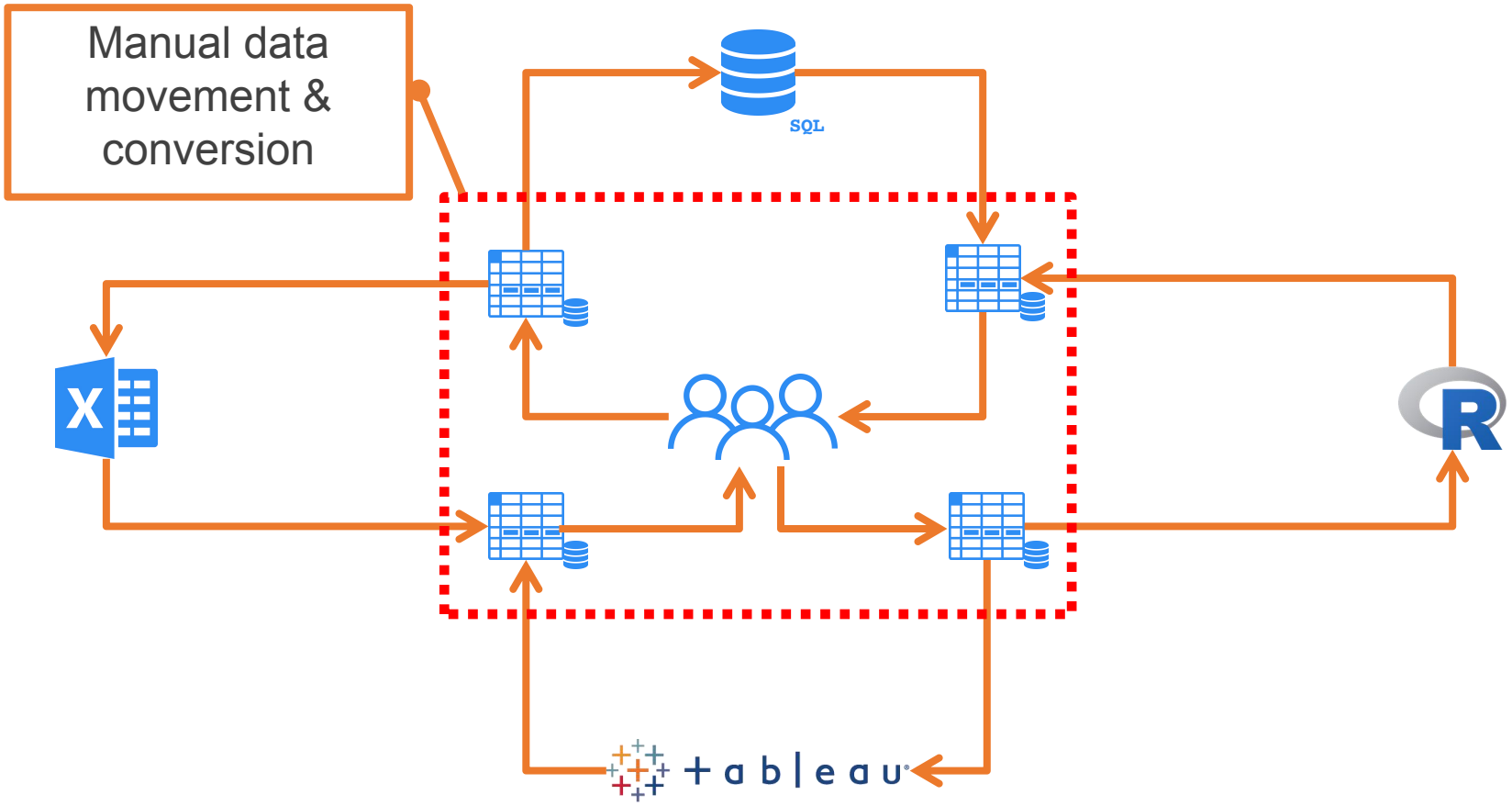
The Problem

Typical Data-Analysis Process

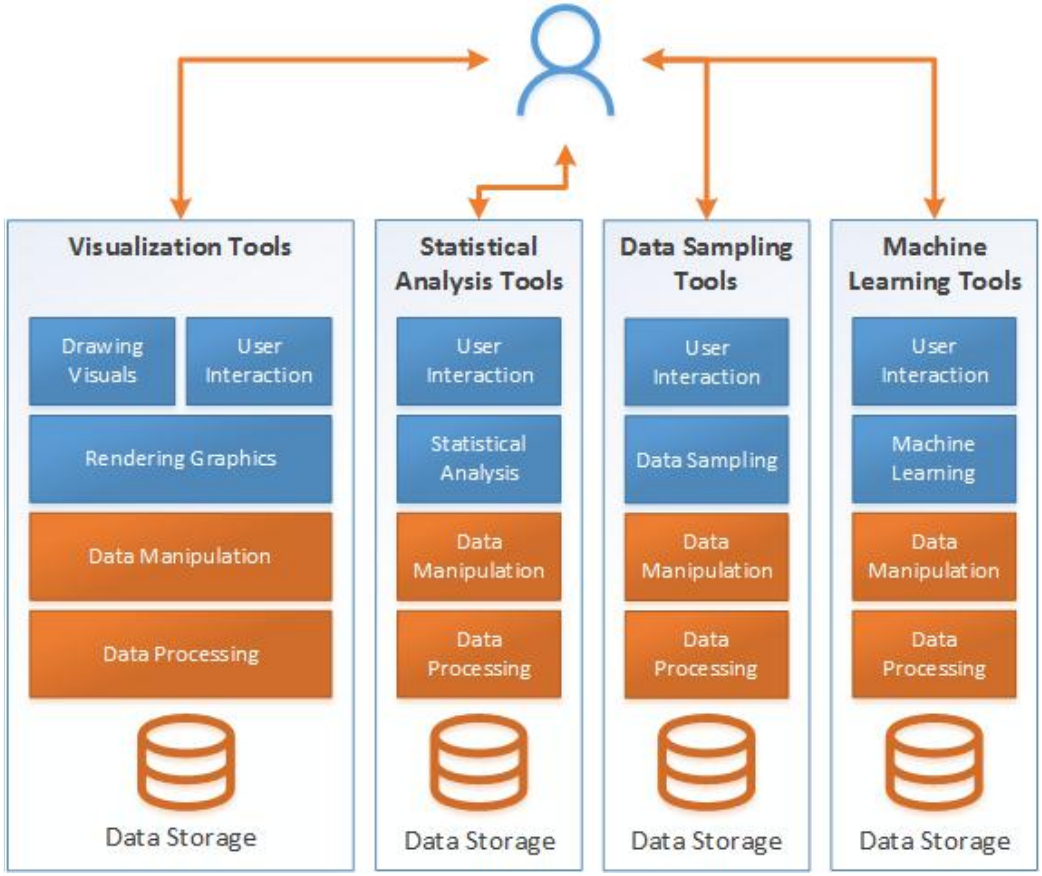


Typical Data-Analysis Process

Typical Data-Analysis Process

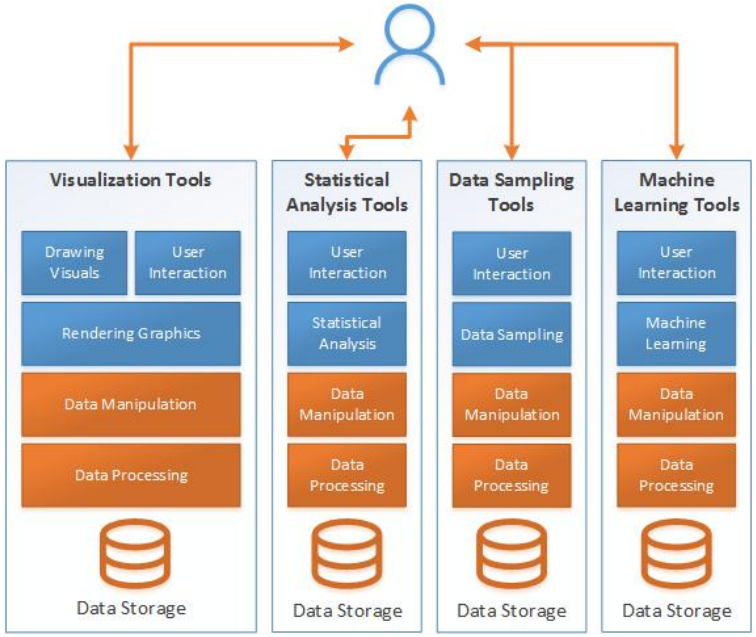


Manual Data Movement



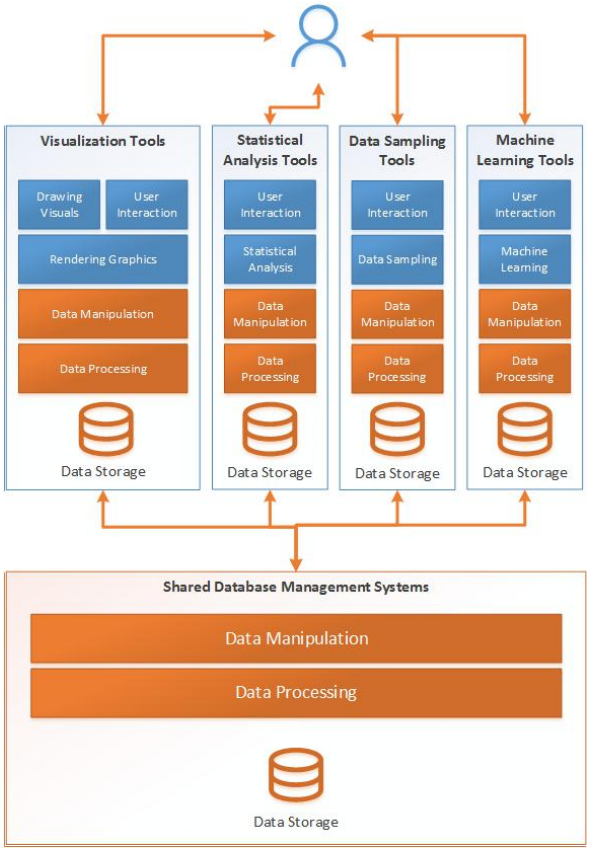
Manual Data Movement

- Wastes a lot of time
- Takes a lot of effort
- Requires technical skills
- Wastes space
- Redoing computations
- Difficult to inspect results

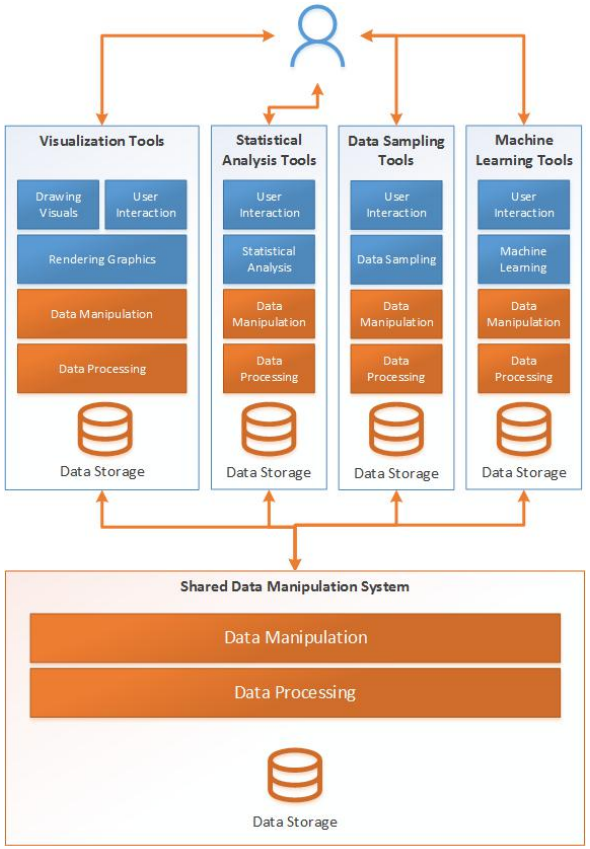


Shared Data-Manipulation Systems

- Still wastes a lot of time
- Still takes a lot of effort
- Still requires technical skills
- Still wastes space
- Still redoing computations
- Still difficult to inspect results

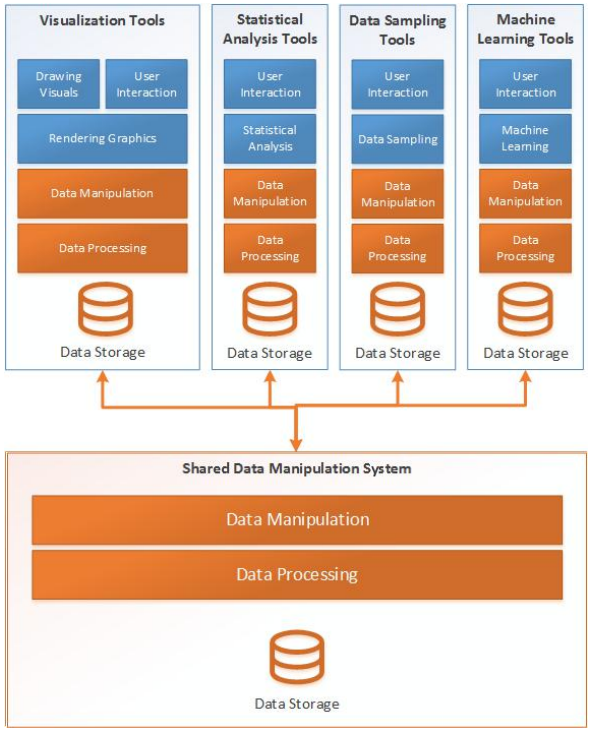


The Ideal Environment



The Ideal Environment

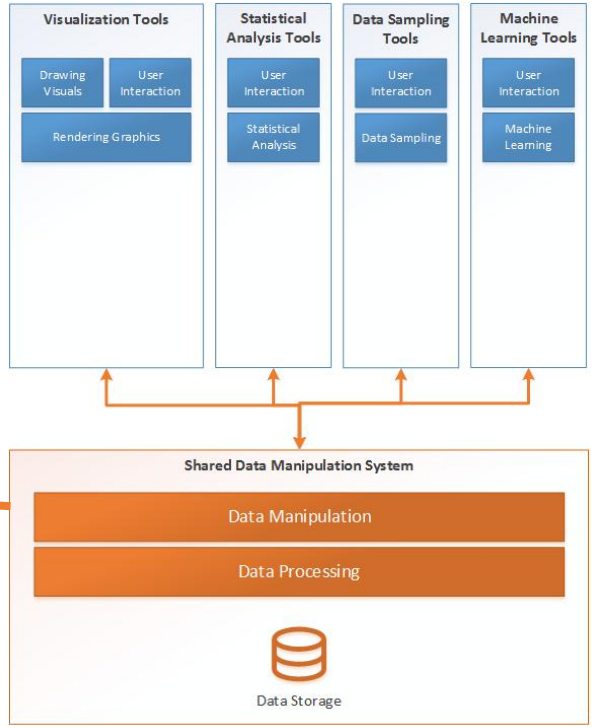
- Eliminate data movement and conversion



The Ideal Environment

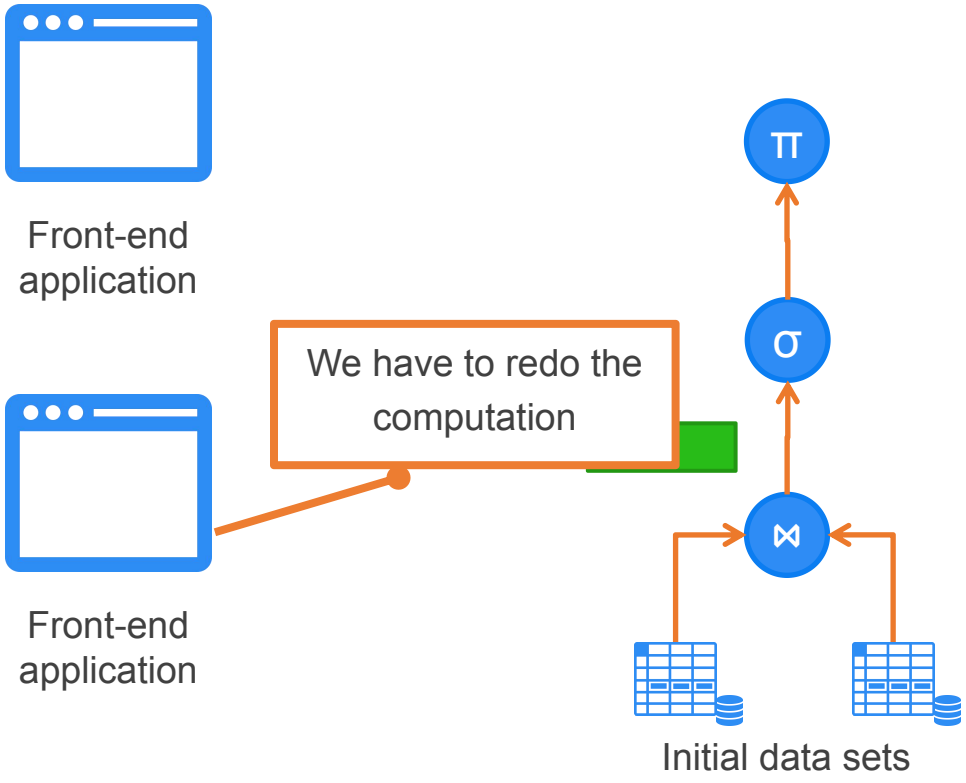
- Eliminate data movement and conversion
- Factor out the data manipulation process and storage into the shared system.

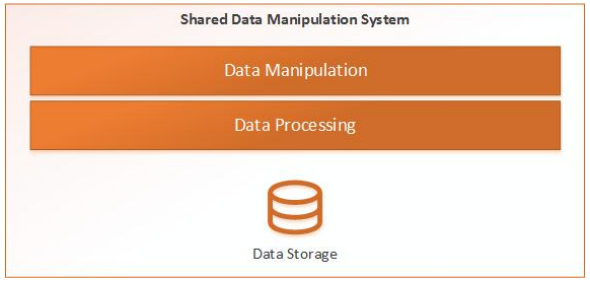
How can we build this system?



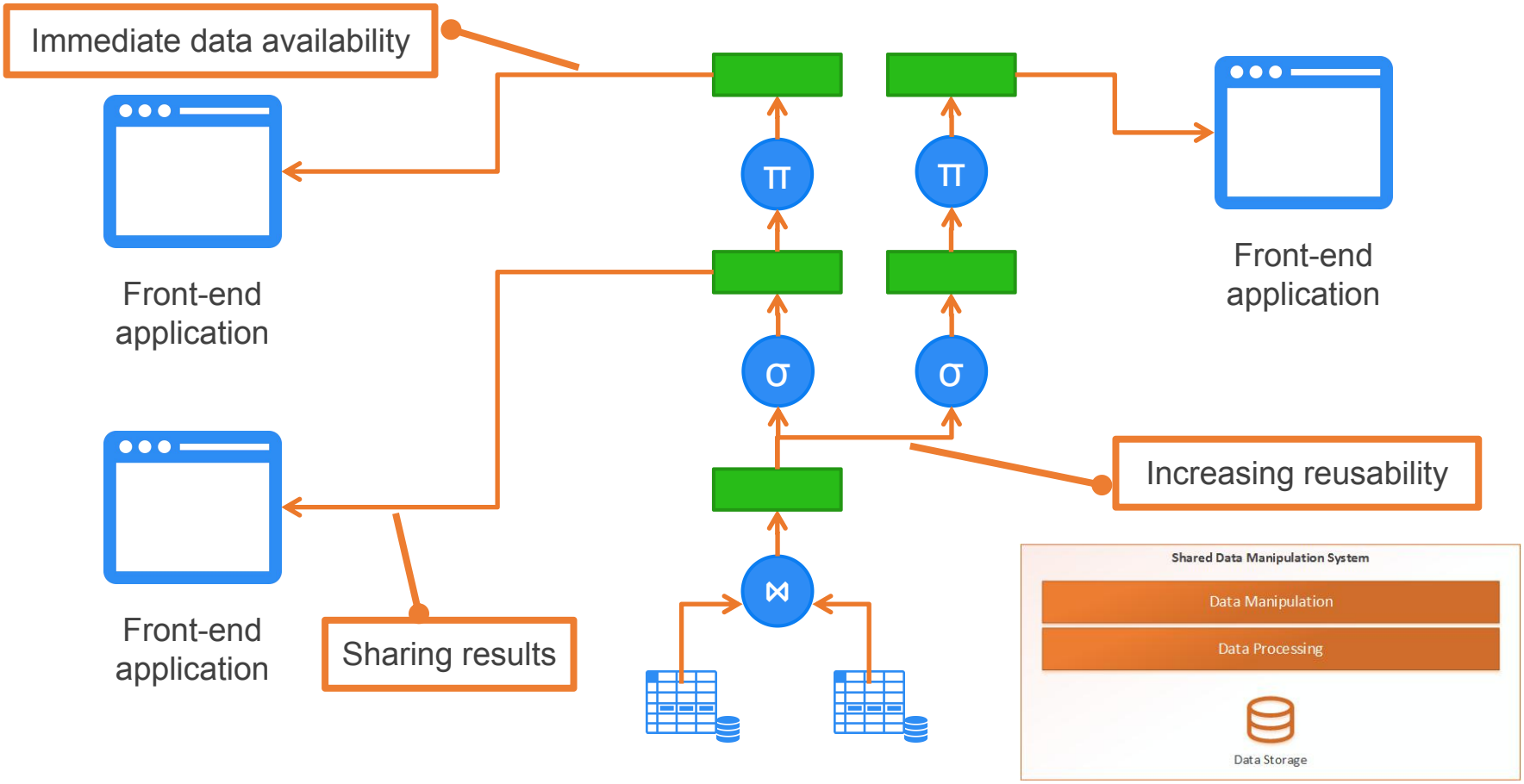
The Data Model

The Current Data Model

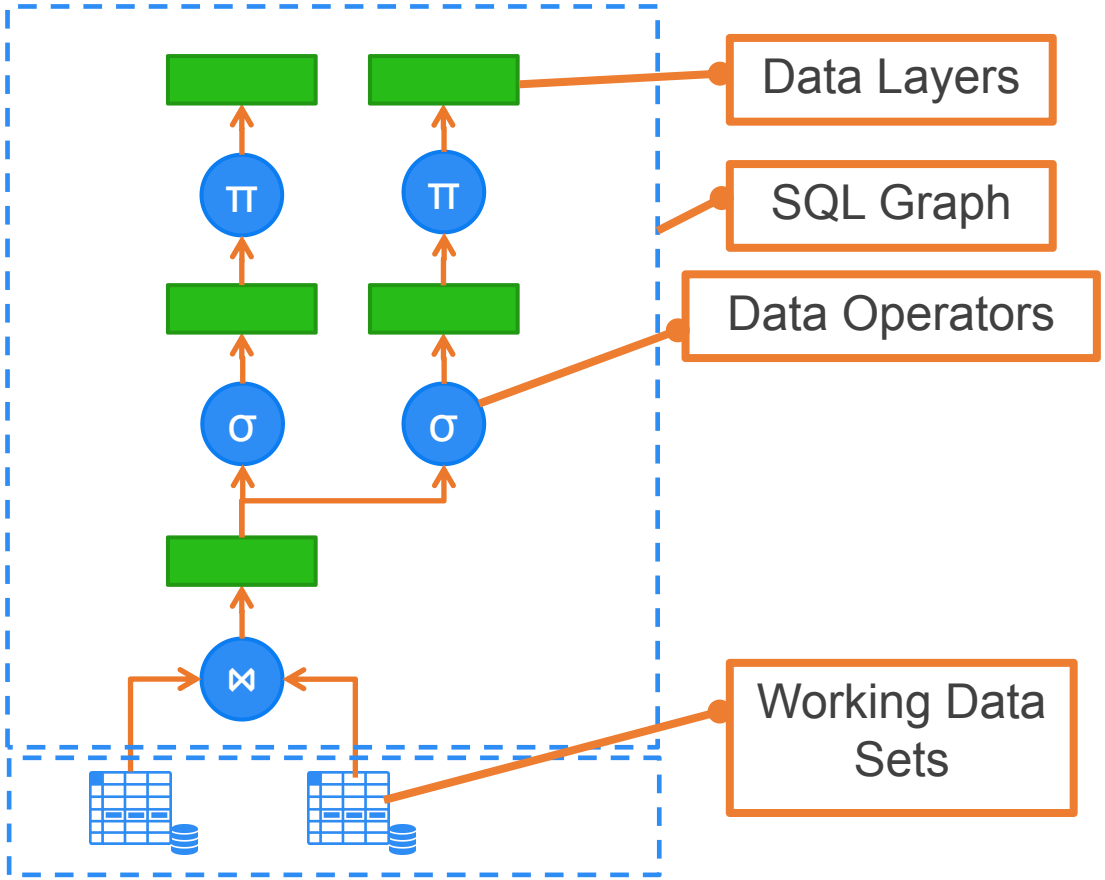




The Proposed Data Model

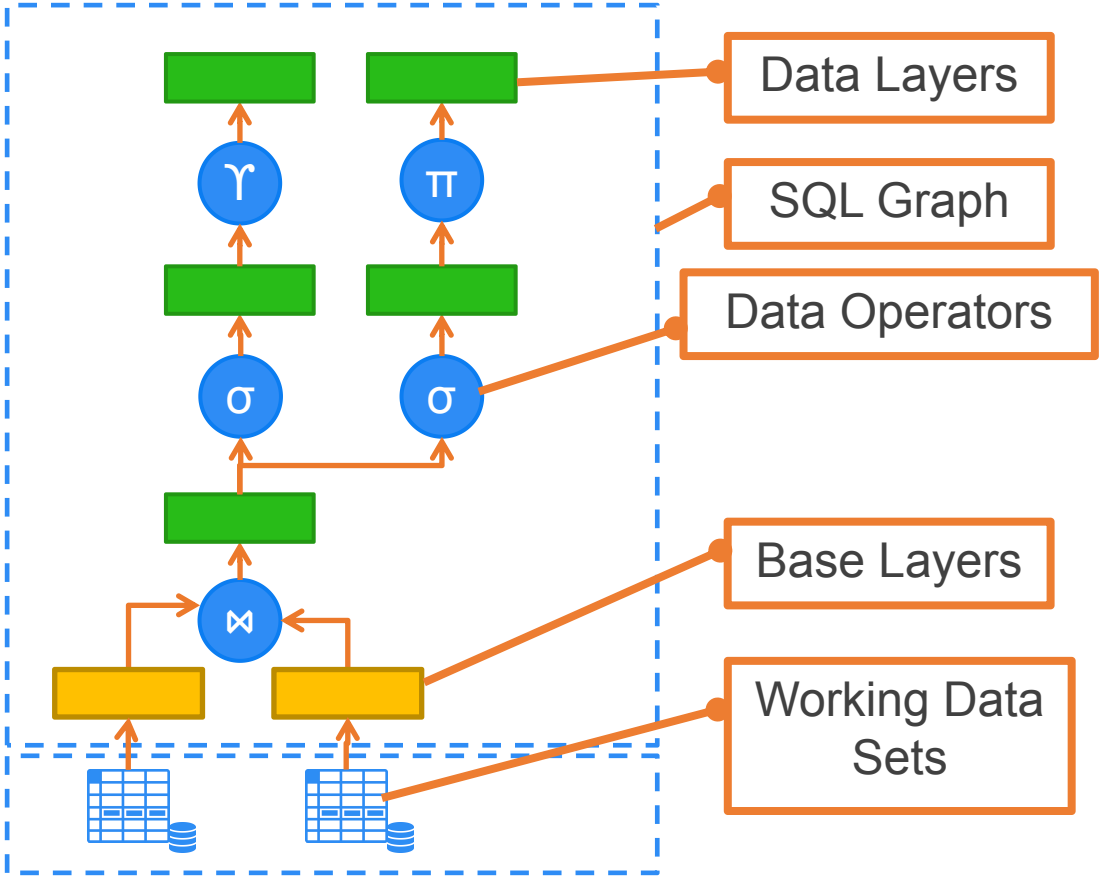


The Proposed Data Model



The Proposed Data Model

- Immediate data availability
- Share results
- Eliminate data movement
- Eliminate data conversion
- Increase reusability

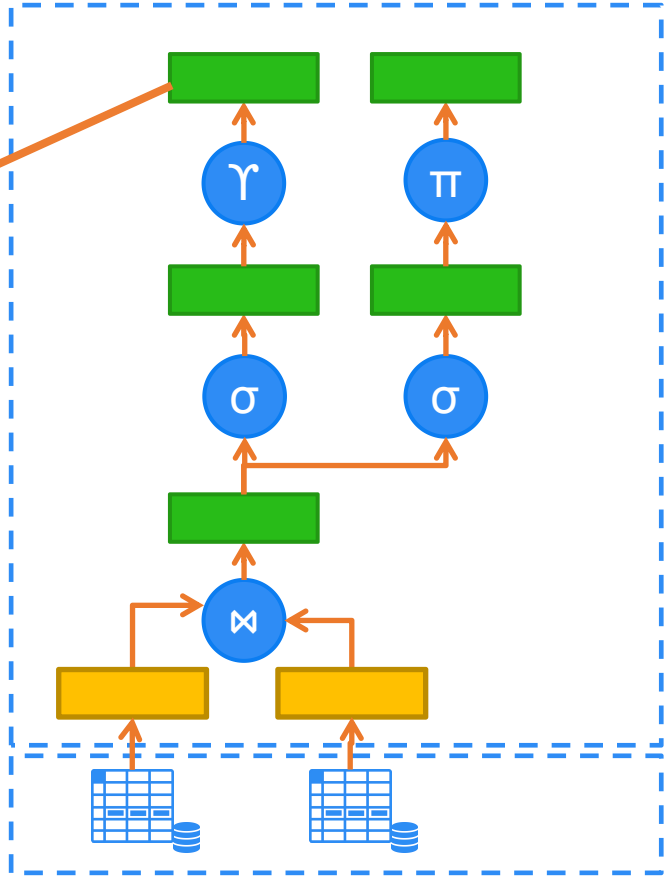


The Challenges

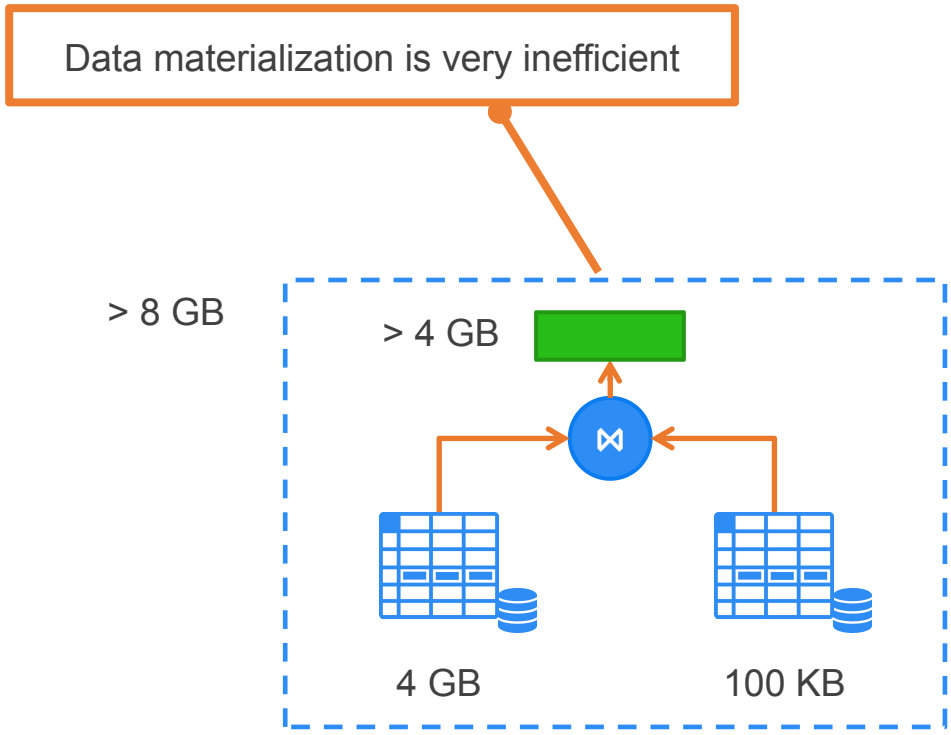
The Challenges

1. How to store intermediate results efficiently.

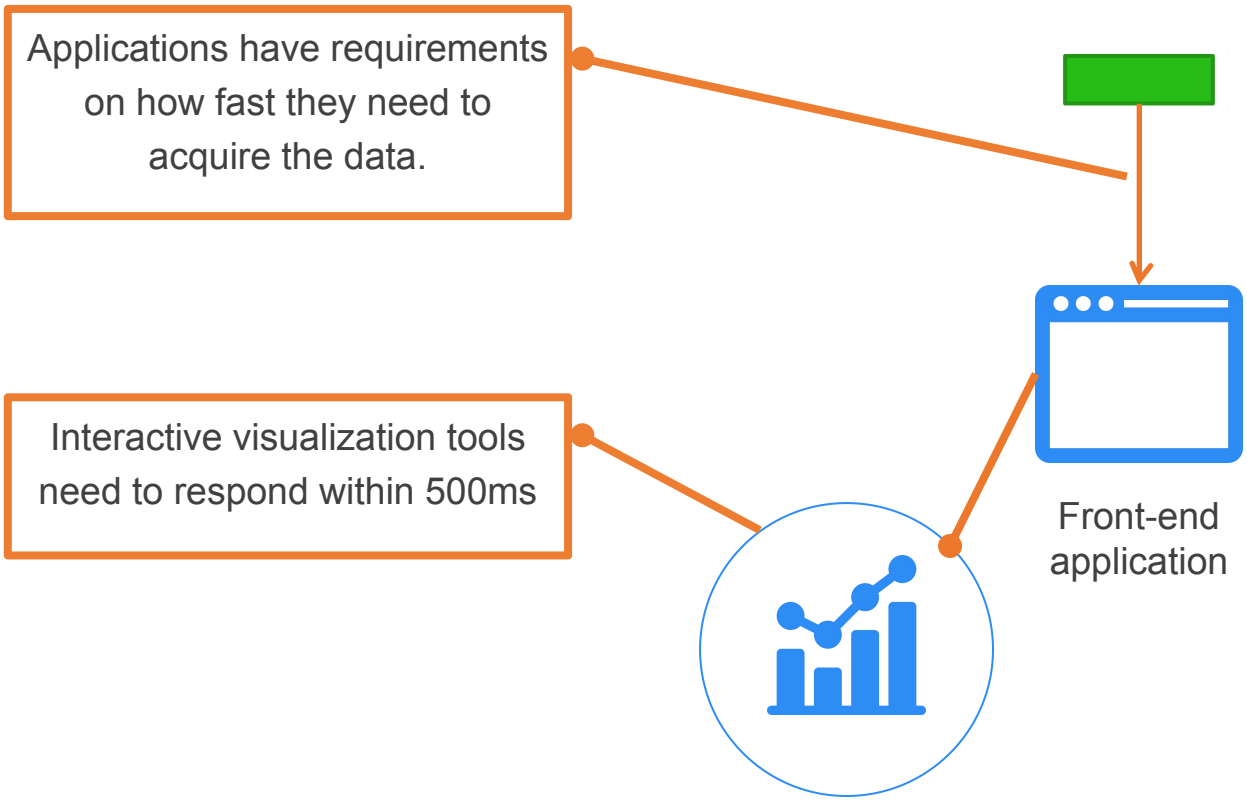
2. How to provide data accessibility with interactive speed.



Storage Cost - Materialization

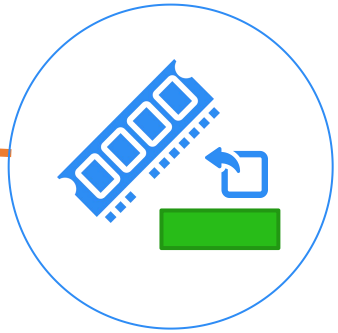


Data-Access Time

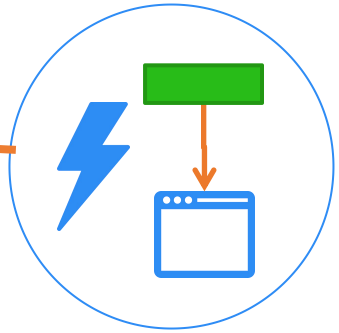


Research Goals

Store the data and all or most intermediate results in main memory

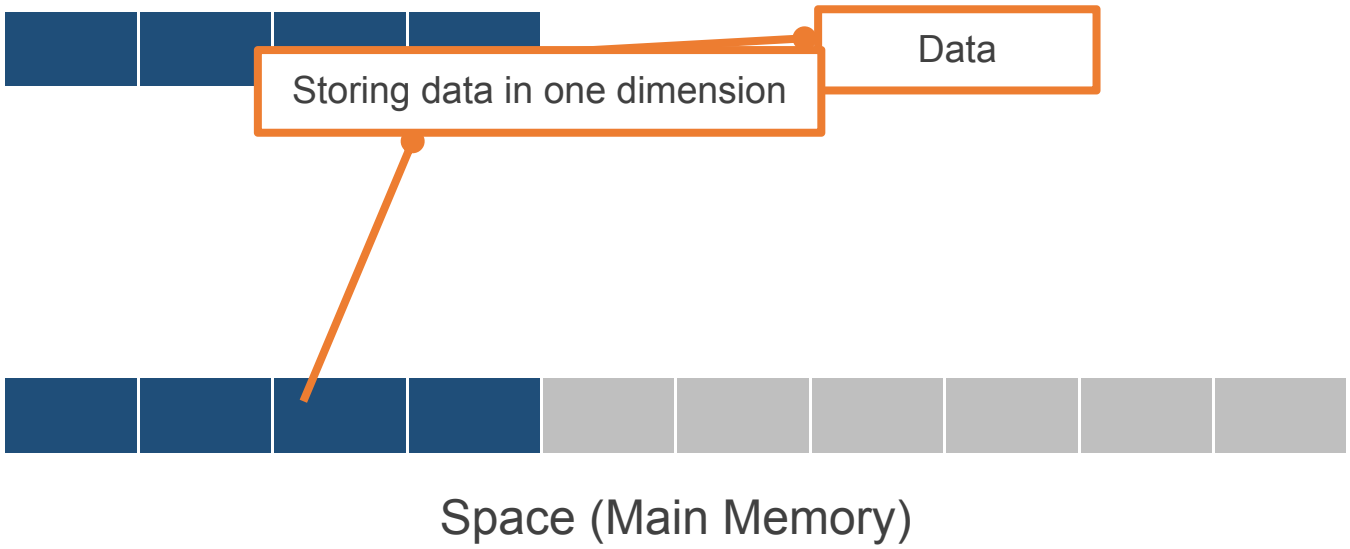


Provide data accessibility with interactive speed

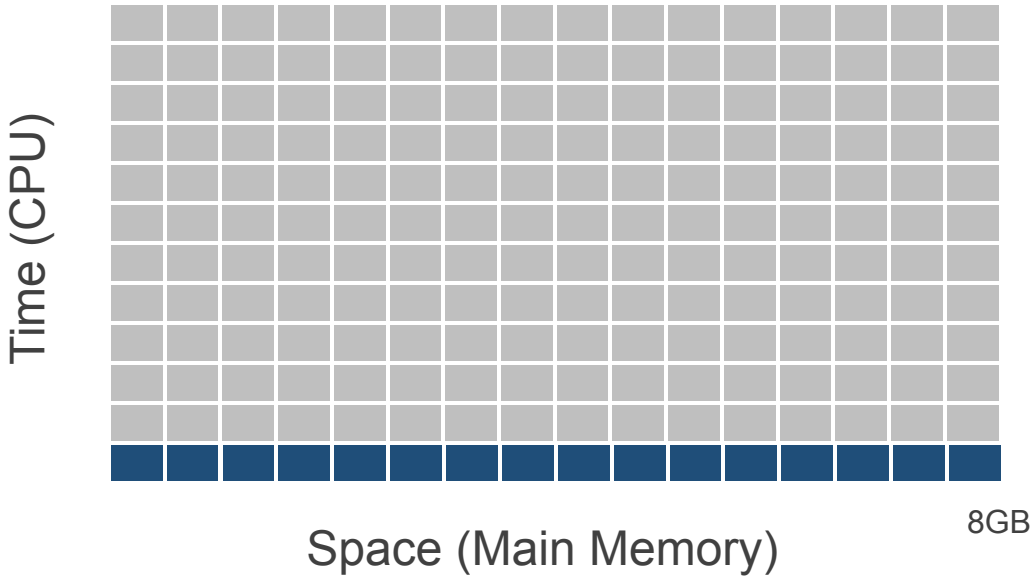


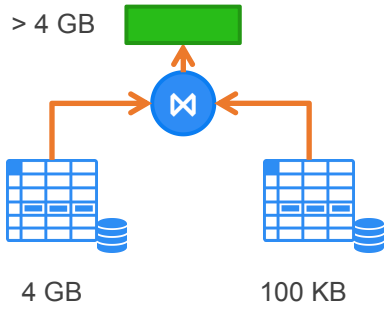
Storing Data in Space and Time

Storing Data in One Dimension

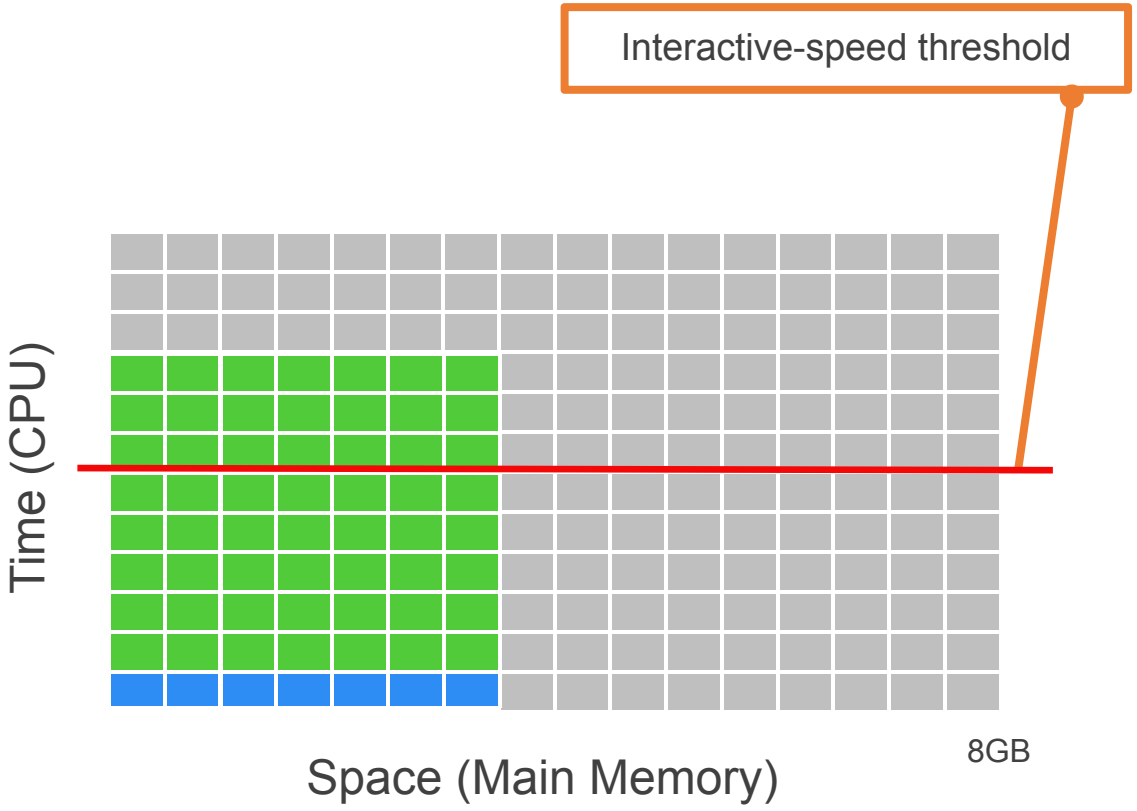


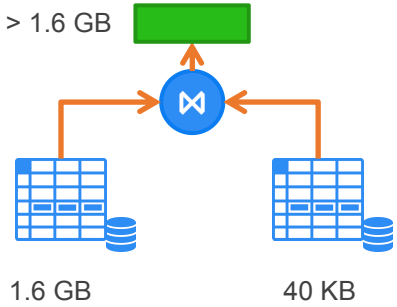
Storing Data in Two Dimensions



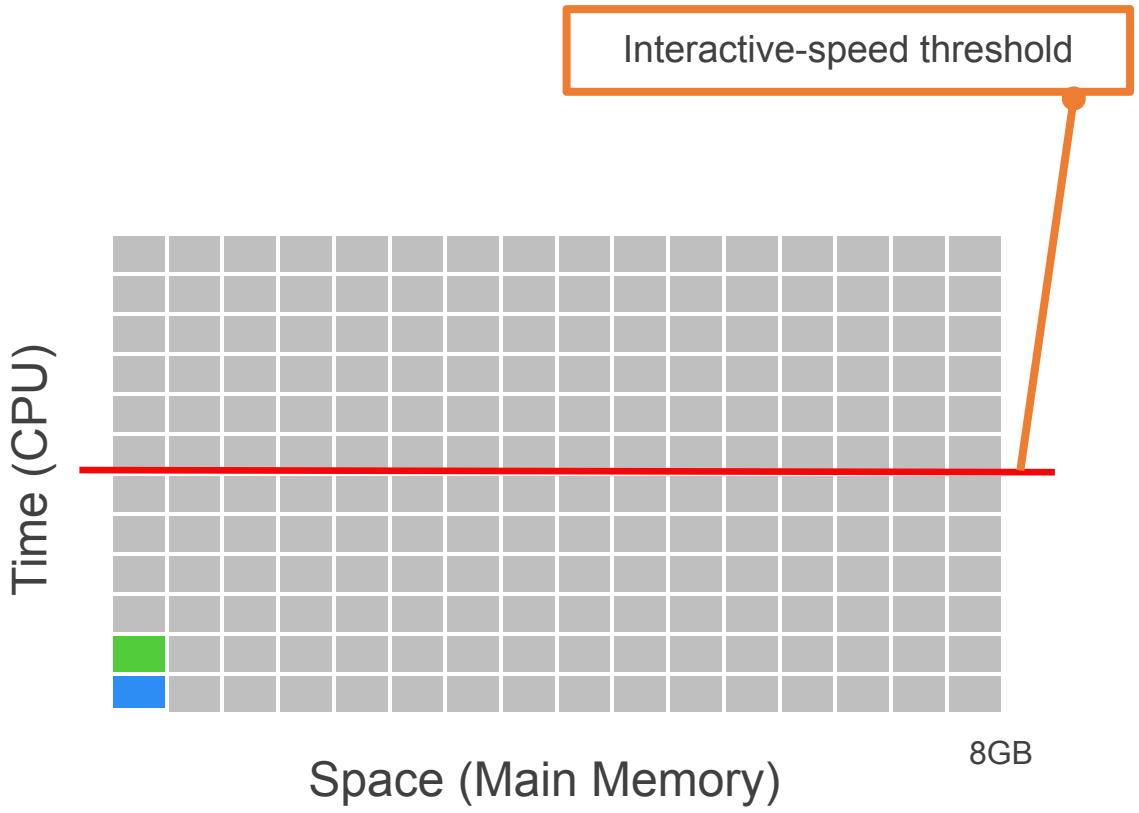


Storing Data in Two Dimensions



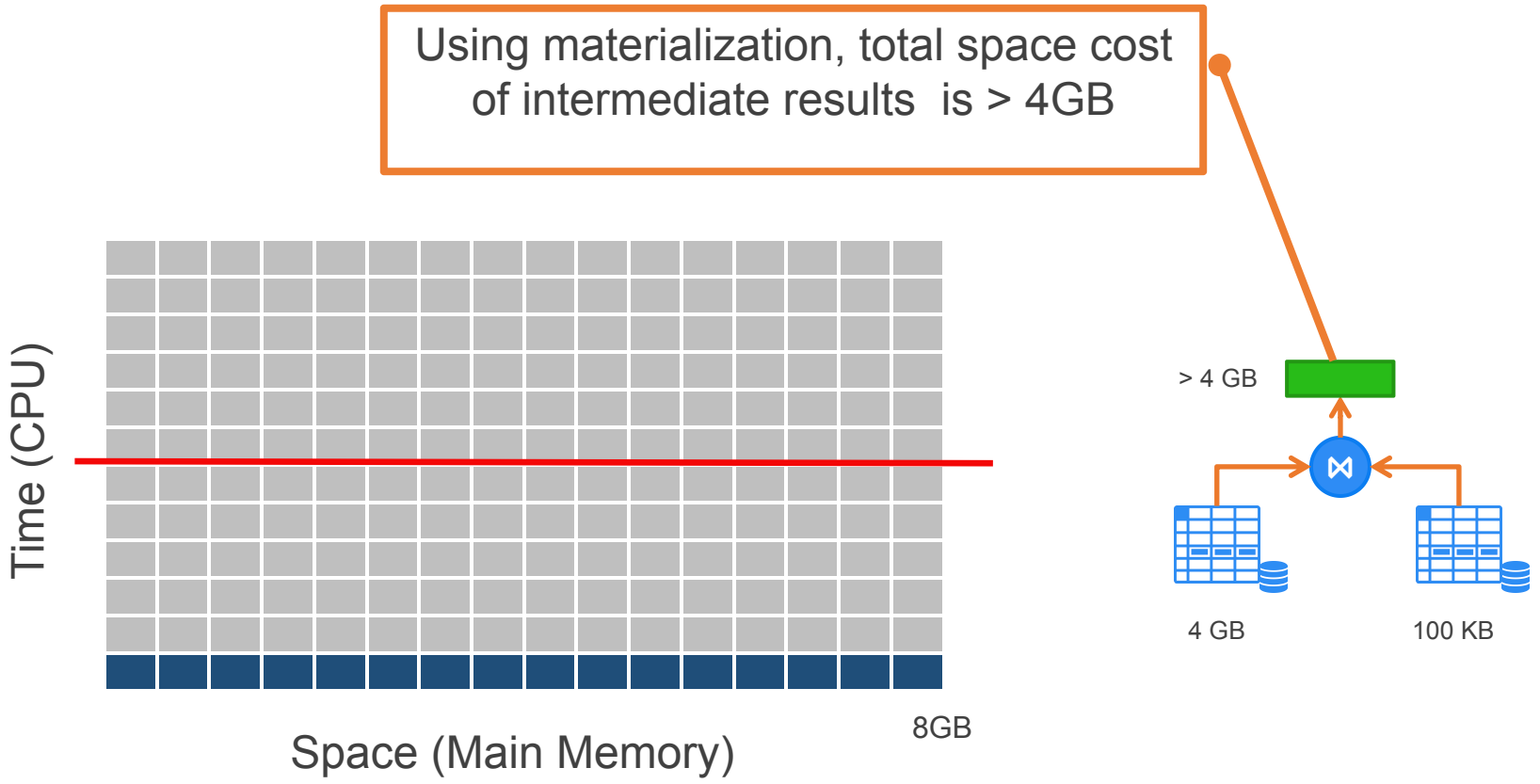


Storing Data in Two Dimensions

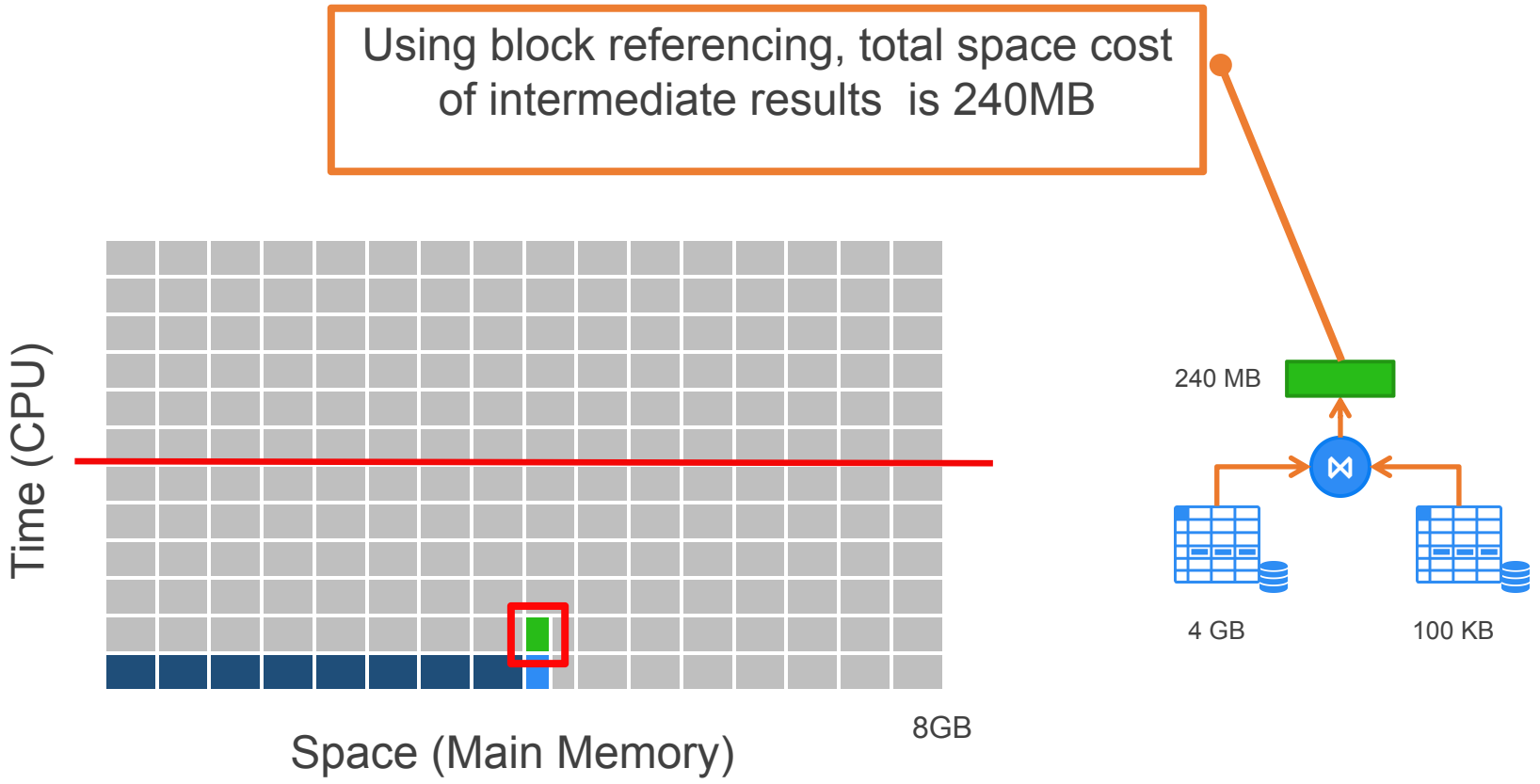


The Solution

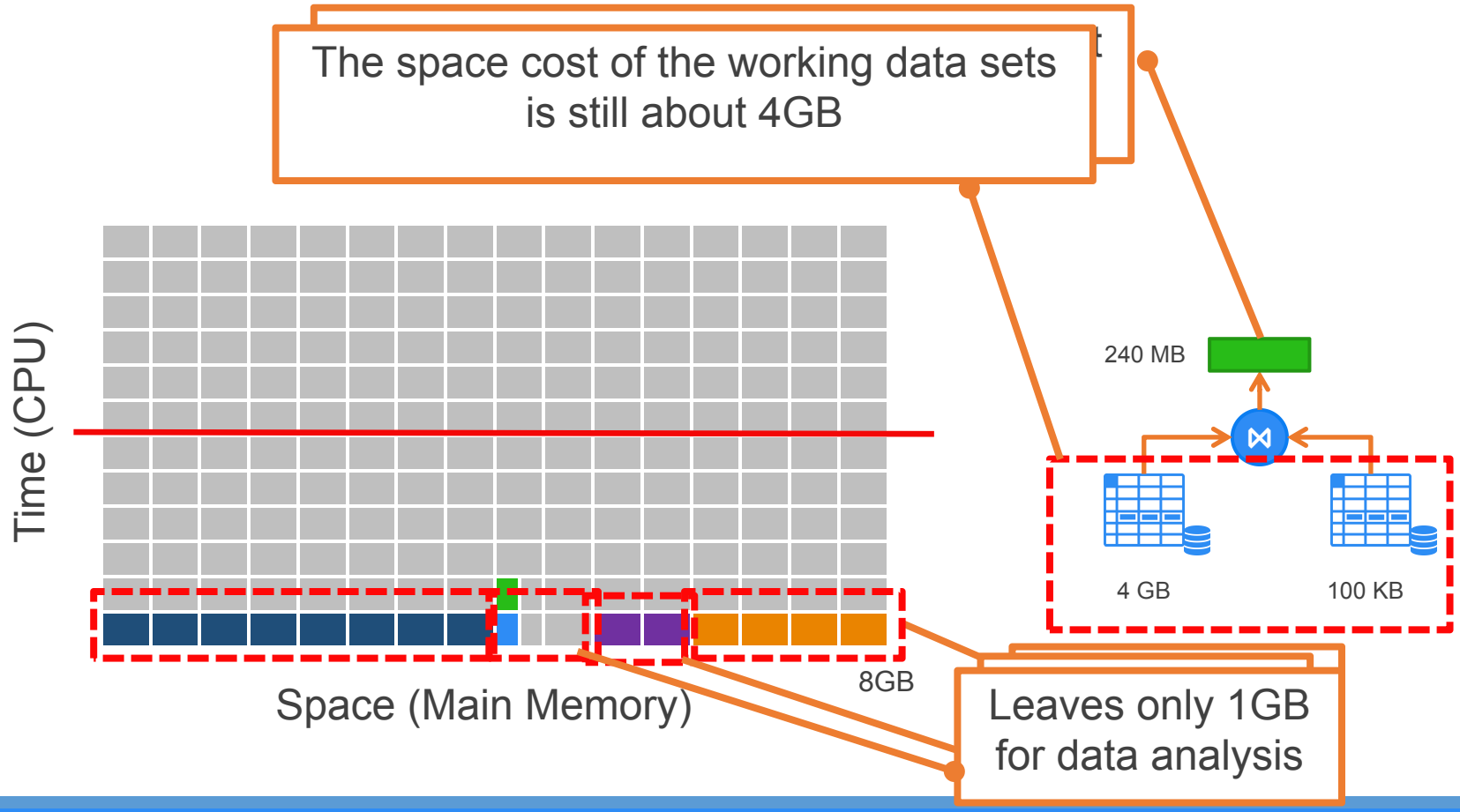
Space Cost


Using materialization, total space cost of intermediate results is > 4GB
> 4 GB
4 GB
100 KB
Time (CPU)
8GB
Space (Main Memory)

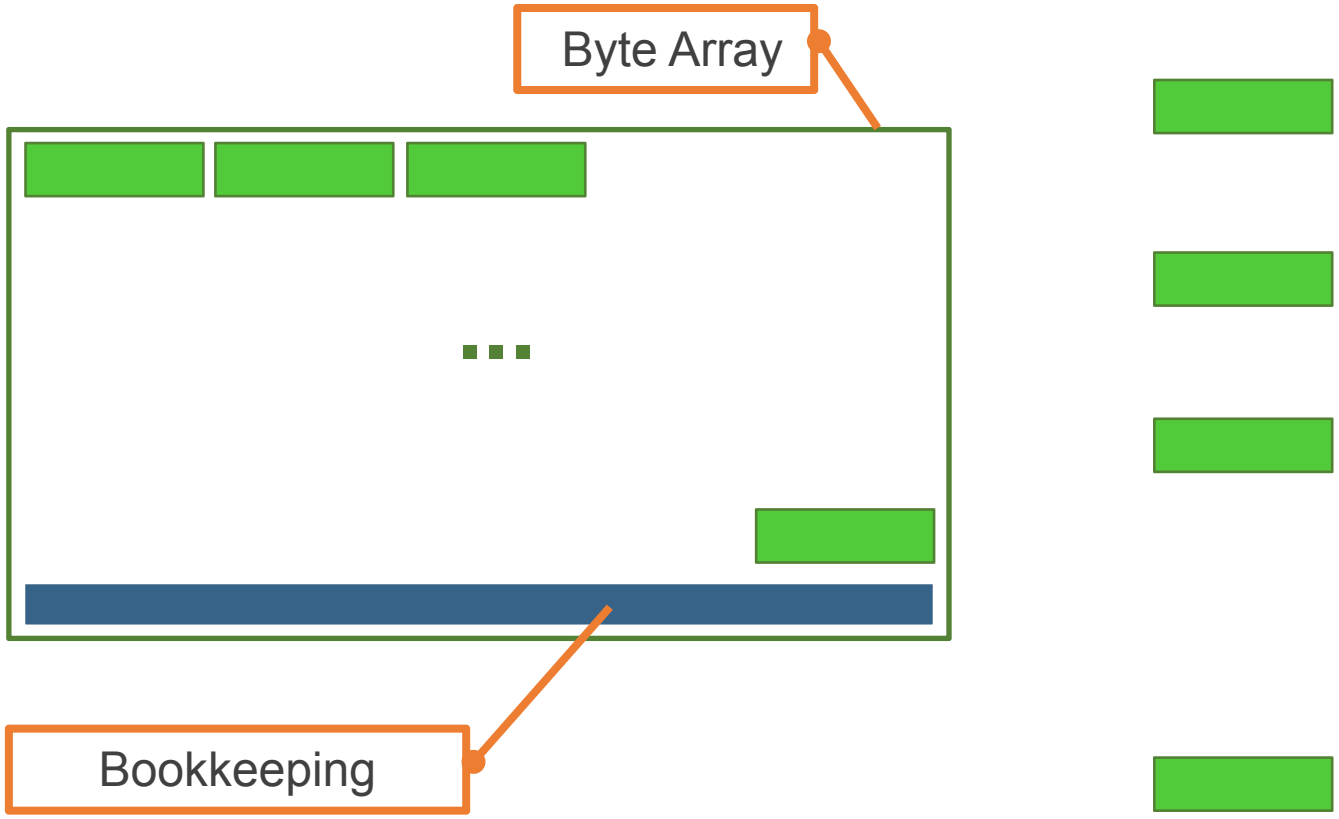
Space Cost


Using block referencing, total space cost of intermediate results is 240MB
Time (CPU)
Space (Main Memory)
8GB
240 MB
4 GB
100 KB

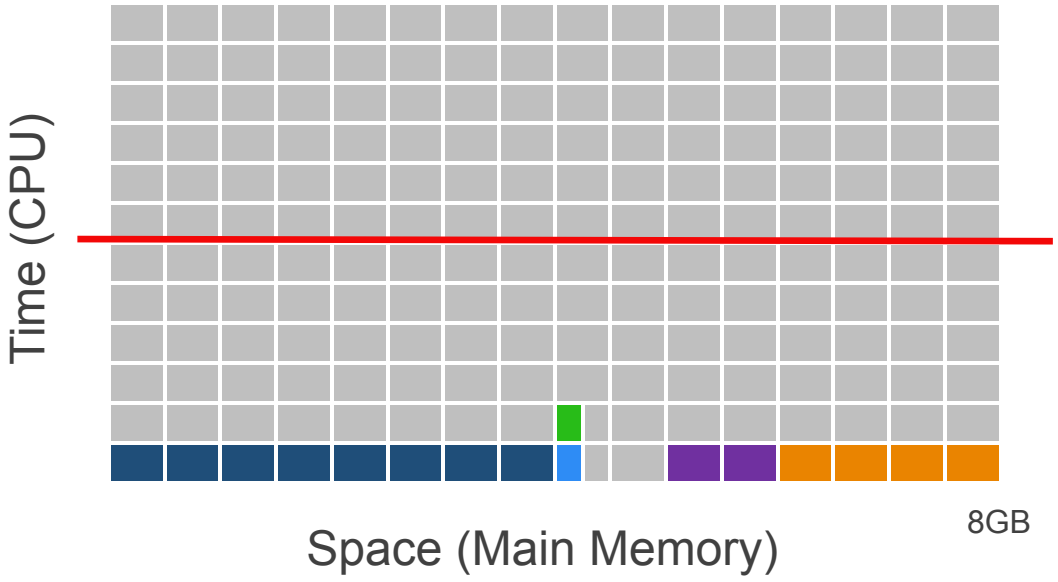
Space Cost of Working Data Sets

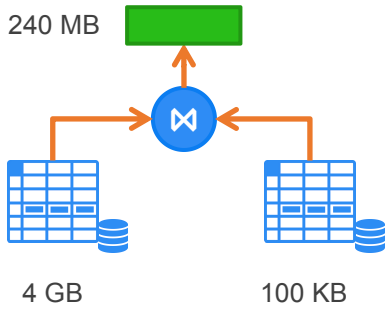


The New Storage Engine



Space Cost of Working Data Sets





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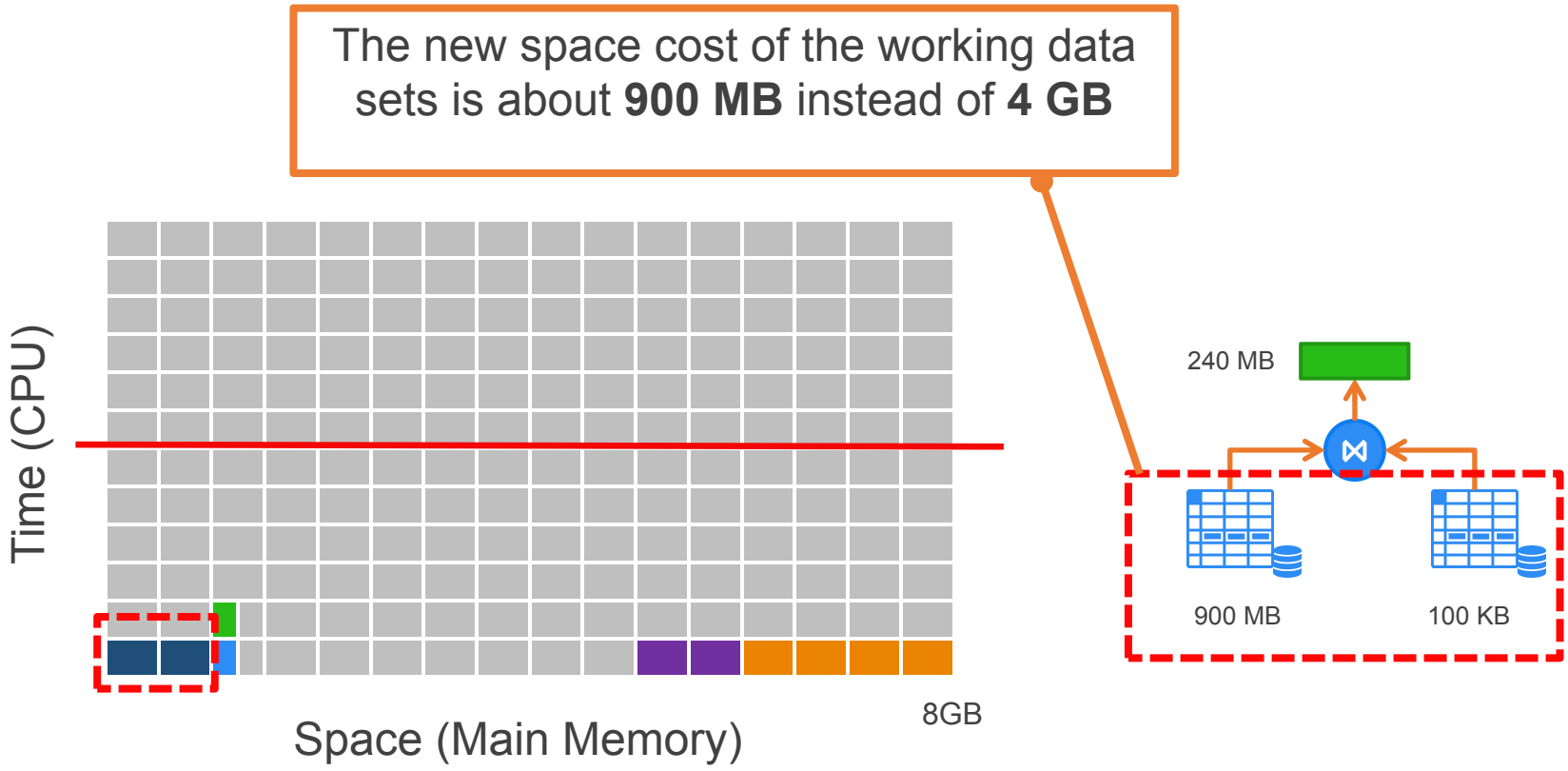


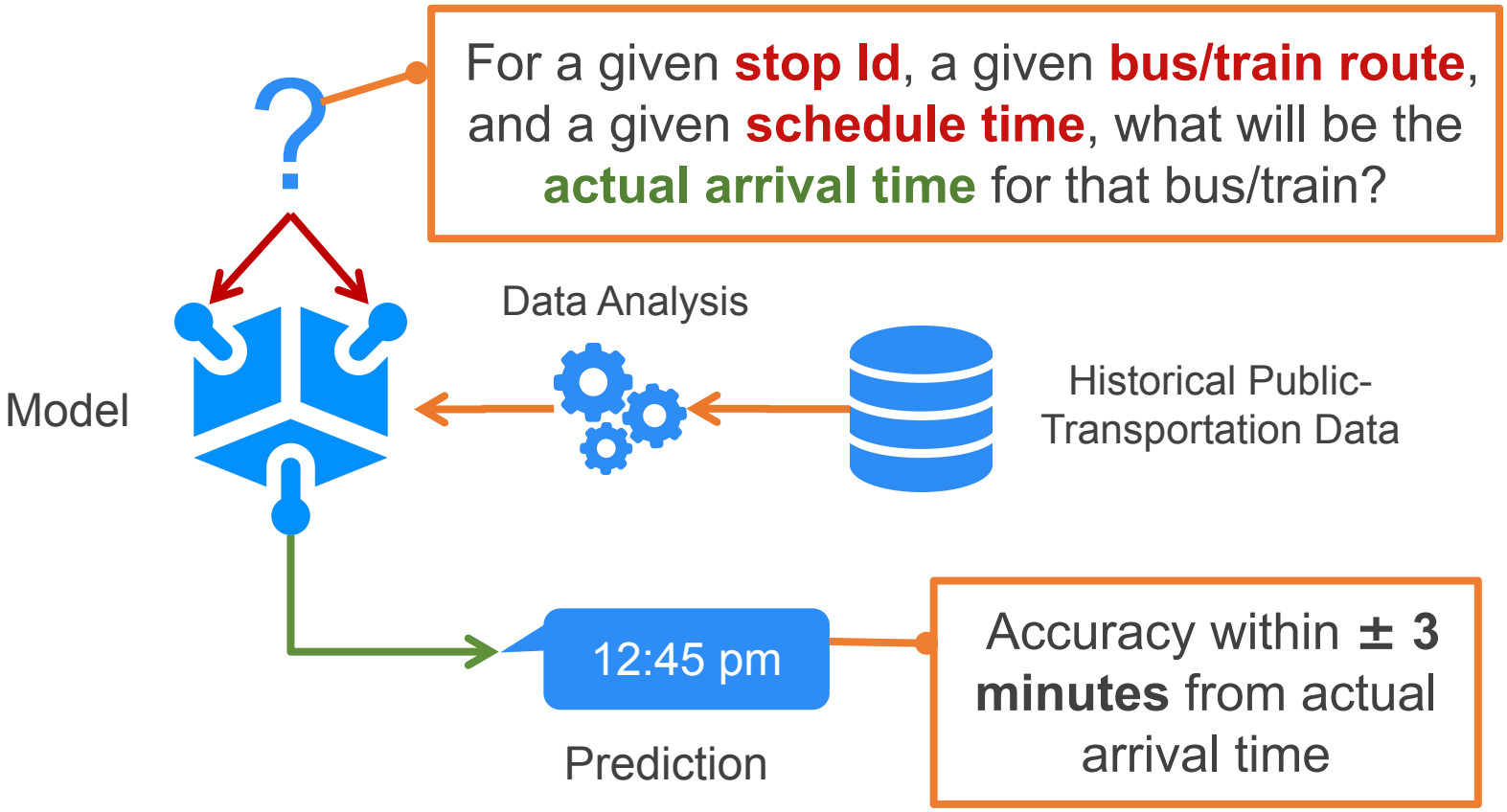
Experiment

Realistic Use-Case

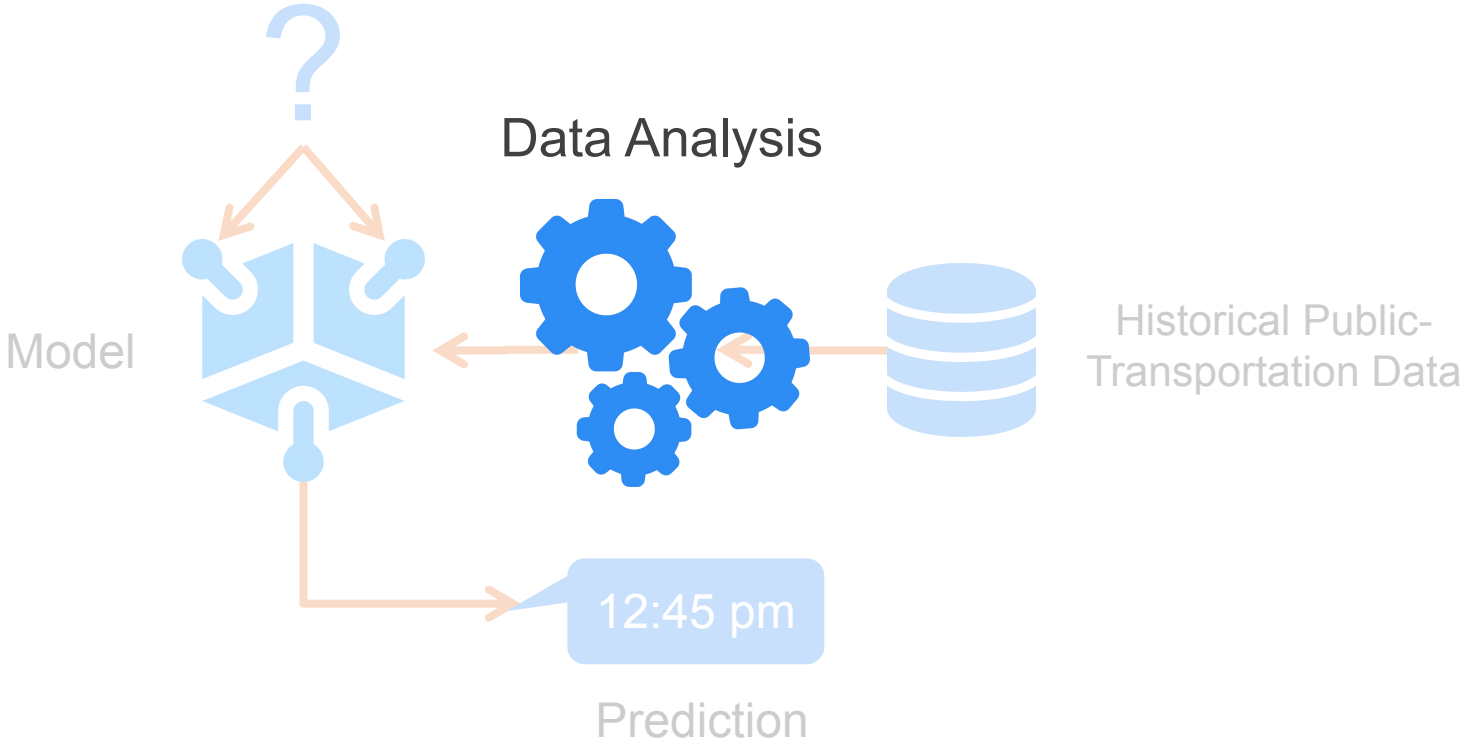
Experiment Goals

- Perform a realistic data-analysis use-case using **jSQL$_e$**.
- Keep the results of all intermediate results and the original data set in main memory.
- Simulate the same analysis in three other well-known systems and compare the space and time costs.

Data-Analysis Objective



Data-Analysis Objective



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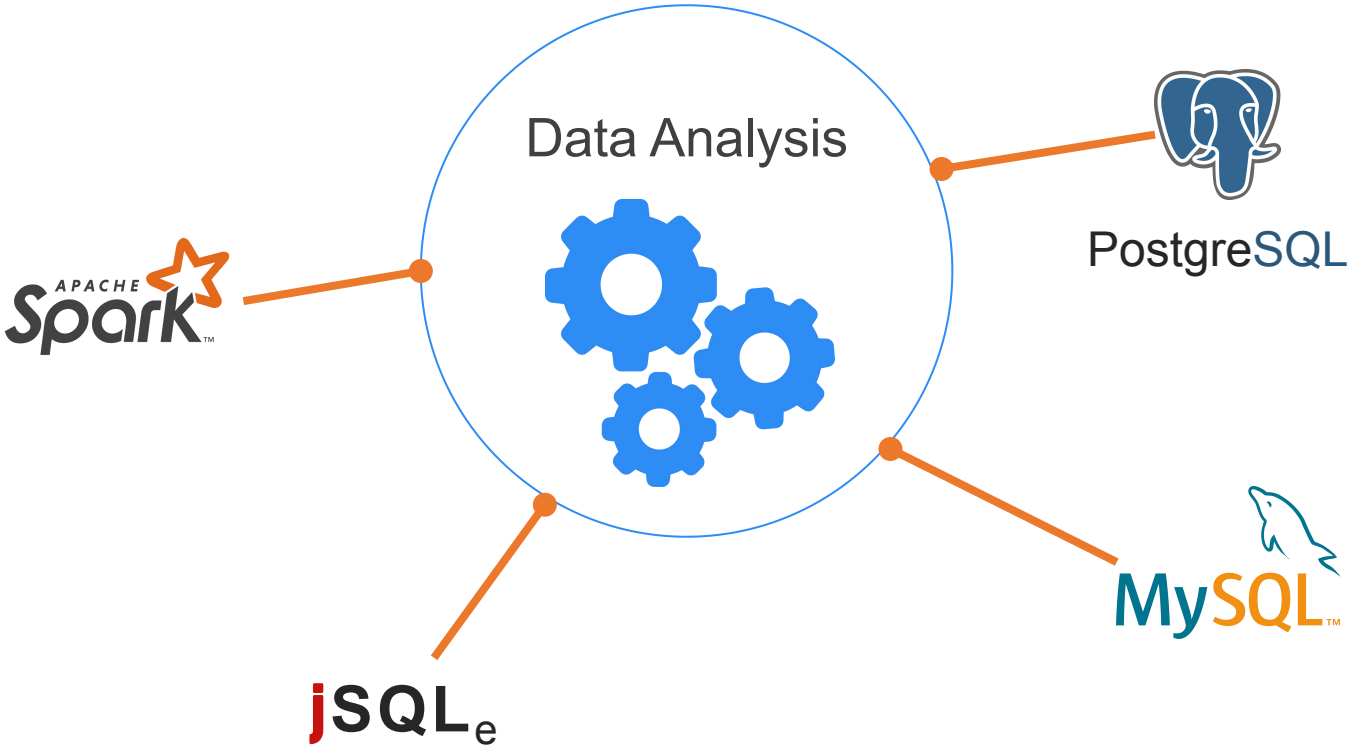
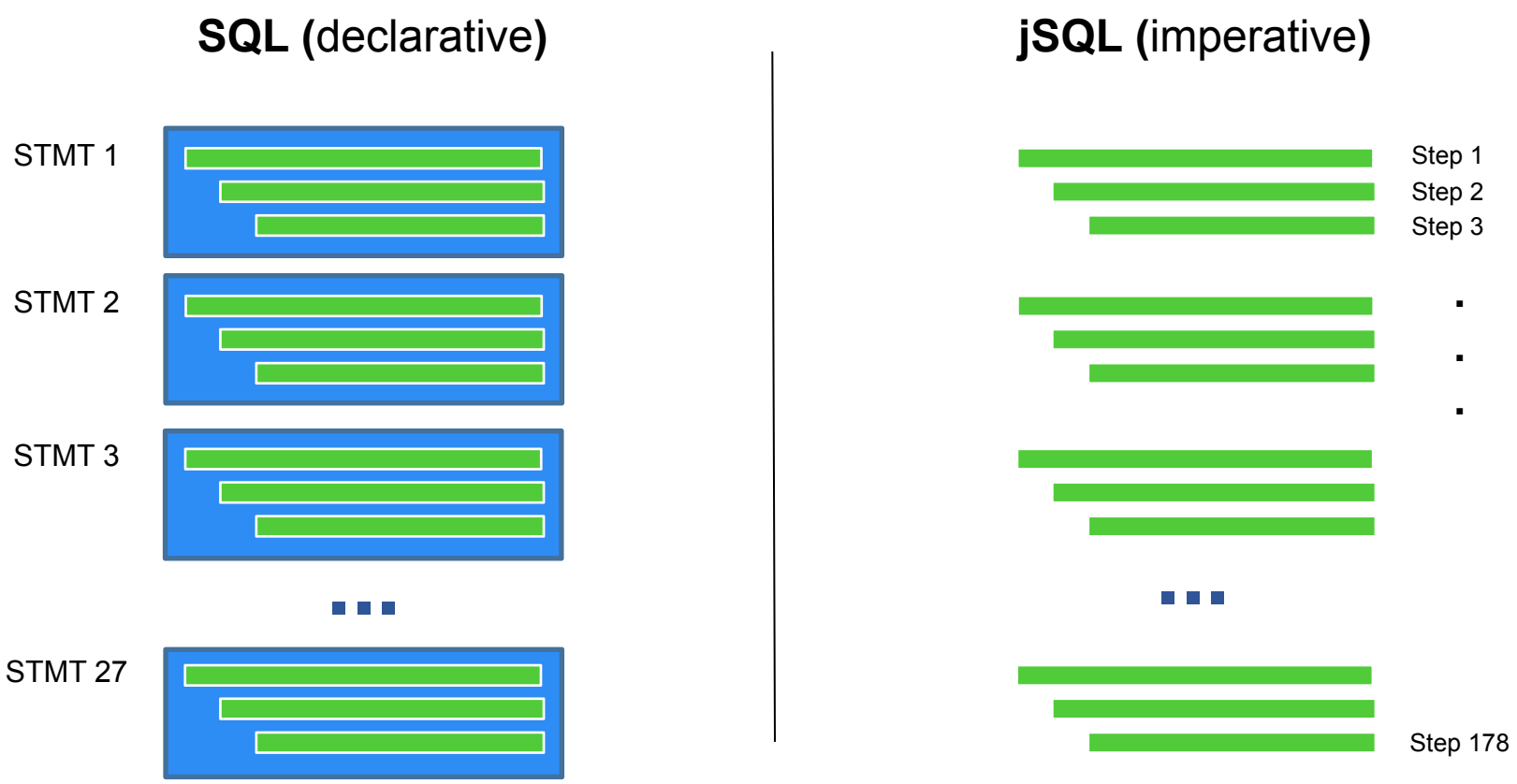


Experiment Setup

- We used **6 months** of historical data from **TriMet.**
- We used a desktop computer
  - RAM: **8GB**
  - CPU: **4 cores, i5, 3.5GH**
- Space limit for data analysis is **6GB**
- We ran all four systems on a single core (one thread).

Experiment Setup



Experiment Setup

SQL (declarative)

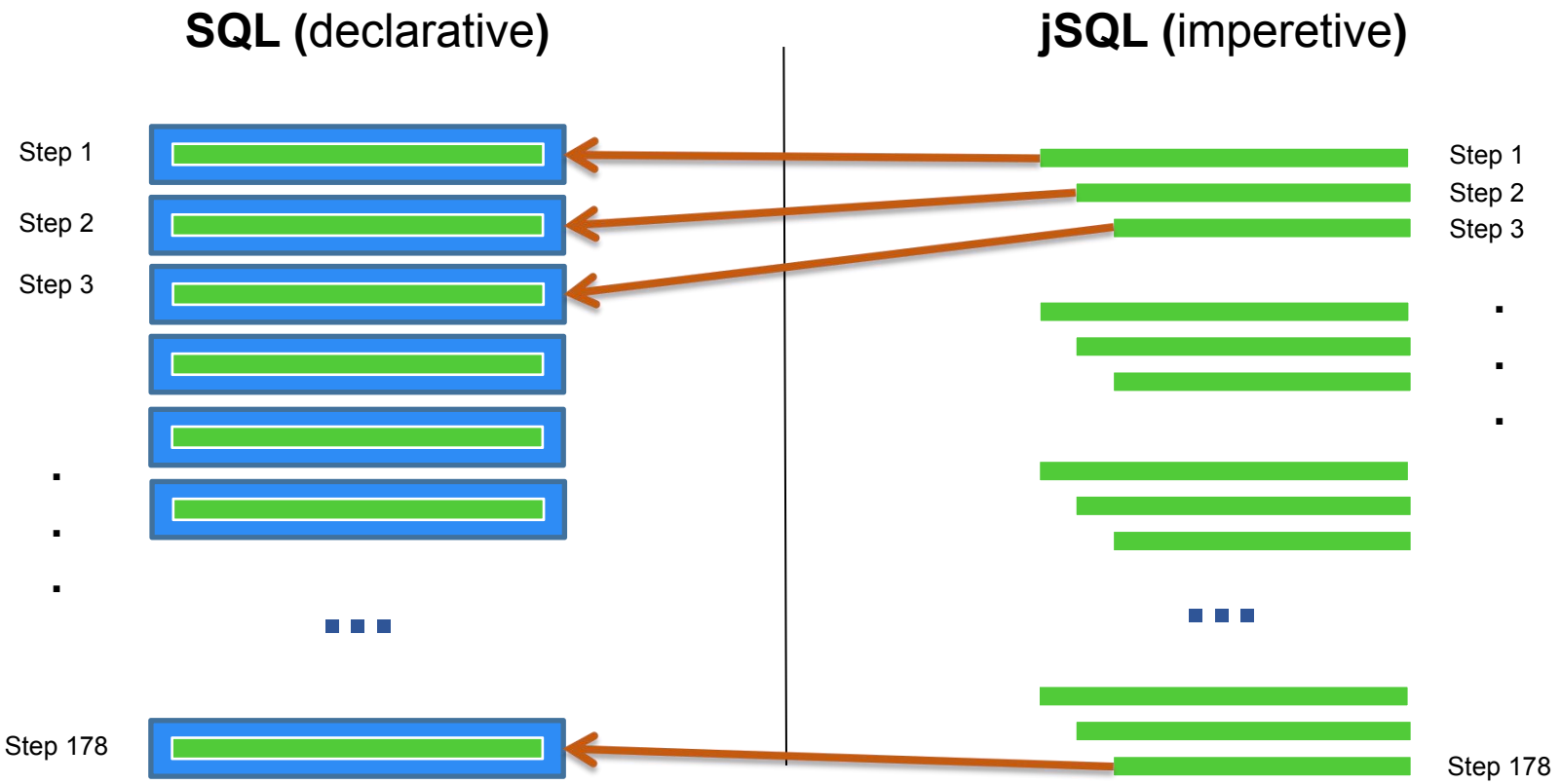
```
SELECT
  service_date, route_number,
  schedule_time, arrive_time
FROM
  historical_data
WHERE
  service_date = ‘2021-01-29’;
```

jSQL (imperative)

```
L1 = SELECT historical_data
  WHERE
    service_date = ‘2021-01-29’;
```

```
L2 = PROJECT L1 WITH
  service_date, route_number,
  schedule_time, arrive_time;
```

Experiment Setup



Experiment Setup

PostgreSQL (declarative)

```
CREATE TABLE L1 AS
SELECT * FROM historical_data
WHERE
  service_date = '2021-01-29';
```

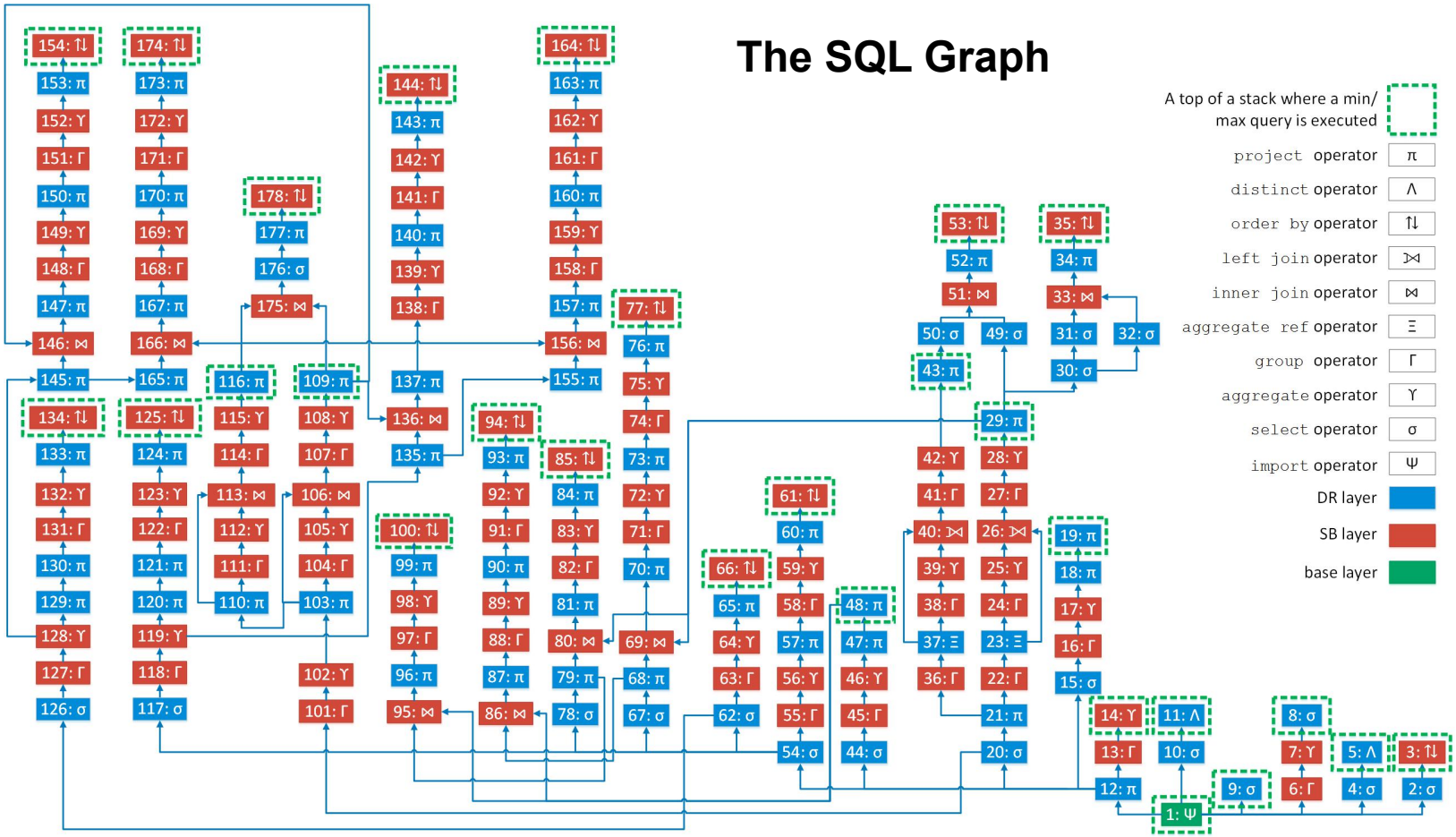
```
CREATE TABLE L2 AS
SELECT
  service_date, route_number,
  schedule_time, arrive_time
FROM L1;
```

jSQL (imperative)

```
L1 = SELECT historical_data
  WHERE
    service_date = '2021-01-29';
```

```
L2 = PROJECT L1 WITH
  service_date, route_number,
  schedule_time, arrive_time;
```

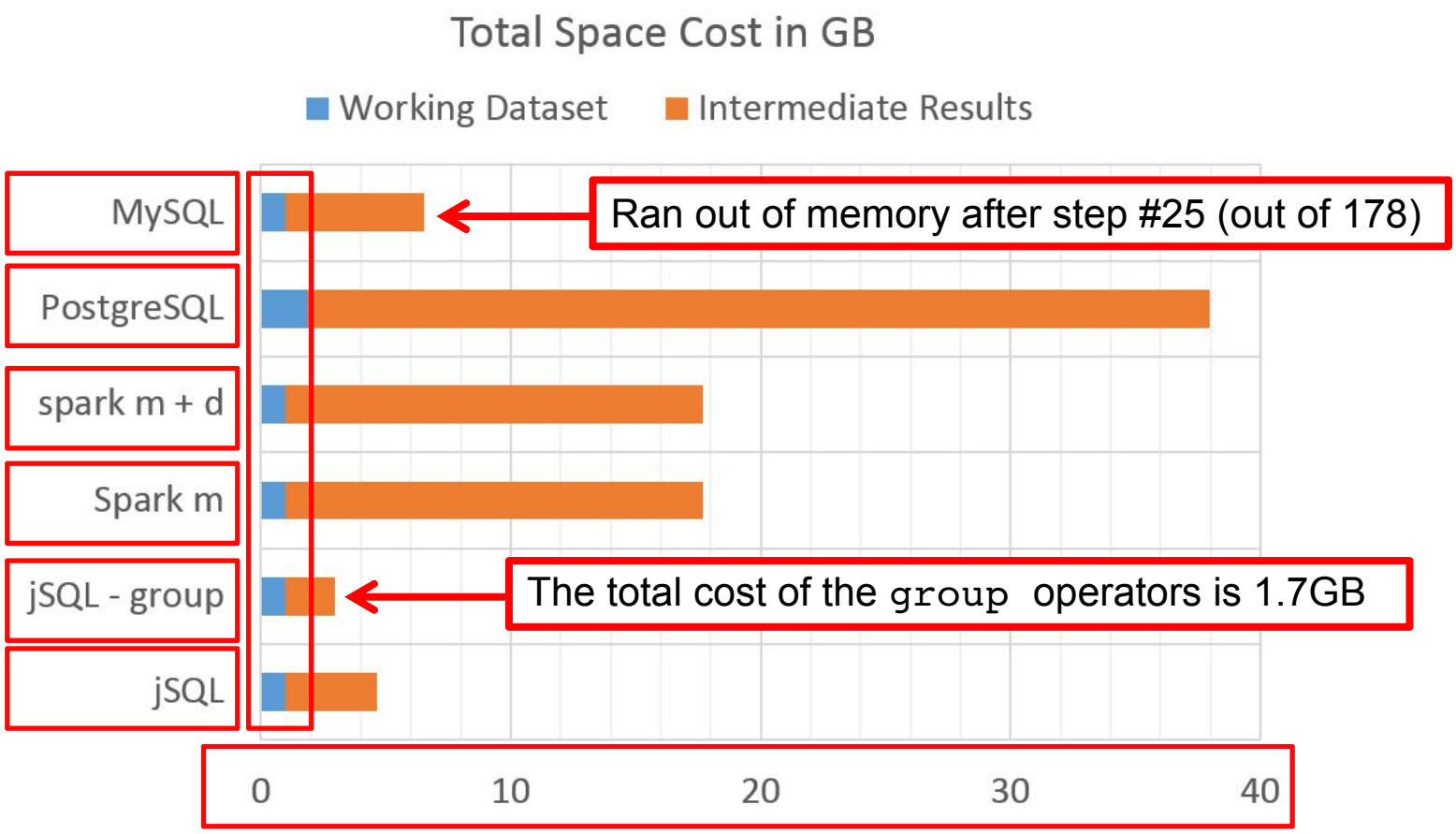
Experiment Setup



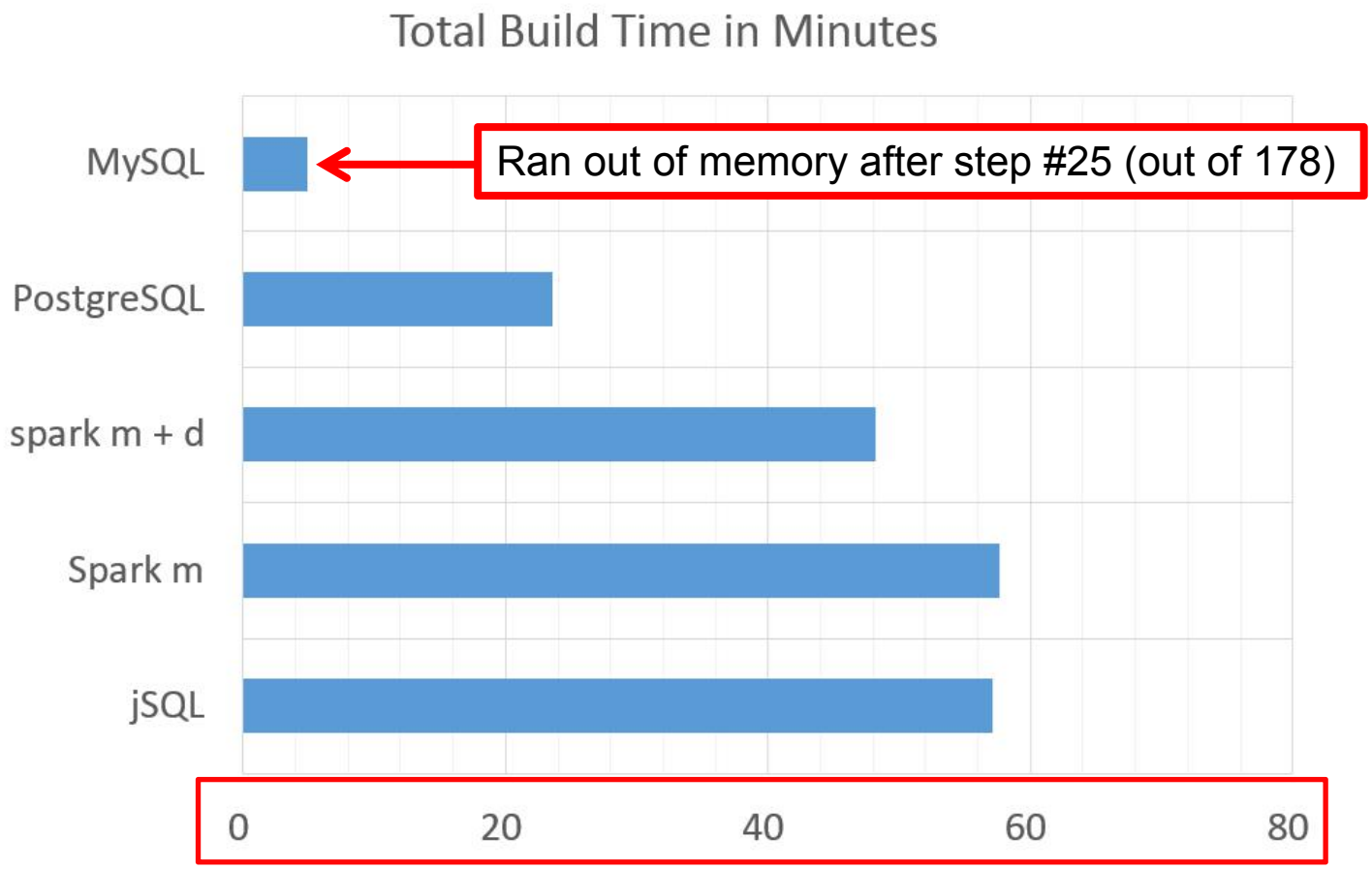
Experiment Results

Realistic Use-Case

Total Space Cost



Total Build Time



Lessons Learned

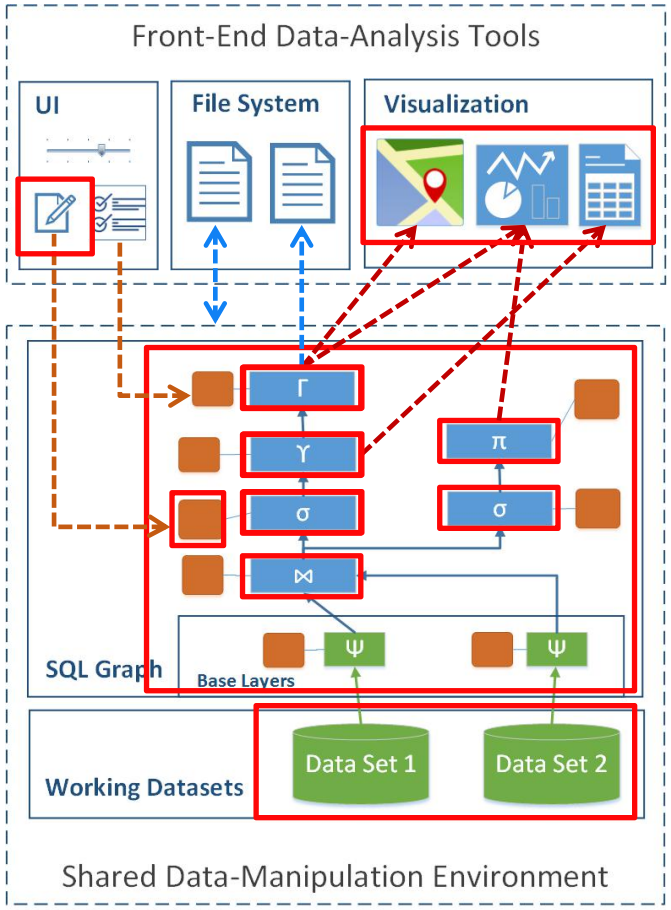
- $jSQL_e$ achived 92% reduction in space cost compared to PostgreSQL, while spending twice the build time.
- $jSQL_e$ achived 83% reduction in space cost compared to Spark, while spending more or less the same build time .
- MySQL? Just don’t use it.

Lessons Learned

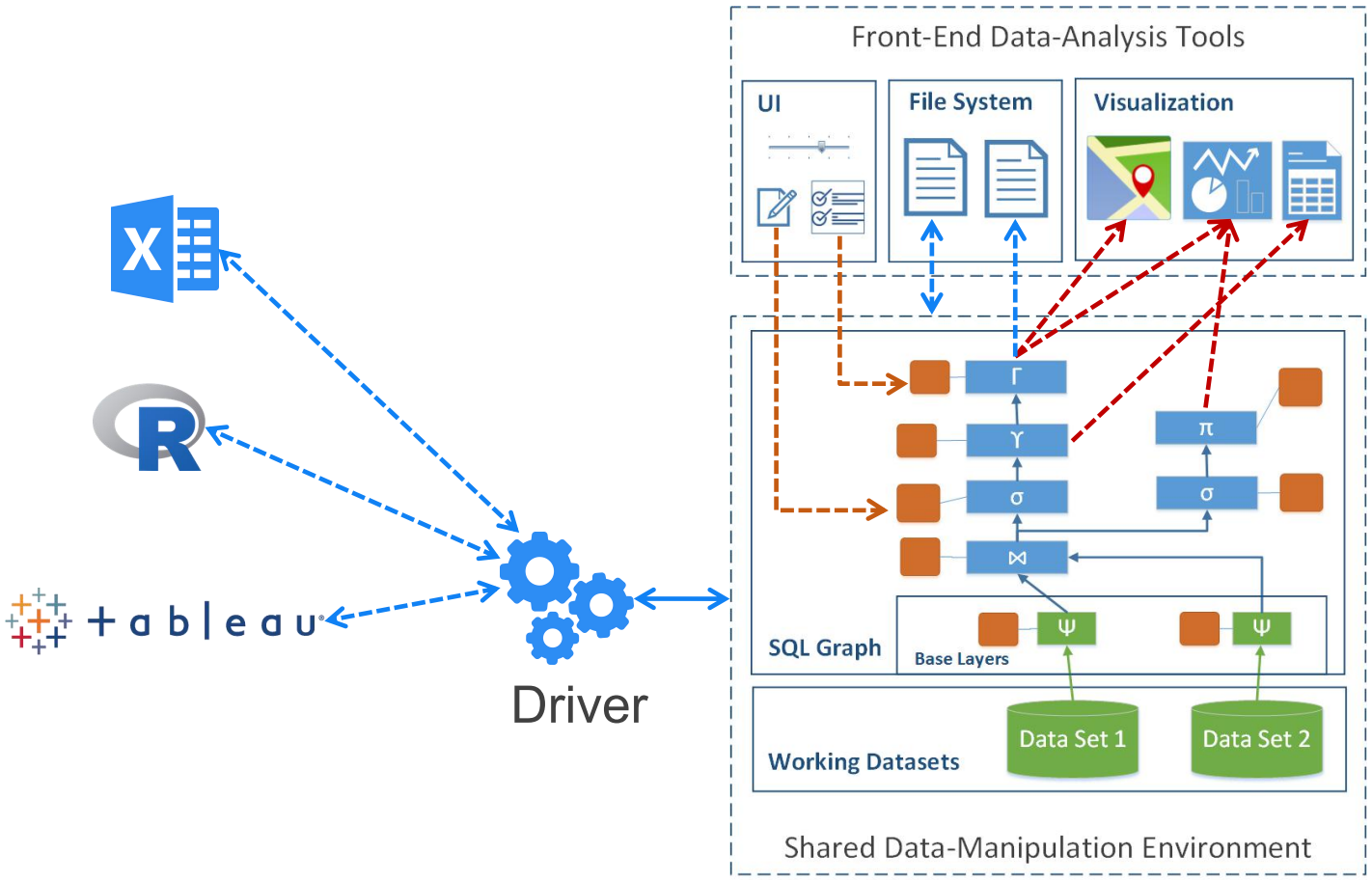
- Using current systems to do exploratory data analysis is extremely tedious.

Our Vision

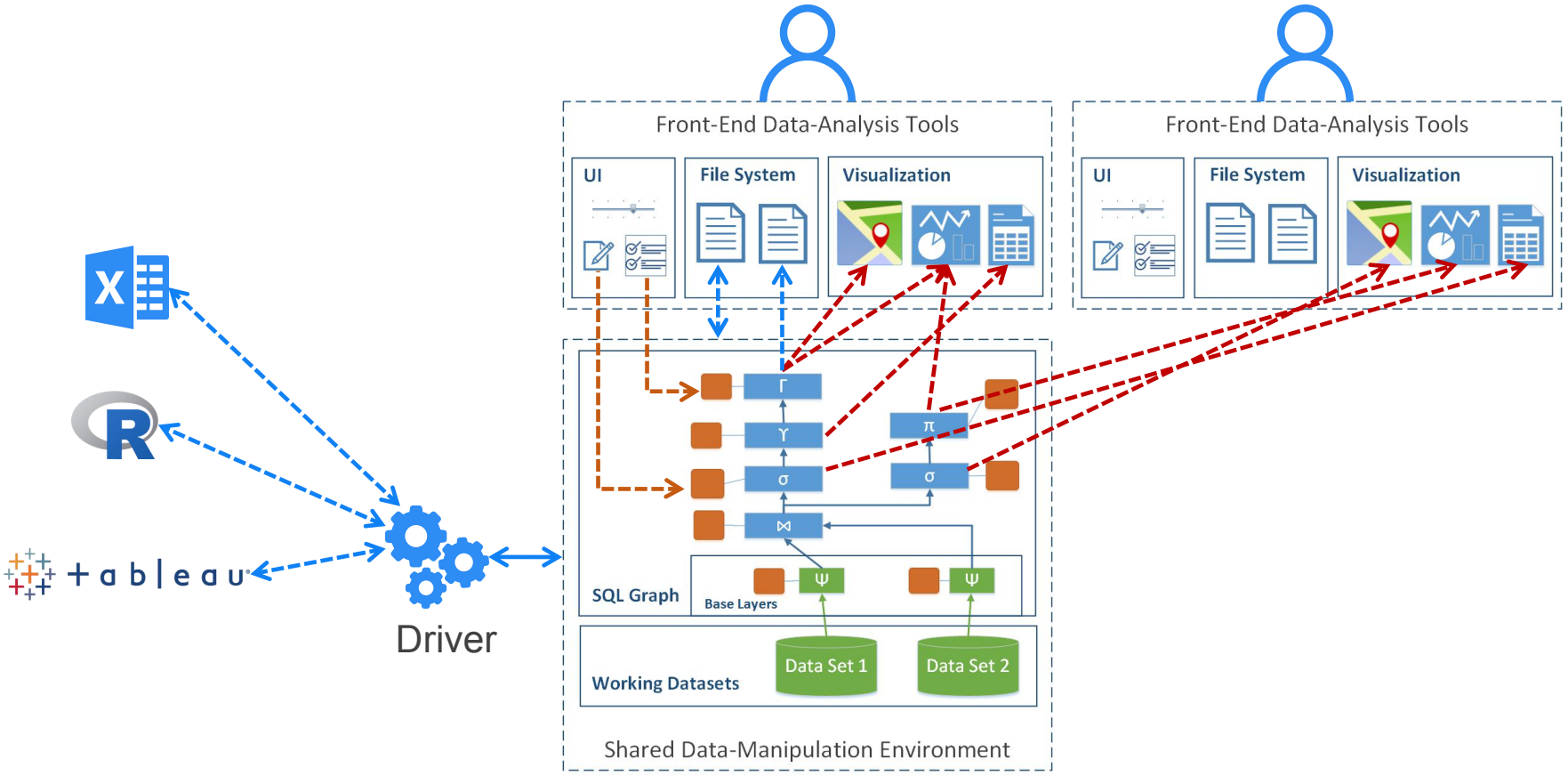
What Can We Do With jSQL$_e$?



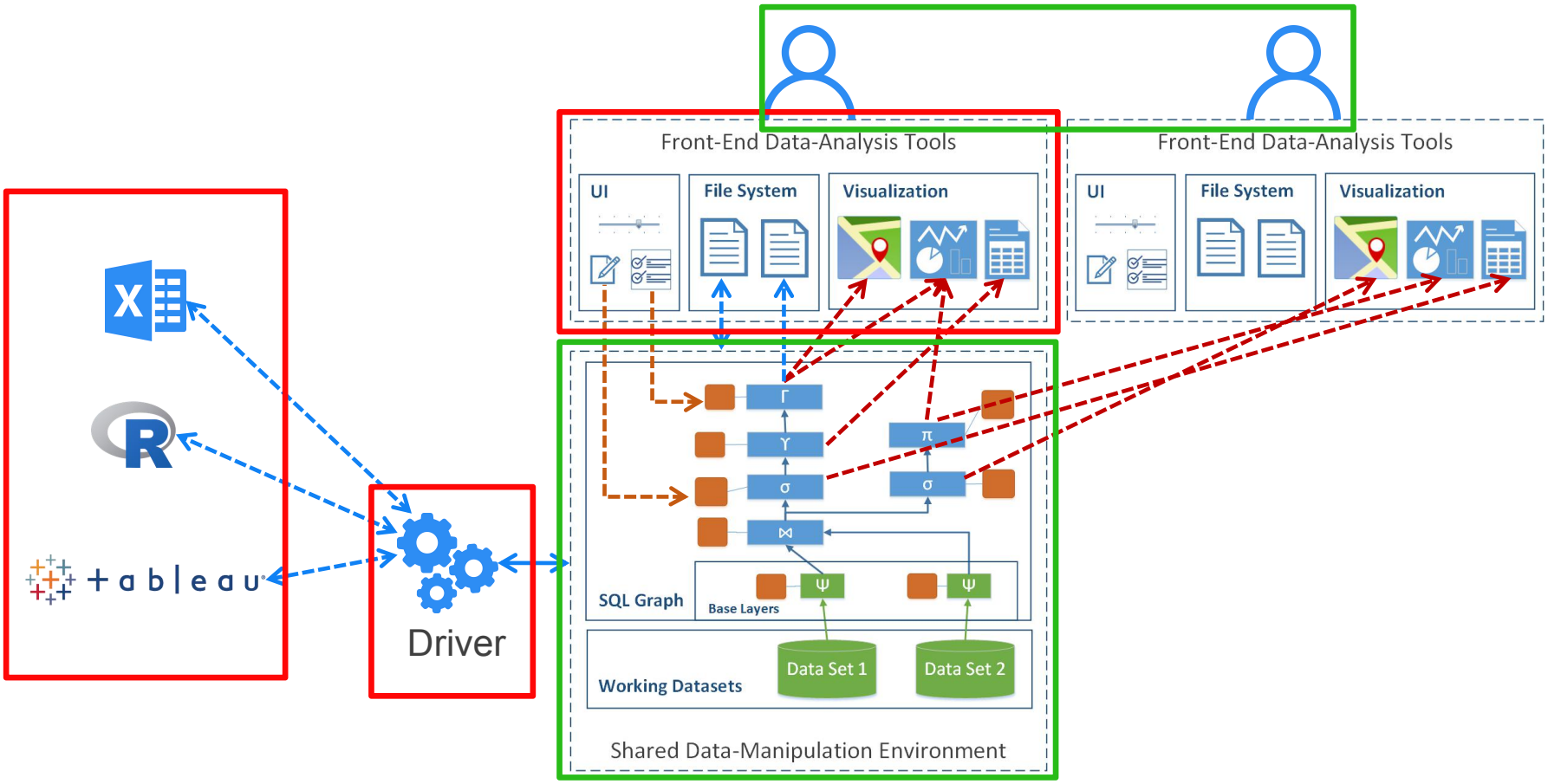
What Can We Do With jSQL$_e$?



What Can We Do With jSQL$_e$?



How Far Are We?



Thank You