Converting TPC-H Query Templates to use DSQgen for Easy Extensibility

> John M. Stephens, Gradientsystems Meikel Poess, Oracle Corporation

# TPC-H

- TPC-H has been a very successful benchmark for the TPC
  - 147+ publications<sup>1</sup>
  - 10+ hardware systems<sup>1</sup>
  - 7+ database systems<sup>1</sup>
- TPC-H's tools (dbgen/qgen) are 15 years old
- In order to add queries or modify queries code changes to ggen are necessary

# How Ad-Hoc Queries are Implemented

- TPC-H defines query templates instead of queries
- Qgen substitutes scalar variables randomly during benchmark runtime with random seed
- Seed is determined at the end of the load time (second granularity)



## Query Template Example: TPC-H's Query 6

- **SELECT** SUM (l\_extendedprice\*l\_discount)
- **FROM** lineitem
- WHERE l\_shipdate>=date'[DATE]'
  - **AND** l\_shipdate<date'[**DATE**]'+interval'1'year
  - **AND** l\_discount between [DISCOUNT] 0.01

and [DISCOUNT] + 0.01

**AND** l\_quantity < [QUANTITY];

## Query Template Example: TPC-H's Query 6

- **SELECT** SUM (l\_extendedprice\*l\_discount)
- **FROM** lineitem
- WHERE l\_shipdate>=date'10-1-1996'
  - **AND** l\_shipdate<date'**10-1-1996**'+interval'1'year
  - **AND** l\_discount between 0.05 0.01

and **0.05** + 0.01

```
AND l_quantity < 300;
```

# Current Query Generator Qgen

- Data relationships are hard-coded in gen
- Substitution parameters are hard-coded in qgen
  - $\rightarrow$  query modifications require code changes
  - $\rightarrow$  additional queries require code changs
  - $\rightarrow$  testing, bug fixing etc.

# DSQgen

- Originally developed for TPC-DS
- Query templates are defined in an extendable query language
- The definitions of substitution tags are included in query template
- Previous publications
  - Meikel Poess, John M. Stephens: Generating Thousand Benchmark Queries in Seconds. VLDB 2004: 1045-1053
  - Meikel Poess: Controlled SQL query evolution for decision support benchmarks. WOSP 2007: 38-41

### DSQgen's Template Language

- A template consists of two parts:
  - substitution tag definitions
  - SQL Text
- Substitution tag definition can be:
  - random number between an lower and upper bound
  - list of items
  - unique list of items

### Substitution Types

- Random Number Substitution
  - order\_quantity = random (1, 10, uniform);
- Random String Substitution
  - color=TEXT({"brown",6},{"black",3},{"grey",1}
     ,{"pink",1});
- List Operators LIST, ULIST

#### DSQgen's Template Language

Built-In Functions
 \_\_SCALE
 \_\_SEED
 \_\_QUERY
 \_\_TEMPLATE
 \_\_STREAM
 \_\_LIMITA,\_LIMITB,\_LIMITC
 \_\_LIMIT

# TPC-H Queries can be Divided into 5 Major Types

- Type 1: randomly selects one or more numbers from a dense interval.
- Type 2: randomly selects one or more strings from a list of possible items.
- Type 3: randomly selects a date.
- Type 4: selects the scale factor of the database being queried
- Type 5: selects the number of rows to be returned by the top most SQL statement.

#### Example: Query 16



#### Query 16 in DSQGEN Syntax

```
DEFINE PBRAND A = RANDOM(1,5,uniform);
DEFINE PBRAND_B = RANDOM(1,5,uniform);
DEFINE PTYPE_A=TEXT({"STANDARD",1},{"SMALL",1},{"MEDIUM",1},{"LARGE",1}
                     ,{"ECONOMY",1},{"PROMO",1});
DEFINE PTYPE_B=TEXT({"ANODIZED",1},{"BURNISHED",1},{"PLATED",1}
                     ,{"POLISHED",1},{"BRUSHED",1});
DEFINE PTYPE_C=TEXT({"TIN",1},{"NICKEL",1},{"BRASS",1},{"STEEL",1},{"COPPER",1});
DEFINE SIZE = ULIST(RANDOM(1,50,uniform),8);
SELECT p brand ,p type ,p size
      ,count(distinct ps suppkey) as supplier cnt
FROM partsupp , part
WHERE p_partkey = ps_partkey
  AND p brand <> 'BRAND#[PBRAND A][PBRAND B]'
  AND p type not like '[PTYPE_A] [PTYPE_B] [PTYPE_C]%'
  AND p size in ([SIZE.1],[SIZE.2],[SIZE.3],[SIZE.4]
                ,[SIZE.5],[SIZE.6],[SIZE.7],[SIZE.8])
  AND ps suppkey not in (SELECT s suppkey
                         FROM supplier
                         WHERE s comment like
                               '%Customer%Complaints%')
GROUP BY p_brand ,p_type ,p_size
ORDER BY supplier_cnt desc ,p_brand ,p_type, p_size;
```

#### Modified Query 11 of TPC-H

```
DEFINE NK = random (0,31, uniform);
DEFINE AGG= text({"sum",1},{"min",1}
,{"max",1});
```

```
SELECT ps_partkey
    ,[AGG](ps_supplycost * ps_availqty)
as value
FROM partsupp,supplier
WHERE ps_suppkey = s_suppkey
    AND s_nationkey = [NK]
GROUP BY ps_partkey;
```

## Modified Query 3

```
DEFINE SHIPDATE = random(1,31,uniform);
DEFINE LIMIT=10;
DEFINE COL=text({"l_quantity",1},{"l_discount",1}
,{"l_extendedprice",1},{"l_tax",1});
```

```
[_LIMITA] select [_LIMITB] l_orderkey
        ,sum([COL]), o_orderdate, o_shippriority
FROM customer, orders, lineitem
WHERE c_custkey = o_custkey
AND l_orderkey = o_orderkey
AND o_orderdate < date '1995-03-[SHIPDAY]'
AND l_shipdate > date '1995-03-[SHIPDAY]'
GROUP BY l_orderkey, o_orderdate, o_shippriority
ORDER BY [COL] desc, o_orderdate
[_LIMITC];
```

### Summary

- We demonstrated that
  - all existing 22 TPC-H queries can be converted to use DSQgen
  - Conversion has no impact on the viability or comparability of existing TPC-H results
  - TPC-H queries can be enriched without code changes
  - New queries can be easily added without any code changes