Distributed Query Optimization: Importance and Challenges

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ABSTRACT: Now a days Distributed Database Management System (DDBMS) is widely used in real world, so the task of Distributed Query Optimization is one of the most important aspect of study. Here we are discussing the important criteria of query optimization on the basis of search technique.

Keywords: Distributed Database Management System (DDBMS), Distributed Query Processing and optimization.

1. INTRODUCTION

Now days the database becomes the large component for any organization those who wants their database is going to accessed from network. A Distributed database is a database that is under the control of central Database Management System (DBMS) in which storage devices are not attached to common CPU, may be stored at multiple computers or dispersed over a network.[1].

2. RELATED WORK

2.1 Distributed Query Processing

It is the process of converting relational calculus / SQL query into more efficient relational algebraic query. These processes comprise of three steps:

1. Translate the query into an equivalent relational algebra equation after checking the syntax and verifying relations.

2. Generating the plan for optimizing the cost of query.

3. In this step we need to execute the query on optimization plan and return the answer to the query.

2.2 Importance of Distributed Query Processing and Optimization

Distributed query processing is highly important for distributed computing like Grid and Cloud. These Distributed System implements Decentralized RDBMS and the main function of RDBMS is the processing query and generating data according to client request. In the case of Decentralized RDBMS the data is divided into the numbers of different locations, and the query should be processed from that multiple different locations. This type of distributed environment needs high communication for responding the query result.

- Objective of query optimization is to minimize the following cost function:
  
  $\text{I/O cost} + \text{CPU cost} + \text{communication cost}$ (2)

- The query optimization can be done with respect to many aspect like search technique, optimization timing etc.

- In case of Cloud Computing and Grid Computing the data is distributed over different locations, so to answer any query the cost of gathering data from that distributed locations become very important aspect.

3. DISTRIBUTED QUERY OPTIMIZATION CHALLENGES

We mainly focused on optimization techniques and the optimization timing issues aspect of optimization of query.

Optimization Technique: The optimization technique mainly categorized into two search techniques

4. HEURISTIC QUERY OPTIMIZATION

From the higher level language such as SQL the query is first transformed into the Relational Algebra from the Relational Calculus. An internal representation of query is then created as Query Tree or Query Graph. Heuristic optimization transforms the query-tree by using a set of rules that typically (but not in all cases) improve execution performance:

- Perform selection early (reduces the number of tuples)

- Perform projection early (reduces the number of attributes)
Perform most restrictive selection and join operations (i.e. with smallest result size) before other similar operations.

Some systems use only heuristics, others combine heuristics with partial cost-based optimization[4].

For Example: Greedy algorithm for join ordering. [3]

5. SEMANTIC QUERY OPTIMIZATION

It is the process of finding the set of semantic transformations that result is a semantic equivalent query with lower execution cost[5]. In this type of searching the best optimal query plan is dependent on the Integrity constraints that are evaluated for each transformations having the same result. Now days the above two strategies are combined and the final selection of transformation is made. In case of the distributed query optimization the query is processed in following steps:

- The query is converted into the numbers of semi joins for a single relation.
- From that numbers of semi joins, we need to determine the optimal semi join that should be the efficient one from the set.
- Now that optimal determination of semi join is going to transfer the site at which we need to compose the whole query.
- At the assembly site minimal set of semi joins is going to reduce the cost of time.

6. OPTIMIZATION TIMING

As mentioned above, any SQL query corresponds to the number select-project and joins operations in Relational Algebra, converted from higher level Relational Calculus query. Such an Algebraic query is represented by a query tree whose leaves are Database Relations and the non-leaf nodes are algebraic operators like selections and projections and joins[6]. It is observed that the join query is the most costly query in case of multi query execution. So the execution plan for the query processing should be build like the that, the first all join should be converted into numbers of semi joins and the best set of semi joins is getting selected for further execution and thereafter the select and project operations are getting performed.

7. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

In this paper, we discussed about the current scenario is of distributed computing in terms of cloud and grid. So the importance of query processing is always the top most aspect related to the performance. There are so many work is done in the query optimization but then also the there are always chances to improve in query rewriting and timing should be cost effective.

REFERENCES


AUTHOR

Mittal Desai received her MCA degree from Sardar Patel University in 2008 and B.Sc(Mathematics) degree from Maharaja Sayajirao University in 2005. Her research interest includes Data Mining through intelligent agents, and feel the importance of Provenance in Data Mining on Web