Column-Store Tutorial

CSC443H1 Database System Technology

Niv Dayan

Question 1

Column A has N entries of which |A| are unique and |A| << N. It is subject to: “select B where x ≤ A and y ≥ A” where y > x. We want to compress the column and process the above query without decompressing the data.

(1) How do we achieve this when $1 < |A| < \log_2(N)$?

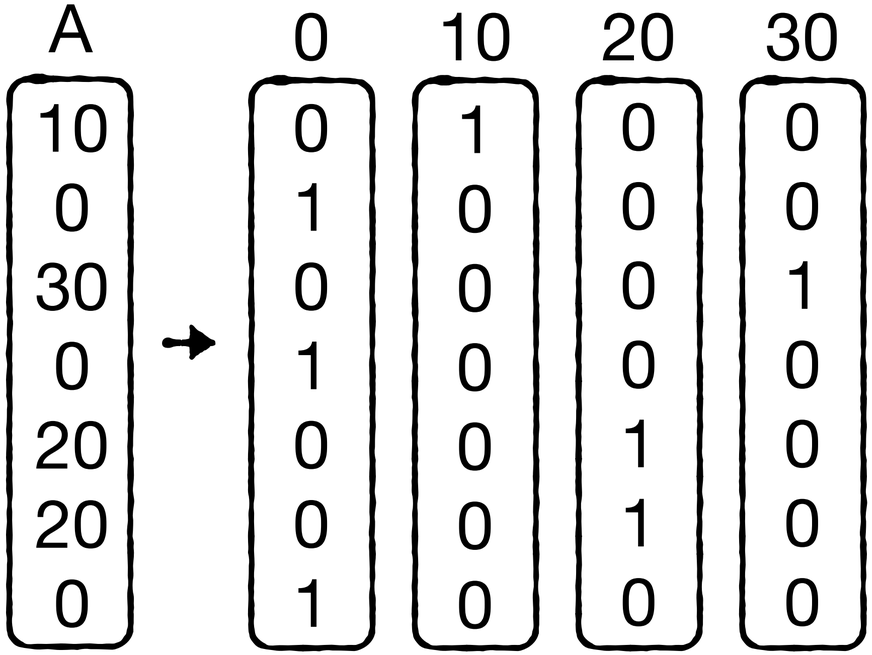
(2) How about when $\log_2(N) < |A| < \sqrt{N}$?

A
10
0
30
0
20
20
0

Question 1

(1) How do we achieve this when $1 < |A| < \log_2(N)$?

There are few unique values, so we can compress using bit-vector encoding



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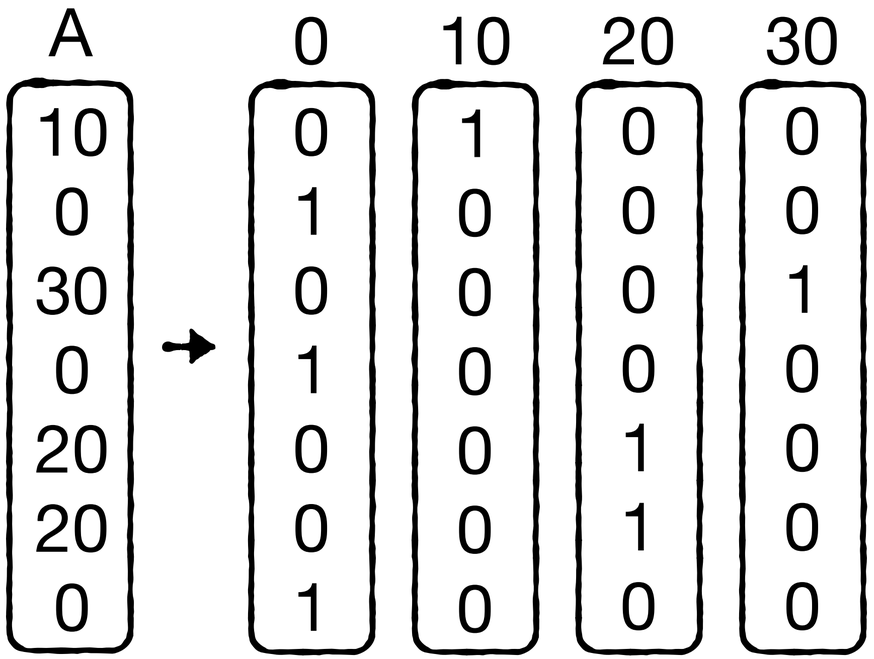

How to process queries?

e.g., select B where **10 ≤ A and 20 ≥ A**

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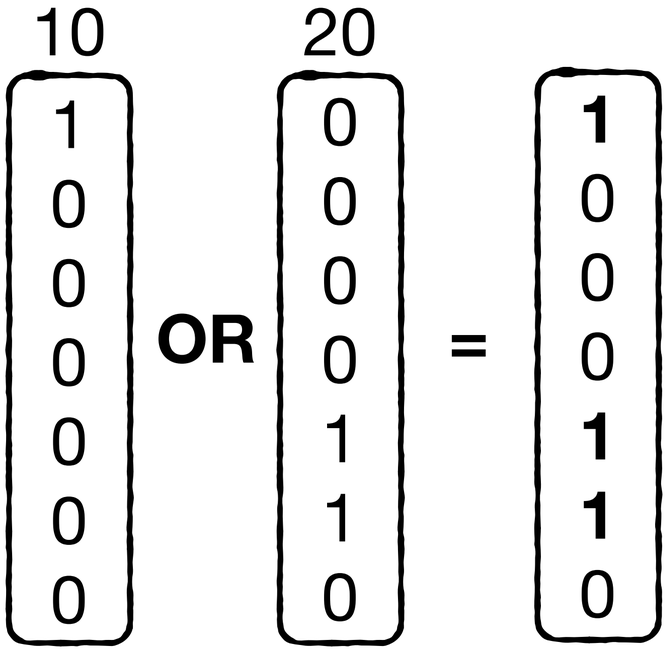

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e.g., select B where 10 ≤ A and 20 ≥ A

“OR” the vectors of values in the range.

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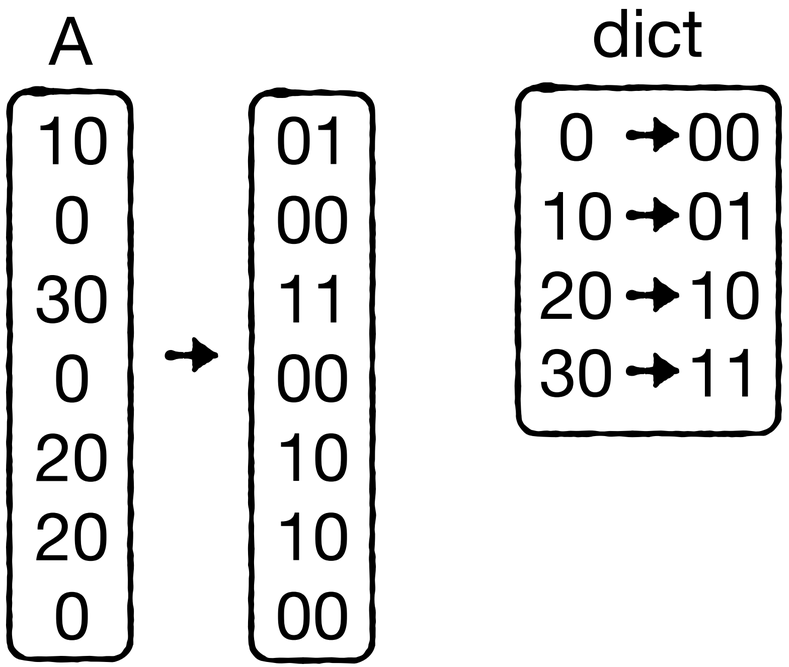

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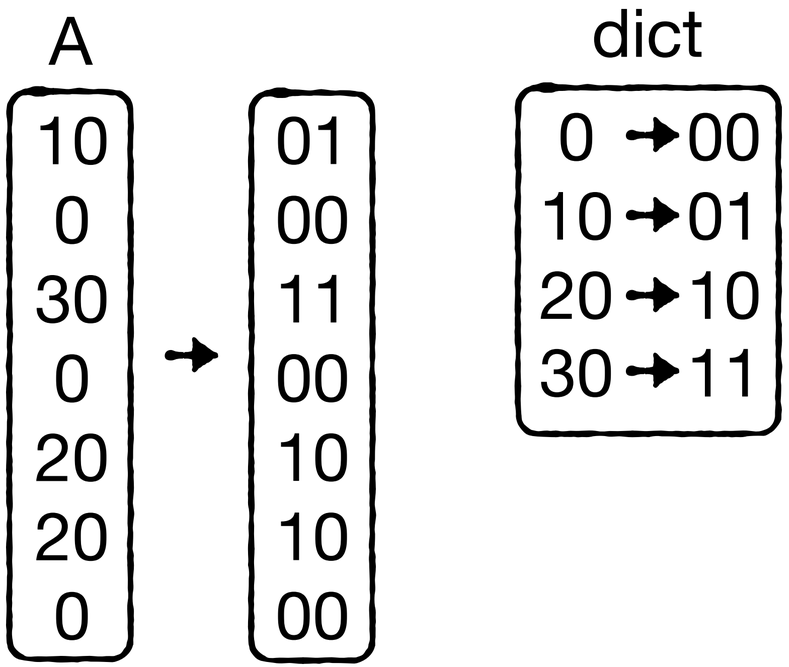

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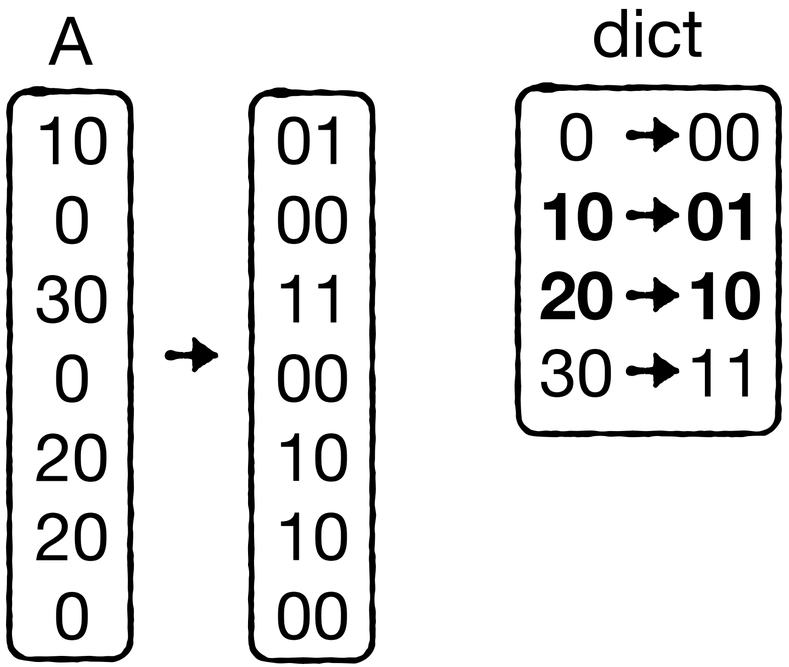

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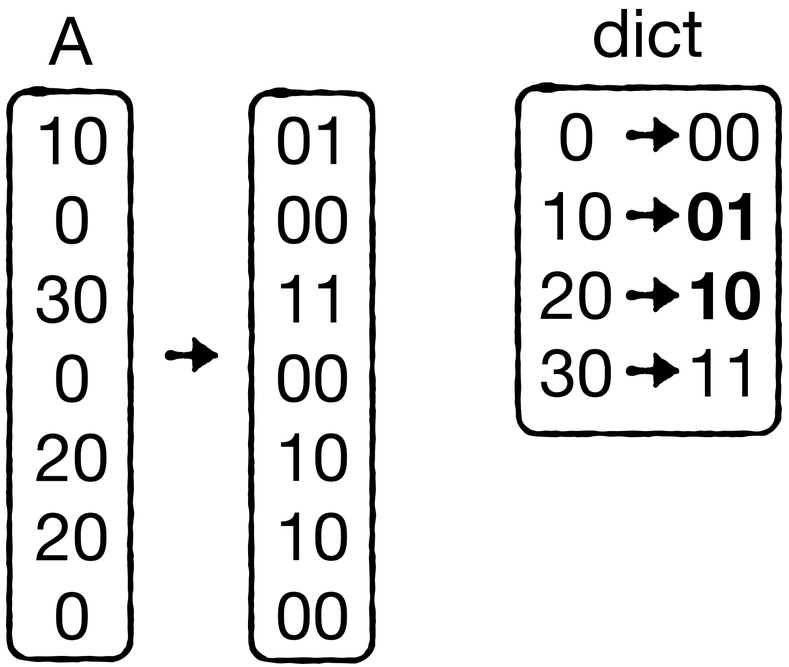

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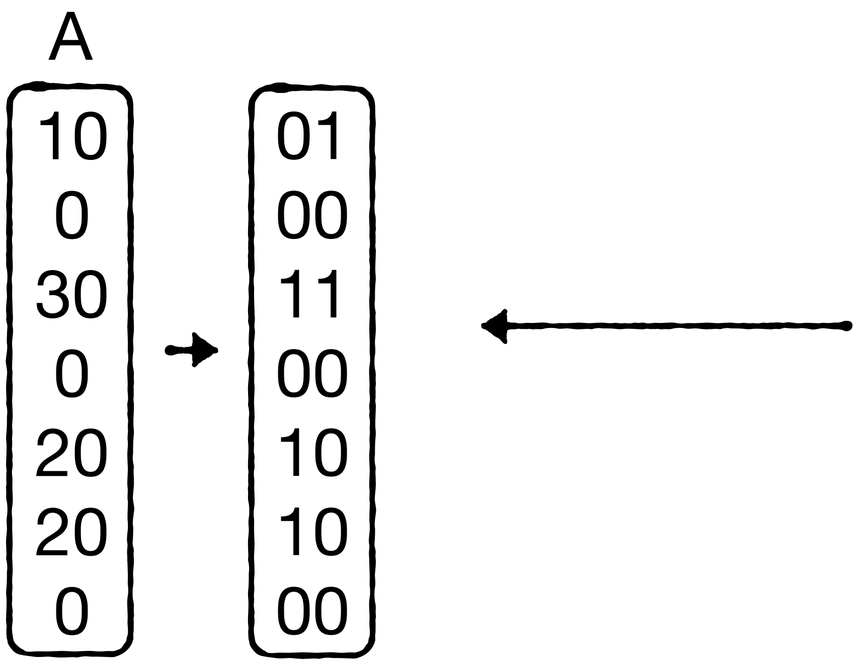

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How to process queries?

e.g., select B where **01 ≤ A** and **10 ≥ A**

Run on compressed column.

Question 2

Describe how to physically process the following query using late materialization. No information on cardinality is provided.

Relation R

A	B	C
3	12	12
16	34	34
56	75	53
9	45	23
11	49	78
27	58	65
8	97	33
41	75	21
19	42	29
35	55	0

Relation S

D	E
11	17
35	49
62	58
44	99
29	64
78	37
19	53
23	61
26	32
23	50

Select sum(A) from R, S where C=D and 5<A<20 and 40<B<50 and 55<E<65

Question 2

Select sum(A) from R, S where C=D and
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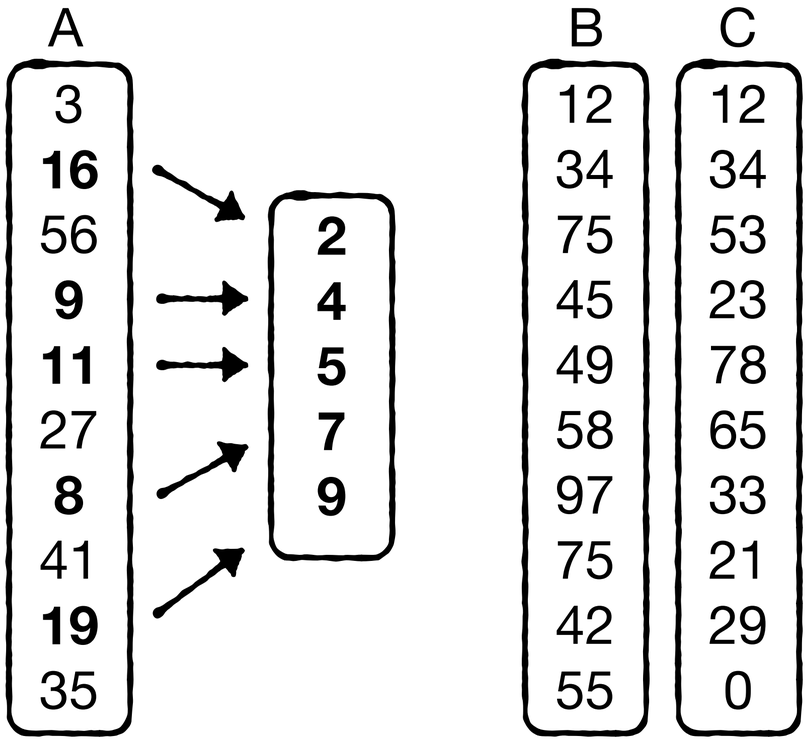

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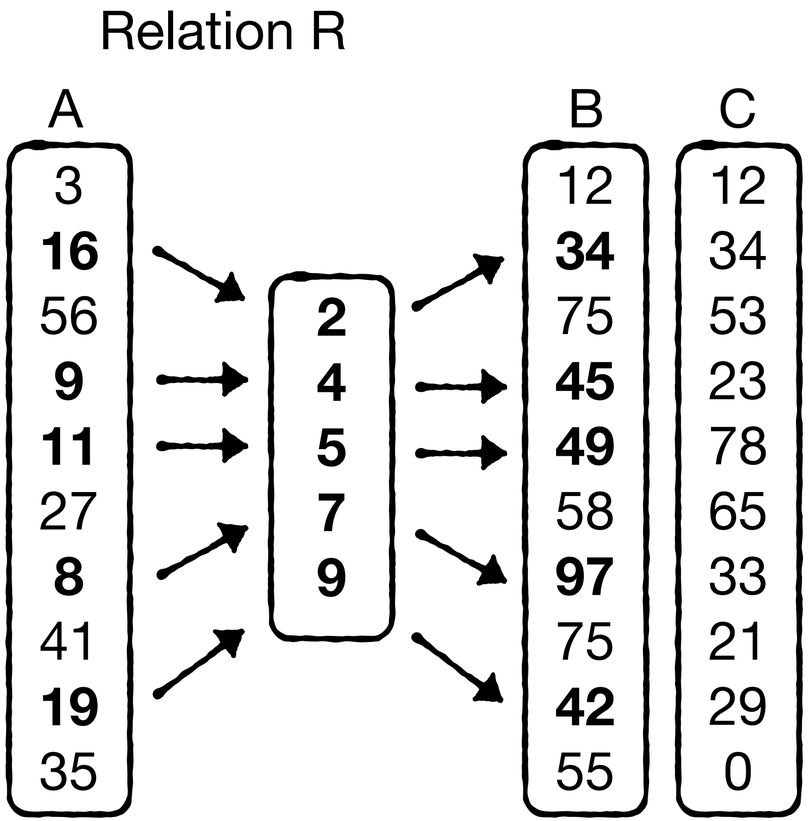

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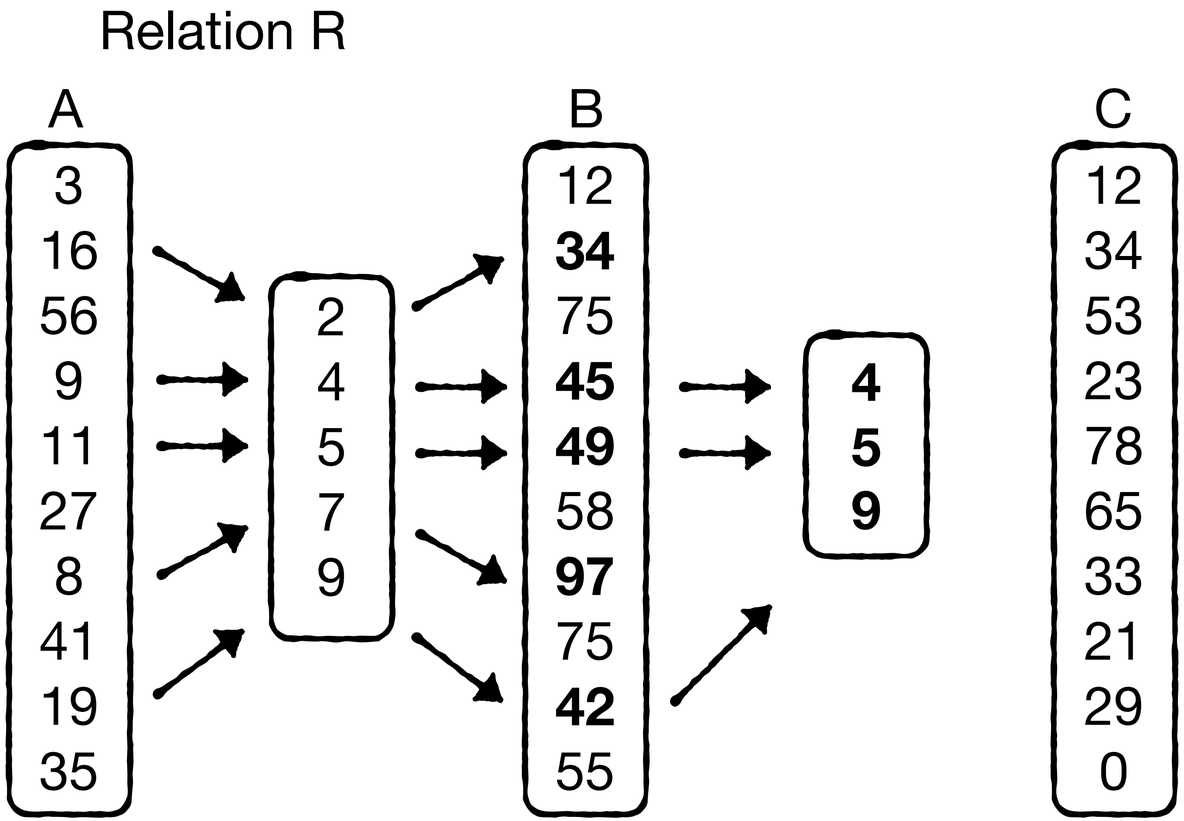

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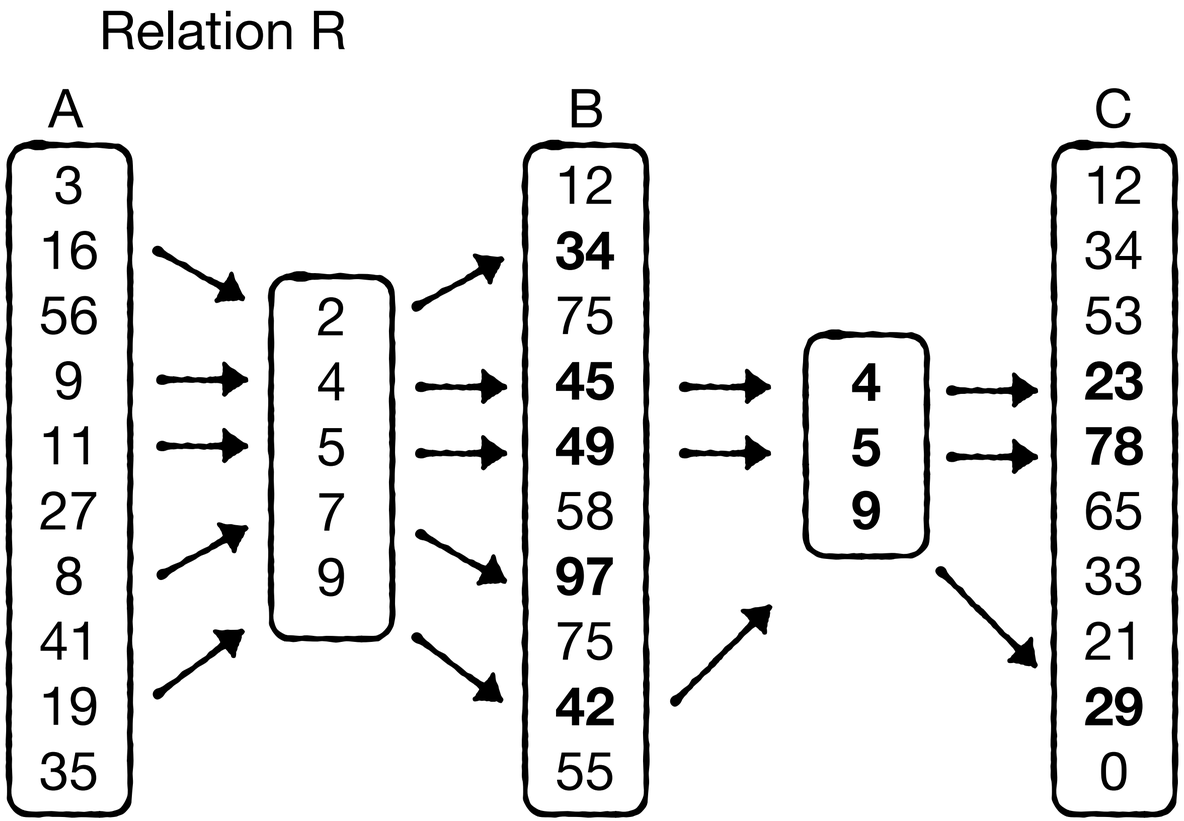

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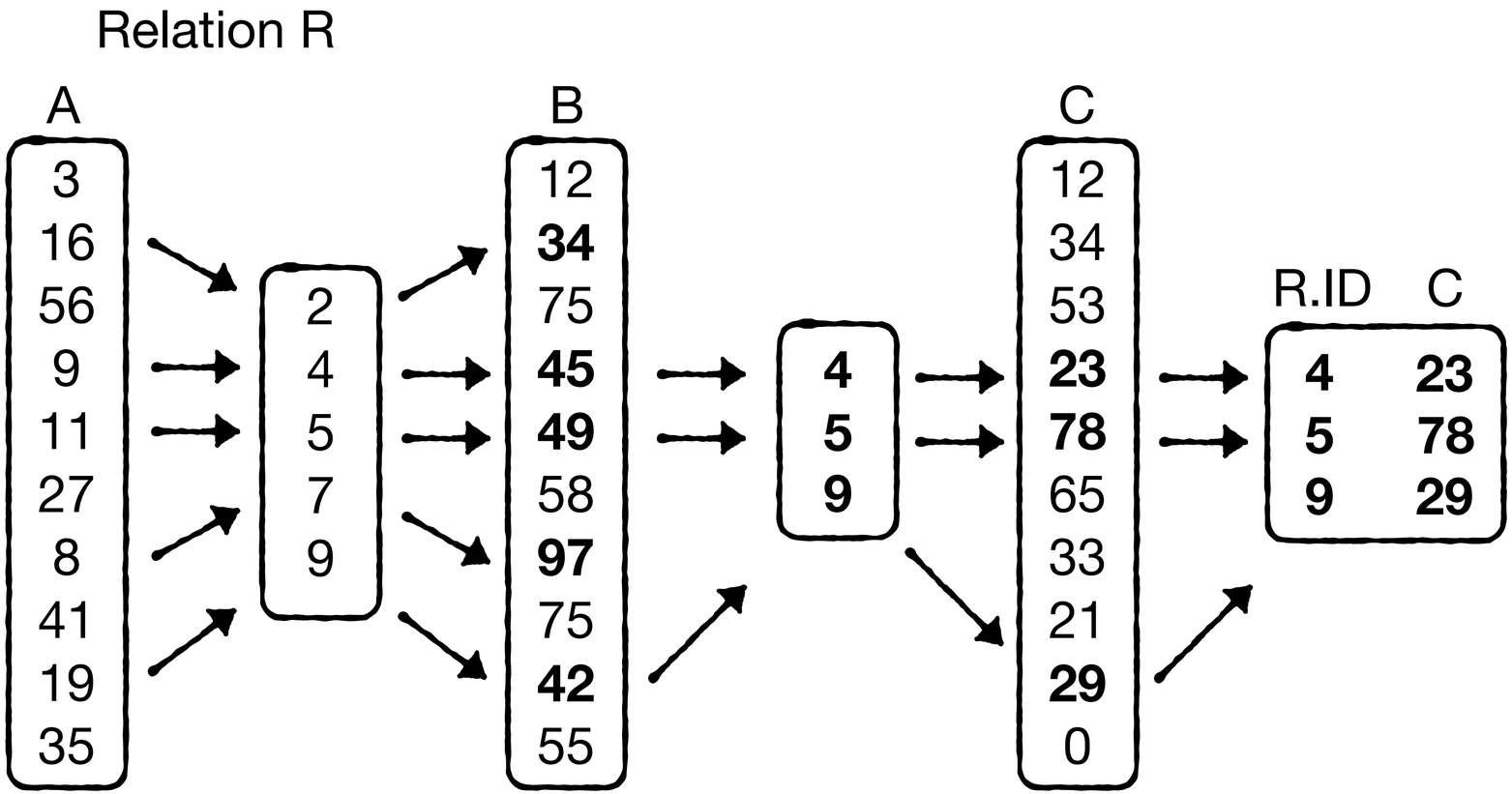

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R.ID	C
4	**23**
5	**78**
9	**29**

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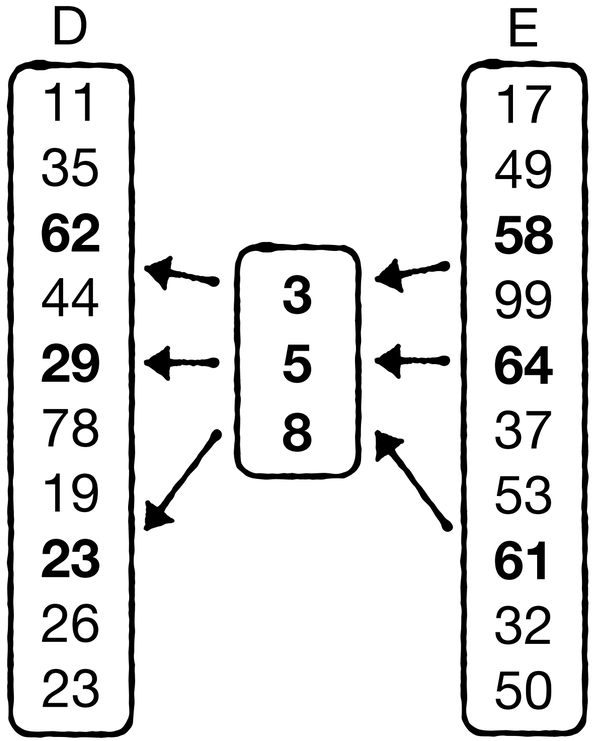

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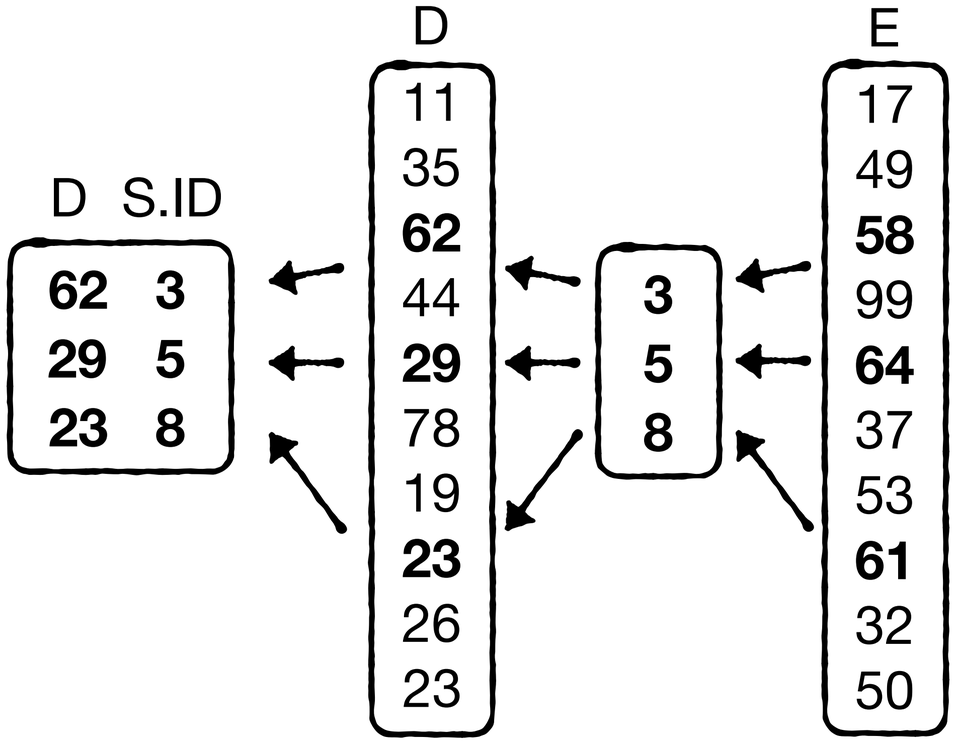

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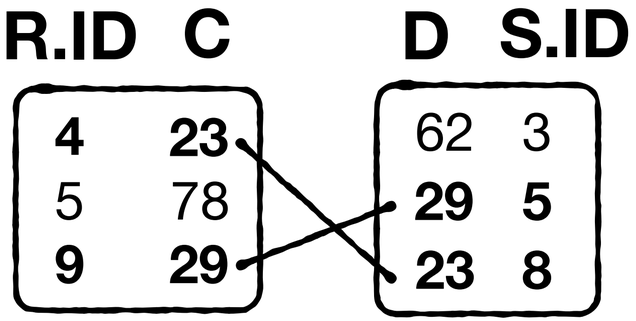

R.ID	S.ID
4	**8**
9	**5**

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R.ID	S.ID
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R.ID
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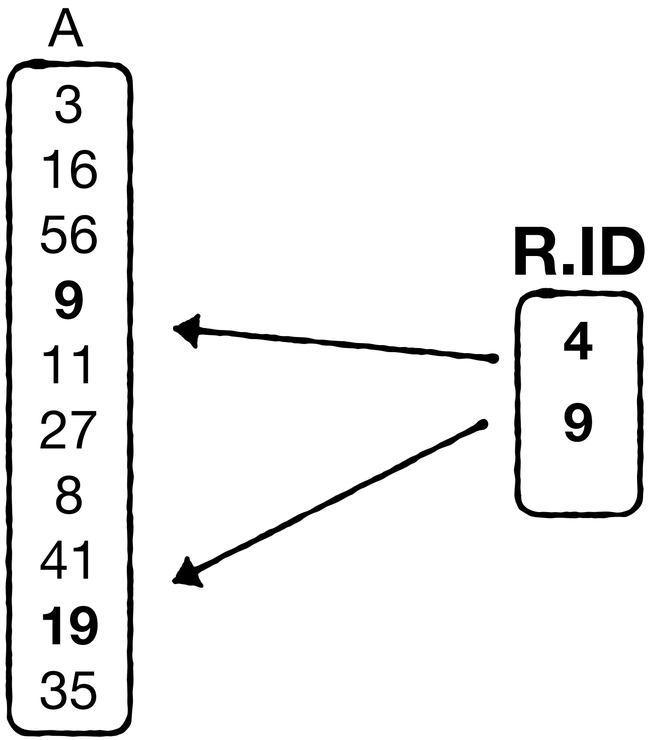

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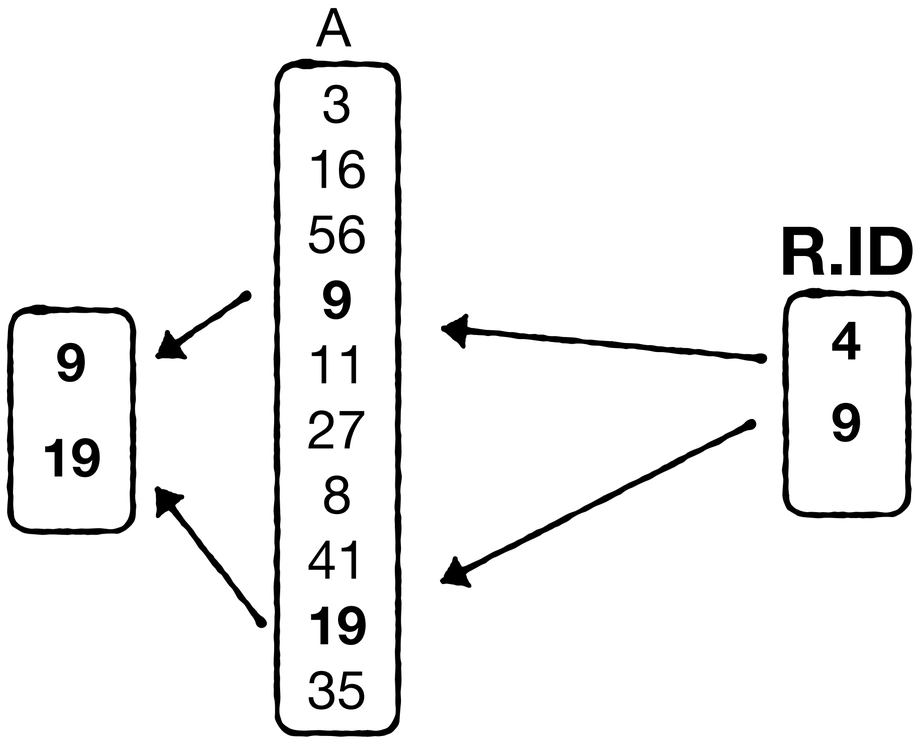

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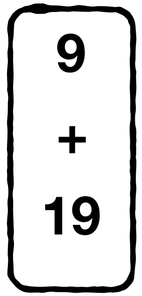

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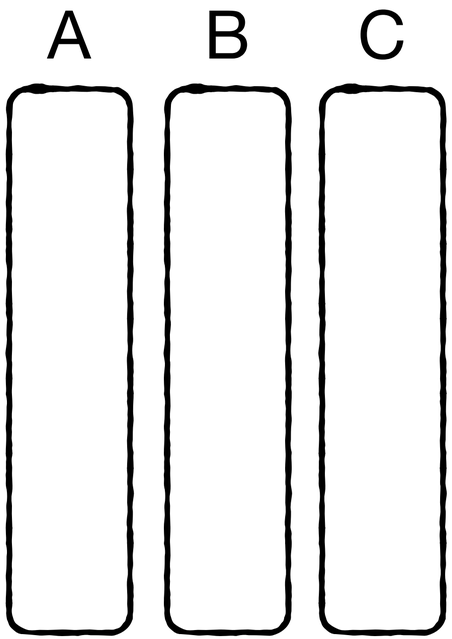
“Column groupings” are a way to store values from across several columns in a table in a row-store format. In which cases is it beneficial to group columns, and in which cases is it harmful?



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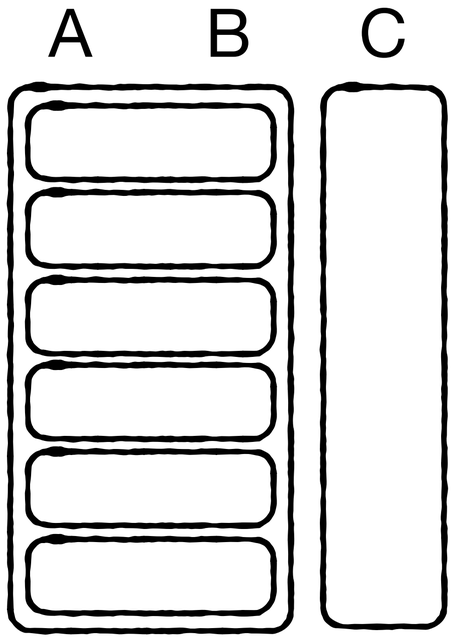

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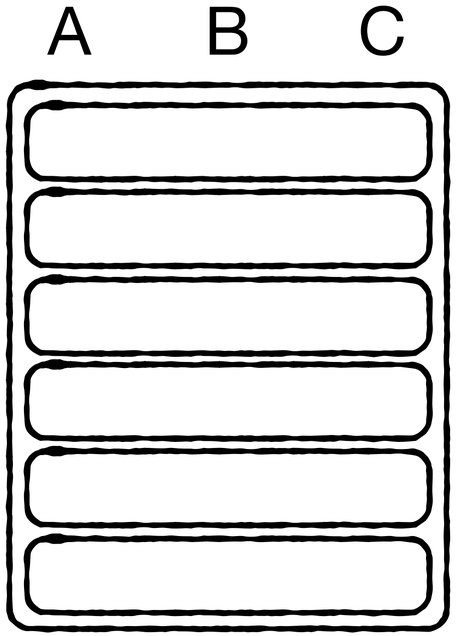

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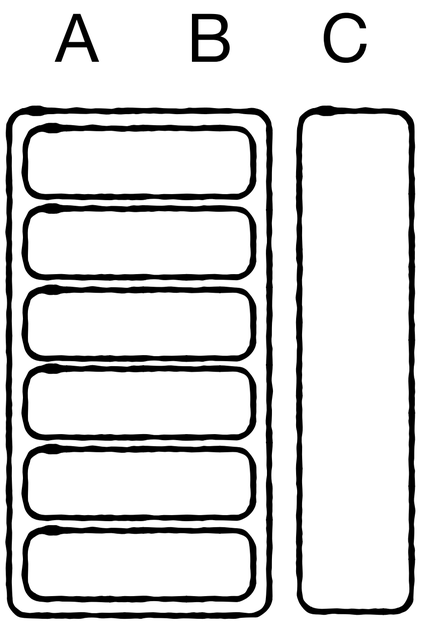

Good when values of corresponding rows along grouped columns are always accessed at the same time

Example:

Select A, B, C where C=“”

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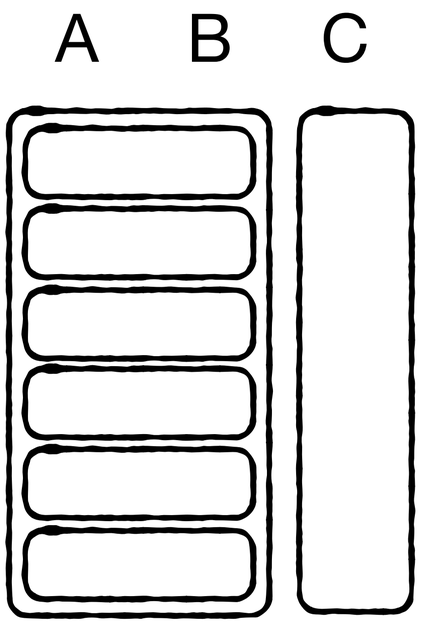


It’s harmful for queries that access only a subset of entries in a group, or that don’t require some column in a group

Example:

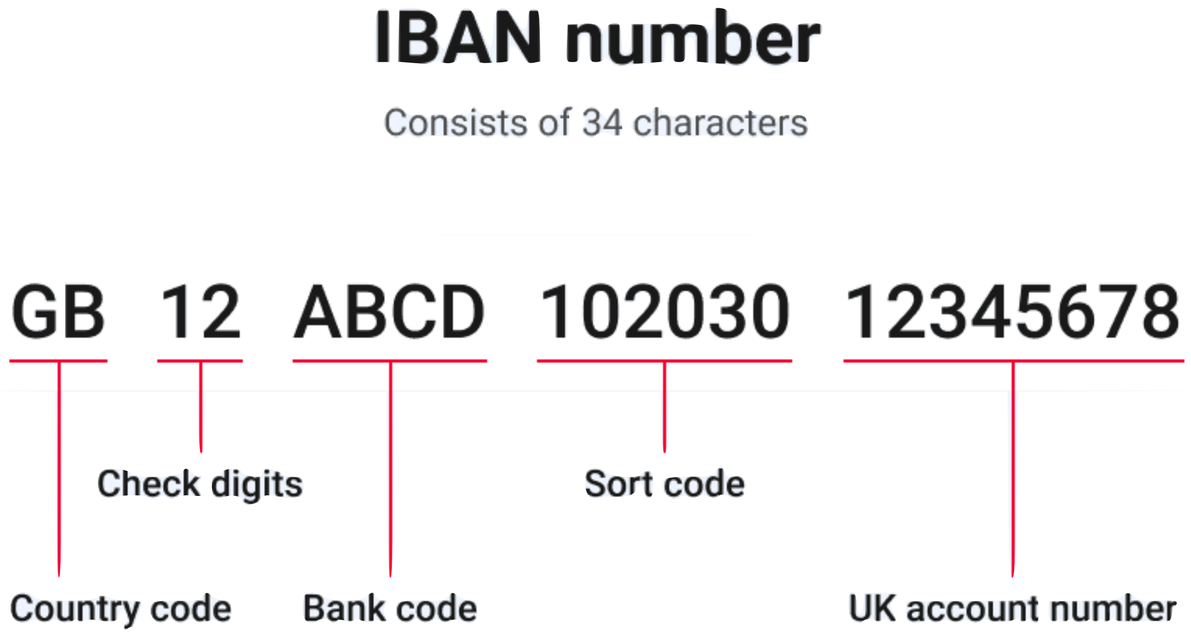
Select A, C

Select B, C where B=“”

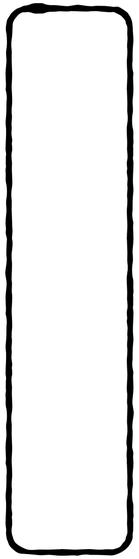
Select A, B where A = “…”

Question 4

Consider a column of International Bank Account Numbers (IBANs). We have queries of the form “select * where IBAN = x”. How can we optimize for such queries without sorting the column or using an index? Propose a generic solution that’s suitable beyond just IBANs.



IBAN column



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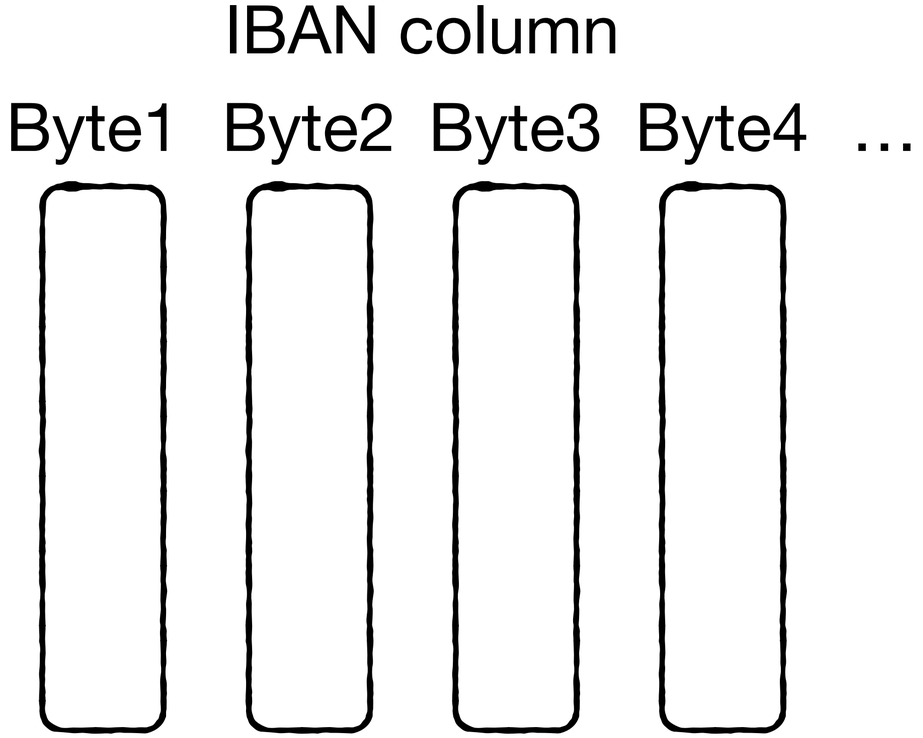

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Traverse columns from most selective byte first and employ late materialization.