

CS 764: Topics in Database Management Systems Lecture 1: Introduction

Xiangyao Yu 09/07/2022

Who am I?

Name: Xiangyao Yu

Assistant professor in Computer Sciences, Database Group

Postdoc and PhD at MIT on databases and computer architecture

Research interests:

- Cloud-native databases
- New hardware for database
- Transactions and HTAP

Basic Information

Course website: https://pages.cs.wisc.edu/~yxy/cs764-f22/index.html

Instructor: Xiangyao Yu

Office hours:

– Monday 2:30pm–3:30pm CS 4361

- Or schedule by email

TA: Keren Chen

Office hours: schedule by email

Piazza for discussions and questions

Today's Agenda

Database 101

Course logistics

Database 101

Database: A collection of data, typically describing the activities of one or more related organizations. For example:

- Entities: students, instructors, courses
- Relationships: students enroll in courses, instructors teach courses

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Database management system (DBMS): Software designed to assist in maintaining and utilizing large collection of data.

Relational Model

A relational database is a **collection of one or more relations**, where each relation is a **table with rows and columns**.

An example relation:

table name

Product

name	category	price	manufacturer
iPad	tablet	\$399.00	Apple
Surface	tablet	\$299.00	Microsoft

Relational Model

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record/tuple/row

Relational Model

A relational database is a **collection of one or more relations**, where each relation is a **table with rows and columns**.

An example relation:

table name

Product

attribute/column

name	category	price	manufacturer
iPad	tablet	\$399.00	Apple
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record/tuple/row

SQL Queries

SELECT $a_1, a_2, ..., a_k$

FROM $R_1, R_2, ..., R_n$

WHERE conditions

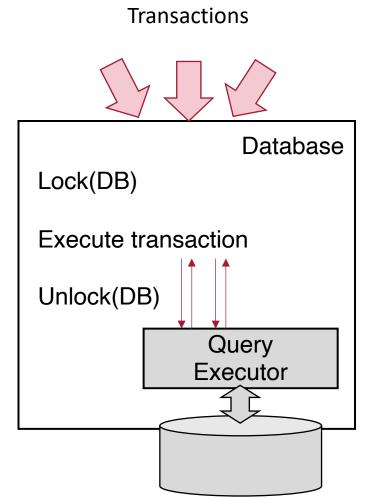
A Database Template

```
SELECT a_1, a_2, ..., a_k
FROM R_1, R_2, ..., R_n
WHERE conditions
```

```
answer = {}
for t<sub>1</sub> in R<sub>1</sub> do
    for t<sub>2</sub> in R<sub>2</sub> do
    ...
    for t<sub>n</sub> in R<sub>n</sub> do
        if conditions
        then answer = answer U {(a<sub>1</sub>,...,a<sub>k</sub>)}
return answer
```

A Database Template

```
SELECT a_1, a_2, ..., a_k
FROM R_1, R_2, ..., R_n
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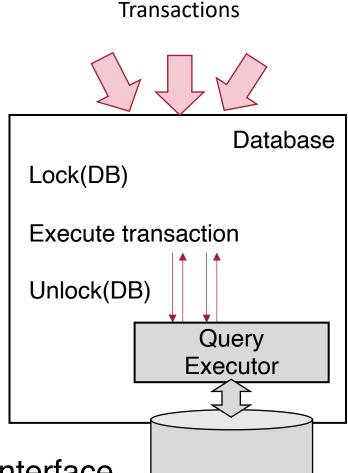
A Database Template

```
SELECT a_1, a_2, ..., a_k
FROM R_1, R_2, ..., R_n
WHERE conditions
```

```
answer = \{\} Vanilla query executor for t_1 in R_1 do for t_2 in R_2 do ...

for t_n in R_n do if conditions

then answer = answer U \{(a_1, ..., a_k)\}
return answer
```



A DBMS can be heavily optimized beneath this simple interface

```
SELECT a_1, a_2, ..., a_k
FROM R_1, R_2, ..., R_n
WHERE conditions
```

```
SELECT a_1, a_2, ..., a_k
```

FROM
$$R_1, R_2, ..., R_n$$

WHERE conditions

```
answer = {}
```

for t_1 in R_1 do

for t₂ in R₂ do

•••

for t_n in R_n do

if conditions

then answer = answer U { $(a_1, ..., a_k)$ }

return answer

Vanilla query executor

Cross products are expensive, can replace with **joins**

Avoid scanning the entire table by accessing subsets of records through an **index**

```
SELECT a_1, a_2, ..., a_k
```

FROM $R_1, R_2, ..., R_n$

WHERE conditions

```
answer = \{\}

for t_1 in R_1 do

for t_2 in R_2 do

...
```

for t_n in R_n do

if conditions

then answer = answer U $\{(a_1, ..., a_k)\}$

return answer

Vanilla query executor

Cross products are expensive, can replace with **joins**

Avoid scanning the entire table by accessing subsets of records through an index

Query plan can be **optimized** to minimize the execution overhead

SELECT $a_1, a_2, ..., a_k$

FROM $R_1, R_2, ..., R_n$

WHERE conditions

Data can be stored in disks for persistency and low cost and **buffered** in DRAM

```
answer = \{\}
```

for t_1 in R_1 do

for t_2 in R_2 do

•••

for t_n in R_n do

if conditions

then answer = answer U { $(a_1, ..., a_k)$ }

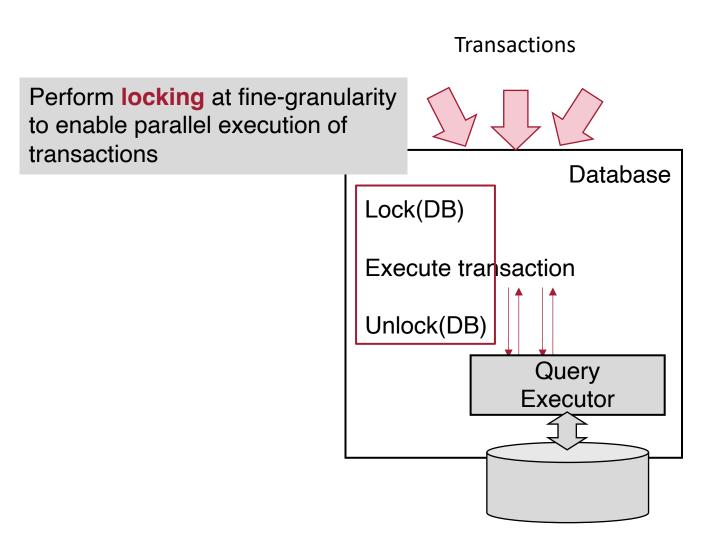
return answer

Vanilla query executor

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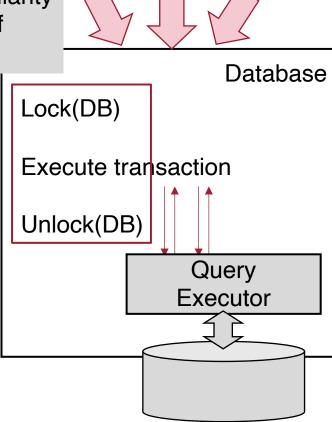
Avoid scanning the entire table by accessing subsets of records through an **index**

Query plan can be optimized to minimize the execution overhead



Perform **locking** at fine-granularity to enable parallel execution of transactions

Ensure that parallel execution results are **equivalent to serial** execution

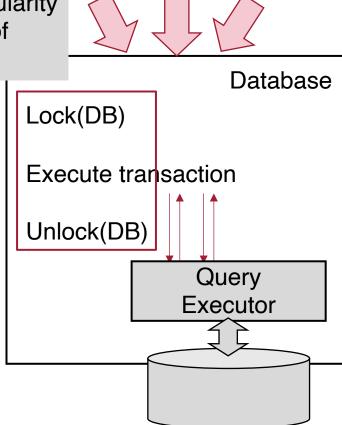


Transactions

Perform **locking** at fine-granularity to enable parallel execution of transactions

Ensure that parallel execution results are **equivalent to serial** execution

Ensure the database can tolerate failures by providing durability and high availability



Transactions

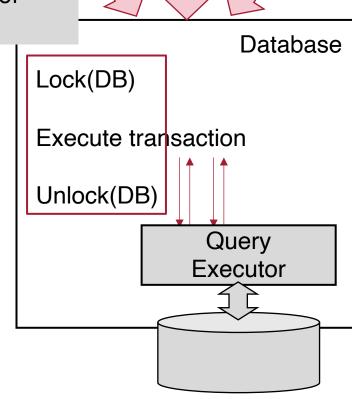
Transactions

Perform **locking** at fine-granularity to enable parallel execution of transactions

Ensure that parallel execution results are **equivalent to serial** execution

Ensure the database can tolerate failures by providing durability and high availability

Can **scale up** to multicore processors and **scale out** to distributed systems



Query processing and buffer management (Lectures 2–8)

- Join
- Buffer management
- Query optimization
- Column store
- Parallel database

Advanced transaction processing (Lectures 9–20)

- Two-phase locking
- Isolation
- Optimistic concurrency control
- B-tree and radix-tree
- Fault tolerance

Advanced topics in databases (Lectures 21–27)

- Cloud-native databases
- Database with new hardware technologies

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Course Logistics

Course Information

Course Website: http://pages.cs.wisc.edu/~yxy/cs764-f22/

Canvas page: https://canvas.wisc.edu/courses/309574

Piazza: piazza.com/wisc/fall2022/cs764/

Zoom: You can take the lectures online

https://uwmadison.zoom.us/j/93625999493?pwd=Si9PWEdpWnhNaTdxMG1zVXFFcXk0QT09

passcode: 764

Prerequisite: CS 564

Reference textbooks:

- Red book
- Cow book

Grading

Paper review: 15%

Exam: 35%

Project proposal: 10%

Project presentation: 10%

Project final report: 30%

Paper Review (15%)

Paper reading: one classic/modern paper per lecture

- username: cs764 password: dbguru

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Paper reading: one classic/modern paper per lecture

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Upload review: https://wisc-cs764-f22.hotcrp.com (must submit before the lecture starts in order to be graded)

- Overall merit
- Paper summary
 - What main research problem/challenge did the paper address?
 - What is the key contribution of the paper?
- Comments and questions
 - Aspects you like or dislike about the paper
 - Questions about that paper that you wish to be discussed in the lecture

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 - What is the key contribution of the paper?
- Comments and questions
 - Aspects you like or dislike about the paper
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Grading: You can skip up to 2 reviews without losing points; otherwise 1% of total grade (up to 15%) is deducted for each missing review

Exam (35%)

In-class exam

- Open-book, open-notes
- You can use any material provided in this course or on the Internet

One lecture to review exams in previous years

Sample exam questions are available on course website

Course Project (50%)

In groups of 2-4 students

Project ideas will be provided but you are encouraged to propose your own ideas

- Project ideas for Fall 2020 and 2021 are available on the course website
- Three example projects are available on the course website (two papers based on course projects accepted to SIGMOD 2022 and SIGMOD 2023)

Course Project (50%)

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Important dates

- Create teams and submit proposal: Oct. 24
- Project meetings with instructor: Nov. 21
- Presentation: Dec. 12 & 14
- Paper submission: Dec. 19

Computation Resources

CloudLab

<u>https://www.cloudlab.us/signup.php?pid=NextGenDB</u> (project name: NextGenDB)

Chameleon

<u>https://www.chameleoncloud.org</u> (project name: ngdb)

Lectures in Hybrid Mode

Each lecture will be streamed online on zoom

https://uwmadison.zoom.us/j/93625999493?pwd=Si9PWEdpWnhNaTdxMG
 1zVXFFcXk0QT09 (passcode: 764)

Lectures will be recorded and the video recording will be available on canvas (canvas -> zoom)

Waitlist

Class size limited to ~60

If you are enrolled but don't want to take the class, please drop ASAP

If you are on the waitlist, we will admit students first-come-first-serve

Before next lecture

Read the following paper and submit review

 Leonard D. Shapiro, Join Processing in Database Systems with Large Main Memories. ACM Trans. Database Syst. 1986.

Email the instructor if you have problems registering for https://wisc-cs764-f22.hotcrp.com after Friday

Enroll on Piazza

– piazza.com/wisc/fall2022/cs764/