

Dynamic Workload Management for Very Large Data Warehouses

Juggling Feathers and Bowling Balls

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Outline

- Problem statement
- Proposed solution
- Evaluation
 - Approach and settings for experiments
 - Impact of problem queries on a workload
 - Impact of execution control
- Conclusion and ongoing work

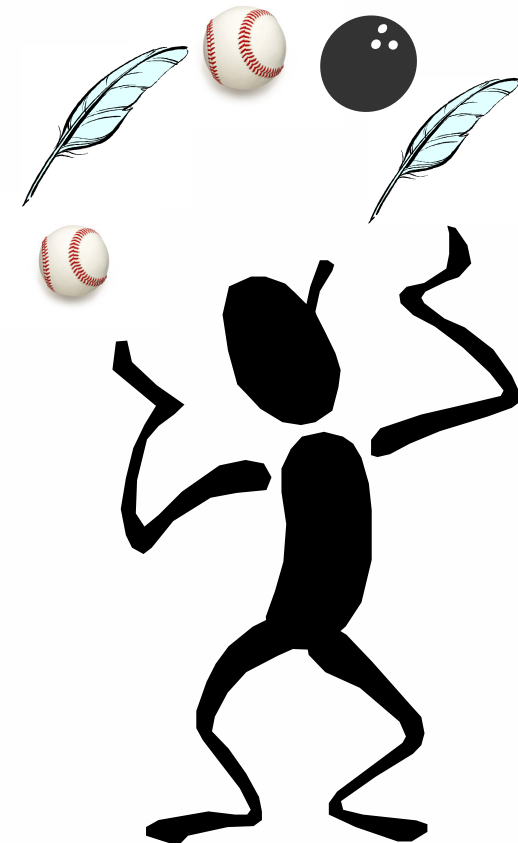
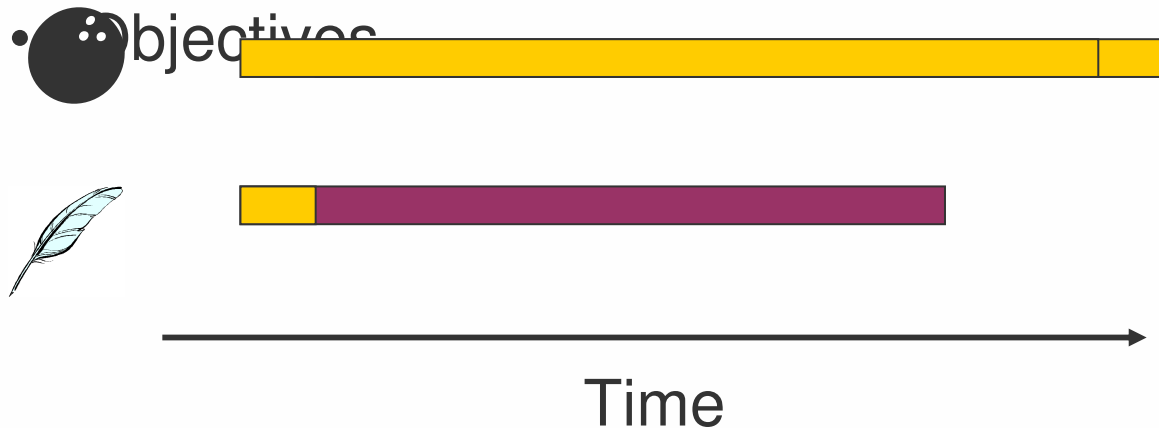
Background

- HP has been building NeoView, a highly-parallel database engine for business intelligence
- Challenges for DBAs
 - How long should they wait to kill an unexpectedly long-running query?
 - When should they admit a newly arriving query if the currently executing batch of queries is in danger of missing its deadline?
 - What if the newly arrived query was submitted by the CEO?

➔ Automate workload management

Why BI Workloads Differ from OLTP Workloads

- Complexity
- Resource demands
- Different types of queries
- Unpredictability
- Problem queries
- Objectives



Vision: Automate Workload Management

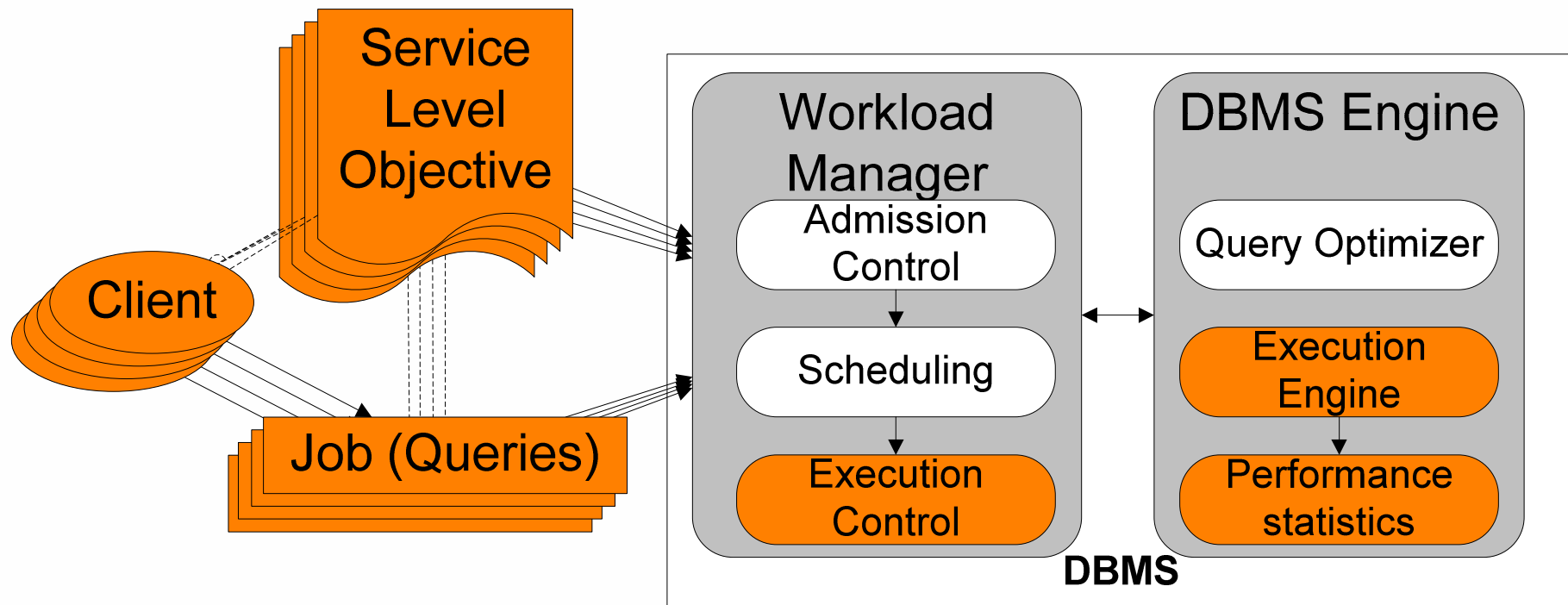
Our approach

- Optimize execution of workload subject to service level objectives
- Explicitly consider “problem” queries as an inherent part of the workload
- Propose an architecture that allows us to ...
 - ... model problem queries with different characteristics
 - ... implement and test workload management actions for dealing with problem queries based on their observed behavior

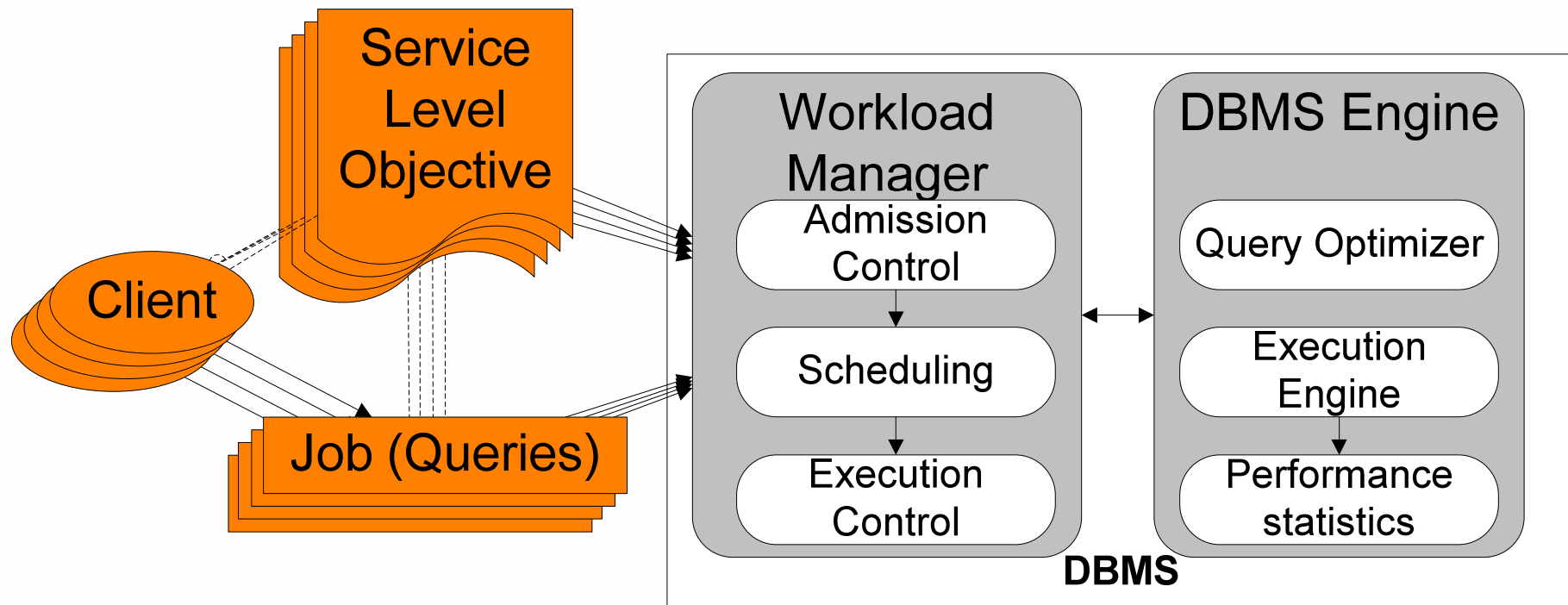
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Workload Management Architecture



Service Level Objectives and Jobs



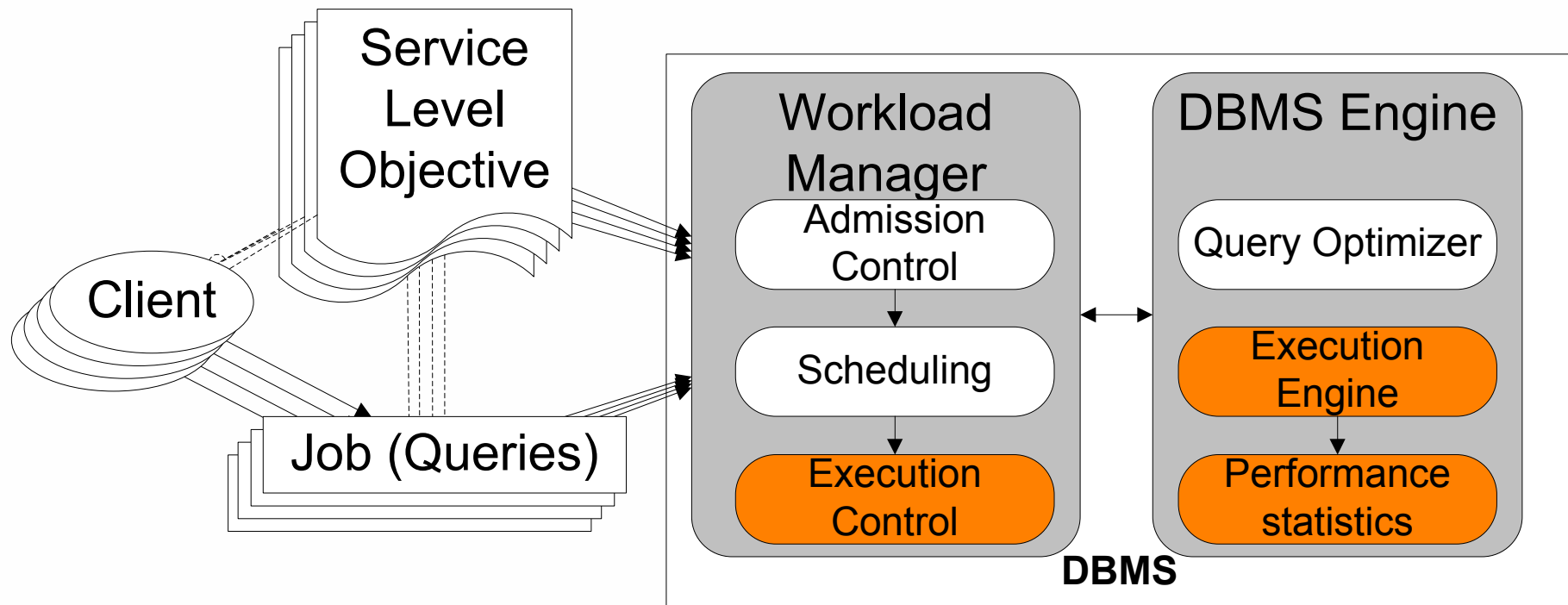
Service Level Objectives (SLOs)

- Job-facing SLOs (e.g., penalty functions used to optimize the scheduling of queries)
- Customer-facing SLOs
 - Minimize response time (derived from “challenges”)
 - Deadline-driven
 - Concrete quantities of computing time

Job Types

- Batch (e.g., reports)
 - Usually repetitive
 - All queries arrive at the database system at once
 - Queries may/may not have precedence constraints
 - SLO is deadline driven
- Interactive (e.g., business analysis)
 - All queries arrive at the database sequentially
 - Arrival time of the first query is not known in advance
 - SLO (“ASAP”)
 - Submitted by a special request for business reasons

Execution Engine



Workload Manger

- Admission Control
- Scheduling
- **Execution Control**
 - Set of actions that apply when certain conditions hold
 - Example:

```
IF relDBTime IS high AND progress IS low  
  THEN cancel IS applicable
```

Workload Manger

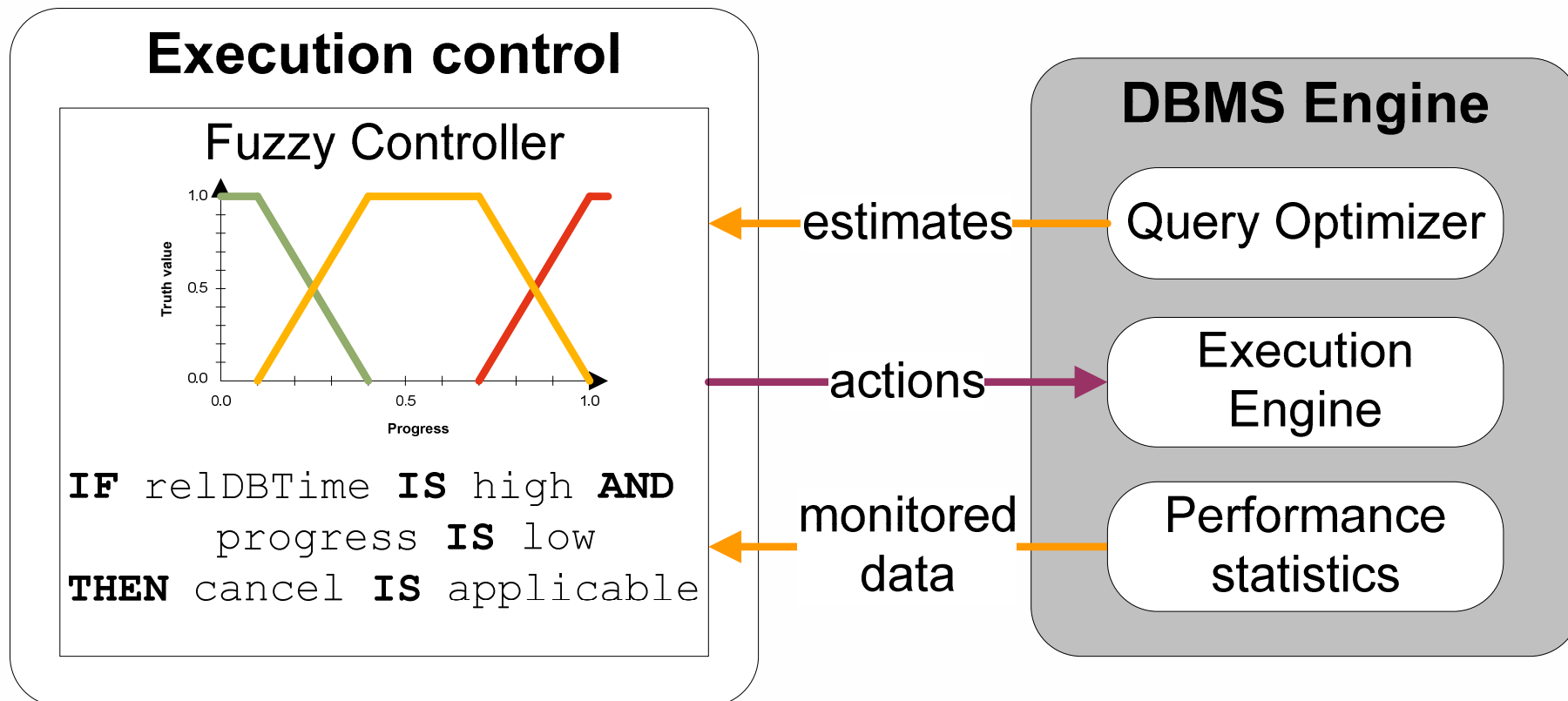
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Monitored Metrics

- Relative database time (derived from elapsed time of queries and processing time estimates)
- Query progress (derived from progress indicator)
- Number of cancellations
- Resource contention
- Priority

Monitored Metrics

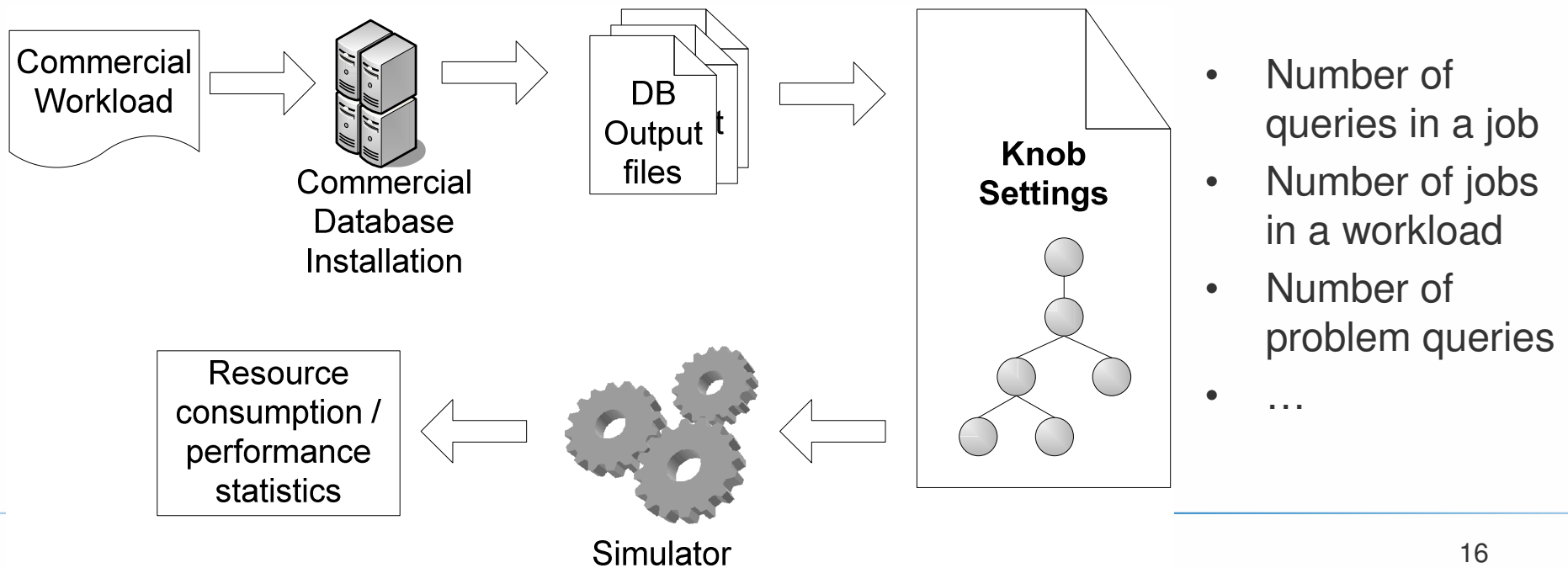


Outline

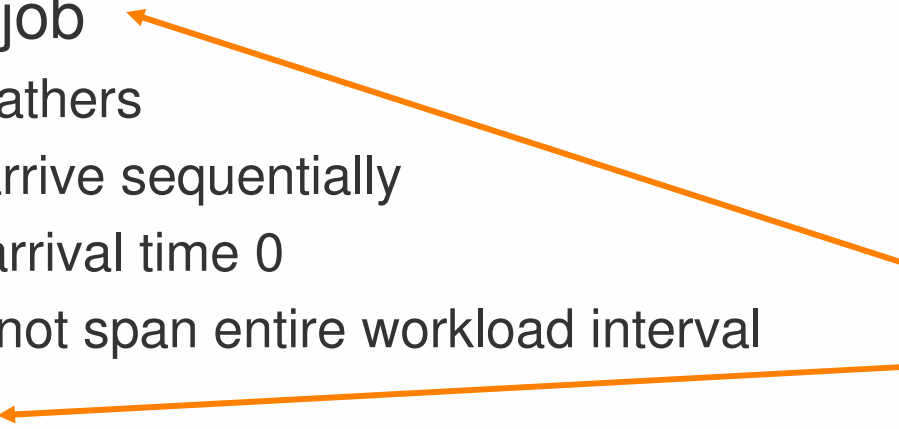
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Implementation

- Use simulated execution engine instead of real database system installation
 - Inject problem queries
 - Real workloads can take days to process

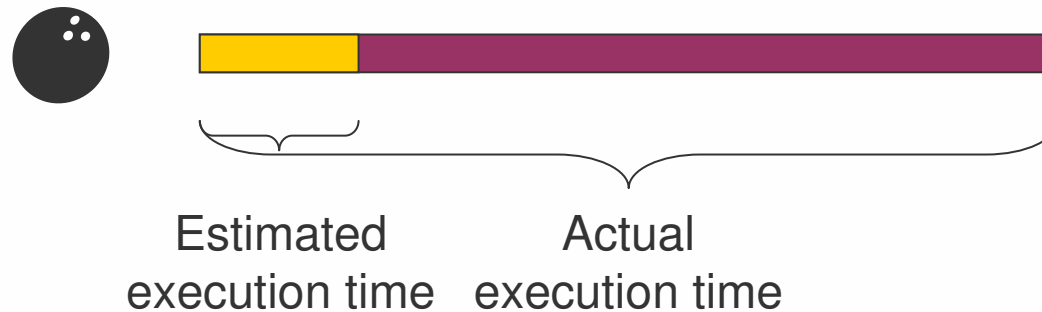


Settings for Experiments

- Interactive job
 - ~ 1100 feathers
 - Queries arrive sequentially
 - Inter-arrival time 0
 - Does not span entire workload interval
 - Batch job
 - ~ 1700 feathers, baseballs, and bowling balls
 - Average execution time of batch queries ~1000 times higher than execution time of interactive queries
- derived from commercial workload runs
- 

Settings for Experiments

- Normal workload
 - Interactive and batch job executed in parallel
 - No problem queries
- Problem workload
 - Interactive and batch job executed in parallel
 - **Problem queries** injected into batch workload (75 queries with different “stretch factors”)



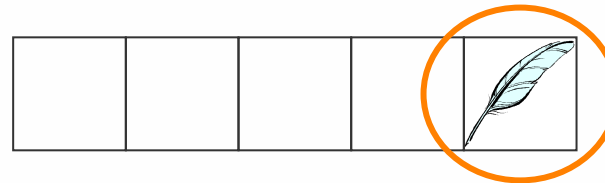
Time

Settings for Experiments

- Normal workload
 - Interactive and batch job executed in parallel
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 - **Problem queries** injected into batch workload (75 queries with different “stretch factors”)
 - Problem queries have a probability for showing the problem behavior after restarting them
- Admit interactive queries first

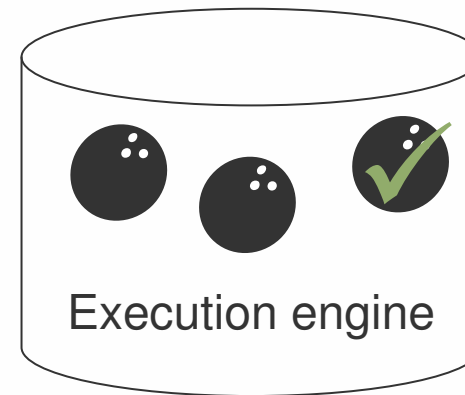
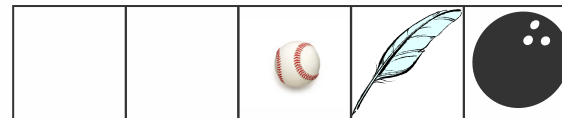
Admission Control: Admit Interactive First

Queue for interactive queries



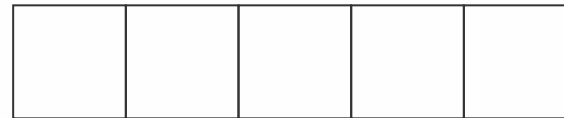
Admit query

Queue for batch queries

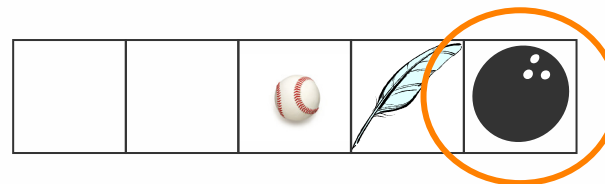


Admission Control: Admit Interactive First

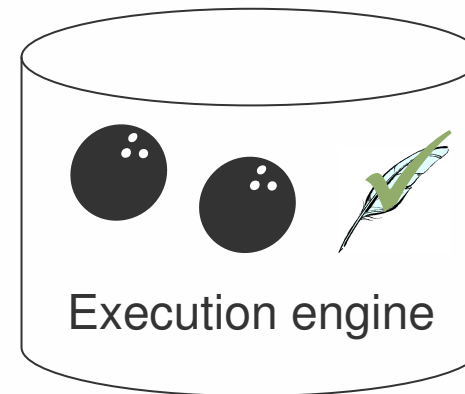
Queue for
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Queue for
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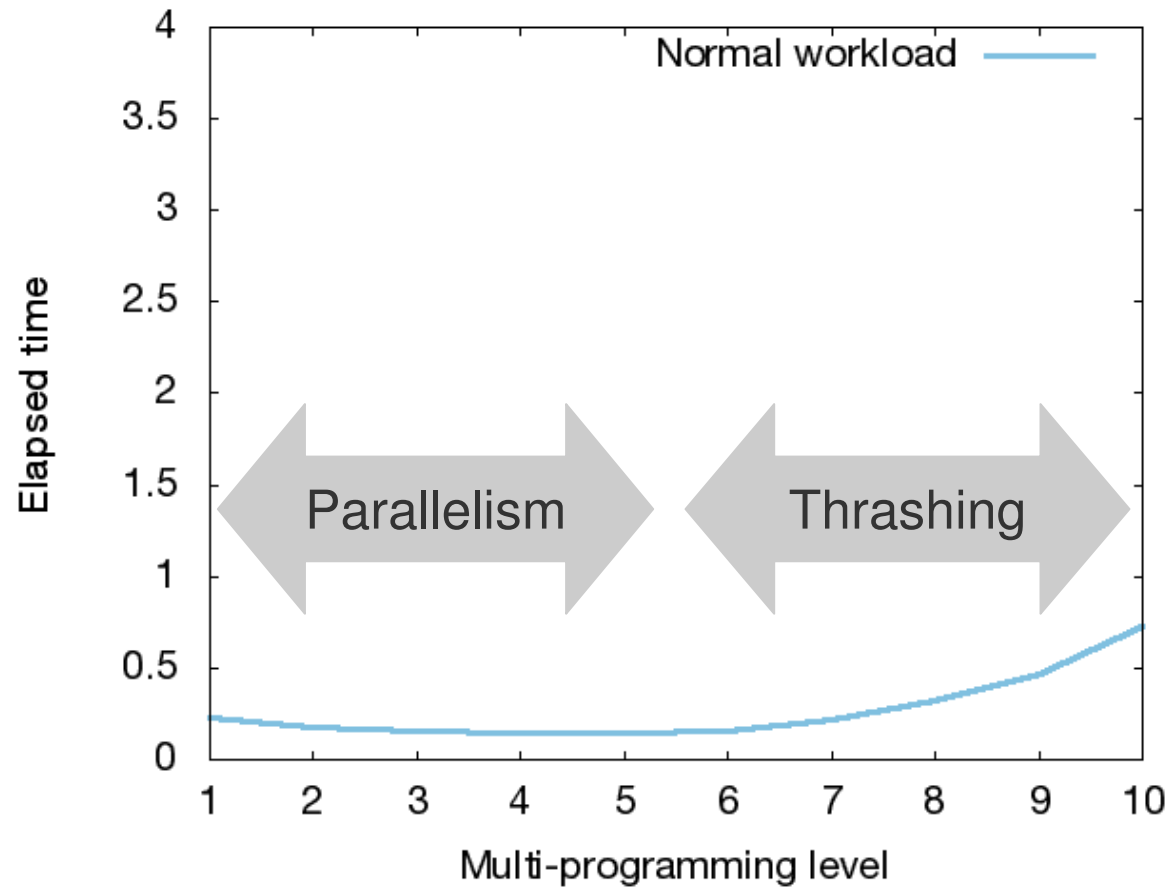
Admit query



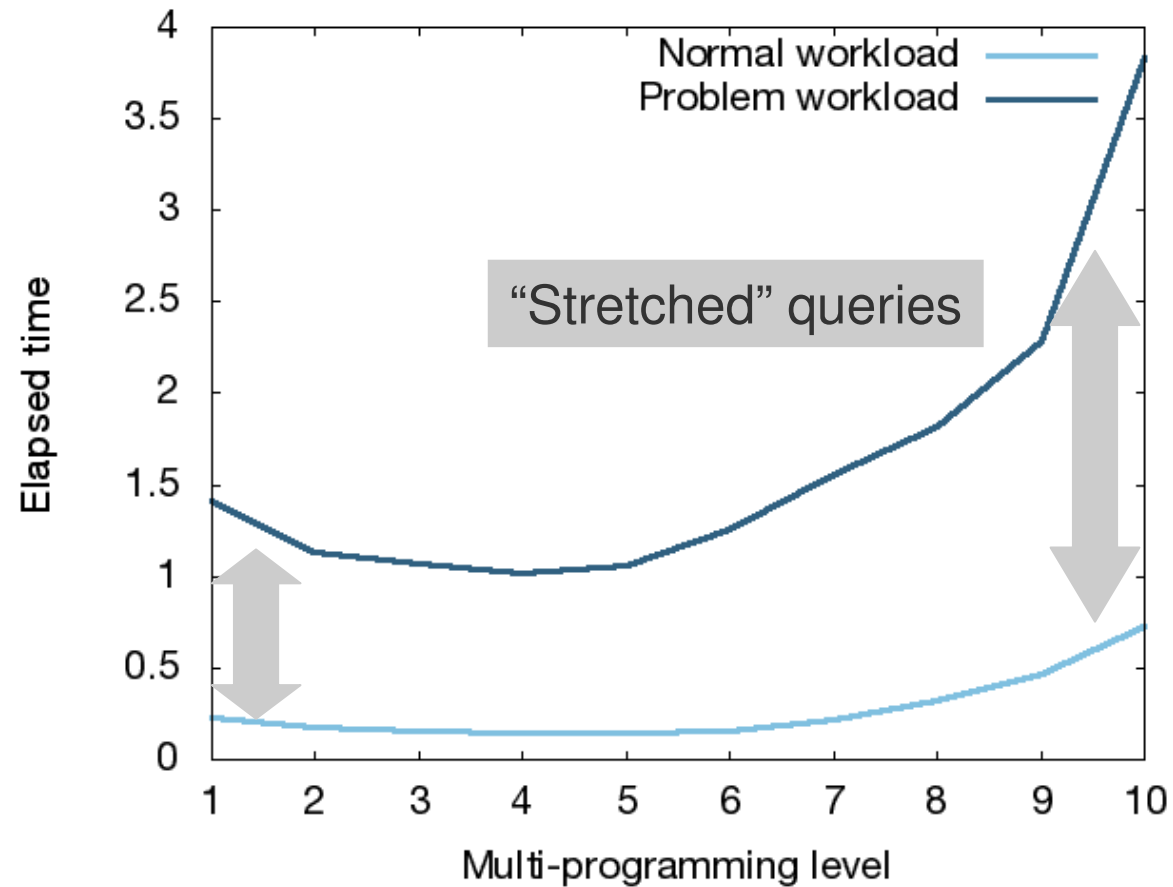
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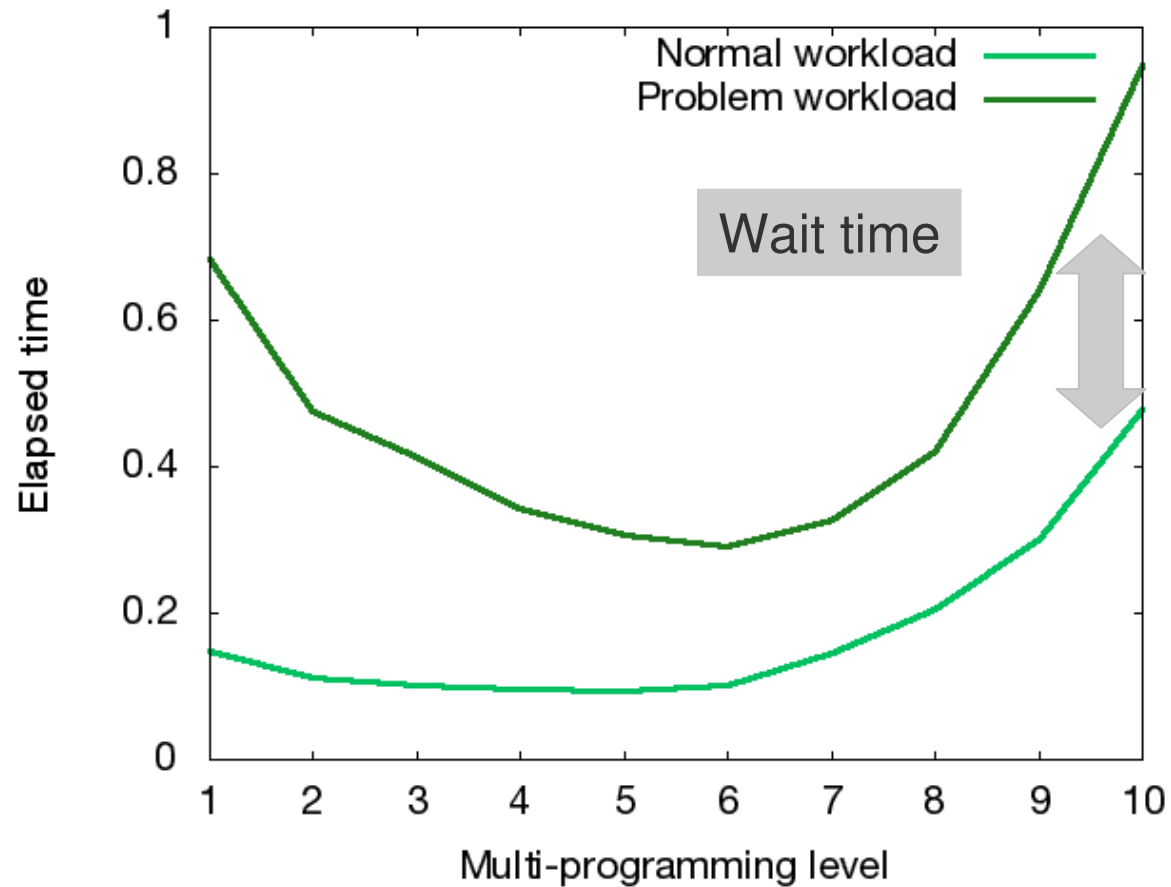
Impact of Problem Queries on Batch Job



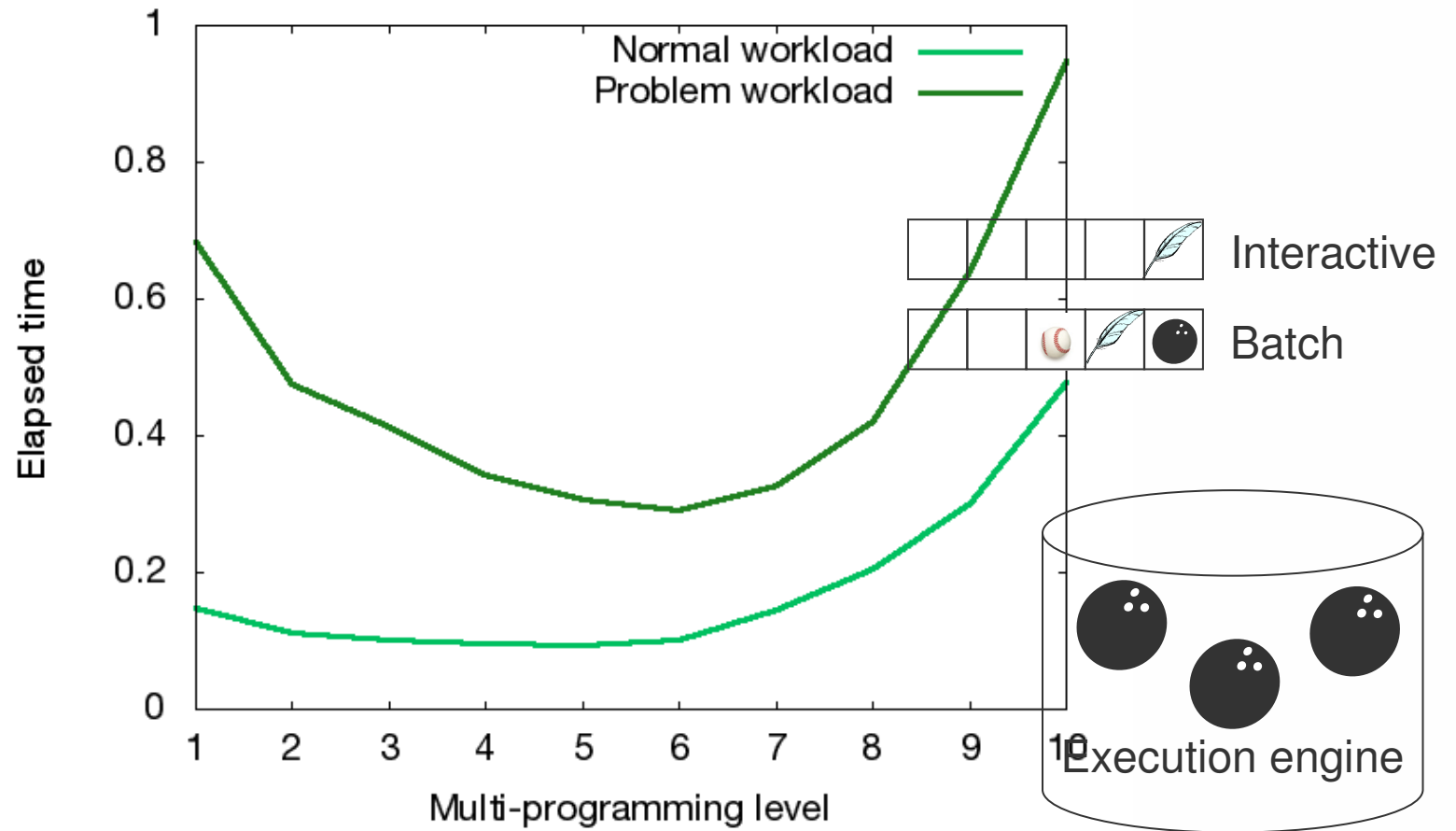
Impact of Problem Queries on Batch Job



Impact of Problem Queries on Interactive Job



Impact of Problem Queries on Interactive Job



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Workload Management Policies

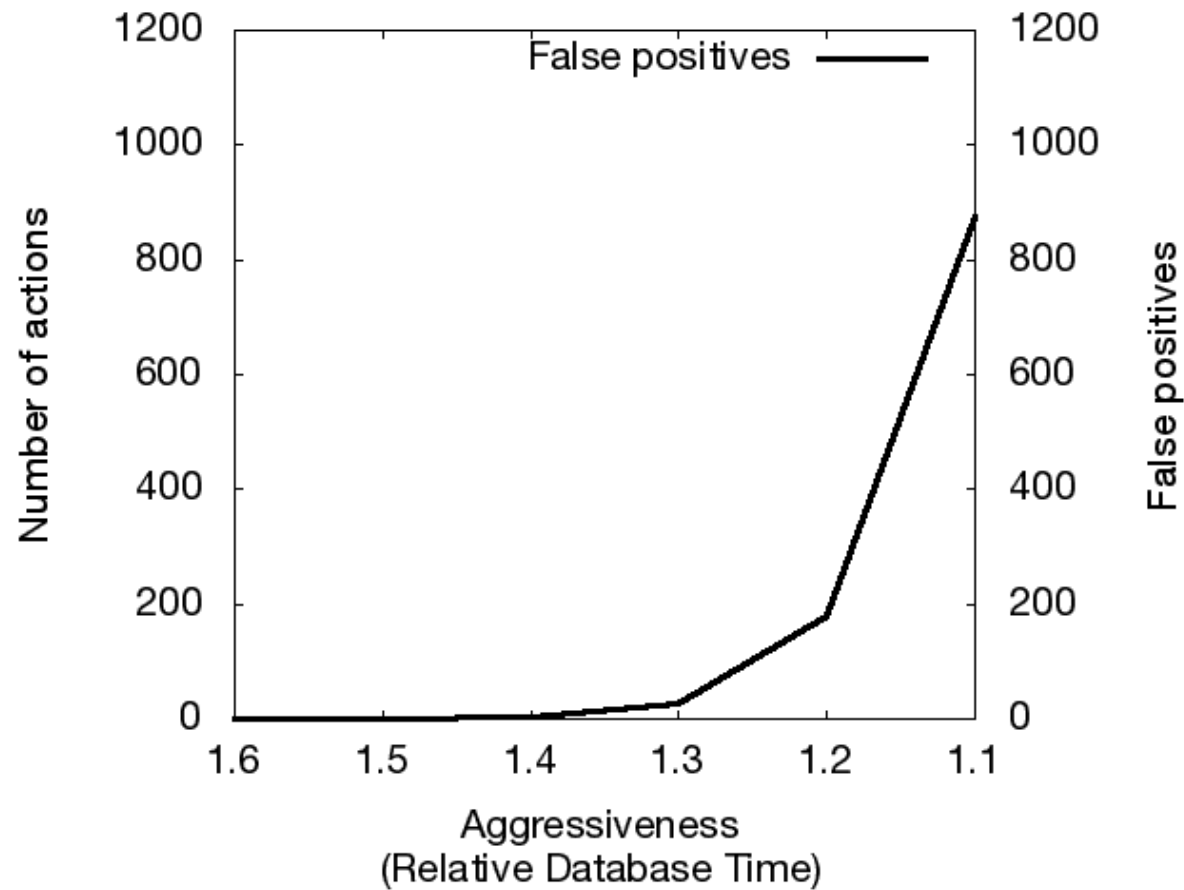
- Fix the MPL at 5
- Varying aggressiveness
 - If query exceeds estimated database time, take action
relative database time=actual database time/estimated database time
 - If query is almost finished, do not execute action
- Queries identified as problems are killed and immediately resubmitted (“cancel”)
- Canceled queries get two more chances to run to completion
- If queries do not complete, they are killed (“aborted”)

Impact of Workload Management Actions

- Batch job: Reduce elapsed time by 81% (problem queries)
- Interactive job: Reduce wait time by 67% (wait time)
- But...

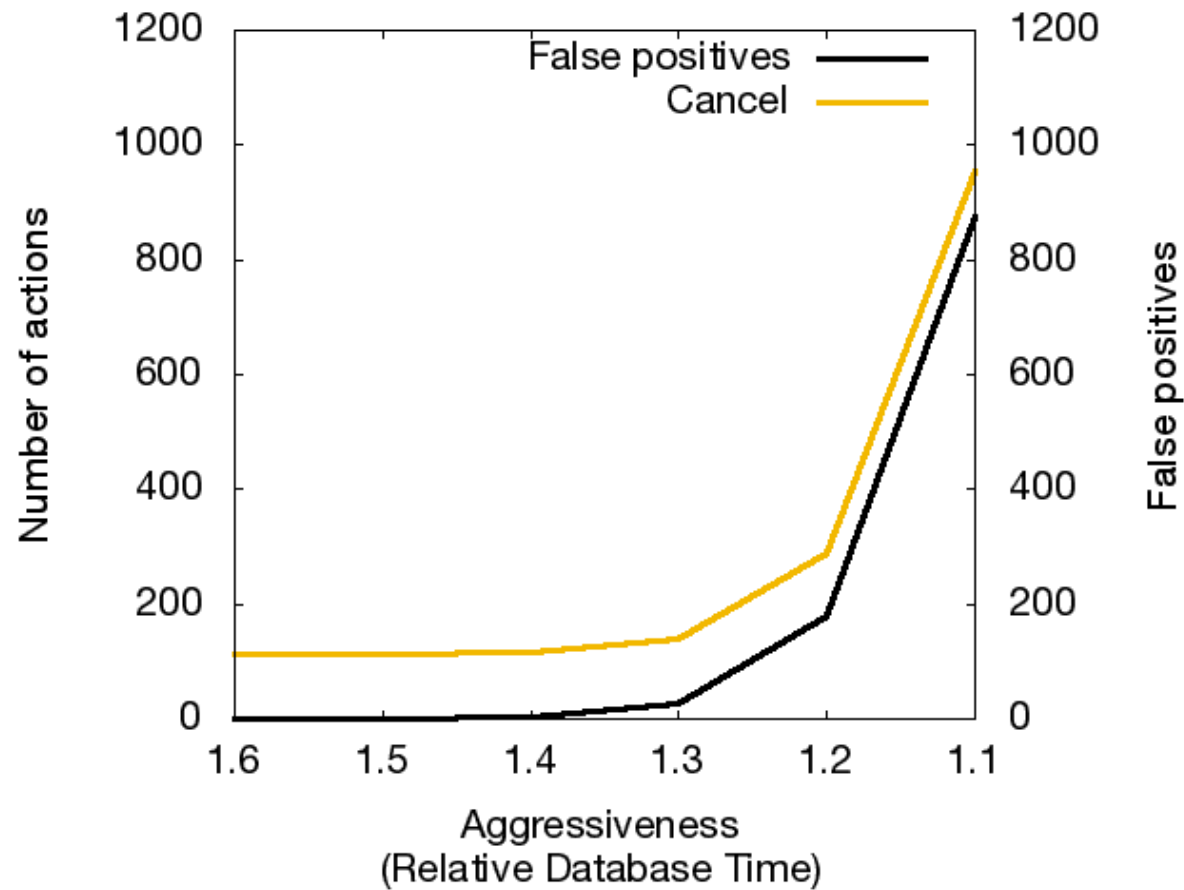
False Positives Lead to Unnecessary Actions

Relative Database Time



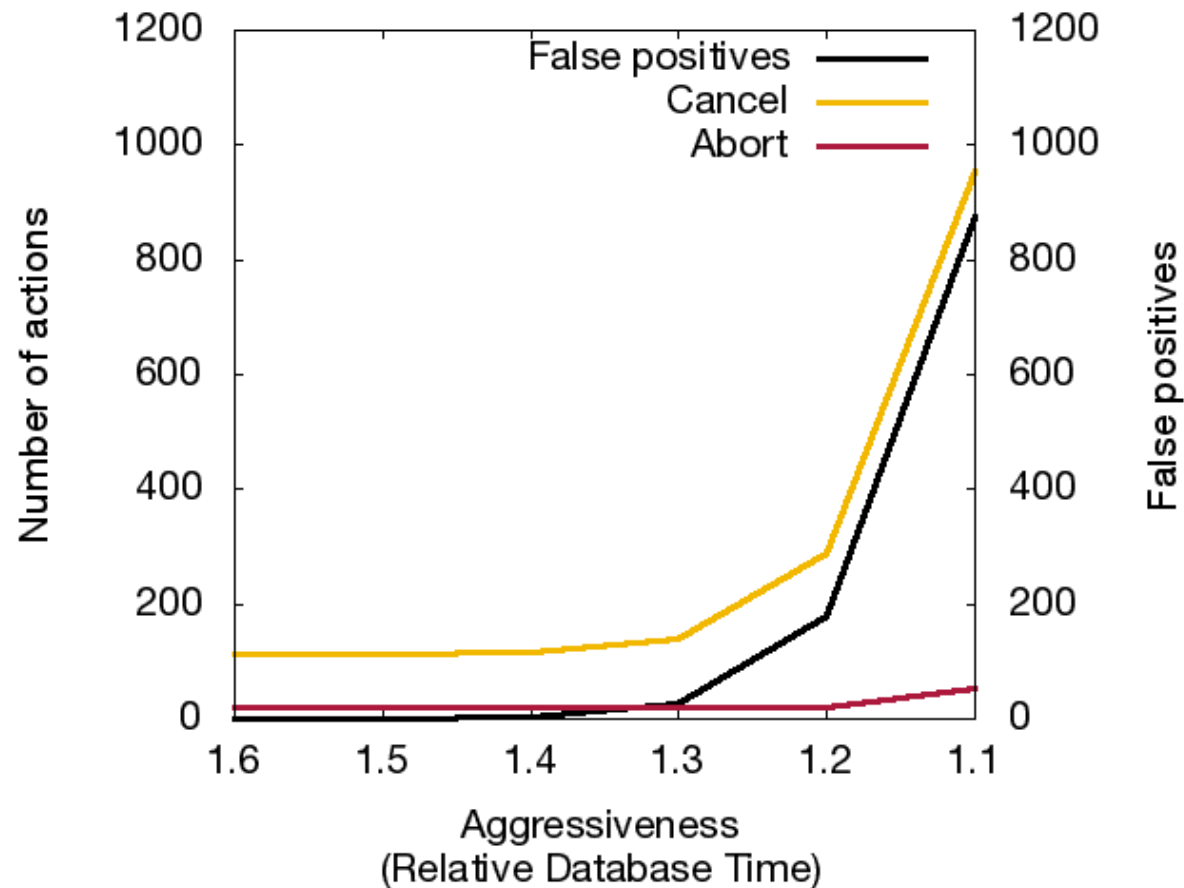
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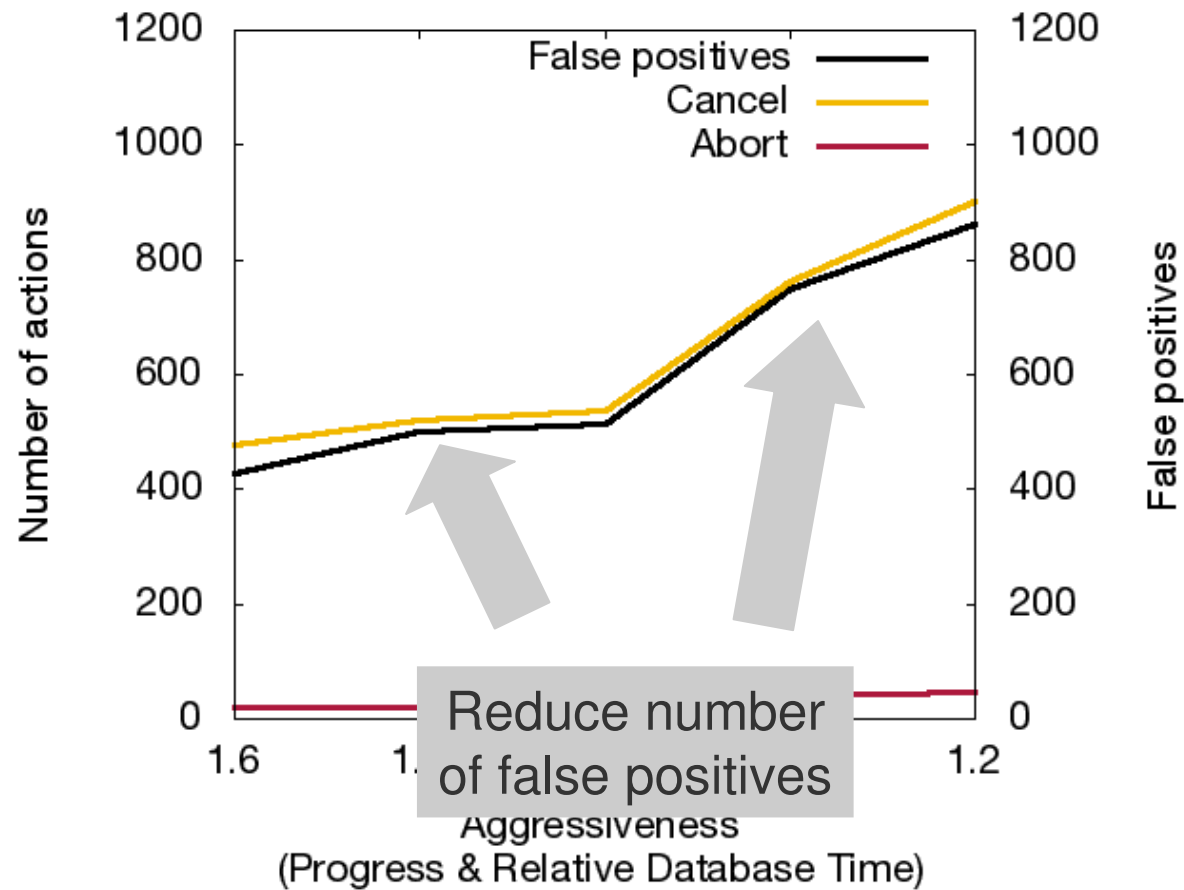


False Positives Lead to Unnecessary Actions

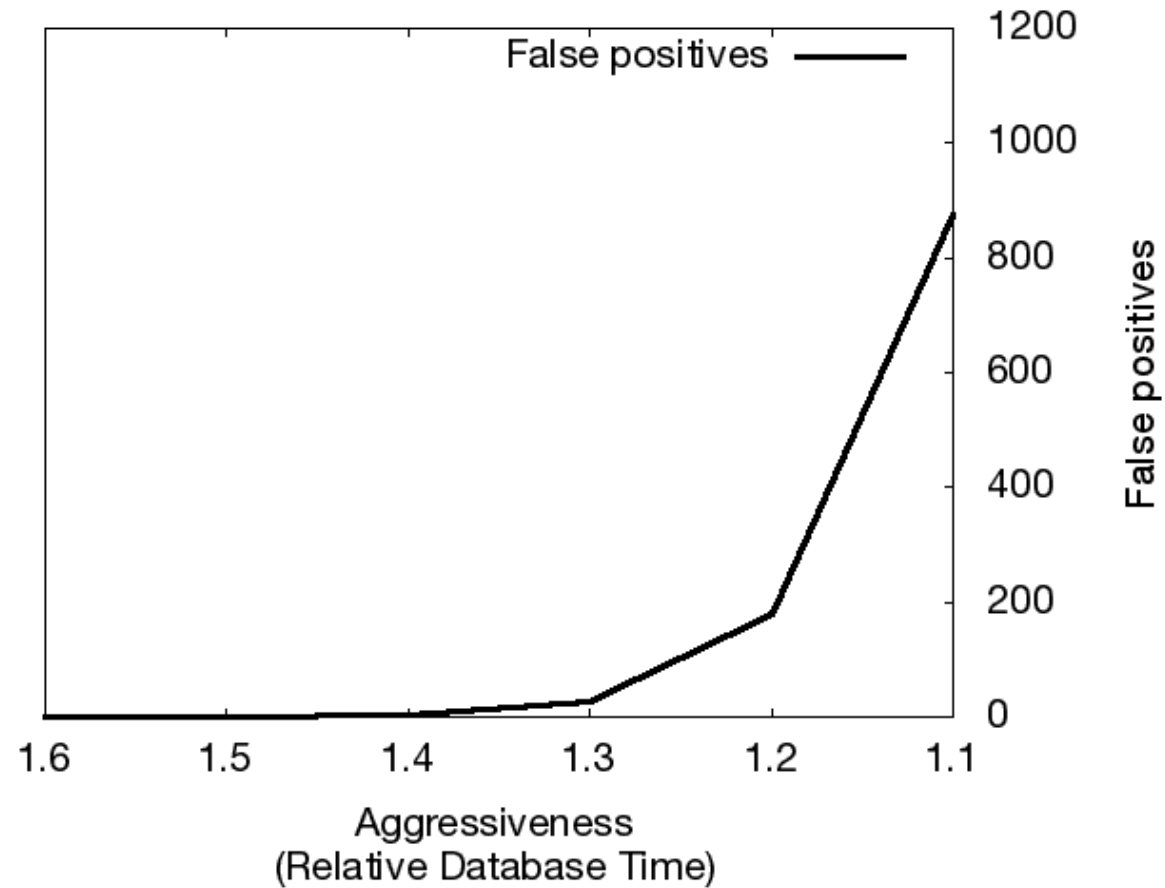
Relative Database Time



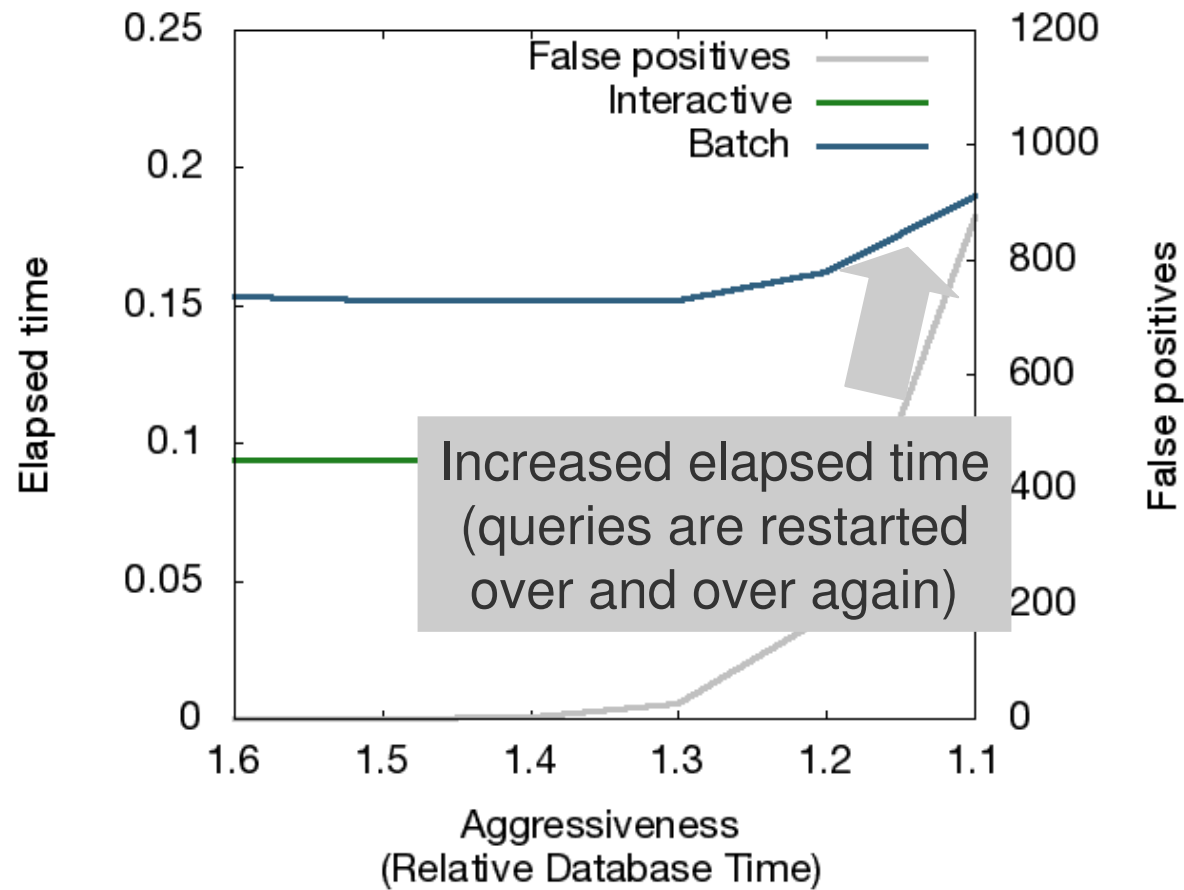
Number of False Positives and Actions Executed Progress



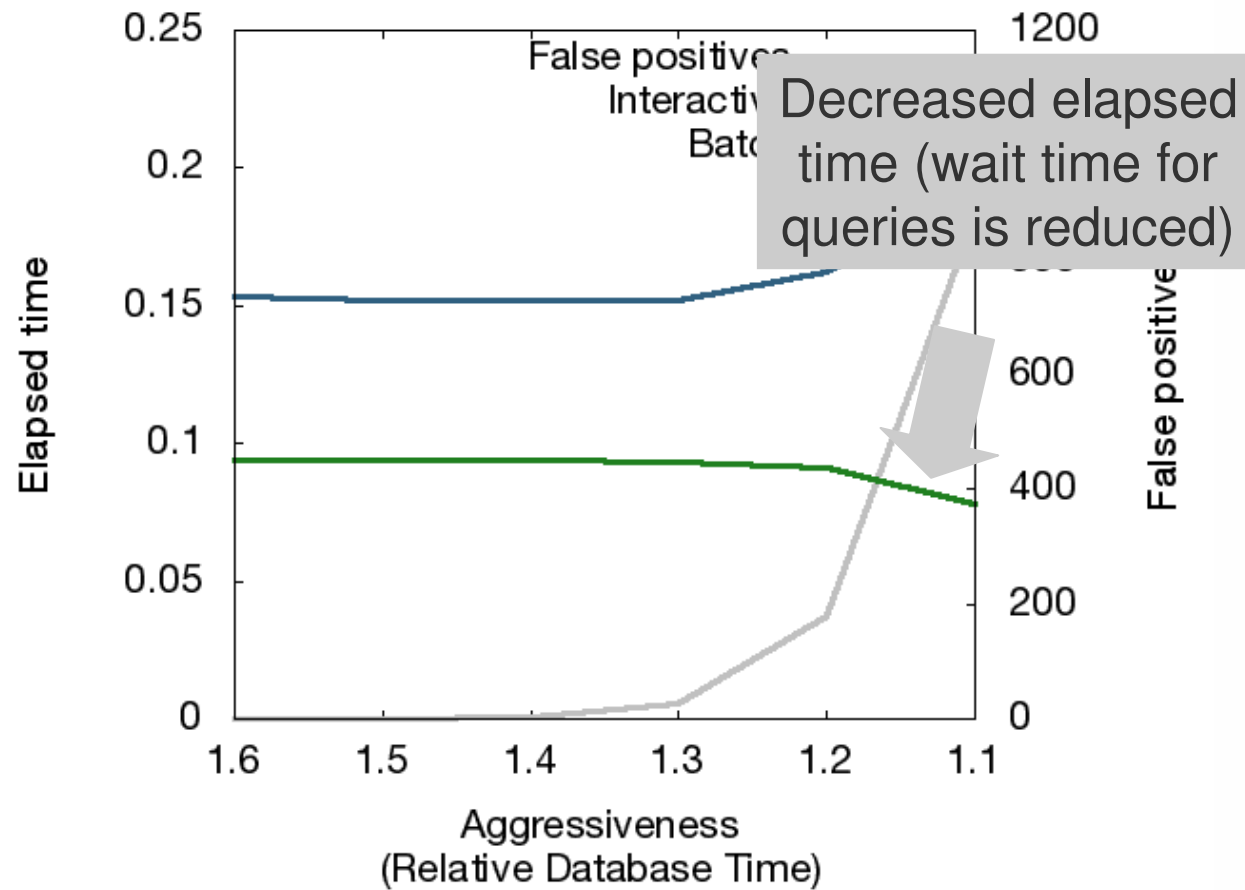
Elapsed Time for Batch and Interactive Jobs



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Elapsed Time for Batch and Interactive Jobs



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Conclusion

- We implemented a workload management test bed
- Our experiments show that ...
 - ... even few problem queries have a significant impact on the execution of a mixed workload
 - ... the number of false positives leads to an increase in execution time
- Lessons we learned
 - Applying actions too aggressively leads to unnecessary actions
 - Use controller and adjust parameters to right level of aggression

Ongoing Work

- Evaluate impact of admission control and scheduling of BI workloads
- Model query execution on a more detailed level
- Model additional problem types
- Evaluate new workload management techniques

Any Questions?

