



UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE
— DEPARTMENT OF —
COMPUTER SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY

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Leveraging Instance-Aware Index Advising (IA2) with Reinforcement Learning for Diverse Workloads

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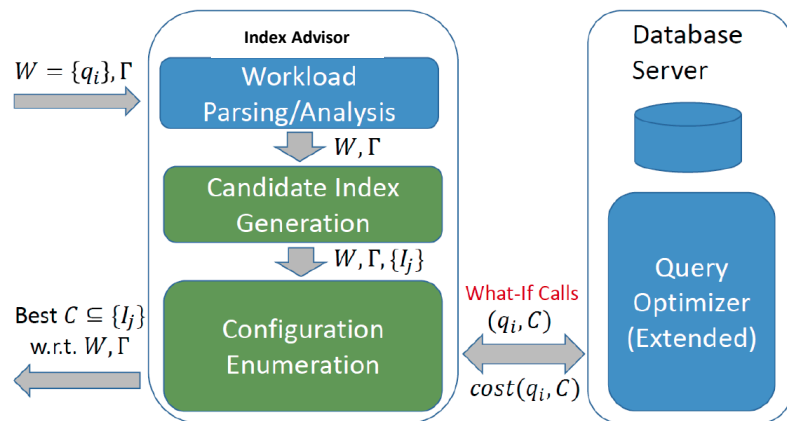
University of Cambridge

22/04/2024



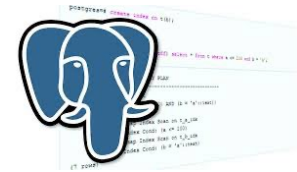
Motivation

Multi-attribute Index Configuration for modern SQL-DB is not fully optimized*

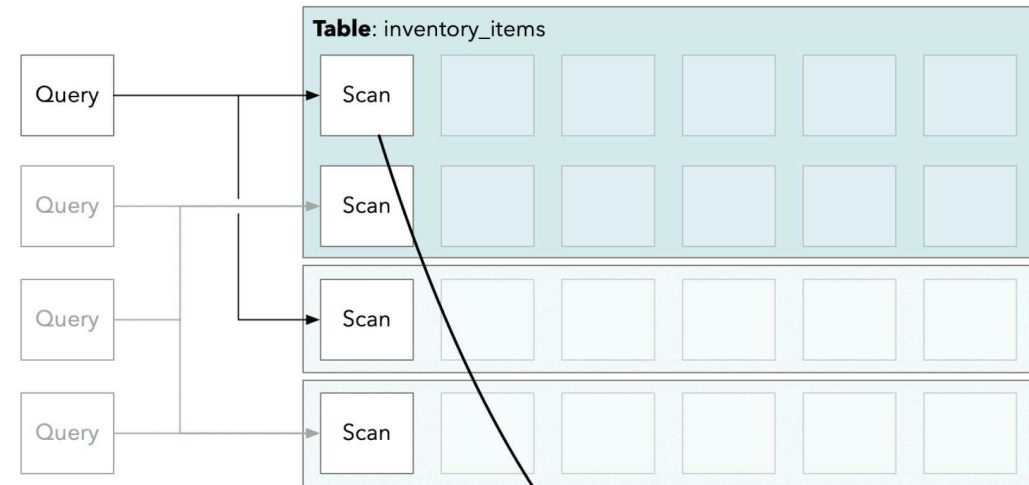


- Index Advisor needs to**
1. Look into Queries/Workloads
 2. Consider Budgets (Time/Storage)
 3. Compare performances among candidates

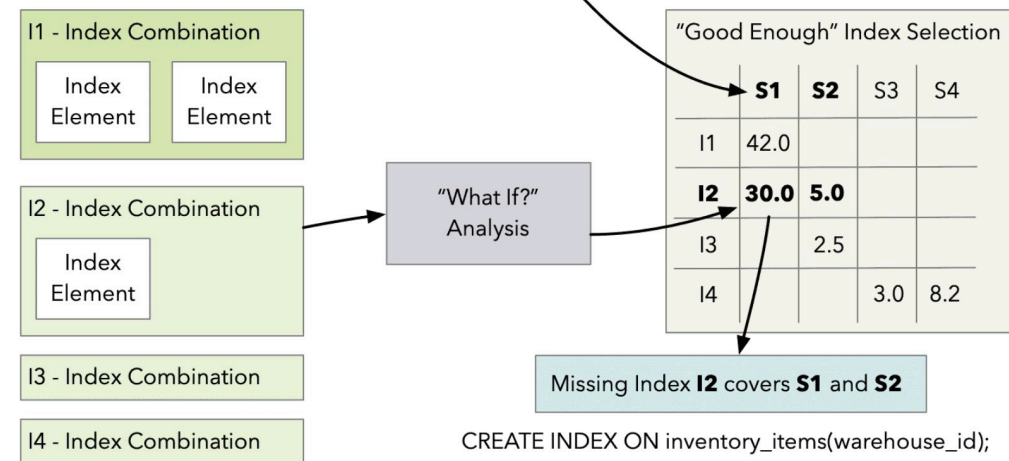
Cited from [pganalyze](https://pganalyze.com/) <https://pganalyze.com/>



Phase 1: Query Analysis



Phase 2: Index Selection

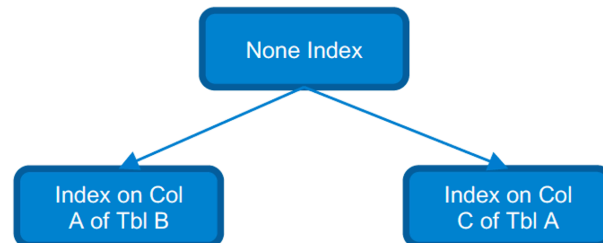


* Siddiqui, Tarique, and Wentao Wu. "ML-Powered Index Tuning: An Overview of Recent Progress and Open Challenges." *ACM SIGMOD* (2024)

Index Selection Problem is a Combinatorial Optimization (CO) Problem

Definition *Index Selection Problem (ISP): Given a workload W , a database D , a set of constraints C , and a set of candidate indexes \mathbb{X} , find an index configuration X such that $X^* = \operatorname{argmin}_{X \subseteq \mathbb{X}} \operatorname{Cost}(W, X)$ subject to all constraints in C .*

- How to find the best combinations for Multi-attributes Index?

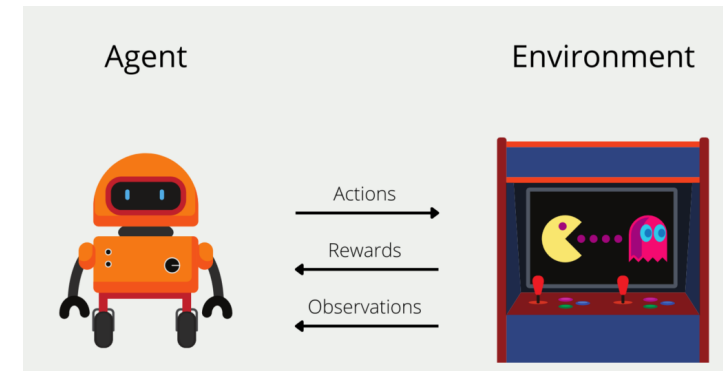
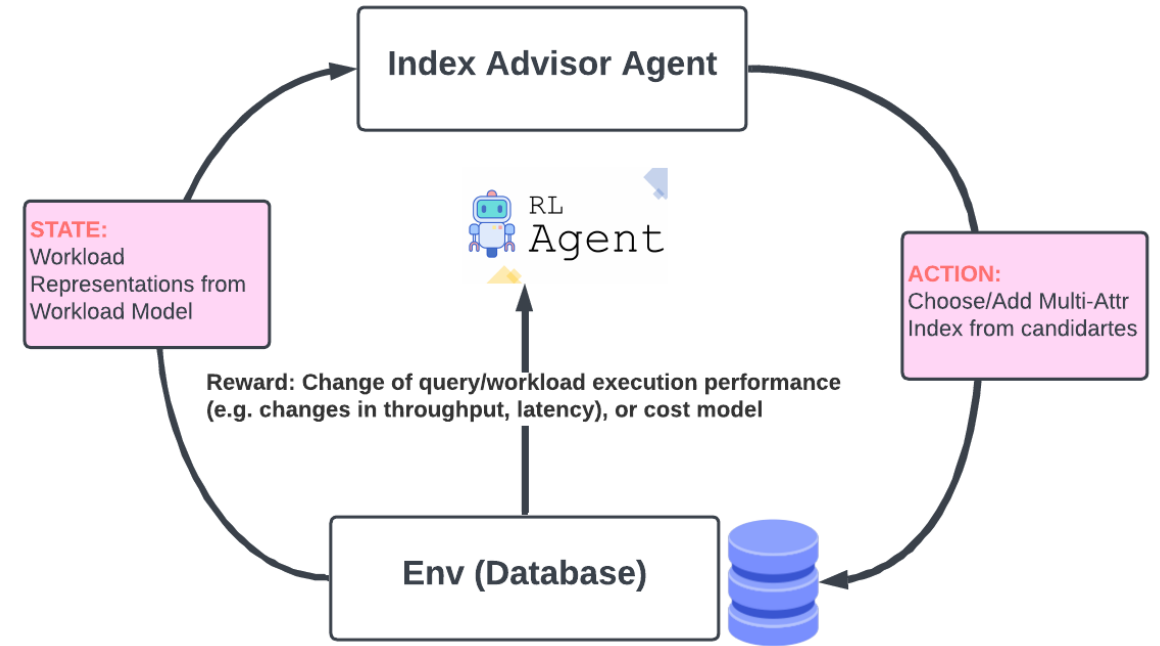


Deep Reinforcement Learning (DRL) is a good CO solver*

Learning Ability: DRL can generalize across different instances of a problem, providing robust solutions for different states visited

Scalability: DRL methods can scale to handle complex and large-scale problems by leveraging advanced neural network architectures

Efficient Exploration: DRL agents continuously improve their policies through interactions with the environment, leading to increasingly effective solutions over time.



* Dai, Hanjun, et al. "Learning combinatorial optimization algorithms over graphs." NeurIPS (2017)

Action/Candidate Space Dilemma

- Index candidates will show an increase in the number of combinations, which is a huge challenge for RL training.

E.g. , TPCB workloads tested

- index width = 3 -> $|A| = 639$
- index width = 4 -> $|A| = 1701$

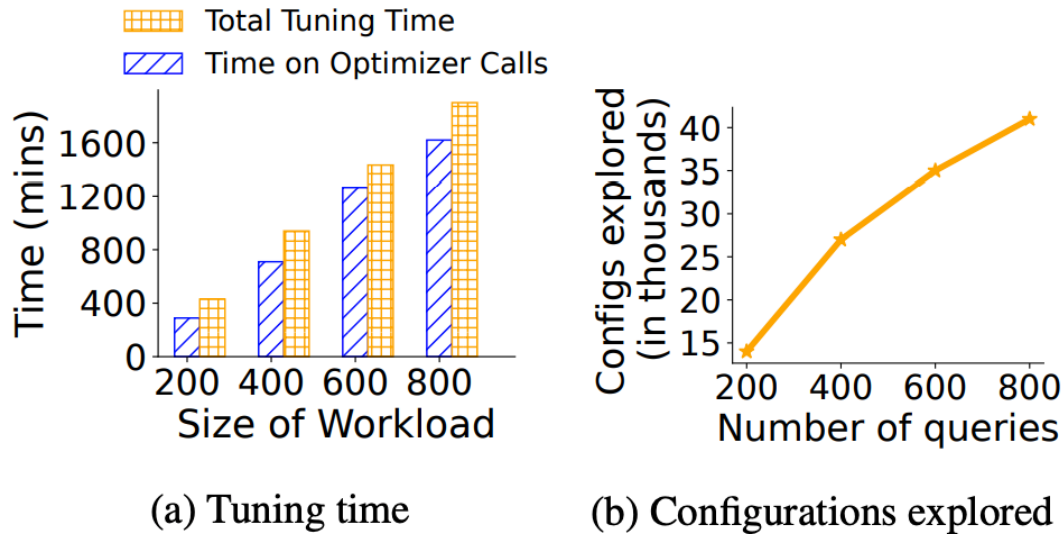


Figure 1

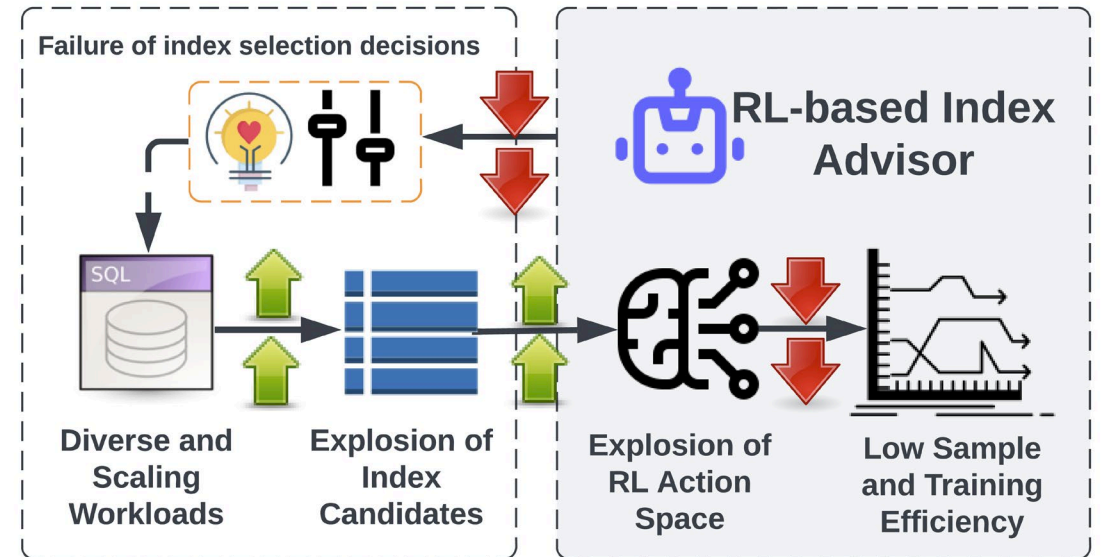


Figure 2

Existing Solutions dealing with Action Space

- Lan et al. CIKM'20

→ Rule-based candidates' generation

Pros:

- **Control and Efficiency:** Allows easy control over the process with high training efficiency.

Cons:

- **Limited Exploration:** Risks missing out on potential candidates due to restrictive rules.
- **Complex Rule Design:** Creating comprehensive rules that cover all scenarios is challenging and can be resource-intensive.

- Kossmann et al. "SWIRL" EDBT'22

→ Rule-based candidates masking

Pros:

- **Enhanced Action Consideration:** Generates all possible combinations and applies masking to consider a broader range of possible actions.

Cons:

- **Variable Pruning Efficiency:** Pruning efficiency varies with workload complexity, making it unreliable in some scenarios.
- **Reduced Efficiency Under Complexity:** Training efficiency decreases as workload complexity increases, potentially slowing down the learning process.

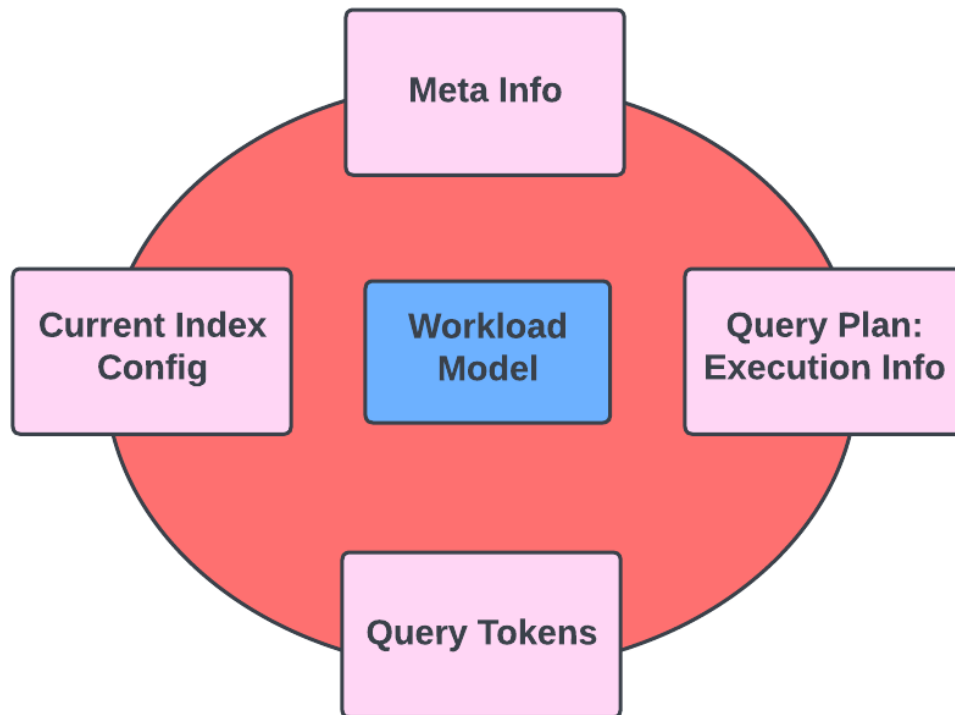


IA2 Core Design*

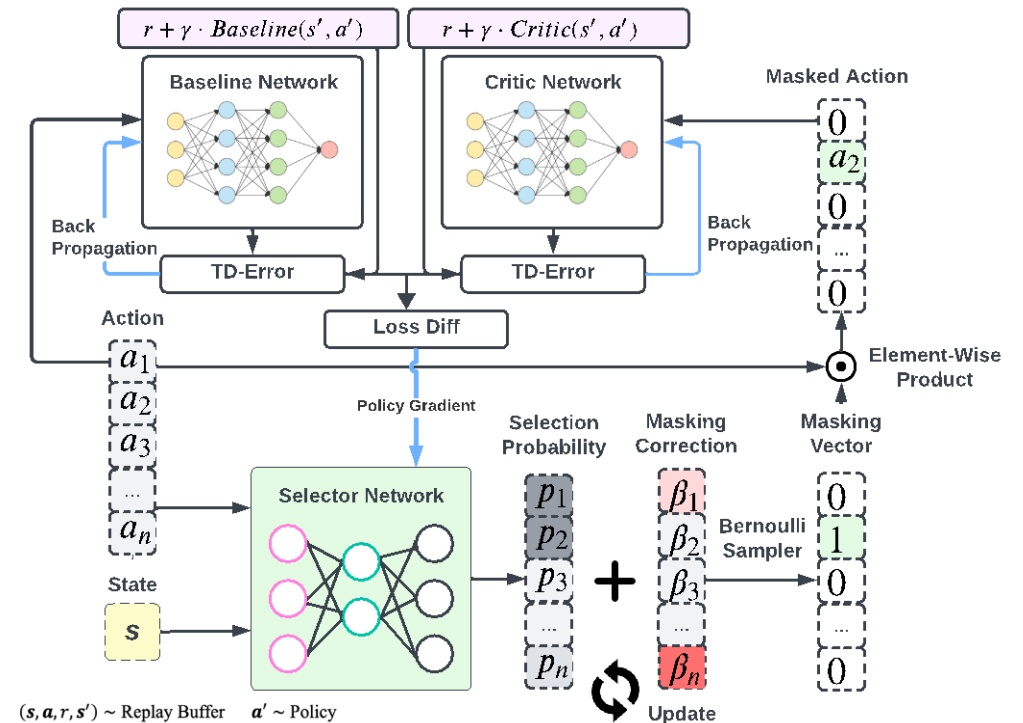


Capturing Strong Correlations between Valid Actions (Index Candidates) and States (Workload Representations)

- A generalizable workload model



- TD3-TD-SWAR: An adaptive action pruning block



* Wang et al. "Leveraging Instance-Aware Index Advising (IA2) with Reinforcement Learning for Diverse Workloads" EuroMLSys 2024

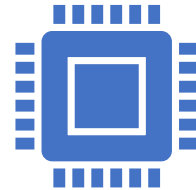
Experimental Setup



Single PostgreSQL-DB, single thread



Benchmark Workloads: TPCH SF1

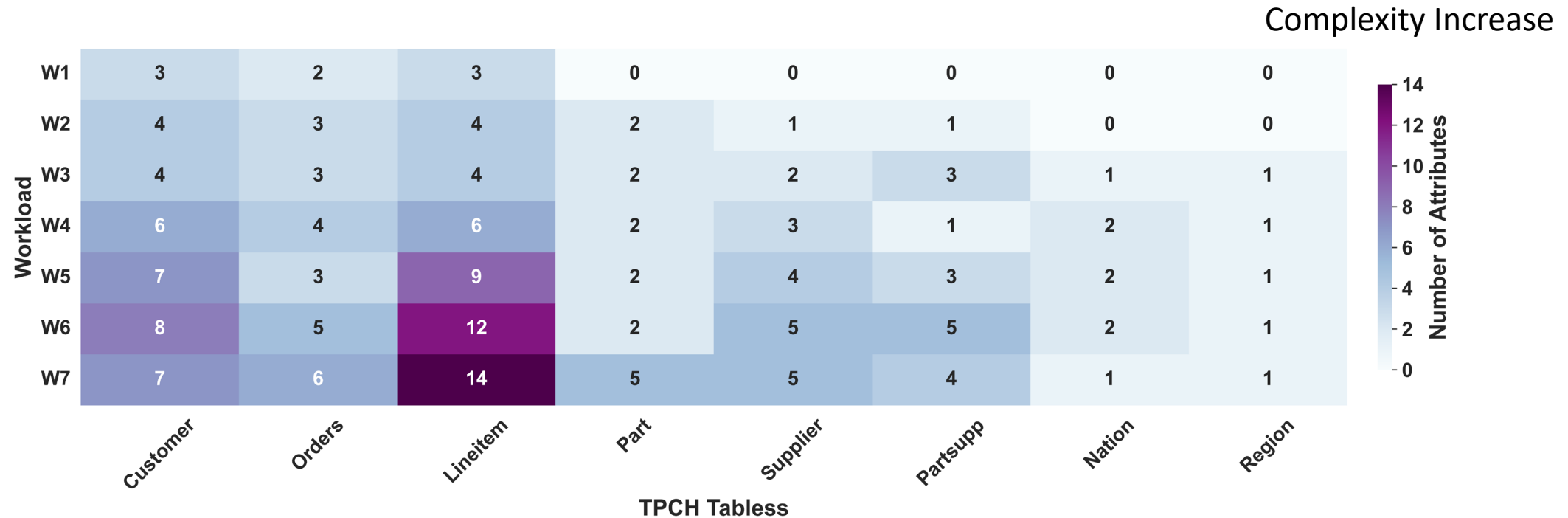


virtual machine equipped with a shared Nvidia Quadro RTX8000 GPU and 8 CPU cores, 64GB Memory.



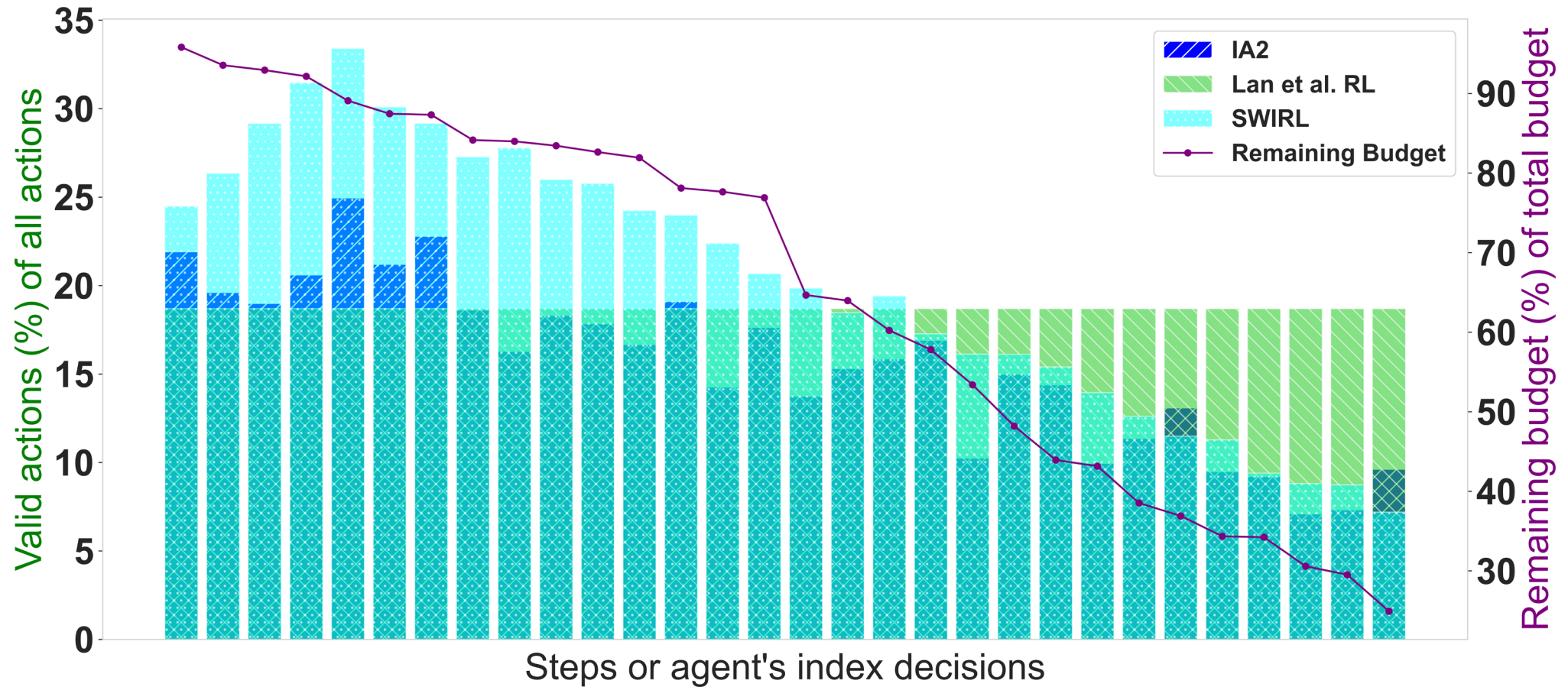
Although the experiments and the RL agent are not restricted to a specific type of index, the upcoming experiments will primarily use **non-covering B-trees**, which are the default index type in PostgreSQL.

Evaluated Workload (TPCH) Patterns



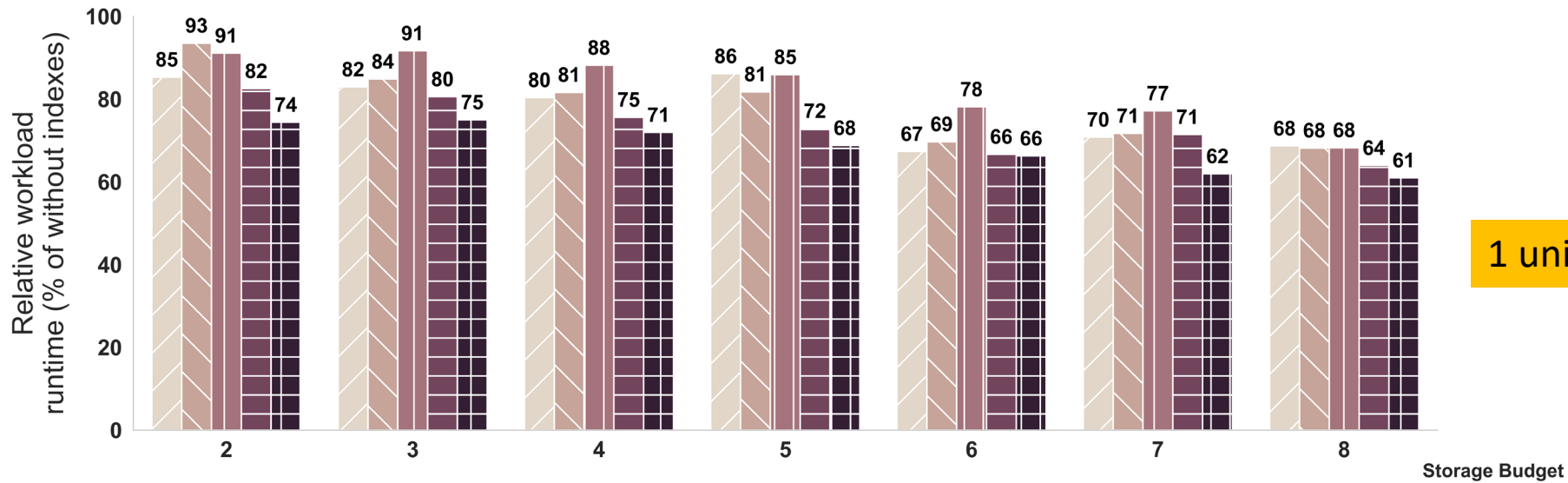
- Craft with TPCH-22 queries Templates
- Queries with heavy filters, Order by, Range conditions (e.g., q9, q6, q19, q18) are involved
- W1-W7: Increasing Complexity

Experiment – Action Pruning Efficiency

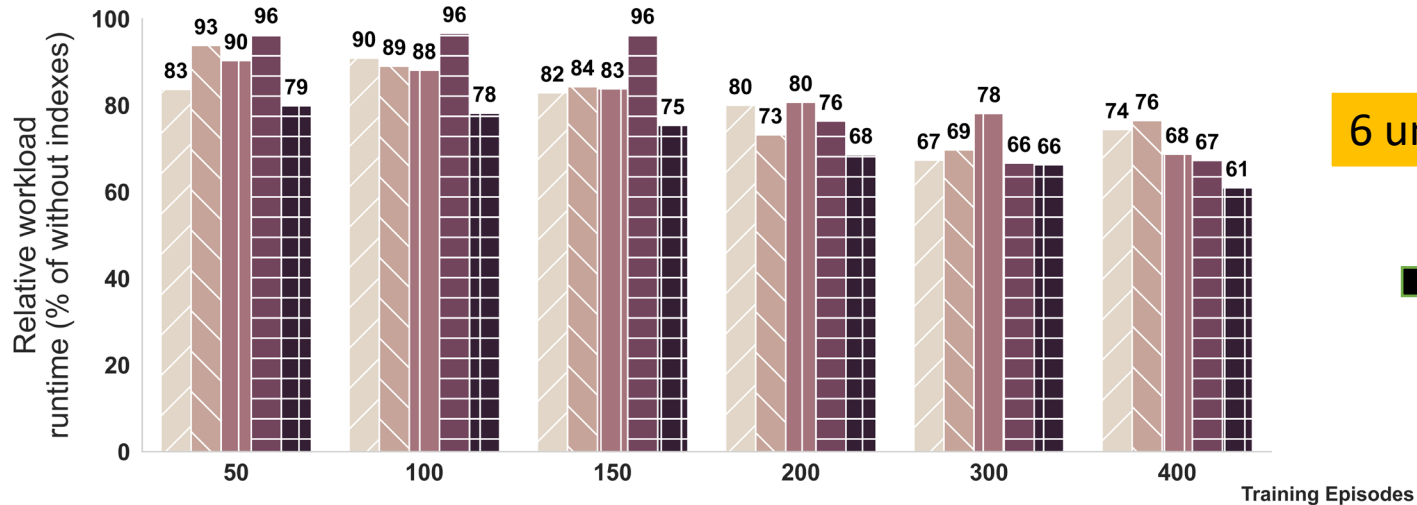


W6, budget = 8 unit, index width = 4, $|A| = 1701$

Experiment: Runtime Performance



1 unit = 128MB, W5, 300 epis



6 unit storage budget, W5

IA2 consistently outperforms other index selection methodologies by an average margin of 15-20%.

1. IA2 has high training efficiency
2. IA2 is a budget-aware advisor

DRLinda
 Lan et al
 Extend
 SWIRL
 IA2

Summary: Comparisons with Existing Works (RL-based Index Advisor)

Takeaways from IA2:

1. Rapid Training Efficiency
2. Advanced Workload Modeling
3. Effective Action Space Exploration

	DRLinda ^[1]	Lan et al. ^[2]	SWIRL ^[3]	IA2 ^[4]	Extend^[5]
Multi-attributes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recursive strategy (Heuristic Method) • Stop Criterion: Storage Budget
Stop criterion	#Idx	#Idx, Storage	Storage	Storage	
Workload representation	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
Gen. to new queries	++	-	+++	+++	
Training difficulty	++	+	+++	+	
Action Space	Raw	Rule-based gen.	Rule-based mask.	Rule-based gen. + Adaptive mask.	

[1] Sadri, Zahra, Le Gruenwald, and Eleazar Lead. "DRLindex: deep reinforcement learning index advisor for a cluster database." ICDE 2020.

[2] Lan, Hai, Zhifeng Bao, and Yuwei Peng. "An index advisor using deep reinforcement learning." CIKM 2020.

[3] Kossmann, Jan, Alexander Kastius, and Rainer Schlosser. "SWIRL: Selection of Workload-aware Indexes using Reinforcement Learning." EDBT 2022.

[4] Taiyi Wang, and Eiko Yoneki. "Leveraging Instance-Aware Index Advising (IA2) with Reinforcement Learning for Diverse Workloads" EuroMLSys 2024

[5] Rainer Schlosser, Jan Kossmann, and Martin Boissier. "Efficient scalable multi-attribute index selection using recursive strategies." ICDE, 2019



Thanks!

Q & A



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