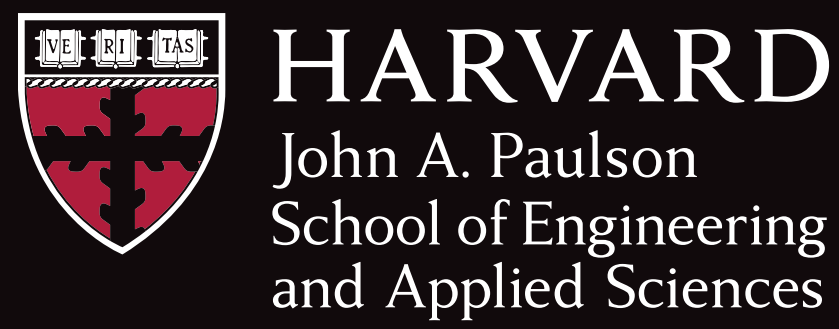


Adaptive Data Skipping in Main-Memory Systems



Wilson Qin, Stratos Idreos
Harvard University

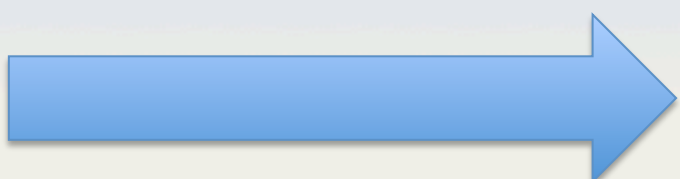
wilsonqin@college.harvard.edu, stratos@seas.harvard.edu



Fast Data Access Patterns

enable

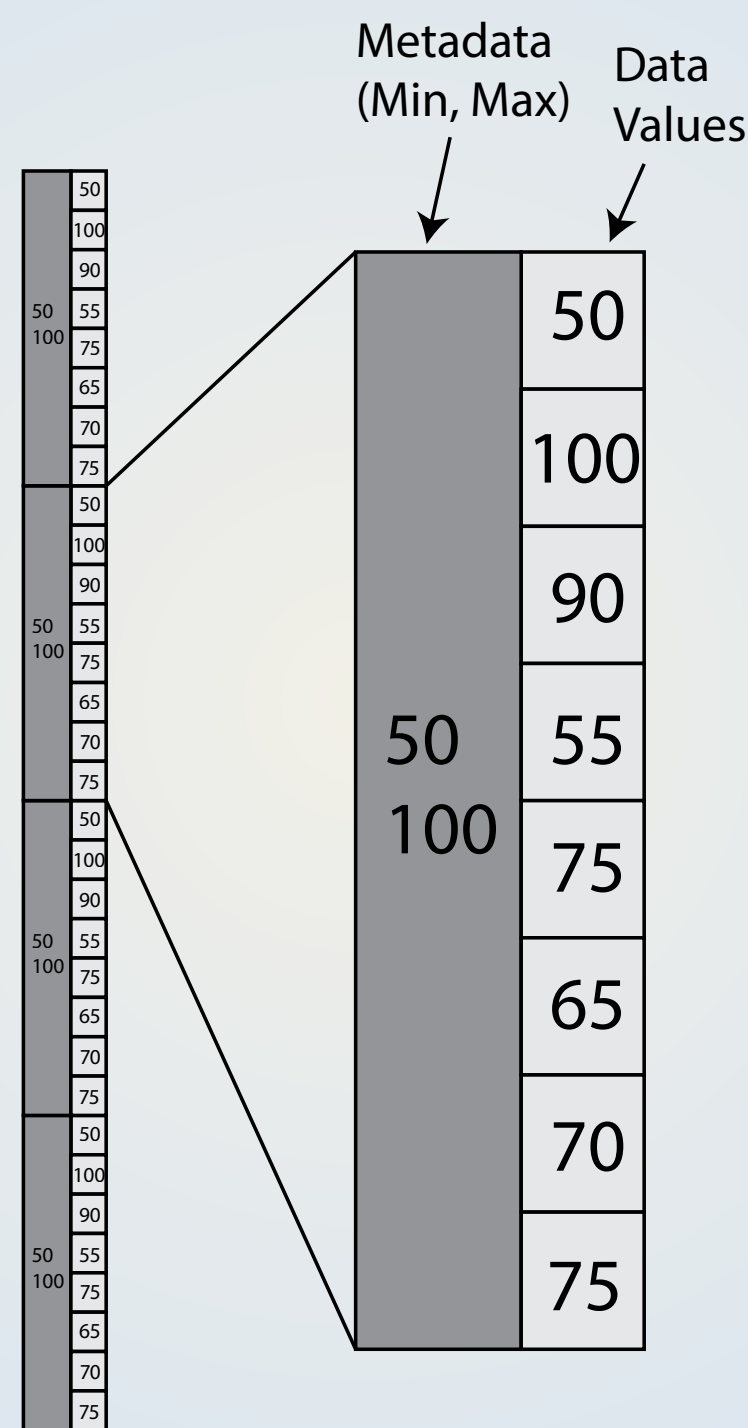
Fast Knowledge Extraction



Lightweight indexes such as **Zonemaps** logically segment data into contiguous zones, keeping metadata for each zone. Metadata informs database operations, indicating which data zones are non-pertinent to a query - this is called **data skipping**.

At scale, data skipping enables faster queries without the overhead of maintaining full indexes on the data. Faster data filtering operations during scans, ultimately means a faster knowledge discovery cycle for users.

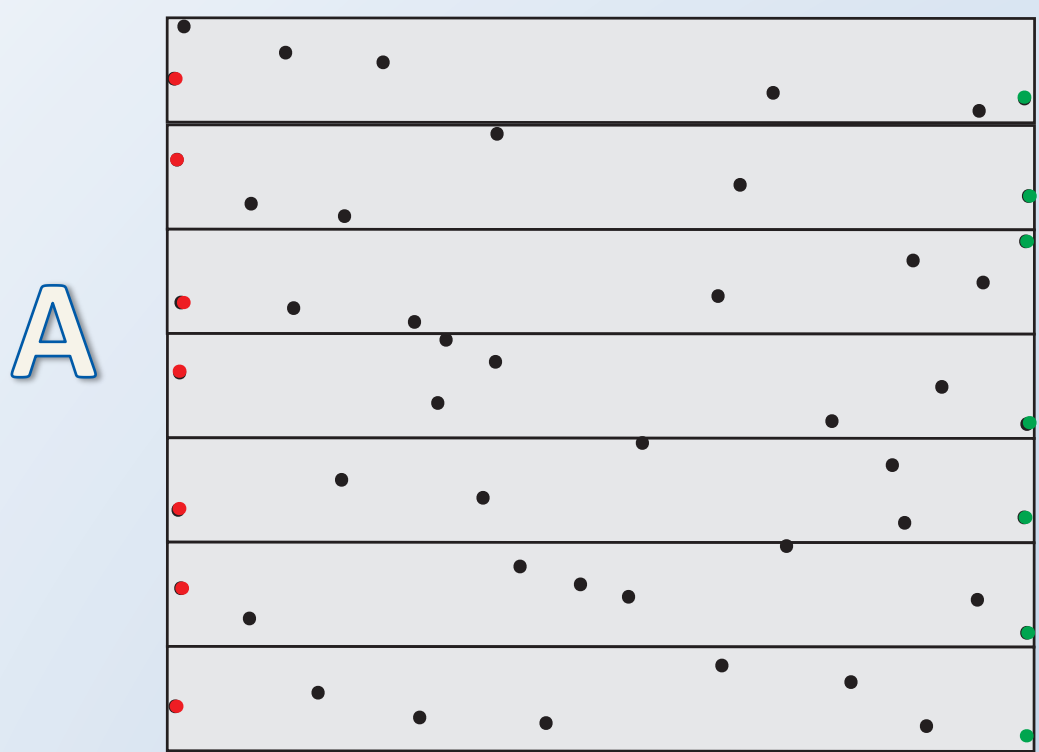
Zonemaps keep minima, maxima statistics on fixed sized zones.



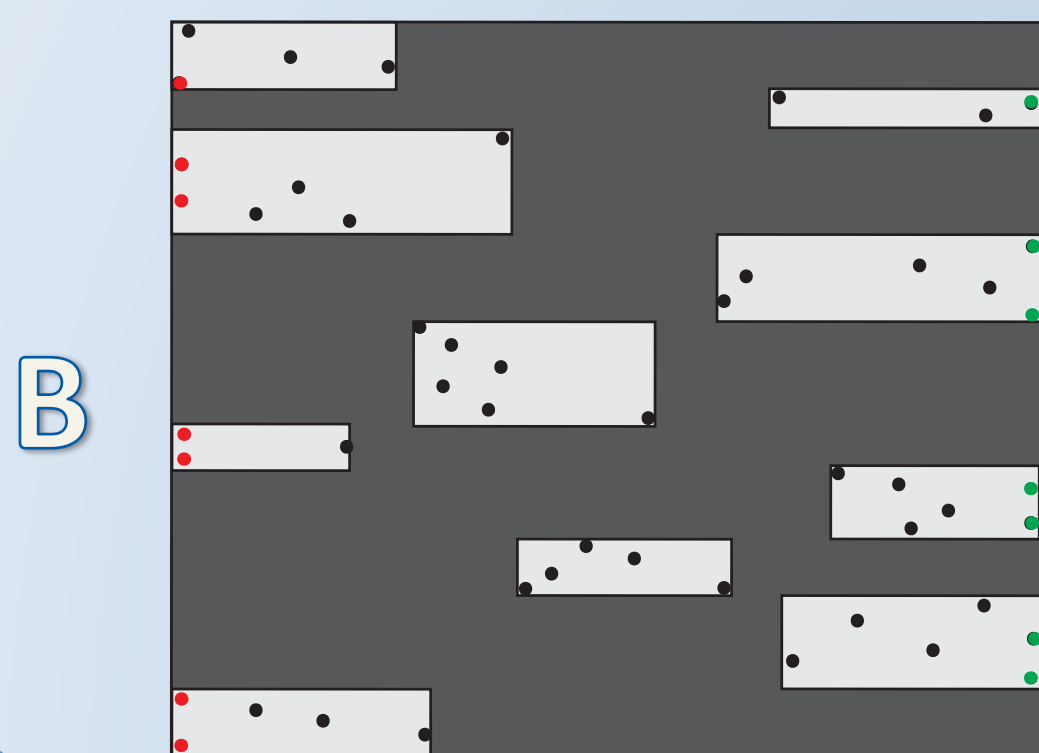
Target Column with Zonemap

However, for certain datasets and query workloads, a zonemap layout can even be less effective than a scan.

Are there lightweight methods to avoid zones with useless metadata (A), and create useful zones (B)?

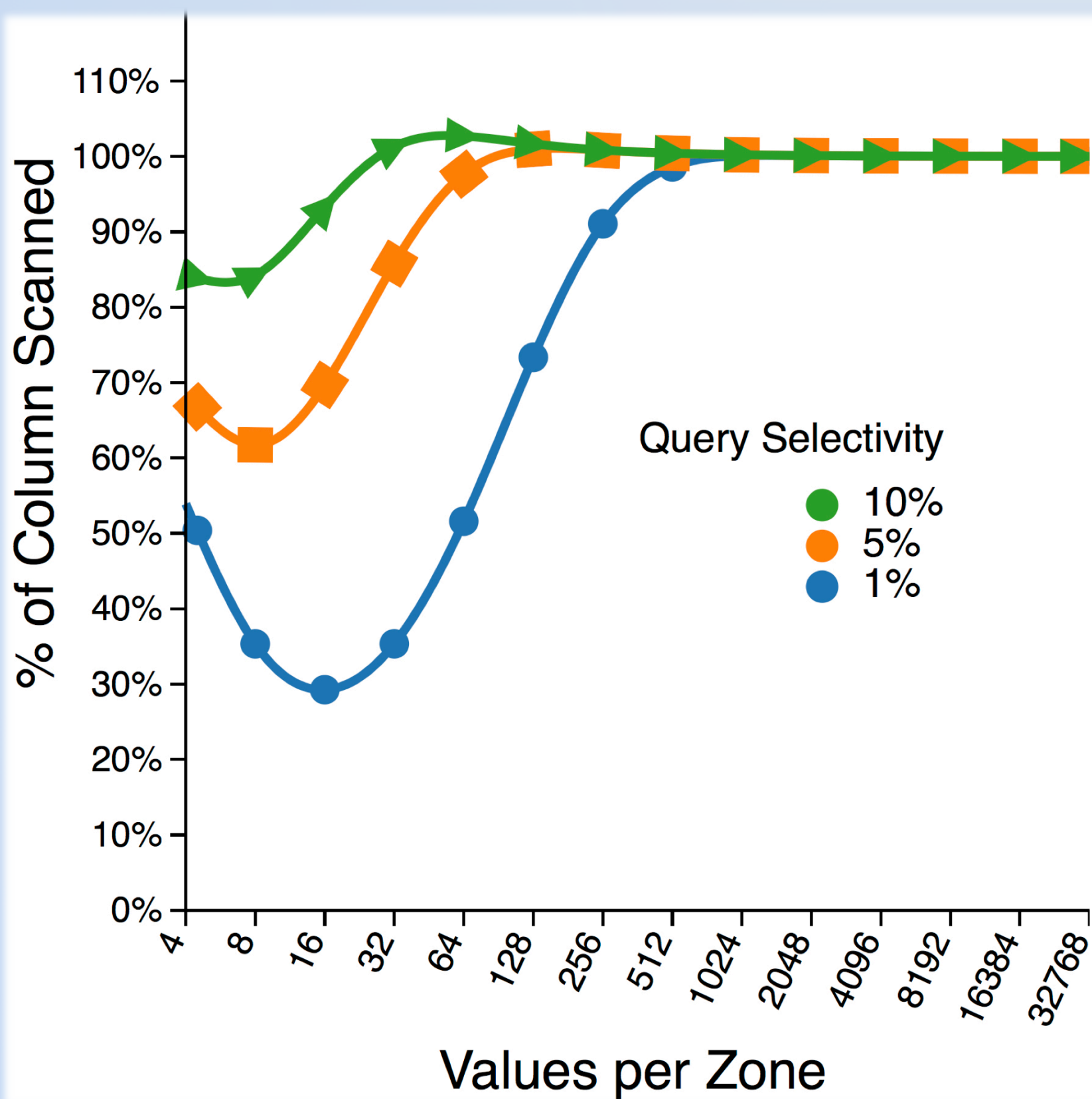


Zones with wide domains, and useless metadata.



Zones with tighter domains, and useful metadata.

No Static Layout Fits All



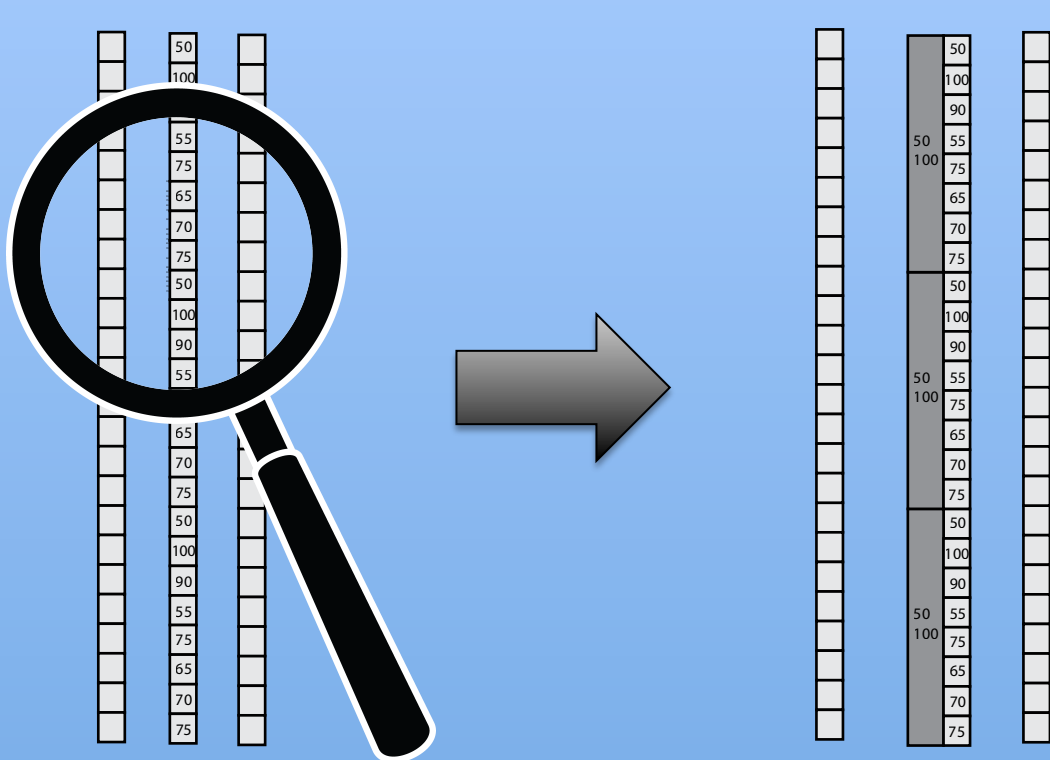
Variation in zonemap effectiveness by layout indicates the potential for *dynamic* structures beyond static layouts that can adapt to a changing query workload over time.

We introduce **Adaptive Data Skipping** as a robust data skipping framework applicable to a much wider array of data distributions and ad-hoc query workloads than standard data skipping methods.

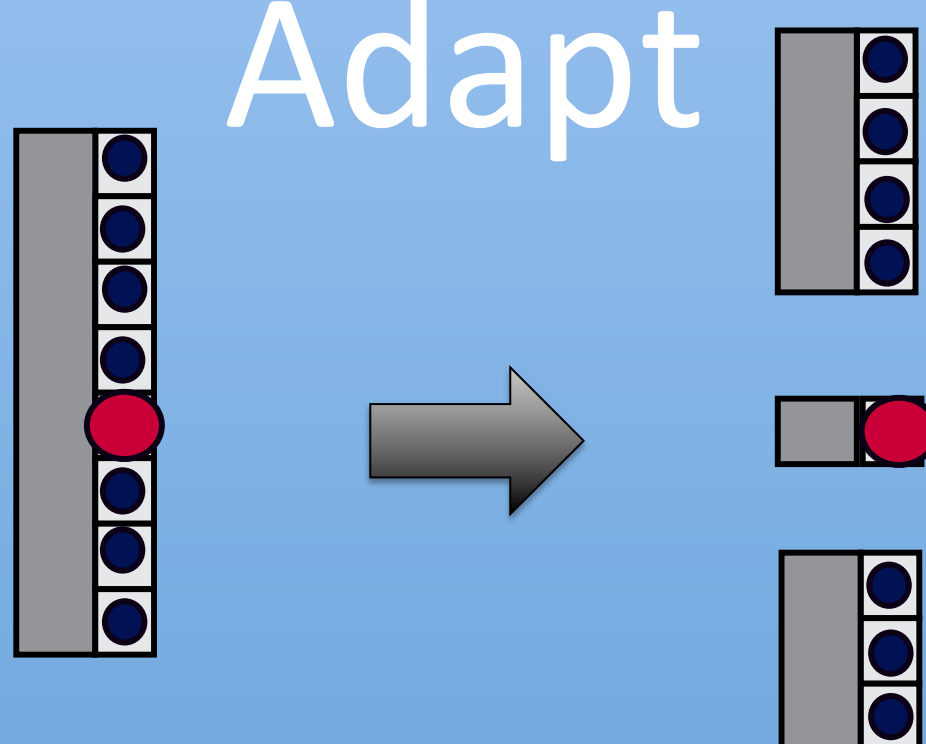
Incremental

Opportunistically improve relevant zones by gradually restructuring them during query time - as underlying data is being scanned.

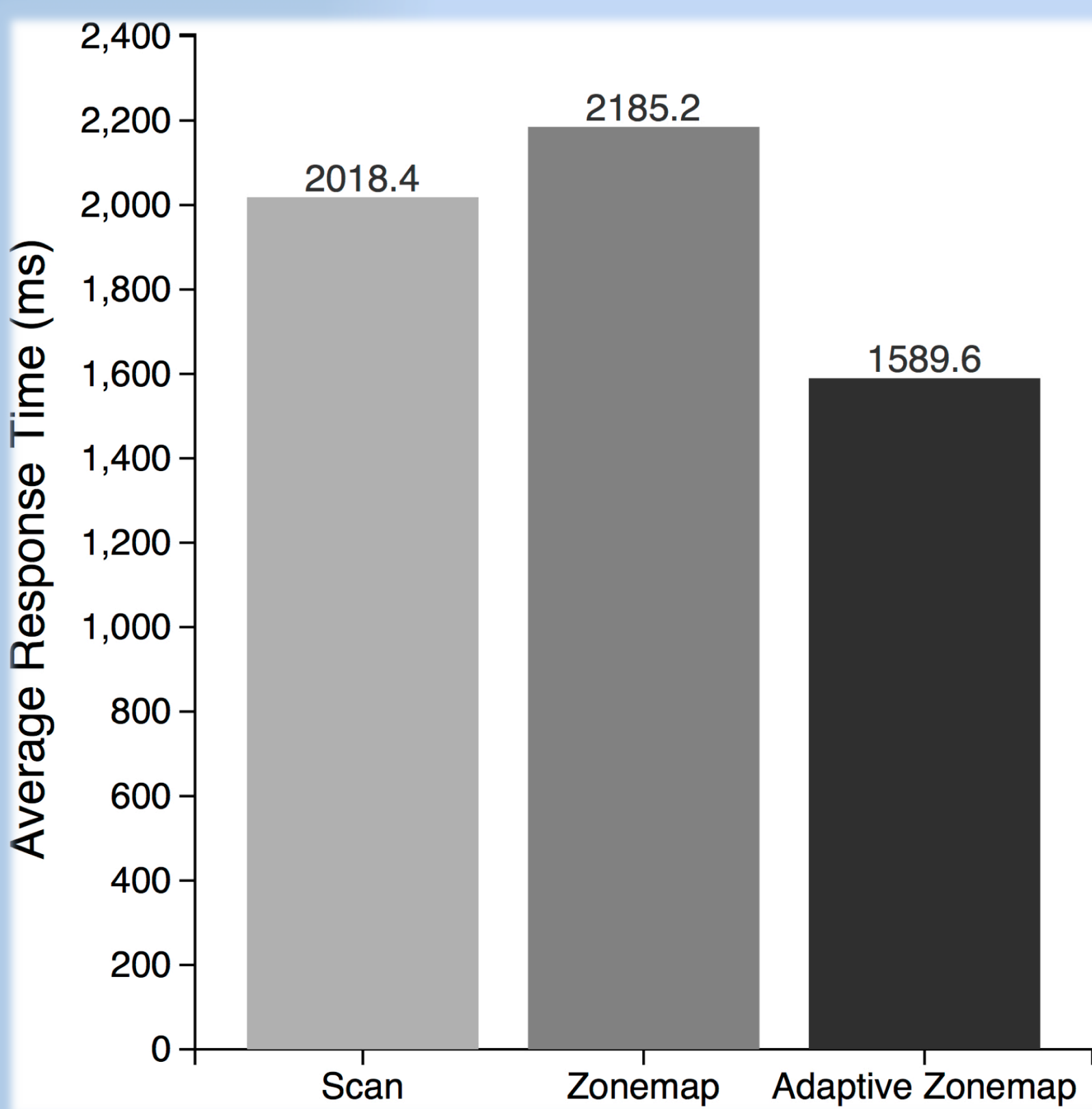
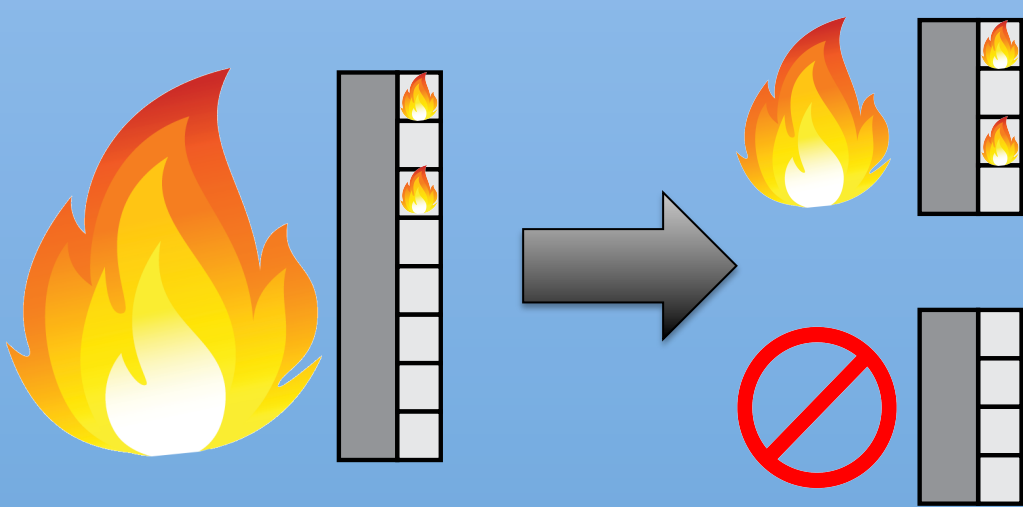
On-Demand



Adapt



Increase Skipping



1.4X
speed
up

Adaptive Zonemap
prototype: early results
for select operations.