

ABS: a System for Scalable Approximate Queries with Accuracy Guarantees

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ABSTRACT

Approximate Query Processing (AQP) based on sampling is critical for supporting timely and cost-effective analytics over big data. To be applied successfully, AQP must be accompanied by reliable estimates on the quality of sample-produced approximate answers; the two main techniques used in the past for this purpose are (i) closed-form analytic error estimation, and (ii) the bootstrap method. Approach (i) is extremely efficient but lacks generality, whereas (ii) is general but suffers from high computational overhead. Our recently introduced *Analytical Bootstrap* method combines the strengths of both approaches and provides the basis for our *ABS* system, which will be demonstrated at the conference. The *ABS* system models bootstrap by a probabilistic relational model, and extends relational algebra with operations on probabilistic relations to predict the distributions of the AQP results. Thus, *ABS* entails a very fast computation of bootstrap-based quality measures for a general class of SQL queries, which is several orders of magnitude faster than the standard simulation-based bootstrap. In this demo, we will demonstrate the generality, automaticity, and ease of use of the *ABS* system, and its superior performance over the traditional approaches described above.

Categories and Subject Descriptors

H.2.4 [Systems]: Query processing

Keywords

Approximate Query Processing; Error Estimation; Bootstrap

1. INTRODUCTION

Today’s business, science and engineering disciplines are predominantly data-driven. The ever-growing size of data calls for timely and cost-effective analysis. This situation has brought even more attention to the already-active area of Approximate Query Processing (AQP). As a critical and general approach for coping with massive datasets, sampling is widely used in databases [4, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 18], Map-Reduce systems [5, 16], and data stream management systems [7, 17].

Sampling refers to the commonly used technique of evaluating the queries from a small random *sample* of the original database.

The quality of the obtained approximate query answers plays an important role to their utility. As an example, during exploratory analysis, the analyst will seek assurance that the answer derived from the small sample is of “good quality”, e.g., within $\pm 1\%$ of the correct answer with probability $\geq 95\%$. Thus, assessing the quality (i.e. error estimation) is a fundamental aspect of AQP.

The past two decades have seen much work on error estimation, which can be categorized into two main approaches. The first approach [5, 8, 9, 11, 19, 22] analytically derives closed-form error estimates. Although computationally appealing, analytic error quantification is restricted to a very limited set of queries (simple group-by-aggregate queries) [20].

To address this problem, a second approach, named *bootstrap*, has emerged as a more general method for error estimation [15, 16, 20], and is becoming increasingly popular due to its wide applicability and automaticity [15, 16, 20]. Bootstrap [10, 21] is a Monte-Carlo procedure, which given an initial sample (i) repeatedly forms simulated datasets by resampling tuples i.i.d. (identically and independently) from the given sample, (ii) recomputes the query on each of the simulated datasets, and (iii) assesses the quality of answer on the basis of the empirical distribution of the produced query answers. However, bootstrap is highly computation-demanding, since it requires hundreds or even thousands of trials to obtain a reliable estimate [15, 20].

In this demonstration, we introduce the *ABS* system, a fast error estimation system for AQP. The *ABS* system is designed and developed to bridge the gap between the two aforementioned approaches by dovetailing their merits while avoiding their limitations: *ABS* inherits the general and automatic nature of bootstrap, and thus can be applied to a much more general class of SQL queries, but does not require the Monte-Carlo simulation, and thus is highly computationally efficient. These merits of *ABS* enable complex exploratory data analysis on large volumes of data.

ABS achieves these merits by exploiting a new technique, called the *analytical bootstrap*. Analytical bootstrap succinctly models the set of all possible simulated datasets generated by bootstrap trials as a single *probabilistic multiset database* (PMDB for short), by annotating each tuple in the database with an integer-valued random variable. The random variable represents the possible multiplicity with which the tuple would appear in the simulated datasets. Then, *ABS* extends relational operators to manipulate these random variables during query evaluation, which produces an annotated relation where the annotations encode the distribution of all possible answers that could be generated by bootstrap. In particular, *ABS* evaluates the query only once, but can accurately estimate the empirical distribution of the query answers that would be produced by hundreds or thousands of bootstrap trials. Furthermore, analyti-

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lineitem	
t	π
t ₁	1
t ₂	2
t ₃	0
t ₄	1
t ₅	1

(a)

l_pk	ϖ_{sum}	π
p01	$4 \times 1 + 5 \times 2 + 3 \times 0 = 14$	$\mathbb{1}(1+2+0) = 1$
p02	$1 \times 1 + 8 \times 1 = 9$	$\mathbb{1}(1+1) = 1$

(b) Step ① in Figure 2

t	ϖ_{sum}	π
t ₁	14	$1 \times 1 = 1$
t ₂	14	$2 \times 1 = 2$
t ₃	14	$0 \times 1 = 0$
t ₄	9	$1 \times 1 = 1$
t ₅	9	$1 \times 1 = 1$

(c) Step ② in Figure 2

t	π
t ₁	$\mathbb{1}(14 > 12) \times 1 = 1$
t ₂	$\mathbb{1}(14 > 15) \times 1 = 0$
t ₃	$\mathbb{1}(14 > 9) \times 0 = 0$
t ₄	$\mathbb{1}(9 > 3) \times 1 = 1$
t ₅	$\mathbb{1}(9 > 24) \times 1 = 1$

(d) Step ③ in Figure 2

l_pk	ϖ_{sum}
p01	$1 \times 20 + 0 \times 25 + 0 \times 15 = 20$
p02	$10 \times 1 + 80 \times 0 = 10$

(e) Step ④ in Figure 2

lineitem	
t	π
t ₁	π_1
t ₂	π_2
t ₃	π_3
t ₄	π_4
t ₅	π_5

(f)

l_pk	ϖ_{sum}	π
p01	$\varpi_1 = 4\pi_1 \oplus 5\pi_2 \oplus 3\pi_3$	$\pi'_1 = \mathbb{1}(\pi_1 \oplus \pi_2 \oplus \pi_3)$
p02	$\varpi_2 = 1\pi_4 \oplus 8\pi_5$	$\pi'_2 = \mathbb{1}(\pi_4 \oplus \pi_5)$

(g) Step ① in Figure 2

t	ϖ_{sum}	π
t ₁	ϖ_1	$\pi_1 \odot \pi'_1$
t ₂	ϖ_1	$\pi_2 \odot \pi'_1$
t ₃	ϖ_1	$\pi_3 \odot \pi'_1$
t ₄	ϖ_2	$\pi_4 \odot \pi'_2$
t ₅	ϖ_2	$\pi_5 \odot \pi'_2$

(h) Step ② in Figure 2

t	π
t ₁	$\pi''_1 = \mathbb{1}(\varpi_1 > 12) \odot \pi_1 \odot \pi'_1$
t ₂	$\pi''_2 = \mathbb{1}(\varpi_1 > 15) \odot \pi_2 \odot \pi'_1$
t ₃	$\pi''_3 = \mathbb{1}(\varpi_1 > 9) \odot \pi_3 \odot \pi'_1$
t ₄	$\pi''_4 = \mathbb{1}(\varpi_2 > 3) \odot \pi_4 \odot \pi'_2$
t ₅	$\pi''_5 = \mathbb{1}(\varpi_2 > 24) \odot \pi_5 \odot \pi'_2$

(i) Step ③ in Figure 2

l_pk	ϖ_{sum}
p01	$20\pi''_1 \oplus 25\pi''_2 \oplus 15\pi''_3$
p02	$10\pi''_4 \oplus 80\pi''_5$

(j) Step ④ in Figure 2

Figure 3: (a) One resample instance with annotations, (b)-(e) evaluation steps in multiset semantics, (f) the PMDB for Figure 1(a), and (g)-(j) evaluation steps of analytical bootstrap

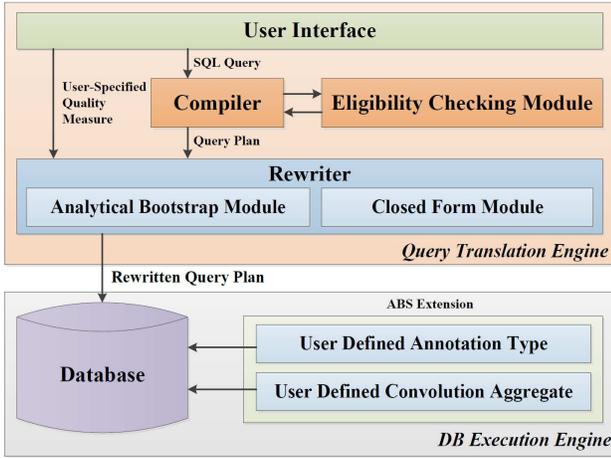


Figure 4: ABS Architecture

Similar to the extended relational algebra for multiset semantics, analytical bootstrap applies \oplus operator whenever summing the annotations, and applies \odot operator whenever multiplying the annotations. Figure 3(g) to 3(j) show the corresponding evaluation steps of analytical bootstrap for Figure 2.

Efficient Evaluation It is both space and time consuming to manipulate random variables symbolically. Thus, at query time, analytical bootstrap represents and manipulates the random variables by their marginal distributions. Specifically, analytical bootstrap represents each annotation π by a pair (n, \mathbf{p}) , namely the *multinomial representation*, where (i) n is the number of multinomial trials in a bootstrap trial, which is the size of the relation being resampled, and (ii) \mathbf{p} is the probability vector of a single multinomial trial, i.e., probability of this tuple being picked ($\mathbf{p}[1]$) or not picked ($\mathbf{p}[0]$). E.g., π_1 is represented by $(5, [\mathbf{p}[1] = 0.2, \mathbf{p}[0] = 0.8])$.

In contrast to symbolic manipulation, this evaluation technique can only be applied to the cases where tuples in any intermediate results are generated from disjoint set of tuples from the base relation. Fortunately, query plans that satisfy the requirement, called *eligible plans* [23], can be detected at compile time.

3. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

Figure 4 shows the high-level architecture of the ABS system, which can be divided into two main components: (1) *Query Translation Engine*: transparently compiling, checking and rewriting the query to support error estimation. (2) *DB Execution Engine*: evaluating the query augmented with error estimation operations, and

delivering the accuracy measures in user-specified metrics. The two components are decoupled by the rewritten query plans:

Query Translation Engine Taking a SQL query, the compiler generates a query plan expressed in relational algebra. Then, the compiler passes the execution plan along with the basic settings of the input database to the eligibility checking module. Based on the eligibility rules defined in [11, 23], the eligibility checking module verifies if the input query plan is suitable to perform analytical bootstrap and/or the closed-form method.

If an eligible plan is found, the compiler passes the plan to the rewriter. The rewriter takes into consideration the user-specified quality measures, and rewrites the plan into a new query plan with annotation enhanced operations in order to support error estimation, i.e., with additional annotations, and functions that propagate the annotations according to the methods discussed in Section 2. The rewritten query plan preserves the result of the original query, and adds the desired error measures specified by the user.

DB Execution Engine The rewritten query plan is then submitted to the execution engine. Through user-defined type and user-defined aggregates/functions, the execution techniques of the ABS system, i.e., extended relational algebra in Section 2, can be easily integrated into common database engines as an extension module (ABS extension as shown in Figure 4). Specifically, the ABS system expresses the annotations in the form of user-defined types, and the convolution operations of the annotations as user-defined aggregates/functions. Currently, we implement the ABS system on top of Hive [1], an open source distributed data warehouse that supports efficient query evaluation on massive data sets. Furthermore, since our implementation is built as an extension module of Hive, it is easy to deploy ABS on other query engines (e.g., Shark [2]).

4. DEMONSTRATION DESCRIPTION

The demonstration is organized into three phases: (1) a brief introduction to the main system functionalities, in which we will exhibit the key components and features of our system; (2) a “hands-on” phase in which the public is invited to directly interact with the system and test its capabilities; and (3) a performance comparison, in which we demonstrate the superior performance of ABS by comparing it against the closed-form approach and the standard simulation-based bootstrap.

In the demonstration of the system functionalities, we will show how the system interface (e.g., figure 5) guides the user through the steps of query processing:

(i) *Query Eligibility Verification*. In this step, the ABS system first loads the database and the corresponding database sample speci-

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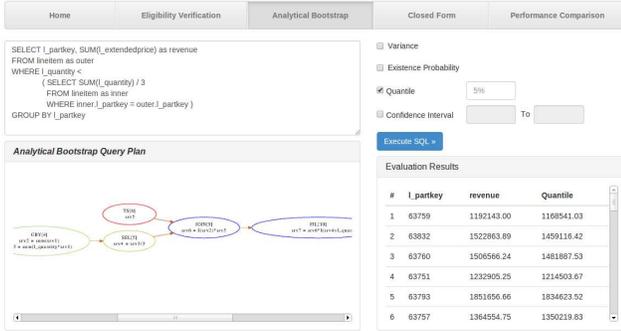


Figure 5: ABS Web Interface: analytical bootstrap evaluation

fied by user. Then the user can submit the query of interest to be evaluated on the loaded database. The system compiles the input query to a query plan explained in relational algebra, and provides users a visualization of the query plan. Based on this query plan, the system checks whether it is eligible for applying efficient analytical bootstrap method and/or closed-form method to estimate the approximation error of the query. Non-eligible operators will be marked out with detailed information indicating which eligible rule is violated.

In addition, the system will also provide a list of applicable error estimation methods, which could include one or more of (i) closed-form evaluation, (ii) analytical bootstrap method, and (iii) the standard bootstrap. If neither analytical bootstrap nor closed form evaluation is not applicable, the system will choose the standard bootstrap as default. At this point, the user can determine the evaluation method for the submitted query.

(ii) *Query Rewriting*. In this step, the ABS system presents how a query is rewritten into a new query that can provide error measures alongside the approximate answers. For analytical bootstrap evaluation, ABS extends the query plan by augmenting the query plan with annotation manipulation operations; while for closed form evaluation, the query plan will be augmented with functions to collect the statistics required in the prediction formulas, such as mean and variance of target columns in the query. The new query plan is then passed to our database engine.

(iii) *Query Evaluation and Error Measurement*. Once the rewritten query plan is ready, our database engine evaluates it on the chosen database sample. To demonstrate the result of query evaluation, the ABS system provides different kinds of error measures (e.g., variance, quantiles and confidence intervals) for the user to choose from based on the application purpose. Figure 5 shows the web interface of analytical bootstrap in ABS.

(iv) *Performance Comparison*. To better explore the various error estimation methods supported, the user can compare the methods in terms of the result accuracy and the evaluation efficiency. We have prepared several TPC-H datasets in different scales for comparison purposes. Since the standard bootstrap requires hundreds of iterations to reach reliable estimation, we have also prepared the bootstrap results for a few queries in advance.

5. CONCLUSION

The ABS system represents a major step forward for error estimation in AQP, achieving a level of generality, automaticity and superior efficiency that have not been obtained by previous approaches. The demonstration highlights the main functionalities of the sys-

tem, and exhibits how this important error estimation technique can be easily integrated into existing database systems.

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