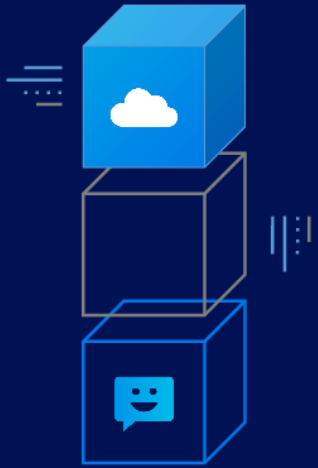
instaclustr

SQLreduce - Minimalisierung von SQL-Abfragen

Less is more



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Bugs!

- Queries werfen Fehler
- PostgreSQL crasht
- oft auf komplexen Queries
- SQLsmith – `https://github.com/anse1/sqlsmith`

Große Query

select case when pg_catalog.lastval() < pg_catalog.pg_stat_get_bgwriter_maxwritten_clean() then case when pg_catalog.circle_sub_pt(cast(cast(null as circle) as circle), cast((select location from public.emp limit 1 offset 13) as point)) ~ cast(nullif(case when cast(null as box) &> (select boxcol from public.brintest limit 1 offset 2) then (select f1 from public.circle_tbl limit 1 offset 4) else (select f1 from public.circle_tbl limit 1 offset 4) end, case when (select pg_catalog.max(class) from public.f_star) ~~ ref_0.c then cast(null as circle) else cast(null as circle) end) as circle) then ref_0.a else ref_0.a end else case when pg_catalog.circle_sub_pt(cast(cast(null as circle) as circle), cast((select location from public.emp limit 1 offset 13) as point)) ~ cast(nullif(case when cast(null as box) &> (select boxcol from public.brintest limit 1 offset 2) then (select f1 from public.circle_tbl limit 1 offset 4) else (select f1 from public.circle_tbl limit 1 offset 4) end, case when (select pg_catalog.max(class) from public.f_star) ~~ ref_0.c then cast(null as circle) else cast(null as circle) end) as circle) then ref_0.a else ref_0.a end end as c0, case when (select intervalcol from public.brintest limit 1 offset 1) >= cast(null as “interval”) then case when ((select pg_catalog.max(roomno) from public.room) !~~ ref_0.c) and (cast(null as xid) <> 100) then ref_0.b else ref_0.b end else case when ((select pg_catalog.max(roomno) from public.room) !~~ ref_0.c) and (cast(null as xid) <> 100) then ref_0.b else ref_0.b end end as c1, ref_0.a as c2, (select a from public.idxpart1 limit 1 offset 5) as c3, ref_0.b as c4, pg_catalog.stddev(cast((select pg_catalog.sum(float4col) from public.brintest) as float4)) over (partition by ref_0.a,ref_0.b,ref_0.c order by ref_0.b) as c5, cast(nullif(ref_0.b, ref_0.a) as int4) as c6, ref_0.b as c7, ref_0.c as c8 from public.mlparted3 as ref_0 where true;

server closed the connection unexpectedly

- PostgreSQL Git revision 039eb6e92f (April 2018)
- `https://www.postgresql.org/message-id/flat/87woxi24uw.fsf@ansel.ydns.eu`

Was jetzt?

- Query triggert Segfault in PostgreSQL
- welcher Teil ist schuld?
- gibt es eine kleinere Query, die den gleichen Fehler provoziert?
- bisher Handarbeit

Große Query manuell klein gemacht

```
select
    ref_0.a as c2,
    pg_catalog.stddev(
      cast((select pg_catalog.sum(float4col) from public.brintest)
           as float4))
       over (partition by ref_0.a,ref_0.b,ref_0.c order by ref_0.b)
    as c5
from
  public.mlparted3 as ref_0;
```

Große Query automatisch klein gemacht

```
SELECT pg_catalog.stddev(NULL) OVER () AS c5
FROM public.mlparted3 AS ref_0
```

Wie kommt man dahin?

- SQLreduce
  - `https://github.com/credativ/sqlreduce`
- basierend auf pglast
  - PostgreSQL Languages AST and statements prettifier
  - Python-Modul
  - `https://github.com/lelit/pglast`
- basierend auf libpg_query
  - C library for accessing the PostgreSQL parser outside of the server
  - `https://github.com/pganalyze/libpg_query`

SQLreduce

def SQLreduce():

- Query in Parse-Tree übersetzen
- Loop:
  - Parse-Tree -> einfacherer Parse-Tree
  - Parse-Tree in Query übersetzen, mit PostgreSQL ausführen
  - Error vergleichen
- Return Query

- “einfacher”: Parse-Tree mit weniger Elementen
- `sqlreduce -d "connection string" "some nasty query"`

Demo

Details

```
$ psql -c 'select pg_database.reltuples / 1000
           from pg_database, pg_class
           where 0 < pg_database.reltuples / 1000
           order by 1 desc limit 10'
ERROR:  column pg_database.reltuples does not exist
```

Parse-Tree

```
selectStmt
+-- targetList
|   `-- /
|       +-- pg_database.reltuples
|       `-- 1000
+-- fromClause
|   +-- pg_database
|   `-- pg_class
+-- whereClause
|   `-- <
|       +-- 0
|       `-- /
|           +-- pg_database.reltuples
|           `-- 1000
+-- orderClause
|   `-- 1
`-- limitCount
    `-- 10
```

Regenerierte Query

```
Input query: select pg_database.reltuples / 1000
             from pg_database, pg_class
             where 0 < pg_database.reltuples / 1000
             order by 1 desc limit 10
Regenerated: SELECT pg_database.reltuples / 1000
             FROM pg_database, pg_class
             WHERE 0 < ((pg_database.reltuples / 1000))
             ORDER BY 1 DESC LIMIT 10
Query returns: ERROR:  column pg_database.reltuples does not exist
```

LIMIT 10 weg

```
SELECT pg_database.reltuples / 1000
FROM pg_database, pg_class
WHERE 0 < ((pg_database.reltuples / 1000))
ORDER BY 1 DESC

Correct ERROR: column pg_database.reltuples does not exist
```

ORDER BY weg

```
SELECT pg_database.reltuples / 1000
FROM pg_database, pg_class
WHERE 0 < ((pg_database.reltuples / 1000))

Correct ERROR: column pg_database.reltuples does not exist
```

Target-Liste weg

```
SELECT
FROM pg_database, pg_class
WHERE 0 < ((pg_database.reltuples / 1000))

Correct ERROR: column pg_database.reltuples does not exist
```

From-Liste weg

```
SELECT
WHERE 0 < ((pg_database.reltuples / 1000))

Wrong ERROR:  missing FROM-clause entry for table "pg_database"
```

Where-Klausel weg

```
SELECT
FROM pg_database, pg_class

Wrong: no error
```

Parse-Tree bis hierher

```
selectStmt
+-- fromClause
|   +-- pg_database
|   +-- pg_class
`-- whereClause
    `-- <
        +-- 0
        `-- /
            +-- pg_database.reltuples
            `-- 1000
```

- in Baum absteigen

From-Liste kürzen

```
... FROM pg_database, pg_class

SELECT
FROM pg_class
WHERE 0 < ((pg_database.reltuples / 1000))

Wrong ERROR:  missing FROM-clause entry for table "pg_database"

SELECT
FROM pg_database
WHERE 0 < ((pg_database.reltuples / 1000))

Correct ERROR: column pg_database.reltuples does not exist
```

Expression Pull-Up

```
... WHERE 0 < ((pg_database.reltuples / 1000))

SELECT FROM pg_database
WHERE 0

Wrong ERROR:  argument of WHERE must be type boolean, not type integer

SELECT FROM pg_database
WHERE pg_database.reltuples / 1000

Correct ERROR: column pg_database.reltuples does not exist

SELECT FROM pg_database
WHERE pg_database.reltuples

Correct ERROR: column pg_database.reltuples does not exist
```

Minimale Query

```
selectStmt
+-- fromClause
|   `-- pg_database
`-- whereClause
    `-- pg_database.reltuples

SELECT
FROM pg_database
WHERE pg_database.reltuples

Correct ERROR: column pg_database.reltuples does not exist
```

Regeln zur Vereinfachung

- Teilbäume wegstreichen
- Pull-Up: Knoten durch Unterknoten ersetzen
- Listen kürzen
- Expressions durch NULL ersetzen
- Subqueries auf Top-Level schieben
- … rekursiv absteigen und diese Regeln anwenden

- immer unter Erhaltung der gleichen Fehlermeldung

Was SQLreduce noch nicht macht

```
select myaggp05a(a) over (partition by a order by a)
from trigger_parted where pg_trigger_depth() <> a limit 40;
FATAL: server closed the connection unexpectedly
```

SQLreduce:

```
SELECT myaggp05a(NULL) OVER (ORDER BY a)
FROM trigger_parted WHERE pg_trigger_depth() <> a LIMIT 40
```

Tom Lane:

```
select a
from trigger_parted where pg_trigger_depth() <> a order by a limit 40;
```

Tom Lane vs. SQLreduce

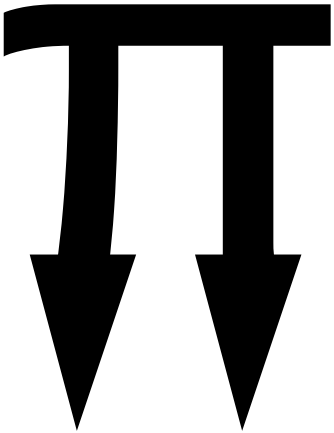
Tom Lane:

```
select a
from trigger_parted where pg_trigger_depth() <> a order by a limit 40;
```

SQLreduce:

```
SELECT
FROM trigger_parted WHERE pg_trigger_depth() <> a ORDER BY a LIMIT 40
```

https://github.com/credativ/sqlreduce



Große Query 2

```
set min_parallel_table_scan_size to 0;

select 66 as c0, ref_1.cid as c1, pg_catalog.min( cast((select timetzcol from public.brintest limit 1 offset 3) as timetz)) over (partition by ref_1.name order by ref_1.name) as c2, ref_0.c as c3 from public.prt1_l as ref_0 right join public.my_property_normal as ref_1 on (ref_0.a <= ref_0.a) where EXISTS ( select ref_2.y as c0, ref_2.y as c1, sample_0.random as c2, ref_1.tel as c3, ref_0.a as c4, sample_0.random as c5, ref_2.y as c6, ref_2.x as c7, case when (true <> (select pg_catalog.bool_and(n) from testxmlschema.test2) ) and (sample_0.seqno = (select int_four from public.test_type_diff2_c3 limit 1 offset 1) ) then ref_2.y else ref_2.y end as c8, sample_0.seqno as c9, ref_1.name as c10, ref_0.a as c11, (select nslots from public.hub limit 1 offset 2) as c12, ref_1.name as c13 from public.hash_name_heap as sample_0 tablesample system (8.2) left join public.tt6 as ref_2 on ((((cast(null as tinterval) <= (select f1 from public.tinterval_tbl limit 1 offset 79) ) and (ref_2.y is not NULL)) or (((false) and ((cast(null as tsquery) > (select keyword from public.test_tsquery limit 1 offset 34) ) or ((((select pg_catalog.jsonb_agg(sl_name) from public.shoelace_obsolete) <@ cast(null as jsonb)) or (EXISTS ( select 100 as c0, ref_0.a as c1, sample_0.seqno as c2, ref_0.a as c3, sample_0.seqno as c4, ref_0.a as c5, (select a from public.prt3_n limit 1 offset 30) as c6, ref_2.y as c7, ref_1.cid as c8, ref_2.y as c9 from public.num_exp_mul as sample_1 tablesample system (7.1) where true limit 89))) and (cast(null as _aclitem) @> cast(null as aclitem))))) and ((select timecol from public.brintest limit 1 offset 96) > cast(null as “time”)))) and (cast(null as timestamptz) < cast(null as “timestamp”))) where ((EXISTS ( select sample_2.int_four as c0, sample_0.seqno as c1, 43 as c2 from public.test_type_diff2_c1 as sample_2 tablesample bernoulli (2.3) where (sample_0.random ~~ ref_1.name) and (ref_2.y <> ref_2.y) limit 98)) and (sample_0.random is NULL)) and (cast(null as point) <@ (select b from public.quad_box_tbl limit 1 offset 5) ) limit 61);

TRAP: FailedAssertion(“!(subpath->parallel_safe)”, File: “pathnode.c”, Line: 1813)
```

Große Query 2 klein gemacht

```
SET min_parallel_table_scan_size TO 0;

SELECT
FROM public.prt1_l AS ref_0
     RIGHT JOIN public.my_property_normal AS ref_1 ON NULL
WHERE EXISTS (SELECT
   FROM public.hash_name_heap AS sample_0
      LEFT JOIN public.tt6 AS ref_2 ON EXISTS (SELECT ref_1.cid AS c8)
   WHERE EXISTS (SELECT
                 WHERE sample_0.random ~~ ref_1.name))

TRAP: FailedAssertion("!(subpath->parallel_safe)", File: "pathnode.c", L
```