PAXQuery: A Massively Parallel XQuery Processor
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ABSTRACT
We present a novel approach for parallelizing the execution of queries over XML documents, implemented within our system PAXQuery. We compile a rich subset of XQuery into plans expressed in the Parallelization ConTracts (PACT) programming model. These plans are then optimized and executed in parallel by the Stratosphere system. We demonstrate the efficiency and scalability of our approach through experiments on hundreds of GB of XML data.

Categories and Subject Descriptors
H.2.4 [Database Management]: Systems

General Terms
Design, Performance, Experimentation

1. INTRODUCTION
Increasingly large data volumes have led to the apparition of massively parallel processing frameworks, such as MapReduce [7]. Its main advantage is to simplify parallel data processing and handle task allocation and fault tolerance transparently from the application.

While the simplicity of MapReduce is an advantage, it is also a limitation, since large data processing tasks are represented by complex programs consisting of many Map and Reduce tasks. In particular, since these tasks are conceptually very simple, one often needs to write programs comprising many successive tasks, which limits parallelism. To overcome this problem, more powerful abstractions have appeared to express massively parallel complex data processing, such as the Parallelization Contracts programming model [2] (or PACT, in short).

In a nutshell, PACT generalizes MapReduce by (i) manipulating records with any number of fields, instead of (key, value) pairs, (ii) enabling the definition of custom parallel operators by means of second-order functions, and (iii) allowing one parallel operator to receive as input the outputs of several other such operators. The PACT model is part of the open-source Stratosphere platform [18].

In this work, we present PAXQuery, a massively parallel XQuery processor. Given a very large collection of XML documents, evaluating a query that navigates over these documents and also joins results from different documents raises performance challenges, which may be addressed by parallelism. Inspired by other high-level data analytics languages that are compiled into parallel frameworks [3, 10, 16], PAXQuery translates XML queries into PACT plans. The main advantage of this approach is implicit parallelism: neither the application nor the user need to partition the XML input or the query across nodes. This contrasts with prior work [4, 12]. Further, we can rely on the Stratosphere platform for the optimization of the PACT plan and its automatic transformation into a data flow that is evaluated in parallel on top of the Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS); these steps are explained in [2].

In the sequel, Section 2 describes PAXQuery architecture and main features in detail, and provides a beginning-to-end query translation example. Section 3 describes the experimental evaluation of our system. Section 4 discusses related work and Section 5 concludes.

2. PAXQUERY ARCHITECTURE
Our approach for implicit parallel evaluation of XML queries is to translate them into PACT plans as depicted in Figure 1. The central vertical stack traces the query translation steps from the top to the bottom, while at the right of each step we show the data models manipulated by that step. We present each step of the translation below.

2.1 Query language
PAXQuery supports a representative subset of XQuery [19], the W3C’s standard query language for XML data, which has been recently enhanced with strongly requested features geared towards XML analytics. In particular, our
goal was to cover (i) the main navigational mechanisms of XQuery, and (ii) its key constructs to express analytical style queries e.g. aggregation, explicit grouping, and rich comparison predicates.

Example. The following XQuery extracts the name of users, and the items of their auctions (if any):

```xml
let $pc := collection('people')
let $cc := collection('closed_auctions')
for $p in $pc/site/people/person, $i in $p/@id
let $s := $p/name
for $c in $cc/closed_auction,
let $a := $c/itemref
for $i = $s
let $n := $p/name
return $a
return <res>{$n,$r}</res>
```

The above query shows some of the main features of our XQuery fragment. It includes FLWR expressions, which are powerful enough to express complex operations like iterating over sequences, joining multiple documents, and performing grouping. XPath paths start from the root of each document in a collection of XML documents, or from the bindings of a previously introduced variable; we support the XPath \( l[i][//i] \) fragment \[15\]. In addition, our subset supports rich predicates expressed in disjunctive normal form (DNF), supporting value- and node identity-based comparisons.

### 2.2 XML query algebra

Our approach is based on the representation of the XQuery query as an equivalent algebraic expression, on which multiple optimizations can be applied. XQuery translation into different algebra formalisms and the optimization of resulting expressions have been extensively studied \[5, 8, 17\].

A significant source of XQuery complexity comes from nesting: an XQuery expression can be nested in almost any position within another. In particular, nested queries challenge the optimizer, as straightforward translation into nested plans leads to very poor performance. Effective optimization techniques translate nested XQuery into unnested plans relying on joining and grouping \[8, 13, 14\]. Depending on the query shape, such decorrelating joins may be nested and/or outer joins.

PAXQuery uses the algebra presented in \[13\], and translation from XQuery to this algebra is outlined in \[1\]. However, we can easily adapt to any XML query algebra used by existing engines that satisfies the following two assumptions: (i) the algebra is tuple-oriented (potentially using nested tuples), and (ii) the algebra is rich enough to support decorrelated (unnested) plans even for nested XQuery; in particular we consider that the query plan has been unnested \[14\] before we start translating it into PACT.

### 2.3 Algebraic representation of XQuery

We introduce our algebraic representation of XQuery by the following example (see \[13\] for details):

**Example (continuation).** The algebra plan for the XQuery introduced above is shown in Figure 2. The schemas of the tuples produced by each operator are denoted by \( S_i \). We discuss the operators starting from the leaves.

The XML scan operators take as input the ‘people’ (respectively ‘closed_auctions’) collection of XML documents and create a tuple out of each document in the collection.

XQuery may perform navigation, which, in a nutshell, binds variables to the result of path traversals. Navigation is commonly represented through tree patterns, whose nodes carry the labels appearing in the paths, and where some target nodes are also annotated with names of variables to be bound, e.g. \( \$pc, \$i \) etc. The algebra we consider allows for consolidating as many navigation operations from the same query as possible within a single navigation tree pattern, and in particular navigation performed outside of the for clauses. Large navigation patterns lead to more efficient query execution, since patterns can be matched very efficiently against XML documents \[9\]. Our algebra uses a navigation operator parameterized by an extended tree pattern (ETP) supporting multiple returning nodes, child and descendant axis, and nested and optional edges.

Consider the ETP \( e_1 \) in Figure 2. The operator navigation\( _e_1 \) concatenates each input tuple successively with all \( @id \) attributes (variable \( \$i \)) resulting from the embeddings of \( e_1 \) in the value bound to \( \$pc \). The node labeled \( \$name \) is (i) optional and (ii) nested with respect to its parent node \( \$person \), since by XQuery semantics: (i) if a given \( \$p \) lacks a name, \( \$p \) still contributes to the query result; (ii) all names for a given \( \$p \) are bound into a single sequence. Observe that all \( name \) elements (variable \( \$n \)) are nested into variable \( \$t \), which did not appear in the original query; in fact, \( \$t \) is created by the XQuery to algebra translation to hold the nested collection with all values bound to \( \$n \). The operator navigation\( _e_2 \) is generated in a similar fashion. Therefore, in the previous query, ETPs \( e_1 \) and \( e_2 \) correspond to the following fragment:

```xml
for $p in $pc/site/people/person, $i in $p/@id
let $s := $p/name
for $c in $cc/closed_auction,
let $a := $c/itemref
for $i = $s
let $n := $p/name
return $a
return <res>{$n,$r}</res>
```

**Figure 2:** Logical plan for the example query.
2.4 PACT model

The PACT model \[2\] is a generalization of MapReduce, based on the concept of parallel data processing operators. PACT plans are DAGs of implicit parallel operators, that are optimized and translated into explicit parallel data flows by Stratosphere.

Data model. PACT plans manipulate nested records of the form \( r = \{(f_1, f_2, \ldots, f_n) : (i_1, i_2, \ldots, i_k)\} \) where \( 1 \leq k \leq n \). The first component \( f_1, f_2, \ldots, f_n \) is an ordered sequence of fields \( f_i \); in turn, a field \( f_i \) is either an atomic value (string) or a ordered sequence \( r'_1, \ldots, r'_m \) of records. The second component \( i_1, i_2, \ldots, i_k \) is an ordered, possibly empty, sequence of record positions in \([1..n]\) indicating the key fields for the record. Each of the key fields must be an atomic value. The key of a record \( r \) is the concatenation of all the key fields \( f_1, f_2, \ldots, f_n \).

Processing model. Data sources and sinks are, respectively, the starting and terminal nodes of a PACT plan. The input data is stored in files; a function parameterizing the data source specifies how to structure the data into records. In turn, data is output into files, with the destination and format similarly controlled by an output function.

The rest of data processing nodes in a PACT plan are operators. An operator manipulates bags of records. Its semantics is defined by (i) a parallelization contract, which determines how input records are organized into groups; and (ii) a user function (or UF) that is executed independently over each bag (group) of records created by the parallelization contract (these executions can take place in parallel).

Although the PACT model allows creating custom parallelization contracts, a set of them for the most common cases is built-in: Map, Reduce, Cross, Match, and CoGroup (see Figure 3). The Map contract forms an individual group for every input record. The Reduce contract forms a group for every unique value of the key attribute in the input data set, and the group contains all records with that key value. The Cross, Match, and CoGroup contracts are used to define binary operators. The Cross contract forms a group from every pair of records in its two inputs (essentially, it produces the Cartesian product of the two input bags). The Match contract forms a group from every pair of records in its two inputs, only if the records have the same value for the key attribute. Finally, the CoGroup contract forms a group for every value of the key attribute (from the domains of both inputs), and places each record in the appropriate group depending on the key value of the record.

2.5 From algebra expressions to PACT plans

We describe now how PAXQuery translates XML algebra expressions into PACT plans. First, out of nested tuples containing XML data instances (trees with identity), we create PACT nested records. Second, we translate XQuery algebraic expressions into PACT plans. Details about the former are omitted in this presentation, for space reason, while we focus in the latter.

Table 1: Algebra to PACT overview.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Algebra operators</th>
<th>PACT operators (#)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Source (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construct</td>
<td>Sink (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navigation</td>
<td>Map (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group-by</td>
<td>Reduce (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flatten</td>
<td>Map (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selection</td>
<td>Map (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>Map (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregation (on nested field)</td>
<td>Reduce (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregation (on top-level field)</td>
<td>Reduce (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplicate elimination</td>
<td>Reduce (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartesian product</td>
<td>Cross (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conjunctive equ-join</td>
<td>Inner Match (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disjunctive equ-join (n conjunctions)</td>
<td>Outer CoGroup (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theta-join</td>
<td>Inner Match (n)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nested outer CoGroup (1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 4: PACT plan corresponding to the logical expression in Figure 2.

Figure 3: (a) Map, (b) Reduce, (c) Cross, (d) Match, and (e) CoGroup parallelization contracts\[1\].

\[1\] Figure reproduced from \[11\].
The nested outer join is translated into a parallel on the records thus obtained, following the query’s execution step with no effort required to partition, redistribute and reindexing techniques into PAXQuery, and reusing intermediary results in the PACT framework to enable efficient multiple-query processing.

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6. REFERENCES


Figure 5: PAXQuery scalability evaluation (left) and comparison with centralized processors (right).