Databases and Search-based Program Optimization

Yihong Zhang¹, Dan Suciu¹, Remy Wang², Max Willsey³ ¹ University of Washington ² University of California, Los Angeles ³ University of California, Berkeley

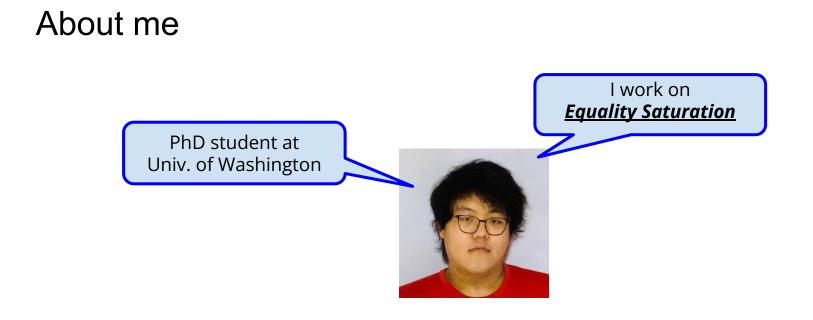
About me



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PhD student at Univ. of Washington





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PhD student at Univ. of Washington l work on <u>Equality Saturation</u>

Program optimization technique used in 50+ projects

- Awards: PLDI '15, OOPSLA '21, ASPLOS '24, POPL '24.
- Industry users: Intel, Certora, Bytecode Alliance, ...
- EqSat Papers: VLDB '20, SIGMOD '22 '23, ICDE '22, PLDI '20 '24^{x2}, OOPSLA '21 '23 '24, ASPLOS '21 '23 '24^{x3} '25, POPL '09 '23, ICFP '24, CCA '21, CCS '22, CGO '24^{x2} '25^{x2}, DAC '23^{x2} '24, EGRAPHS '22 '23^{x4}, FCCM '22^{x2}, PACT '22^{x2} '24, DAC '23^{x2} 24, FMCAD '22, MLSys '21, MAPS '21, IDDM '23, SIGA '19, TOG '22 ...

About me PhD student at Univ. of Washington The more I study EqSat, the more I realize: It's just databases!

l work on <u>Equality Saturation</u>

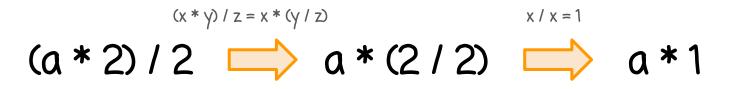
Program optimization technique used in 50+ projects

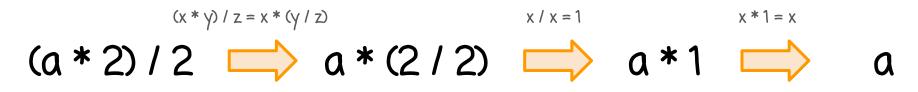
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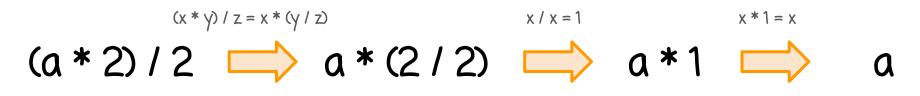
(a * 2) / 2 📫 a

(a * 2) / 2

 $(a * 2) / 2 \implies a * (2 / 2)$







(a * 2) / 2

$$(a * 2) / 2 \implies a * (2 / 2) \implies x / x = 1 \qquad x * 1 = x$$

x * 2 = x << 1

$(a * 2) / 2 \implies (a << 1) / 2$

$$(a * 2) / 2 \implies a * (2 / 2) \implies x / x = 1 \qquad x * 1 = x$$

x * 2 = x << 1

$(a * 2) / 2 \implies (a < 1) / 2 \implies ?$

$$(a * 2) / 2 \implies a * (2 / 2) \implies a * 1 \implies a$$

$$(a * 2) / 2 \implies a * (2 / 2) \implies a * 1 \implies a$$

$$(a * 2) / 2 \implies (a << 1) / 2 \implies ?$$

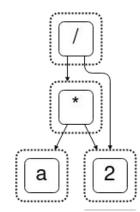
$$a \implies a * 1 \implies a * 1 * 1 \implies ...$$

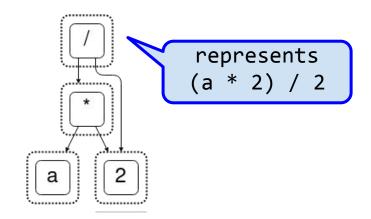
$$(a * 2) / 2 \implies (2 * a) / 2 \implies (a * 2) / 2$$

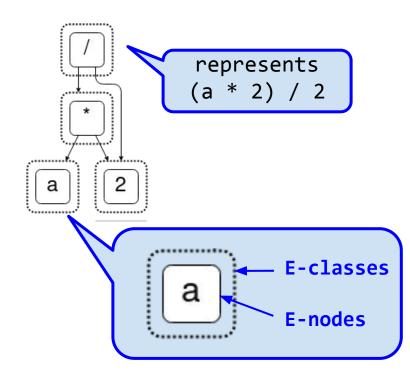
(x * y) / z = x * (y / z)x / x = 1x * 1 = x $(a * 2) / 2 \implies a * (2 / 2) \implies a * 1$ x * 2 = x << 1 $(a * 2) / 2 \implies (a << 1) / 2 \implies ?$ $a \Longrightarrow a*1 \Longrightarrow a*1*1 \Longrightarrow$ $(a * 2) / 2 \implies (2 * a) / 2 \implies (a * 2) / 2$ 17

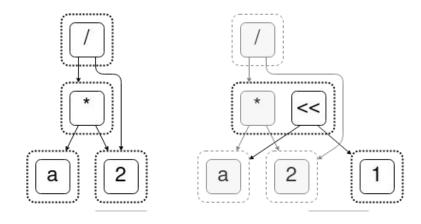
(x * y) / z = x * (y / z)x / x = 1x * 1 = x(a * 2) / 2 \implies a * (2 / 2) \implies a * 1 x * 2 = x << 1 $(a * 2) / 2 \implies (a << 1) / 2 \implies ?$ a 📫 a *1 📫 a *1 *1 📫 $(a * 2)/2 \implies (2 * a)/2 \implies (a * 2)/2$

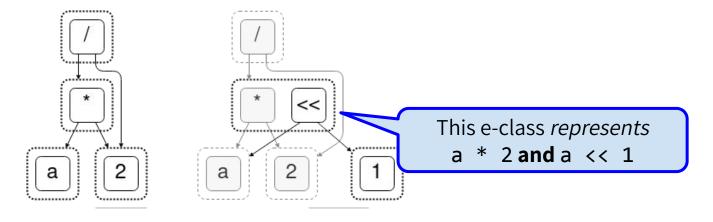
Optimizing programs using term rewriting (x * y) / z = x * (y / z)x * 1 = xx / x = 1 $(a * 2) / 2 \implies a * (2 / 2) \implies a * 1$ x * 2 = x << 1Equality Saturation: apply all the rules all the time! → a * 1 → a * 1 * 1 → $(a * 2)/2 \implies (2 * a)/2 \implies (a * 2)/2$

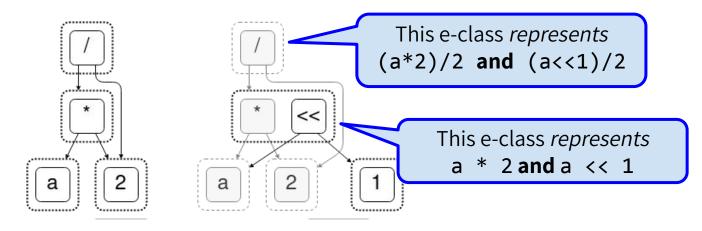


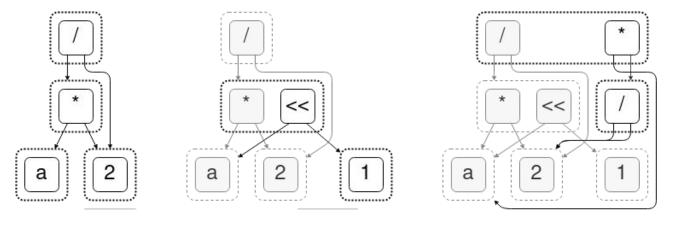




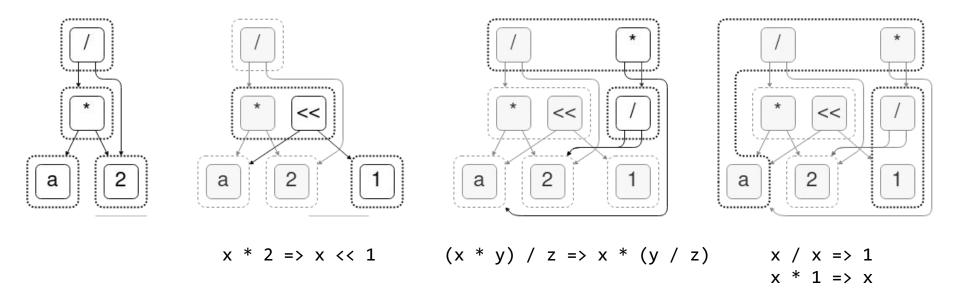




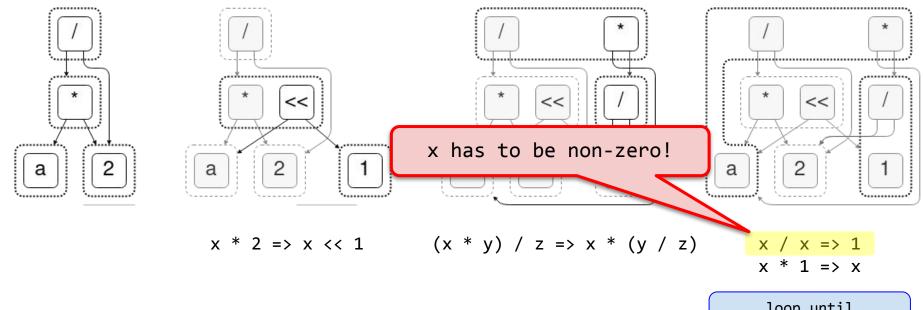




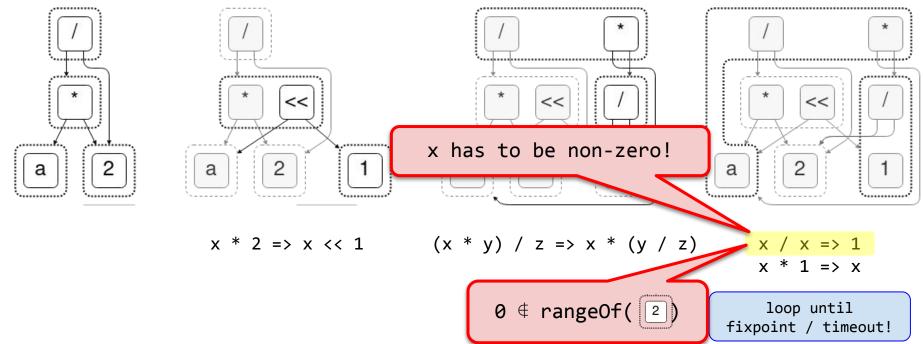
 $x * 2 \Rightarrow x \ll 1$ (x * y) / z => x * (y / z)

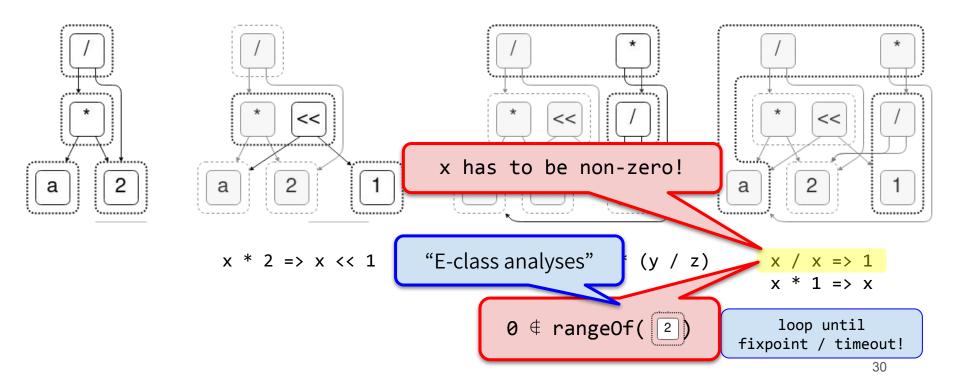


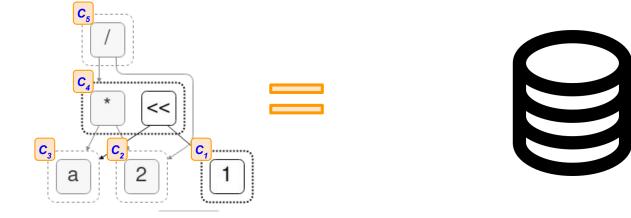
loop until fixpoint / timeout!

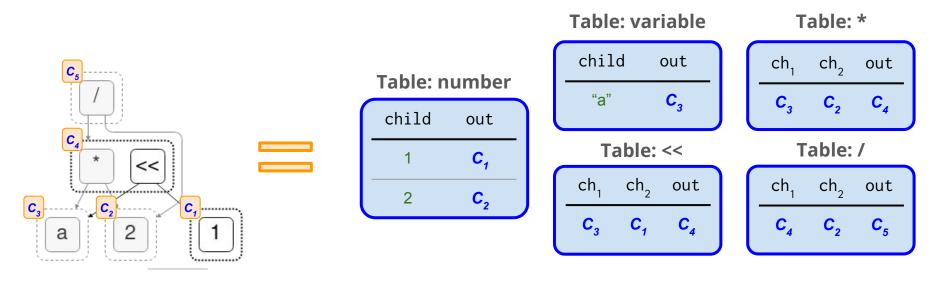


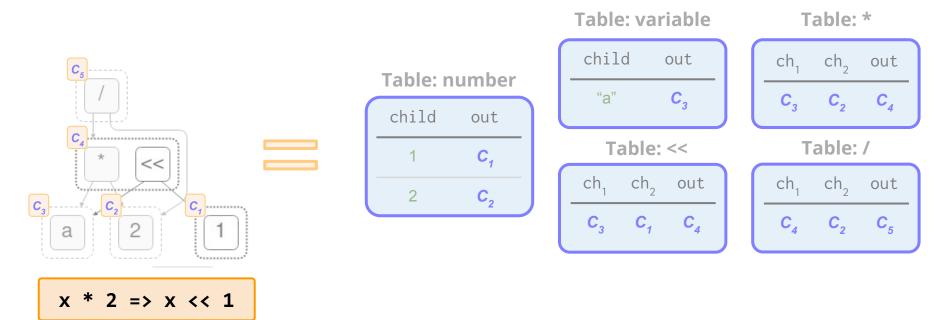
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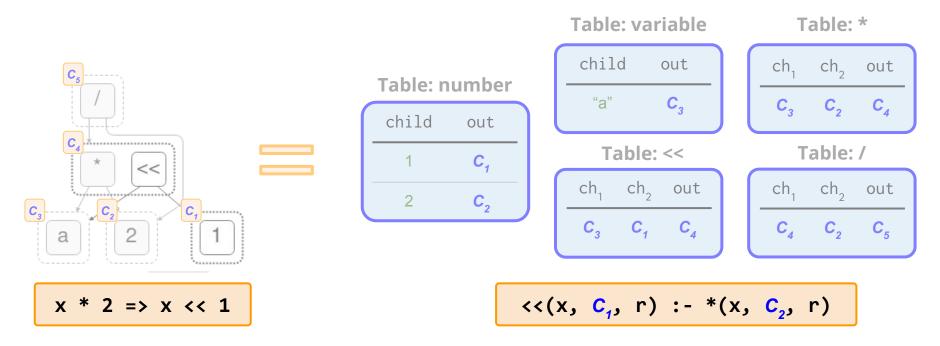












Equality Saturation	Chase
E-class analyses E-graph extraction	Monotonic Aggregation
Congruence closure	Functional dep. (FD)
Rewrite rules	Tuple-generating dep. (TGD)
E-classes	Labeled null
E-nodes	Tuples
E-graphs	Databases

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E-class analyses E-graph extraction	Monotonic Aggregation	
Equality Saturation	Chase	
	More details in our ICDT paper (Suciu, Wang, Zha	
	36	,

It's also true the other way around!

Volcano and Cascades are query optimization frameworks that combines rule-based optimization and cost-based optimization.

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Key ideas

- apply rewrite rules over a memo table data structure
- use a cost model to select the best query plan

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E-graph Extraction

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Key ideas



- apply rewrite rules over a memo table data structure
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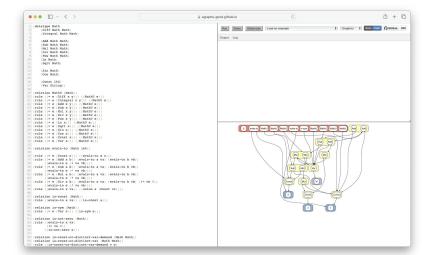
E-graph Extraction

Hot take: EqSat is a more principled framework

Case study: Rule- and cost-based optimization of matrix expressions

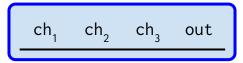
https://github.com/egraphs-good/egglog/

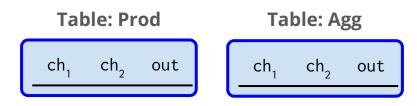
tree/icdt-db-x-demo



(sort Mat)
(function Matrix (String String String) Mat)
(function Prod (Mat Mat) Mat)
(function Agg (String Mat) Mat)

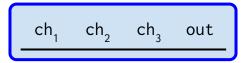
Table: Matrix

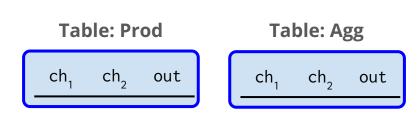




(sort Mat)
(function Matrix (String String String) Mat)
(function Prod (Mat Mat) Mat)
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Table: Matrix





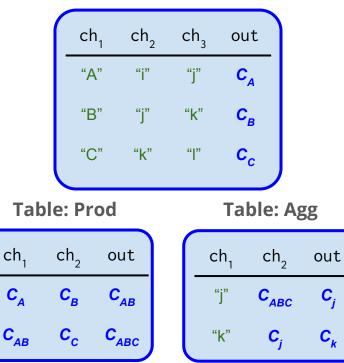
(sort Mat)
(function Matrix (String String String) Mat)
(function Prod (Mat Mat) Mat)
(function Agg (String Mat) Mat)

```
(let A (Matrix "A" "i" "j")) ;; A_{i,j}
(let B (Matrix "B" "j" "k")) ;; B_{j,k}
(let C (Matrix "C" "k" "l")) ;; C_{k,1}
;; \Sigma_k \Sigma_j (AB)C
(let ABC (Agg "k" (Agg "j"
(Prod (Prod A B) C))))
```

(sort Mat)
(function Matrix (String String String) Mat)
(function Prod (Mat Mat) Mat)
(function Agg (String Mat) Mat)

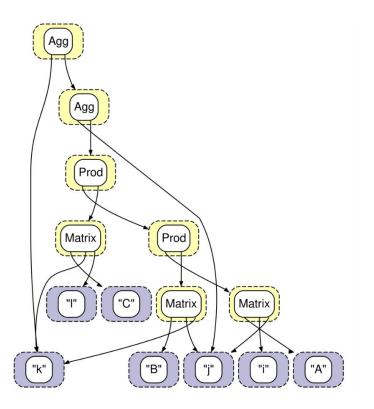
```
(let A (Matrix "A" "i" "j")) ;; A_{i,j}
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Table: Matrix

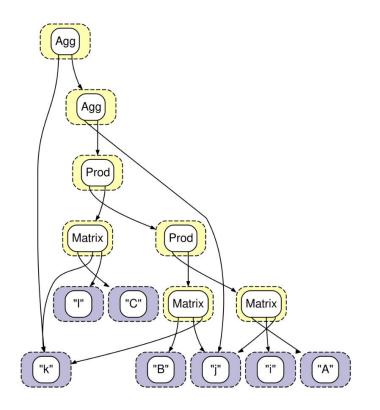


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(sort Mat)
(function Matrix (String String String) Mat)
(function Prod (Mat Mat) Mat)
(function Agg (String Mat) Mat)
```

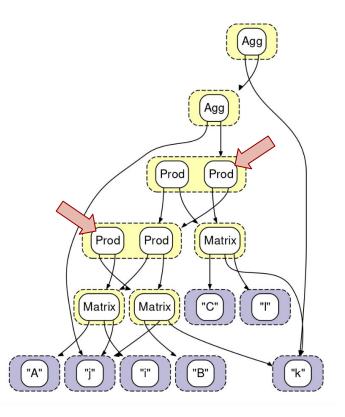
```
(let A (Matrix "A" "i" "j")) ;; A_{i,j}
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(let ABC (Agg "k" (Agg "j"
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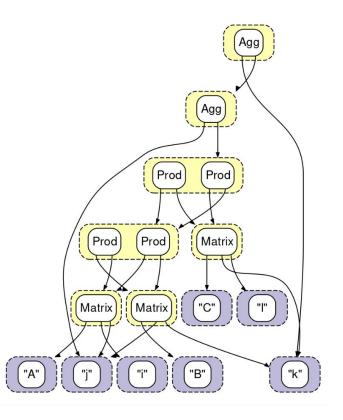


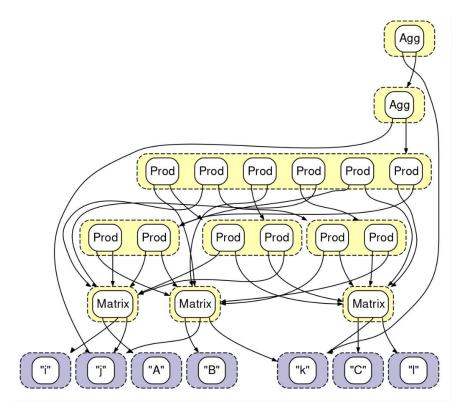
;; commutativity
(rewrite (Prod x y) (Prod y x))

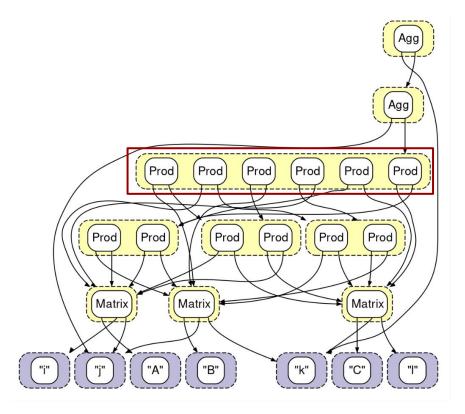


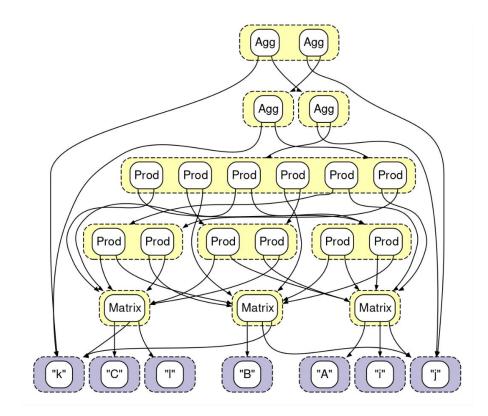
;; commutativity
(rewrite (Prod x y) (Prod y x))



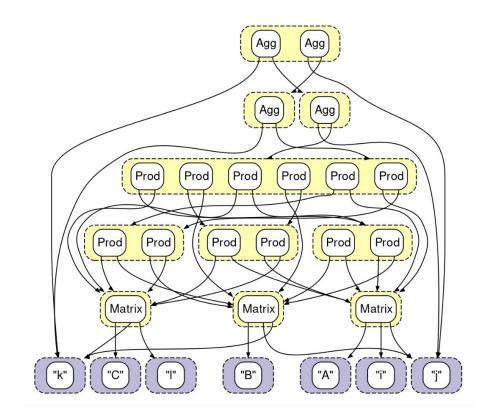


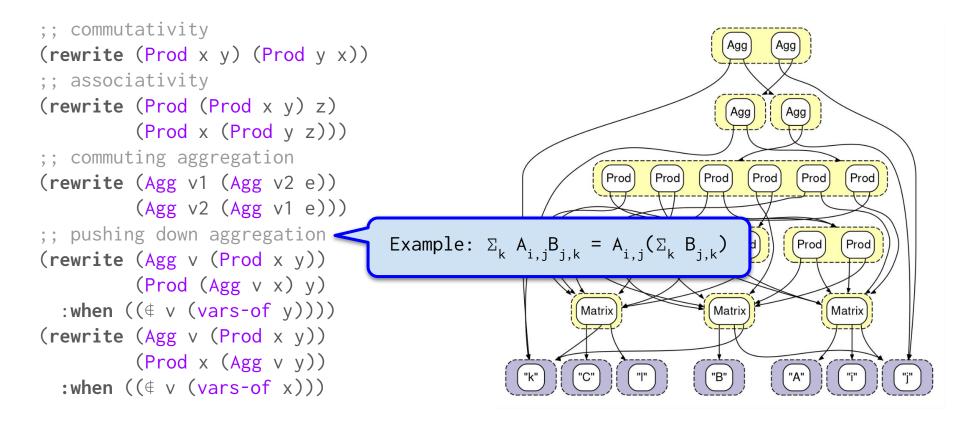




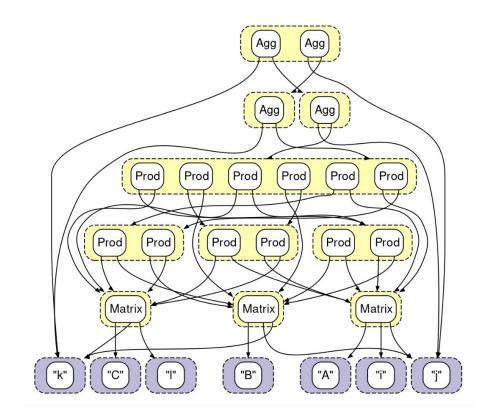


```
;; commutativity
(rewrite (Prod x y) (Prod y x))
;; associativity
(rewrite (Prod (Prod x y) z)
         (Prod x (Prod y z)))
;; commuting aggregation
(rewrite (Agg v1 (Agg v2 e))
         (Agg v2 (Agg v1 e)))
;; pushing down aggregation
(rewrite (Agg v (Prod x y))
         (Prod (Agg v x) y)
  :when ((∉ v (vars-of y))))
(rewrite (Agg v (Prod x y))
         (Prod x (Agg v y))
  :when ((∉ v (vars-of x)))
```

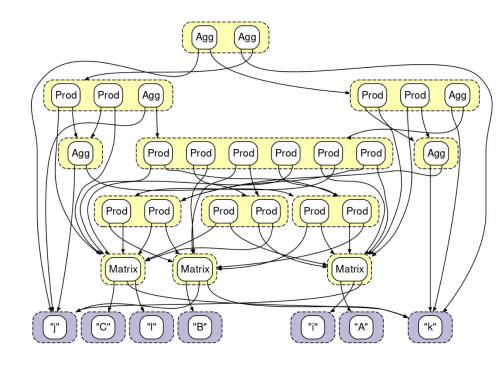


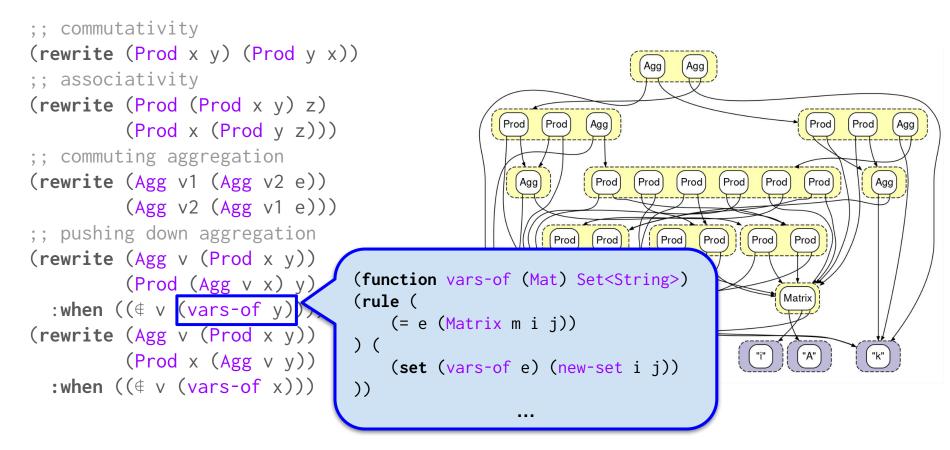


```
;; commutativity
(rewrite (Prod x y) (Prod y x))
;; associativity
(rewrite (Prod (Prod x y) z)
         (Prod x (Prod y z)))
;; commuting aggregation
(rewrite (Agg v1 (Agg v2 e))
         (Agg v2 (Agg v1 e)))
;; pushing down aggregation
(rewrite (Agg v (Prod x y))
         (Prod (Agg v x) y)
  :when ((∉ v (vars-of y))))
(rewrite (Agg v (Prod x y))
         (Prod x (Agg v y))
  :when ((∉ v (vars-of x)))
```

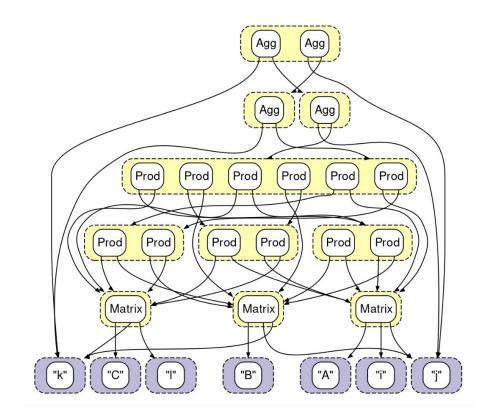


```
;; commutativity
(rewrite (Prod x y) (Prod y x))
;; associativity
(rewrite (Prod (Prod x y) z)
         (Prod x (Prod y z)))
;; commuting aggregation
(rewrite (Agg v1 (Agg v2 e))
         (Agg v2 (Agg v1 e)))
;; pushing down aggregation
(rewrite (Agg v (Prod x y))
         (Prod (Agg v x) y)
  :when ((∉ v (vars-of y))))
(rewrite (Agg v (Prod x y))
         (Prod x (Agg v y))
  :when ((∉ v (vars-of x)))
```

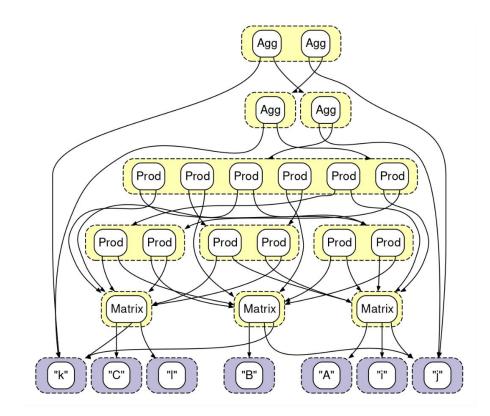




```
(rewrite (Prod x y) (Prod y x))
(rewrite (Prod (Prod x y) z)
        (Prod x (Prod y z)))
(rewrite (Agg v1 (Agg v2 e))
; ; pushing down aggregation
(rewrite (Agg v (Prod x y))
         (Prod (Agg v x) y)
  :when ((∉ v (vars-of y))))
(rewrite (Agg v (Prod x y))
        (Prod x (Agg v y))
  :when ((∉ v (vars-of x)))
```

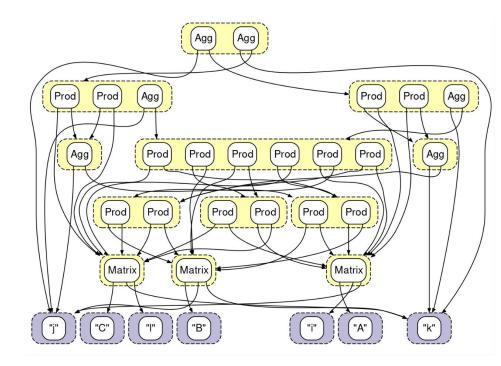


```
(rewrite (Prod x y) (Prod y x))
(rewrite (Prod (Prod x y) z)
        (Prod x (Prod y z)))
(rewrite (Agg v1 (Agg v2 e))
; ; pushing down aggregation?
(rewrite (Agg v (Prod x y))
        (Prod (Agg v x) y)
  :when ((∉ v (vars-of y))))
(rewrite (Agg v (Prod x y))
        (Prod x (Agg v y))
  :when ((∉ v (vars-of x)))
```



;; user provided dimension information
(function dim-of (String) i64)

```
;; estimate the size of a matrix expr
(function size-of (Mat) i64)
(rule (
    (= (vars-of e) vs)
) (
    (set (size-of e)
        (Π (map dim-of vs)))
))
```



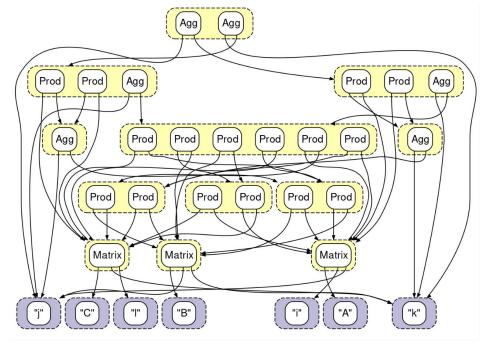
;; user provided dimension information
(function dim-of (String) i64)

```
;; estimate the size of a matrix expr
(function size-of (Mat) i64)
(rule (
   (= (vars-of e) vs)
) (
    (set (size-of e)
         (Π (map dim-of vs)))
))
;; set the cost of an expr as its size
(rule (
    (= (size-of (Prod e1 e2)) k)
```

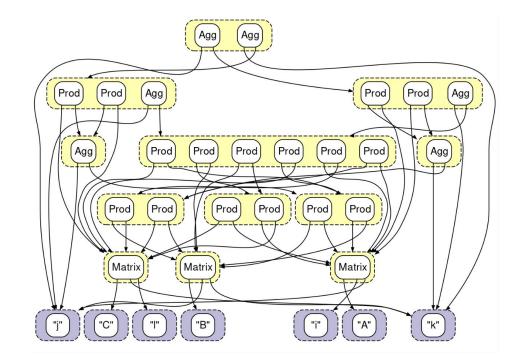
```
(set-cost (Prod e1 e2) k)
```



...



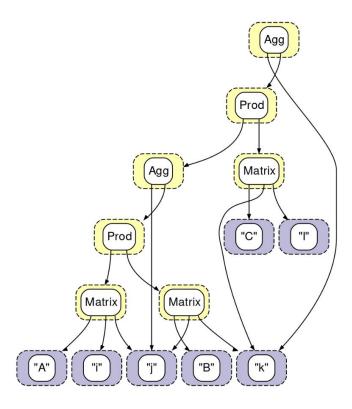
(set (dim-of "i") 256)
(set (dim-of "j") 64)
(set (dim-of "k") 16)
(set (dim-of "l") 256)



```
(set (dim-of "i") 256)
(set (dim-of "j") 64)
(set (dim-of "k") 16)
(set (dim-of "l") 256)
```

(extract ABC)

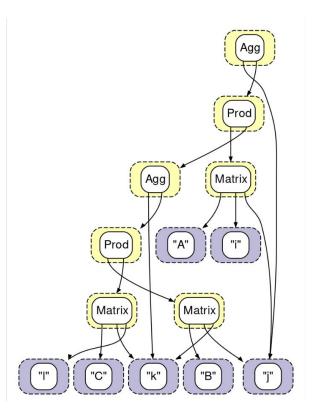
```
extracted with cost 1401867:
(Agg "k" (Prod
(Agg "j" (Prod
(Matrix "A" "i" "j")
(Matrix "B" "j" "k")))
(Matrix "C" "k" "l")))
```



```
(set (dim-of "i") 256)
(set (dim-of "j") 64)
(set (dim-of "k") 16128)
(set (dim-of "l") 256)
```

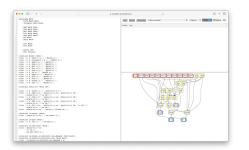
(extract ABC)

```
extracted with cost 6430731:
(Agg "j" (Prod
(Matrix "A" "i" "j")
(Agg "k" (Prod
(Matrix "B" "j" "k")
(Matrix "C" "k" "l")))))
```



This talk

- EqSat: a promising approach to search-based program optimization
- EqSat **⊆** the Chase
- Cascades/Volcano ⊆ Equality Saturation
- EqSat unifies rule- and cost-based program optimization.



egraphs-good.github.io/egglog

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<> Code ⊙ Issues 54 1 Pull requests 9 ♀ Discussions ⊙ Actions	🗄 Projects 🖾 Wiki \cdots
agglog Public	rk 59 🔹 🌟 Starred 500 👻
\mathfrak{P} main \bullet \mathfrak{P} \otimes Go to file $+$ \Leftrightarrow Code \bullet	About ®
🕦 yihozhang Thread-safe EGraph struct (#5 🚥 🗸 215714e · last month 🕤	egraphs + datalog!
	🔗 egraphs-good.github.io/egglog/

github.com/egraphs-good/egglog