

# A Fix for the Fixation on Fixpoints

CIDR

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## 23+ Years of Recursive CTEs in SQL

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```
WITH RECURSIVE
T(...) AS (
    q1           -- initialize
    UNION ALL
    q∞(T)       -- iterate
)
TABLE T;
```

🤪: “Oh! What does this compute?”

🕶️: “The least **fixpoint**  $T = q_1 \text{ UNION ALL } q^\infty(T)$ .”

🤪: ...

## 23+ Years of Recursive CTEs in SQL

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👓: “The **fixpoint semantics** of CTEs serve SQL well.”

1 If query  $q_\infty$  is **monotonic**,  
the fixpoint does exist and is unique.

2  $q_\infty$ 's monotonicity enables **semi-naive evaluation**.

👁️: “Uhm, that's good... right?”

## Monotonicity Leads to Syntactic Restrictions

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**WITH RECURSIVE**

**T(...)** AS (  
     *q*<sub>1</sub>

**UNION ALL**

✗ **NOT EXISTS**

✗ **ORDER BY/LIMIT**

✗ **INTERSECT**

✗ **DISTINCT**

✗ **EXCEPT**

✗ grouping

✗ outer joins

✗ aggregation

Monotonicity  
Zone

)

**TABLE T;**

- Workarounds are part of the SQL developer folklore, yet often lead to nothing but syntactic atrocities. 🤖

# Semi-Naive Evaluation Leads to Short-Term Memory

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```

WITH RECURSIVE
T(...) AS (
  q1
  UNION ALL
  q∞(T)
)
TABLE T;

```

rows of **immediately**  
preceding iteration

TABLE *T*

pay	load	HISTORY
		[•]
		[•, •]
		[•, •, •]
		⋮
		[•, •, •, •, •, •, ..., •]

↓

- Query  $q_{\infty}$  cannot see the history of the computation (e.g., visited nodes)
- Workaround: let  $q_{\infty}$  itself build/inspect **HISTORY** (potentially sizable)



## 23+ Years of Recursive CTEs in SQL

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🙄 : *“Thank you, SQL folks.  
I'll keep using Python 🐍 then.”*

# The Operational Loop-Based Semantics of WITH RECURSIVE

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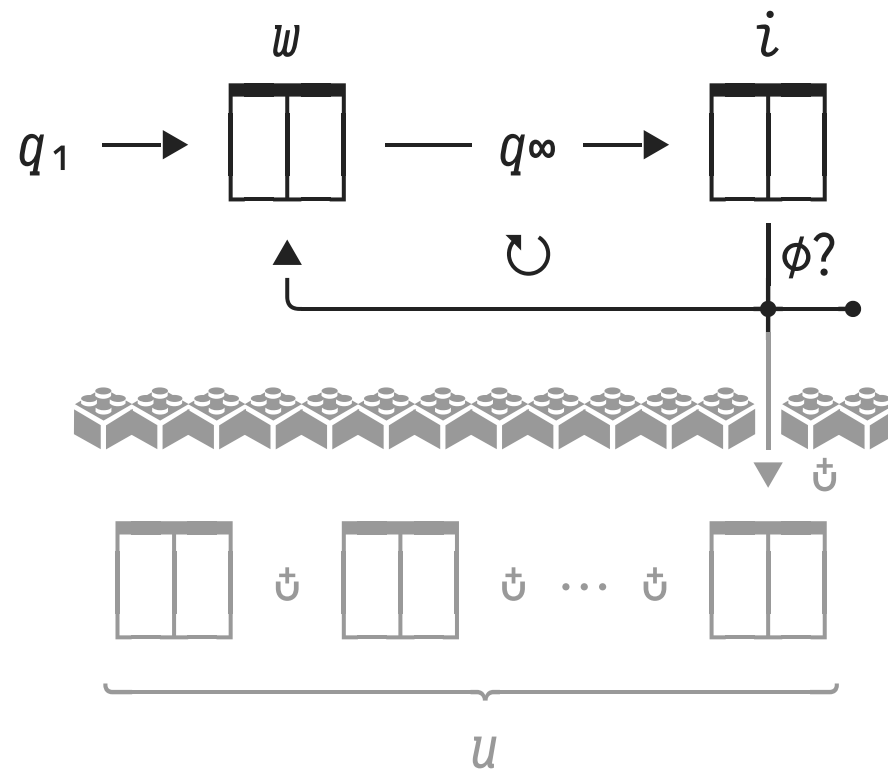
**WITH RECURSIVE**  
 $T(c_1, \dots, c_n)$  **AS** (  
 $q_1$   
**UNION ALL**  
 $q_\infty(T)$   
**)**  
**TABLE T ;**

```

1   $u \leftarrow q_1$ 
2   $w \leftarrow u$ 
4  loop
5      $i \leftarrow q_\infty(w)$ 
6     break if  $i = \phi$ 
7      $u \leftarrow u \uplus i$ 
8      $w \leftarrow i$ 
9
10 return  $u$ 

```

- Found in most textbooks.
- Useful computational pattern, also if  $q_\infty$  is non-monotonic.
- Close to the actual engine-internal implementation.



# Tweaking the Operational Semantics: WITH ITERATIVE

**WITH RECURSIVE**  
 $T(c_1, \dots, c_n)$  AS (  
 $q_1$   
**UNION ALL**  
 $q^\infty(T)$   
 )  
**TABLE T ;**

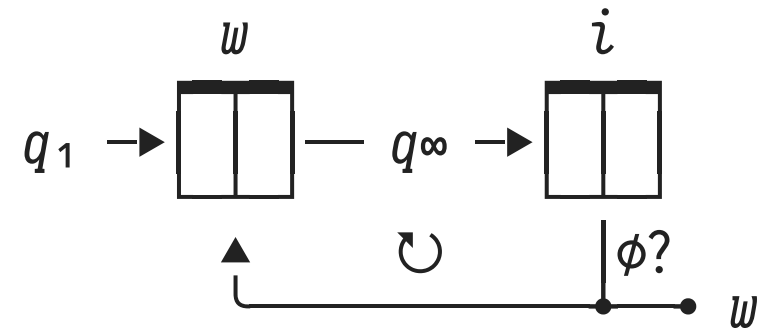
1  $u \leftarrow q_1$   
 2  $w \leftarrow u$

4 **loop**  
 5  $i \leftarrow q^\infty(w)$   
 6 **break if**  $i = \phi$   
 7  $u \leftarrow u \uplus i$   
 8  $w \leftarrow i$   
 9  
 10 **return**  $u$

**WITH ITERATIVE**  
 $T(c_1, \dots, c_n)$  AS (  
 $q_1$   
**UNION ALL**  
 $q^\infty(T)$   
 )  
**TABLE T ;**

2  $w \leftarrow q_1$

4 **loop**  
 5  $i \leftarrow q^\infty(w)$   
 6 **break if**  $i = \phi$   
 8  $w \leftarrow i$   
 10 **return**  $w$  --  $q^\infty$ 's last non-empty result





## A Fix for the Fixation on Fixpoints: New CTE Variants

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- Start from the operational semantics for **WITH RECURSIVE**:
  - Aim for **simple, loop-based** CTE behavior.
  - Leverage **existing CTE infrastructure**.
- **Lift** fixpoint-induced monotonicity **restrictions** on  $q^\infty$ .

### ① WITH ITERATIVE ... KEY

- operate table  $u$  like an updatable keyed dictionary
- keys control size of dict
- $q^\infty$  can read entire dict

### ② WITH ITERATIVE ... TTL

- $q^\infty$  sees results of  $\geq 1$  earlier iterations
- results age, then expire
- non-linear recursion OK

## CTE Variant ①: Operate Table $u$ Like a Keyed Dictionary

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```

WITH RECURSIVE
T( $c_1, \dots, c_n$ ) AS (
   $q_1$ 
  UNION ALL
   $q_\infty(T)$ 
)
TABLE T ;

```

```

1  $u \leftarrow q_1$ 
2  $w \leftarrow u$ 

4 loop
5    $i \leftarrow q_\infty(w)$ 
6   break if  $i = \phi$ 
7    $u \leftarrow u \uplus i$ 
8    $w \leftarrow i$ 
9
10 return  $u$ 

```

```

WITH ITERATIVE
T( $k_1, \dots, k_m, c_1, \dots, c_n$ ) KEY ( $k_1, \dots, k_m$ ) AS (
   $q_1$ 
  UNION ALL
   $q_\infty(T, \text{RECURRING}(T))$ 
)
TABLE T ;

```

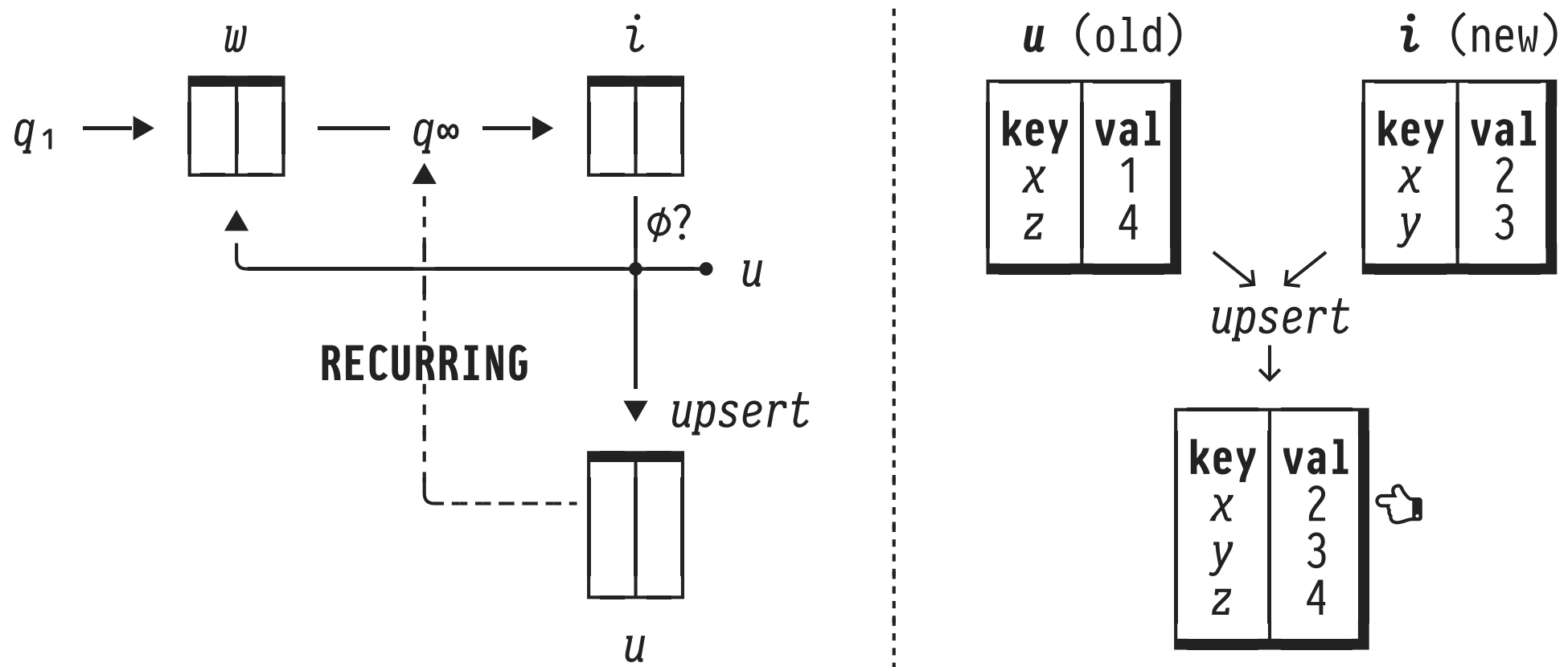
```

1  $u \leftarrow \text{upsert}(\phi, q_1)$ 
2  $w \leftarrow u$ 

4 loop
5    $i \leftarrow q_\infty(w, u)$ 
6   break if  $i = \phi$ 
7    $u \leftarrow \text{upsert}(u, i)$ 
8    $w \leftarrow i$ 
9
10 return  $u$ 

```

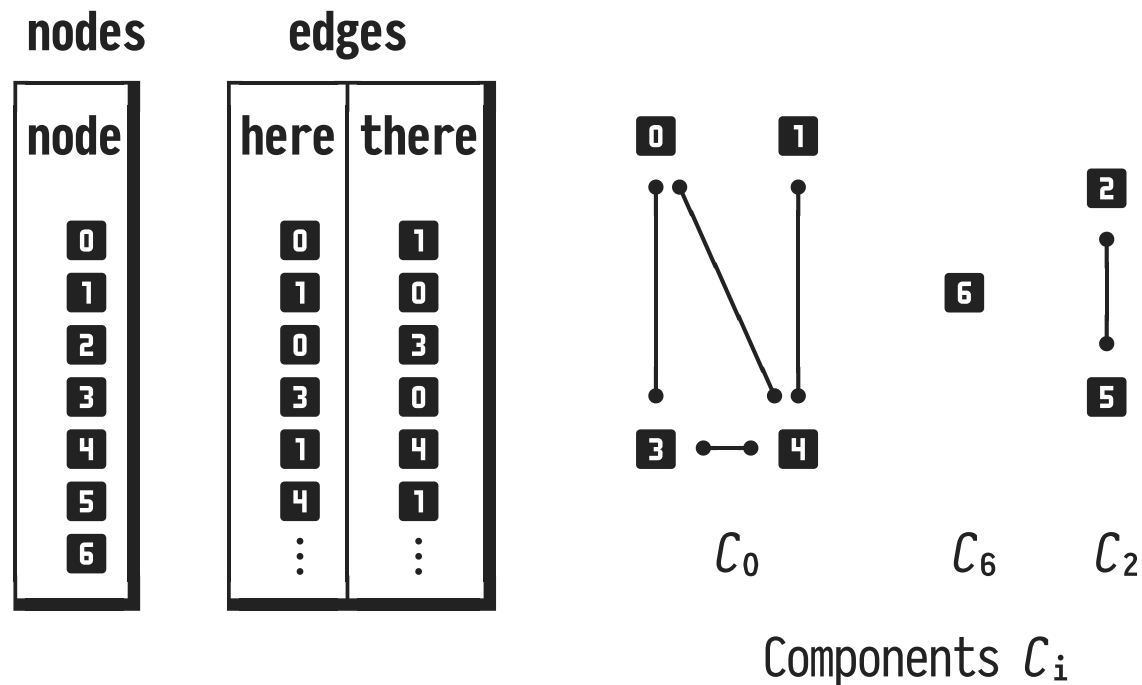
## CTE Variant ①: Operate Table $u$ Like a Keyed Dictionary



- Operate union table  $u$  like a **keyed dictionary**.
- $q_\infty$  has access to “hot rows” and dictionary **RECURRING**( $T$ ).
- Active domain of column **key** controls dictionary size.
- 💡 Refer to/update the dictionary like an **imperative PL**.

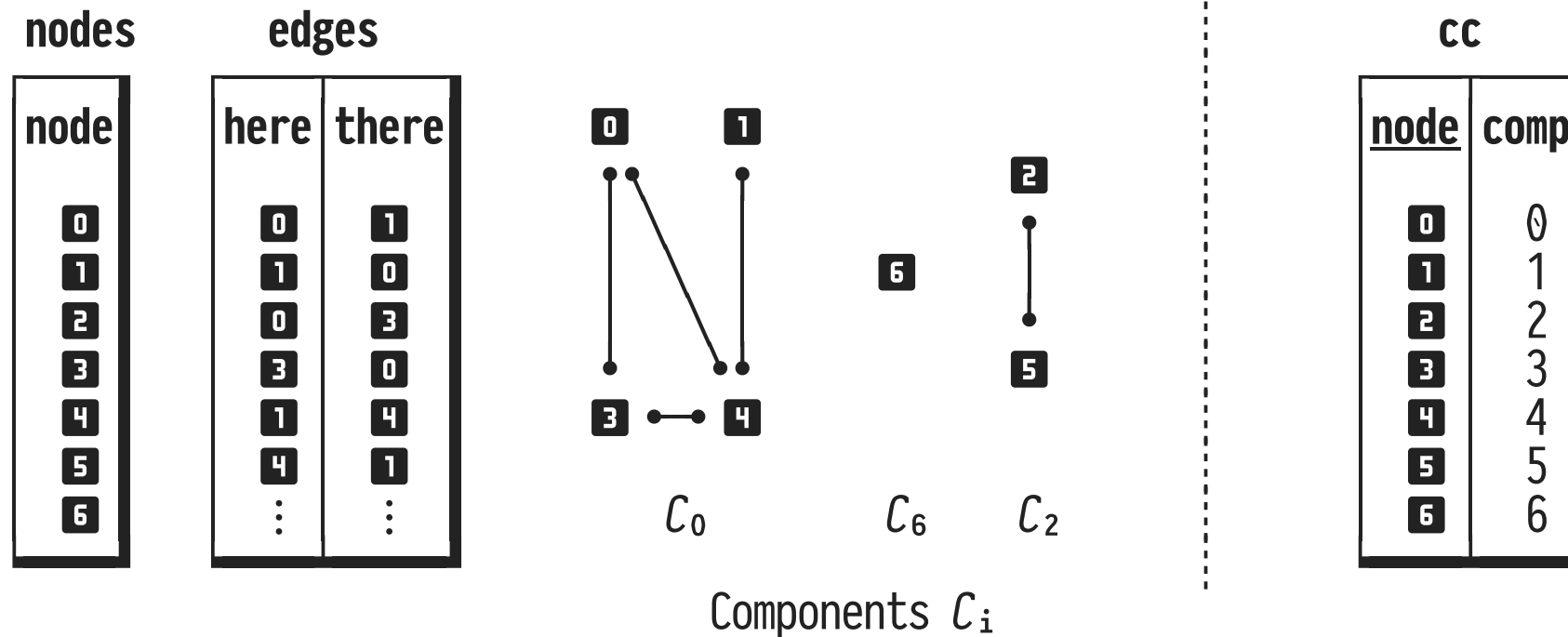
# Exercising CTE Variant ①: Connected Graph Components

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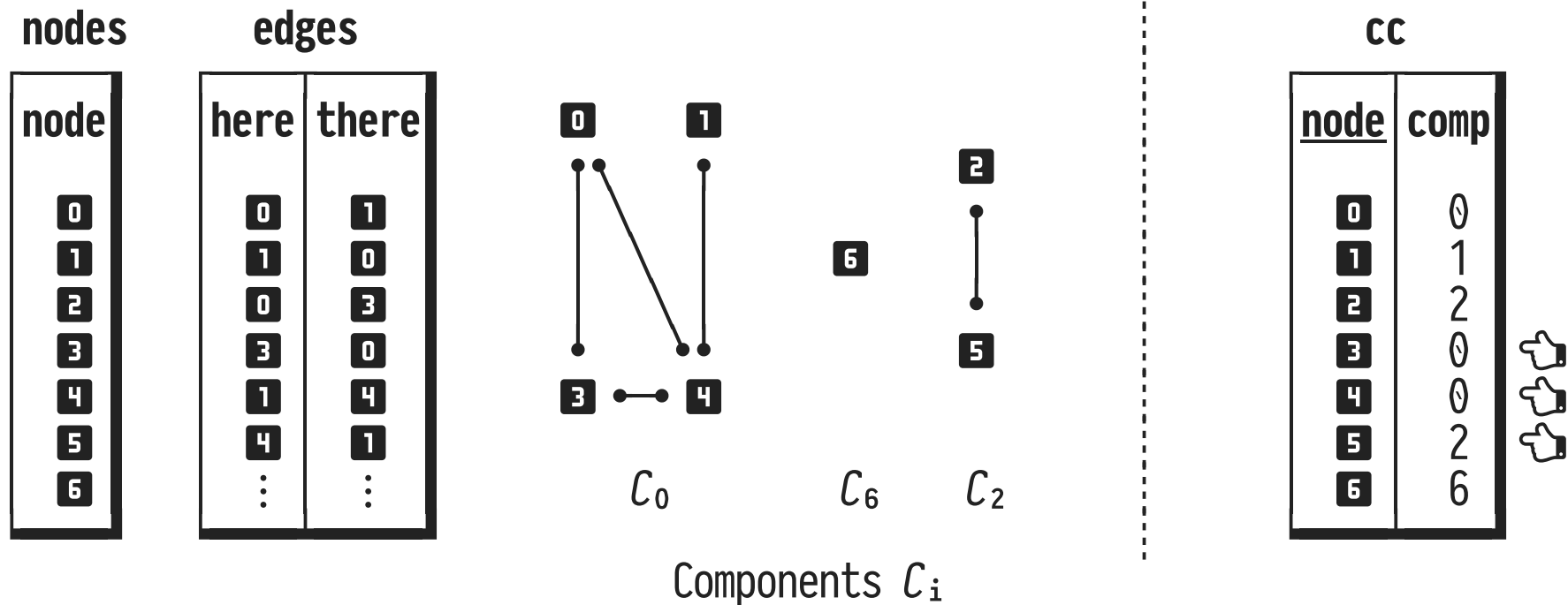
- Find the **connected components** of an undirected graph:  
 build array  $cc[0] = \mathcal{C}_0$ ,  $cc[1] = \mathcal{C}_0$ ,  $cc[2] = \mathcal{C}_2$ , ...

# Exercising CTE Variant ①: Connected Graph Components



① initialize:  
 $\forall n \in nodes: cc[n] \leftarrow n;$

# Exercising CTE Variant ①: Connected Graph Components



② **iterate and update:**  
 $cc[u] \leftarrow \min \{ cc[v] \mid u \text{ --- } v \};$

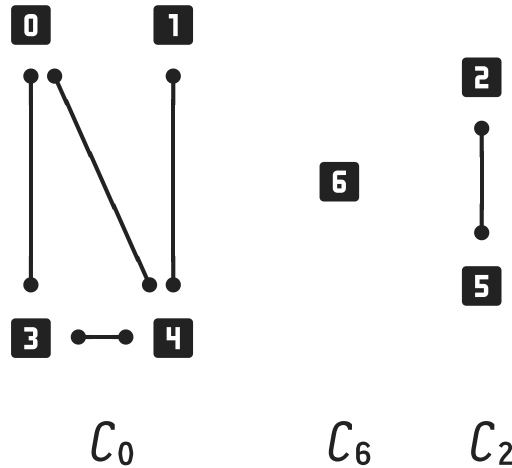
# Exercising CTE Variant ①: Connected Graph Components

nodes

node
0
1
2
3
4
5
6

edges

here	there
0	1
1	0
2	3
3	0
3	4
4	1
4	1
⋮	⋮



cc

node	comp
0	0
1	0
2	2
3	0
4	0
5	2
6	6



② **iterate and update:**  
 $cc[u] \leftarrow \min \{ cc[v] \mid u \text{ --- } v \};$

## Exercising CTE Variant ①: Connected Graph Components

---

Aim to transcribe the folklore stateful algorithm directly into SQL:

```

WITH ITERATIVE
cc(node, comp) KEY (node) AS (
  SELECT n.node, n.node AS comp
  FROM   nodes AS n

  UNION ALL

  (SELECT DISTINCT ON (node) u.node, v.comp
   FROM RECURRING(cc) AS u, cc AS v, edges AS e
   WHERE (e.here,e.there) = (u.node,v.node)
   AND   v.comp < u.comp
   ORDER BY u.node, v.comp)

) TABLE cc;

foreach n in nodes
  [ cc[n] ← n

while true
  N ← updated nodes
  if N = ∅ then return cc

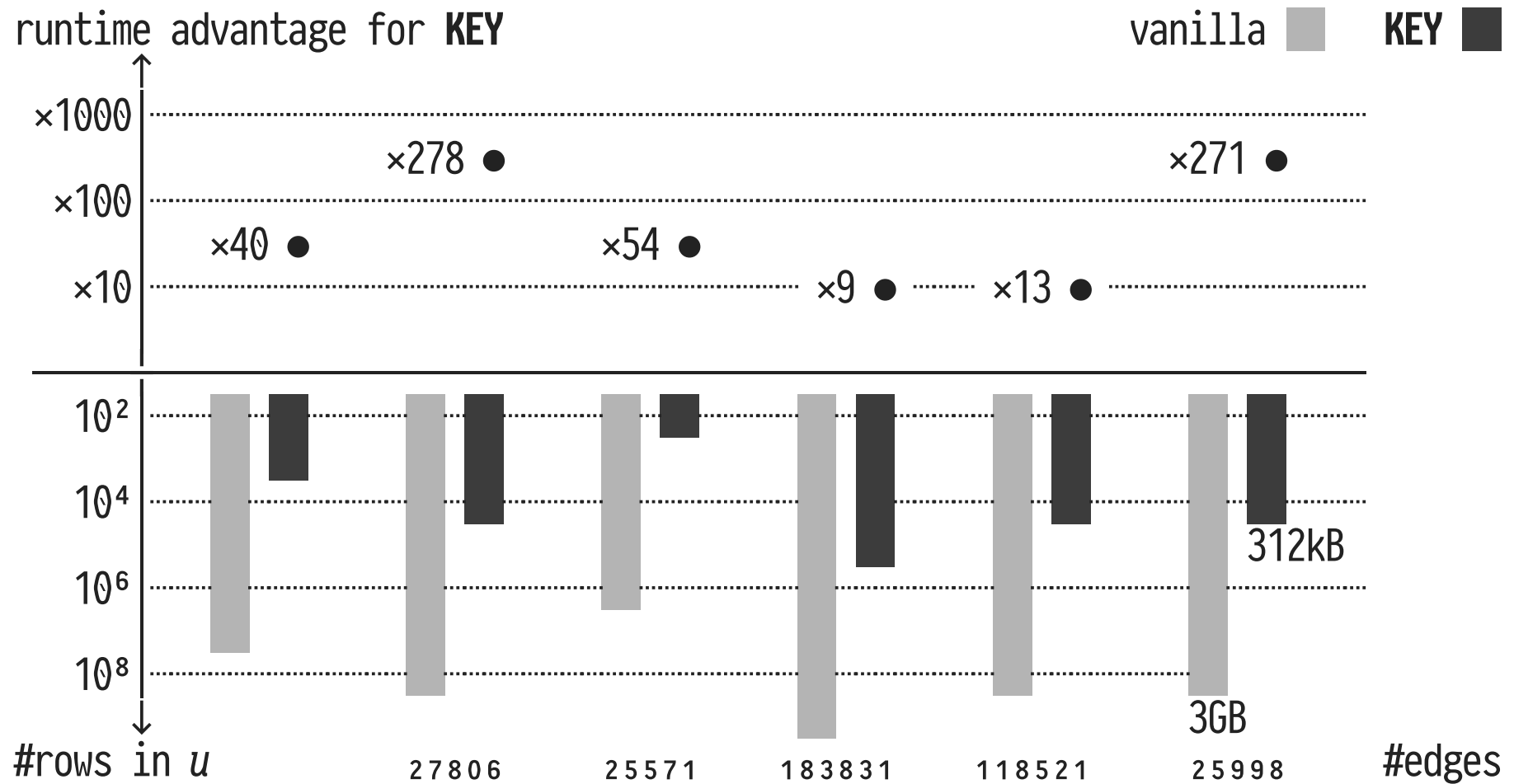
  foreach key u in cc, v in N
    [ foreach u → v in edges
      [ if cc[v] < cc[u] then
        [ cc[u] ← cc[v]
    ]
  ]
]

```

👉  $q^\infty$  emits  $\langle \underline{\text{node}}, \text{comp} \rangle \equiv$  array update  $\text{cc}[\text{node}] \leftarrow \text{comp}$ .



# WITH ITERATIVE ... KEY vs. Vanilla WITH RECURSIVE



- **WITH ITERATIVE...KEY:** table *u* always holds  $\leq |\text{nodes}|$  rows.

## CTE Variant ②: Aging Row Memory

---

```

WITH RECURSIVE
T(c1, ... ,cn) AS (
  q1
  UNION ALL
  q∞(T)
)
TABLE T ;

```

```

1  u ← q1
2  w ← u

4  loop
5  |   i ← q∞(w)
6  |   break if i = ∅
7  |   u ← u ∪ i
8  |   w ← i
9  |
10 return u

```

```

WITH ITERATIVE
T(ttl,c1, ... ,cn) TTL (ttl) AS (
  q1
  UNION ALL
  q∞(T, RECURRING(T) )
)
TABLE T ;

```

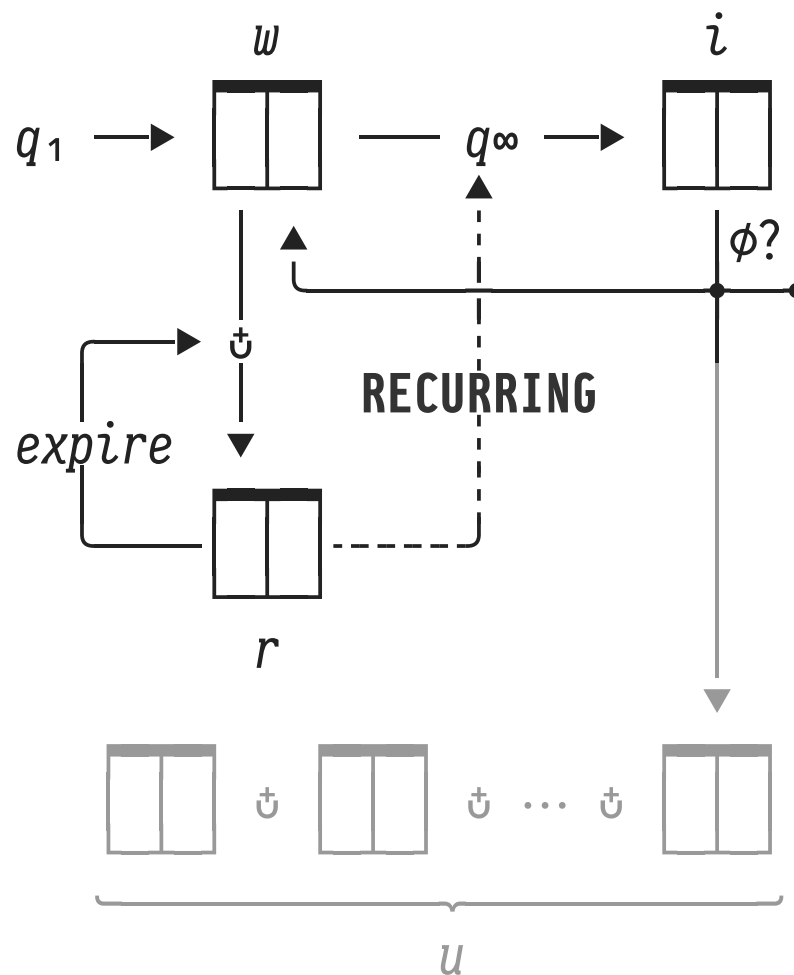
```

1  u ← q1
2  w ← expire(u)
3  r ← w

4  loop
5  |   i ← q∞(w, r )
6  |   break if i = ∅
7  |   u ← u ∪ i
8  |   w ← expire(i)
9  |   r ← expire(r) ∪ w
10 return u

```

## CTE Variant ②: Aging Row Memory



ttl	val
1	x
0	y
3	z

↓  
*expire*  
↓

ttl	val
0	x
2	z

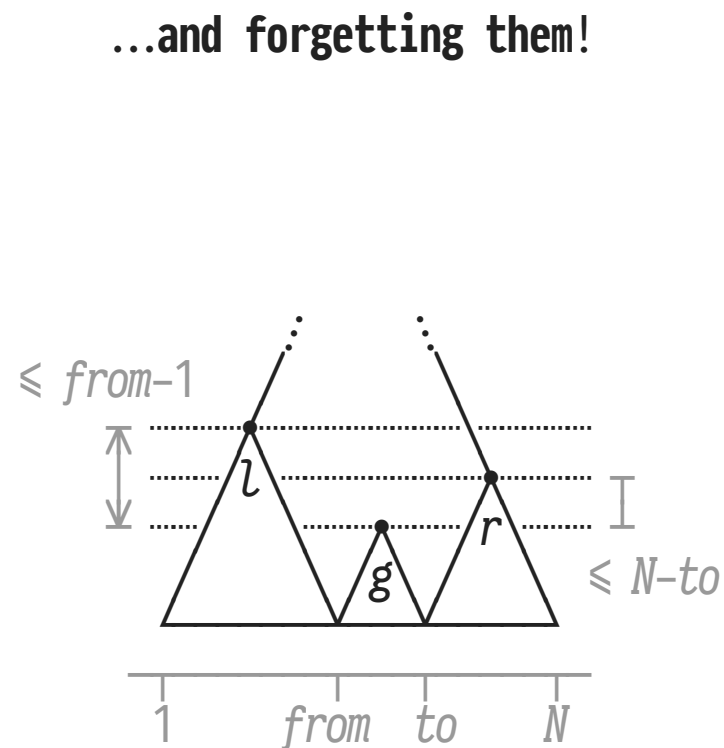
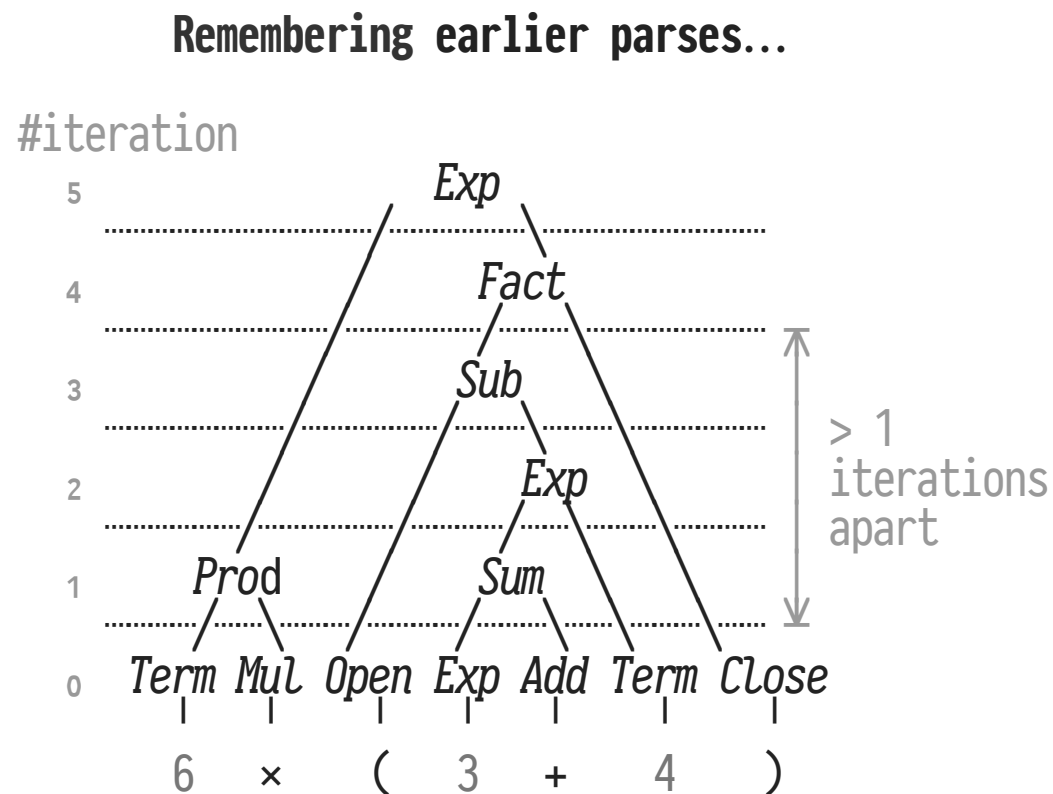


- Former results accessible during their “*time to live.*”
- **ttl** set as needed by  $q_\infty$ —controls size of **RECURRING**( $T$ ).



## Exercising CTE Variant ②: CYK Parsing

- Iterations build parse tree bottom-up.
- Remembering one preceding iteration only is *not enough*:



- 💡 Can limit **t1** for parse  $g$ :  
will join with parses  $l$  or  $r$  once these have been built.

## Exercising CTE Variant ②: CYK Parsing

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An 8-liner SQL query implements a CYK parser:

```

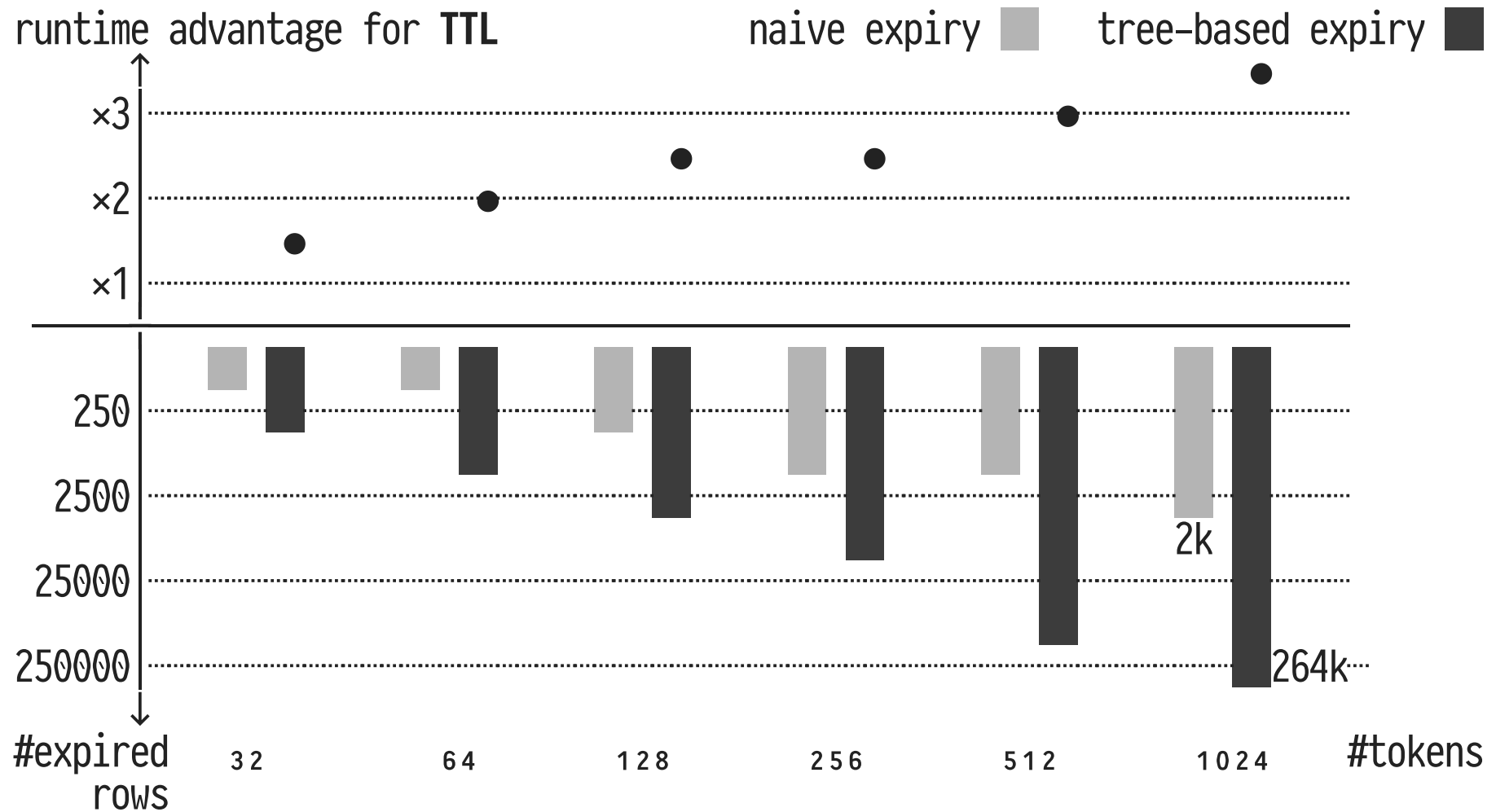
WITH ITERATIVE
parse(ttl, lhs, from, to) TTL (ttl) AS (
  SELECT GREATEST(t.i-1, N-t.i) AS ttl, g.lhs, t.i AS from, t.i AS to
  FROM   tokens AS t, grammar AS g
  WHERE  t.sym ~ g.sym

  UNION
  keep parses only as needed
  SELECT GREATEST(l.from-1, N-r.to) AS ttl, g.lhs, l.from, r.to
  FROM   RECURRING(parse) AS l, RECURRING(parse) AS r, grammar AS g
  WHERE  l.to+1 = r.from
  AND    (g.rhs1, g.rhs2) = (l.lhs, r.lhs)
)

```

- Tree-individual **ttl** keeps size of **RECURRING(parse)** down.
- Selective row memory makes **non-linear recursion** viable.

# Controlled Row Expiry Helps Non-Linear Recursion



- TTL-based expiry vs. manual row “rejection” (in 🐘).

## More Fixes for the Fixation on Fixpoints

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- Reach into RDBMS CTE code to optimize run time ⌚:
  - **KEY**: large dicts based on hashing infrastructure.
  - **TTL**: speed up row expiry via an **ttl**-based queue.
- Beyond variants **KEY** and **TTL**:
  1. Let  $q^\infty$  place rows in one of **multiple working tables**.
  2. More modifiers like **RECURRING(·)** that return rows using a LIFO discipline (**working stack**).
  3. CTE variants that can serve as **compilation targets** for iterative PL/SQL code.



# A Fix for the Fixation on Fixpoints

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