

estimating percentiles

(and calculating them faster)

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Agenda

- not a new invention / feature
 - research papers, stream databases, ...
- not strictly database (or Postgres) topic
 - motivation: stream processing
 - but it's interesting and fun!
- calculating exact percentiles
 - ... and what are the challenges
- sketches
 - general idea
 - sketches for percentiles: t-digest / ddskech

percentiles

- 50% (median), 95%, 99%, ...
 - often used in SLAs / monitoring
 - simple average / min / max does not describe the data
- exact calculation is (very) expensive
 - requires two passes (and expensive sort)
 - can't precalculate on subsets of data (how would you merge?)
 - difficult to change resolution (1s, 1m, 1h, ...) or apply filters
 - have to keep all the data (doesn't work for stream processing)
- if you do this once a day, that's fine
 - but if you do it on the main dashboard, it's not great

percentile_cont / percentile_disc

<https://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/functions-aggregate.html#FUNCTIONS-ORDEREDSET-TABLE>

```
CREATE TABLE request_timings (req_method INT, req_time DOUBLE PRECISION);

-- table with 10M rows, first column has 1000 distinct values
INSERT INTO request_timings
SELECT mod(i,1000), 100 * random()
  FROM generate_series(1, 10_000_000) s(i);

VACUUM ANALYZE request_timings;

-- calculate median and 95th percentile for each "method"
SELECT req_method,
       percentile_cont(ARRAY[0.5, 0.95]) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY req_time)
FROM request_timings GROUP BY req_method;
```

percentile_cont / percentile_disc

<https://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/functions-aggregate.html#FUNCTIONS-ORDEREDSET-TABLE>

QUERY PLAN

```
-----  
GroupAggregate (cost=1658507.15..1733518.60 rows=1000 width=36)  
  Group Key: req_method  
    -> Sort (cost=1658507.15..1683506.80 rows=9999860 width=12)  
        Sort Key: req_method  
        -> Seq Scan on request_timings (cost=0.00..154053.60 rows=9999860 width=12)  
(5 rows)
```

Time: 3693.776 ms

percentile_cont / percentile_disc

<https://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/functions-aggregate.html#FUNCTIONS-ORDEREDSET-TABLE>

QUERY PLAN

```
-----  
GroupAggregate (cost=431168.44..1678509.89 rows=1000 width=36)  
  Group Key: req_method  
    -> Gather Merge (cost=431168.44..1628498.09 rows=9999860 width=12)  
        Workers Planned: 4  
          -> Sort (cost=430168.39..436418.30 rows=2499965 width=12)  
              Sort Key: req_method  
                -> Parallel Seq Scan on request_timings (cost=0.00..79054.65 rows=2499965 width=12)  
(7 rows)
```

Time: 2869.319 ms (serial: 3693.776 ms)

percentile_cont / percentile_disc

<https://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/functions-aggregate.html#FUNCTIONS-ORDEREDSET-TABLE>

QUERY PLAN

```
-----  
GroupAggregate (cost=431168.44..1678509.89 rows=1000 width=36)  
  Group Key: req_method  
    -> Gather Merge (cost=431168.44..1628498.09 rows=9999860 width=12)  
        Workers Planned: 4  
          -> Sort (cost=430168.39..436418.30 rows=2499965 width=12)  
              Sort Key: req_method  
                -> Parallel Seq Scan on request_timings (cost=0.00..79054.65 rows=2499965 width=12)  
(7 rows)
```

Time: 2869.319 ms (serial: 3693.776 ms)

THIS IS NOT THE RIGHT SORT!

sketches / digests

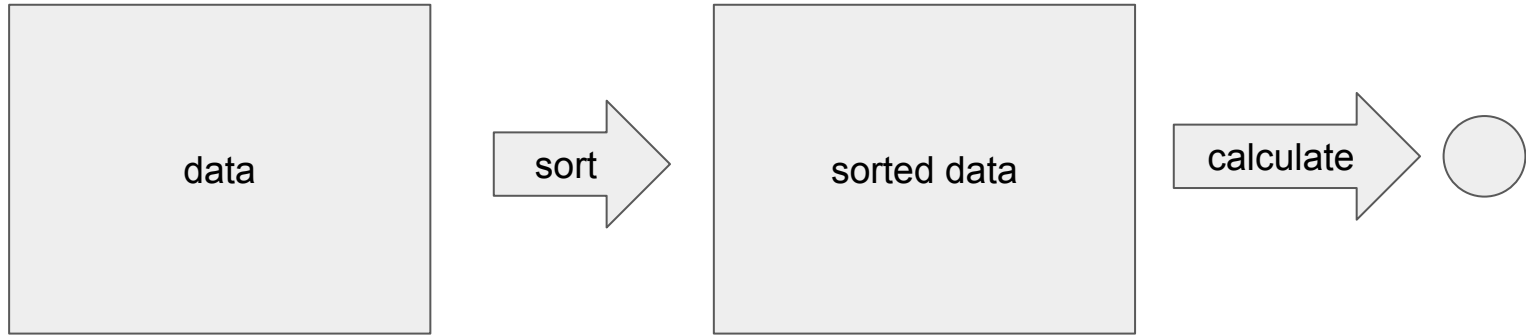
What are sketches?

- **simplified representation of the data**
 - estimates, not exact answers
 - construction depends on purpose
 - some based on probability observations (hll counters)
- **incremental building**
 - enough to see data points once (stream processing)
- **advanced features**
 - "merging" of sketches (parallelism, filtering)
- **percentile sketches**
 - trivial sketch: MCV
 - state of the art: t-digest, ddskech

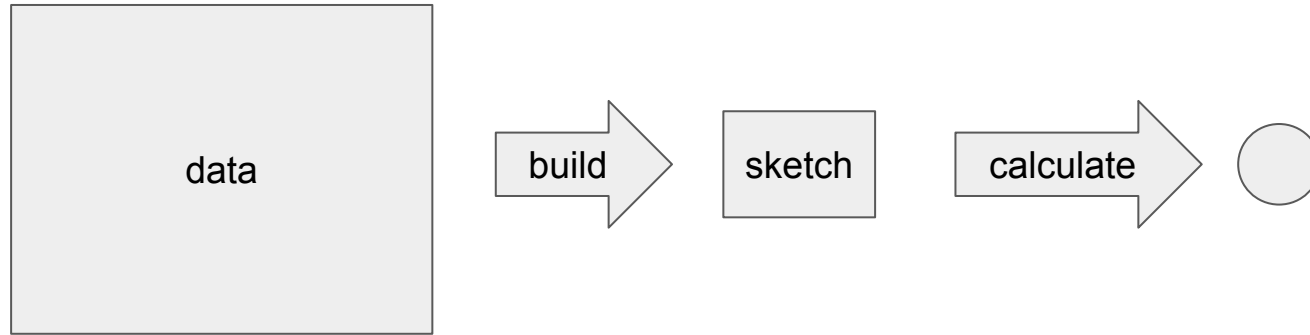
sketch examples

- hyperloglog [<https://github.com/citusdata/postgresql-hll>]
 - approximates COUNT(DISTINCT x)
 - similar capabilities, probabilistic foundation
- OpenHistogram
 - <https://openhistogram.io/>
- HdrHistogram
 - <https://github.com/HdrHistogram/HdrHistogram>
- count-min sketch
 - ...
- omnisketch
 - ...

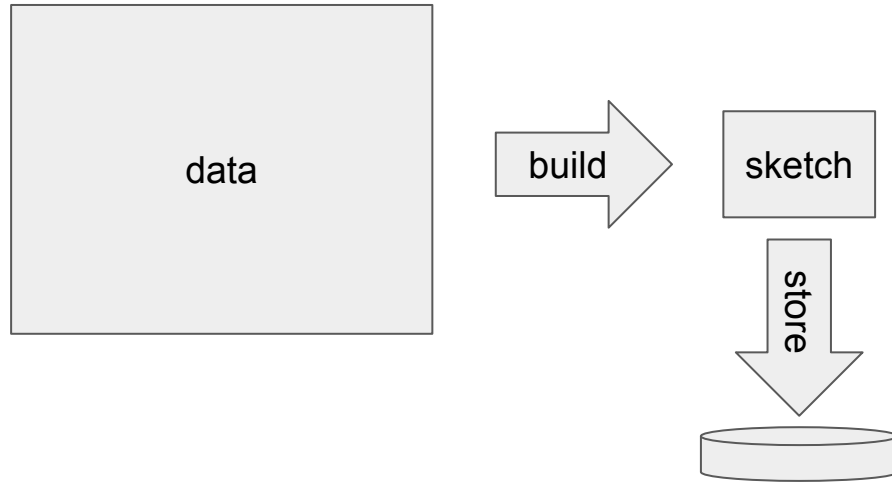
The "traditional" calculation



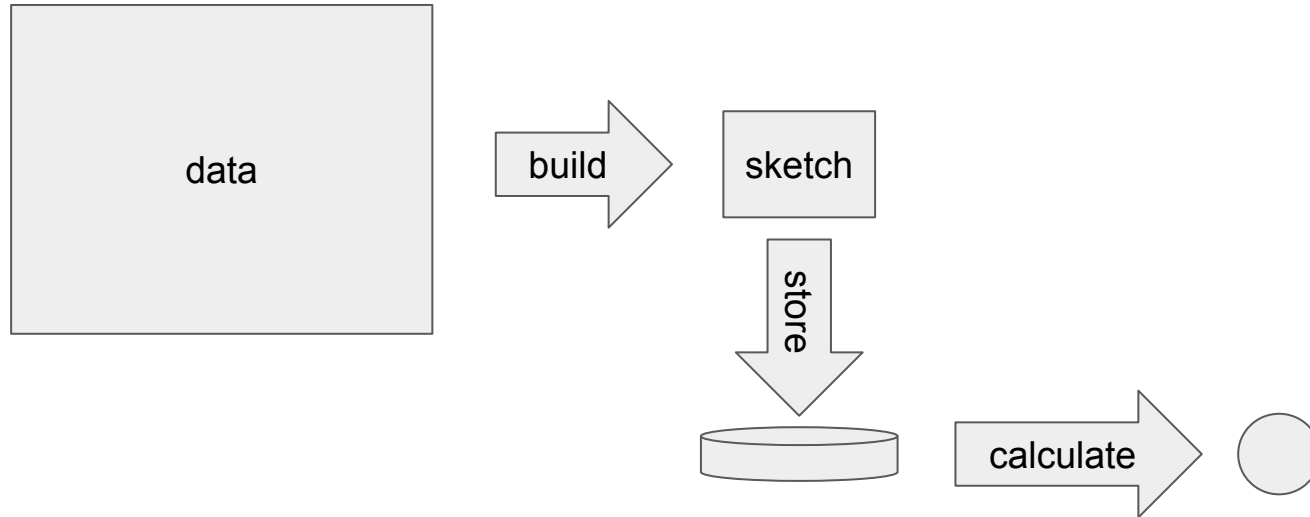
Calculation with sketches



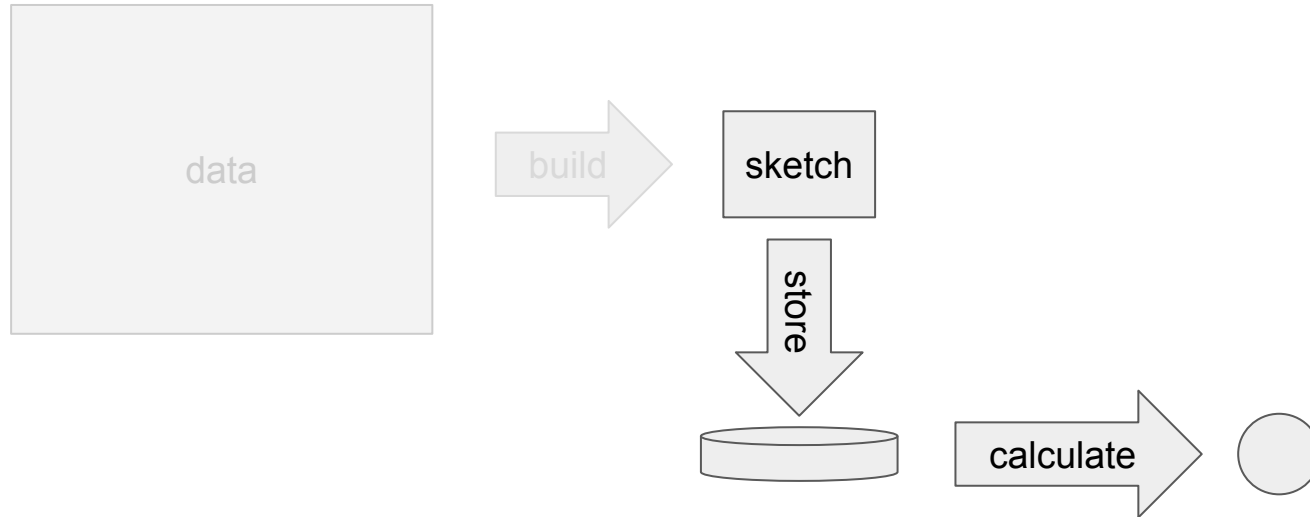
Calculation with sketches



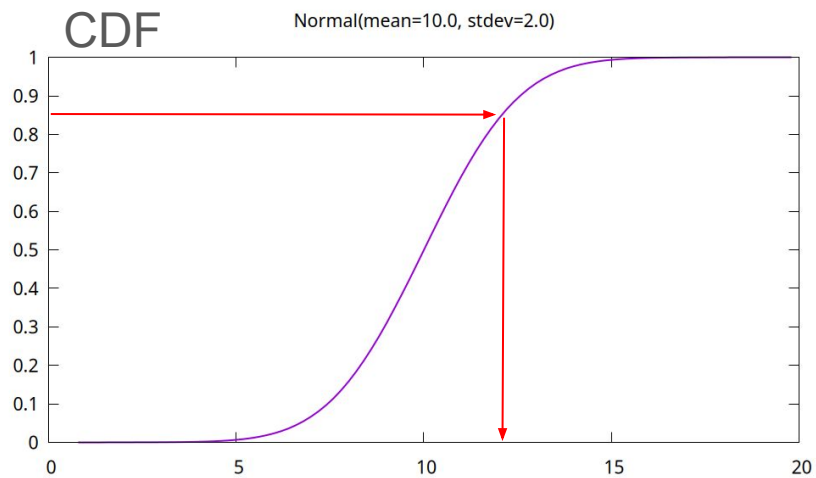
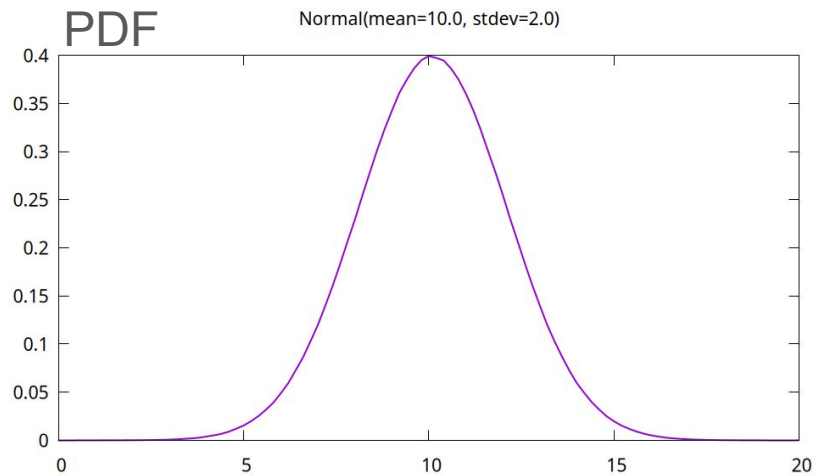
Calculation with sketches



Calculation with sketches

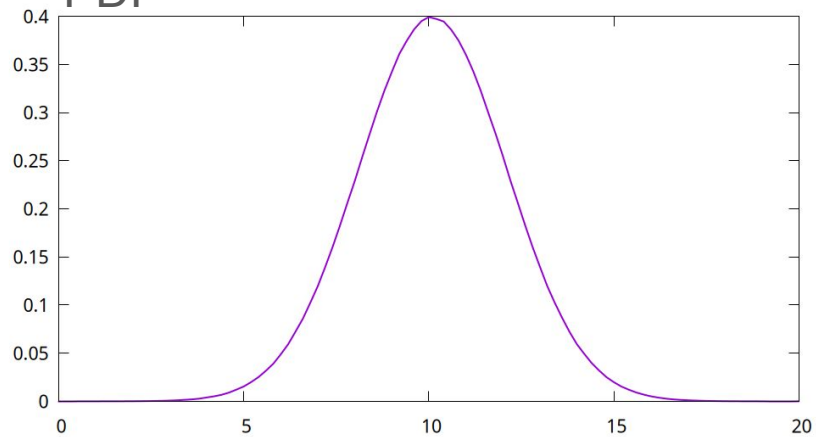


percentiles vs. histograms



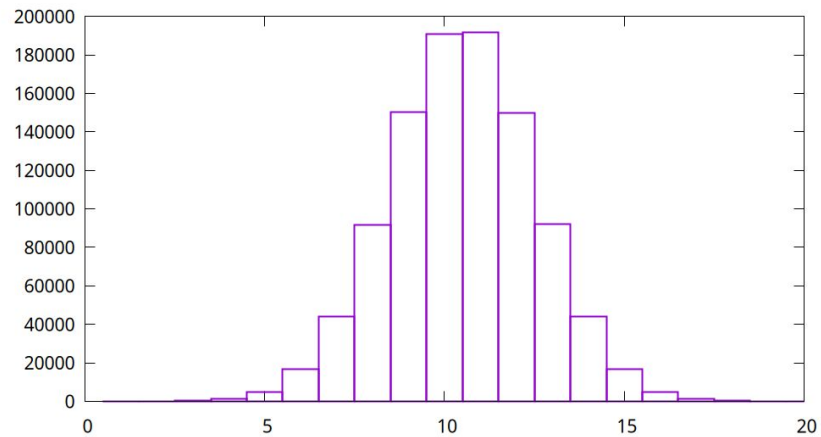
PDF

Normal(mean=10.0, stdev=2.0)



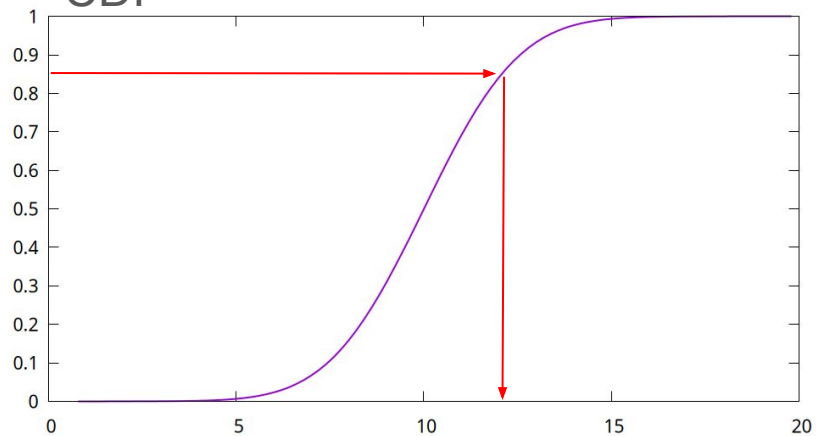
equi-width

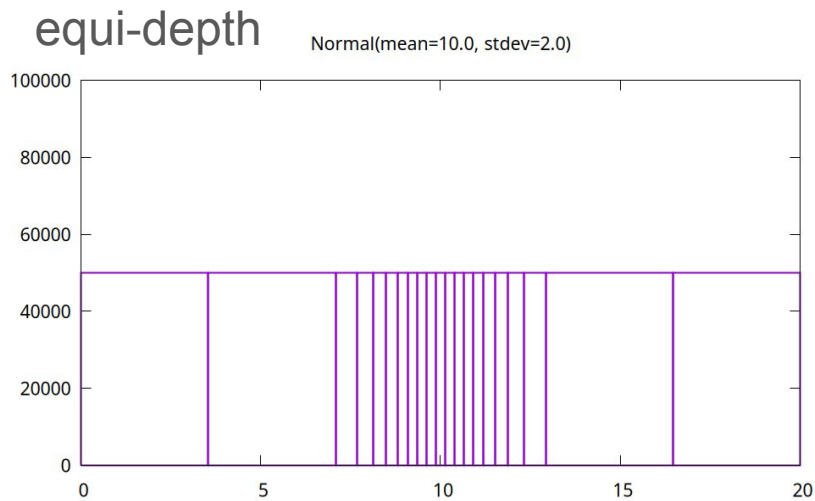
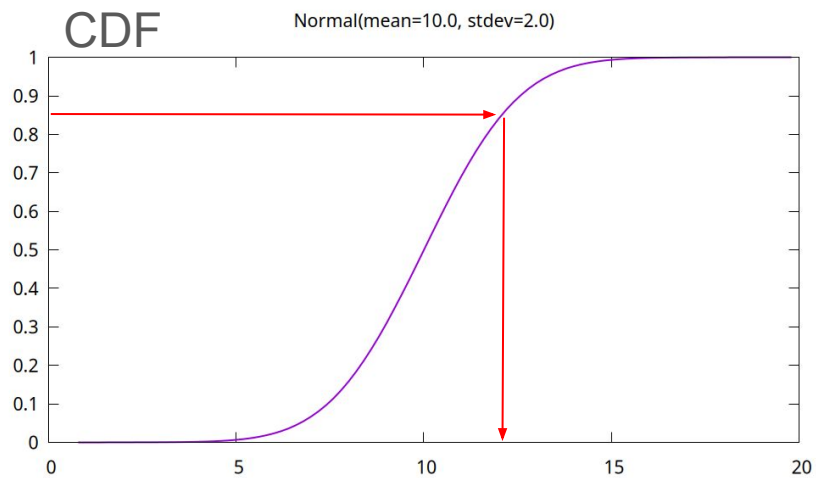
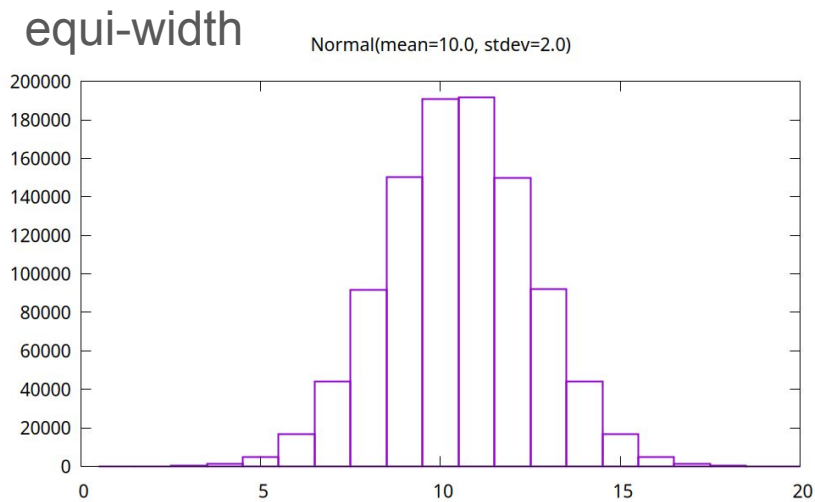
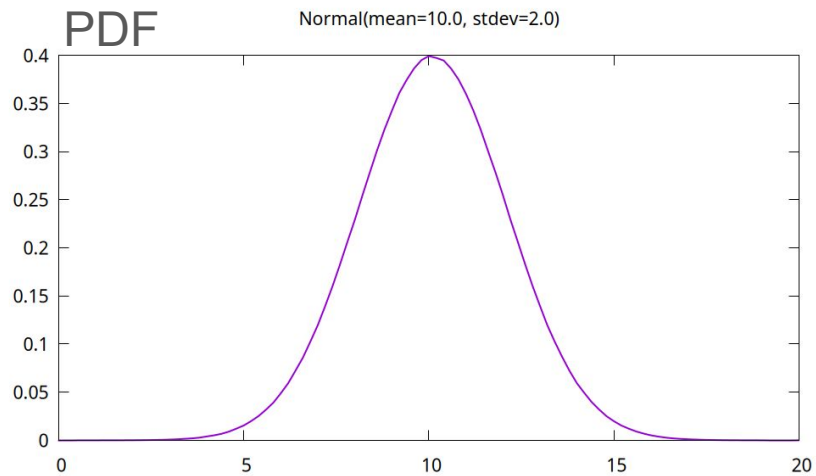
Normal(mean=10.0, stdev=2.0)



CDF

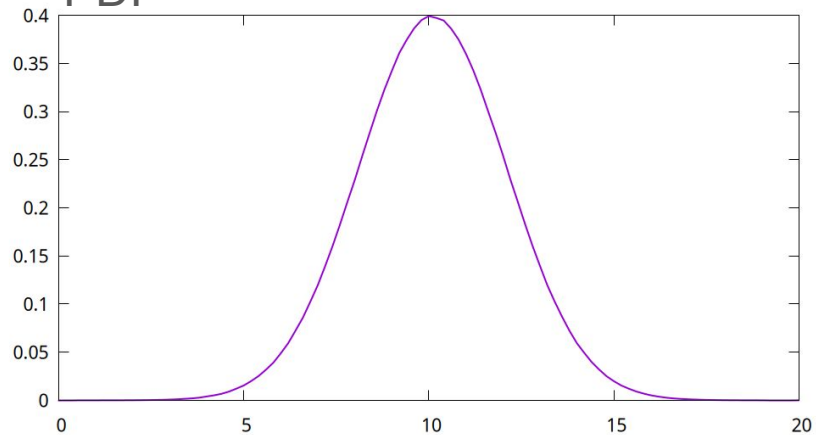
Normal(mean=10.0, stdev=2.0)





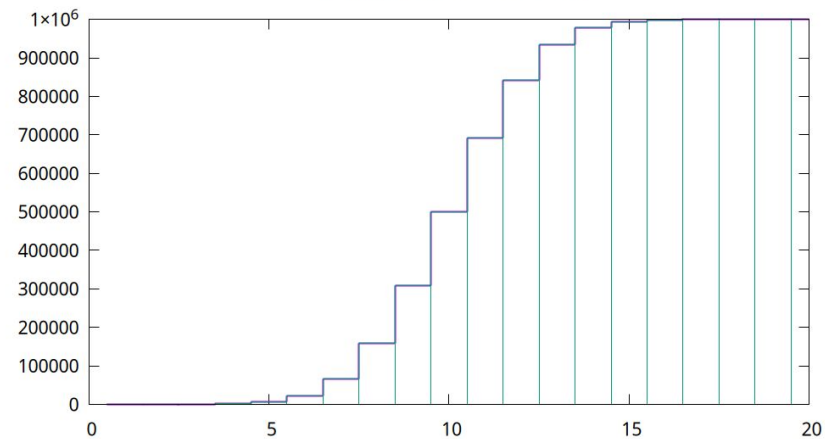
PDF

Normal(mean=10.0, stdev=2.0)



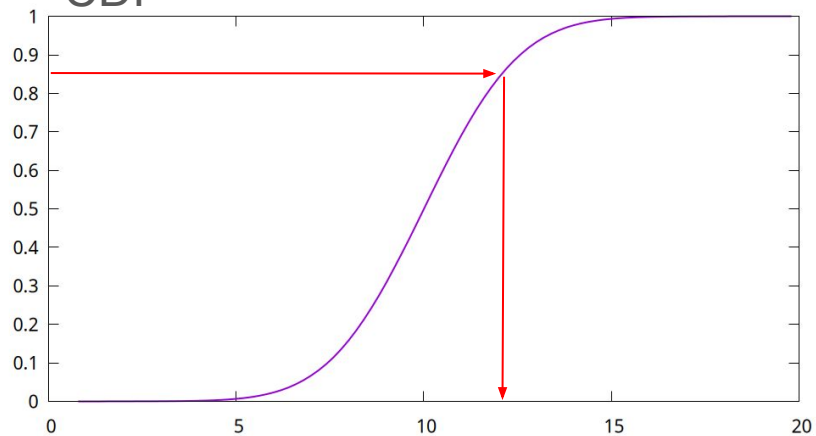
equi-width

Normal(mean=10.0, stdev=2.0)



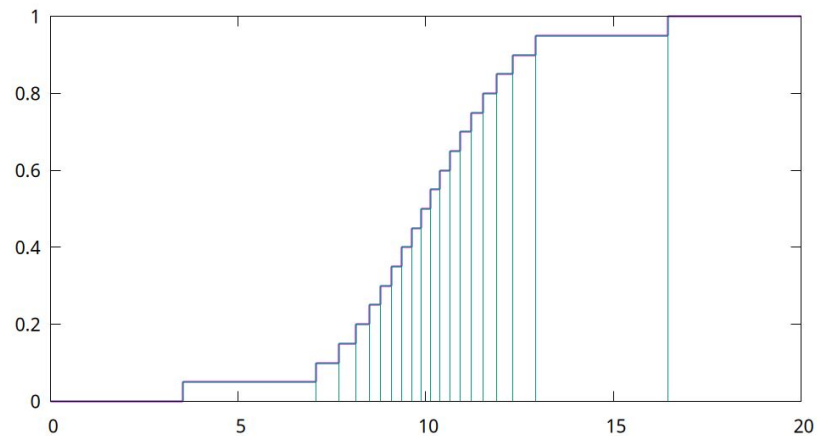
CDF

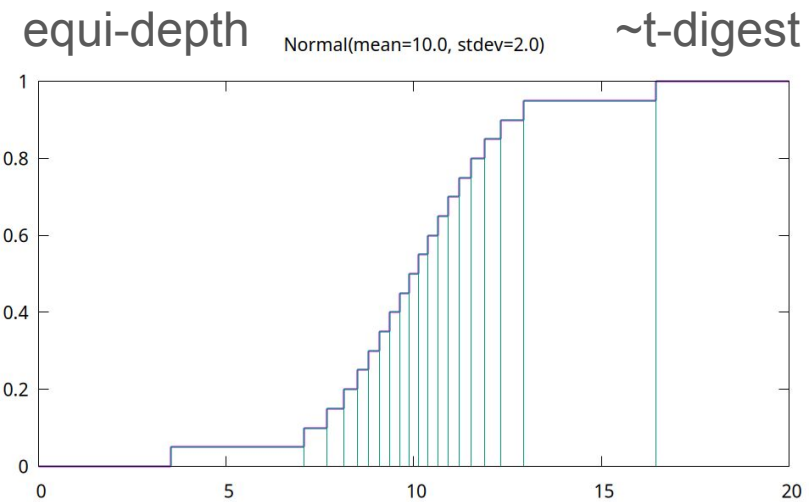
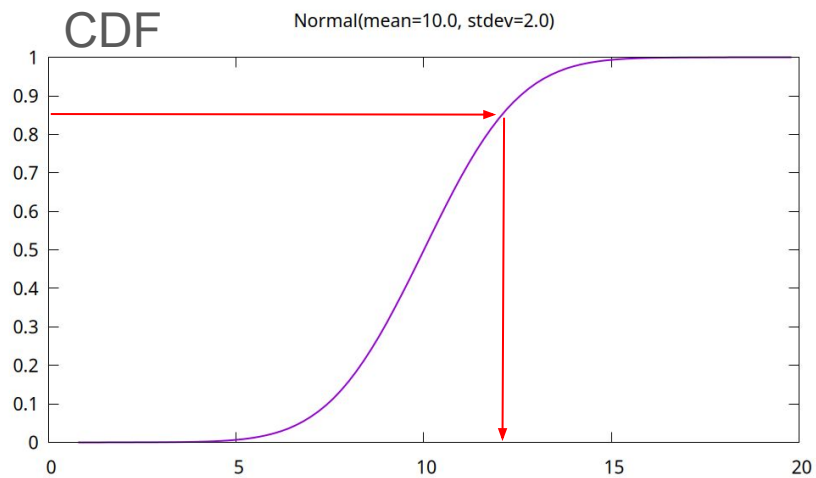
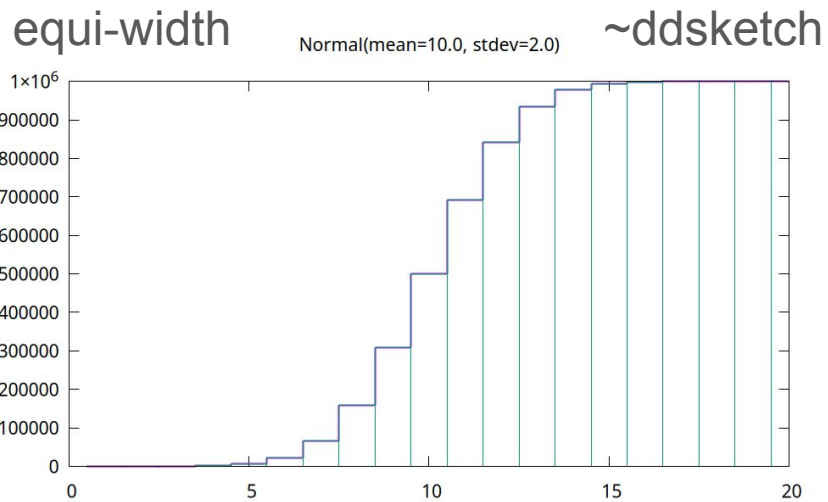
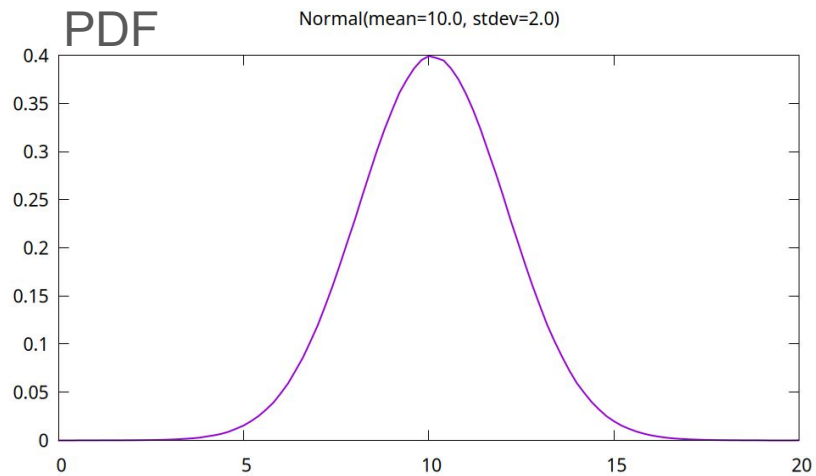
Normal(mean=10.0, stdev=2.0)



equi-depth

Normal(mean=10.0, stdev=2.0)





t-digest

t-digest [\[https://github.com/tvondra/tdigest\]](https://github.com/tvondra/tdigest)

- 2019 paper by Ted Dunning, Otmar Ertl

Computing Extremely Accurate Quantiles Using t-Digests

<https://github.com/tdunning/t-digest>

- basic idea: clustering / centroids
 - represent data as "centroids" - pairs (value, count)
 - centroid $\sim$ histogram bin
 - accumulate data until some space limit
 - merge centroids in a way that "maximizes" resolution

t-digest

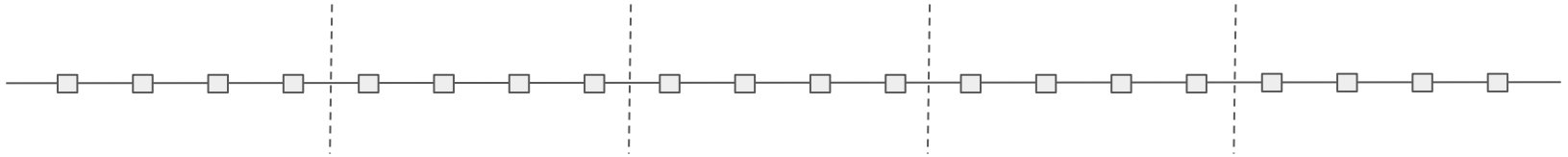
20 values, let's build 5 bins

in practice:
millions of points
hundreds of bins



t-digest

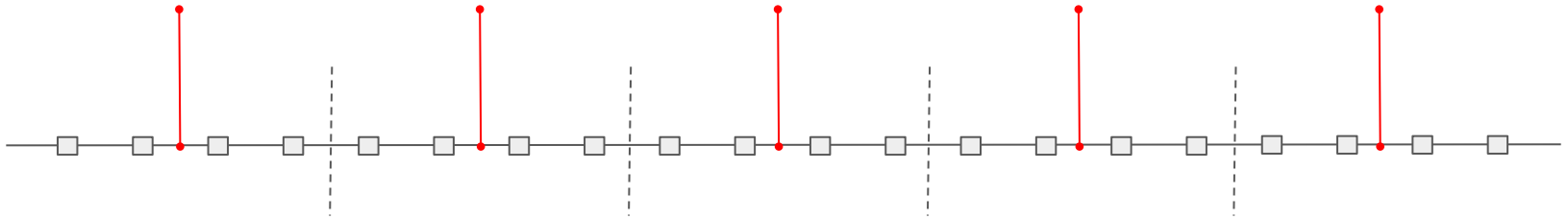
simple: equi-width bins



t-digest

simple: equi-width bins

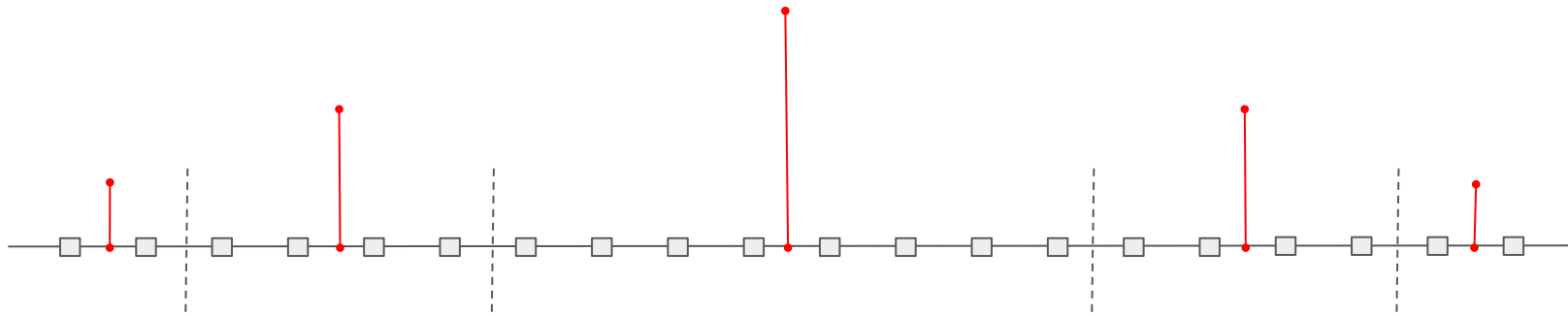
(centroids are red)



t-digest

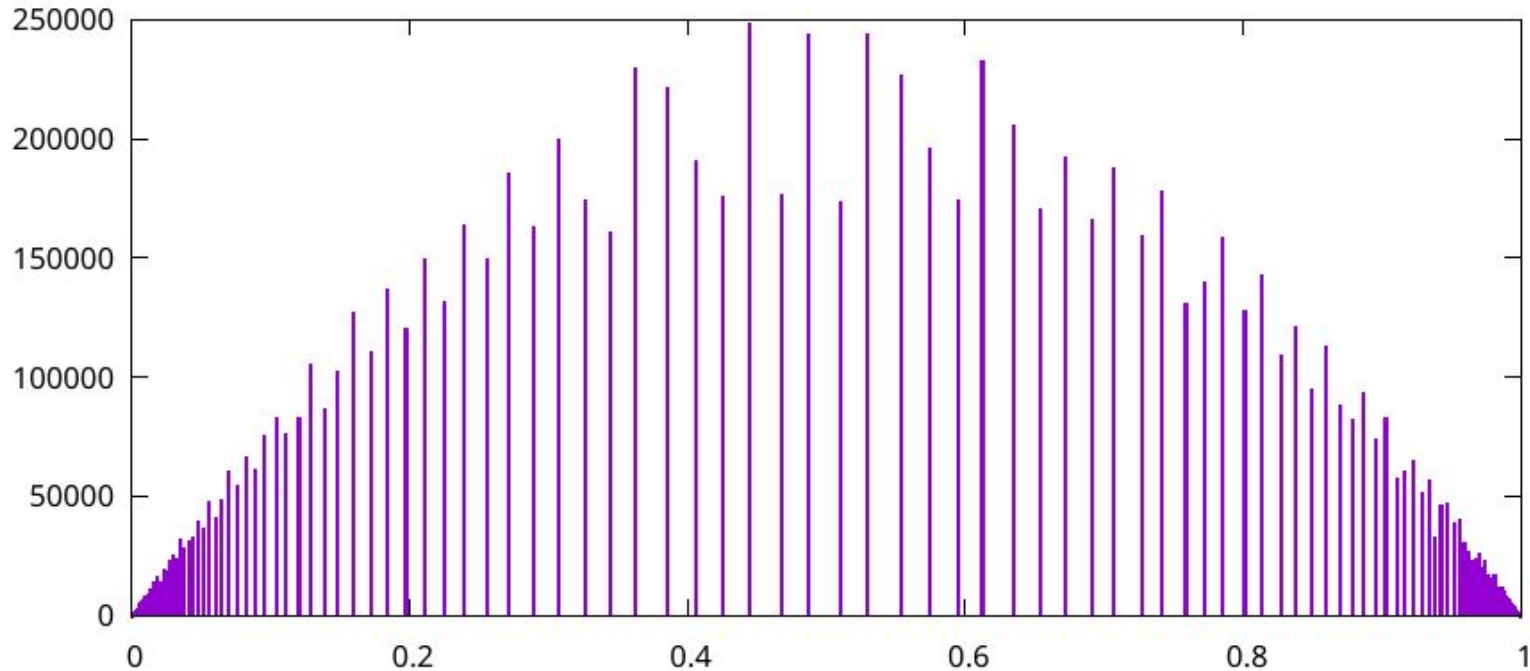
advanced: smaller bins on tails

(better accuracy ~ 0.0 and ~ 1.0)



t-digest - 10M values, uniform [0, 1]

```
SELECT tdigest(a, 200) FROM test_table;
```



t-digest example

```
SELECT req_method,  
       tdigest_percentile(tdigest(req_time, 100), array[0.5, 0.95])  
FROM request_timings GROUP BY req_method;
```

QUERY PLAN

```
-----  
HashAggregate (cost=204052.90..204065.40 rows=1000 width=36)  
  Group Key: req_method  
    -> Seq Scan on request_timings (cost=0.00..154053.60 rows=9999860 width=12)  
    (3 rows)
```

Time: 2565.322 ms (percentile_cont: 3693.776 ms)

t-digest example

```
SELECT req_method,  
       tdigest_percentile_of(tdigest(req_time, 100), array[50.0, 95.0])  
FROM request_timings GROUP BY req_method;
```

QUERY PLAN

```
Finalize GroupAggregate (cost=92616.86..93138.30 rows=1000 width=36)  
  Group Key: req_method  
    -> Gather Merge (cost=92616.86..93095.80 rows=4000 width=36)  
        Workers Planned: 4  
          -> Sort (cost=91616.80..91619.30 rows=1000 width=36)  
              Sort Key: req_method  
                -> Partial HashAggregate (cost=91554.48..91566.98 rows=1000 width=36)  
                    Group Key: req_method  
                      -> Parallel Seq Scan on request_timings (cost=0.00..79054.65 rows=2499965 width=12)  
(9 rows)
```

Time: 967.469 ms (percentile_cont: 2869.319 ms)

t-digest

- result depends on data ordering
 - can be a problem for "weird" data (e.g. perfectly correlated / sorted)
 - more a batch/reporting problem, not for user requests
- result depends on parallelism
 - workers see different subsets of data on each run
 - different partial results in workers, similar to ordering
- inherently not deterministic
 - unless you fix the ordering / parallelism
 - surprising, makes testing harder

t-digest

- doesn't have reliable error guarantees
 - "rank error" guarantee for strongly ordered case
 - breaks due to "weak ordering" of merged digest (overlapping centroids)
 - but merging also allows parallelism, precalculation, incremental builds
 - works well in practice, though (good empirical results)
- "rank error" is not the right error
 - it's pretty much the "opposite" of what users need

ddsketch

ddsketch [<https://github.com/tvondra/ddsketch>]

- 2019 VLDB paper by Datadog (real-time monitoring SaaS)

DDSketch: A Fast and Fully-Mergeable Quantile Sketch with Relative-Error Guarantees

<https://www.vldb.org/pvldb/vol12/p2195-masson.pdf>

- DDSketch = Distributed Distribution Sketch
 - ... but also the company is called "Datadog" ;-)
- very different approach (from t-digest)
 - limits relative error (this guides the design)
 - deterministic, buckets determined by α -accuracy

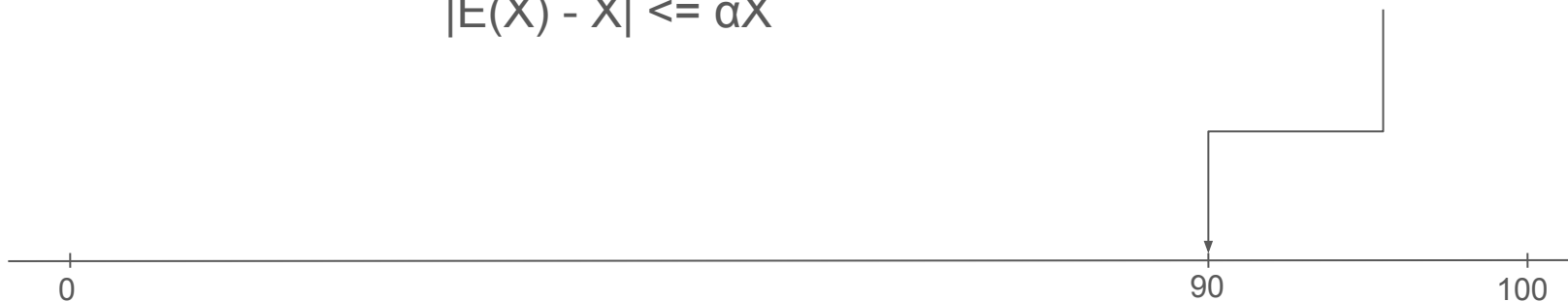
ddsketch

goal:

- non-overlapping bins
- guarantee that

$$|E(X) - X| \leq \alpha X$$

0.90 percentile?



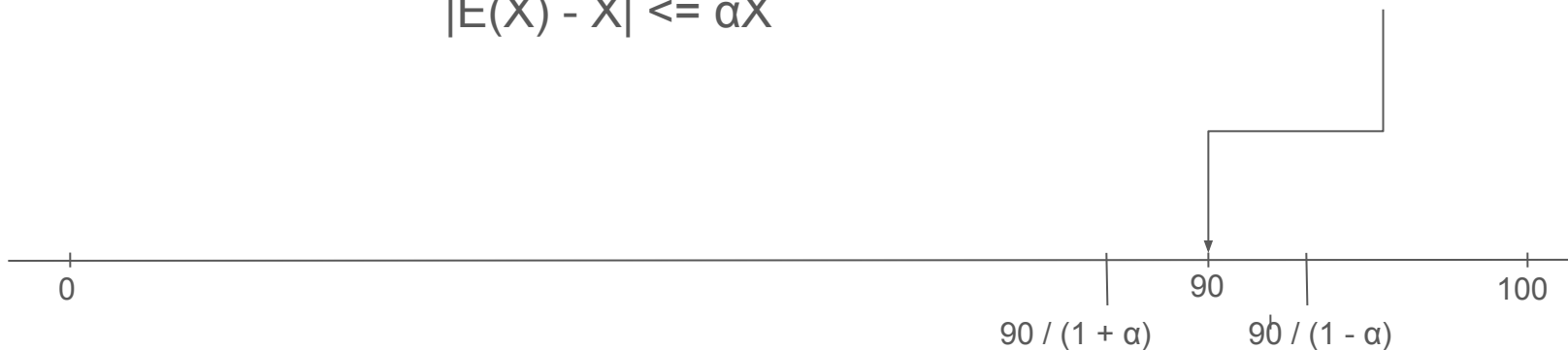
ddsketch

goal:

- non-overlapping bins
- guarantee that

$$|E(X) - X| \leq \alpha X$$

0.95 percentile?



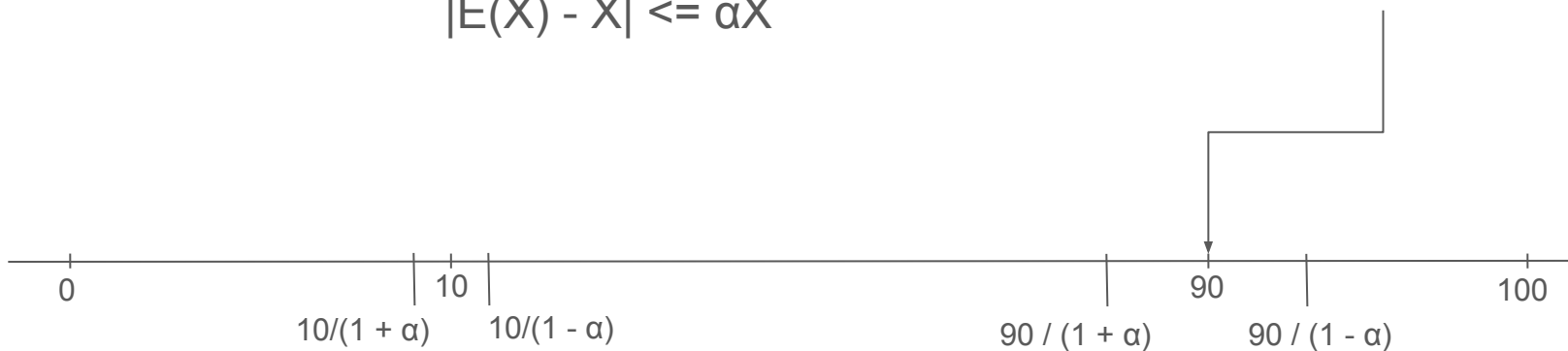
ddsketch

goal:

- non-overlapping bins
- guarantee that

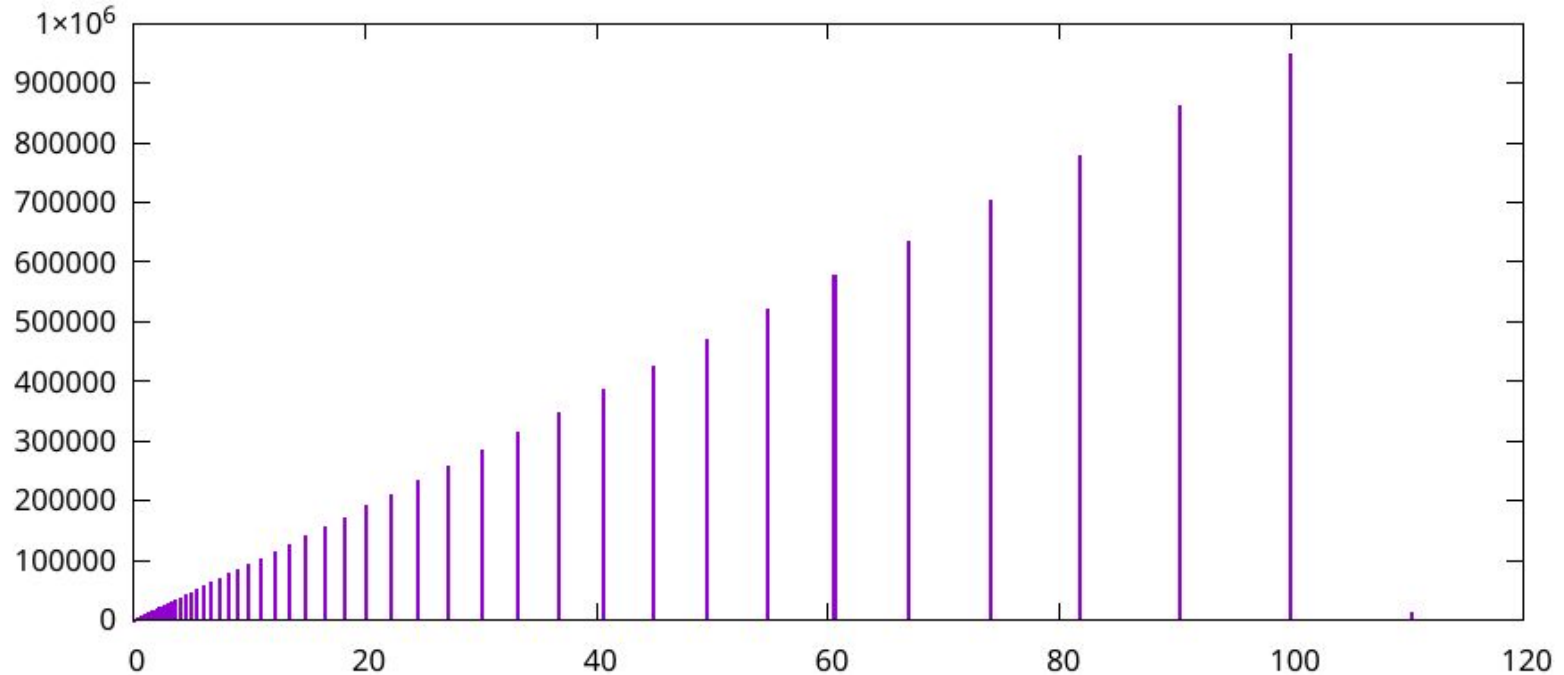
$$|E(X) - X| \leq \alpha X$$

0.95 percentile?



ddsketch - 10M values, uniform [0, 100]

`SELECT ddsketch(a * 100, 0.05, 200) FROM test_table;`



ddsketch example

```
SELECT req_method,  
       ddskech_percentile(ddsketch(req_time, 0.05, 1024), array[0.5, 0.95])  
FROM request_timings GROUP BY req_method;
```

QUERY PLAN

```
-----  
HashAggregate (cost=204052.90..204065.40 rows=1000 width=36)  
  Group Key: req_method  
    -> Seq Scan on request_timings (cost=0.00..154053.60 rows=9999860 width=12)  
    (3 rows)
```

Time: 1932.321 ms (percentile_cont: 3693.776 ms, t-digest: 2565.322 ms)

ddsketch example

```
SELECT req_method,  
       ddskech_percentile(ddsketch(req_time, 0.05, 1024), array[0.5, 0.95])  
FROM request_timings GROUP BY req_method;
```

QUERY PLAN

```
-----  
Finalize GroupAggregate (cost=92616.86..93138.30 rows=1000 width=36)  
  Group Key: req_method  
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        Workers Planned: 4  
          -> Sort (cost=91616.80..91619.30 rows=1000 width=36)  
              Sort Key: req_method  
                -> Partial HashAggregate (cost=91554.48..91566.98 rows=1000 width=36)  
                    Group Key: req_method  
                      -> Parallel Seq Scan on request_timings (cost=0.00..79054.65 rows=2499965 width=12)
```

(9 rows)

Time: 490.612 ms (percentile_cont: 2869.319 ms, t-digest: 967.469 ms)

precalculation

precalculation

- OLAP - precalculate at fine granularity
 - still a significant compression
 - aggregate these precalculated results (fast)
- API response times
 - pre-aggregate per-minute digests (incremental)
 - fast dashboards with 1h windows + drill down
- also in distributed / monitoring systems
 - remote system aggregates into sketch
 - transmits small sketch instead of full raw event stream

precalculation: ddsketch

```
CREATE TABLE request_sketches AS
SELECT req_method,
       ddsketch(req_time, 0.05, 1024) AS s
FROM request_timings GROUP BY req_method;
```

List of relations

Schema	Name	Type	Owner	Persistence	Access method	Size
public	request_sketches	table	user	permanent	heap	1544 kB
public	request_timings	table	user	permanent	heap	422 MB

(2 rows)

precalculation: ddsketch

```
SELECT
```

```
    ddsketch_percentile(ddsketch(s), array[0.5, 0.95])
```

```
FROM request_sketches WHERE req_method IN (1,2,3);
```

QUERY PLAN

```
-----  
Aggregate  (cost=205.76..205.77 rows=1 width=32)  
  -> Seq Scan on request_sketches  (cost=0.00..205.75 rows=3 width=1260)  
      Filter: (req_method = ANY ('{1,2,3}'::integer[]))  
(3 rows)
```

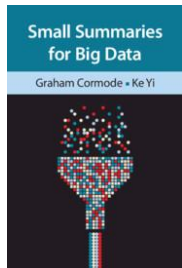
Execution Time: 0.932 ms

conclusions

conclusions

- sketches are a great & general idea!
 - Who says you can't design a sketch for other things?
 - hyperloglog, count-min, omnisketch
- powerful approach
 - estimate is often good enough (it's a trade-off)
 - merging allows parallelizing / precalculating
- t-digest/ddsketch
 - CDF approximation = form of a histogram
 - accuracy guarantees
 - can answer other questions (averages, percentile-of, ...)

sources



- Small Summaries for Big Data / Graham Cormode, Ke Yi
<https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/small-summaries-for-big-data/B41310C236A3D3574C273C42B71F35A4>
- Apache DataSketches
<https://datasketches.apache.org/>
- count-min sketch
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Count%E2%80%93min_sketch
- DDSketch: A fast and fully-mergeable quantile sketch with relative-error guarantees
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1908.10693>
- UDDSketch: Accurate Tracking of Quantiles in Data Streams
<https://arxiv.org/abs/2004.08604>
- Computing Extremely Accurate Quantiles Using t-Digests
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1902.04023>

Q & A