Heatwave Release Notes

Abstract

This document contains release notes for the changes in each release of HeatWave.

For additional HeatWave documentation, see MySQL HeatWave User Guide.

Updates to these notes occur as new product features are added, so that everybody can follow the development process. If a recent version is listed here that you cannot find on the download page (https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/), the version has not yet been released.

The documentation included in source and binary distributions may not be fully up to date with respect to release note entries because integration of the documentation occurs at release build time. For the most up-to-date release notes, please refer to the online documentation instead.

For legal information, see the Legal Notices.

For help with using MySQL, please visit the MySQL Forums, where you can discuss your issues with other MySQL users.

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Preface and Legal Notices

This document contains release notes for the changes in each release of HeatWave.

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Changes in HeatWave

Changes in HeatWave 8.0.28-u3 (2022-04-19, General Availability)

Functionality Added or Changed

- `expr IN (value,...)` comparisons, where the expression is a single value and compared values are constants of the same data type and encoding, have been optimized. For example, the following `IN()` comparison has been optimized:

  ```sql
  SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE Country IN ('Germany', 'France', 'Spain');
  ```

- Tables that have become stale due to a change propagation failure resulting from an out-of-code error are now automatically reloaded. A check for stale tables is performed periodically when the HeatWave Cluster is idle. Previously, identifying and reloading stale tables was a manual process. See Change Propagation.

Changes in HeatWave 8.0.28-u2 (2022-03-29, General Availability)

- HeatWave Machine Learning
  - Functionality Added or Changed

HeatWave Machine Learning

- HeatWave customers now have access to HeatWave Machine Learning (ML), which is a fully managed, highly scalable, cost-efficient, machine learning solution for data stored in MySQL. HeatWave ML provides a simple SQL interface for training and using predictive machine learning models, which can be used by novice and experienced ML practitioners alike. With HeatWave ML, you can train a model with a single call to an SQL routine. Similarly, you can generate predictions with a single `CALL` or `SELECT` statement which can be easily integrated with your applications.

  With HeatWave ML, data and models never leave the MySQL Database Service, saving you time and effort while keeping your data and models secure. HeatWave ML is optimized for HeatWave shapes and scaling, and all HeatWave ML processing is performed on the HeatWave Cluster. ML computation is distributed among HeatWave nodes, taking advantage of HeatWave's scalability and massively parallel processing capabilities. For more information about HeatWave's machine learning capabilities, see HeatWave ML.

  Functionality Added or Changed

  - HeatWave now compresses data as it is loaded, which permits HeatWave nodes to store more data. More data per node reduces costs by minimizing the size of the HeatWave Cluster required to store your data. Data compression is enabled by default but can be disabled at runtime using the `rapid_compression` session variable. For more information, see Data Compression.

Changes in HeatWave 8.0.28-u1 (2022-02-15, General Availability)

Functionality Added or Changed

- HeatWave now supports up to 1017 columns for base relations (tables as loaded into HeatWave), and up to 1800 columns for intermediate relations (intermediate tables used during query
Changes in HeatWave 8.0.27-u3 (2021-12-15, General Availability)

Functionality Added or Changed

- Support was added for the `CONVERT_TZ()` and `LAST_DAY()` functions, which are used to manipulate temporal values.

- The HeatWave Cluster recovery process was optimized to avoid applying a large volume of changelogs during recovery. Snapshots are now taken when the volume of changelogs and the time required to apply those changes exceed specific thresholds, and recovery from Object Storage is performed using those snapshots.

- HeatWave now supports automatic data reload when the HeatWave Cluster is restarted. Previously, when a HeatWave Cluster was stopped by a stop or restart action, data had to be reloaded manually after the cluster was restarted. Now, when starting or restarting a HeatWave Cluster, data that was previously loaded is reloaded automatically. Data changes that occur on the DB System while the HeatWave Cluster is offline are included in the reloaded data.

  Automatic data reload does not occur if the HeatWave Cluster was stopped as a result of a stop or restart action performed on the DB System to which the HeatWave Cluster is attached. In this case, data loaded in the HeatWave Cluster must be reloaded manually after the HeatWave Cluster is restarted.

Changes in HeatWave 8.0.27-u2 (2021-12-07, General Availability)

Functionality Added or Changed

- HeatWave now supports querying views. See Using Views.

- Bloom filter join optimizations were introduced. For HeatWave queries that join large and small relations, bloom filters reduce the amount of data processed by early filtering and the amount of memory used during query processing.

- The `rpd_query_stats` table, which stores HeatWave query history (compilation and execution statistics), now stores data for the last 1000 executed queries. Previously, data was stored for the last 200 queries.

  The following columns were added to the `performance_schema.rpd_tables` table:
  - `SIZE_BYTES`: The amount of data loaded per table, in bytes.
  - `QUERY_COUNT`: The number of queries that referenced the table.
  - `LAST_QUERIED`: The timestamp of the last query that referenced the table.
  - `LOAD_END_TIMESTAMP`: The load completion timestamp for the table.

  The following column was added to the `performance_schema.rpd_columns` table:
  - `DICT_SIZE_BYTES`: The dictionary size per column, in bytes.

  The following column was added to the `performance_schema.rpd_nodes` table:
  - `BASEREL_MEMORY_USAGE`: The base relation memory footprint per node.

  The `rapid_query_stats` and `rpd_exec_stats` tables are now synchronized. If a query record is removed from the `rapid_query_stats` table, it is also removed from the `rpd_exec_stats` table.
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Changes in HeatWave 8.0.26-u2 (2021-09-21, General Availability)

Functionality Added or Changed

- The following function support was added:
  - `YEARWEEK(date), YEARWEEK(date,mode)`
  - The mode argument for the two-argument form of the `WEEK()` function: `WEEK(date[, mode])`
  - `MAKEDATE()`
  - “Zero” handling for dates such as ‘2001-11-00’ was implemented for `WEEK()`, `YEARWEEK()`, and `MAKEDATE()` functions.
  - `CAST()` of `FLOAT` and `DOUBLE` values to `DECIMAL` (Bug #33163625, Bug #33138534)
  - The new `hw_data_scanned` global status variable tracks the total cumulative megabytes scanned by successfully executed HeatWave queries.

The number of megabytes scanned by an individual HeatWave query can be obtained by querying the `performance_schema.rpd_query_stats` table. An estimated number of megabytes scanned by an individual query can be obtained by running the query with `EXPLAIN` and querying the `performance_schema.rpd_query_stats` table.

For more information, see Tracking Scanned Data.

Changes in HeatWave 8.0.26-u1 (2021-08-10, General Availability)

- **HeatWave Network Layer**
- **HeatWave Data Management Layer**

**Functionality Added or Changed**

**HeatWave Network Layer**

- HeatWave network layer optimizations have improved scalability and network performance.

**HeatWave Data Management Layer**

- Data loaded into HeatWave, including propagated changes, are now persisted to OCI Object Storage for recovery in case of a HeatWave node or cluster failure. Previously, data was recovered from the MySQL DB System. Loading data from OCI Object Storage is faster because data does not need to be converted to the HeatWave storage format, as is required when loading data from the MySQL DB System. If data recovery from OCI Object Storage fails, HeatWave falls back to recovering data from the MySQL DB System. Data removed from HeatWave when a table is unloaded is removed from OCI Object Storage in a background operation. For related information, see HeatWave Cluster Failure and Recovery.

**Functionality Added or Changed**

- HeatWave now supports `COUNT(NULL)`, except in cases where it is used as an input argument for non-aggregate operators. (Bug #33005146)

- Full support was added for the `DISTINCT` modifier. Previously, multiple instances of `(DISTINCT value)` expressions in a query were only permitted if the same `value` was specified. (Bug #32865043, Bug #33007714)
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- HeatWave now supports the WITH ROLLUP modifier in GROUP BY clauses.
- HeatWave now supports window functions. For optimal performance, window functions in HeatWave utilize a massively parallel, partitioning-based algorithm. For more information, see Window Functions.

Changes in HeatWave 8.0.26 (2021-07-23, General Availability)

- Advisor
- Auto Parallel Load
- Auto Scheduling
- Functionality Added or Changed

Advisor

- The new HeatWave Advisor provides string column encoding and data placement key recommendations based on machine learning models, data analysis, and HeatWave query history. Implementing HeatWave Advisor recommendations can improve query performance and reduce the amount of memory required on HeatWave nodes.

The HeatWave Advisor also provides a Query Insights feature, which provides runtimes for successfully executed queries, and runtime estimates for EXPLAIN queries, queries cancelled using Ctrl+C, and queries that fail due to out of memory errors. Runtime data is useful for query optimization, troubleshooting, and estimating the cost of running a particular query or workload.

The HeatWave Advisor is implemented as a stored procedure named heatwave_advisor, which resides in the MySQL sys schema. Running Advisor involves issuing a CALL statement for the stored procedure with optional arguments.

```
CALL sys.heatwave_advisor (options);
```

For more information about the HeatWave Advisor, see Workload Optimization using Advisor.

Auto Parallel Load

- The new HeatWave Auto Parallel Load utility automates the process of preparing and loading tables into HeatWave and loads data using an optimized number of parallel load threads.

The HeatWave Auto Parallel Load utility is implemented as a stored procedure named heatwave_load, which resides in the MySQL sys schema. Running Auto Parallel Load involves issuing a CALL statement for the stored procedure, which takes a list of schemas and options as arguments.

```
CALL sys.heatwave_load (db_list,[options]);
```

For more information about the HeatWave Auto Parallel Load utility, see Auto Parallel Load.

Auto Scheduling

- The HeatWave query scheduling algorithm was improved. The revised algorithm prioritizes queries based on estimated cost and wait time in the queue, which enables dynamic, workload-aware query prioritization. Previously, queries were prioritized using a static cost-based prioritization model.

Functionality Added or Changed

- `DATE_ADD()` and `DATE_SUB()` functions now support precision INTERVAL values (DECIMAL, DOUBLE, and FLOAT). (Bug #32725985, Bug #32438123)
- Support was added for multiple instances of `COUNT(DISTINCT)` in a query. (Bug #32422984)
• Query compilation and processing was improved to permit combining aggregate operators into a single task in the physical query plan, which avoids fully materializing intermediate result sets. This enhancement reduces memory allocation and deallocation operations, memory usage, and execution time for affected queries.

• The cost model that estimates HeatWave query runtimes can now use statistics from previously executed queries, which improves the accuracy of query runtime estimates.

• HeatWave now supports `CREATE TABLE ... SELECT` statements where the `SELECT` query is offloaded to HeatWave and the table is created on the MySQL Database Service instance. This feature improves `CREATE TABLE ... SELECT` performance in cases where the `SELECT` portion of the statement is a long running, complex query. For more information, see `CREATE TABLE ... SELECT` Statements.

• Support was added for `REGEXP_REPLACE()` and `REGEXP_SUBSTR()` regular expression functions, and error messaging was improved for `REGEXP()` function syntax mismatches, expression errors, and input argument errors.

Changes in HeatWave 8.0.25 (2021-05-11, General Availability)

Functionality Added or Changed

• Support was added for `CAST()` of `ENUM` column values to `CHAR` or `VARCHAR` where the `ENUM` value is cast to a `FLOAT` value, as in the following example:

```sql
SELECT CAST(CAST(enum_col AS FLOAT) AS CHAR(3)) FROM tbl_name;
```

(Bug #32618454)

• Support was added for `SELECT DISTINCT` queries that order the result set by a column that is not defined in the `SELECT` list. For example, the following query can now be offloaded to HeatWave for execution:

```sql
SELECT DISTINCT a FROM t1 ORDER BY c DESC;
```

(Bug #32583856)

• Query plan statistics are now collected and stored in a statistics cache when a query is executed in HeatWave. When a new query shares query execution plan nodes with previously executed queries, the actual statistics collected from previously executed queries are used instead of estimated statistics, which improves query execution plans, cost estimations, execution times, and memory efficiency.

The statistics cache is an LRU structure. When cache capacity is reached, the least recently used entries are evicted from the cache as new entries are added. The maximum number of entries permitted in the statistics cache is defined by the `rapid_stats_cache_max_entries` setting. The number of entries permitted by default is 65536, which is enough to store statistics for 4000 to 5000 unique queries of medium complexity.

• Support was added for:
  • `CAST() AS YEAR`. Both variable-length and dictionary-encoded string columns values are supported.
  • The `FORMAT()` function. Variable-length-encoded string columns are not supported.

Changes in HeatWave 8.0.24 (2021-04-20, General Availability)

Functionality Added or Changed

• Comparison of different temporal type values is now supported. For example, a query that compares `DATE` values to `TIMESTAMP` values can now be offloaded to HeatWave. (Bug #32420986)
Range operators on \texttt{VARLEN}-encoded string columns are now supported. For example, the following query, where \texttt{L\_LINESTATUS} is a \texttt{VARLEN}-encoded string column, can now be offloaded to HeatWave:

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM lineitem WHERE L\_LINESTATUS >= 1 and L\_LINESTATUS <= 10;
```

(Bug \#31721399)

HeatWave now supports \texttt{INSERT ... SELECT} statements where the \texttt{SELECT} query is offloaded to HeatWave and the result set is inserted into a table on the MySQL Database Service instance. This feature improves \texttt{INSERT ... SELECT} performance in cases where the \texttt{SELECT} portion of the statement is a long running, complex query. For more information, see \texttt{INSERT ... SELECT} Statements.

\texttt{VARLEN}-encoded columns are now supported as data placement keys. For information about the data placement feature, see Defining Data Placement Keys.

Failure handling was improved for queries involving unsupported internal data types. Such queries now exit with an error indicating that the internal data type of the query is not supported.

### Changes in HeatWave 8.0.23-u2 (2021-03-15, General Availability)

#### Functionality Added or Changed

- Support was added for the following aggregate functions:
  - \texttt{STD ()}
  - \texttt{STDDEV ()}
  - \texttt{STDDEV\_POP ()}
  - \texttt{STDDEV\_SAMP ()}
  - \texttt{VAR\_POP ()}
  - \texttt{VAR\_SAMP ()}
  - \texttt{VARIANCE ()}

See Aggregate Functions.

- HeatWave now uses a priority-based scheduling mechanism based on query cost estimates to schedule queries for execution. Previously, queries were executed in the order of arrival. The scheduling mechanism prioritizes short running queries over long running queries to reduce overall query execution wait times. For more information, see Auto Scheduling.

### Changes in HeatWave 8.0.23-u1 (2021-02-09, General Availability)

#### Functionality Added or Changed

- String column encoding support was added for \texttt{TEXT}-type columns. See Encoding String Columns.

- \texttt{UNION} and \texttt{UNION ALL} support was extended. The clauses are now supported at any location in a query that is permitted by MySQL.

- The following date and time functions are now supported:
  - \texttt{TO\_SECONDS ()}
  - \texttt{UNIX\_TIMESTAMP ()}
  - \texttt{FROM\_UNIXTIME ()}
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- **TIME_TO_SEC()**

See [Date and Time Functions](#). The following date and time functions are now supported with VARLEN-encoded columns:

- **TO_DAYS()**
- **DAYOFYEAR()**
- **QUARTER()**
- **TO_SECONDS()**

See [Date and Time Functions](#). The following string functions are now supported with VARLEN-encoded columns:

- **ORD()**
- **ASCII()**

See [String Functions and Operators](#).

```sql
SET timezone = timezone with the timezone value specified as an offset from UTC in the form of [H]H:MM and prefixed with a + or – is now supported with the UNIX_TIMESTAMP() and FROM_UNIXTIME() functions.
```

- Offset is now supported with the **LIMIT** clause:

```sql
SELECT * FROM tbl LIMIT offset, row_count;
```

The PostgreSQL syntax is also supported:

```sql
SELECT * FROM tbl LIMIT row_count OFFSET offset;
```

- New Performance Schema tables provide access to query and execution statistics:

  - **performance_schema.rpd_exec_stats**
  - **performance_schema.rpd_query_stats**

Changes to HeatWave Performance Schema tables:

- An **NDV** (Number of Distinct Values) column was added to the **performance_schema.rpd_columns** table.
- A **ROWS** column that shows the total number of rows in a table was added to the **performance_schema.rpd_tables** table.
- A **MEMORY_USAGE** column that shows node memory usage was added to the **performance_schema.rpd_columns** table.
- The **performance_schema.rpd_nodes DRAM** column was renamed to **MEMORY_TOTAL**. The **MEMORY_TOTAL** column shows the total memory allocated to a HeatWave node.

See [HeatWave Performance Schema Tables](#).
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