Heatwave Release Notes

Abstract

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

For additional HeatWave documentation, see 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.

Document generated on: 2021-08-16 (revision: 23141)

Table of Contents

Preface and Legal Notices ................................................................. 1
Changes in HeatWave ................................................................. 3
  Changes in HeatWave 8.0.26-u1 (2021-08-10, General Availability) ........ 3
  Changes in HeatWave 8.0.26 (2021-07-23, General Availability) .......... 3
  Changes in HeatWave 8.0.25 (2021-05-11, General Availability) ......... 5
  Changes in HeatWave 8.0.24 (2021-04-20, General Availability) ........ 5
  Changes in HeatWave 8.0.23-u2 (2021-03-15, General Availability) ..... 6
  Changes in HeatWave 8.0.23-u1 (2021-02-09, General Availability) ..... 6
Index ............................................................................................. 7

Preface and Legal Notices

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

Legal Notices

Copyright © 1997, 2021, Oracle and/or its affiliates.

This software and related documentation are provided under a license agreement containing restrictions on use and disclosure and are protected by intellectual property laws. Except as expressly permitted in your license agreement or allowed by law, you may not use, copy, reproduce, translate, broadcast, modify, license, transmit, distribute, exhibit, perform, publish, or display any part, in any form, or by any means. Reverse engineering, disassembly, or decompilation of this software, unless required by law for interoperability, is prohibited.

The information contained herein is subject to change without notice and is not warranted to be error-free. If you find any errors, please report them to us in writing.
If this is software or related documentation that is delivered to the U.S. Government or anyone licensing it on behalf of the U.S. Government, then the following notice is applicable:

U.S. GOVERNMENT END USERS: Oracle programs (including any operating system, integrated software, any programs embedded, installed or activated on delivered hardware, and modifications of such programs) and Oracle computer documentation or other Oracle data delivered to or accessed by U.S. Government end users are "commercial computer software" or "commercial computer software documentation" pursuant to the applicable Federal Acquisition Regulation and agency-specific supplemental regulations. As such, the use, reproduction, duplication, release, display, disclosure, modification, preparation of derivative works, and/or adaptation of i) Oracle programs (including any operating system, integrated software, any programs embedded, installed or activated on delivered hardware, and modifications of such programs), ii) Oracle computer documentation and/or iii) other Oracle data, is subject to the rights and limitations specified in the license contained in the applicable contract. The terms governing the U.S. Government's use of Oracle cloud services are defined by the applicable contract for such services. No other rights are granted to the U.S. Government.

This software or hardware is developed for general use in a variety of information management applications. It is not developed or intended for use in any inherently dangerous applications, including applications that may create a risk of personal injury. If you use this software or hardware in dangerous applications, then you shall be responsible to take all appropriate fail-safe, backup, redundancy, and other measures to ensure its safe use. Oracle Corporation and its affiliates disclaim any liability for any damages caused by use of this software or hardware in dangerous applications.

Oracle and Java are registered trademarks of Oracle and/or its affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.

Intel and Intel Inside are trademarks or registered trademarks of Intel Corporation. All SPARC trademarks are used under license and are trademarks or registered trademarks of SPARC International, Inc. AMD, Epyc, and the AMD logo are trademarks or registered trademarks of Advanced Micro Devices. UNIX is a registered trademark of The Open Group.

This software or hardware and documentation may provide access to or information about content, products, and services from third parties. Oracle Corporation and its affiliates are not responsible for and expressly disclaim all warranties of any kind with respect to third-party content, products, and services unless otherwise set forth in an applicable agreement between you and Oracle. Oracle Corporation and its affiliates will not be responsible for any loss, costs, or damages incurred due to your access to or use of third-party content, products, or services, except as set forth in an applicable agreement between you and Oracle.

This documentation is NOT distributed under a GPL license. Use of this documentation is subject to the following terms:

You may create a printed copy of this documentation solely for your own personal use. Conversion to other formats is allowed as long as the actual content is not altered or edited in any way. You shall not publish or distribute this documentation in any form or on any media, except if you distribute the documentation in a manner similar to how Oracle disseminates it (that is, electronically for download on a Web site with the software) or on a CD-ROM or similar medium, provided however that the documentation is disseminated together with the software on the same medium. Any other use, such as any dissemination of printed copies or use of this documentation, in whole or in part, in another publication, requires the prior written consent from an authorized representative of Oracle. Oracle and/or its affiliates reserve any and all rights to this documentation not expressly granted above.

Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle's commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at
Access to Oracle Support for Accessibility

Oracle customers that have purchased support have access to electronic support through My Oracle Support. For information, visit https://www.oracle.com/corporate/accessibility/learning-support.html#support-tab.

Changes in HeatWave

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)
- HeatWave now supports the `WITH ROLLUP` modifier in `GROUP BY` clauses.
- HeatWave now supports window functions. For more information, see Supported Functions and Operators.

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

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

- 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 canceled 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 for accelerated execution, and the table is created on the MySQL Database Service instance. Offloading the SELECT query to HeatWave can reduce `CREATE TABLE ... SELECT` statement execution time. For more information, see CREATE TABLE ... SELECT Statements.
Heatwave Release Notes

- 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 `VARLEN`-encoded string columns are now supported. For example, the following query, where `L_LINESTATUS` is a `VARLEN`-encoded string column, can now be offloaded to HeatWave:

  ```sql
  SELECT COUNT(*) FROM lineitem WHERE L_LINESTATUS  >= 1 and L_LINESTATUS <= 10;
  ```

  (Bug #31721399)

- HeatWave now supports `INSERT ... SELECT` statements where the `SELECT` query is offloaded to HeatWave for accelerated execution, and the result set is inserted into a table on the MySQL Database Service instance. Offloading the `SELECT` query to HeatWave can reduce `INSERT ... SELECT` statement execution time. For more information, see `INSERT ... SELECT` Statements.
Heatwave Release Notes

• **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:
  
  - STD ()
  - STDDEV ()
  - STDDEV_POP ()
  - STDDEV_SAMP ()
  - VAR_POP ()
  - VAR_SAMP ()
  - 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 **TEXT**-type columns. See [Encoding String Columns](#).

  • **UNION** and **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:
    
    - TO_SECONDS ()
    - UNIX_TIMESTAMP ()
    - FROM_UNIXTIME ()
    - TIME_TO_SEC ()

  See [Date and Time Functions](#).

  The following date and time functions are now supported with **VARLEN**-encoded columns:

  - TO_DAYS ()
Heatwave Release Notes

- 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.

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:

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

The PostgreSQL syntax is also supported:
```
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 Performance Schema Tables.

Index

A
Advisor, 3
aggregate functions, 6
ASCII(), 6
Auto Parallel Load, 3

C
CAST(), 5
COUNT(DISTINCT), 3
COUNT(NULL), 3
CREATE TABLE ... SELECT, 3

D
data placement, 5
data types, 5
DATE_ADD(), 3
DATE_SUB(), 3
DAYOFYEAR(), 6
DISTINCT, 3

F
FORMAT(), 5
FROM_UNIXTIME(), 6

G
GROUP BY, 3

I
INSERT ... SELECT, 5

L
LIMIT, 6

N
networking, 3

O
OFFSET, 6
ORD(), 6

Q
QUARTER(), 6
queries, 5
query cost model, 3
query scheduling, 3, 6

R
rapid_stats_cache_max_entries, 5
recovery, 3
REGEXP_REPLACE(), 3
REGEXP_SUBSTR(), 3
rdp_columns table, 6
rdp_exec_stats table, 6
rdp_nodes table, 6
rdp_query_stats table, 6
S
scalability, 3
SELECT DISTINCT, 5
SET timezone, 6
statistics, 5
string column encoding, 5

T
temporal type comparison, 5
TEXT, 6
TIME_TO_SEC(), 6
TO_DAYS(), 6
TO_SECONDS(), 6

U
UNION, 6
UNION ALL, 6
UNIX_TIMESTAMP(), 6

V
variable-length encoding, 5
VARLEN encoding, 6

W
window functions, 3
WITH ROLLUP, 3