

## Redmine - Defect #23318

### #lock\_nested\_set very slow on mysql with thousands of subtasks

2016-07-13 17:39 - Stephane Evr

<b>Status:</b>	Reopened	<b>Start date:</b>	
<b>Priority:</b>	Normal	<b>Due date:</b>	
<b>Assignee:</b>	Jean-Philippe Lang	<b>% Done:</b>	0%
<b>Category:</b>	Performance	<b>Estimated time:</b>	0.00 hour
<b>Target version:</b>	Candidate for next major release	<b>Affected version:</b>	
<b>Resolution:</b>	Fixed		

#### Description

I have a complex hierarchy of around 15000 issues in redmine, where an issue of this set could potentially have 3000 subtasks.

When doing CRUD operations on such issue, I notified significant slow downs, caused by the lock\_nested\_set function.

Here is the profiling for the query actually run in lock\_nested\_set:

```
SELECT `issues`.`id` FROM `issues` WHERE (root_id IN (SELECT root_id FROM issues WHERE id IN (70395,70389)))
ORDER BY `issues`.`id` ASC FOR UPDATE;
```

```
+-----+
```

```
| |
```

```
.....
```

```
| 70371 |
```

```
| 70373 |
```

```
| 70375 |
```

```
| 70377 |
```

```
| 70379 |
```

```
| 70381 |
```

```
| 70383 |
```

```
| 70385 |
```

```
| 70387 |
```

```
| 70389 |
```

```
| 70391 |
```

```
| 70393 |
```

```
+-----+
```

2932 rows in set (2.70 sec)

```
mysql> show profile for QUERY 1;
```

```
+-----+-----+
```

```
| Status          | Duration |
```

```
+-----+-----+
```

```
| starting        | 0.000025 |
```

```
| Waiting for query cache lock | 0.000004 |
```

```
| checking query cache for query | 0.000081 |
```

```
| checking permissions      | 0.000003 |
```

```
| checking permissions      | 0.000004 |
```

```
| Opening tables           | 0.000038 |
```

```
| System lock              | 0.000017 |
```

```
| init                    | 0.000056 |
```

```
| optimizing               | 0.000013 |
```

```
| statistics               | 0.000023 |
```

```

| preparing          | 0.000009 |
| executing          | 0.000002 |
| Sorting result    | 0.000005 |
| Sending data      | 0.000049 |
| optimizing        | 0.000015 |
| statistics        | 0.000047 |
| preparing         | 2.690165 |
| end               | 0.000009 |
| query end        | 0.000067 |
| closing tables    | 0.000010 |
| freeing items     | 0.000038 |
| logging slow query | 0.000002 |
| logging slow query | 0.000163 |
| cleaning up       | 0.000003 |
+-----+-----+
24 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

It takes around 3 seconds to execute the whole query.

I think the main problem is with the nested SELECT statement. If I execute it separately, then paste its results directly into the main query, the query is much faster:

```
mysql> SELECT root_id FROM issues WHERE id IN (70395,70389);
```

```

+-----+
| root_id |
+-----+
| 45083 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

```

```
SELECT `issues`.`id` FROM `issues` WHERE (root_id IN (45083)) ORDER BY `issues`.`id` ASC FOR UPDATE;
```

```

+-----+
|      |
+-----+
.....
| 70371 |
| 70373 |
| 70375 |
| 70377 |
| 70379 |
| 70381 |
| 70383 |
| 70385 |
| 70387 |
| 70389 |
| 70391 |
| 70393 |
+-----+
2932 rows in set (0.01 sec)

```

I am not an expert in sql queries, and don't want to break anything... Shouldn't we use a JOIN instead?

Environment:

Redmine version 3.3.0.stable  
Ruby version 2.2.2-p95 (2015-04-13) [x86\_64-linux]  
Rails version 4.2.6  
Environment development  
Database adapter Mysql2

**Related issues:**

Related to Redmine - Defect # 19344: MySQL 5.6: IssueNestedSetConcurrencyTest...

**New**

**Associated revisions**

**Revision 15891 - 2016-10-08 11:15 - Jean-Philippe Lang**

#lock\_nested\_set very slow on mysql with thousands of subtasks (#23318).

Patch by Stephane Evr.

**Revision 15892 - 2016-10-09 10:37 - Jean-Philippe Lang**

Reverts r15891 (#23318).

Deadlocks with MySQL.

**Revision 16053 - 2016-12-10 09:54 - Jean-Philippe Lang**

#lock\_nested\_set very slow on mysql with thousands of subtasks (#23318).

Patch by Stephane Evr.

**Revision 16054 - 2016-12-10 10:44 - Jean-Philippe Lang**

Reverted r16053 (#23318).

SQL error with PostgreSQL.

**History**

**#1 - 2016-07-13 19:22 - Stephane Evr**

FYI, I was able to change the statement used in lock\_nested\_set

from:

```
self.class.reorder(:id).where("root_id IN (SELECT root_id FROM #{self.class.table_name} WHERE id IN (?))", sets_to_lock).lock.ids
```

to:

2021-01-27

```
self.class.reorder(:id).joins("INNER JOIN #{self.class.table_name} t2 ON #{self.class.table_name}.root_id = t2.root_id").where("t2.id IN (?)",
sets_to_lock).distinct.lock.ids
```

so far the later returns instantly, with the same results as the former. I don't know though how it affects the locking mechanism.

## #2 - 2016-07-14 05:34 - Toshi MARUYAMA

- Category set to Database

## #3 - 2016-07-16 10:10 - Go MAEDA

- Target version set to Candidate for next major release

Passed all tests.

The following is a diff of changes made by Stephane Evr.

Index: lib/redmine/nested\_set/issue\_nested\_set.rb

=====

--- lib/redmine/nested\_set/issue\_nested\_set.rb (revision 15663)

+++ lib/redmine/nested\_set/issue\_nested\_set.rb (working copy)

@@ -158,7 +158,7 @@

```
    self.class.reorder(:id).where(:root_id => sets_to_lock).lock(lock).ids
  else
    sets_to_lock = [id, parent_id].compact
  - self.class.reorder(:id).where("root_id IN (SELECT root_id FROM #{self.class.table_name} WHERE id IN (??))", sets_to_lock).lock.ids
  + self.class.reorder(:id).joins("INNER JOIN #{self.class.table_name} t2 ON #{self.class.table_name}.root_id = t2.root_id").where("t2.id IN
  (??)", sets_to_lock).distinct.lock.ids
  end
end
```

## #4 - 2016-07-16 10:18 - Toshi MARUYAMA

- Target version changed from Candidate for next major release to 3.4.0

## #5 - 2016-10-08 11:07 - Jean-Philippe Lang

- Subject changed from lock\_nested\_set very slow on mysql to #lock\_nested\_set very slow on mysql with thousands of subtasks

Go MAEDA wrote:

| *Passed all tests.*

Did you run the tests with mysql? Because I get an error with Postgresql with the patch applied (FOR UPDATE not allowed with DISTINCT).

Tests pass without .distinct

## #6 - 2016-10-08 11:10 - Go MAEDA

Jean-Philippe Lang wrote:

```
| Did you run the tests with mysql? Because I get an error with Postgresql with the patch applied (FOR UPDATE not allowed with DISTINCT).  
| Tests pass without .distinct
```

Sorry, I run the tests only with sqlite.

**#7 - 2016-10-08 11:16 - Jean-Philippe Lang**

- Category changed from Database to Performance
- Status changed from New to Closed
- Assignee set to Jean-Philippe Lang
- Resolution set to Fixed

Patch committed without the .distinct call, thanks.

**#8 - 2016-10-09 06:48 - Toshi MARUYAMA**

- Status changed from Closed to Reopened

MySQL "IssueNestedSetConcurrencyTest#test\_concurrency" and "IssueNestedSetConcurrencyTest#test\_concurrent\_subtasks\_creation" fail.

[http://www.redmine.org/builds/logs/build\\_trunk\\_mysql\\_ruby-2.3\\_3063.html](http://www.redmine.org/builds/logs/build_trunk_mysql_ruby-2.3_3063.html)

It may be related with #19344.

**#9 - 2016-10-09 06:49 - Toshi MARUYAMA**

- Related to Defect #19344: MySQL 5.6: IssueNestedSetConcurrencyTest#test\_concurrency : always fails added

**#10 - 2016-10-09 10:38 - Jean-Philippe Lang**

- Assignee deleted (Jean-Philippe Lang)
- Target version deleted (3.4.0)

r15891 reverted.

**#11 - 2016-10-12 19:49 - Stephane Evr**

I found an alternative solution which passes the tests, although not as fast as with a JOIN. Here, I simply group by issue id in the original subquery:

```
SELECT `issues`.* FROM `issues` WHERE (root_id IN (SELECT root_id from issues WHERE id IN (96457,96455) GROUP BY id)) ORDER BY  
`issues`.`id` ASC;
```

So the statement would be rewritten as :

```
self.class.reorder(:id).where("root_id IN (SELECT root_id FROM #{self.class.table_name} WHERE id IN (?) GROUP BY id)",  
sets_to_lock).lock.ids
```

**#12 - 2016-10-13 06:51 - Toshi MARUYAMA**

- Target version set to 3.4.0

**#13 - 2016-10-13 12:07 - Stephane Evr**

- File *issue\_nested\_set.patch* added

I finally found how to refactor the JOIN Statement and keep the initial performance improvements. Please find attached a patch against the master branch. This passed the *issue\_nested\_set\_concurrency\_test* on MySQL.

**#14 - 2016-10-13 12:16 - Stephane Evr**

I ran the test 10 times and all passed

**#15 - 2016-12-10 10:43 - Jean-Philippe Lang**

- Target version changed from 3.4.0 to Candidate for next major release

Reverted r16053 because of SQL error with PostgreSQL.

**#16 - 2016-12-11 11:18 - Jean-Philippe Lang**

- Assignee set to Jean-Philippe Lang

PostgreSQL does not accept the DISTINCT in the subquery:

[http://www.redmine.org/builds/logs/build\\_trunk\\_postgresql\\_ruby-2.3\\_3124.html](http://www.redmine.org/builds/logs/build_trunk_postgresql_ruby-2.3_3124.html)

One option would be to have a statement specific to MySQL just like we already have one for SQL Server.

**#17 - 2016-12-15 10:45 - Stephane Evr**

Jean-Philippe Lang wrote:

*PostgreSQL does not accept the DISTINCT in the subquery:*

[http://www.redmine.org/builds/logs/build\\_trunk\\_postgresql\\_ruby-2.3\\_3124.html](http://www.redmine.org/builds/logs/build_trunk_postgresql_ruby-2.3_3124.html)

*One option would be to have a statement specific to MySQL just like we already have one for SQL Server.*

Perhaps this is the solution. I don't know if PostgreSQL is affected by this problem.

**#18 - 2017-03-21 16:35 - Toshi MARUYAMA**

- File *mysql-deadlock-02.diff* added

Based #note-13 patch.

This patch reduces #19344 test failure times on my CentOS7 mariadb-5.5.52-1.el7.x86\_64.

(Not always test pass. About 50% time test passes.)

## Files

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issue_nested_set.patch	834 Bytes	2016-10-13	Stephane Evr
mysql-deadlock-02.diff	1.31 KB	2017-03-21	Toshi MARUYAMA