

Using Intel Xeon Phi for natural join execution on in-memory compressed data

Leonid Sokolinsky, Elena Ivanova
South Ural State University

Columnar Index

$I_{R.B}$
(Columnar Index for B)

A	B
3	110
1	114
5	127
0	136
2	136
7	158
4	174
6	174
8	187

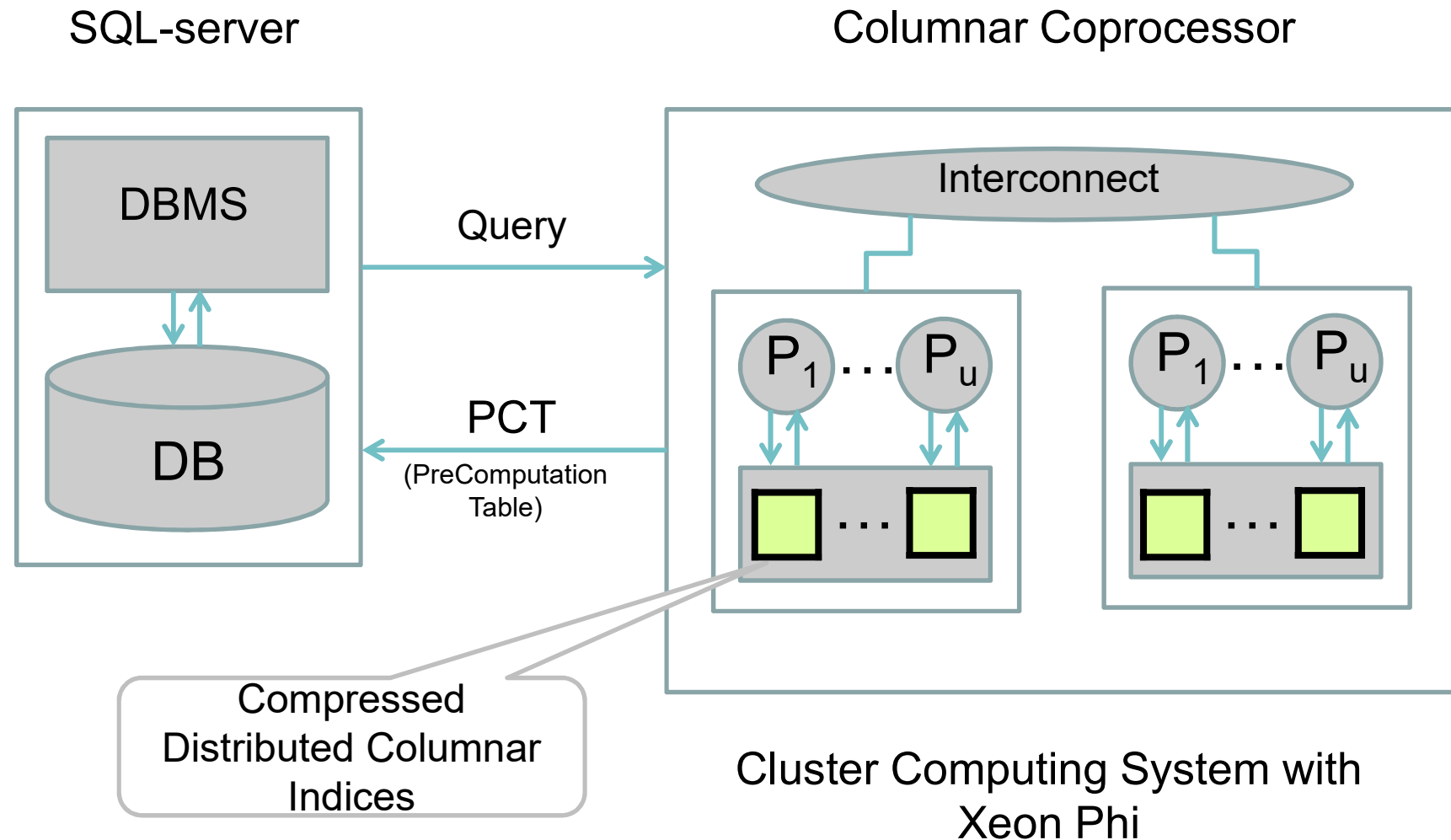
Relation R

A	B	...	C
0	136		17
1	114		10
2	136		25
3	110		10
4	174		15
5	127		99
6	174		97
7	158		63
8	187		55

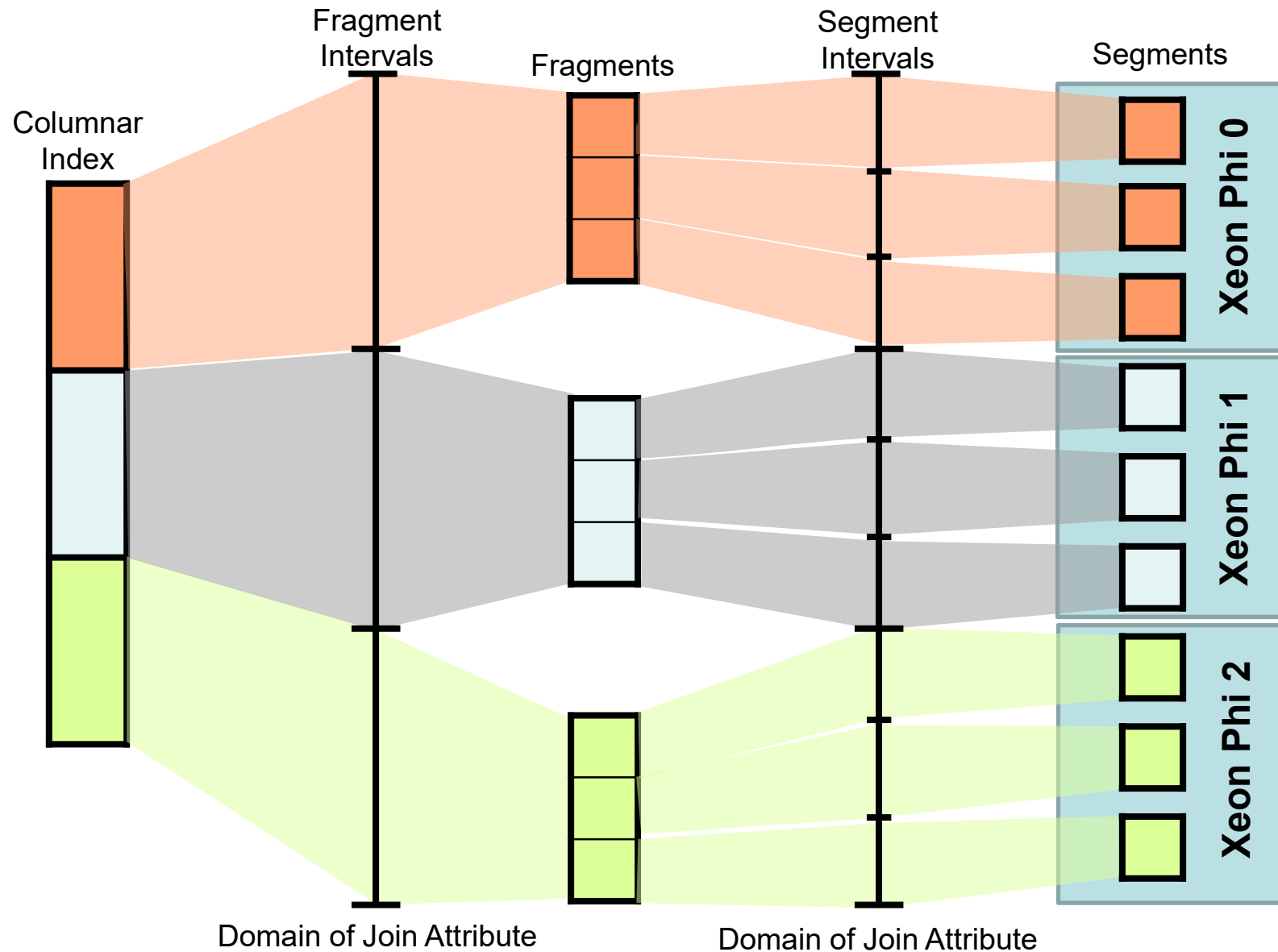
$I_{R.C}$
(Columnar Index for C)

A	C
1	10
3	10
4	15
0	17
2	25
8	55
7	63
6	97
5	99

The Idea



Data Distribution



Natural Join $R \bowtie S$

$R.B = S.B$

<i>R</i>		
<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>
0	10	Ni
1	12	Au
2	5	Pb
3	1	Ag

<i>S</i>		
<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>D</i>
0	5	Pb
1	11	Pb
2	3	Ni
3	10	Fr
4	3	Ag

Data Base

0
9
19
Domain B

$I_{R.B}^0$		$I_{S.B}^0$	
<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
3	1	2	3
2	5	4	3
		0	5

Node 0

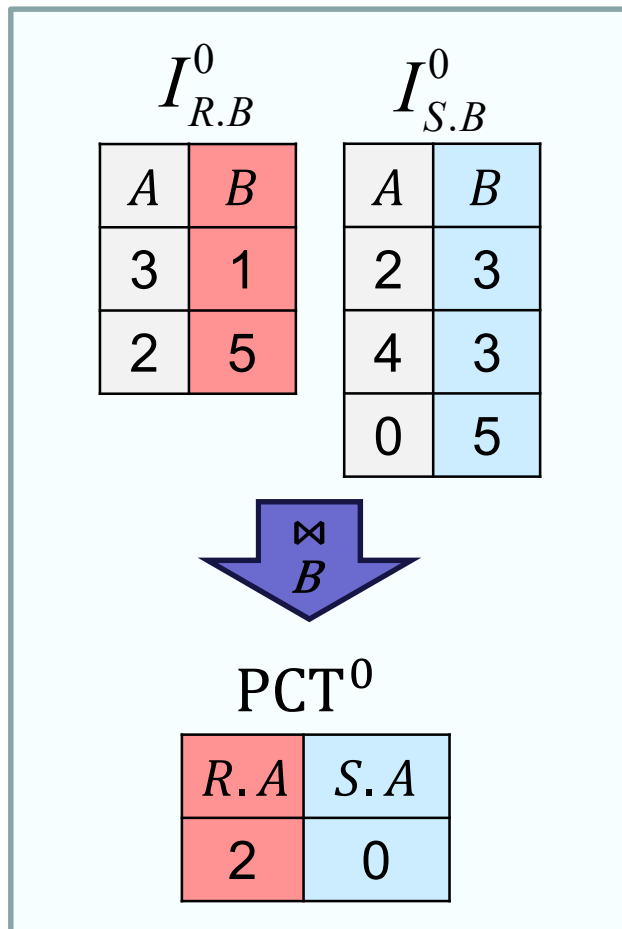
$I_{R.B}^1$		$I_{S.B}^1$	
<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
0	10	3	10
1	12	1	11

Node 1

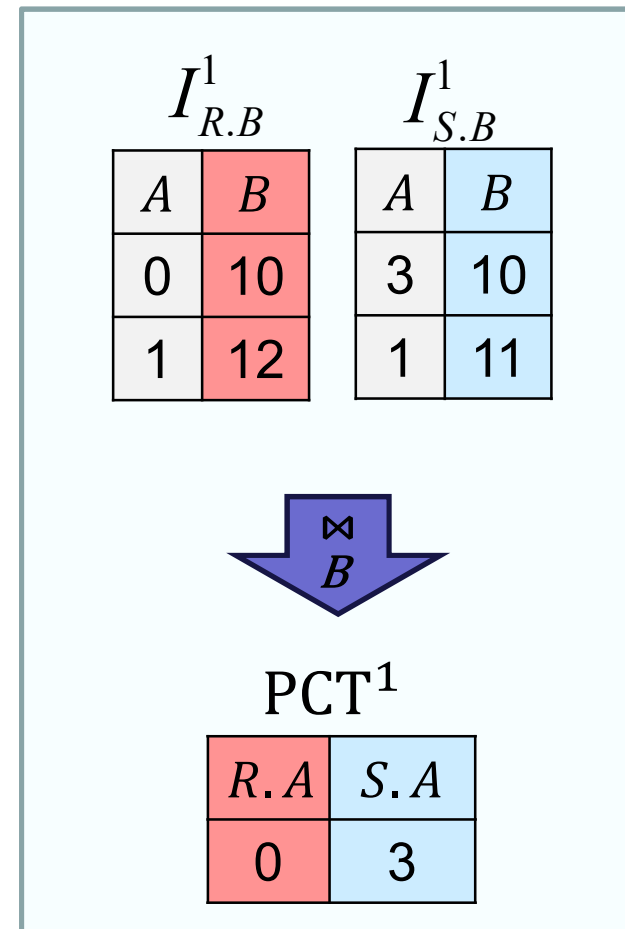
Distributed Columnar Indices

PCT calculation without data exchange

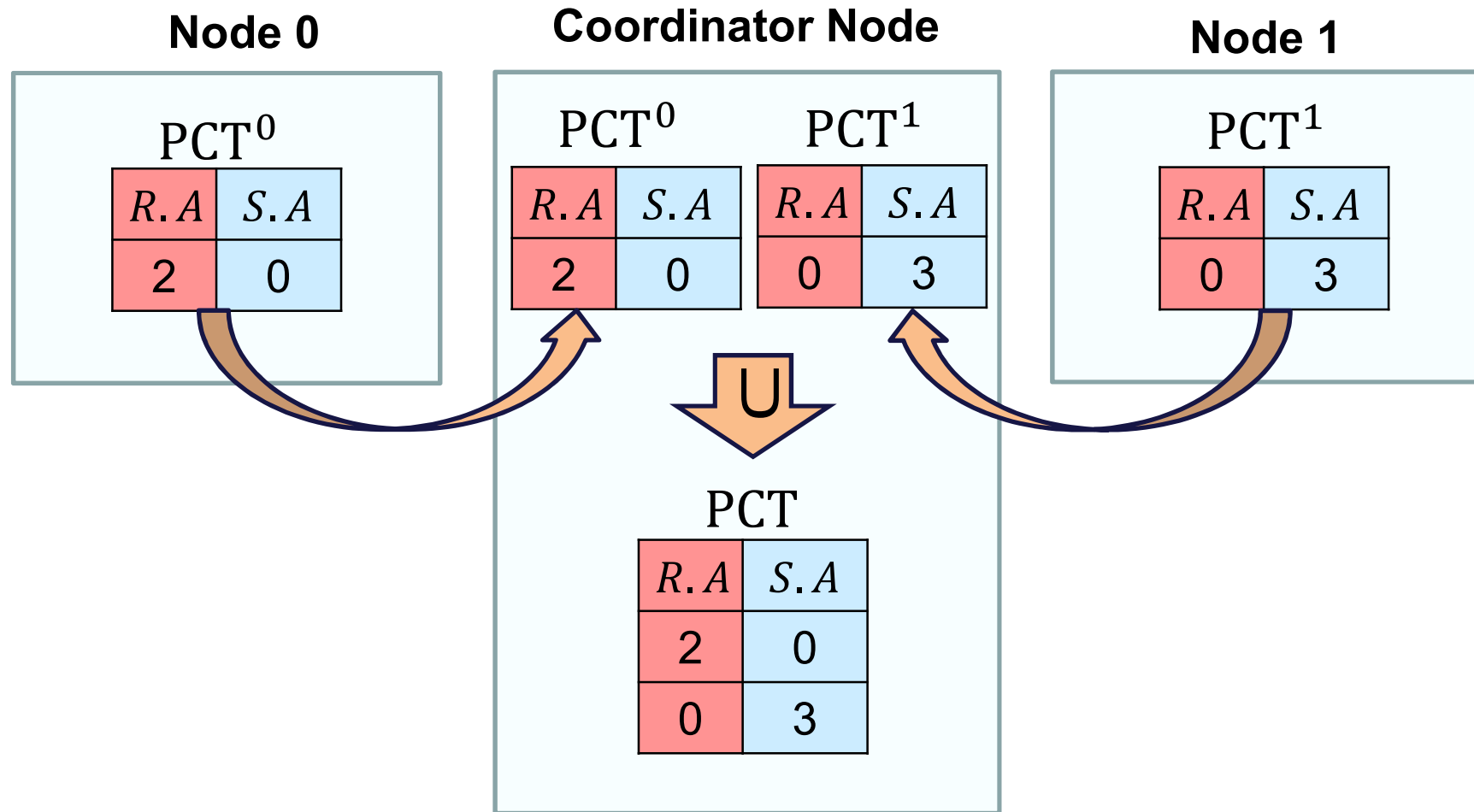
Node 0



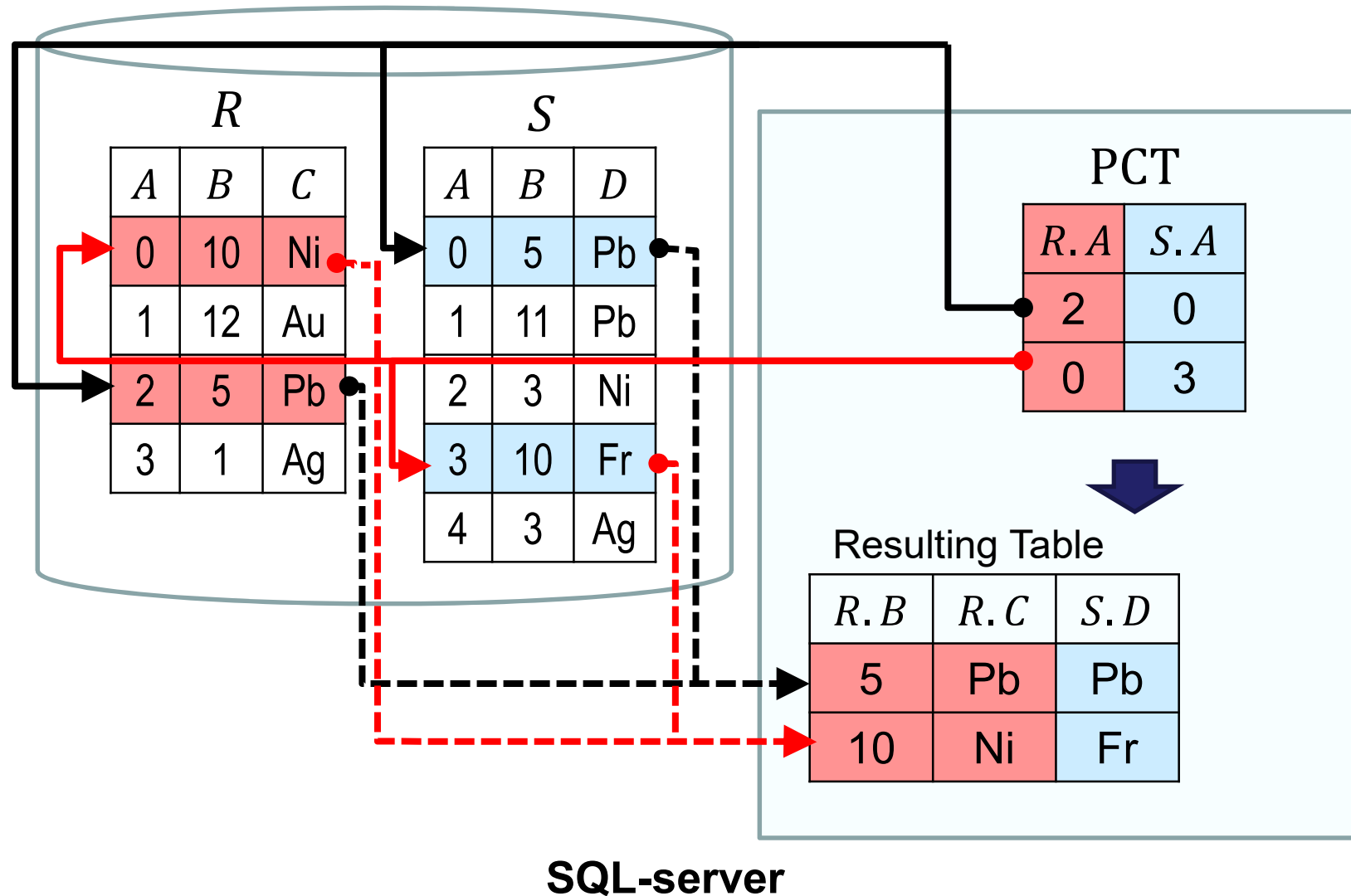
Node 1



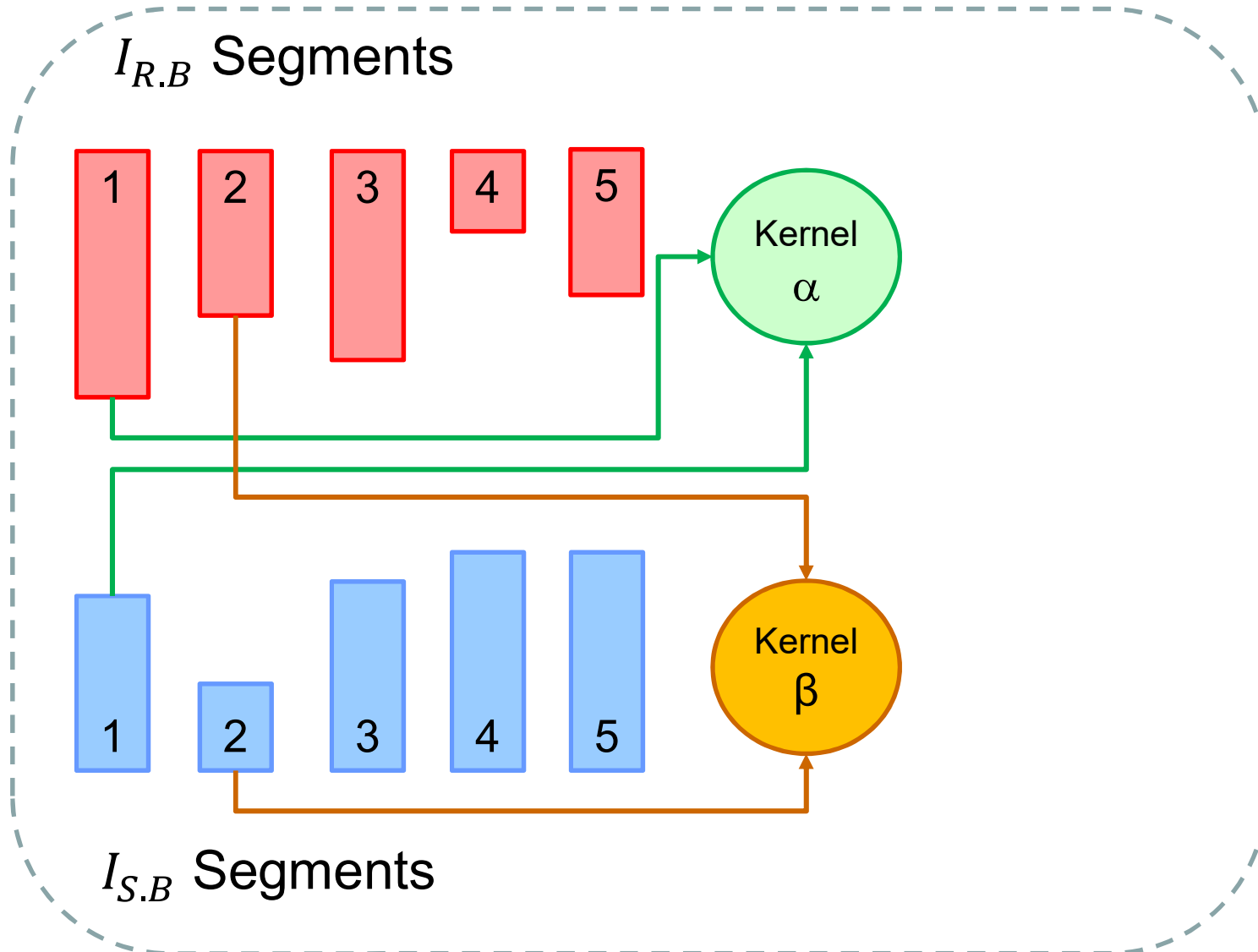
Sending the Fragments of PCT to Coordinator Node



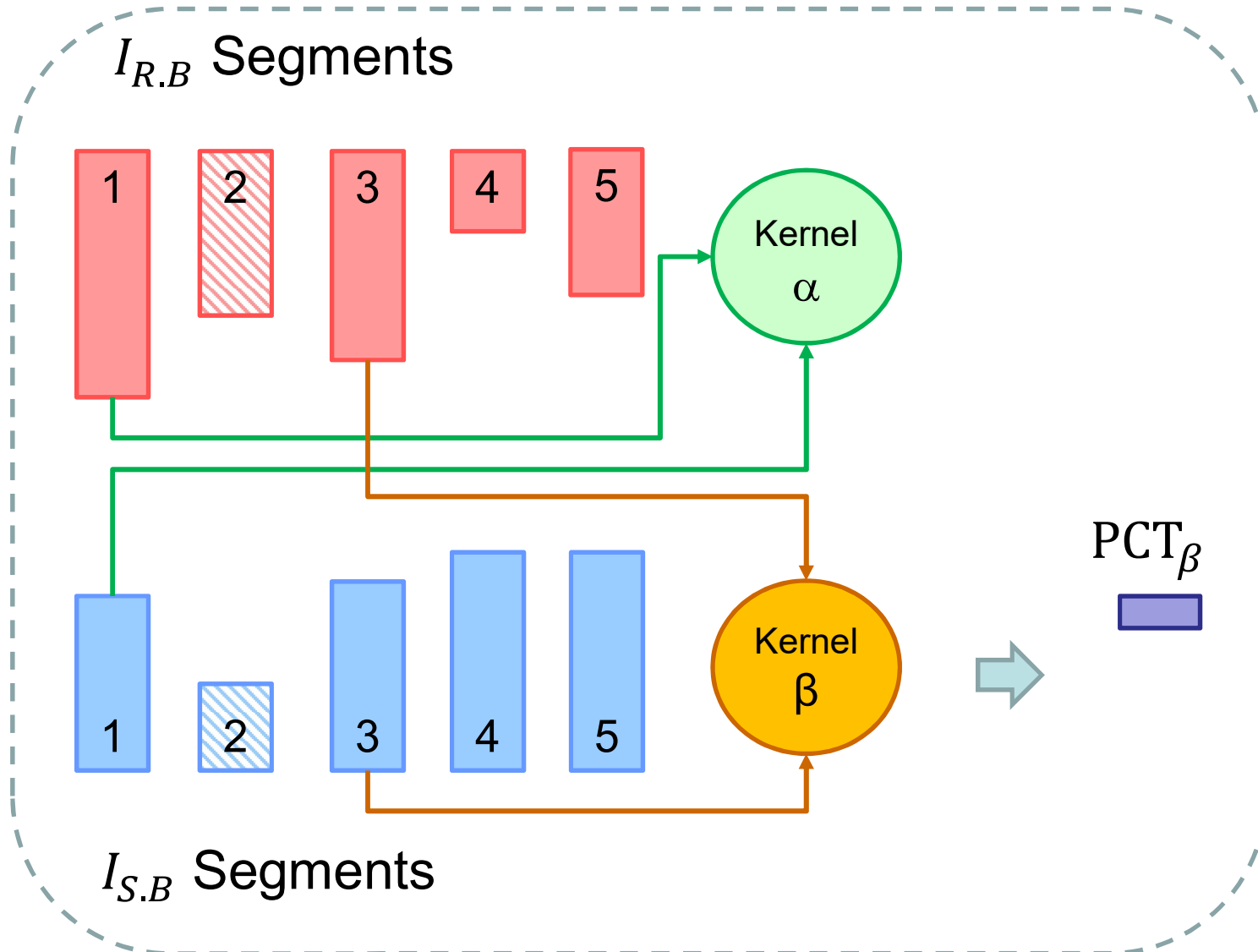
Reconstruction of the Natural Join Resulting Table using PCT



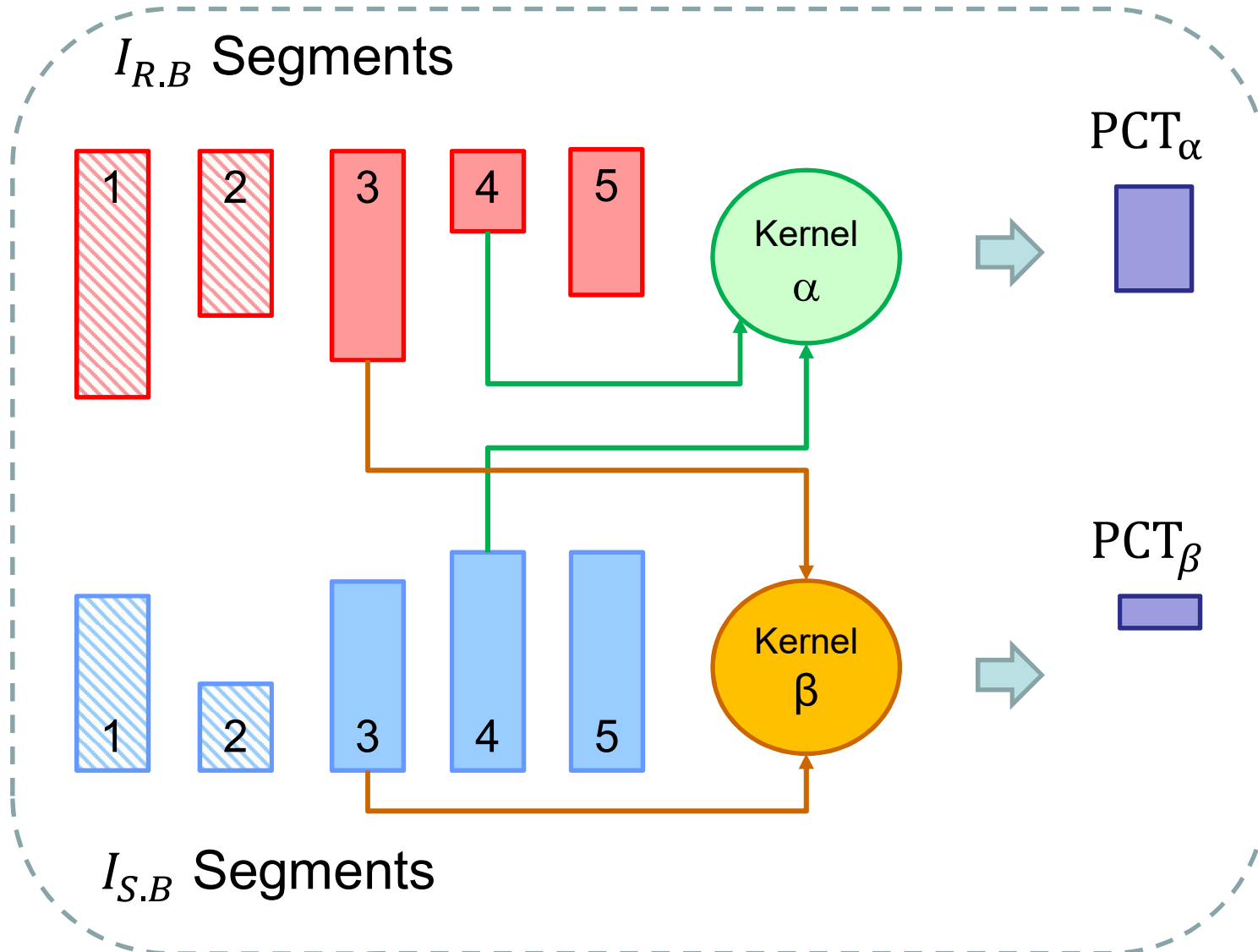
Load Balancing



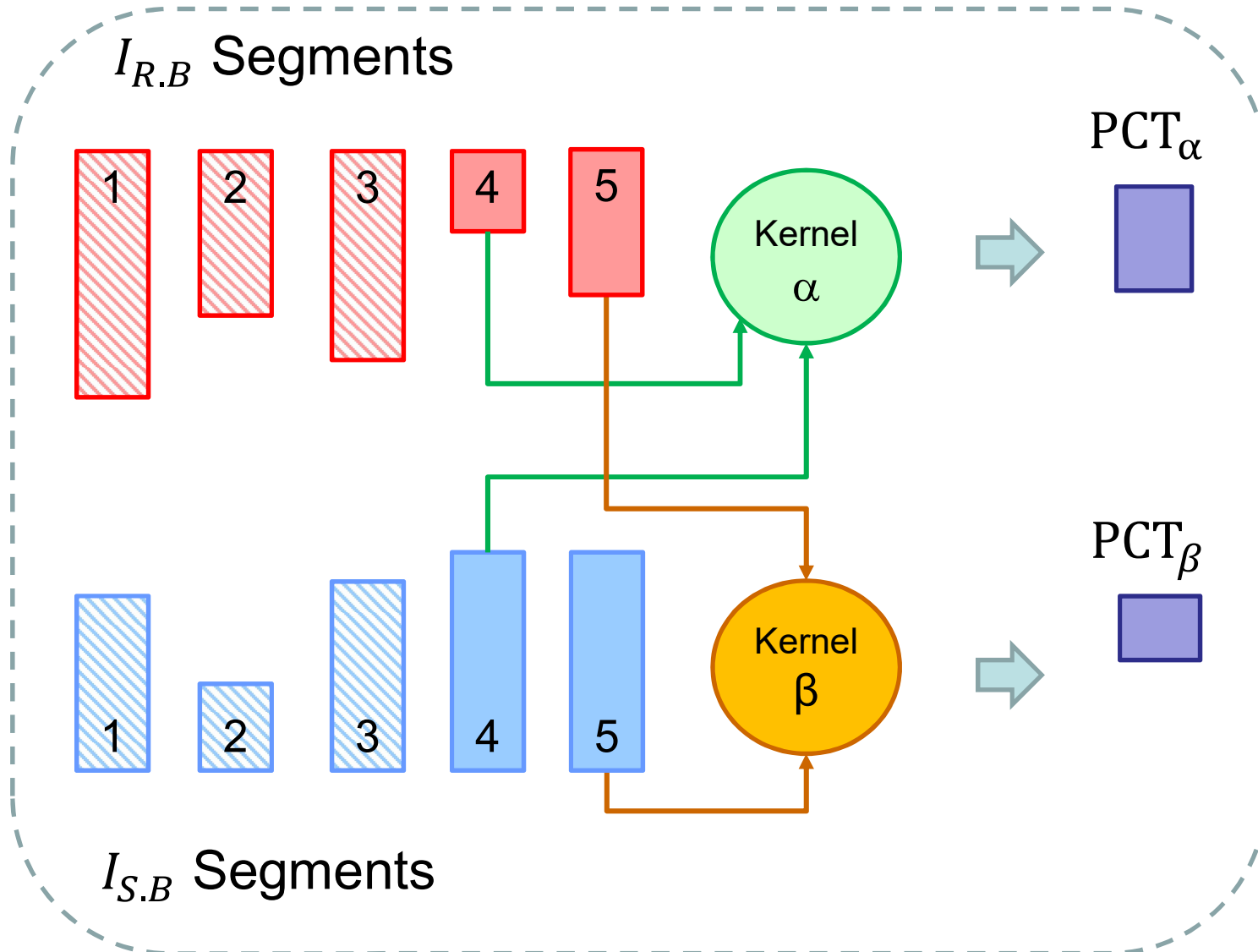
Load Balancing



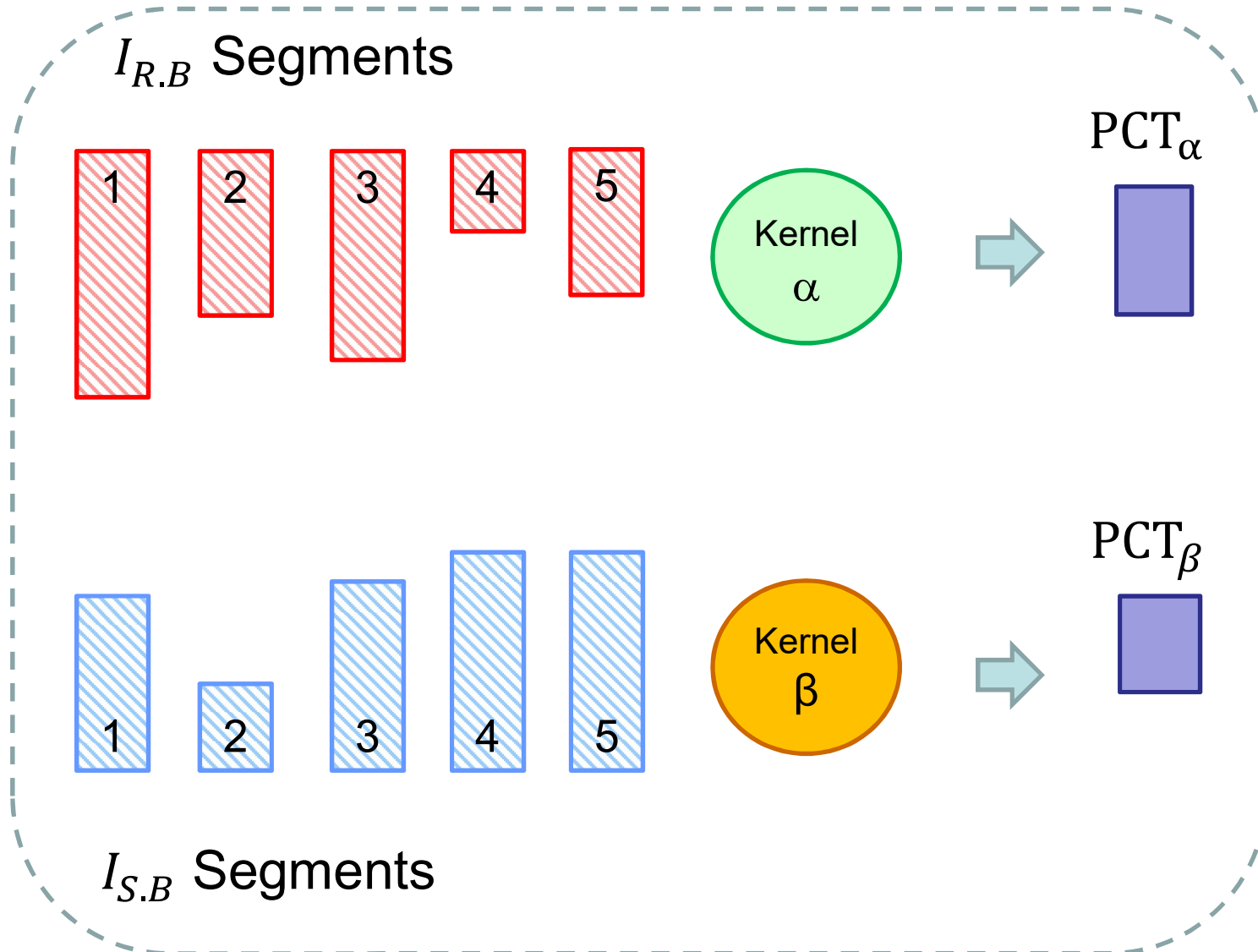
Load Balancing



Load Balancing



Load Balancing



RSC PetaStream

Nodes:	64
Processors:	Intel Xeon Phi 7120 (61 Kernel по 1.24 ГГц)
RAM per Node:	16 Гб
Interconnect:	InfiniBand FDR + Gigabit Ethernet
OS:	Linux CentOS 7.0

TPC-H based Test

CUSTOMER

SF x 630 000

A
ID_CUSTOMER
NAME
ADDRESS
NATION
PHONE
ACCTBAL
MKTSEGMENT
COMMENT

SF ∈ {1,10}

ORDERS

SF x 63 000 000

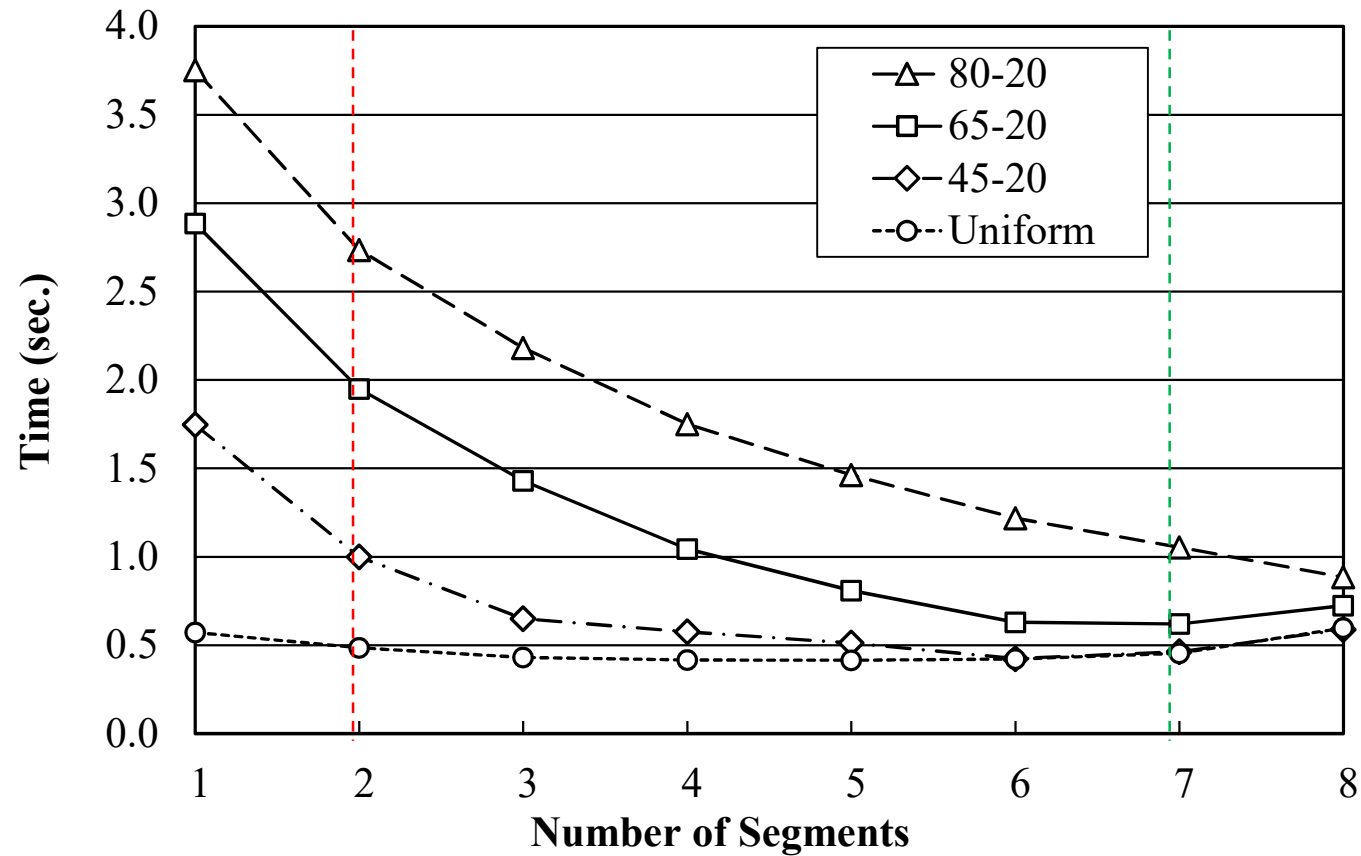
A
ID_ORDER
ID_CUSTOMER
LINENUMBER
ORDERSTATUS
TOTALPRICE
ORDERDATE
PRIORITY
CLERK
SHIPPRIORITY
...
COMMENT

37 Attributes

SQL-Query

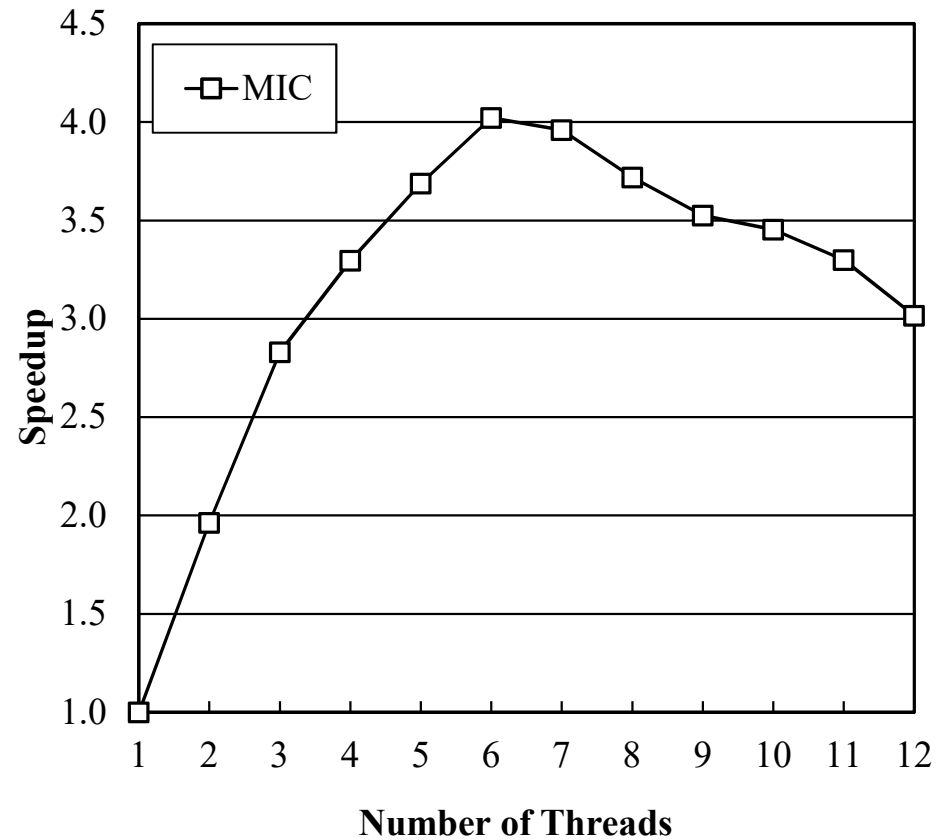
```
SELECT *  
FROM CUSTOMER, ORDERS  
WHERE (CUSTOMER.ID_CUSTOMER=ORDERS.ID_CUSTOMER)  
AND (ORDERS.TOTALPRICE <= Sel*100 000).
```


Load Balancing on Xeon Phi



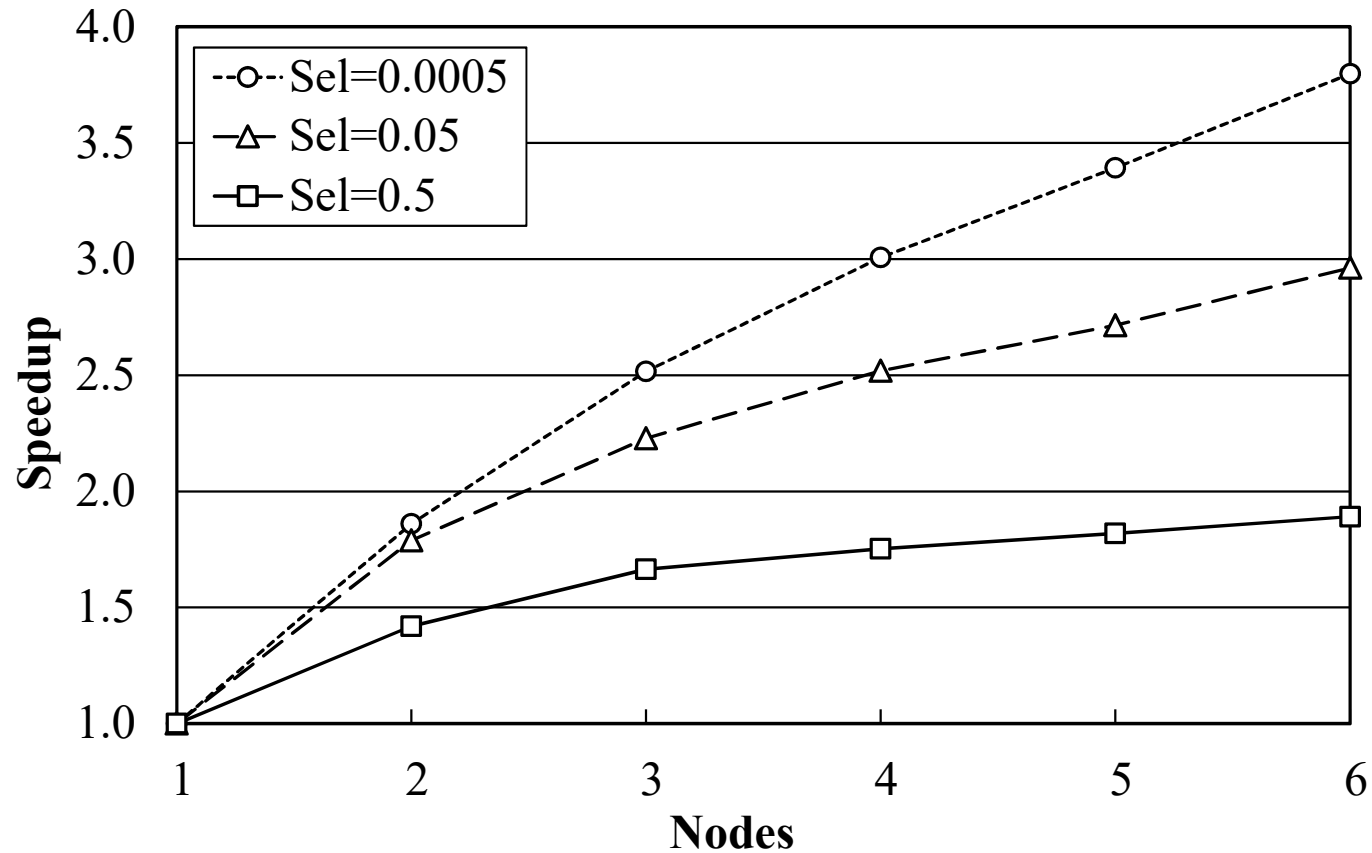
Size of Warehouse: 63 000 000

Hyper-threading



Size of Warehouse: 63 000 000

Scalability



Size of Warehouse: 63 000 000

Combining PostgreSQL and Column COProcessor (CCOP)

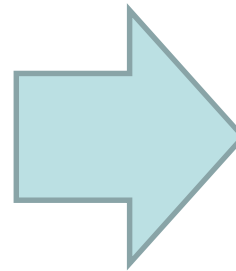
DBMS	Time (minutes)					
	Sel=0.0005		Sel=0.005		Sel=0.05	
	1-st Run	2-nd Run	1-st Run	2-nd Run	1-st Run	2-nd Run
PostgreSQL	7.3	1.21	7.6	1.29	7.6	1.57
PostgreSQL & B-Trees	2.62	2.34	2.83	2.51	2.83	2.63
PostgreSQL & CCOP	0.073	0.008	0.65	0.05	2.03	1.72
Speedup						
$\frac{t_{PostgreSQL \& B-Trees}}{t_{PostgreSQL \& CCOP}}$	36	293	4	50	1.4	1.53

Xeon Phi Utilization

In-memory
Data

No Data Transfer
between nodes

Heavy-Weight
Compression



Xeon Phi
Utilization
98%

Direction of Future Research

- Vectorization
- Experiments with Intel Integrated Performance Primitives (IPP)
 - Entropy-coding compression: Huffman, VLC
 - Dictionary-based compression: LZSS, LZ77
 - Burrows-Wheeler Transform (BWT)
 - MoveToFront (MTF)
 - Run-Length Encoding (RLE)
 - Generalized Interval Transformation (GIT)

Questions?