

#### Meet the Walkers

#### Accelerating Index Traversals for In-Memory Databases

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Data resides in huge databases

– Most frequent task: find data

Indexes used for fast data lookup

- Rely on pointer-intensive data structures

Indexing efficiency is critical

- Many requests, abundant parallelism
- Power-limited hardware



#### Need high-throughput and energy-efficient index lookups



#### Index Lookups on General-Purpose Cores

Index Lookups

- Data in memory
- Inherent parallelism

#### OoO Cores

- Pointer-chasing  $\rightarrow$  Low MLP
- Limited OoO inst. window
  - One lookup at a time



OoO cores are ill-matched to indexing





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Specialized: Custom HW for index lookups

- Switch fewer transistors per lookup

Parallel: Multiple lookups at once

- Extract parallelism beyond the OoO exec. window

Programmable: Simple RISC cores

- Target a wide range of DBMSs

3x higher throughput, 5.5x energy reduction vs. OoO



### Outline

- Introduction
- Indexing in database systems
- Indexing inefficiencies in modern processors
- Widx
- Evaluation highlights
- Summary



# Modern Databases & Indexing

Indexes are essential for all database operators

- Data structures for fast data lookup

Hash index: fundamental index structure



Dominant operation: join via hash index

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#### Join via Hash Index

JoiokfupdothenohextofoingwallyesritrAianAd B



EPFU





#### How Much Time is Spent Indexing? Measurement on Xeon 5670 CPU with 100GB Dataset



Indexing is the biggest contributor to execution time





Hash: Avg. 30% time of each lookup

- Computationally intensive, high cache locality

Walk: Avg. 70% time of each lookup

- Trivial computation, low cache locality

Next lookup: Inherently parallel

- Beyond the inst. window capacity





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### Roadmap for Efficient and High-Throughput Indexing

- I. Specialize
  - Customize hardware for hashing and walking
- 2. Parallelize
  - Perform multiple index lookups at a time
- 3. Generalize
  - Use a programmable building block



# Step I: Specialize

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Design a dedicated unit for hash and walk

- Hash: compute hash values from a key list
- Walk: access the hash index and follow pointers







(PA)



# Step 3: Generalize

Widx unit: common building block for hash and walk

- Two-stage RISC core
- Custom ISA

Widx units are programmable

- Execute functions written in Widx ISA
- Support limitless number of data structure layouts





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## Putting it all together: Widx

EPFL

When Widx runs, core goes idle



Simple, parallel hardware





# Programming Model

#### Development Write code for each unit and compile for Widx ISA



#### Execution Communicate Load the code query-specific inputs





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# Methodology

Flexus simulation infrastructure [Wenisch '06]

Benchmarks

- TPC-H on MonetDB
- TPC-DS on MonetDB
- Dataset: 100GB

#### uArch Parameters

- Core Types

- LLC: 4MB

• OoO: 4-wide, I 28-entry ROB

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- In-order: 2-wide
- Frequency: 2GHz
- LI (I & D): 32KB

Area and Power

- Synopsys Design Compiler
- Technology node:TSMC 40 nm, std. cell
- Frequency: 2GHz
- Widx Area: 0.24mm<sup>2</sup>
- Widx Power: 0.3W





#### Widx Performance







5.5x reduction in indexing energy vs. OoO



### Conclusions

Indexing is essential in modern DBMSs

Modern CPUs spend significant time in index lookups – Not efficient & fall short of extracting parallelism

Widx: Specialized widget for index lookups

– Efficient, parallel & programmable



3x higher throughput, 5.5x energy reduction vs. OoO



# Thanks!

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