Exploiting Disk Intelligence for Decision Support Databases

Kimberly Keeton
Hewlett-Packard Laboratories
kkeeton@hpl.hp.com

David A. Patterson
University of California at Berkeley
Patterson@cs.berkeley.edu

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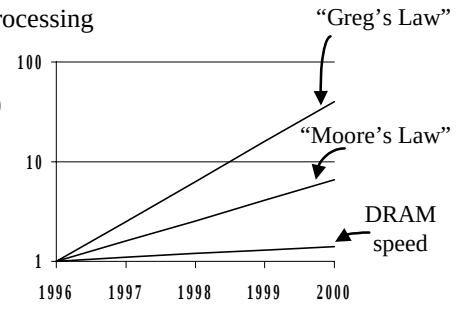
Motivation: Increasing I/O & Compute Needs

- Greg's Law: Greg Papadopoulos, CTO, Sun Microsystems
  - DSS database I/O demand growth: 2X / 6-12 months
  - Storage capacity and associated processing
- Contributing factors:
  - Collect richer data (more detailed)
    - "Just-in-time" inventory
  - Keep longer historical record
  - Increased data access via network
  - Business consolidation
- Winter VLDB Survey (1997):
  - Telecomm., retail & financial DBs ~doubled from 1996 to 1997



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Motivation: Architectural Trends

- More sophisticated & modularized disk drives
  - Increased disk-resident memory, processing
  - Fast serial lines replacing busses
  - By 2001, Seagate estimates 100-200 MIPS, <= 64 MB memory
- Communication trends
  - Switched networks overtake bus-based networks
  - Serial communication advances: Gbps serial I/O lines
- Processor trends
  - Emergence of low cost, low power embedded processors
  - Embedded integer performance: ~ 1/2 desktop performance
  - Integrated logic and DRAM on same chip

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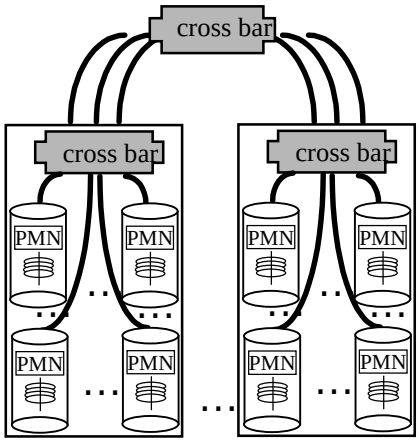
Motivation: Intelligent Disks



- Intelligent disk (IDISK):
  - Low cost, low power processor
  - Memory
- Scalable, switch-based interconnect
- Longer-term (5 to 10 years):
  - Sufficient processing, memory for no front-end host?

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Motivation: Performance Feasibility

- How well does IDISK perform for DSS workloads?
- How does IDISK performance compare with that of other popular server architectures?
- What's the limiting factor(s) for performance?
  - Disk bandwidth?
  - Processor speed?
  - Memory capacity?
  - Network bandwidth?

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Outline

- Motivation
- Methodology
  - TPC-D measurements
  - Scaled hardware configurations
  - Analytic models
- Case studies
  - Selection
  - Hash join
- Conclusions

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Approach

- ✶ Analytic models of DSS queries
- ✶ Calibrate models using measurements from full-scale (100 GB) TPC-D DSS system
- ✶ Compare several DSS server architectures:
  - IDISK: thin-node cluster
  - Cluster of quad SMPs
  - Single large SMP
- ✶ Scaled up hardware and data sets

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Estimated Instruction Counts per I/O

Database Operation	**Read vs. Write**	**Sequential vs. Random (I/O size)**	**Est. Inst. per I/O**	**Used in analysis:**
Scan+select+project+ aggregate (simple)	Read	Sequential (64 KB)	800,000	Selection
Scan+select+project+ aggregate (complex)	Read	Sequential (64 KB)	4,000,000	Selection
Scan+select+project+ hash join (one-pass)	Read	Sequential (64 KB)	1,200,000	Hash join
Index scan + nested loops join	Read	Random (4 KB)	280,000	Index nested loops join
Write int. results to disk	Write	Random (8 KB)	400,000	Hash join

- ✶ Based on measurements of 100 GB TPC-D queries (single-stream)
  - 4-processor Pentium Pro-based server running Informix/NT 4.0
  - Simple scan (Q6), complex scan (Q1), simple hash join (Q4), complex hash join (Q5, Q8), simple index NL join (Q11)

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Base Systems for Performance Study

Characteristic	NCR WorldMark 5200 w/ Teradata	HP 9000 V2500 Enterprise Server w/ Oracle8i
Processors per node	4 * 450 MHz	32 * 440 MHz
Mem. capacity per node	2 GB	32 GB
Disk capacity per node	40 * 9 GB	680 * 9.1 GB
Proc. interconnect B/W	120 MB/s	N/A
I/O interconnect B/W	264 MB/s (1 64b 33 MHz PCI)	2112 MB/s (8 64b 33 MHz PCI)
Nodes	32	1
Total processors	128	32
Total mem. capacity	64 GB	32 GB
Total disks	1280	680

- 1999 TPC-D 300 GB SF performance-leading configurations
- Assumed Seagate Cheetah 9LP characteristics: 28.9 MB/s

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Back of the Envelope Benchmarks

Characteristic	IDISK04	"NCR04"	"HP04"
Processors per node	1 * 2500 MHz	4 * 4500 MHz	32 * 4400 MHz
Mem. capacity per node	32 – 512 MB	20 GB	320 GB
Disks per node	1	21	672
Proc. interconnect B/W	600 MB/s	600 MB/s	N/A
I/O interconnect B/W	N/A	800 MB/s (1 64b 100 MHz PCI)	6400 MB/s (8 64b 100 MHz PCI)
Nodes	672	32	1
Total processors	672	128	32
Total mem. capacity	21.5 –344 GB	640 GB	320 GB
Total disks	672	672	672

- Projected 2004 systems based on today's configurations
- All configurations have 672 disks:
  - Per disk: 95.4 GB, 154.6 MB/s
- IDISK processor speed ~ 1/2 central processor speed
- IDISK memory varied (128 - 256 MB typical)

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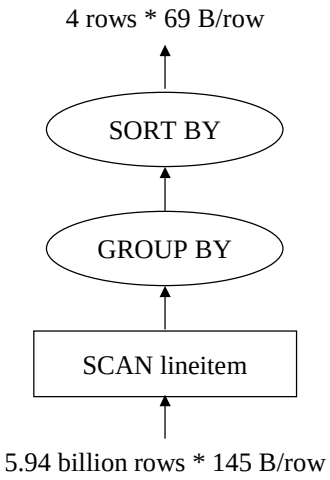
Case Study 1: Selection



- Scaled up data sets
  - 1000 GB scale factor data set
- Query based on TPC-D Q1, Q6
  - Scan 6 billion 145 B rows
- Assume sequential table scan used (no materialized views)
- Computation per I/O
  - Simple: 0.8 M inst (Q6)
  - Complex: 4.0 M inst (Q1)

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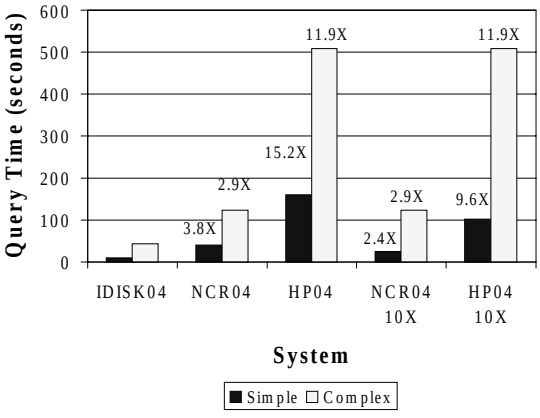
Selection



- Embarrassingly parallel task
  - Simple: I/O-limited
  - Complex: compute-limited
- What about faster interconnect?
  - Assume 10X the scaled speed
- IDISK04 Simple Speedup (10X):
  - NCR04: 2.4X, HP04: 9.6X
  - Now also compute-limited
- IDISK04 Complex Speedup (10X):
  - NCR04: 2.9X, HP04: 11.9X
  - (Same: compute-limited)
- Scan/selection is best-case scenario for IDISK
  - Embarrassingly parallel
  - Streaming data access

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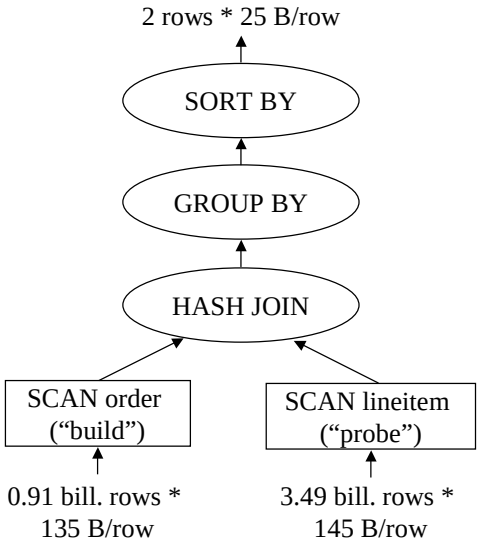
Case Study 2: Hash Join



- Query based on TPC-D Q12
  - Hybrid hash join
  - Order: 910M rows x 135 B
  - Lineitem: 3.5B rows x 145 B
- Memory-sensitive algorithm
  - Build hash table from first relation
  - Probe hash table from second relation
  - 1.2 M inst. per I/O (1-pass)
- Assume network comm. for order table

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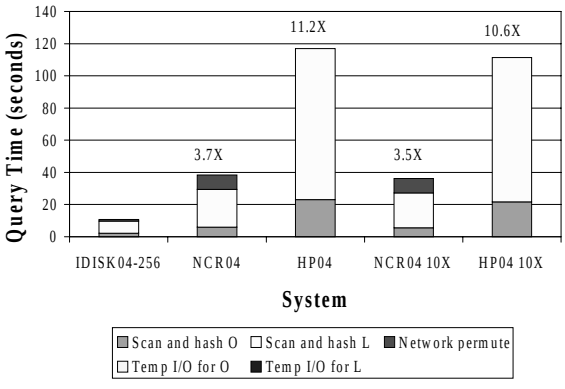
Hash-Join



- IDISK04 256 MB:
  - Computation dominates
- NCR04, HP04: PCI-limited
  - NCR04: 3.7X
  - HP04: 11.2X
- 10X PCI: Compute-limited
- IDISK04 Speedups (10X PCI):
  - NCR04 10X: 3.5X
  - HP04 10X: 10.6X
- What if IDISK memory isn't big enough?

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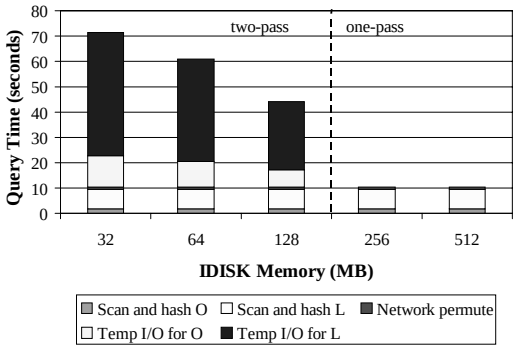
IDISK Memory Sensitivity for Hash Join



- Hash-join is memory-sensitive algorithm
  - "One-pass" if data fits in memory
  - "Two-pass" if data too big to fit into memory
- Crossover point: ~200 MB
- IDISK04 256 MB:
  - Computation dominates
- IDISK04 128 MB:
  - Temp. I/O costs dominate
  - Performance within 15% of NCR04

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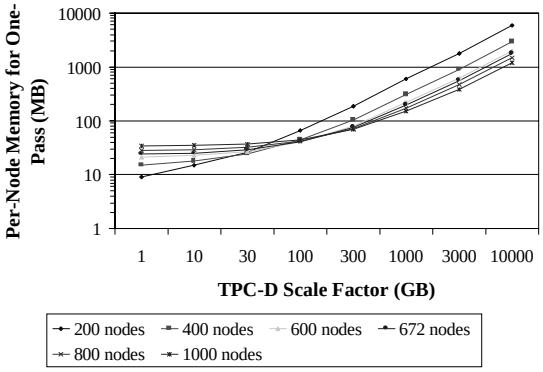
Hash Join Two-Pass Crossover Points



- How much memory required per node for our hash join query to be one pass?
  - Assume 8 KB comm. buffers
- Small datasets (up to 30 GB SF)
  - Limited by size of communication buffers
- Larger datasets (100 GB and above)
  - Limited by size of build relation

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Conclusions

- DSS database workloads present challenging I/O demands
- Analytic modeling based on measurements of full-scale DSS system
- IDISK system achieves high-performance and scalability for variety of DSS operations
  - Outperforms cluster and SMP systems with faster processors and higher aggregate memory capacity by 2X to 12X
  - Due to increased I/O parallelism & larger aggregate computation
- IDISK can trade off disk I/O B/W for memory capacity
  - Two-pass hash join: ~15% slowdown over cluster system

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