

The Data Cyclotron

Romulo Goncalves
Martin Kersten

Distributed query processing

- **SOLD OUT ON IDEAS?**

**MAP-REDUCE IS THE
HORSE POWER YOU NEED**

**CLOUDS OBSCURE YOUR VISION
AND KILL YOUR HOLIDAY PLEASURE**

“Thinking Outside the Box.”

- The holy grail of distributed query processing II
 - Organic growing scalable architecture
 - Crowd coordination rather than masters' control
 - Nothing remains the same, turbulent Data
 - Continuous Self-organization

**THE UNIVERSE OF DB ARCHITECTURES
IS SPARSELY EXPLORED !!!!**

A classical design issue

Move the computation to the data, because
data transport is expensive

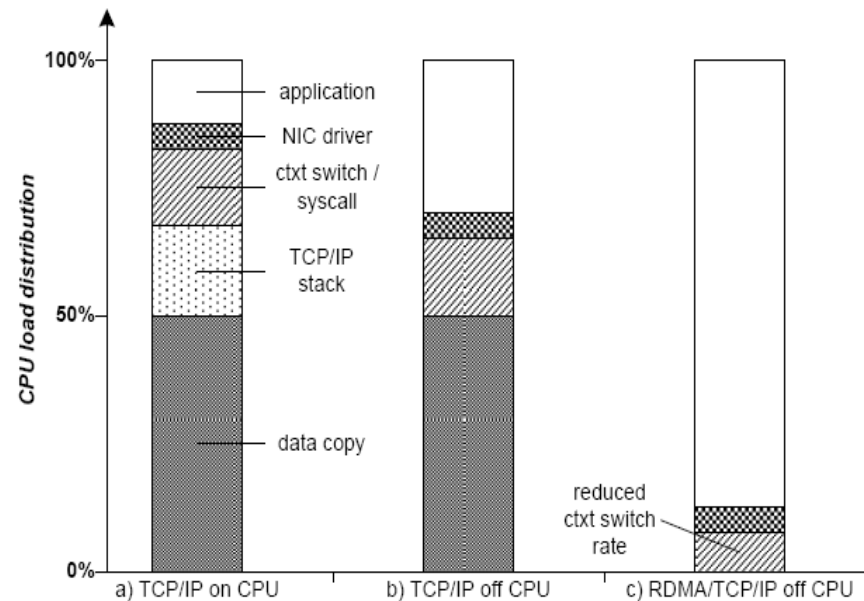
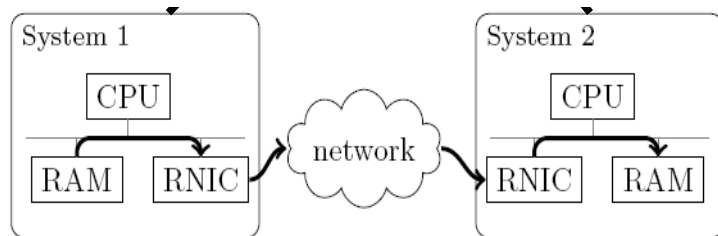
Hypothesis:

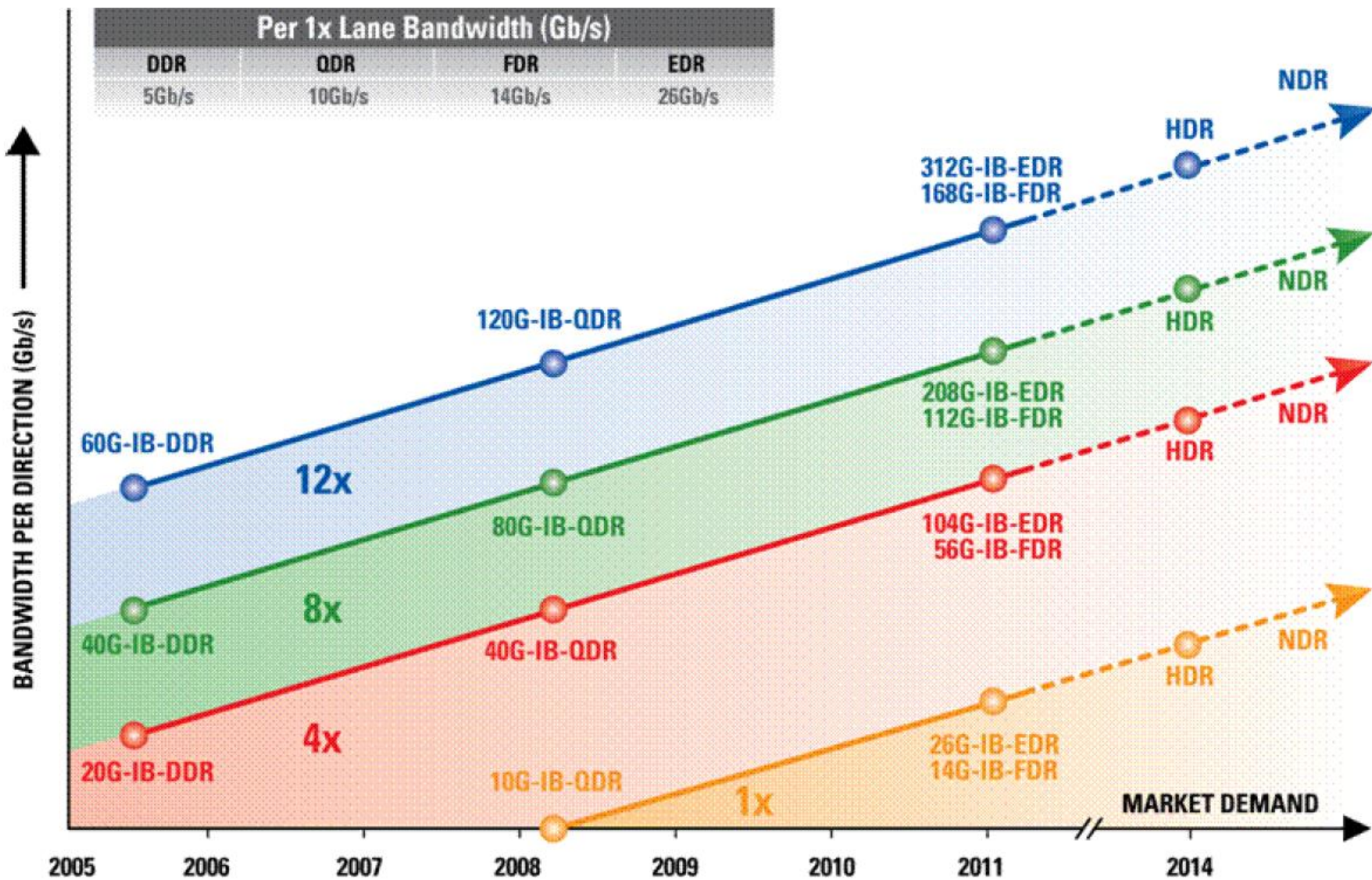
Make transport an asset rather than a problem

Remote Direct Memory Access

Remote Direct Memory Access (RDMA)

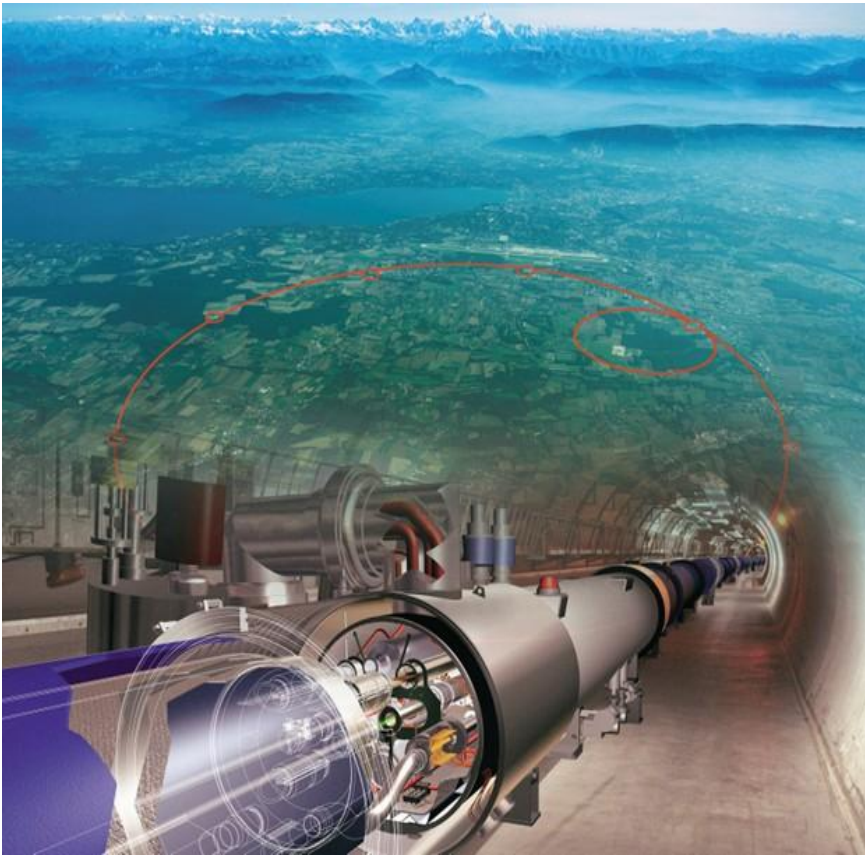
- Remote Memory at Your Finger Tips..
 - Significant reduced CPU load
 - Reduced Memory Bus Traffic





The topology.

- Swiss one (LHC)

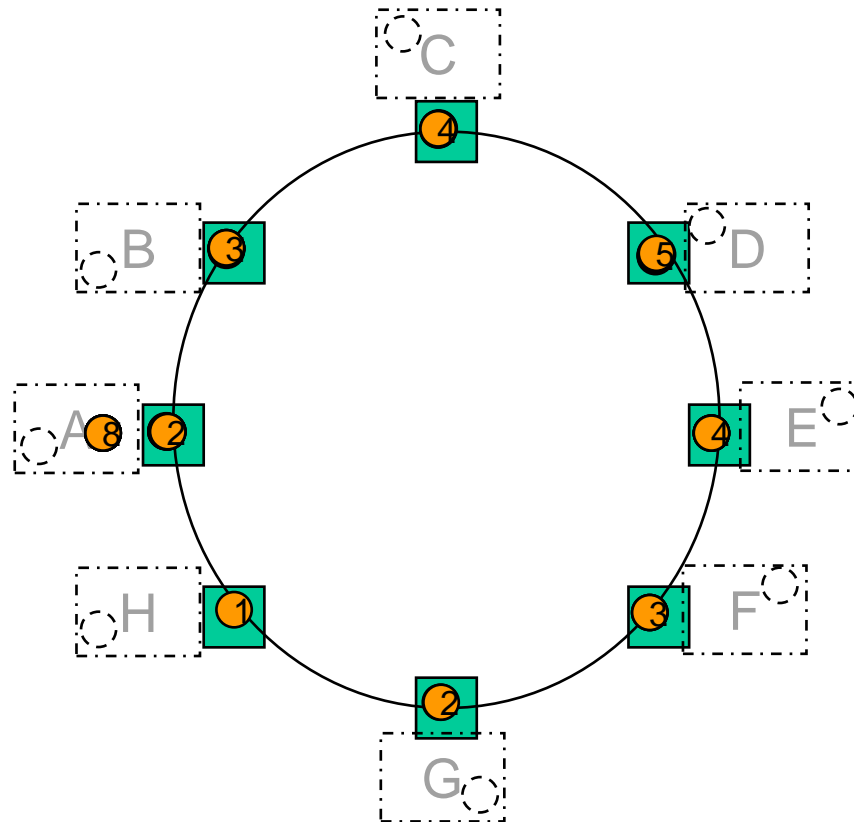


- Dutch one (DaCy)



The data cyclotron

- Construct a large main-memory ring buffer...
- A data chunk is loaded by a node into the ring...
- It continuously hops from node to node...
- Queries can attach at any node ...



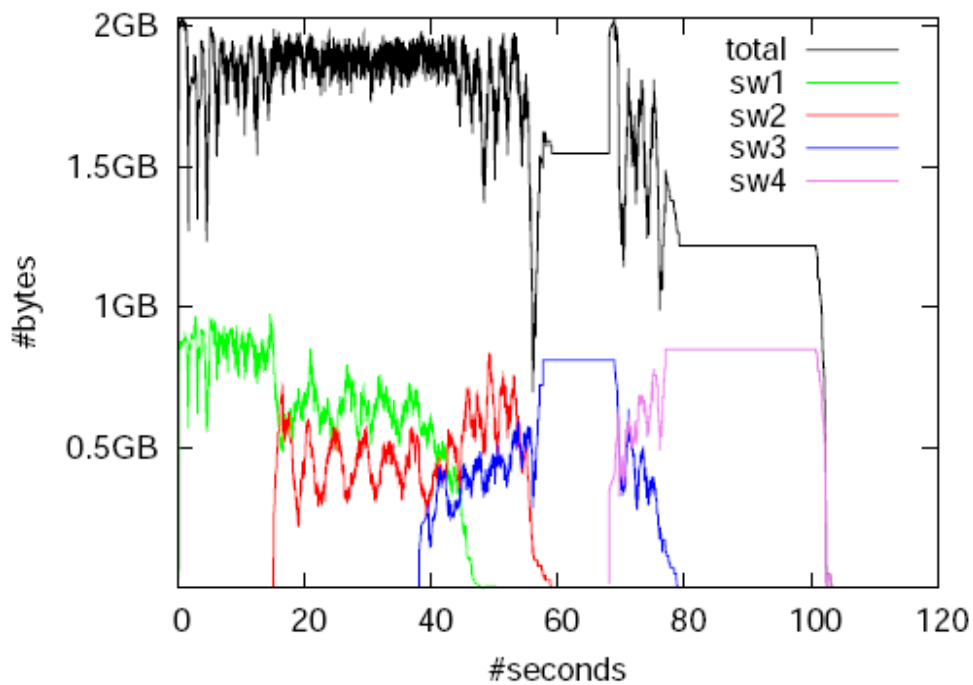
Hot-set management.

- Once the chunk stops being used by the queries, it is removed from the ring.
- In case you need to load new chunks, the less used ones are removed.
- LOI (Level Of Interest).

$$CAVG = \frac{\textit{copies}}{\textit{hops}}$$

$$\textit{newLOI} = \frac{\textit{LOI} + \textit{CAVG} \times \textit{cycles}}{\textit{cycles}}$$

Skewed Workload.

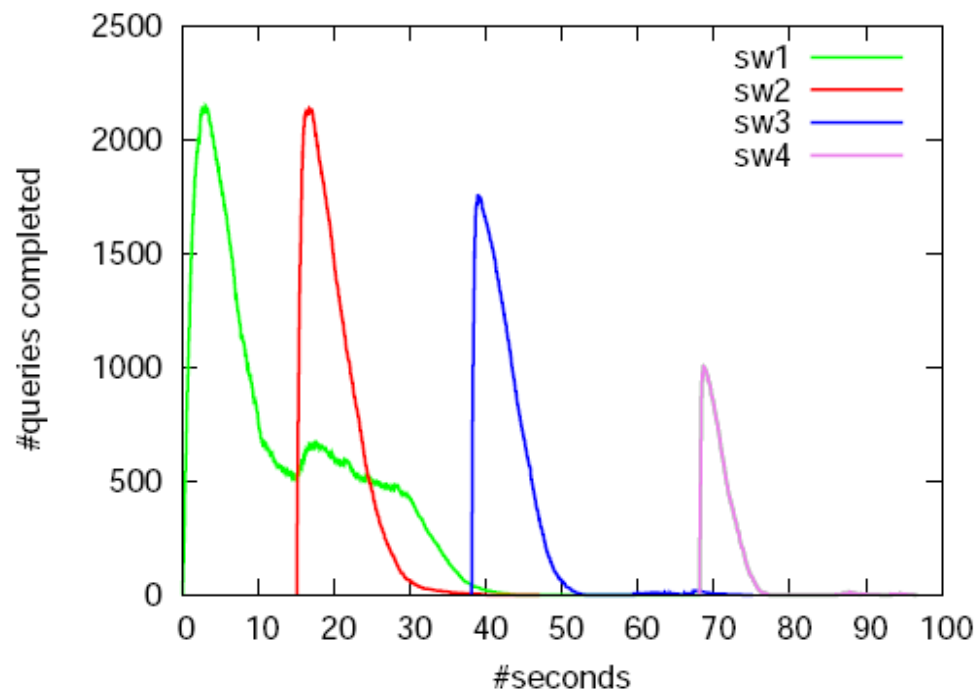


(a) Ring Load

workload	SW1	SW2	SW3	SW4
skewed	3	5	7	9
start(sec)	0	15	37.5	67.5
end(sec)	30	45	67.5	97.5
queries/sec	200	300	400	500

TABLE IV

WORKLOAD DETAILS



(b) Query Throughput



{ Q1, Q2... }

B4 B1

DataCyclotron

Chunks

BAT 2
BAT 4
BAT 7
BAT 8

Requests

R1	Q1	Q2
R2	Q1	
R3	Q1	Q2
R4	Q2	

Queries

Q1	R1
Q2	R4



{ ... }

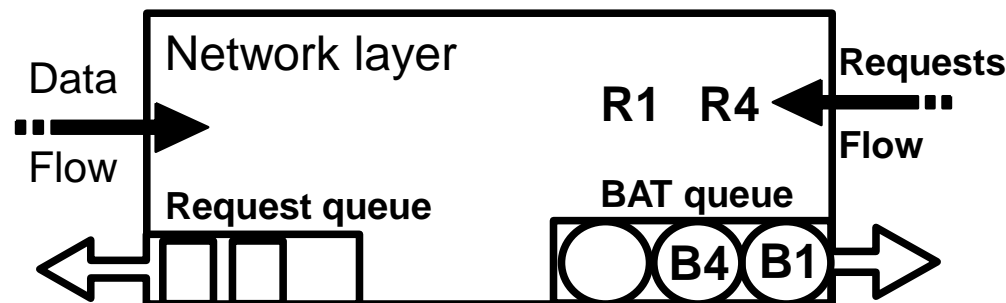
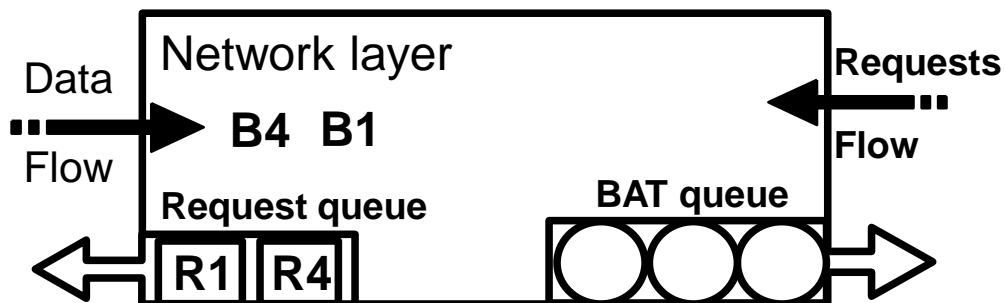
DataCyclotron

Chunks

BAT 1
BAT 4
BAT 5
BAT 6

Requests

Queries



DBMS integration.

- MonetDB

select c.t_id from tab t, col c where c.t_id = t.id;

```
function user.s1_2():void;
  X1 := sql.bind("sys","tab","id",0);
  X6 := sql.bind("sys","col","t_id",0);
  X9 := bat.reverse(X6);
  X10 := algebra.join(X1, X9);
  X13 := algebra.markT(X10,0@0);
  X14 := bat.reverse(X13);
  X15 := algebra.join(X14, X1);
  X16 := sql.resultSet(1,1,X15);
  sql.rsCol(X16,"sys.c","t_id","int",32,0,X15);
  X22 := io.stdout();
  sql.exportResult(X22,X16);
end s1_2;
```

TABLE I

SELECTION OVER TWO TABLES

```
function user.s1_2():void;
  X2 := datacyclotron.request("sys","tab","id",0);
  X3 := datacyclotron.request("sys","col","t_id",0);
  X6 := datacyclotron.pin(X3);
  X9 := bat.reverse(X6);
  X1 := datacyclotron.pin(X2);
  X10 := algebra.join(X1, X9);
  X13 := algebra.markT(X10,0@0);
  X14 := bat.reverse(X13);
  X15 := algebra.join(X14, X1);
  X16 := sql.resultSet(1,1,X15);
  sql.rsCol(X16,"sys.c","t_id","int",32,0,X15);
  X22 := io.stdout();
  sql.exportResult(X22,X16);
  datacyclotron.unpin(X6);
  datacyclotron.unpin(X1);
end s1_2;
```

TABLE II

MAL PLAN AFTER DCOPTIMIZER

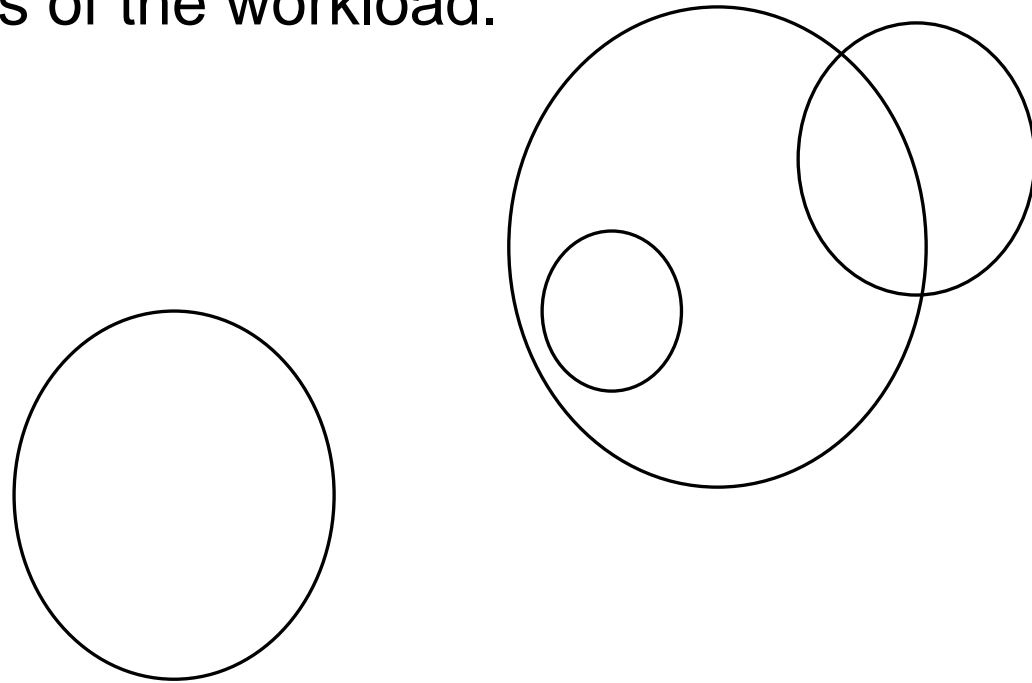
Summary

- We rotate the data through a ring of nodes using modern network technology, RDMA.
- A full fledged DBMS on each node.
- Simple and efficient protocols to define the Hot dataset for skewed workloads...
- TPC-H sf-100 runs on a 15-node ring, working towards scaling up to a 400-node ring

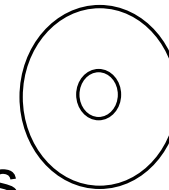
Old ideas become powerful on today's hardware

Future work

- Pulsating rings.
 - The ring grow and shrink to dynamically adapt to the requirements of the workload.



- Data Cyclotron Mesh.
 - Several overlapping pulsating rings.





Questions...
and
Remarks....

	Mid-1980s	2009	Improvement
Disk capacity	30 MB	500 GB	16667x
Maximum transfer rate	2 MB/s	100 MB/s	50x
Latency (seek + rotate)	20 ms	10 ms	2x
Capacity/bandwidth (large blocks)	15 s	5000 s	333x <i>worse</i>
Capacity/bandwidth (1KB blocks)	600 s	58 days	8333x <i>worse</i>
Jim Gray's Rule [11] (1KB blocks)	5 min.	30 hours	360x <i>worse</i>