Database Final Project Report

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Inverted File Index (IVF)

TA60 Index Implementation

• 我們在Lexer加入IVF關鍵字,使得Parser可以辨別。

} else if (lex.matchKeyword(keyword:"ivf")) { lex.eatKeyword(keyword:"ivf");

```
idxType = IndexType.IVF;
• 接下來我們建立一個新的IndexType(IVF),我們的index方法就是先透過K-means把資料分成n
 個clusters,每一個cluster會存一個table,另外也有一個centroid table記錄所有cluster的中
```

vector • Part 1. K-means clustering **Data Preparation**

心點,先找到離query vector最近的centroid,再進一步讀取該centroid對應的cluster中的

的 RecordId , block_num 以及 vector 存在 IVFIndex 中的static變數 data ,以便 在 StoredProcedureUtils.java 調用訓練K-means。

public void insert(SearchKey key, RecordId dataRecordId, boolean doLogicalLogging)

if (!tableSet) { DataRecord d = new DataRecord(key.get(index:0), new BigIntConstant(dataRecordId.block().number()), new IntegerConstant(dataRecordId.id())); IVFIndex.data.add(d); zijun, 3 hours ago • optimize data read

• 當data被insert到sift table時,因為sift table上面已經建了index,所

以 IVFIndex 的 insert() 也會被調用,在這裡我們可以把record

```
return;
K-means algorithm
Given data d = \{d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n\} with size n.
Divide them into k sets S = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_k\}.
```

• 初始化 Centroids (random) • 初始化所有 data 的 Cluster

Such that, $\displaystyle rg \min_{S} \sum_{i=1}^{k} \sum_{x \in S_i} ||x - \mu_i||^2$, μ_i is the centroid of s_i 步驟

```
更新 Cluster
```

1000

 $s_i^{(t)} = \left\{ x_l : ||x_l - \mu_i^{(t)}||^2 \leq ||x_l - \mu_j^{(t)}||^2 orall j, 1 \leq j \leq k
ight\}$ 更新 Centroid

• 持續更新 Centroids 位置以及 data 所屬的 Cluster

```
Centroid_i^{(t+1)} = rac{1}{|S_i^{(t)}|} \sum_{x_j \in S_i^{(t)}} x_j
```

Throughput # of Cluster Recall 200 90 60%

for (int j = 0; j < size; j++) {

tx.bufferMgr().pin(blk);

blk = new BlockId(tblname, j);

350

Part 2. Index Search

BlockId blk;

}

9

10

11 12

13

14

15 16

17 18

19

20 21 22

23

}

}

實作了Multilevel k-means

Multi-Level K-means

近的vectors。

分recall的情况下,大幅提升了throughput,如下表:

preload to memory: 仿照HashIndex作法,將centroid table的block都pin住 long size = fileSize(tblname);

40%

我們觀察到增加cluster的數量可以大幅減少cluster大小,進而讓disk的IO量少很多,在犧牲一部

```
1
     private List<Integer> searchKClosestCluster(int k, VectorConstant vec) {
        List<Integer> kClosestClusters = new ArrayList<>();
 2
 3
        this.distFn_vec.setQueryVector(vec);
        PriorityQueue<Pair<Double, Integer>> maxHeap = new PriorityQueue<>(k,
 4
                Comparator.comparingDouble(Pair<Double, Integer>::getKey).reversed
 5
        TableInfo ti = new TableInfo(centroidTblname, schema_centroid(keyType));
 6
 7
        // open centroid file
        this.rf = ti.open(tx, false);
 8
 9
        rf.beforeFirst();
        while (rf.next()) {
10
11
```

• cluster_center.tbl 會儲存所有centroids,透過計算query vector以及所有centroids的距

離,我們可以找到距離最近的k個centroid id,接著再從這些centroid id對應到的檔案讀出相

```
}
 20
         rf.close();
 21
         while (!maxHeap.isEmpty()) {
 22
             kClosestClusters.add(maxHeap.poll().value);
 23
 24
 25
         return kClosestClusters;
 26
      }
 • 得到上面回傳的 cluster id之後,我們打開所有相對應的recordFile。
TA70
SIMD

    VectorSpecies 定義了在硬體上進行 SIMD 操作的最佳向量長

   度。 FloatVector.SPECIES_PREFERRED 提供了 float 向量的最佳配置,確保性能最佳。
 • 將 queryArr, vecArr 分別加入SIMD的register中並以 SPECIES.length()長度運算
 • 最後在處理沒有被 SPECIES.length() 整除的部分。
  1
      protected double calculateDistance(VectorConstant vec) {
  2
              // SIMD
  3
              VectorSpecies<Float> SPECIES = FloatVector.SPECIES_PREFERRED;
              int i = 0;
  4
              double sum = 0;
  5
             float[] queryArr = query_asJavaVal();
  6
  7
              float[] vecArr = vec.asJavaVal();
  8
```

FloatVector diff = queryVec.sub(vecVec);

sum += diffSq.reduceLanes(VectorOperators.ADD);

然而,提高cluster數量會大幅增加training所需時間,1M vectors會無法在半小時內train完,所以

FloatVector diffSq = diff.mul(diff);

float diff = queryArr[i] - vecArr[i];

for (; i < vec.dimension(); i++) {</pre>

sum += diff * diff;

return Math.sqrt(sum);

for (; i <= vec.dimension() - SPECIES.length(); i += SPECIES.length()</pre>

FloatVector queryVec = FloatVector fromArray(SPECIES, queryArr, i

FloatVector vecVec = FloatVector fromArray(SPECIES, vecArr, i);

Index Search

2. 開啟上層cluster id對應的centroids file(cluster_center_ $\{cid\}$), 找到它在 2^{nd} layer的 cluster id(0~799) 3. 開啟上層cluster id對應的clusters file,裡面即儲存了鄰近的vectors

• Computation:

Multi-level:

Improvement using Multi-Level K-means

 $\mathsf{Total}: 3.2 \cdot 10^{12}$ $\Rightarrow 84\%$ reduction in computation

Centroid file with size: 1000

Total: 1900

Total:920

 $\Rightarrow 52\%$ reduction in disk io

CPU: Intel i5 12400

RAM: 32GB

• OS: Windows 10

Disk: 1TB SSD

• Cluster file with avg. size: 900

K-means的複雜度: $O(iteration \cdot k \cdot n \cdot dim)$

 \circ Single-level: $20 \cdot 1000 \cdot 900000 \cdot 128 pprox 2 \cdot 10^{13}$

lacktriangle Level 1: $20 \cdot 10 \cdot 900000 \cdot 128 pprox 2 \cdot 10^{11}$

ullet Level 2: $20 \cdot 20 \cdot 800 \cdot 90000 \cdot 128 pprox 3 \cdot 10^{12}$

- Multi-level: three read, • 1^{st} level centroid file with size: 10• 2nd level centroid file with size: 800 • Cluster file with avg. size: 112
- **Parameters** • NUM_ITEMS: 90000 (因為900k需要的時間太多,所以改用90k來做實驗) • NUM_ITERS: 20 (Kmeans最大遞迴次數)

Ann committed tx

68

5

Recall rate (%)

82.23

5

55.9164

Performance

0.7932

50

6

86.13

42

7

91.35

7

38.367

170

800

76.28

60 40 20

107

120

100

80

0

75

70

80

70

50

180

160

140

120

100

60

40

20

100

95

100

12

50

99.29

100

96.03

7 6 ● 透過實驗可以發現 Committed txs 的數量會隨著 # of search clusters 而降低,但 Recall rate 卻逐步上升,呈現反比的趨勢。因為開越多cluster的話sortPlan就會需要處理更多資料

• 在相乘recall以及throughput之後, Performance 呈現下降的趨勢,顯示 # of search

clusters 所帶來的 Recall rate 提升無法彌補 Committed txs 的減少。可推斷 # of search

clusters 越多,則表現越差。我們推測因為查找的數量變多,因此 hit rate 得到提升,但

91

400

43.065

23.0472 11.9148 50 100 200 400 800

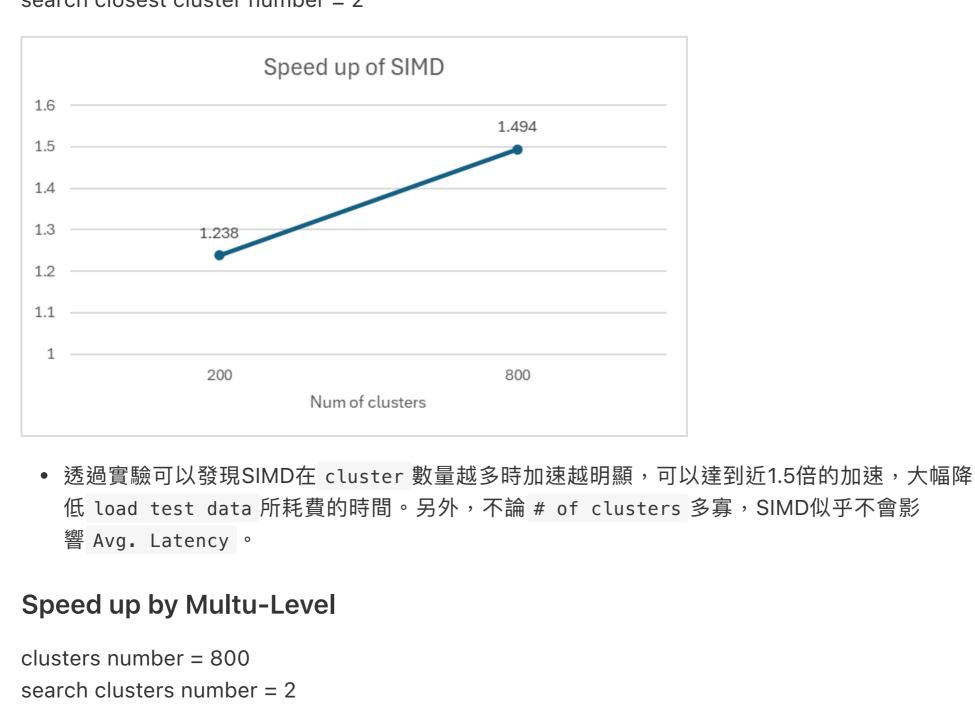
此可以推斷,儘管會降低 Recall rate ,但 # of clusters 越多,則表現越好。我們推測因

為 # of clusters 變多,使得每個cluster當中的索引減少,因此每次查找時間變短, # of

Committed txs 提升,但也會導致 hit rate 的降低,進而影響到 Recall rate。

75.27

• 透過實驗可以發現, # of clusters 越多,其 Committed txs 有著顯著的提升,而 Recall rate 則有下降的趨勢。在相乘後, Performance 則會隨 # of clusters 增加而明顯上升。因



Multi-Level Base Load time (s) 1447 371 Recall cal. time (s) 270 233

- Latency (ms) 2862 2733 Performance 23.06 28.83
- NUM_ITEMS = 900000

 \equiv

Constant cid = rf.getVal(SCHEMA_CID); Constant centroid_vec = rf.getVal(SCHEMA_VECTOR); 12 double distance = distFn_vec.distance((VectorConstant) centroid_vec); 13 14 if (maxHeap.size() < k) {</pre> maxHeap.add(new Pair<>(distance, (int) cid.asJavaVal())); 15 16 } else if (distance < maxHeap.peek().getKey()) {</pre> maxHeap.poll(); 17 maxHeap.add(new Pair<>(distance, (int) cid.asJavaVal())); 18 } 19

- Two level: • 1M vectors以k = 10做k-means,得到10個clusters 每一個cluster再以k = 800做k-means 在disk中儲存以下資訊: 1. 1^{st} level centroids (cluster_center.tbl) 2. 2^{nd} level centroids (cluster_center_{0~9}.tbl) 3. 2^{nd} level clusters (cluster_{ $0\sim9$ }_{ $0\sim799$ }.tbl) • preload to memory: 將兩層level的centroid table的block都pin住 \circ 1^{st} layer: cluster_center • 2st layer: cluster_center_0 ■ 2st layer: cluster_center_1 ■ 2st layer: cluster_center_9 • Search process: 1. 開啟 1^{st} layer的centroids file,找到它在 1^{st} layer的cluster id(0~9)
 - Disk 10: Single-level: two read,
- **Experiment Environment**
- Difference on number of search clusters

78

clusters number = 200

• Search clusters: 開啟K個最近的clusters進行挑選

95 90

78.3347

而增加每個tx的時間。

Difference on number of clusters search clusters number = 7

相對的每次所需的時間成本大幅提升,進而影響整體表現。

Ann committed tx

200

91.35

Recall rate (%)

- 100 200 800 50 400 Performance 129.676 140
- Speed up by SIMD search closest cluster number = 2
- 根據實驗結果,在將 Kmeans 以 Multi-Level 改寫後, Loading time 有了大幅度提升,獲得 將近4倍的加速,另外 Recall 的計算速度也提升了約1.16倍,且表現和延遲都沒有顯著改變, 顯示透過 Multi-Level 能夠大幅加速 Kmeans 的訓練過程。