



LanceDB: Writing a Vector Database in Rust

The screenshot shows a web-based interface for managing model experiments. On the left, there's a sidebar with icons for navigation and settings. The main area displays a dashboard titled "Yolo-V5 and SSD Model Experiments" under "Dashboards > NuScenes". The dashboard has tabs for "Model Performance", "Image Gallery View", and "Mislabel View", with "Mislabel View" currently selected. Below the tabs is a "Query and Filter" section containing a SQL-like query:

```
WITH label_names AS (SELECT DISTINCT label, name FROM ds)
SELECT ds.id, ds.name AS ground_truth,
       label_names.name as predict,
       resnet.score as score
  FROM ds, label_names
 WHERE split != 'test'
   AND ds.label != resnet.label
   AND resnet.label = vit.label
   AND resnet.label = label_names.label
 ORDER BY resnet.score DESC
```

Below the query, it says "Returned 18 results in 0.159ms". At the bottom right are "Update profiler" and "Run" buttons. A grid of four small images from the NuScenes dataset is visible at the bottom.



Open-Source In-process Vector Database



Blazing Fast Vector Search, SQL, Full Text Search



Multi-model data: Vector, Image, Text, Videos



Written in Rust, with Python and Typescript SDKs



Cloud-native. Data and Vector Index directly stored on cloud storage



Backed by Lance columnar format, also written in Rust. Apache Arrow compatible

A Bit Of History of LanceDB

- Built core Lance Columnar Format in C++

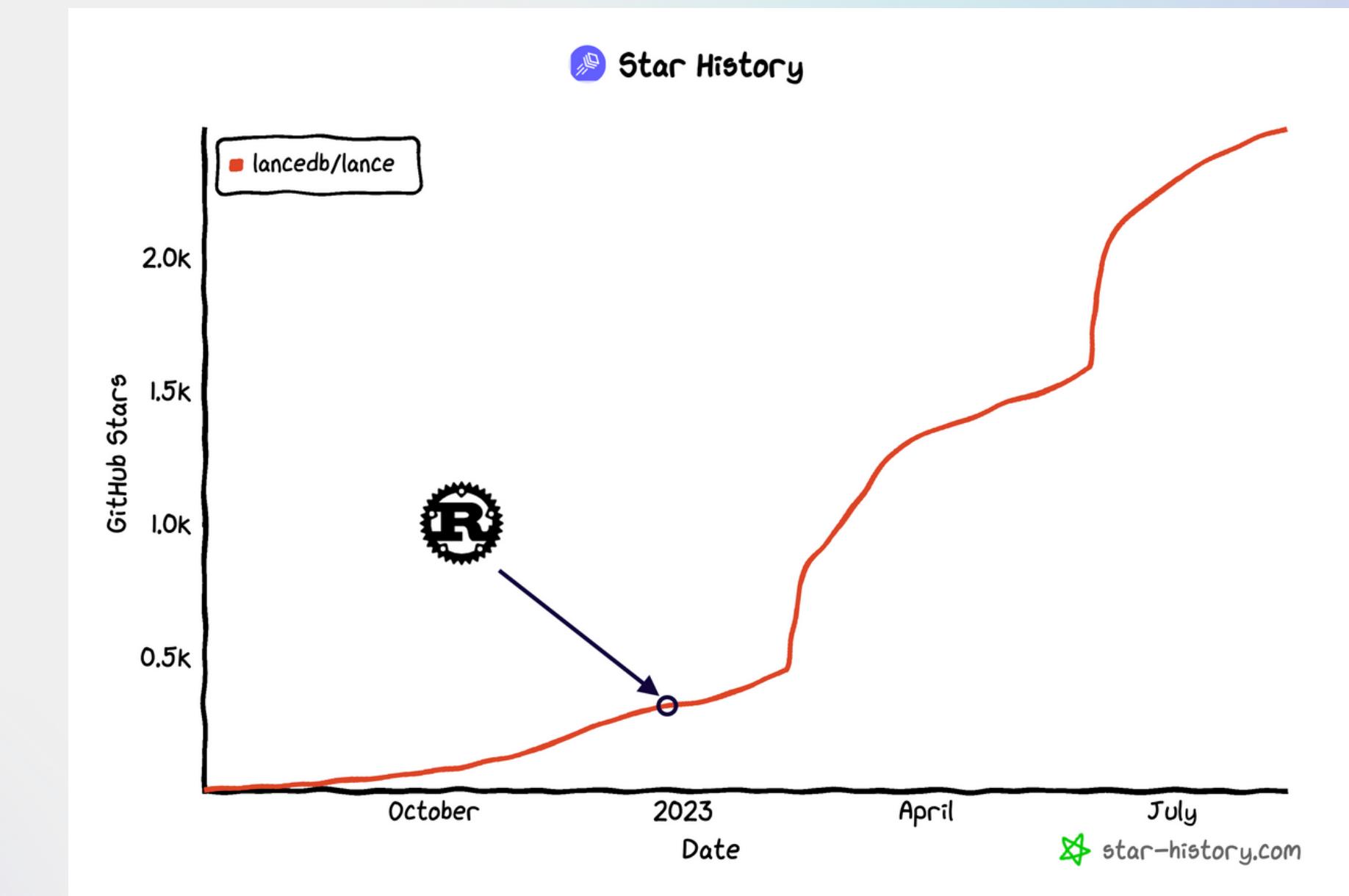
A Bit Of History of Lancashire

- Built core Lance



A Bit Of History of LanceDB

- Let's do it again.
- Re-write in Rust in Jan 2023
 - Performance is **GREAT**
 - Community is **GREAT**
 - Productivity is **GREAT**
 - Ecosystem is **GREAT**



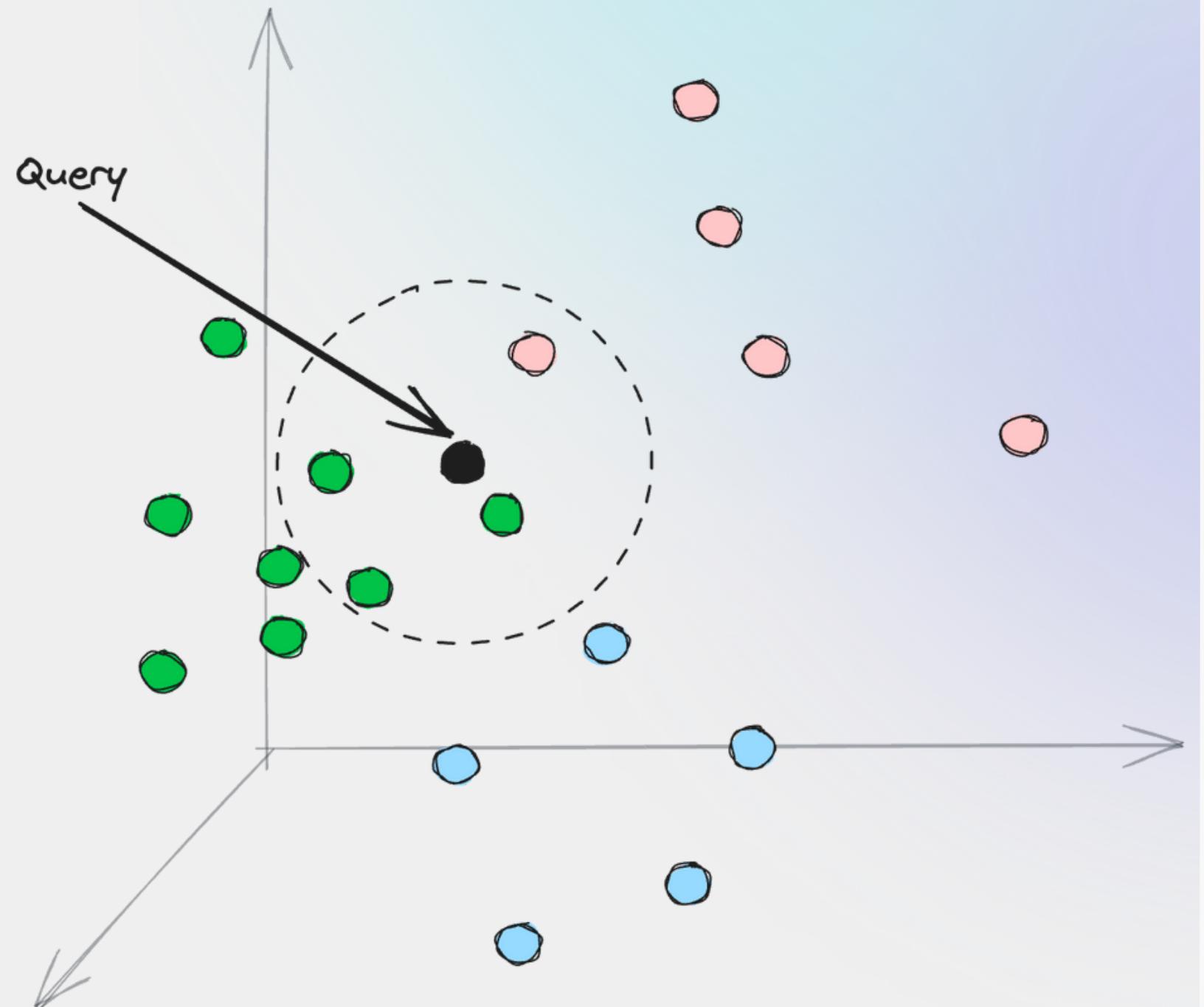
We love Rust! Even w/ zero Rust experience

- Cargo >>> Cmake
 - Easy to link to high-quality libraries
- Beautiful Language: compiler error, modules, traits, functional programming, built-in test/bench/docs practice.
- Native language, easily embedded in other languages
- An extensive **std** library, especially **std::arch** for SIMD

So, What is a Vector Database

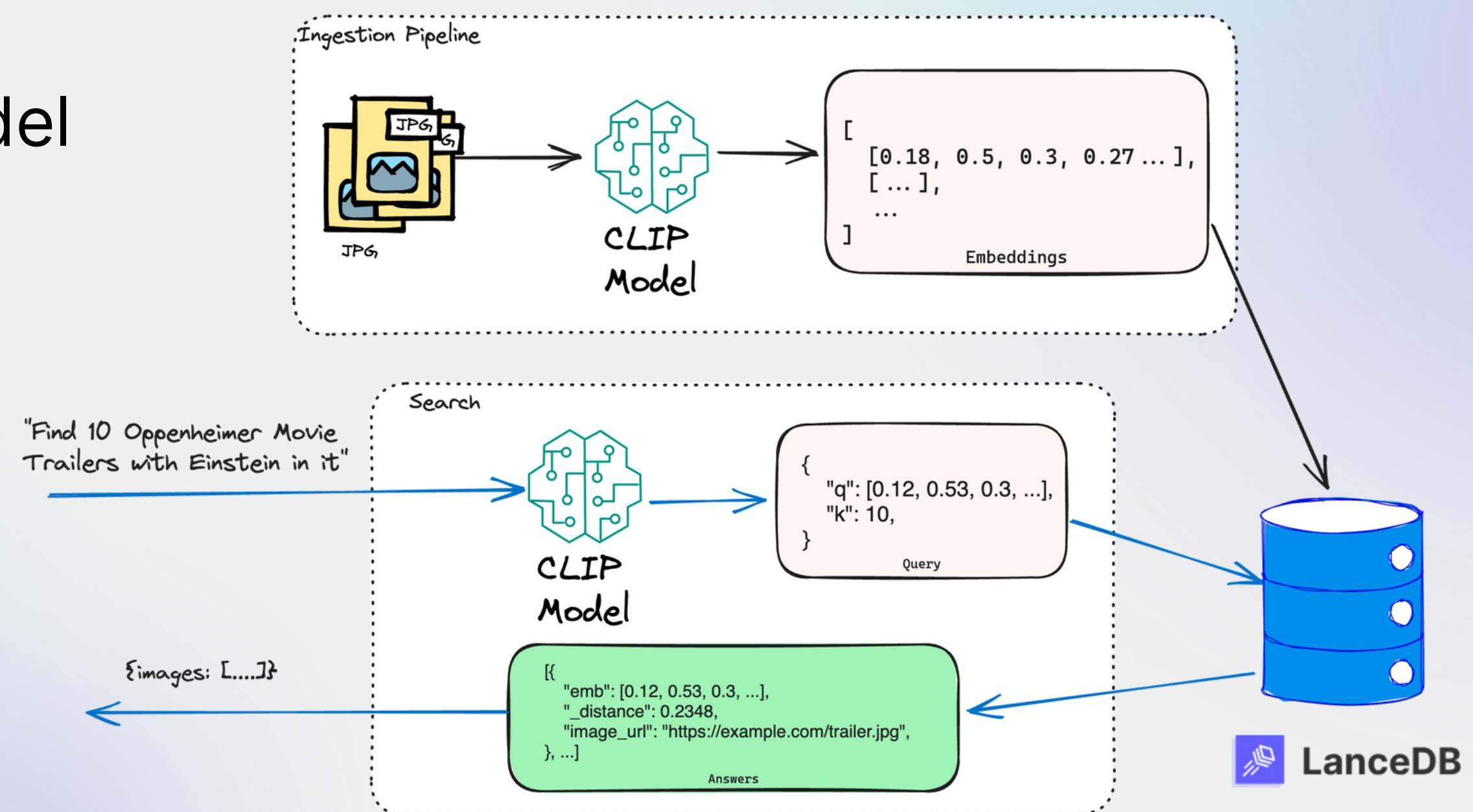
What is Vector Database

- Search K Nearest Neighbours in High-Dimensional Vector Space
 - $10^2 - 10^3$ dimensions
- Diff to traditional DB
 - Linear (1D) space: b-tree or hash
- Applications:
 - ML Model Embeddings
 - LLM, Image Generation,



Application: Text-To-Image Recommendation

- Use OpenAI CLIP Model



Challenges

- Curse of dimensionality*
- **Speed or Accuracy:** Pick one
- Especially difficult if everything is stored on S3*

Typical Dataset in LanceDB	
Dimension	768 ~ 1536
# of Vectors	500K ~ 1 Billion
Data Types	[float32] + metadata

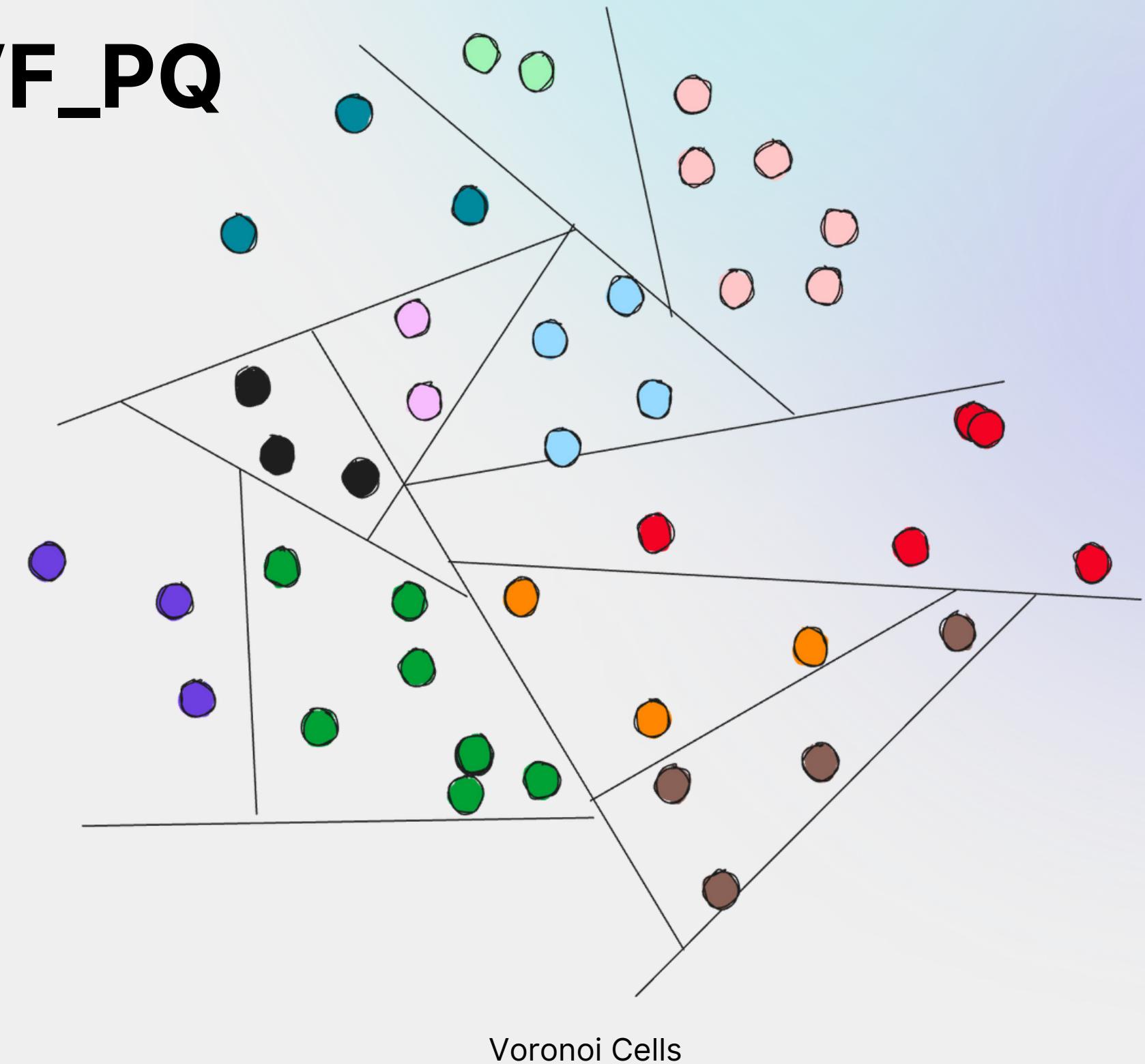
* Curse of dimensionality, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Curse_of_dimensionality

* Latency Numbers Every Programmer Should Know

https://colin-scott.github.io/personal_website/research/interactive_latency.html

Build Vector Index in Rust: IVF_PQ

- Vector Index to **Speed Up**
 - But less accurate!
- Divide Space into Voronoi Cells
 - K-means
- Use **Product Quantization (PQ)** to compress vectors



Yet Another KMean in Rust! (1/2)

- It is not a joke!
- We manually tuned KMean with **std::arch** SIMD on X86_64 and aarch64
 - L1/L2 cache friendly, loop unrolling
- Adaptive Sampling
- Use Apache Arrow (**arrow-rs**) in memory
- Faster than Numpy, Arrow, LLVM-auto-vectorization, and other benchmarks

```
impl L2 for [f32] {
    type Output = f32;

    #[inline]
    fn l2(&self, other: &[f32]) -> f32 {
        #[cfg(target_arch = "x86_64")]
        {
            if is_x86_feature_detected!("avx2") {
                use x86_64::avx::l2_f32;
                return l2_f32(self, other);
            }
        }

        #[cfg(target_arch = "aarch64")]
        {
            use aarch64::neon::l2_f32;
            l2_f32(self, other)
        }

        #[cfg(not(target_arch = "aarch64"))]
        l2_scalar(self, other)
    }
}
```



Yet Another KMean in Rust! (2/2)

- What we LOVE about Rust:
 - Feature flag (`#[cfg(...)]`) and `#[inline]`
 - Rich instruction sets in `std::arch`
 - Module for multi-arch code organization
 - **cargo bench**
 - **cargo flamegraph**
 - **rust.godbolt.org**
- What we wish that Rust (stable) has:
 - Generic specification

```

    ...
#[cfg(target_arch = "x86_64")]
mod x86_64 {
    pub mod avx {
        use super::super::l2_scalar;

        #[inline]
        pub fn l2_f32(from: &[f32], to: &[f32]) -> f32 {
            unsafe {
                use std::arch::x86_64::*;

                // Get the portion of the vector that is aligned to 32 bytes.
                let len = from.len() / 8 * 8;
                let mut sums = _mm256_setzero_ps();
                for i in (0..len).step_by(8) {
                    let left = _mm256_loadu_ps(from.as_ptr().add(i));
                    let right = _mm256_loadu_ps(to.as_ptr().add(i));
                    let sub = _mm256_sub_ps(left, right);
                    // sum = sub * sub + sum
                    sums = _mm256_fmadd_ps(sub, sub, sums);
                }
                // Shift and add vector, until only 1 value left.
                // sums = [x0-x7], shift = [x4-x7]
                let mut shift = _mm256_permute2f128_ps(sums, sums, 1);
                // [x0+x4, x1+x5, ...]
                sums = _mm256_add_ps(sums, shift);
                shift = _mm256_permute_ps(sums, 14);
                sums = _mm256_add_ps(sums, shift);
                sums = _mm256_hadd_ps(sums, sums);
                let mut results: [f32; 8] = [0f32; 8];
                _mm256_storeu_ps(results.as_mut_ptr(), sums);

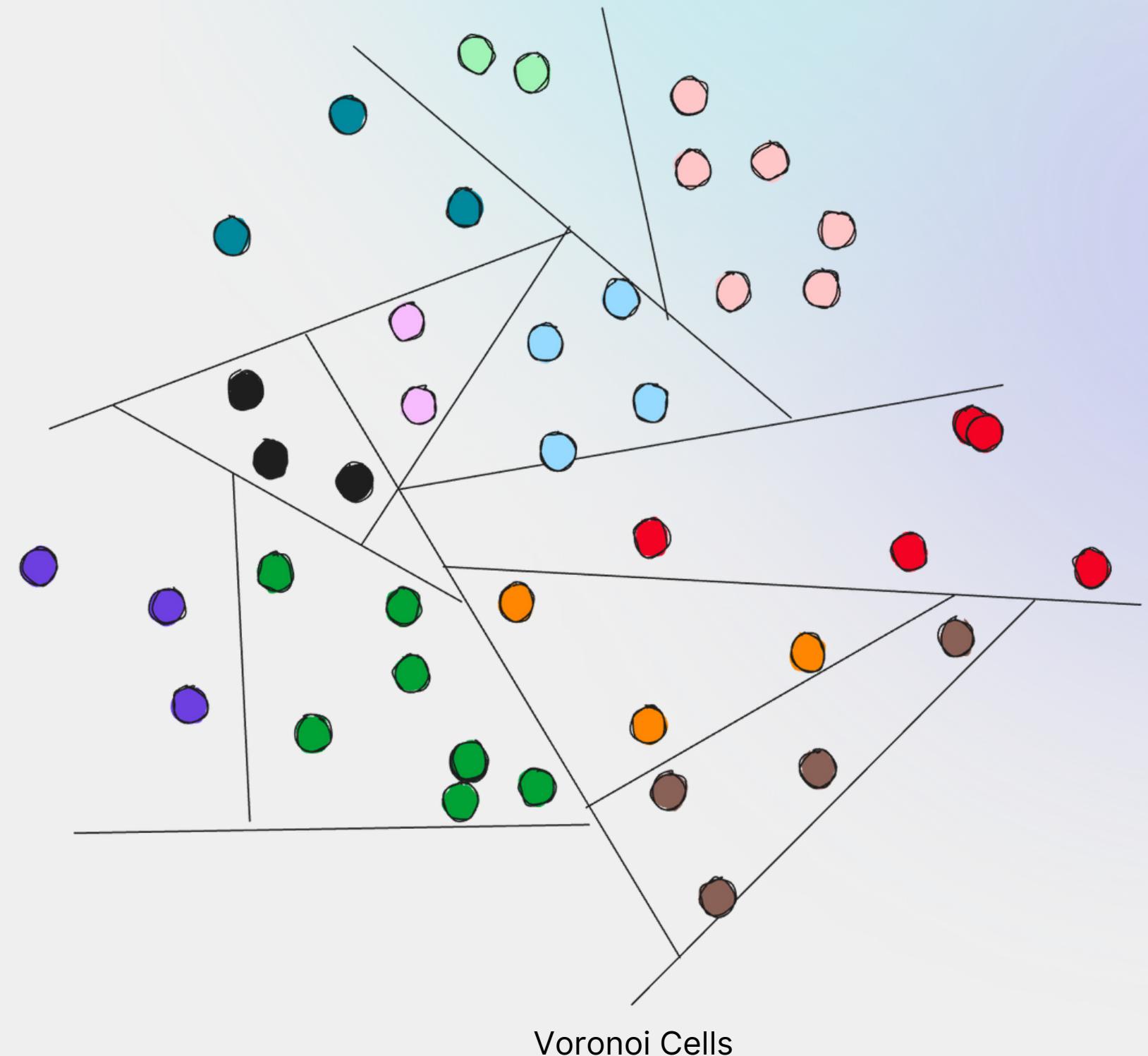
                // Remaining
                results[0] += l2_scalar(&from[len..], &to[len..]);
                results[0]
            }
        }
    }
}

```

I/O is tricky too!

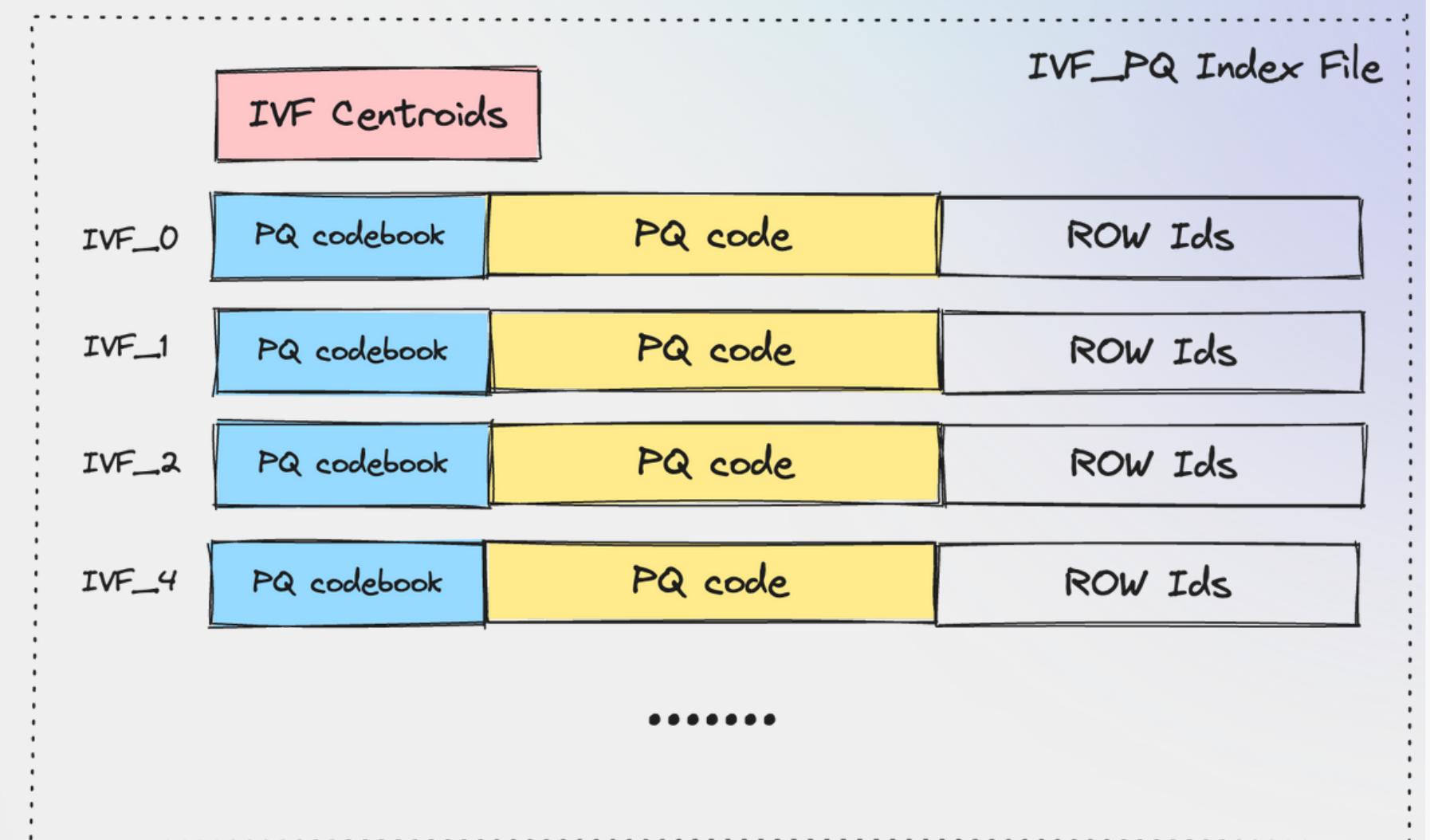
No linear indexing = Scan!

- Disk space is linear, which can not present multi-dimensional distance **statically and efficiently**.
- Vector distance depends ***dynamically*** on the Query Vector
 - Scan a lot from the disk for every different query
- Much random I/O to accommodate PQ distortion



IVF PQ Index On-Disk Layout

- Optimize for scan and SIMD
 - Each block is an arrow-rs array
- Use IVF centroids to decide which partitions to scan
- Work nicely on local SSD and cloud object store
 - Different cache strategies
- Rust is much easier to work with multi-clouds than C++



How about SQL and Full Text Search?

SQL and Full Text Search

- Built on Lance, fastest growing columnar format
 - 2000x faster point query than Parquet
- SQL engine
 - **sqlparser-rs** and **datafusion**
- Full Text Search
 - **tantivy**, w/ customizations
- Async-io:
 - **tokio** + **futures** + **object_store**

But, How Can I Use it

Did we mention that LanceDB is In-Process DB?

- **No server, No K8S**
- **Disk-based index, no huge server to load everything in memory**
- Python and Typescript native SDK
 - PyO3 and Neon
- cargo install vectordb

```
pip install lancedb
```

```
npm install vectordb
```

LanceDB is In-Process DB

```
# pip install lancedb
import lancedb

uri = "data/sample-lancedb"
db = lancedb.connect(uri)
table = db.create_table(
    "my_table",
    data=[{"vector": [3.1, 4.1], "item": "foo", "price": 10.0},
          {"vector": [5.9, 26.5], "item": "bar", "price": 20.0}]
)
result = table.search([100, 100]).limit(2).to_df()
```

LanceDB is In-Process DB

- Realistically, only three languages can be used to build a multi-language in-process database
 - C
 - C++
 - Rust
- The choice is obvious :)

LanceDB Cloud

- Just change the URL to "**db://...**"
- **Pay-per-query**
- Fully managed

```
...
# pip install lancedb
import lancedb

db = lancedb.connect("db://my_db", api_key="sk_a13bc3d...")
table = db.create_table(
    "my_table",
    data=[{"vector": [3.1, 4.1], "item": "foo", "price": 10.0},
          {"vector": [5.9, 26.5], "item": "bar", "price": 20.0}]
)
result = table.search([100, 100]).limit(2).to_df()
```



LanceDB

Thank You

Your feedback is important to us!

<https://github.com/lancedb/lancedb> (please
give us a)

contact@lancedb.com

