Intel Contributions to a Faster Cassandra

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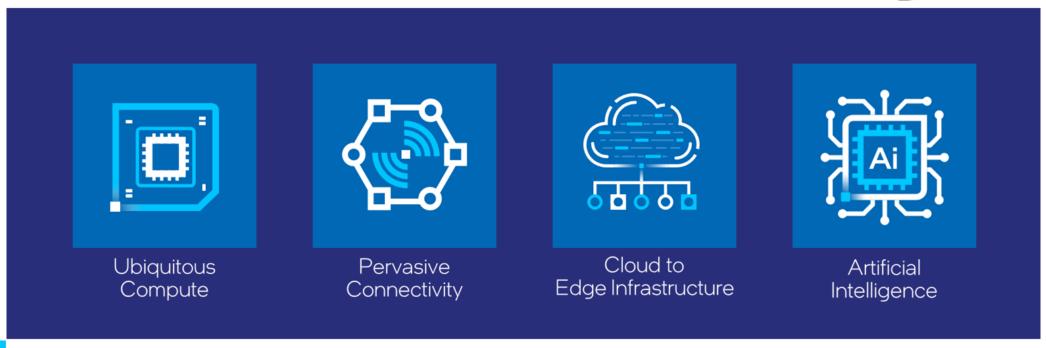
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Agenda

- Intel and the Open-Source Ecosystem
- Java optimizations
- Contributions to Cassandra

The Entire World is Becoming **Digital**



Semiconductors are the underlying technology empowering developers and powering our customers' innovations

Who is Intel?



We Are Committed to a Vibrant Open Ecosystem For Developers



Open.



Choice.



Trust.

Focus on making our ecosystem successful:

- 1 Enable developer productivity on high performance open platforms
- 2 Foster choice and interoperability of software platforms and ecosystems for our industry
- 3 Built on a confidential computing platform you can trust

20 Years of Investment Across hundreds of independent projects



Creator of Countless Industry Leading Projects



Architectures
Supported in one API

700+ GitHub Projects

CHROME OS
Leading Contributor

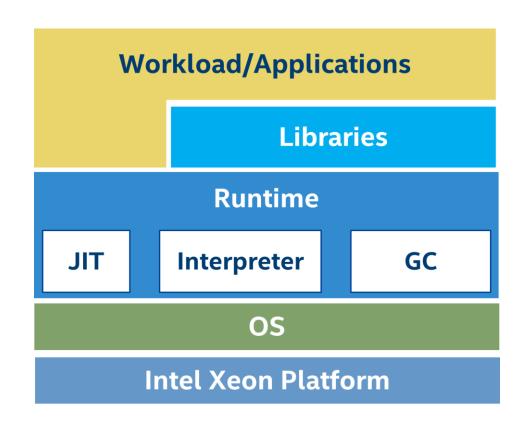
source: https://www.linuxfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2020_kernel_history_report_082720.pdf

Additional Resources: Intel.com/SoftwareFirst

Performance Features in OpenJDK

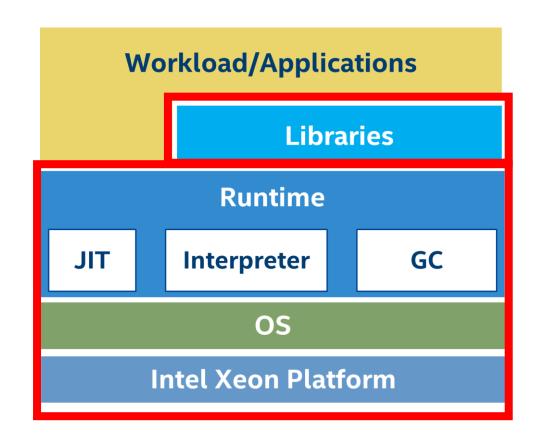
How the Java runtime works

- "Write once, run anywhere"
- Java app code compiles to bytecode, then interpreted "just in time" in a runtime layer
- Memory management is configurable but automatic
- Compilation and optimization abstracted away from developer



Where Optimizations Are Made

- When OpenJDK is compiled, targets are made for Intel platforms
- Specific instruction sets and "accelerators" are added to OpenJDK binaries
- Accelerators are added at the CPU level to support different operations



Intel contributions to OpenJDK

Performance optimizations

- Just-in-time compiler
- Core class libraries
- Runtime and garbage collection

Participate in Java standard

- Java for data parallel programming
- Foreign-function interface for efficient access to accelerators and heterogeneous memory

OpenJDK Optimizations

Java Optimizations for Cassandra

Vectorization

Runtime and GC

New JDK APIs
Vector API,
Direct IO

Crypto

Crypto (AES-GCM) - JDK11 & later Crypto (CRC32) - JDK15 & later

Checksum

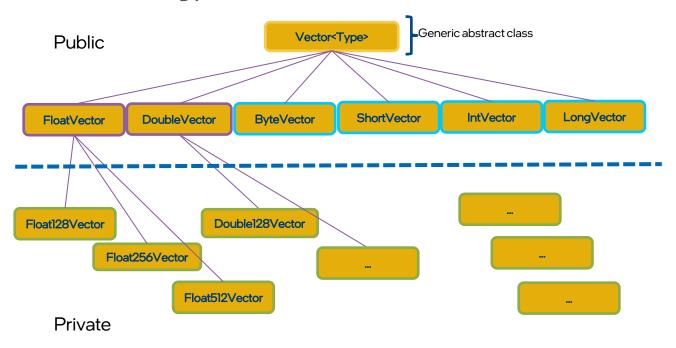
Compression

String/Array

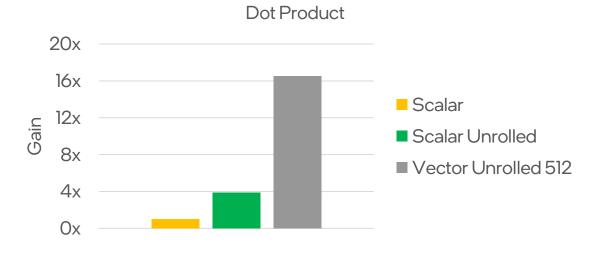
Math Libraries

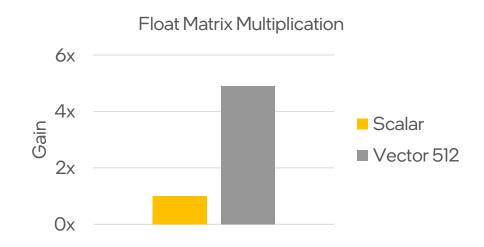
Vector API

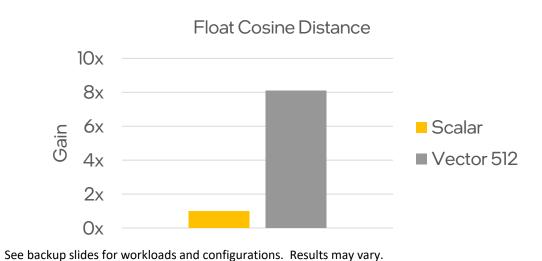
- Enables data parallel algorithm development in Java
- Allows programmers to benefit from Intel AVX technology
- JEP: http://openjdk.java.net/jeps/338
- Support for fixed size vectors
- Available since JDK 16
- API:
 - Arithmetic
 - Shift, Rotate
 - Trigonometric
 - Comparison, Blend, Mask
 - Casts, Reinterpret
 - Reduction, Extraction, Insertion
 - Rearrange



Vector API – Performance (JDK 17)







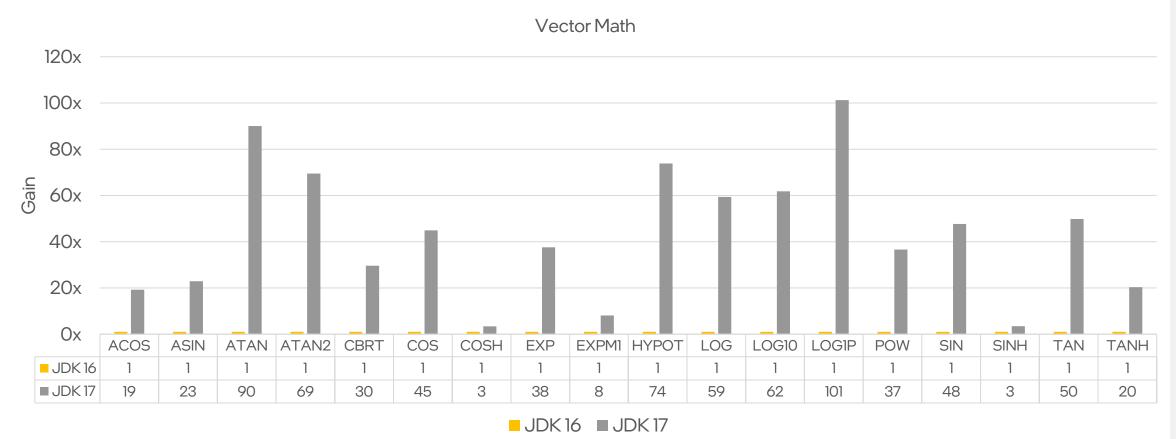


Ox

12x 10x 8x Scalar Vector 512 2x

Float Euclidean Distance

Vector API – Vector Math Performance



Vector API transcendental methods optimized with Libsvml

See backup slides for workloads and configurations. Results may vary.

Greater Apache Cassandra Database Performance on 3rd Gen Intel® Xeon® Scalable Processors

L16s v3 L16as v3





Relative Number of Operations per Second Small VMs Achieved Higher is better



Figure 1. Relative Apache Cassandra performance in OPS of the 8vCPU Azure Lsv3 and Lasv3 virtual machines. Higher is better.

Relative Number of Operations per Second Medium VMs Achieved

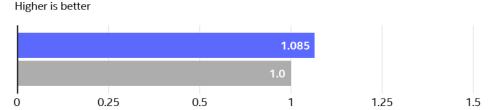


Figure 2. Relative Apache Cassandra performance in OPS of the 16vCPU Azure Lsv3 and Lasv3 virtual machines. Higher is better.

Generation & JDK Matching

Q3'18 Q1'19 Q3'19 Q1'20 Q3'20 Q1'21 Q3'21 Q1'22



JDK11LTS

- Whole heap on Intel DCPMM
- Intel optimizations for concurrent ZGC
- Base 64 encoding optimizations
- Bit-count optimizations

JDK12

- Partial heap on Intel DCPMM
- VNNI support through vectorization
- AES-GCM crypto optimizations

JDK13

- Floating-point Math.min/max intrinsics
- Garbage-collection pause-time improvements

Cascade Lake/Ice Lake

JDK14

- AES-ECB, AES-CTR, AES-GCM optimizations
- Math.ceil, floor, rint optimization and vectorization
- Support for Persistent Mapped Byte Buffers

JDK15

- CRC32
- AVX-512 ternary logic optimizations
- ADQ/NAPI-ID support for Intel NIC

JDK 16

- Java vector API (JEP-338)
- AVX-512 optimizations for string/array intrinsics; optimized rotate

Cascade Lake/Ice Lake

JDK17LTS

- Adler-32 optimization
- Math.signum, I2L optimization
- Hybrid large-page support
- Vector-API 2nd incubation; optimized math functions through SVML
- RSA Crypto scaling optimization
- AVX-512 optimizations: partial inlining, clearMemory, code-gen

JDK18

- BASE-64 encode/decode for AVX512 + ICX
- Interleaved AES-GCM
- CRC32C for ICX
- Vector API 3rd Incubation; masked optimizations

More Resources

Read about tuning and accelerating Java and JDK applications by downloading our guides:

- Accelerating performance for serverside Java* applications
- Java Tuning Guide on 3rd Generation Intel Xeon Scalable Processors Based Platform
- Boosting Java* Performance in Big Data Applications



Benchmarking Configurations

Platform:

"Bare metal" on-premise machine tested July 10, 2022

ICX: Intel(R) Xeon(R) Platinum 8380 CPU @ 2.30GHz

Red Hat Enterprise Linux release 8.4 (Ootpa)

JDK:

JDK 8: openjdk version "1.8.0_282"

JDK 11: openjdk version "11.0.10" 2021-01-19 LTS

JDK 16: openjdk version "16.0.2" 2021-07-20

JDK 17: openjdk version "17.0.2" 2022-01-18 LTS

JDK 18: openjdk version "18.0.1" 2022-04-19

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