Project Proposal: Parallel Query Processing on PostgreSQL

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Summary

I am going to implement a simple vectorized database execution engine. This will allow the database management system (DBMS) to leverage instruction-level parallelism and SIMD instructions to perform query scans.

Background

DBMSes are used to efficiently process large amounts of data. Database queries, which are executed by DBMSes, have a high potential for parallelization because they require applying a computation to billions or trillions of tuples. In this proposal, I will focus on one essential primitive that is used in every database query: the filter operator. This operator reads through a table or other data source, checking if each tuple satisfies a given condition. Because performing this check on each tuple is an independent operation, this operation can be executed in parallel. PostgreSQL is an open-source DBMS that exploits this parallelism by using several worker processes to execute a scan; however, PostgreSQL does not exploit instruction-level parallelism or SIMD instructions. My goal is to implement these two forms of parallelism for the scan operator in PostgreSQL.

Challenges

The workload that I will focus on is online analytics processing (OLAP). These queries are readonly and involve scanning large amounts of data.

The workload for the scan operator is well-suited for parallelism due to the independent nature of each predicate evaluation. The main challenge is the high memory-to-computation ratio: the scan operator reads through an entire table, performing a small amount of work for each tuple before moving on to the next one. There is no locality in this operator. Therefore memory bandwidth may become a bottleneck.

Resources

- I am building off the PostgreSQL 15.0 code base (https://github.com/postgres/postgres/tree/REL 15 STABLE).
- I will be using the MonetDB/X100 paper as reference (https://www.cidrdb.org/cidr2005/ papers/P19.pdf).

Goals

- 75%: Implement a vectorized executor that exploits instruction-level parallelism.
- 100%: In addition to the previous goal, add support for predicate evaluation.
- 125%: Use SIMD intrinsics to accelerate predicate evaluation.

The demo that I plan to show will be a speedup graph.

Platform Choice

I have chosen PostgreSQL (which is written in C) as the platform of choice for this system because it is open-source and I am familiar with the codebase from research. In addition, PostgreSQL has potential to improve its performance on OLAP workloads.

Schedule

- 11/07: Do background reading on the linked paper. Construct microbenchmarks to test the performance of PostgreSQL.
- 11/14: Begin implementing a simple vectorized scan operator in PostgreSQL.
- 11/21: Finish vectorized scan implementation.
- 11/28: Add support for predicate evaluation
- Milestone: Have a working system that shows a speedup over the existing system on microbenchmarks
- 12/5: Implement SIMD operators for integer comparison
- 12/12: Run benchmark workloads (TPC-H/TPC-DS). Optimize any bottlenecks.
- Final Report: Have a working vectorized execution engine that supports predicate evaluation.