(Not yet Adaptive) Compression of In-Memory Databases

Database Implementation Lab Course

Leon Windheuser

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- Open Source SQL OLAP RDBMS in-process developed in Amsterdam research centre CWI (SQLite for OLAP) `https://github.com/duckdb/duckdb`
- Columnar Storage format
- Vectorized execution engine
- Has already lots of different compression possibilities for persistent data on disk

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How do we compress the transient data while having efficient lookups without decompressing everything?

Background: Succinct Data Structures

- Data structures that use space close to the theoretic lower bound but allow efficient query operations (in place without needing to decompress)
- Exists e.g. (bit) vectors, trees, planar graphs, ...

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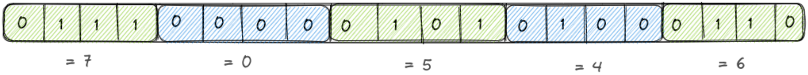
Succinct Integer Vector

Space requirement for integer x is $\ell = \lceil \log_2(x) \rceil$ bits



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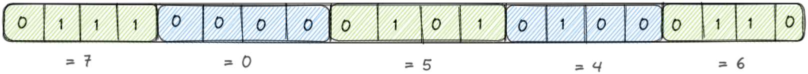
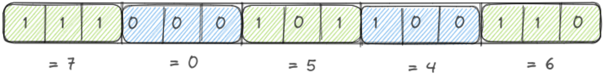


Encode integers with the minimal length of the max integer
$3 = \lceil \log_2(7) \rceil$



We already reduce memory by 25%

SDSL: Succinct Data Structure Library

- C++11 library and abstraction for succinct data structures
- Open Source `https://github.com/simongog/sdsl-lite`
- Contains variety of succinct data structures. We use their **Integer Vector** interface to compress integers.

SDSL: Integer Vectors

```
sdsl::int_vector<32> v(10000);
for (size_t i = 0; i < 10000; i++) v[i] = i;
cout << "Width: " << v.width() << ", size: "
     << sdsl::size_in_bytes(v) << endl;
sdsl::util::bit_compress(v);
cout << "Width: " << v.width() << ", size: "
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Reduces memory by 56.2% ($\approx$ 22.5 KB)

Delta Compression of sdsl::int_vector

```
sdsl::int_vector<32> v(10000);
for (size_t i = 0; i < 10000; i++)
    v[i] = i + 10.000.000;
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sdsl::util::bit_compress(v);
cout << "Width: " << v.width() << ", size: "
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```
Width: 32, size: 40008
Width: 24, size: 30008
```

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extractMinFromVector(v);
sdsl::util::bit_compress(v);
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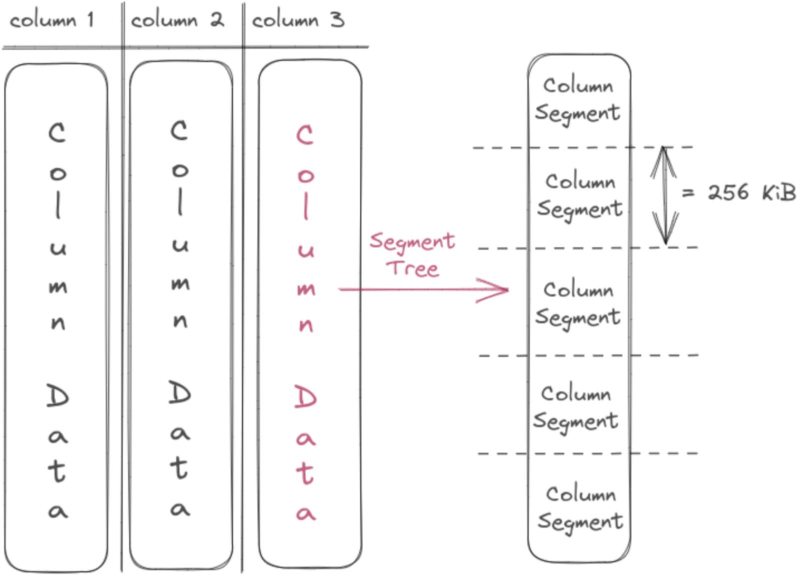
In DuckDB we know the minimum of the vector directly without searching (column statistics)

DuckDB Storage Architecture Bird's Eye View (100 meter)



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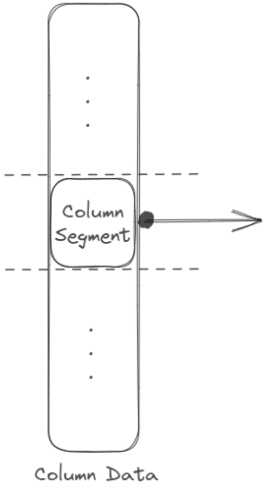


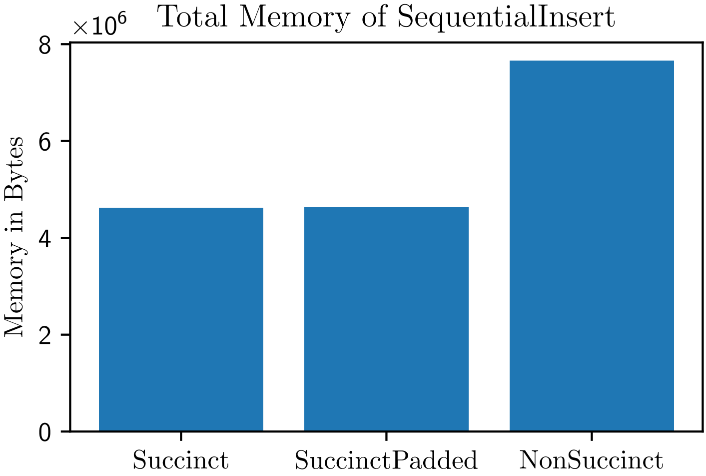

```
SegmentType: Transient / Persistent
block: Managed by BufferManager
CompressionType: Succinct / Uncompressed / ...
sdsl::int_vector<>

    CompressionFunction::SuccinctFunctions{
        Append, Scan, PartialScan, ...
    }
```

Evaluation: Sequential Insert and Total Scan

Scanning 10^6 rows.

```
SELECT * FROM t1;
```



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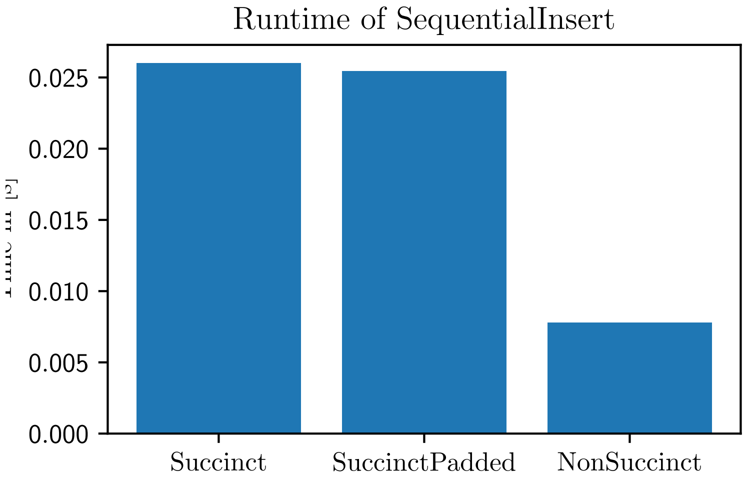
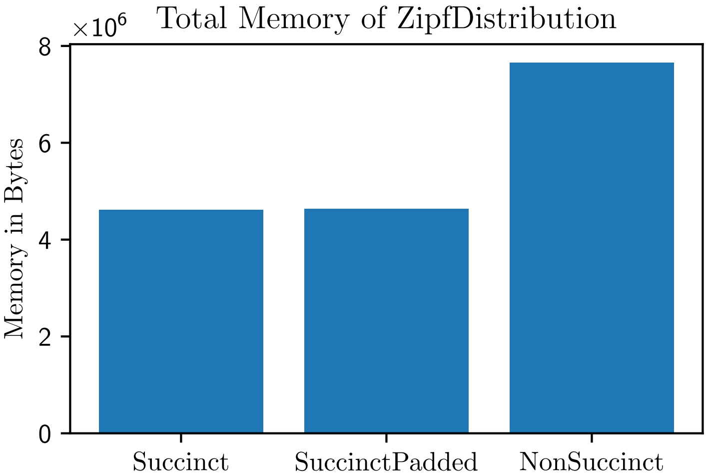


Evaluation: Zipf Selection

10.000 selections with Zipf Distribution of 10^6 total rows.

```sql
SELECT i FROM t1
WHERE i == {ZIPF_DISTRIBUTED_NUMBER};
```



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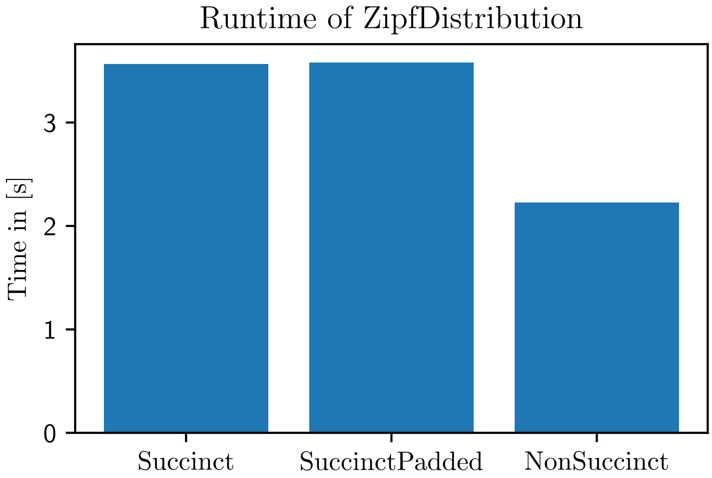

Evaluation: Zipf Out-Of-Memory (Limit 1GB)

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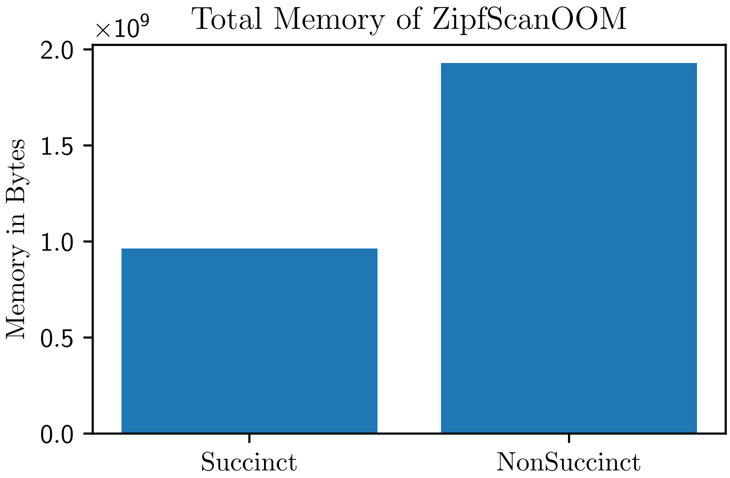

Benchmarks: Zipf Out-Of-Memory (Limit 1GB)

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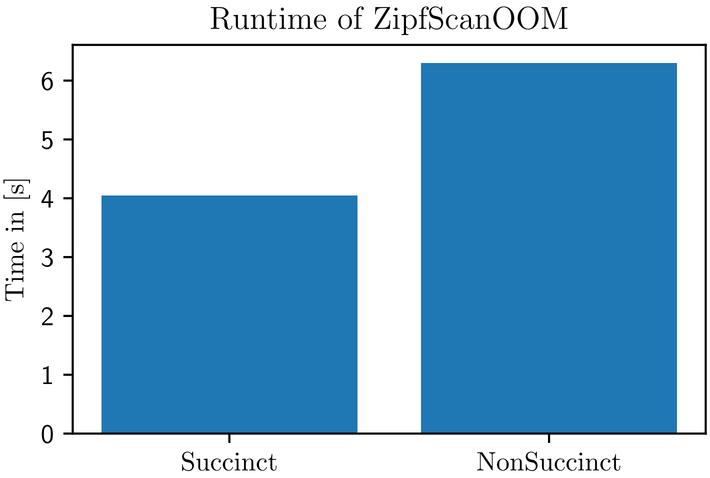

Conclusion

- For OLAPish queries it is not (yet?) worth it, large overhead.
- For OLTP transactions it might be worth it. Reduces memory by $\approx 40\%$ but increases runtime by $\approx 35\%$.
- Huge benefit if succinct representation fits in memory vs spilling to disk.

Future Work and Discussion

1. Copying and shifting data is most time consuming ($\approx$ 40%) since execution engine expects a flat "normal" vector.
   - Non succinct passes its data pointer, we need to decompress and copy the data.
   - Unecessary, since we still support random access and operations needed for the execution engine.
   - Non succinct data pointer used everywhere in the execution engine ($>$ 300 appearances). **Rewrite necessary?**

2. Adaptive compression for rarely accessed segments. Zipf Distribution accesses 4/50 segements over 70% of the time.
   - How to track access statistics over time for segments?
   - What if the access statistics change after greater period of time?