SIMD Acceleration for Index Structures: A Survey

Beyond Databases Architectures and Structures

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Agenda

Motivation

SIMD Style Processing

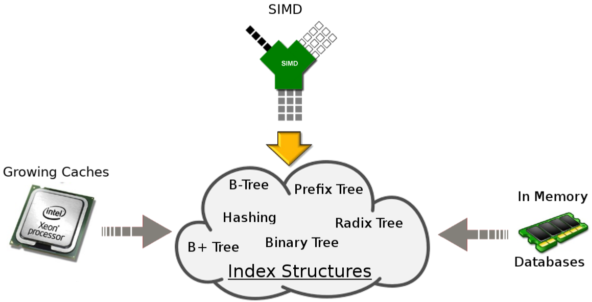
Surveyed Main-Memory Index Structures

- Elf
- Seg-Tree/Trie
- FAST
- VAST
- ART

Qualitative Comparison

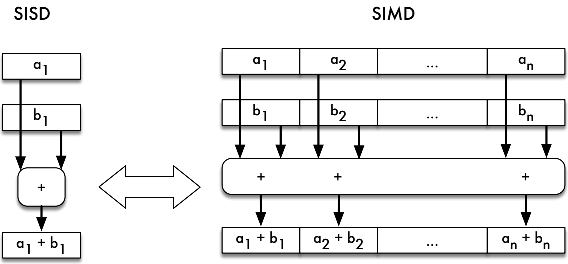
Conclusion

Motivation



- What are state-of-the-art index structures?
- Which optimizations do they have in common?

Single Instruction Multiple Data

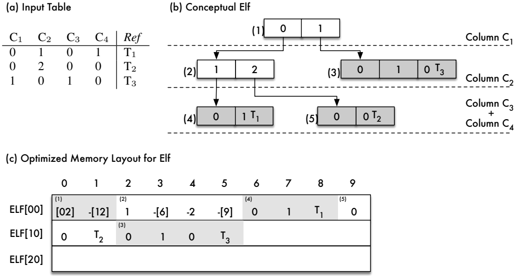


- **__m128i _mm_add_epi32 (__m128i a, __m128i b)** Adds 4 signed 32-bit integers in a to 4 signed 32-bit integers in b.

Surveyed Main-Memory Index Structures

Index Structure	Based on	Reference
Elf	Prefix Tree	[Broneske et al. ICDE'17]
Seg-Tree/Trie	CSB-Tree	[Zeuch et al. EDBT'14]
FAST: Fast Architecture Sensitive Tree	Binary Tree	[Kim et al. SIGMOD'10]
VAST: Vector-Advanced and Compressed Structure Tree	Binary Tree	[Yamamuro et al. EDBT'12]
ART: Adaptive Radix Tree	Radix Tree	[Leis et al. ICDE'13]

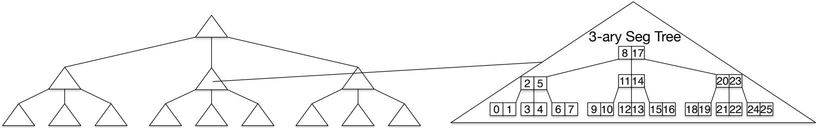
Elf



- Multi-dimensional index structure for column-wise storage
- Prefix-redundancy elimination on distinct column values
- Linearisation for optimized memory layout

[Broneske et al. ICDE'17]

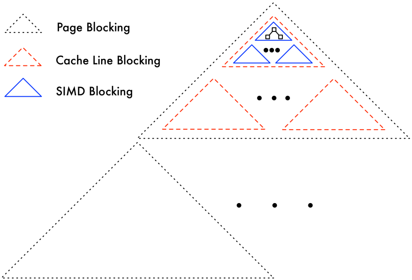
Seg-Tree/Trie



- Each node is a k-ary search tree
- Each node is linearised to use k-ary search
- $k = \frac{|SIMD|}{|Key|}$ partitions, $k-1$ separator keys are compared in parallel

[Zeuch et al. EDBT'14]

Fast Architecture Sensitive Tree



- Based on binary tree
- Hierarchical blocking: page, cache line and SIMD blocks
- Efficient register, cache line and page usage

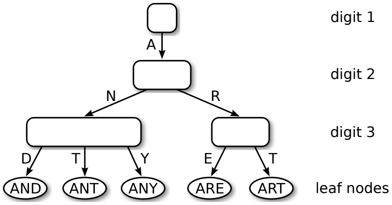
[Kim et al. SIGMOD'10]

Vector-Advanced and Compressed Structure Tree

- Extension of FAST
- Decrease branch misses avoiding conditional branches
- Uses key compression
  - Lossy compression for inner nodes
  - Lossfree compression leaf nodes
- Decompression and error correction of lossy compression has less impact compared to the performance increase with SIMD

[Yamamuro et al. EDBT'12]

Adaptive Radix Tree



- Uses different node types with different number of keys and children
- Due to overfill or underfill of nodes, the node type is changed
- Reduced space consumption due to lazy expansion and path compression

[Leis et al. ICDE'13]

Qualitative Comparison

Criterion	Seg-Tree/ Trie	FAST	ART	VAST	Elf	Impact
Horizontal vectorization	x	x	x	x	-	high

Legend: x = implements the issue; o = partially implements the issue; - = does not implement the issue

Table: Implementation of the considered performance criteria and their impact

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Use of Compression	o	-	x	x	x	medium

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Usage of Compression	o	-	x	x	x	medium
Adapt search algorithm for linearized nodes	x	-	-	-	x	low

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How to adapt index structures to modern database systems:

- Compare as many keys as possible in parallel with SIMD
  - Direct performance increase by a factor of X (where X keys fit a SIMD register)
- Efficient usage of cache line
- Decrease branch misses
- Use compression or/and adapted search algorithms

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Thank you for your attention!