



FAKULTÄT FÜR  
INFORMATIK

# SIMD Acceleration for Index Structures

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September 5, 2018

# Agenda

## Motivation

## SIMD Style Processing

## Adapted Index Structures

Elf

Seg-Tree/Trie

FAST

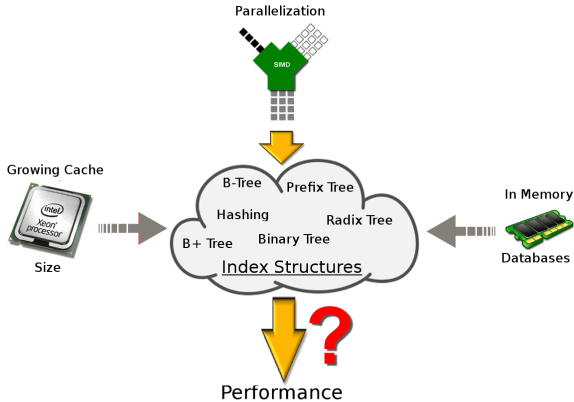
VAST

ART

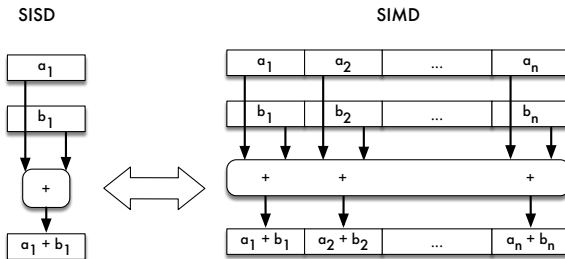
## Evaluation

## Conclusion

# Motivation



# 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`.

# Horizontal Vectorization

- Using SIMD-instructions to compare data items in parallel
- Compare one search key to multiple keys of the index structure
  - Search key has to be duplicated
  - Often all keys of a node are compared against one search key
- Opposite: Vertical Vectorization
  - Not useful, since sequential search key storage in main memory is needed

# Adapted Index Structures

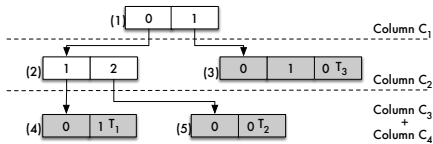
- Elf
- Seg-Tree/Trie
- FAST: Fast Architecture Sensitive Tree
- VAST: Vector-Advanced and Compressed Structure Tree
- ART: Adaptive Radix Tree

# Elf

(a) Input Table

C <sub>1</sub>	C <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>4</sub>	Ref
0	1	0	1	T <sub>1</sub>
0	2	0	0	T <sub>2</sub>
1	0	1	0	T <sub>3</sub>

(b) Conceptual Elf

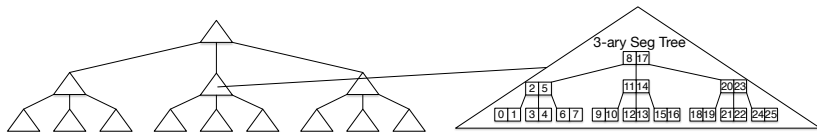


(c) Optimized Memory Layout for Elf

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Elf[00]	<sup>(1)</sup> [02]	<sup>(2)</sup> [-12]	1	[-6]	-2	<sup>(4)</sup> [-9]	0	1	T <sub>1</sub>	<sup>(5)</sup> 0
Elf[10]	0	T <sub>2</sub>	<sup>(3)</sup> 0	1	0	T <sub>3</sub>				
Elf[20]										

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

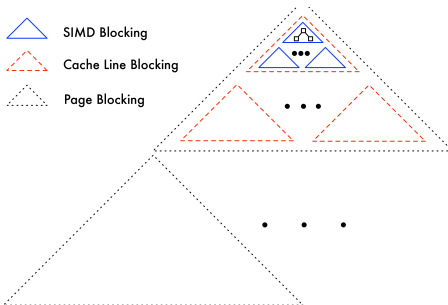
# Seg-Tree/Trie



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



# Fast Architecture Sensitive Tree



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

# Vector-Advanced and Compressed Structure Tree

- Extension of FAST
- Decrease branch misses avoiding conditional branches
- Uses key compression on lower levels of the tree
  - Lossy compression for inner nodes
  - Lossfree compression for child nodes
- Decompression and error correction of lossy compression has less impact compared to the performance increase with horizontal vectorisation

# 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
- Horizontal vectorization only on one node type
- Reduced space consumption due to lazy evaluation and path compression

# Evaluation

Implementation of the considered performance criteria and their impact:

Criterion	Seg-Tree/ Trie	FAST	ART	VAST	Elf	Impact
Horizontal vectorization	x	x	x	x	-	high
Minimized key size	o	-	x	x	-	high
Adapted node sizes / types	-	x	-	x	-	low
Decreased branch misses	-	x	-	x	-	medium
Exploit cache lines using blocking and alignment	-	x	-	x	x	medium
Usage of Compression	o	-	x	x	x	medium
Adapt search algorithm for linearized nodes	x	-	-	-	x	low

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

# Conclusion

How to adapt index structures to modern database systems:

- Compare as many keys as possible in parallel with SIMD
  - Direct performance increase up to a multiple
- Efficient usage of cache line
- Decrease branch misses
- Use compression or/and adapted search algorithms

# Sources

- <http://infolab.stanford.edu/~nsample/cs245/handouts/hw2sol/sol2.html>
- <https://www.clker.com/clipart-bosque.html>
- Datenbanken Implementierungstechniken, Ausgabe 3, Saake und Sattler

## Sources

- T. Yamamuro, M. Onizuka, T. Hitaka, and M. Yamamuro “VAST-Tree: A Vector-Advanced and Compressed Structure for Massive Data Tree Traversal” in EDBT, pp. 396-407, 2012.
- S. Zeuch, F. Huber and J.-C. Freytag “Adapting Tree Structures for Processing with SIMD Instructions” in EDBT, 2014.
- C. Kim, J. Chhugani, N. Satish, E. Sedlar, A. D. Nguyen, T. Kaldewey, V. W. Lee, S. A. Brandt and P. Dubey “FAST: Fast Architecture Sensitive Tree Search on Modern CPUs and GPUs” in SIGMOD, pp. 339-350, 2010.
- V. Leis, A. Kemper and T. Neumann “The Adaptive Radix Tree: ARTful Indexing for Main-Memory Databases” in ICDE, pages 38-49, 2013.

# Thank you for your attention!