

## Final Presentation

# Studying state-of-the-art HTAP systems

A lecture on HTAP Systems

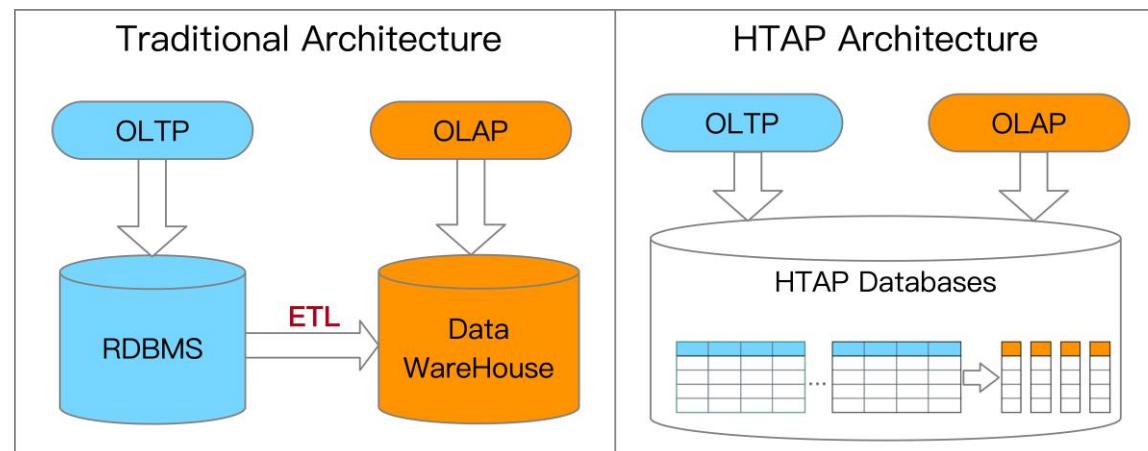
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- Rwitam Bandyopadhyay
- Shubham Pandey

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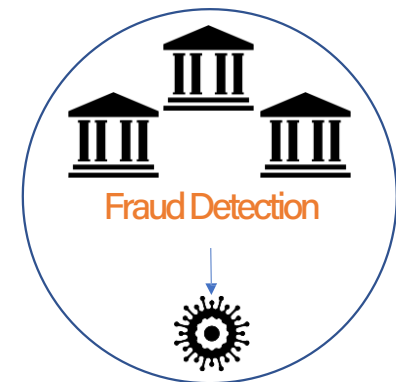
## Hybrid Transactional and Analytical Processing, HTAP

- **Gartner's definition in 2014:** utilizes **in-memory** computing technologies to enable concurrent analytical and transaction processing on the same **in-memory** data store.
- **Gartner's new definition in 2018:** supports weaving analytical and transaction processing techniques together as needed to accomplish the business task.



# Motivation

- Gartner envisioned that, HTAP techniques will be widely adopted in the business applications with real-time data analytics by 2024.
- HTAP databases have many applications in E-commerce, Finance and Banking, Fraud Detection, etc.
- For example, identify the sales trend on-the-fly in e-commerce; detecting the fraudulent transactions when processing the transactions.

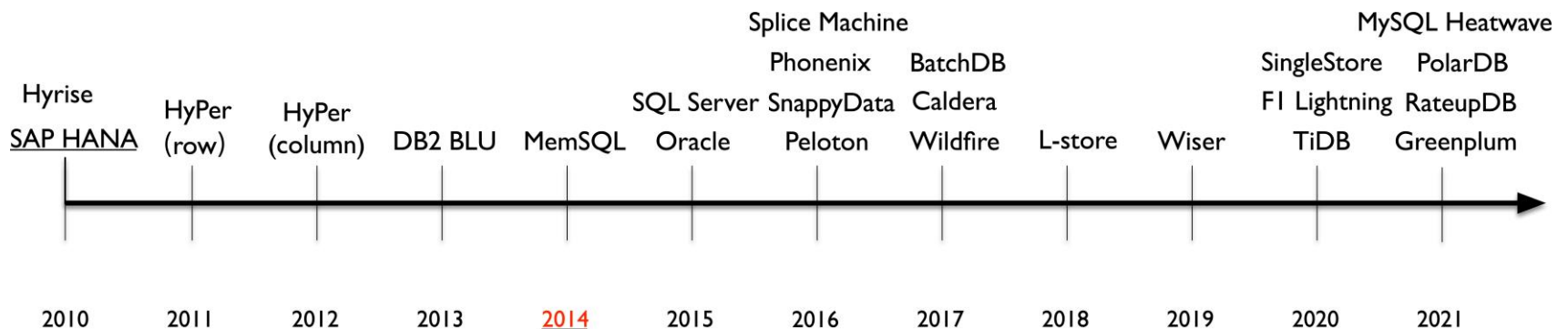


# Motivation

Over the last decade, many **HTAP databases** have emerged

The following timeline consists of three phases:

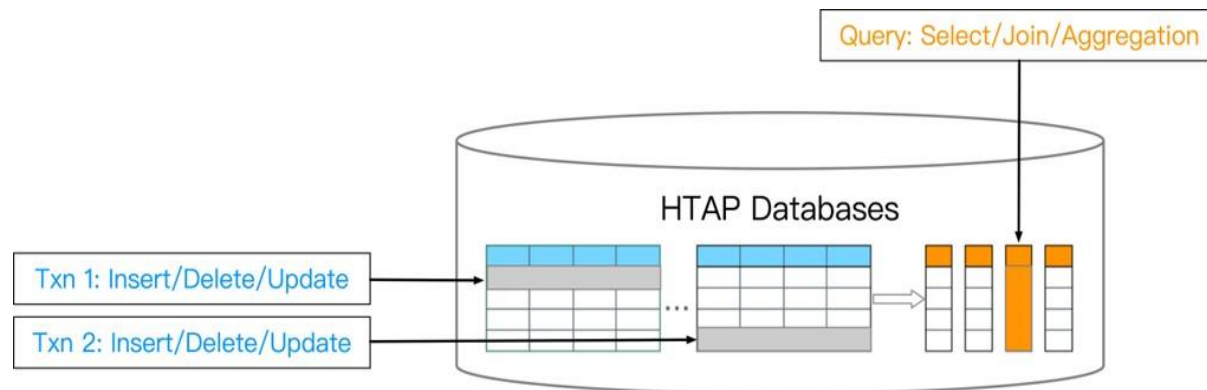
- **Phase 1 (2010-2014):** HTAP databases mainly adopt primary column store
- **Phase 2 (2014-2020):** HTAP databases mainly extend the primary row store
- **Phase 3 (2020-present):** HTAP databases utilize a distributed architecture



# Motivation

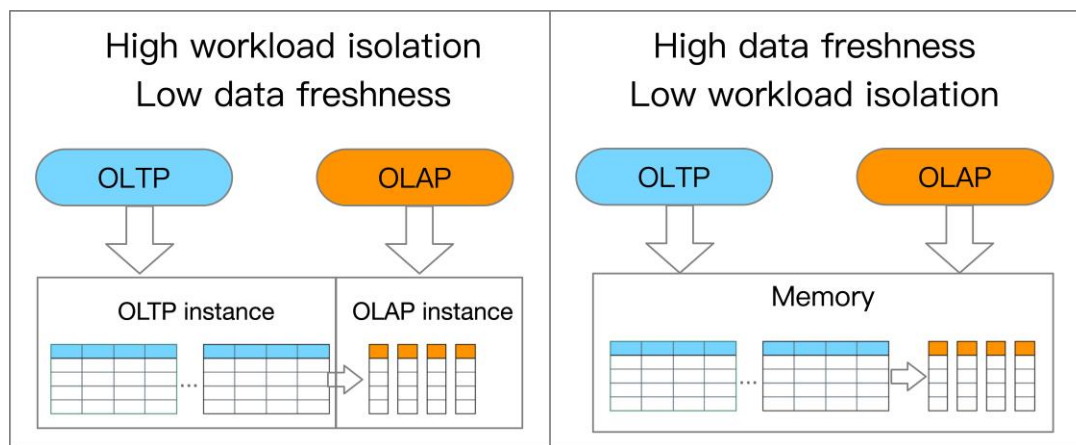
- **Rule of thumb 1:** Row store is ideal for OLTP workloads
  - Row-wise, update-heavy, short-lived transactions
- **Rule of thumb 2:** Column store is best suited for OLAP workloads
  - Column-wise, read-heavy, bandwidth-intensive queries

We study HTAP databases with both row store and column store



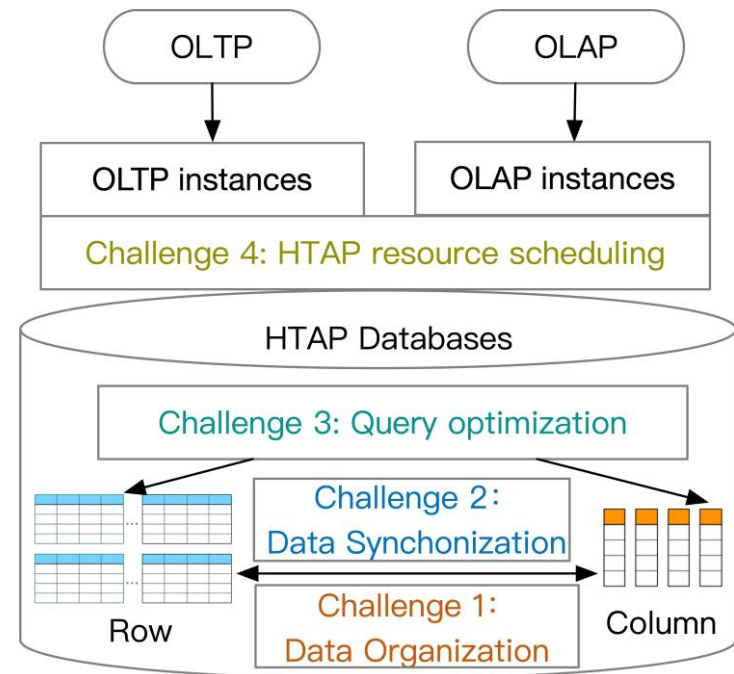
# *A trade-off for HTAP databases*

- **Workload isolation:** the isolation level of handling the mixed workloads
- **Data freshness:** the portion of latest transaction data that is read by OLAP
- Trade-off for **workload isolation** and **data freshness**
  - High workload isolation leads to low data freshness
  - Low workload isolation results in high data data freshness



# Challenges for HTAP databases

- **Challenge 1 (Data Organization):** how to organize the data adaptively for HTAP workloads with high performance and low storage cost.
- **Challenge 2 (Data Synchronization):** how to synchronize the data from the row store to the column store for high throughput and data freshness
- **Challenge 3 (Query Optimization):** how to optimize the query with both row store and column store by exploring the huge plan space.
- **Challenge 4 (Resource Scheduling):** how to schedule the resources for OLTP and OLTP instances effectively for high throughput and data freshness.

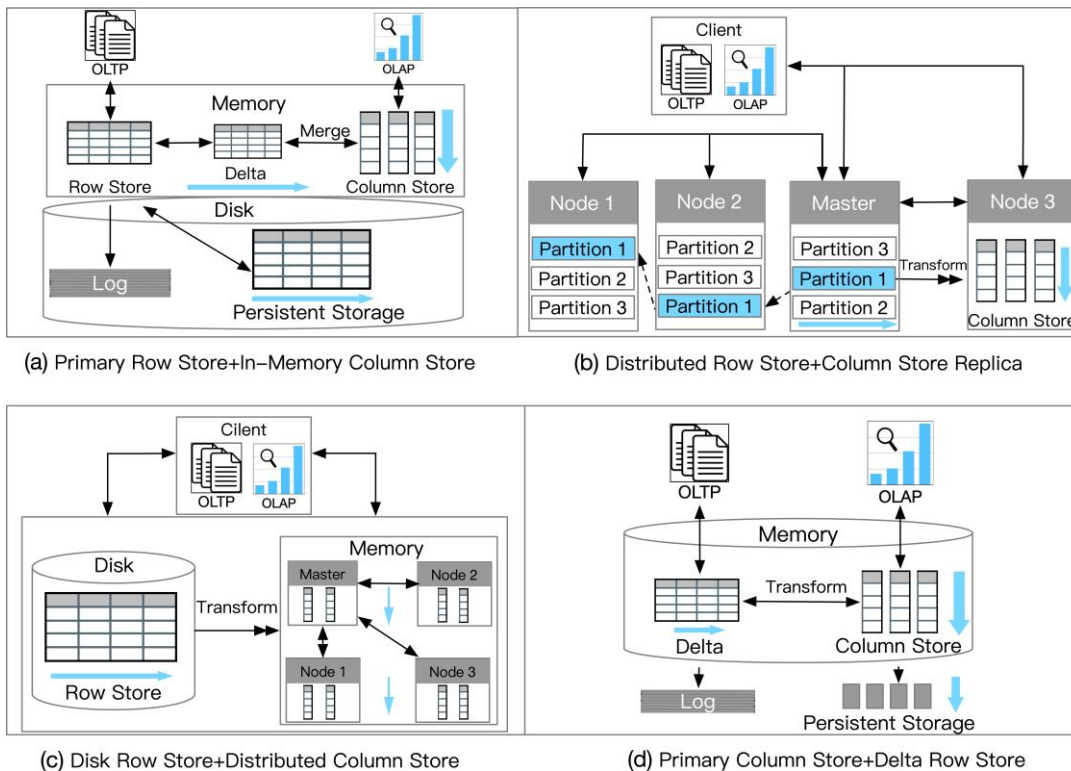




# ***HTAP DATABASES***

# An Overview of HTAP Architectures

- Primary Row Store + In-Memory Column Store
- Distributed Row Store + Column Store Replica
- Disk Row Store + Distributed Column Store
- Primary Column Store + Delta Row Store



# Popular HTAP Architectures

## (a) Primary Row Store+ In Memory Column Store

### Pros:

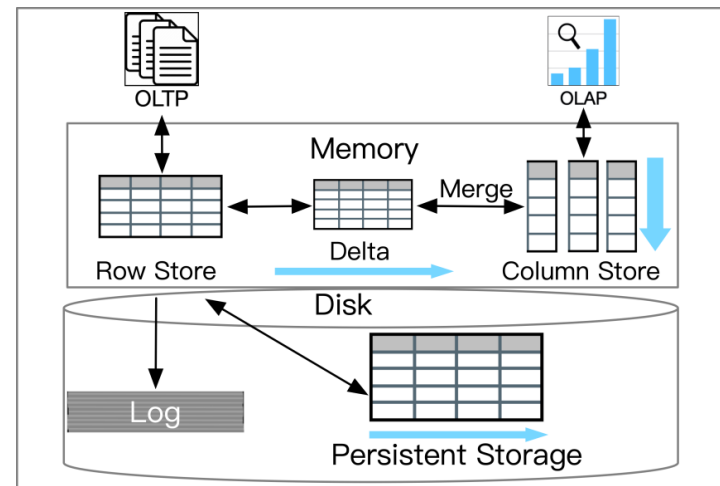
- High TP throughput,
- High AP throughput
- High data freshness

### Cons:

- Low AP scalability
- Low workload isolation

### Applications:

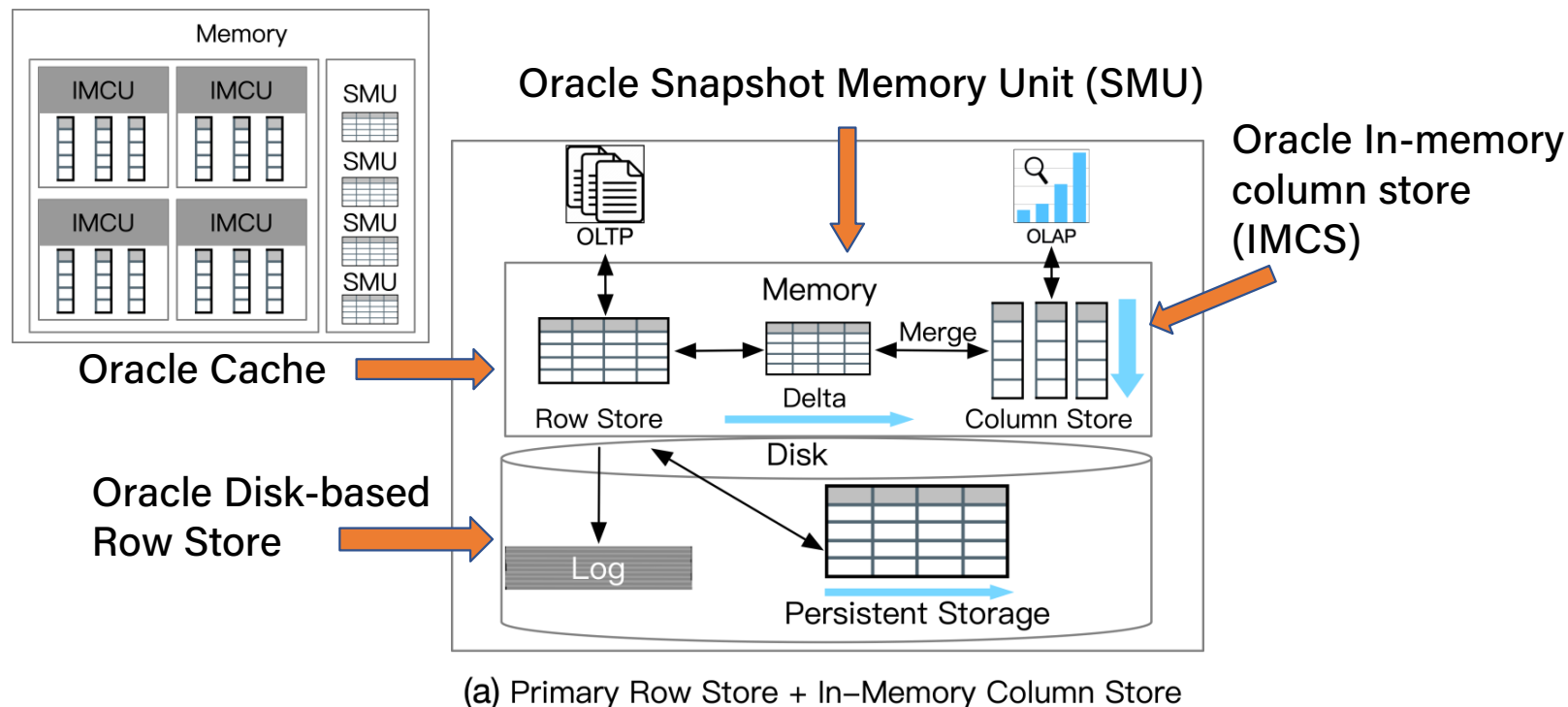
- High throughput, low scalability (e.g., banking with real-time data analytics)



(a) Primary Row Store + In-Memory Column Store

# An Overview of HTAP Architectures

## Case Study: Oracle Dual-Format

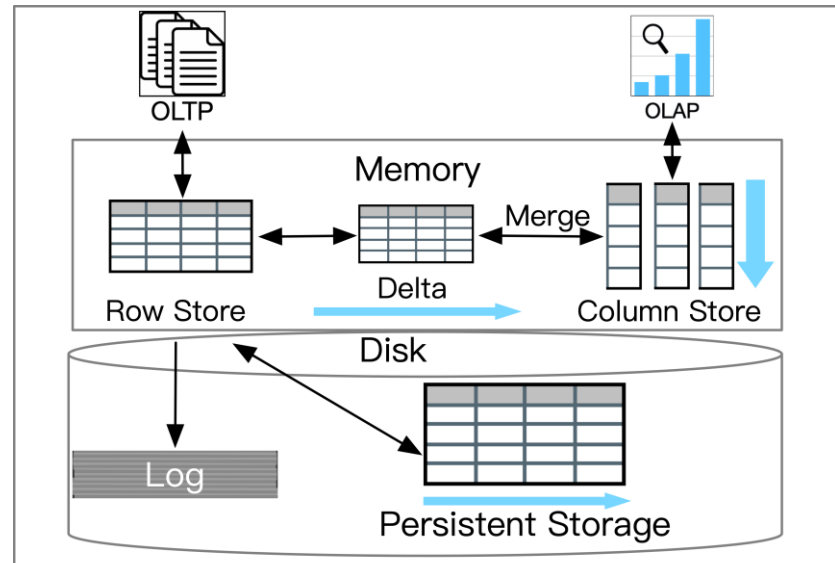


# Challenges for HTAP Databases with architecture (a)

**Problems:** need to increase the AP scalability and workload isolation

**Challenges:** how to scale and isolate the AP (i.e., column store) while maintaining high TP & AP throughput and data freshness

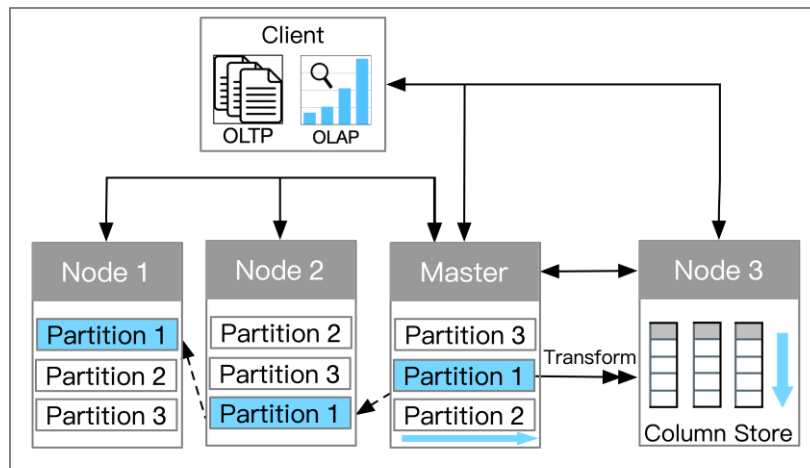
**Possible ways:**  
Scale up/out the memory capacity



(a) Primary Row Store + In-Memory Column Store

# Popular HTAP Architectures

## (b) Distributed Row Store + Column Store Replica



(b) Distributed Row Store + Column Store Replica

### Pros:

- High workload isolation
- High scalability

### Cons:

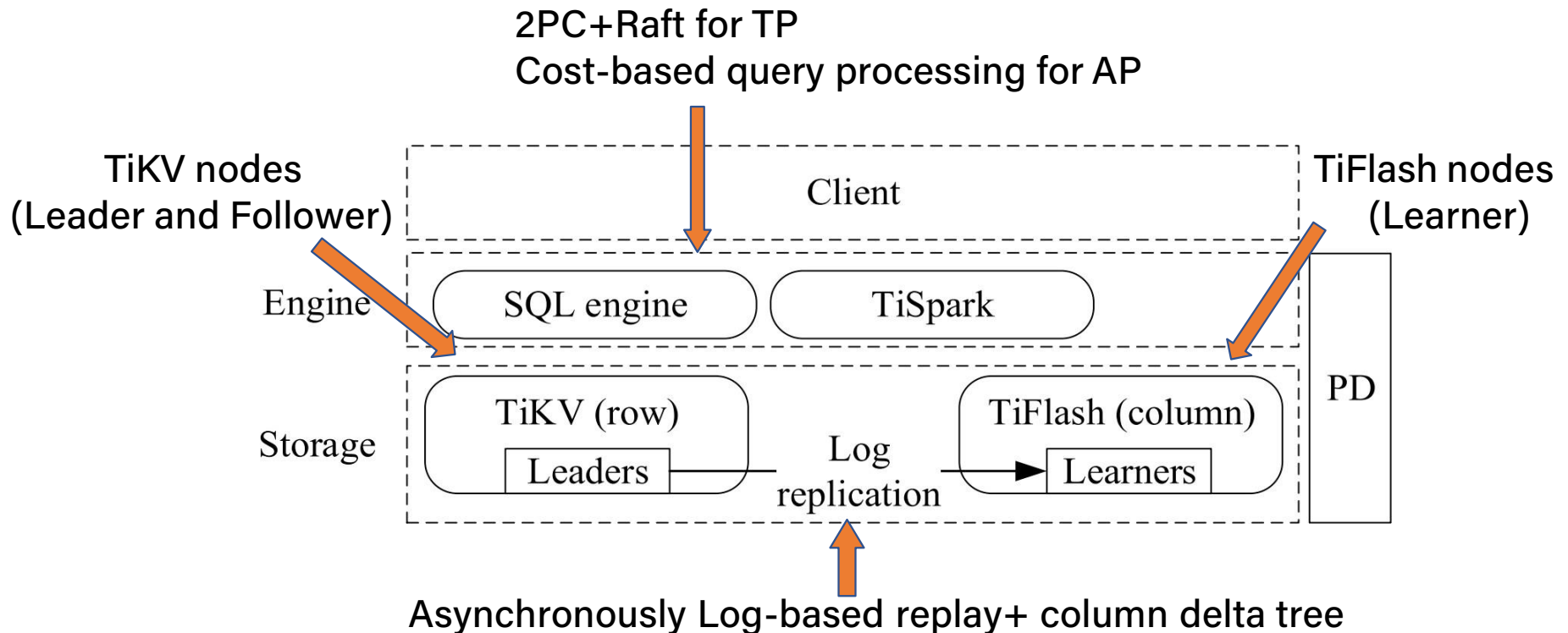
- Low data freshness

### Applications:

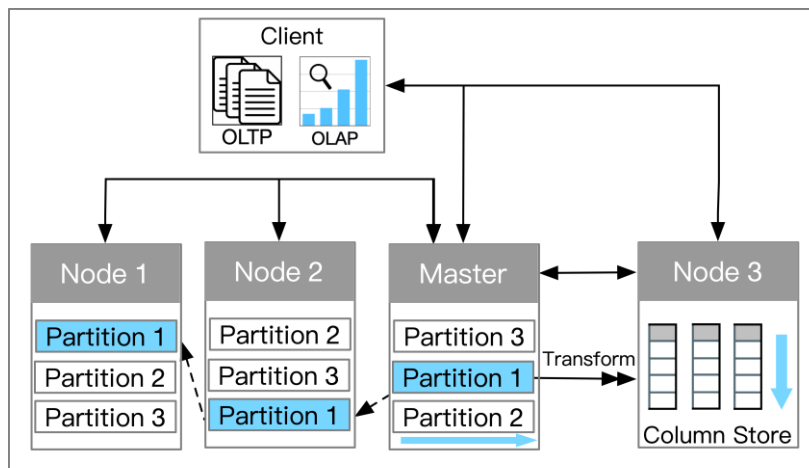
- High TP & AP scalability, tolerable data freshness (e.g., E-commerce with real-time data analytics)

# An Overview of HTAP Architectures

## Case Study: TiDB



# Challenges for HTAP Databases with architecture (b)



(b) Distributed Row Store + Column Store Replica

**Problems:** need to increase the data freshness

**Challenges:** how to efficiently merge the delta files to the column store

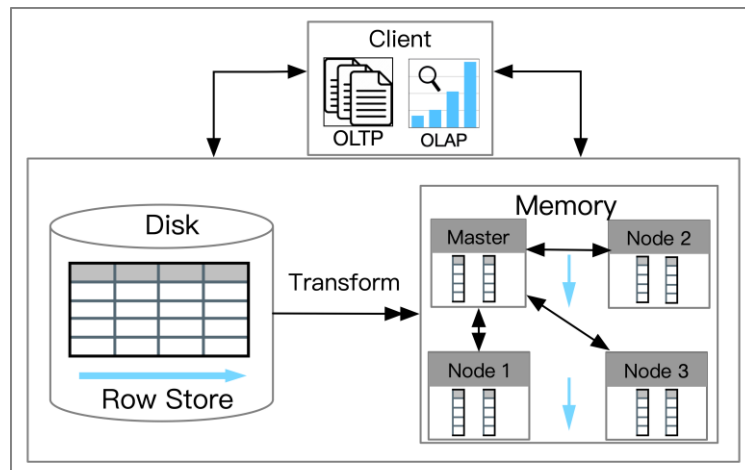
**Possible solutions:**

- Memory-based delta logging and shipping
- New indexing techniques for delta merging



# Popular HTAP Architectures

## (c) Disk Row Store + Distributed Column Store



(c) Disk Row Store + Distributed Column Store

### Pros:

- High workload isolation
- High AP throughput and scalability

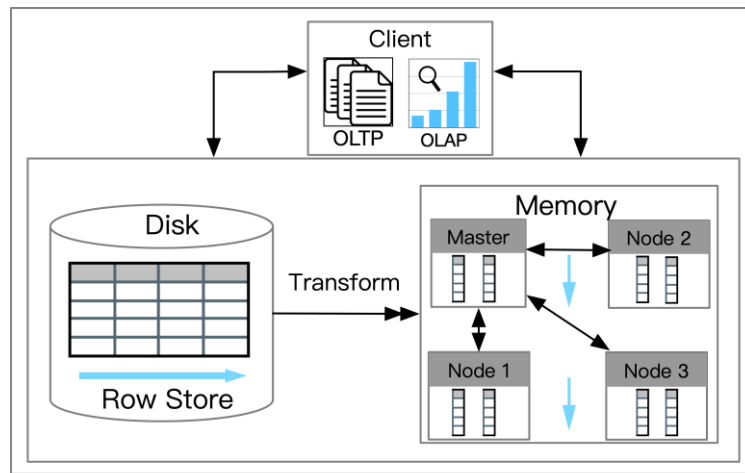
### Cons:

- Medium(On-premise)/Low(Cloud-based) data freshness

### Applications:

- High AP scalability, tolerable data freshness (e.g., IoT applications with real-time data analytics)

# Challenges for HTAP Databases with architecture (c)



(c) Disk Row Store + Distributed Column Store

**Problems:** need to increase the data freshness and reduce the storage cost

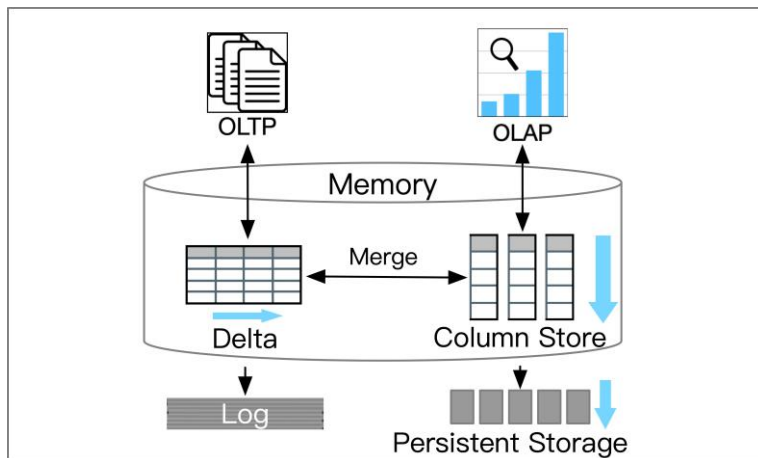
**Challenges:** how to balance the data freshness AP throughput, and storage cost adaptively

**Possible solutions:**

- Cost models for column data management

# Popular HTAP Architectures

## (d) Primary Column Store + Delta Row Store



(d) Primary Column Store + Delta Row Store

### Pros:

- High data freshness
- High AP throughput

### Cons:

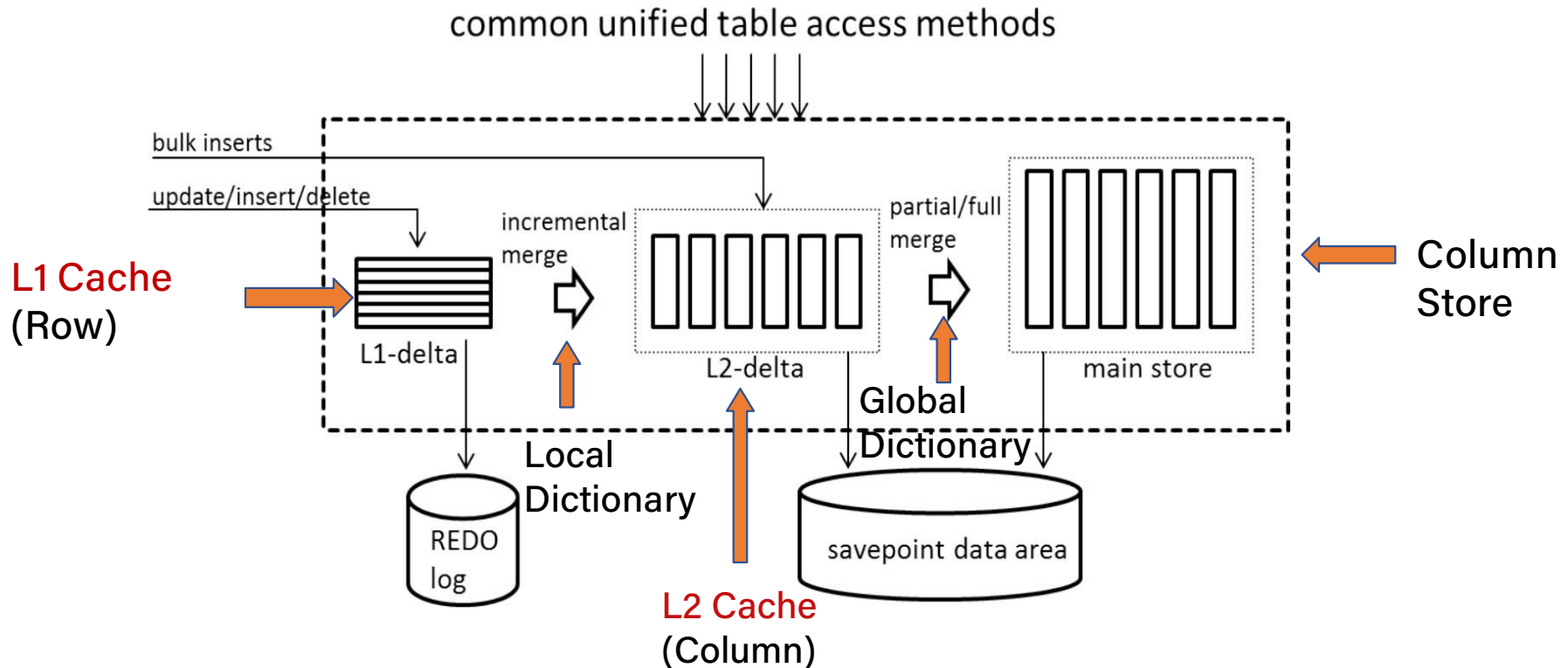
- Low TP scalability
- Low workload isolation

### Applications:

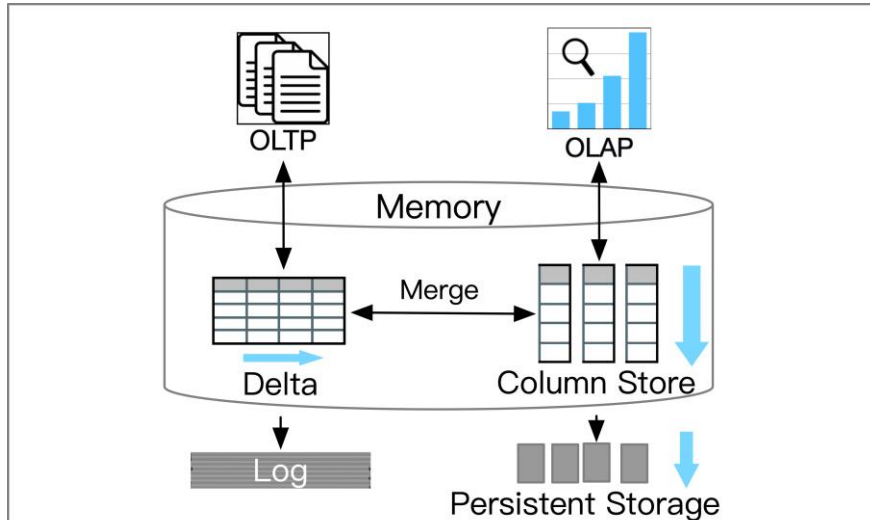
High AP throughput, High data freshness  
(e.g., Real-time Fraud Detection)

# An Overview of HTAP Architectures

## Case Study: SAP HANA



# Challenges for HTAP Databases with architecture (d)



(d) Primary Column Store + Delta Row Store

## Problems:

- Need to increase the TP scalability
- Need to increase workload isolation

**Challenge:** How to traverse the delta storage efficiently while keeping high throughput for HTAP

## Possible solutions:

- Trade data freshness for AP throughput
- New Indexing techniques for delta traversal and delta merging

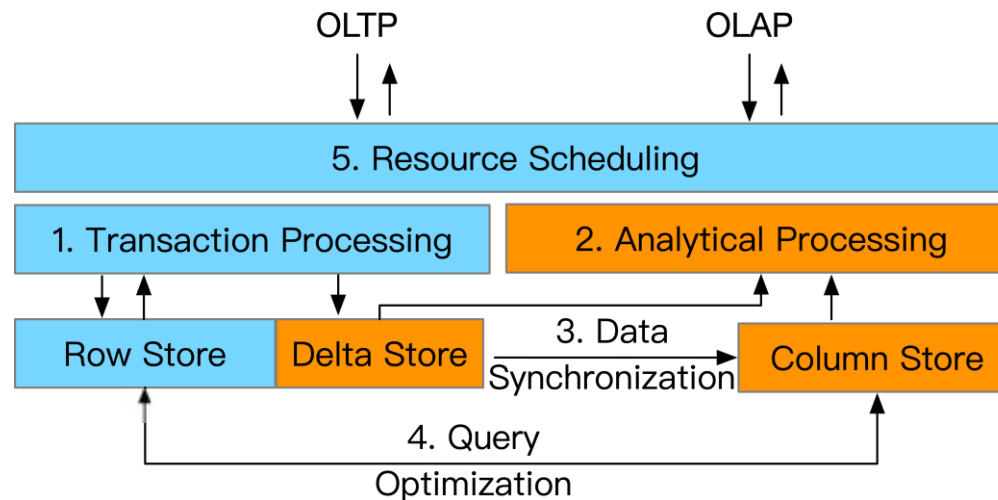
# *A summary of HTAP databases*

Category	HTAP Databases	OLTP Throughput	OLAP Throughput	OLTP Scalability	OLAP Scalability	Workload Isolation	Data Freshness
Primary Row Store+ In Memory Column Store	Oracle Dual-Format SQL Server, DB2 BLU	High	High	Medium	Low	Low	High
Distributed Row Store + Column Store Replica	TiDB, F1 Lightning SingleStore	Medium	Medium	High	High	High	Low
Disk Row Store + Distributed Column Store	MySQL Heatwave, Oracle RAC	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High	Medium
Primary Column Store + Delta Row Store	SAP HANA (without scale-out), Hyper	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Low	High

# ***HTAP TECHNIQUES***

# Overview of HTAP Techniques

1. **Transaction Processing:** updating the row store and writing the delta store
2. **Analytical Processing:** scanning the column store with delta store
3. **Data Synchronization:** merging the delta data to column store
4. **Query Optimization:** planning queries against row store and column store
5. **Resource Scheduling:** scheduling resources for OLTP and OLAP instances





# *Transaction Processing*

## 1. Standalone Transaction Processing with In-Memory Delta Update

- Standalone transaction processing with MVCC protocol
- In-memory delta update for insert/delete/update operations
- E.g., Oracle, SQL Server, SAP HANA

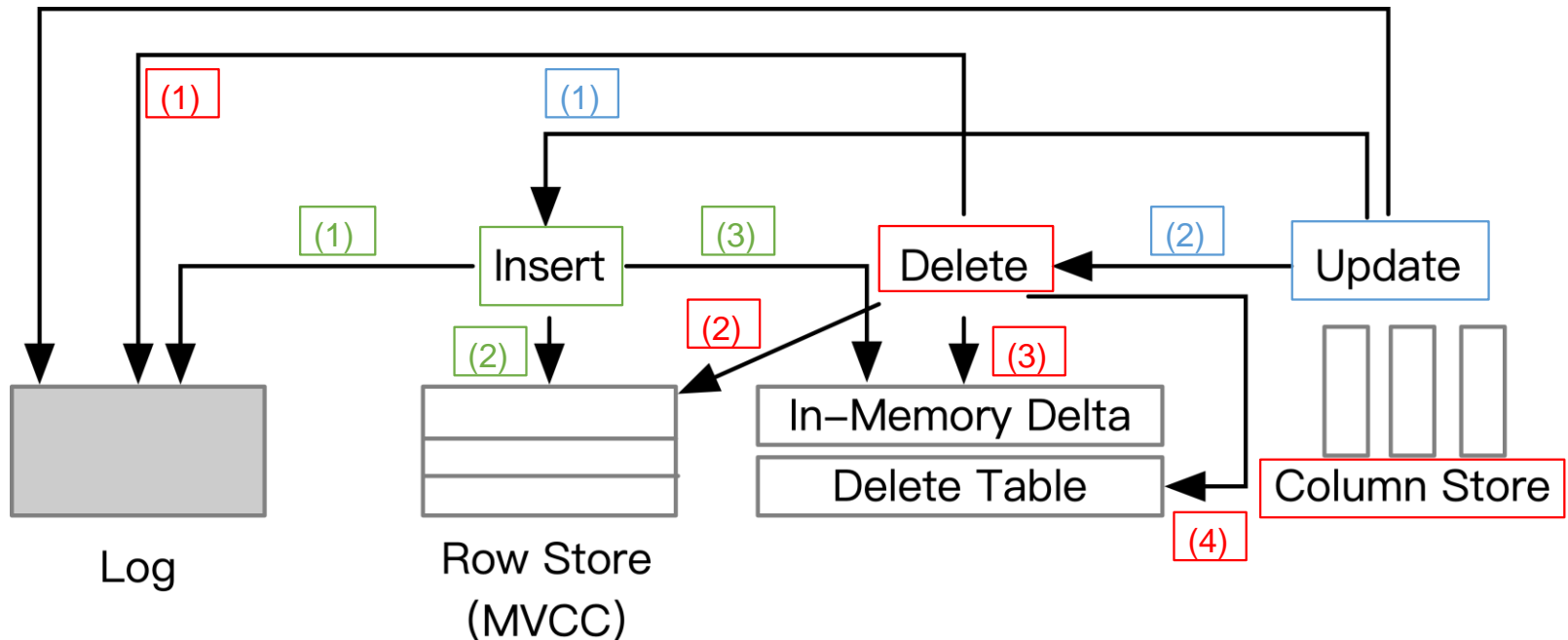
## 2. Distributed Transaction Processing with Log Replay

- Raft protocol for distributed TP and data replication
- Log replay for updating the row store and column store
- E.g., F1 Lightning, TiDB

Master-slave replication for distributed TP, e.g., Singlestore

# Transaction Processing

## 1. Standalone TP for insert/delete/update operations



# Transaction Processing

## Three implementations for an in-memory delta store:

1. Heap table
2. Index organized table
3. L1 cache

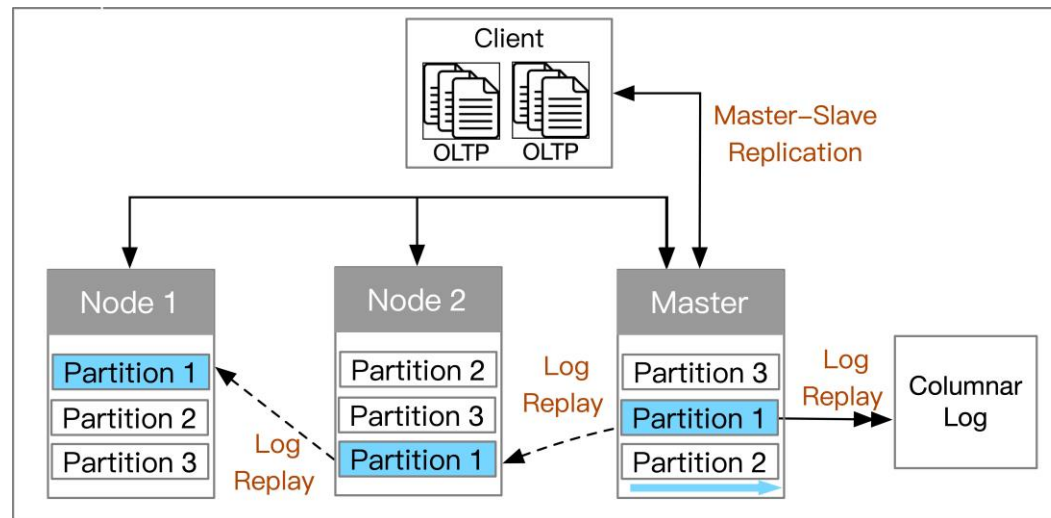
Delta Store	Databases	Pros	Cons
Heap table	Oracle	Fast Insertion	Slow Lookup
Index Organized Table	SQL Server	Fast Lookup	Slow Insertion
L1 Cache	SAP HANA	Fast Insertion	Slow Lookup Low Capacity

# Transaction Processing

## Distributed Transaction Processing with Log Replay (1)

### Master-slave replication

- Master node handles the transactions, then replicate the logs to slave nodes
- E.g., SingleStore

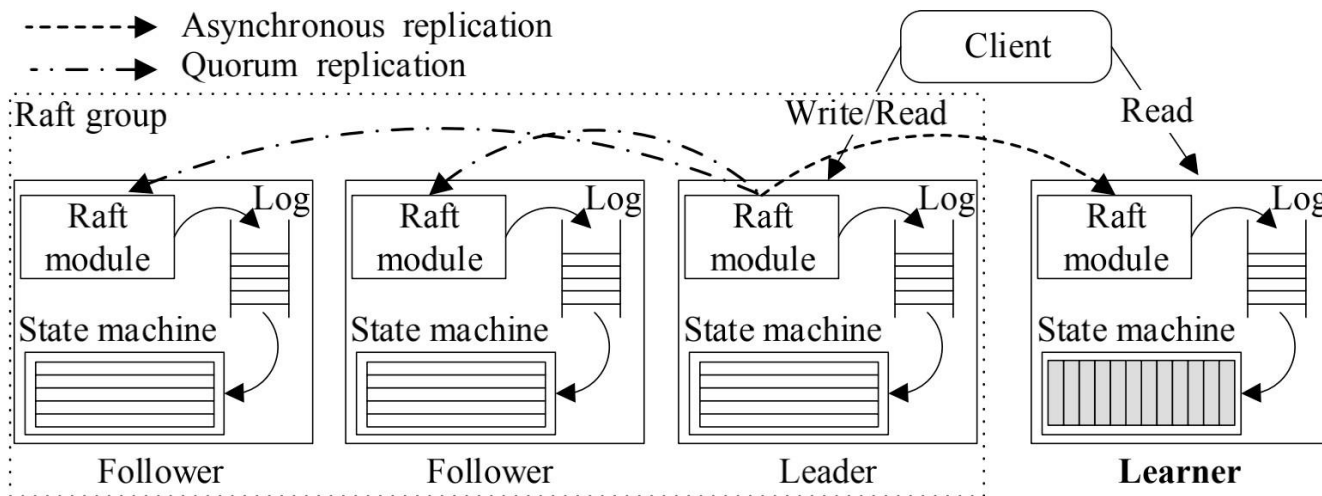


# Transaction Processing

## Distributed Transaction Processing with Log Replay (2)

### Modified Raft Protocol for TP and AP nodes

- Leader (row), Follower (row), Learner (column)



# Comparisons of TP techniques in HTAP Databases

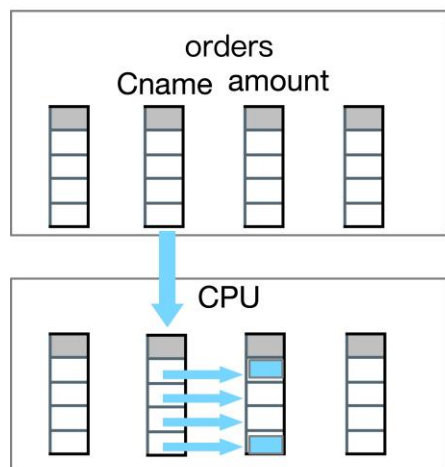
Transaction Processing Type	Databases	TP Techniques	Delta	Pros	Cons
Standalone TP + In-memory Delta Update	Oracle, SQL Server	MVCC	In-Memory Delta	High Efficiency	Low Scalability
Distributed TP + Log Replay	SingleStore	Master-Slave Replication	Log Files	High Efficiency	Low Freshness
	TiDB, F1 Lightning	2PC+Paxos	Log Files	High Scalability	Low Efficiency

1. **Standalone Columnar Scan with In-Memory Delta Traversing**
  - Single Instructions Multiple Data (SIMD), Vector Processing
  - In-Memory Delta Traversing
  - E.g., Oracle, SQL Server
  
2. **Distributed Columnar Scan with Log File Scanning**
  - Distributed Query Processing over Columnar Segments
  - Disk-based Log Files Merging and Scanning
  - E.g., F1 Lightning, TiDB

# Analytical Processing

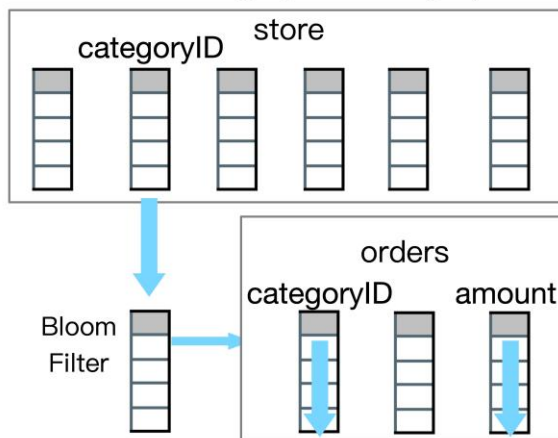
## 1. Standalone Columnar Scan with In-Memory Delta Traversing

Q1: SELECT amount From  
orders Where Cname='JASON'



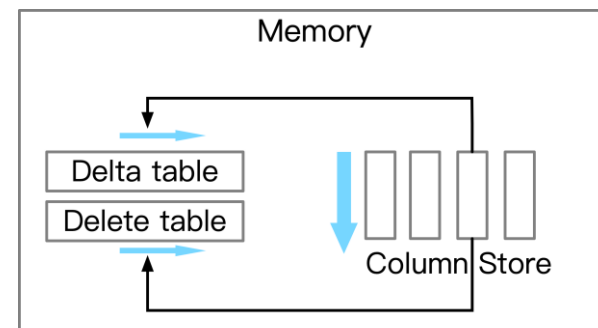
(a) SIMD query processing

Q2: Select SUM(amount)  
From store s, orders o  
Where s.categoryID=o.categoryID



(b) Vector join based on a bloom filter

Fetch visible values in the  
delta table and skip stale  
data in the delete table



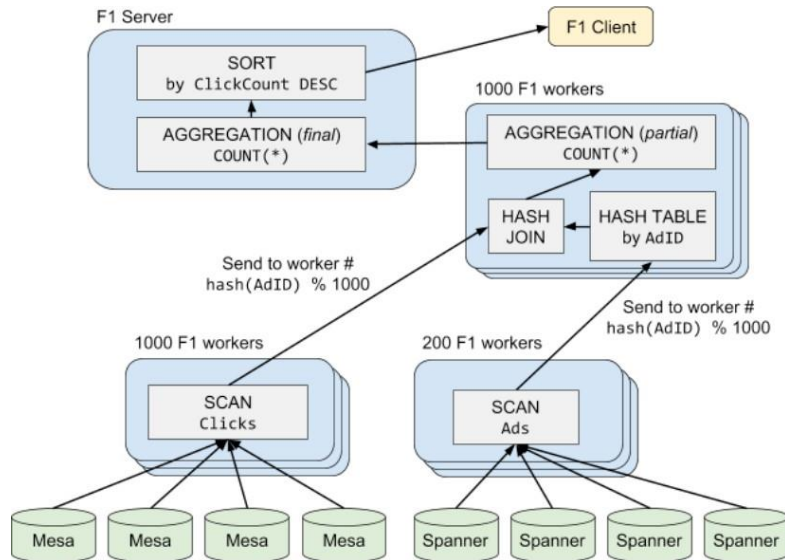
(c) Column Scan with delta traversing



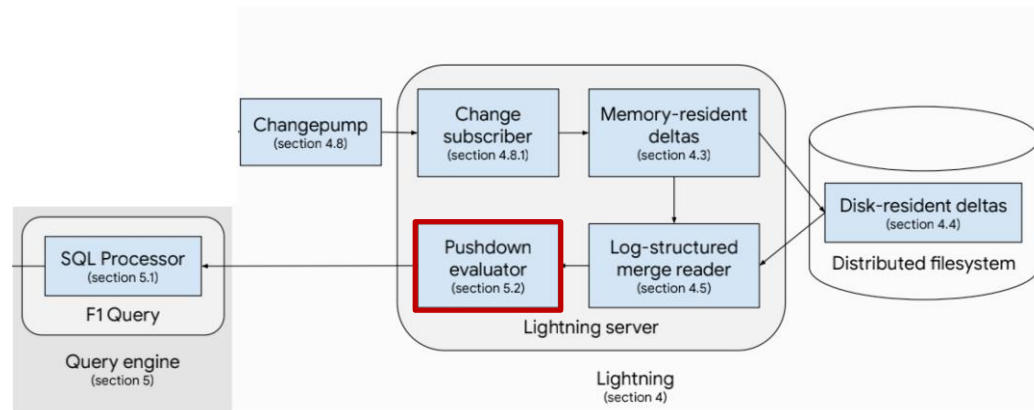
# Analytical Processing

## 2. Distributed Columnar Scan with Log File Scanning

### Distributed Columnar Scan



### Log File Scanning



# *Comparisons of AP techniques in HTAP Databases*

Analytical Processing Type	Databases	AP techniques	Delta	Pros	Cons
Standalone Columnar Scan + In-Memory Delta Traversing	Oracle, SQL Server, SAP HANA	Vector query processing + Delta traversing	In-memory delta table	High Freshness	Large Memory Size
Distributed Columnar Scan + Log File Scanning	TiDB, F1 Lightning	Distributed query processing + Log scanning	Disk-based log files	High Scalability	Low Efficiency

# *Data Synchronization*

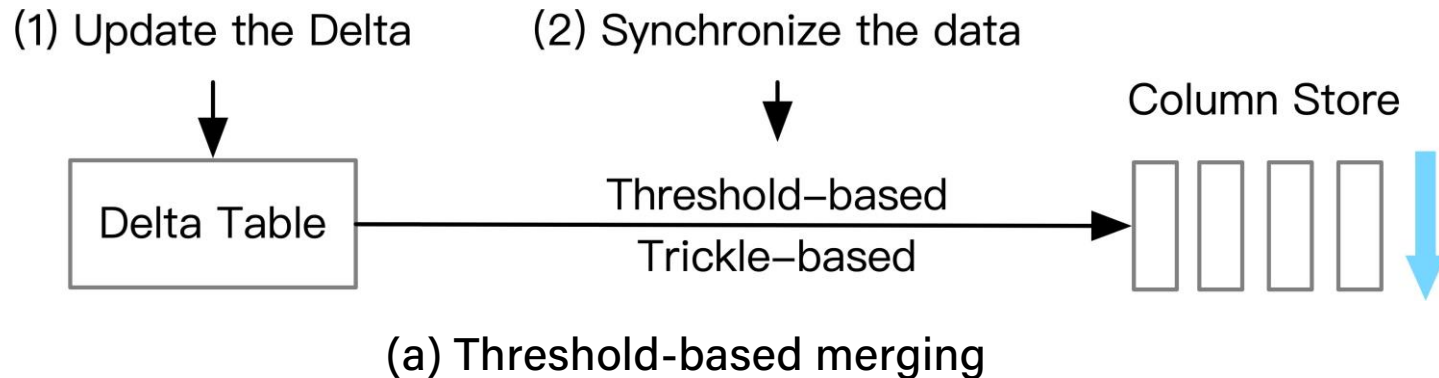
Periodically merge the latest transaction data to the column store

- **Type 1: In-memory delta merge**
  1. Threshold-based merging
  2. Two-phase data migration
  3. Dictionary-based migrationOracle, SQL Server, SAP HANA
  
- **Type 2: Log-based delta merge**
  1. LSM-tree and B-treeTiDB, F1 Lightning

# Data Synchronization

## 1. In-Memory Delta Merging

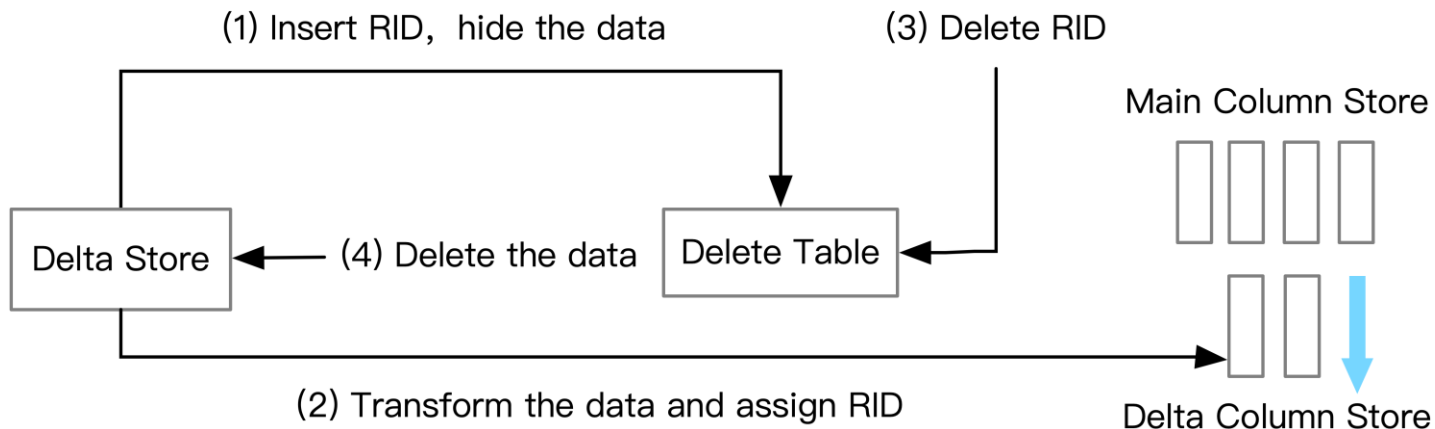
- **Method 1: Threshold-based merging**
- e.g., threshold reaches 90% of column store



# Data Synchronization

## 1. In-Memory Delta Merging

- **Method 2: Two-phase delta migration**
- Phase 1: Preparation on migration
- Phase 2: Operation on migration

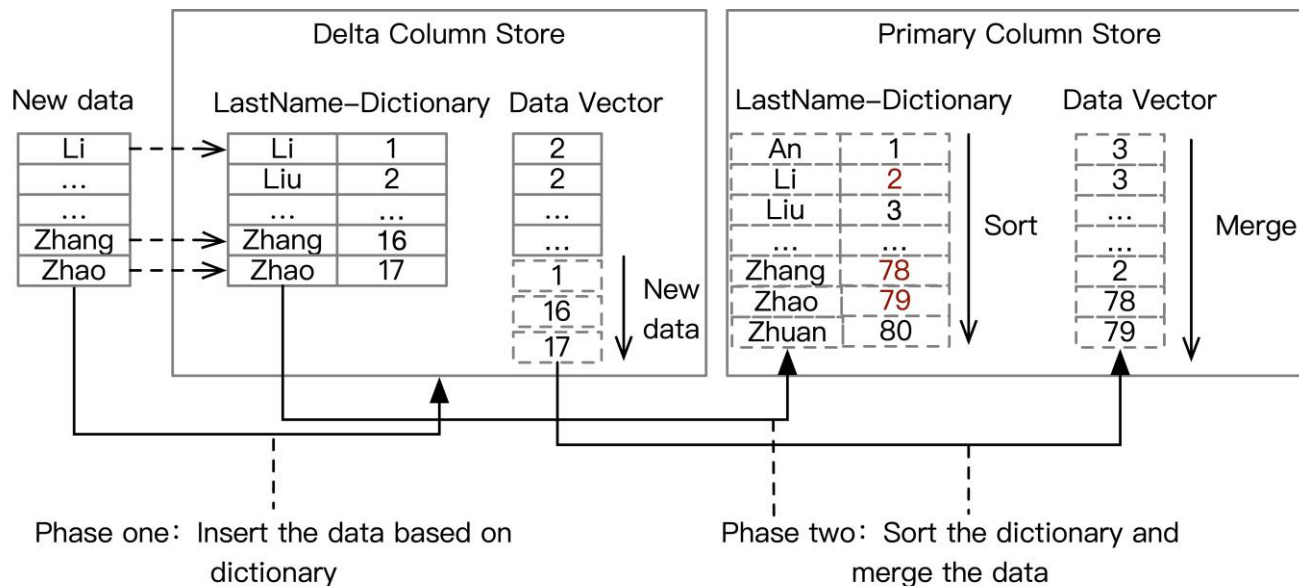


(b) Two-phase data migration

# Data Synchronization

## 1. In-Memory Delta Merging

### ▪ Method 3: Dictionary-based merging

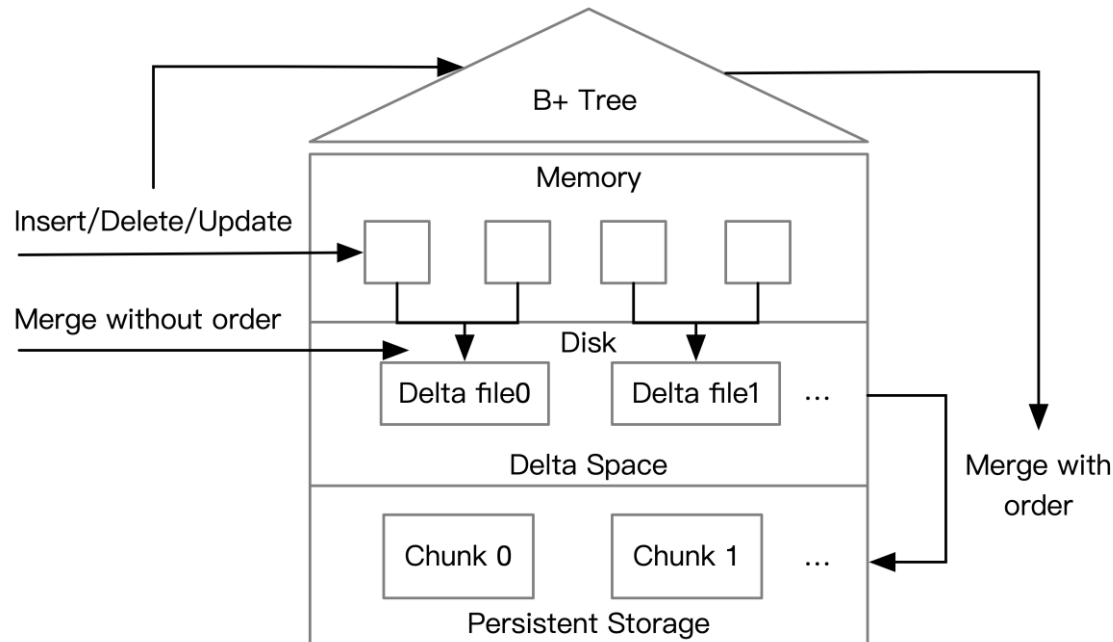


(c) Dictionary-based merging

# Data Synchronization

## 2. Log-based delta merge

- Memory-resident deltas (row-wise)
- Disk-resident deltas (column-wise)



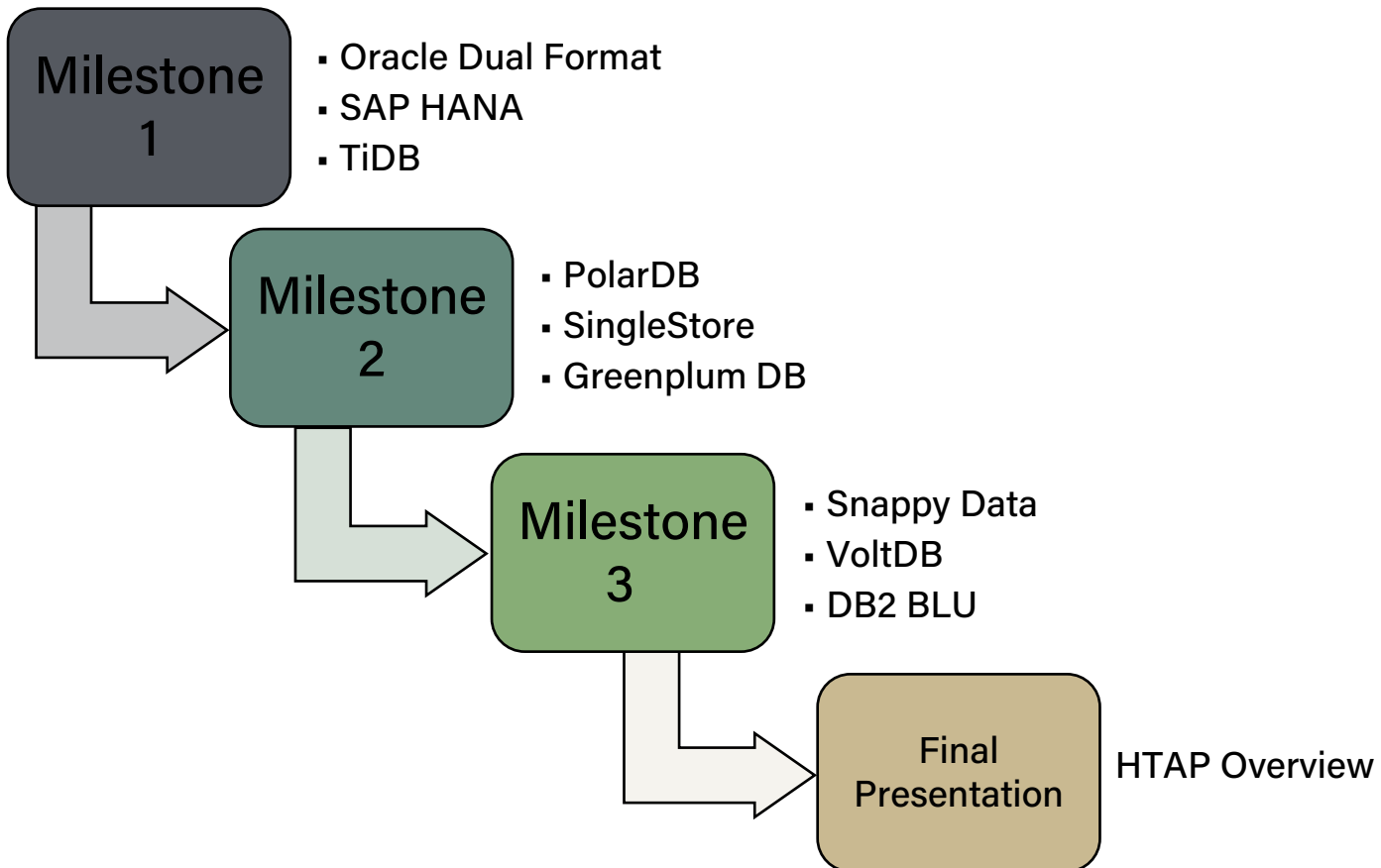
- Merging and Collapsing
- B+-Tree for fast merging

# *Comparisons of DS techniques in HTAP Databases*

Data Synchronization	Databases	DS techniques	Pros	Cons
In-Memory delta merge	Oracle, SQL Server, SAP HANA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Threshold-based merging</li><li>• Two-phase delta migration</li><li>• Dictionary-based merging</li></ul>	High Efficiency	Low Scalability
Log-based delta merge	TiDB, F1 Lightning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Multi-level deltas</li><li>• B+tree</li><li>• Log merging</li></ul>	High Scalability	High Merge Cost



# Project Summary



***THANK YOU***