

Microarchitectural Analysis of Graph BI Queries on RDBMS

Rathijit SenYuanyuan TianMicrosoft Gray Systems Lab

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Motivation

- Graph databases on RDBMS
 - Popular alternative to native graph dbs
 - Interest in performance evaluations
 - Less focus on hardware utilization
- Hardware trends
 - Increasing # CPU cores/socket
 - HBM for CPUs
 - Heterogeneity
 - Specialization

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- How well is current hardware being utilized?
 Focus: CPU server
- What capabilities are desirable for new backends?

LDBC SNB BI on RDBMS (DuckDB)

- People interact by posting/reacting to messages in forums
- In-memory DuckDB database, Pyro5 server process
- Directed and undirected edges
- 20 BI read queries (+variants for parameter properties)
- Not fully implemented
 - Limits on shortest path computations (with weighted edges)
 - Q15, Q19, Q20
- Dual-socket CPU server, 64 logical cores (HT), 750 GB mem
 - SF=100, peak mem RSS: 248+ GB

Core Utilization & IPC

- How well are the many cores used?
- How efficiently are instructions executed?



• Inefficiencies => performance bottlenecks, potential room for improvement

Pipeline slots utilization

• How well are pipeline slots utilized?



• Alternative platforms/backends?

Memory subsystem bottlenecks

• How well is the memory subsystem performing?



- Offchip, but also onchip cache hierarchy bottlenecks
- DRAM: more stall cycles due to latency rather than due to bandwidth limits
- NUMA overheads

TLB/virtual memory bottlenecks

- Can huge pages improve performance?
- Transparent Huge Pages (THP)



• Workload speedup: 23%

Summary

- Microarchitectural Analysis of Graph BI workload on an RDBMS
 - Under-utilized cores and pipeline slots, low IPC
 - Bottlenecks in memory subsystem, onchip & offchip
 - TLB overheads
 - Additional results in DaMoN '23 paper
- New backends
 - Efficient instruction delivery & data access, memory capacity
 - Maybe weaker cores
- Microarchitectural analysis as complementary technique to algorithmic and software analyses



Thank You