Accelerator Design for Various NOSQL Databases

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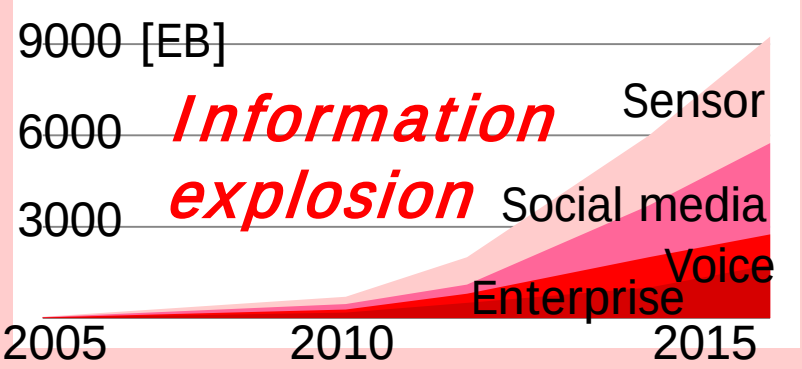
Two competing trends in ICT

Big data: the next oil

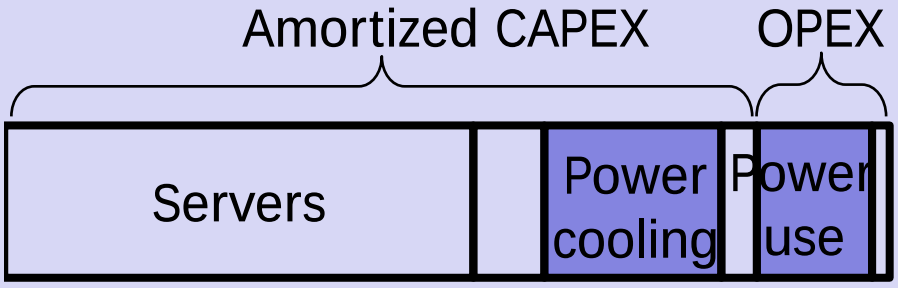
Data reuse & repurposing make innovations



→Augmenting IT equipments

Green datacenters

Prevent global warming
Power & cooling are major sources of datacenter cost



→Promoting energy-savings

Observation: Without more energy-efficient solutions, augmenting more computers for Big data becomes harder

Limitations: Computers are already very efficient

Thousands of low-end commodity servers optimized for cost-performance and energy efficiency

We need Architectural Innovations (not rely on Moore's law)

Our introduction: Today's talk

The best solution changes depending on I/O intensity

Storage & Virtual Machine (VM) migration

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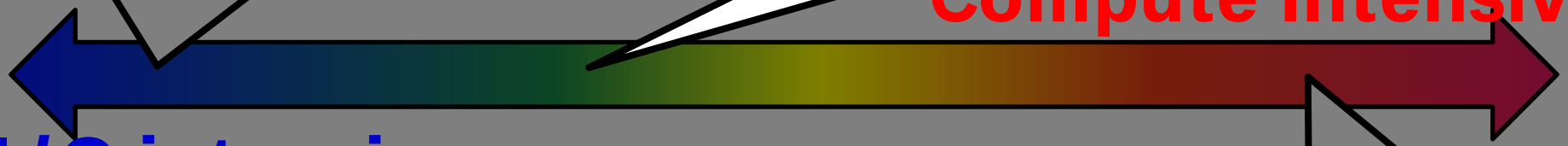
→ **Dynamic 40GbE link w/ Free-space optics**

NOSQL accelerator

- Simple & high scalability
- A lot of memory access while less computation

→ **NOSQL HW cache using FPGA & 40GbE**



Compute intensive

I/O intensive

Customizable SiP for IoT

- 3D integration of CPU, memory, sensor, database

→ **Wireless 3D stacking**

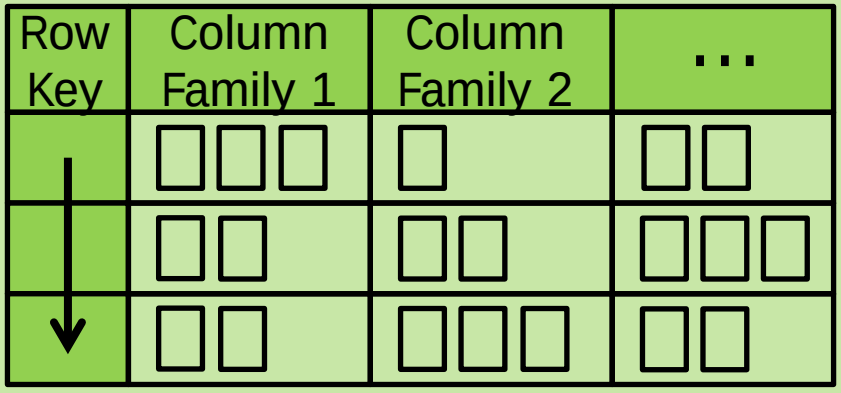
In-GPU DB(Graph,Doc)

- Graph DB & Document DB (Regex search)

→ **Many GPUs over 10+10Gbps Ethernet**

Structured storages (NOSQLs)

Structured storages (NOSQLs) have good horizontal scalability, while they are specialized for some specific purposes



HBase, BigTable

Column-oriented

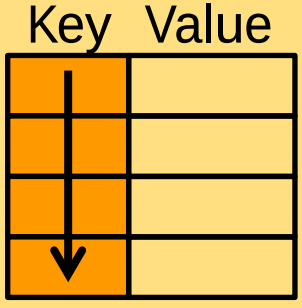
MongoDB

Document-oriented

```
{ _id : ObjectId(0),
  name : Risa,
  tel : 1234 }
{ _id : ObjectID(1)
  name : Shinpei,
  mail : kato@x.jp}
```

Schema-less DB

Memcached

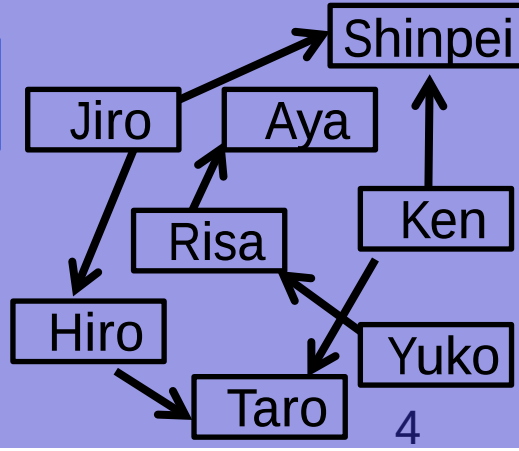


Key value store

Shopping cart, User profile, Session, etc

Neo4j

Graph DB

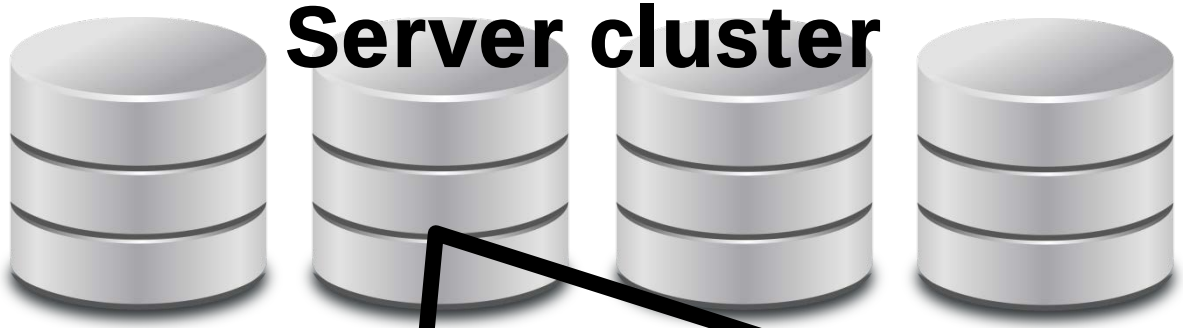


Customer social graph

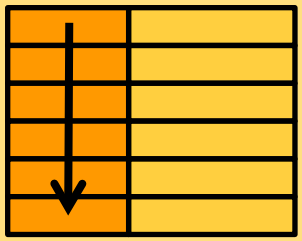
Polyglot Persistence: Mixture of NOSQLs

Real-time gender & age detection

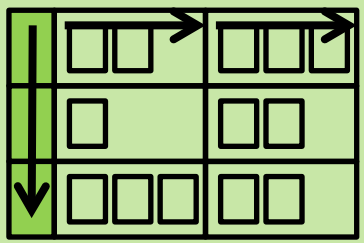
Server cluster



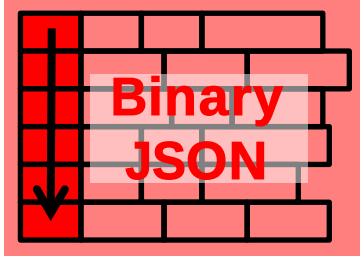
Key-value store



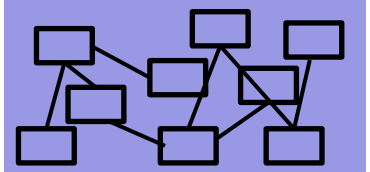
Column-oriented store



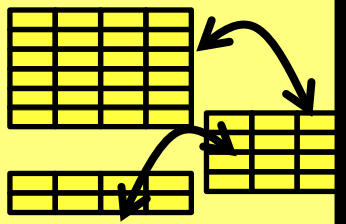
Document DB



Graph DB



RDBMS



Data analysis framework

Our Target: Mixture of structured storages to take advantage of the fact that different structures are suitable for tackling different problems

Multilevel NOSQL cache: FPGA NIC

Normal DB Access

Result

In-Kernel KVS
Cache (L2$) Hit

NIC Cache
(L1$) Hit

Add

Request

Reply

User Space

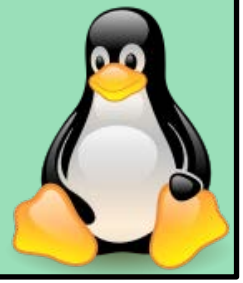
mongoDB

APACHE HBASE

Neo4j

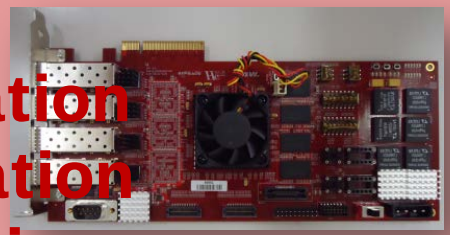
NetFPGA10G Device Driver

In-Kernel KVS
(Key-Value Store)
Cache 32GB - 128GB



NetFPGA 10G

Hash Computation
Flow Classification
Machine Learning



DRAM 288MB

10GbE x4

Multilevel NOSQL cache: FPGA NIC

Multilevel NOSQL cache:

FPGA-based hardware cache as L1 NOSQL cache

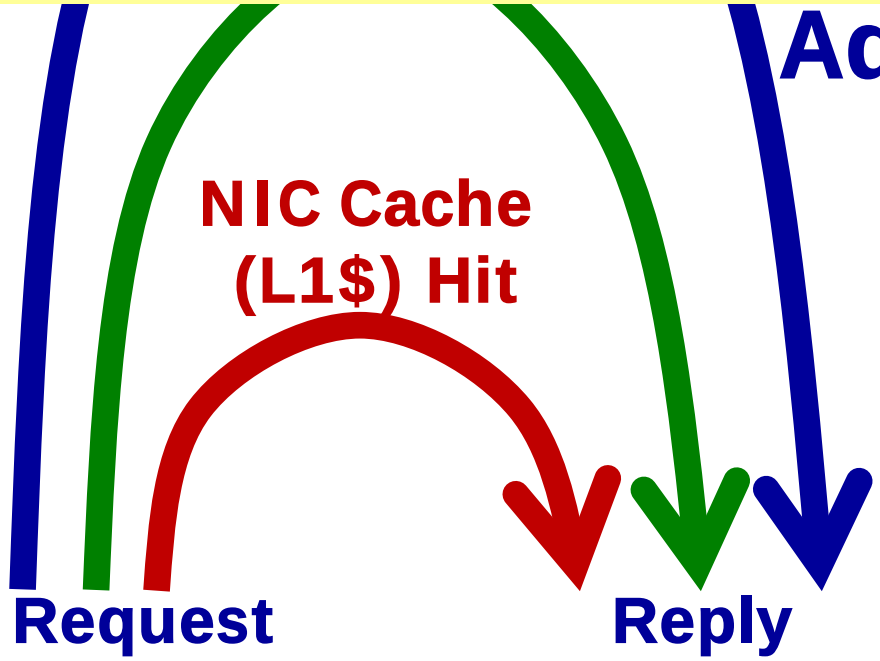
In-kernel software cache as L2 NOSQL cache

Good balance between speed and capacity:

L1 NOSQL cache ... Very fast but small

L2 NOSQL cache ... Fast and large

Design space explanation → [IEEE HoTI'16]



(Key-Value Store)
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NetFPGA 10G
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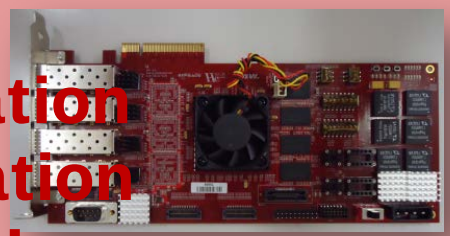

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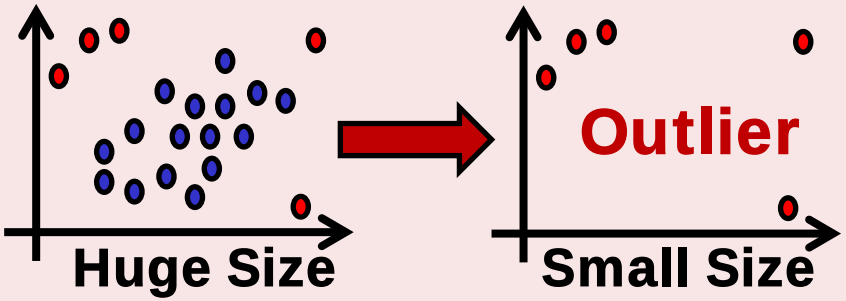
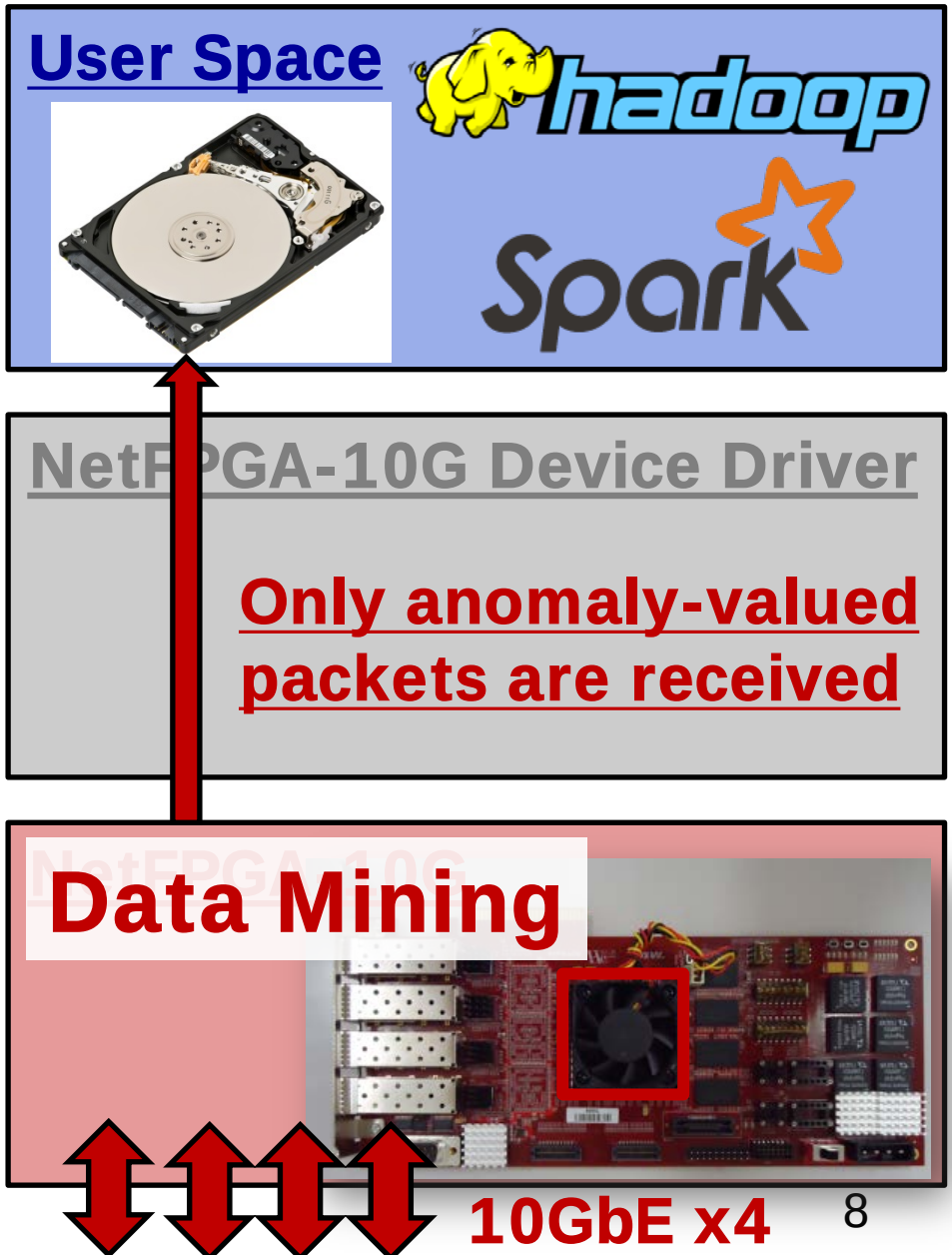
10GbE x4

10GbE outlier filtering FPGA NIC

Sensor Data Explosion



Machine learning algorithms
- ✓ Mahalanobis Distance
- ✓ Local Outlier Factor (LOF)
- ✓ K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN)

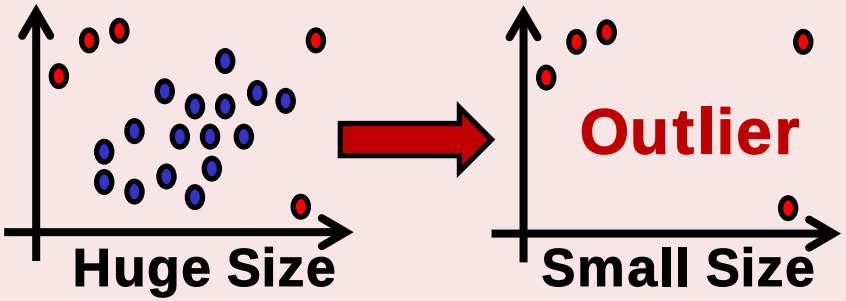


10GbE outlier filtering FPGA NIC

Sensor Data Explosion

Issue: Software periodically peeks at NIC not to forget what is “normal”

Result: 14M samples/sec (95.8% of 10GbE line rate) [HEART’15 (Best paper award)]



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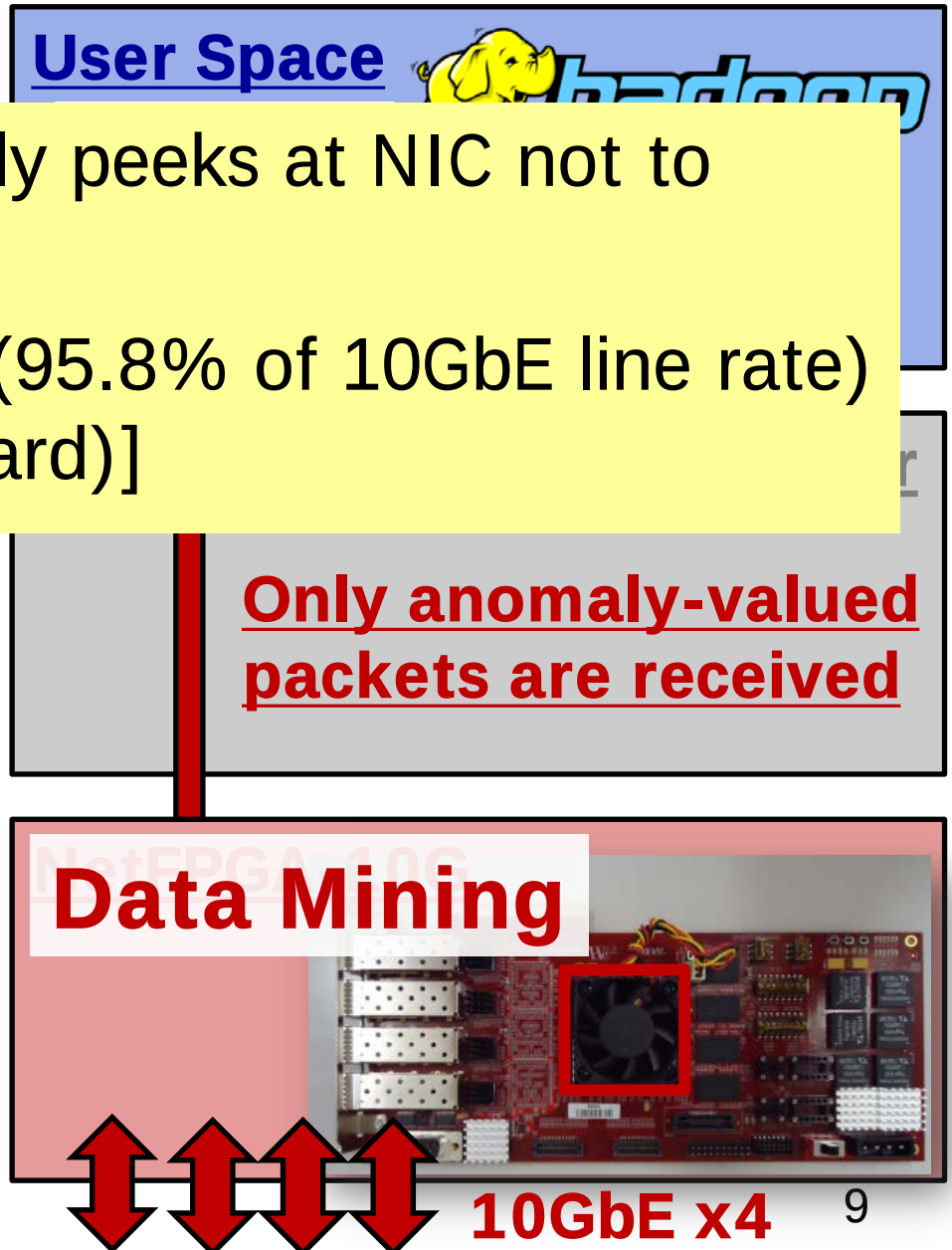

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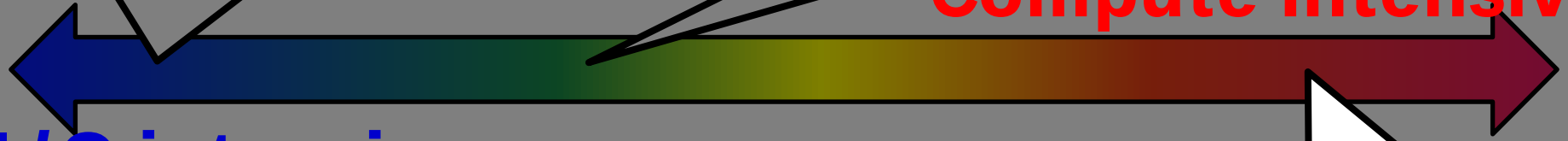
→ **NOSQL HW cache using FPGA & 40GbE**



Customizable SiP for IoT

- 3D integration of CPU, memory, sensor, database

→ **Wireless 3D stacking**

In-GPU DB(Graph,Doc)

- Graph DB & Document DB (Regex search)

→ **Many GPUs over 10+10Gbps Ethernet**

NOSQL cache with GPUs

User Space

mongoDB

SLOW

HBASE

Neo4j

Graph DB

Document DB

Binary JSON

NetFPGA10G Device Driver

In-Kernel KVS (Key-Value Store)

FAST

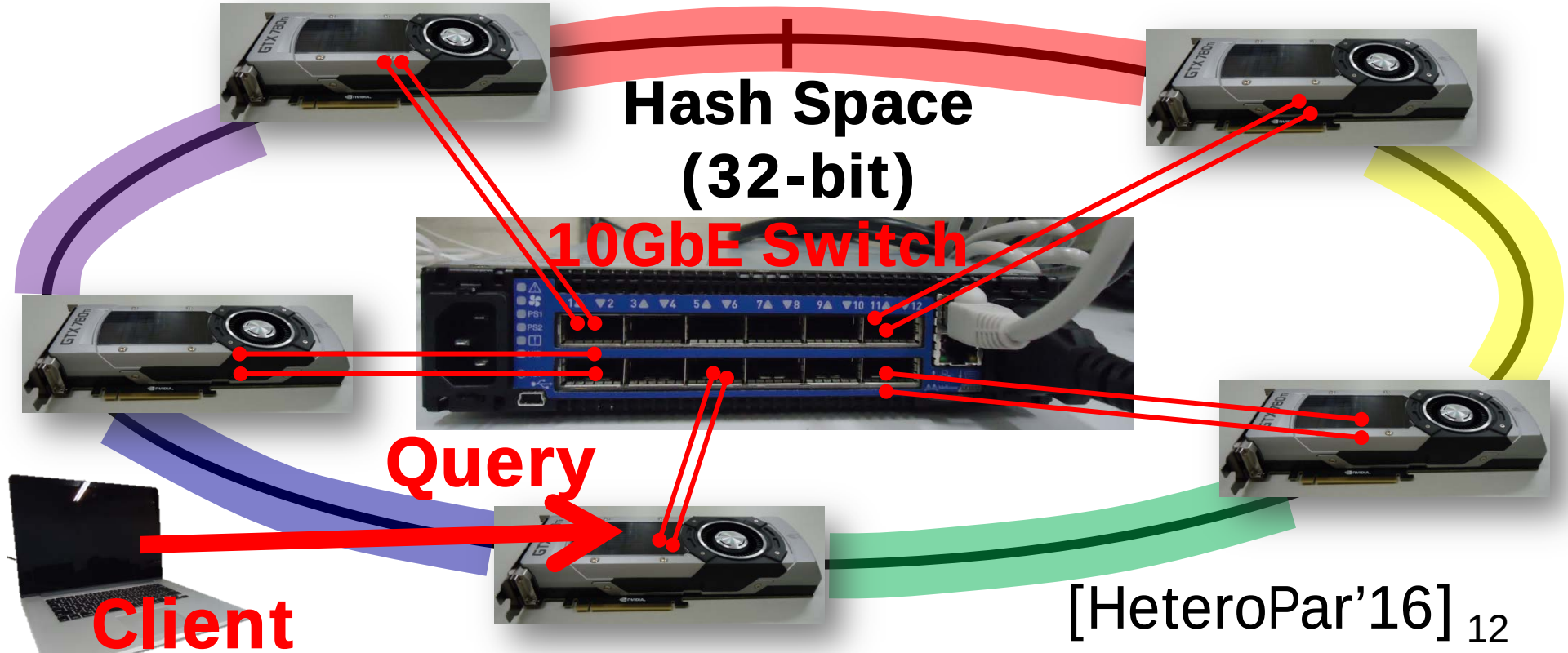
For Document DBs (e.g., MongoDB):
Regular expression based text search is offloaded to GPUs [ISPA'15]

For Graph DBs (e.g., Neo4j):
Graph search (e.g., SSSP) is offloaded to GPUs [ACM Comp Arch News (2014)]

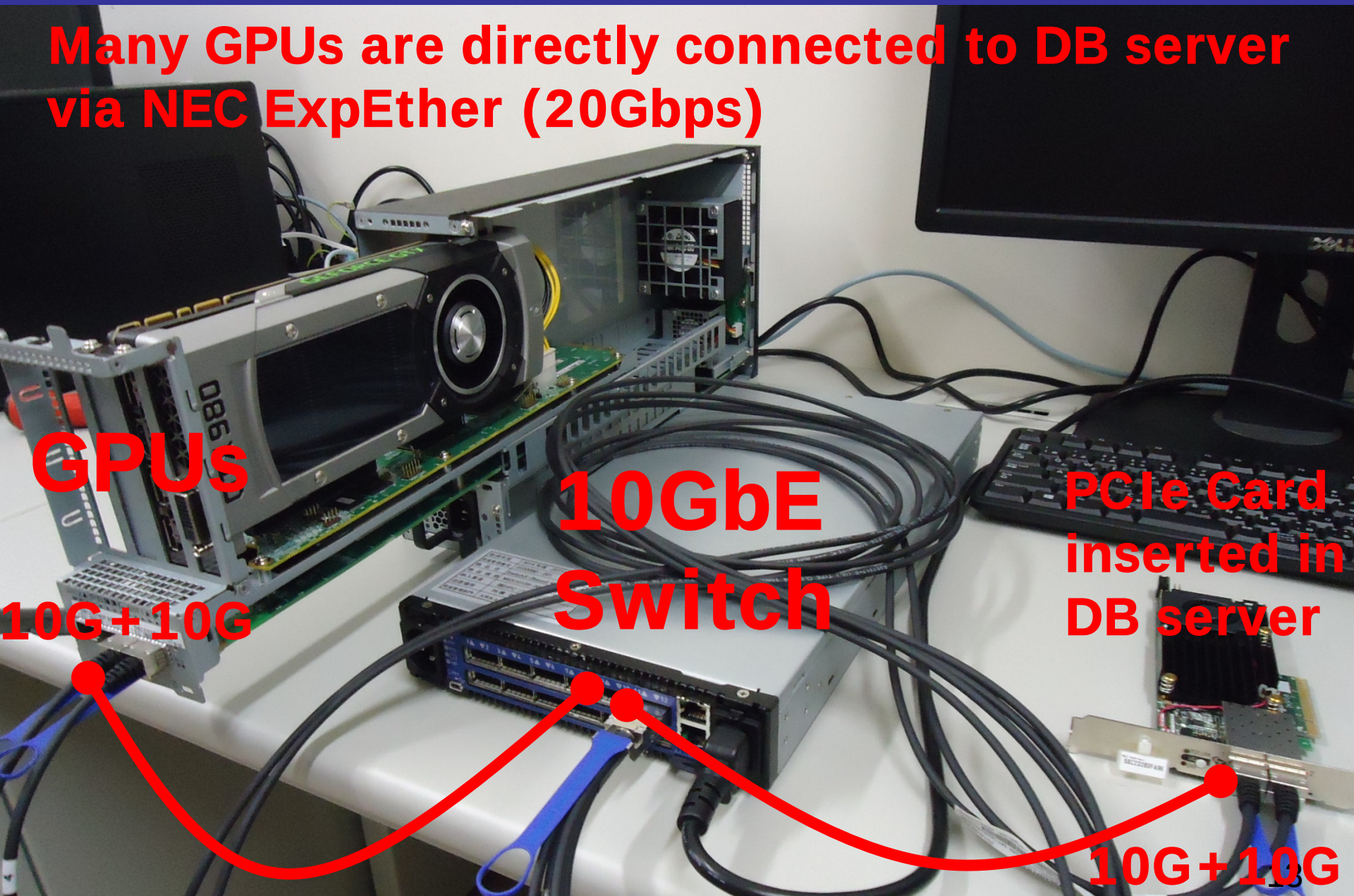
In-GPU distributed DB w/ ExpEther

To exploit more GPUs → In-GPU databases

- In-GPU distributed DBs over NEC ExpEther
  - GPU's device memory is used as a **cache** of the DB
  - Many GPUs are directly connected via 10GbE switch



In-GPU distributed DB w/ ExpEther



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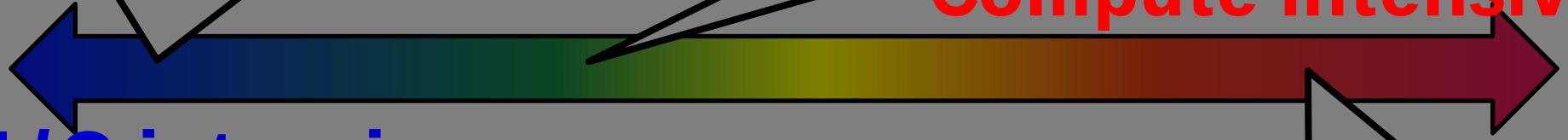

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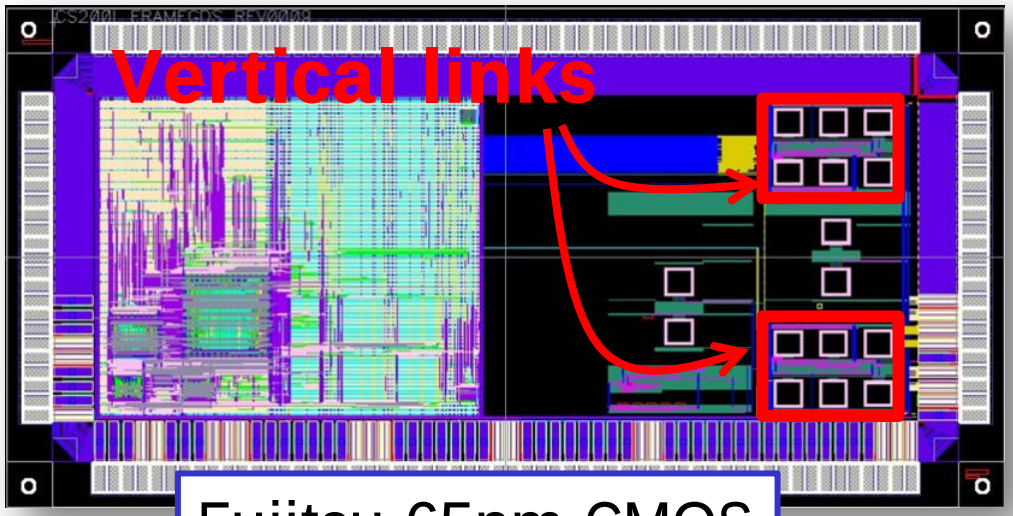
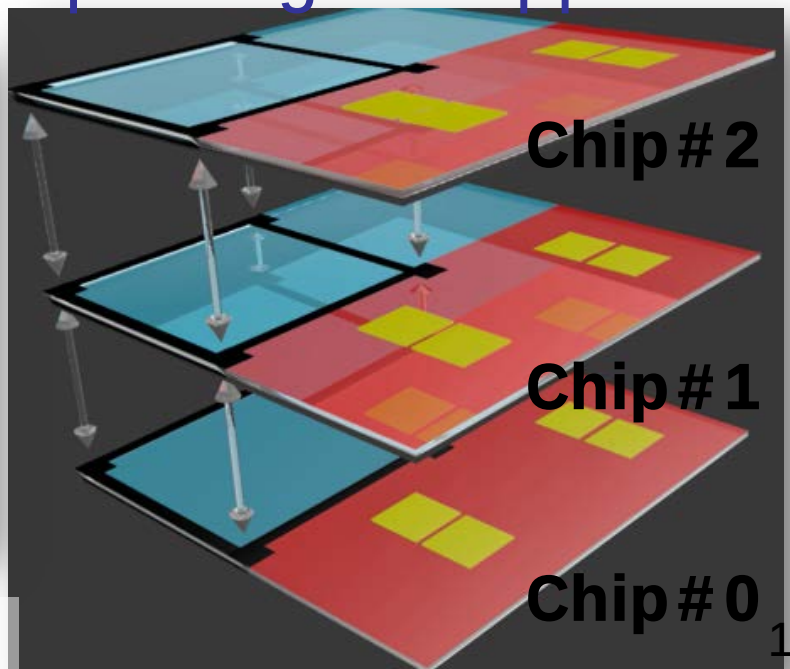
Wireless 3D chip stacking for IoT

- System-in-Package (SiP) for sensor nodes
  - Required chips are selected and stacked in package
  - E.g., CPU chip, Memory chip, Sensor chip, ...
- Wireless inductive-coupling for vertical links
  - Not electrically-connected
  - Add, remove, and swap chips for given applications



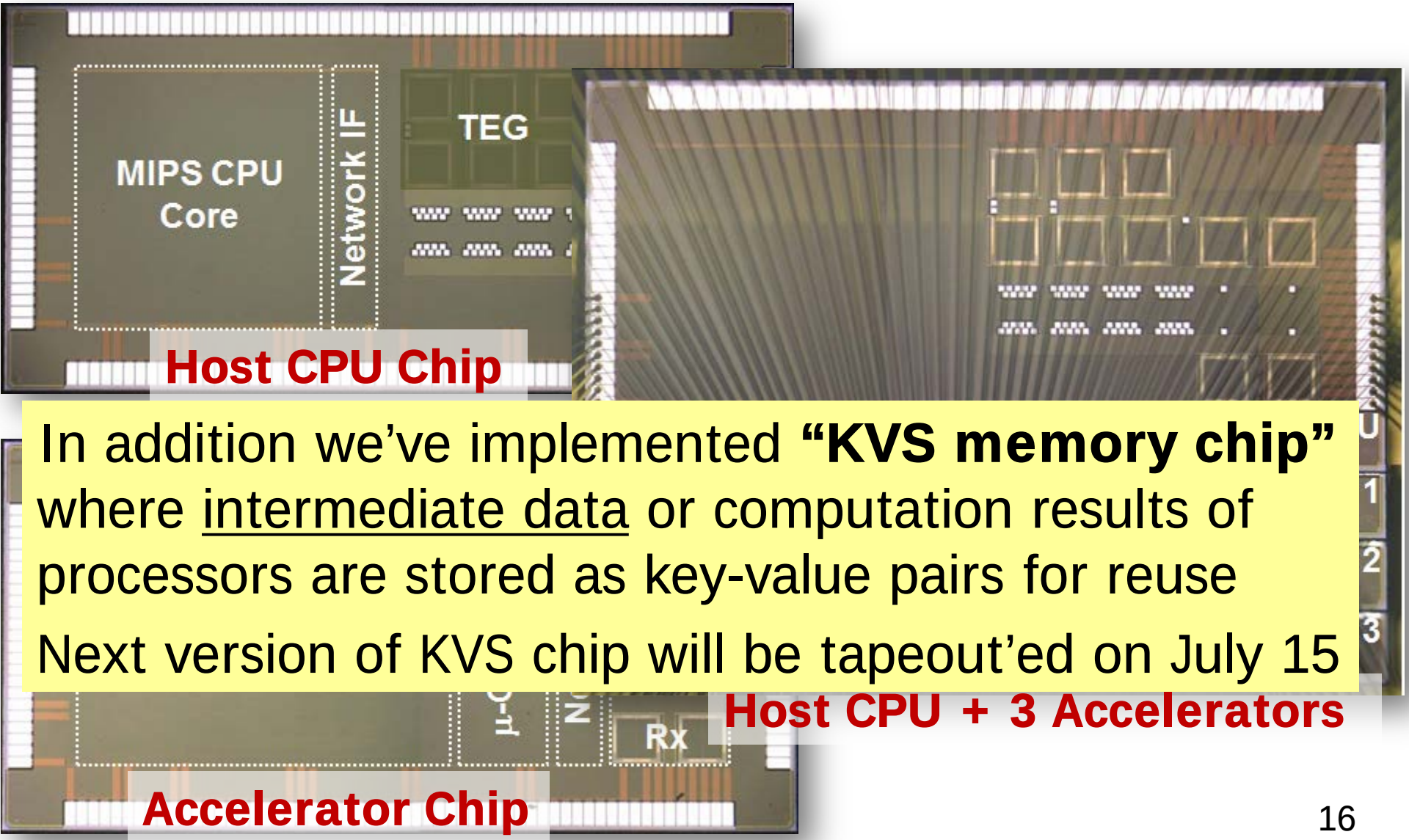
Fujitsu 65nm CMOS



Joint research with Prof. Kuroda @ Keio U

Wireless 3D chip stacking for IoT

We can change the number & types of chips in a package



In addition we've implemented **"KVS memory chip"** where intermediate data or computation results of processors are stored as key-value pairs for reuse

Next version of KVS chip will be tapeout'ed on July 15

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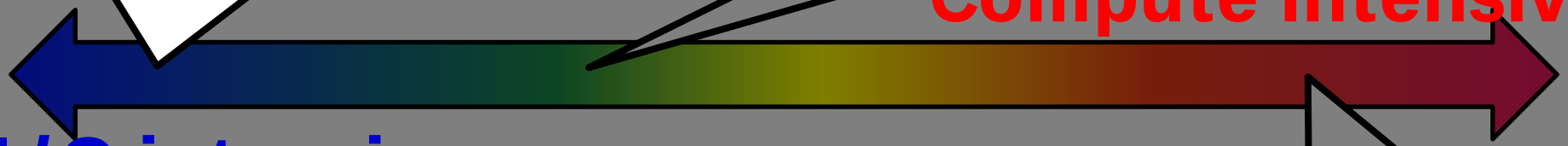

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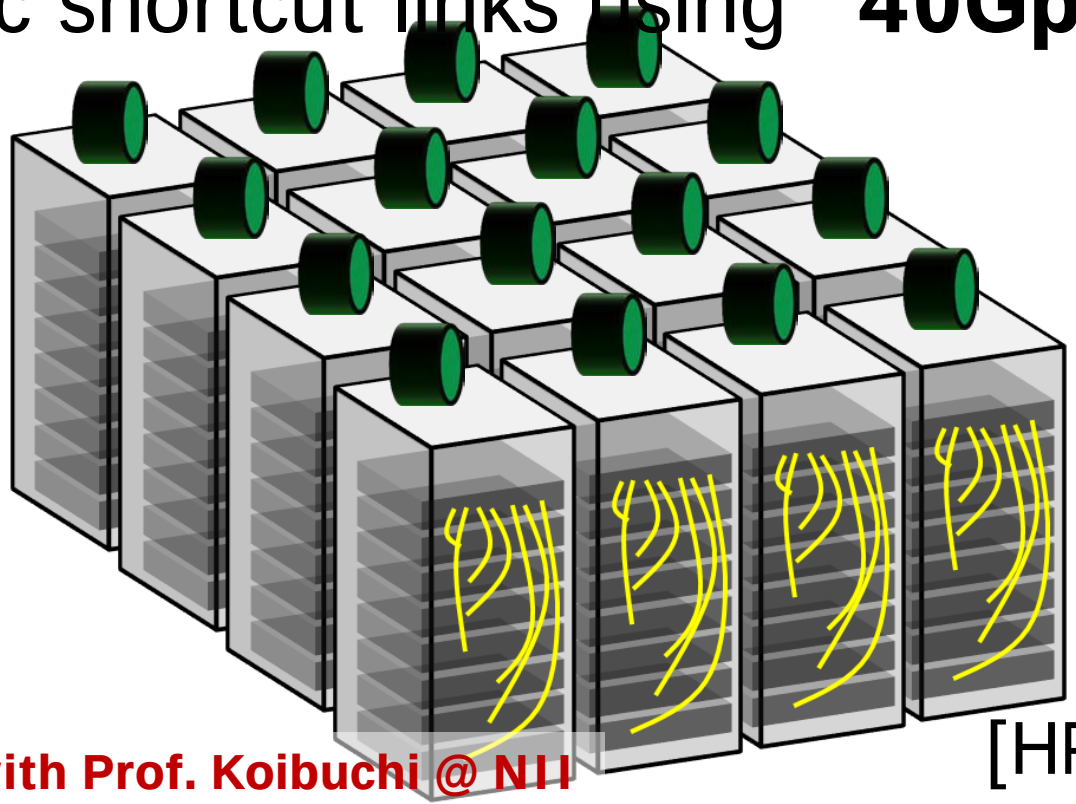
Dynamic 40G shortcut links w/ FSO

- Emergent big data transfers in Datacenter NW
  - Virtual machine (VM) migration
  - Storage migration and DB streaming
  - E.g., Several minutes for VM migration w/ 1GbE
- Dynamic shortcut links using **“40Gps beam”**



[HPCA’15]

Joint research with Prof. Koibuchi @ NII

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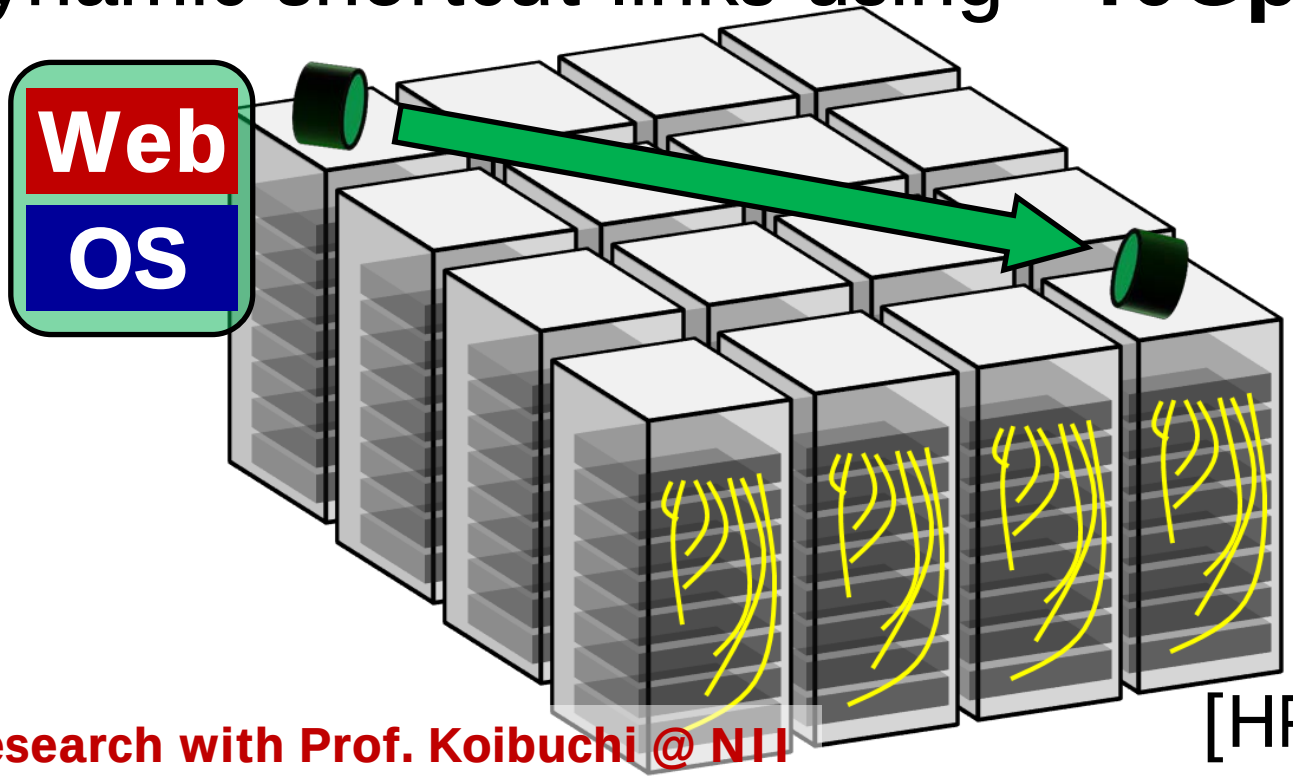
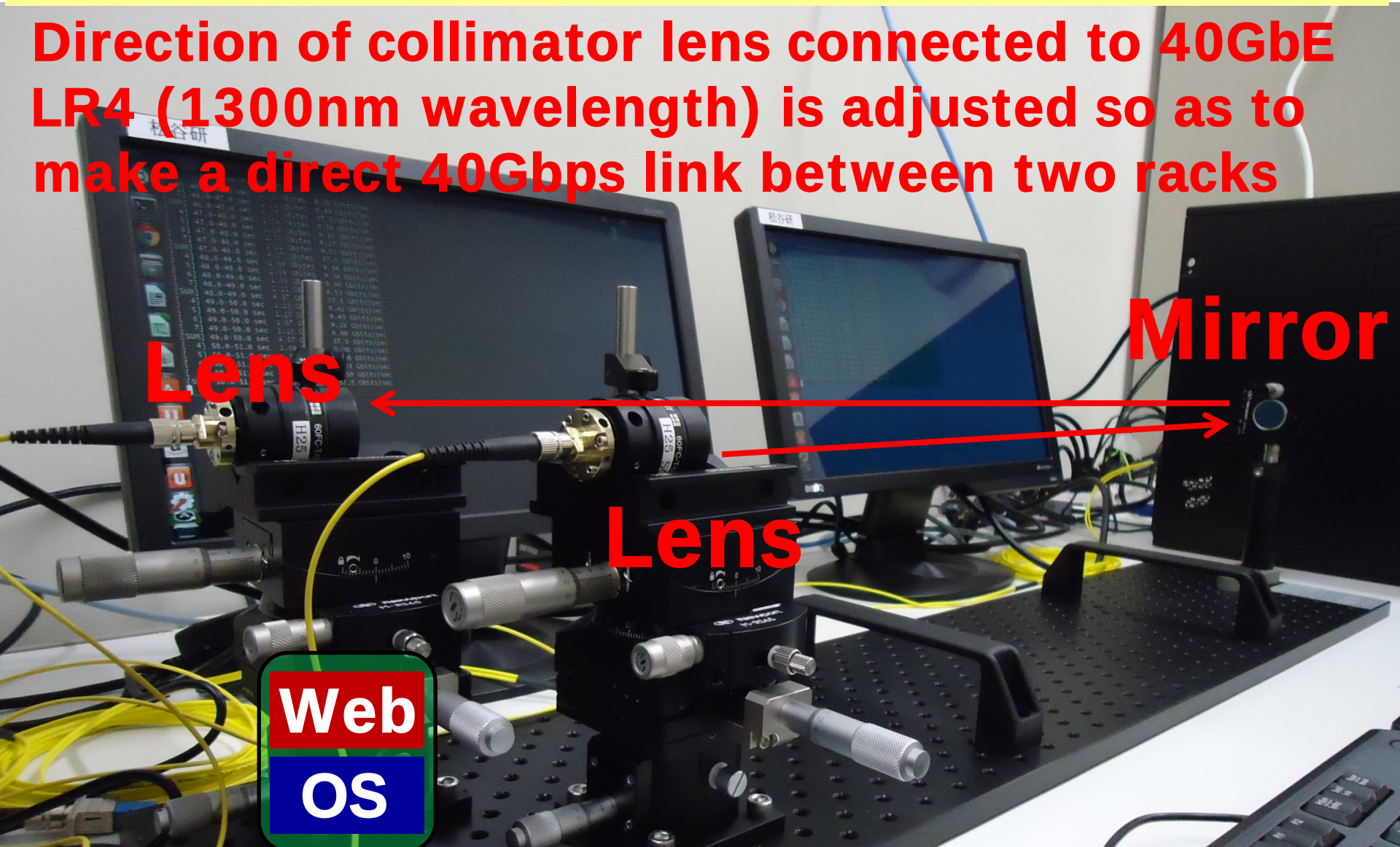


[HPCA’15]

Joint research with Prof. Koibuchi @ NII

“VM Highway” using 40G FSO

Dynamic 40GbE links for VM (virtual machine) migration



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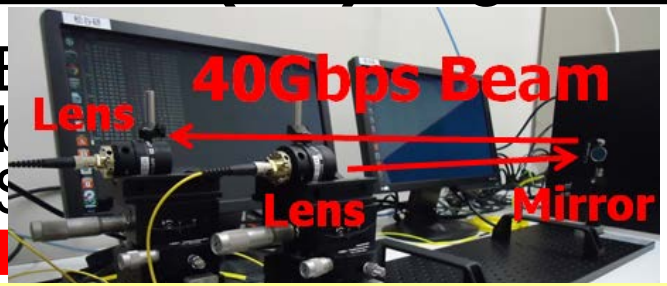

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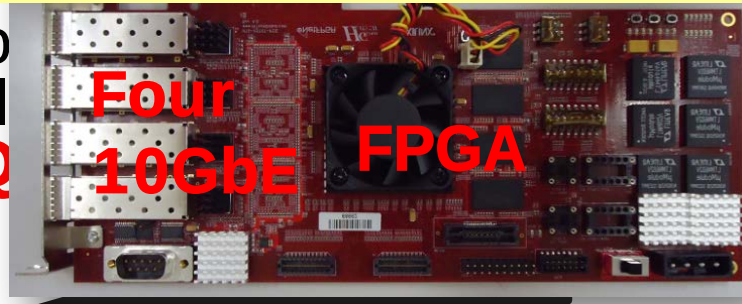
Enhancement of network

NOSQL accelerator

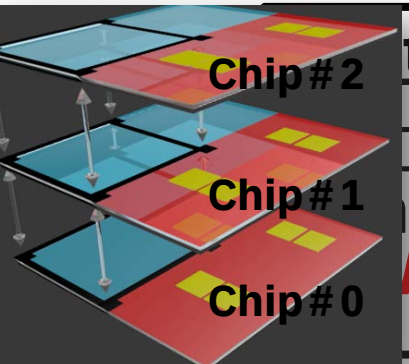
Tight integration of I/O & computation

- A lot o
  while I
- → **NOSQ**
  using



Compute intensive

I/O intensive



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- Gra
  DB
- → **Ma**
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Massive parallelism

References (1/3)

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