

Accelerating Pattern Matching Queries in Hybrid CPU-FPGA Architectures

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Increasing amount of user generated data



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Query (WHERE clause)	Response time (s)	
Database	MonetDB	DBx
LIKE '%Alan%Turing%Cheshire%'	0.02	0.43
<pre>REGEXP_LIKE('Alan.*Turing.*Cheshire')</pre>	0.36	8.86

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Databases are not suitable for complex text queries!

Accelerators to the rescue

- Using GPUs [1,2] or Xeon Phi [3] to accelerate string matching:
 - High speed-up
 - Data already on accelerator or data movement reduces acceleration benefit
 - Change of data layout
 - Performance depends on pattern complexity





- [1] E. Sitaridi, K. Ross, GPU-Accelerated string matching for database applications, VLDB Journal, Oct. 2016
- [2] C.-H. Lin, et al., Accelerating regular expression matching using hierarchical parallel machines on GPU, GLOBECOM'11
- [3] E. Sitaridi, O. Polychroniou, K. Ross, SIMD-Accelerated regular expression matching, DAMON'16

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Data partitioning/movement hinders wide-spread adoption of database accelerators!

[3] E. Sitaridi, O. Polychroniou, K. Ross, SIMD-Accelerated regular expression matching, DAMON'16

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New hybrid architectures are emerging

IBM Power8 + CAPI



Source: Heterogeneous computing on POWER, Cesar Diniz Maciel, IBM



Source: Intel Xeon+FPGA Platform for the Data Center, PK Gupta, Intel

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Intel Xeon+FPGA prototype platform

Version 1 (used in this work)



Intel Xeon+FPGA prototype platform

Version 1 (used in this work)



Version 2



- Larger bandwidth (1×QPI, 2×PCI)
- Larger FPGA
- FPGA in same package (single socket)

Intel Xeon+FPGA prototype platform

Version 1 (used in this work)

Version 2



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FPGA (Field Programmable Gate Array)



- Reprogrammable, load arbitrary circuits onto the FPGA
- Once programmed acts similar to an integrated circuit (lower frequency)
- Logic blocks (around 100,000)
- Fast on-chip memory (36K each)

Parameterizable Regular Expression Engine

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- Regex can be mapped to a Non-deterministic finite automata (NFA)
- NFAs can be efficiently executed on FPGAs [4,5]

Regular expression: (ab+|ba+)c Input:

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Complexity vs Hardware resources

Regular expression: SIGMOD.*(Chicago|Raleigh)

start
$$\rightarrow (S_0) \xrightarrow{S} (S_1) \xrightarrow{G} (S_3) \xrightarrow{M} (S_4) \xrightarrow{O} (S_5) \xrightarrow{D} (S_6) \xrightarrow{i} (S_9) \xrightarrow{S} (S_{10}) \xrightarrow{a} (S_{11}) \xrightarrow{g} (S_{12}) \xrightarrow{o} (S_{10}) \xrightarrow{g} (S_{10}) \xrightarrow{g}$$

- Resource usage and routing are a crucial factors in FPGA development
- FPGA resource usage grows with regular expression complexity
- If the NFA becomes too large routing/connecting its resources might not be possible

\Rightarrow Compress the NFA

Regular expression: SIGMOD.*(Chicago|Raleigh)

start
$$\rightarrow S_0 \xrightarrow{S} S_1 \xrightarrow{I} S_2 \xrightarrow{G} S_3 \xrightarrow{M} S_4 \xrightarrow{O} S_5 \xrightarrow{D} S_6 \xrightarrow{G} S_6 \xrightarrow{K} S_9 \xrightarrow{G} S_{10} \xrightarrow{A} S_{11} \xrightarrow{g} S_{12} \xrightarrow{O} S_{19} \xrightarrow{G} S_{10} \xrightarrow{A} S_{11} \xrightarrow{g} S_{12} \xrightarrow{O} S_{19} \xrightarrow{K} S_{10} \xrightarrow{A} S_{10} \xrightarrow{G} S_{10} \xrightarrow{A} S_{10} \xrightarrow{G} S_{10} \xrightarrow{A} S_{10} \xrightarrow{G} S_{10} \xrightarrow{G} S_{10} \xrightarrow{A} S_{10} \xrightarrow{G} \xrightarrow{G} S_{10}$$

Regular expression: SIGMOD.*(Chicago|Raleigh)

start
$$\rightarrow (S_0) \xrightarrow{S} (S_1) \xrightarrow{G} (S_2) \xrightarrow{G} (S_3) \xrightarrow{M} (S_4) \xrightarrow{O} (S_5) \xrightarrow{D} (S_6) \xrightarrow{G} (S_6) \xrightarrow{G} (S_1) \xrightarrow{g} ($$

Extracted sequences:

- SIGMOD
- Chicago
- Raleigh

Regular expression: SIGMOD.*(Chicago|Raleigh)

start
$$\rightarrow$$
 $(S_1)^{-1}$ $(S_2)^{-1}$ $(S_3)^{-1}$ $(S_4)^{-1}$ $(S_5)^{-1}$ $(S_6)^{-1}$ $(S_6)^$

- SIGMOD
- Chicago
- Raleigh



Regular expression: SIGMOD.*(Chicago|Raleigh)

- SIGMOD
- Chicago
- Raleigh



Decouple character encoding from state transitions in NFA [6]

Character Encoder



- Enables compression of NFA by chaining characters into sequences
- Can check for ranges by comparing upper and lower value
- Can support case-insensitivity or collations (e.g., a, ae, ä)

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Character Encoder can be parametrized at runtime.



State Transitions **S**1 S2 S3 S4 S1 0 1 0 0 S2 0 0 0 0 53 0 n 0 Ω S4 0 0 0 1

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State Transitions **S**1 S2 S3 S4 S1 0 1 0 0 S2 0 0 0 0 53 0 n 0 Ω S4 0 0 0 1

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Triggers

C2 C3 C4

0 0 0

0

0

S2 S3 S4

0

0 0 0

n 0 Ω

0 0 0

0

0 0

0

0

0

Configuration vector



Configuration vector



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Assembly of a Regex Engine



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Integration into Database

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Integration into MonetDB

- Column store
- Simple data layout
- Minimize memory bandwidth overhead
- UDF can operate on columns
- Strings are stored in a heap



Job Queue MonetDB columns Parameters Status CPU FPGA Regex Regex MonetDB Centaur Centaur Eng 1 Eng 2 i Job Dist. Regex Regex UDF Eng 4 Eng 3

[7] M. Owaida, D. Sidler, Centaur: A Framework for Hybrid CPU-FPGA Databases, FCCM'17 Systems Group, Dept. of Computer Science, ETH Zürich SIGMOD 2017 | May 16, 2017 | 17 / 32

CPU-FPGA Shared Memory



[7] M. Owaida, D. Sidler, Centaur: A Framework for Hybrid CPU-FPGA Databases, FCCM'17 Systems Group, Dept. of Computer Science, ETH Zürich SIGMOD 2017 | May 16, 2017 | 17 / 32



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1 Query containing regular expression is submitted





Query containing regular expression is submitted
 MonetDB calls the Hardware UDF





- 1 Query containing regular expression is submitted
- 2 MonetDB calls the Hardware UDF

Regex

Eng 2

Regex

Eng 4

Regex

Eng 1

Regex

Eng 3

3 UDF converts the regular expression into a configuration vector and allocates the result column



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4 Centaur allocates memory for the job parameters and job status

Regex

Eng 1

Regex

Eng 3

Regex

Eng 2

Regex

Eng 4

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- 4 Centaur allocates memory for the job parameters and job status
- 5 Job is enqueued into job queue





- 4 Centaur allocates memory for the job parameters and job status
- 5 Job is enqueued into job queue
- **6** Job Distributor fetches the job from the job queue and assigns it to an idle Regex Engine





Regex Engine reads parameters from shared memory, configures itself with the configuration vector and starts execution

Regex

Eng 2

Regex

Eng 4



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Regex Engine reads parameters from shared memory, configures itself with the configuration vector and

8 After termination the done bit is set



- Regex Engine reads parameters from shared memory, configures itself with the configuration vector and
- 8 After termination the done bit is set
- OUDF waits on the done bit and then hands the result column over to MonetDR

Evaluation

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Evaluation - Queries

Q1 :	SELECT count(*) FROM address_table WHERE address_string LIKE '%Strasse%';
Q2 :	SELECT count(*) FROM address_table WHERE REGEXP_LIKE(address_string, '(Strasse Str $\.).*(8[0-9]{4})$ ';
Q3 :	<pre>SELECT count(*) FROM address_table WHERE REGEXP_LIKE(address_string, '[0-9]+(USD EUR GBP)');</pre>
Q4 :	<pre>SELECT count(*) FROM address_table WHERE REGEXP_LIKE(address_string, '[A-Za-z]{3}\:[0-9]{4}');</pre>

Evaluation - Microbenchmark



Evaluation - Throughput



Evaluation - TPC-H Q13



Scaling factor set to 0.1 due to limited memory space

Comparison to Accelerators

	GPU [1]	GPU [2]	Xeon Phi [3]	Our work
Regex evaluation	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Complexity indp. perf.	Yes	No	No	Yes
TP - local data [GB/s]	60-70	10-15	30-40	25.6*
TP - host data [GB/s]	-	1-5	-	6.4
	fast GDDR	fast GDDR	60-70 cores,	specialized core,
Architecture	memory	memory	GDDR5 memory	direct memory
				access

* Without the memory bandwidth limitation

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Your next CPU might come with an FPGA!

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Visit our Demo!



More Information: systems.ethz.ch/fpga/db_acceleration

Code on GitHub: github.com/fpgasystems/dobbiodb