



## SOS10 Panel Session: *Challenges in Data-Intensive Computing*

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Maui, 07 March 2006

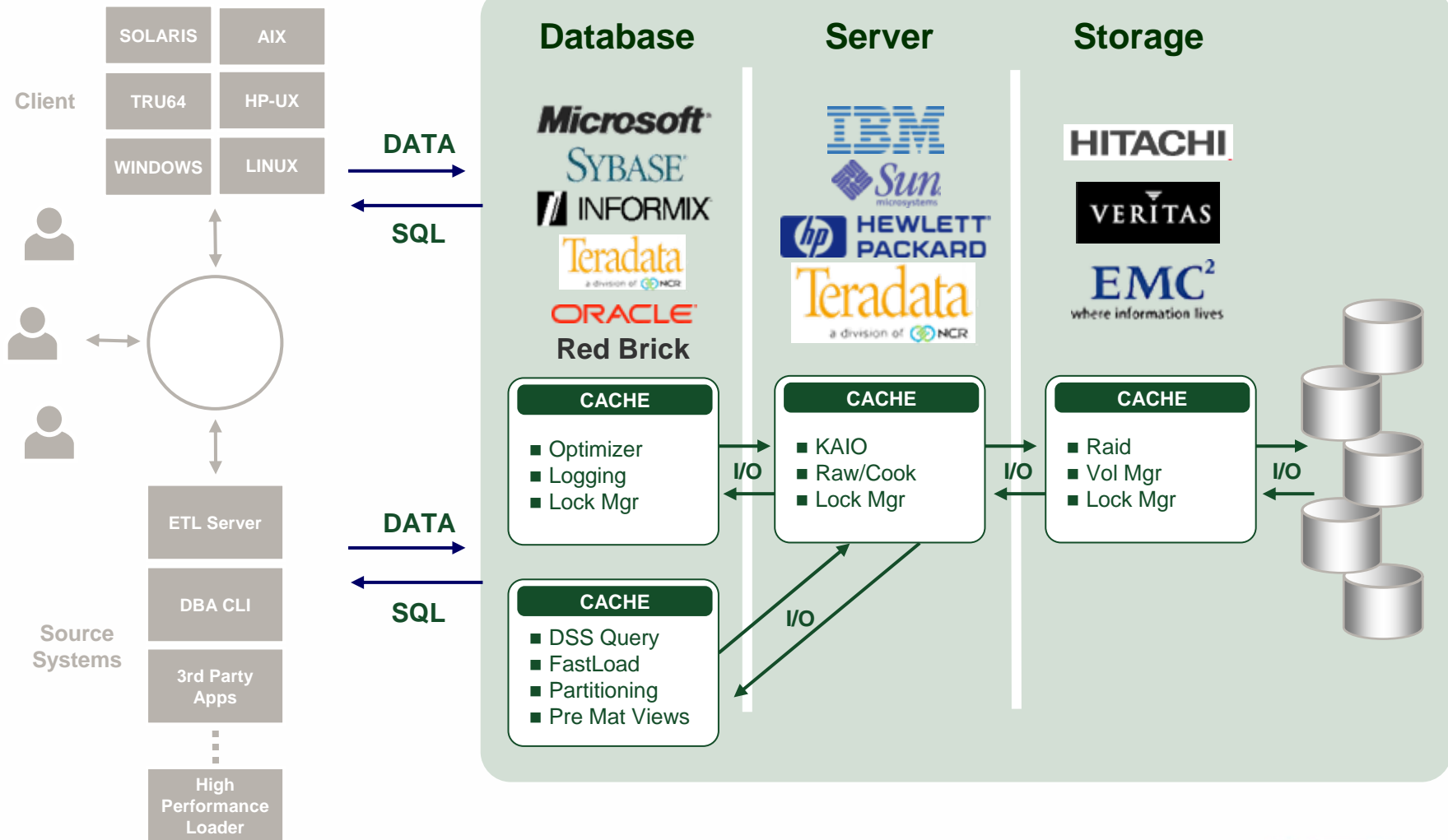
# Peta-Scale Data-Intensive Computing is a Reality in Commercial IT shops Today

- This is driven by the need to understand customers and manage the business “at the sub-transaction level”
- Examples:
  - > Wireless Telephone Companies
  - > Web Stores
  - > Credit/Financial Analysis
  - > Retailers
  - > ISPs

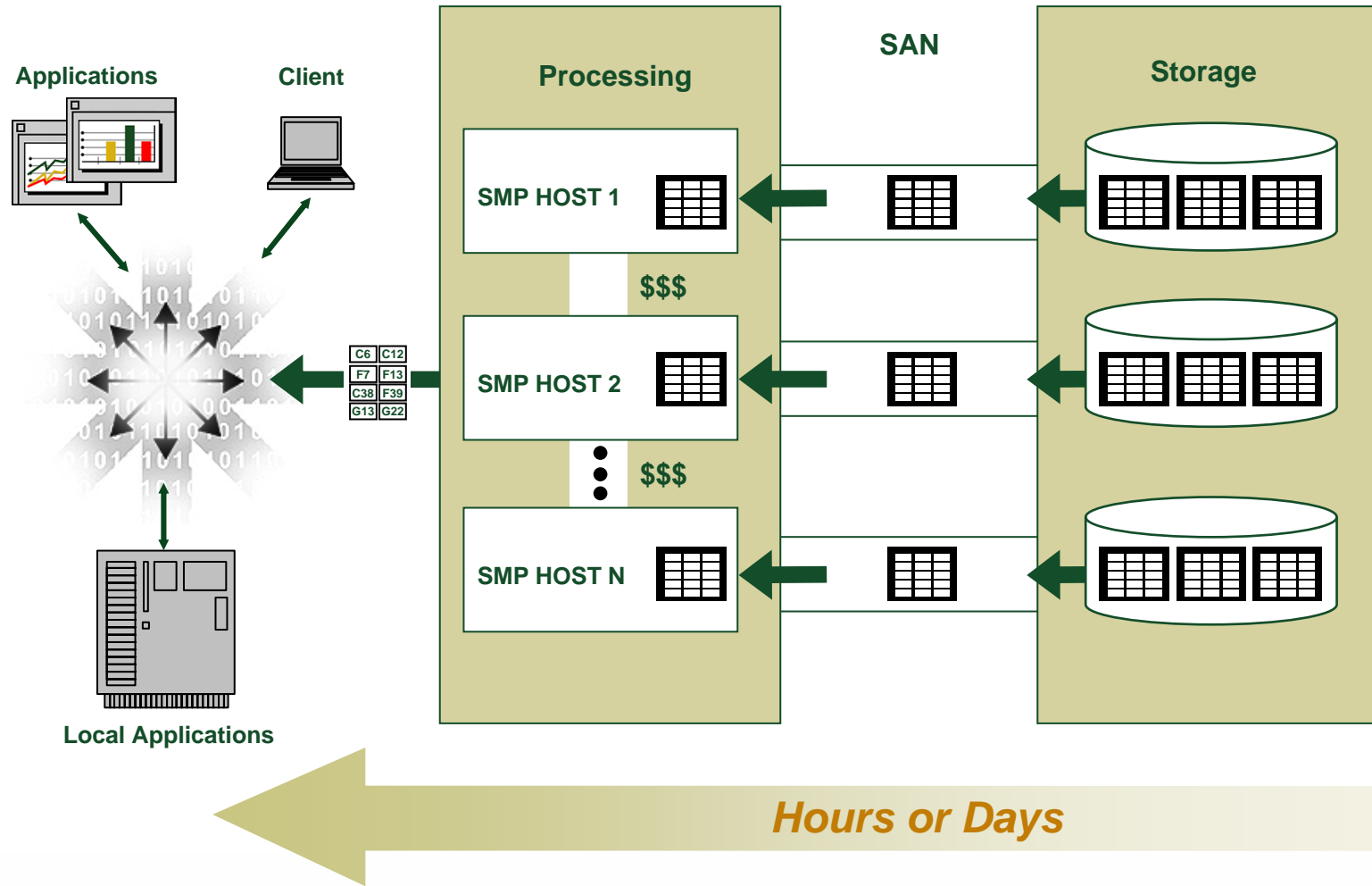
# The “Within Application” Approach

- Business Intelligence demands drive the industry towards specialized database/storage blades
  - > focus of virtualization centered on the analytic DB
- Systems will be highly-specific
  - > Tuned to meet the performance needs of applications versus general purpose “virtualization”

# The Database Status Quo



# Data Flow – The Traditional Way



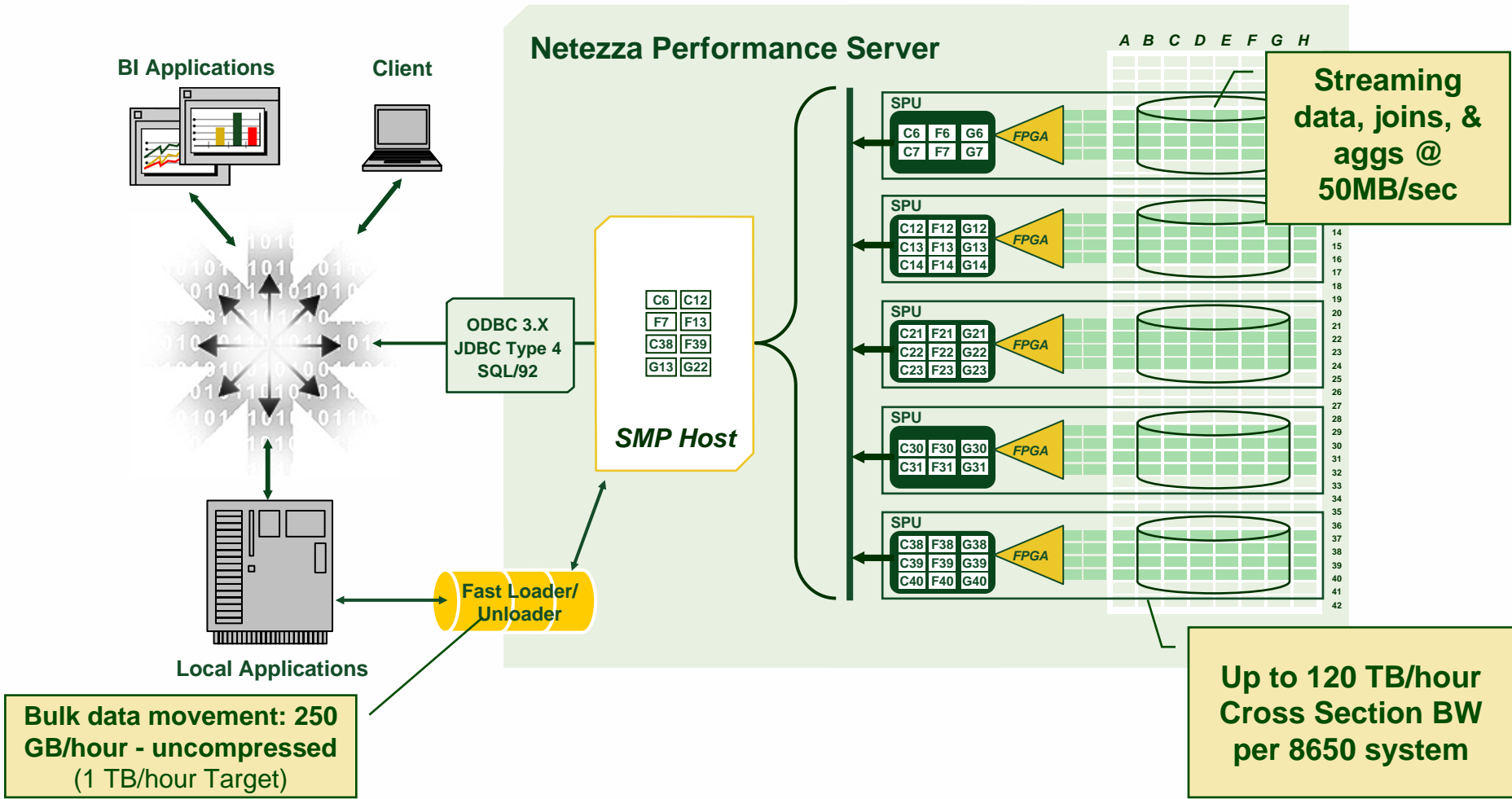
# What is Needed Now?

Well, if moving all the data to the processors doesn't do the job...

Then why not move the processors to where the large data resides?

It is hard to do this in a data-intensive way when not working within the application

# Streaming Data Flow



# Netezza Found Clues In Late '90s Computer Science Research

- **Active Disk architectures**
  - > Integrated processing power and memory into disk units
  - > Scaled processing power as the dataset grew
- **Decision support algorithms offloaded to Active Disks** to support key decision support tasks
  - > Active Disk architectures use stream-based model ideal for software architecture of relational databases

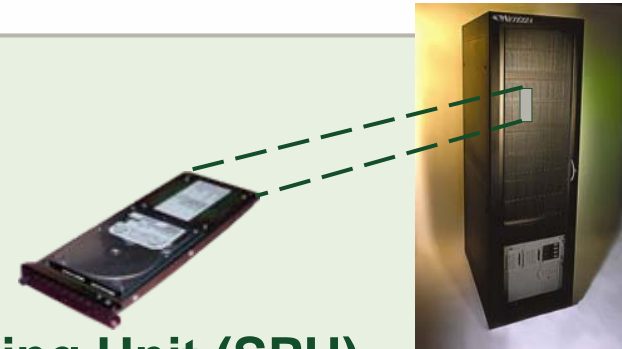
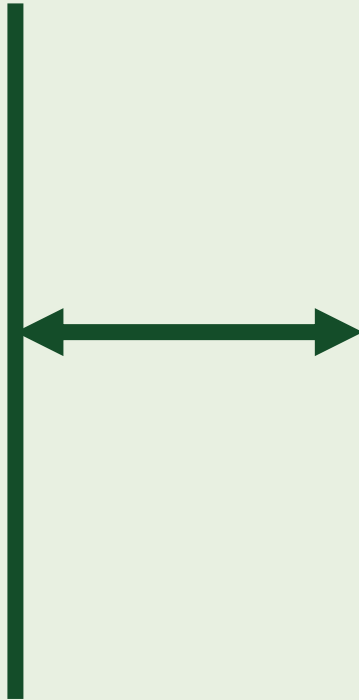
*In Netezza's NPS<sup>®</sup> System: "Snippet Processing Units" take streams as inputs and generate streams as outputs*



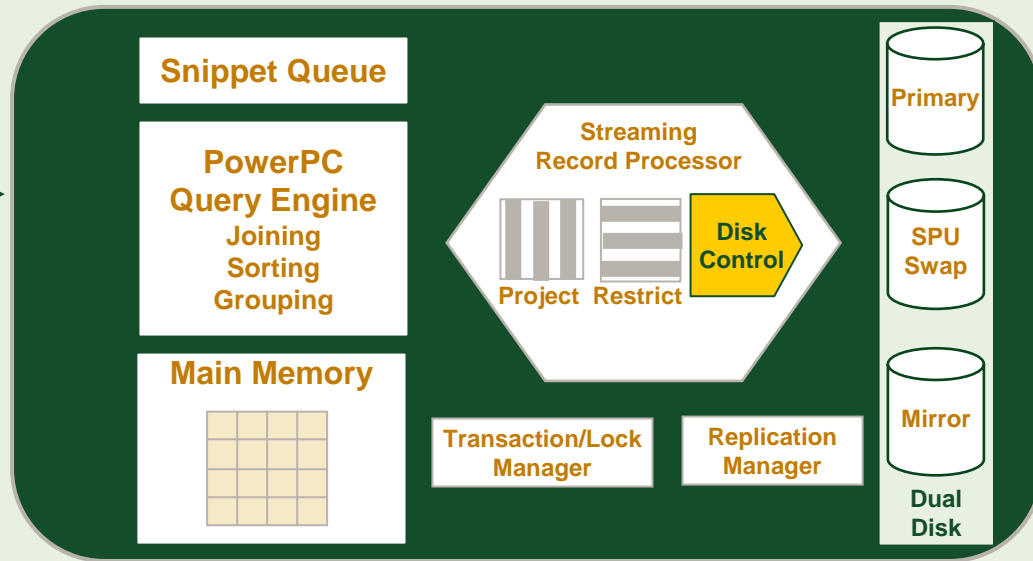
# A Closer Look Inside

## Netezza Performance Server

Gigabit Ethernet

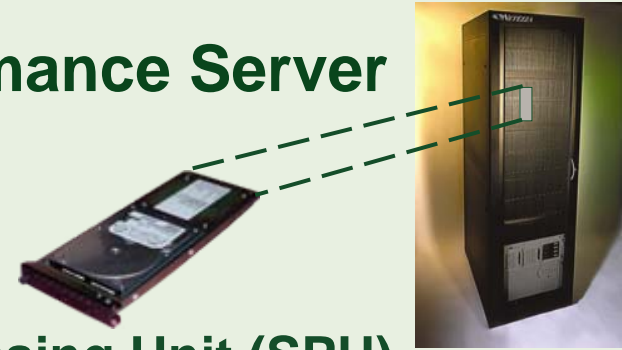


### Snippet Processing Unit (SPU)



# Active Disks as Intelligent Storage Nodes

## Netezza Performance Server



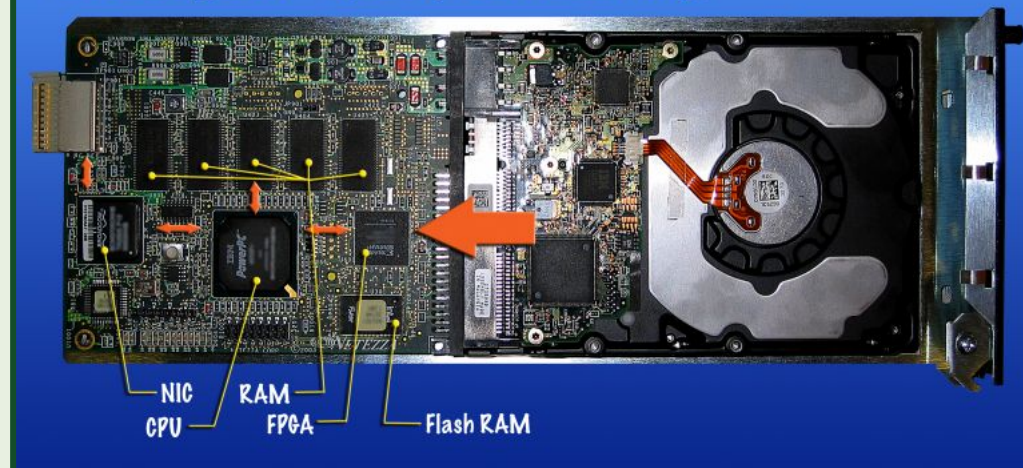
### Netezza added:

- Highly optimized query planning
- Code generation
- Stream processing

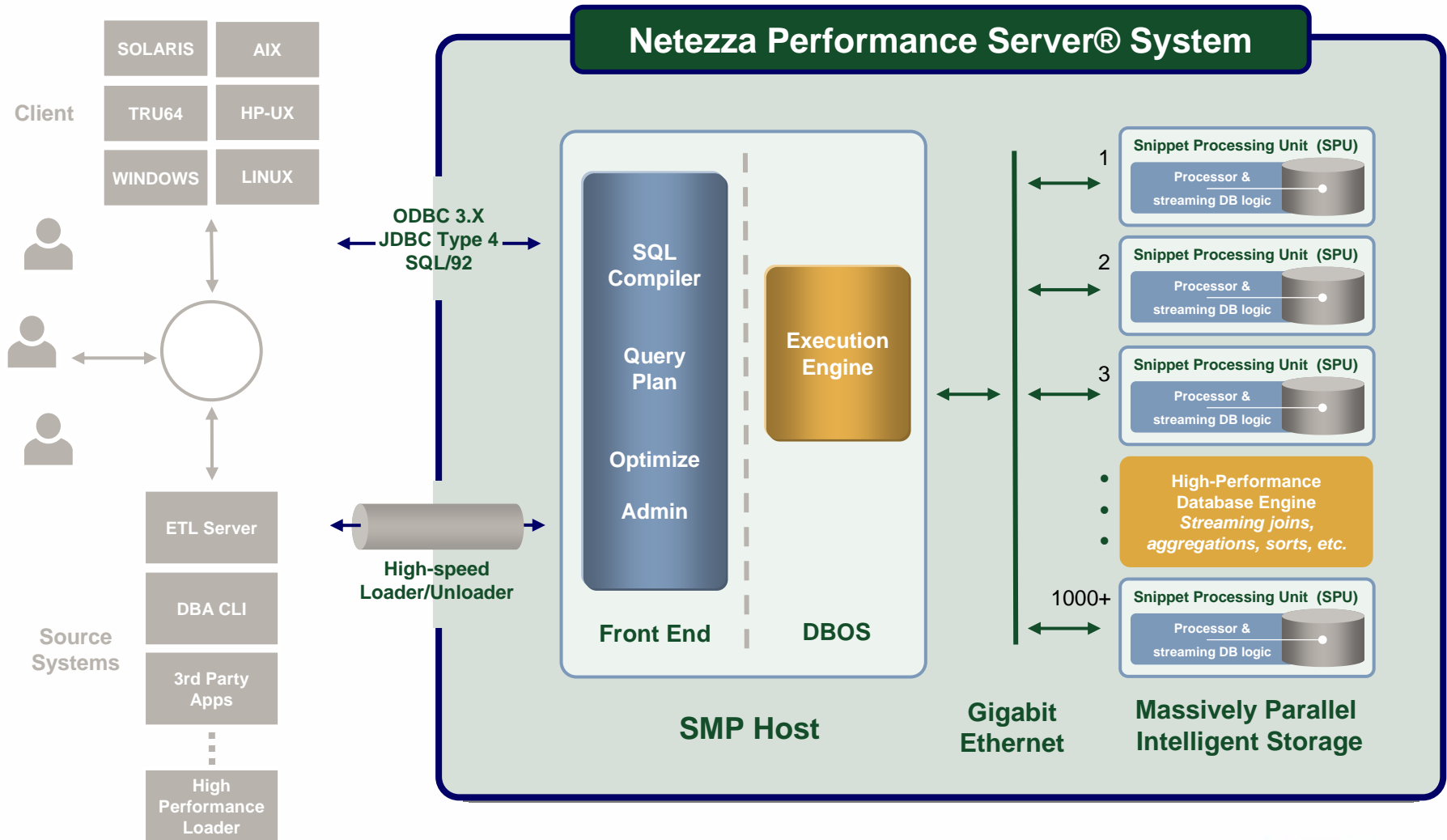
Result: 10X to 100X performance speedup over existing systems

### Snippet Processing Unit (SPU)

#### Intelligent Query Streaming™



# Asymmetric Massively Parallel Processing<sup>®</sup> Architecture



# Binary Compiled Queries Executed on Massively Parallel Grid

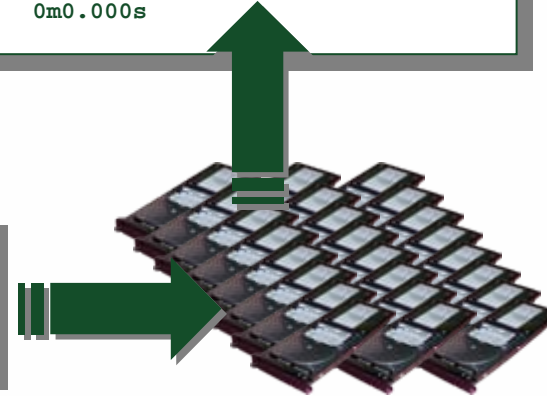
```
select c_name, sum(o_totalprice) price from customer, orders
where o_orderkey in (select l_orderkey from lineitem2 where
o_orderkey=l_orderkey and l_shipdate <='01-01-1995' and
l_shipdate >='01-01-1995')
c_name;" t
```

```
/****** Code *****/
```

```
void GenPlan1(CPlan *plan, char *bufStarts, char *bufEnds, bool
lastCall) {
//
// Setup for next loop (nodes 00..07)
//
// node 00 (TScanNode)
TScanNode *node0 = (TScanNode*)plan->m_nodeArray[0];
// For ScanNode:
TScan0 *Scan0 = BADPTR(TScan0*);
CTable *tScan0 = plan->m_nodeArray[0]->m_result;
char *nullsScan0P = BADPTR(char *);
// node 01 (TRestrictNode)
TRestrictNode *node1 = (TRestrictNode*)plan->m_nodeArray[1];
// node 02 (TProjectNode)
TProjectNode *node2 = (TProjectNode*)plan->m_nodeArray[2];
// node 03 (TSaveTempNode)
TSaveTempNode *node3 = (TSaveTempNode*)plan->m_nodeArray[3];
// For SaveTemp Node:
TSaveTemp3 *SaveTemp3 = BADPTR(TSaveTemp3*);
CTable *tSaveTemp3 = node3->m_result;
CRecord
// node
```

```
1011010101010101010101111101010100100101010111010101001011110101
0100101011110110100101010101110101011001010101010111110100100101
01010101010101010100101001111110101010101010101001010101010010
100101101001111111010101010100110100101010100101010101010100101
01010101010010101010100111010101010101010101010101010101010...
```

c_name	price
Customer#000000796	318356.97
Customer#000001052	293680.56
Customer#000001949	215280.98
Customer#000002093	282531.93
Customer#000005656	335297.31
Customer#000005861	233691.03
Customer#000006002	267000.92
Customer#000006343	595819.82
Customer#000006532	442254.91
...	
real	0m0.552s
user	0m0.010s
sys	0m0.000s



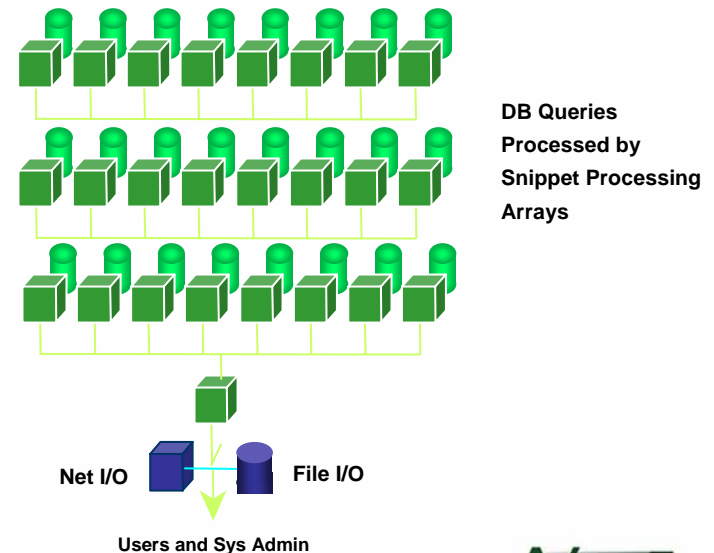
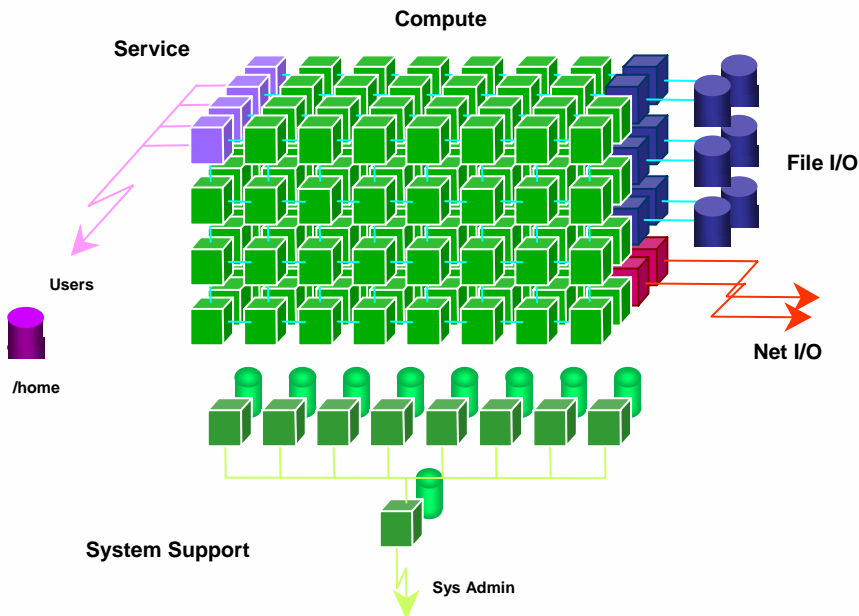
# It's All About Scaling, Streaming and Asymmetry

- Sandia: TeraFLOP → PetaFLOP

- > Specialized Node Function
- > Linux + light weight kernels
- > System Interconnection is “secret sauce” for high BW low latency MPP performance gains

- Netezza: TeraByte → PetaByte

- > Specialized Node Function
- > Linux + light weight kernels
- > Storage/processor/DB integration is “secret sauce” for streaming query processing MPP perf gains





Thank You