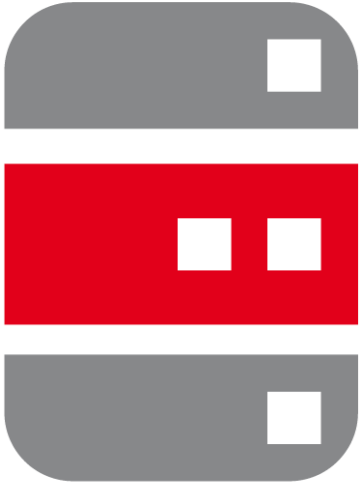


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#1290 Oracle Core: InMemory Column Store

Martin Klier 

Performing Databases GmbH
Mitterteich / Germany



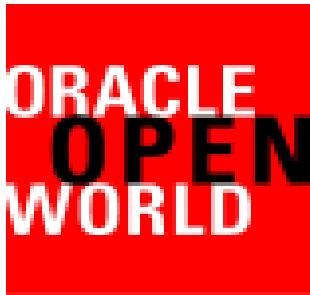
Speaker

- Martin Klier
- Solution Architect and Database Expert
- My focus
 - Performance Optimization
 - High Availability
 - Architecture DBMS
- Linux since 1997
- Oracle Database since 2003



Speaker

- Meet & Greet



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Regionalgruppen
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- Contact: martin.klier@performing-db.com
- Weblog: <http://www.usn-it.de> (English)

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Conference + Exhibition
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2000+ Visitors

Nuremberg, Germany
November 15.-18. 2016

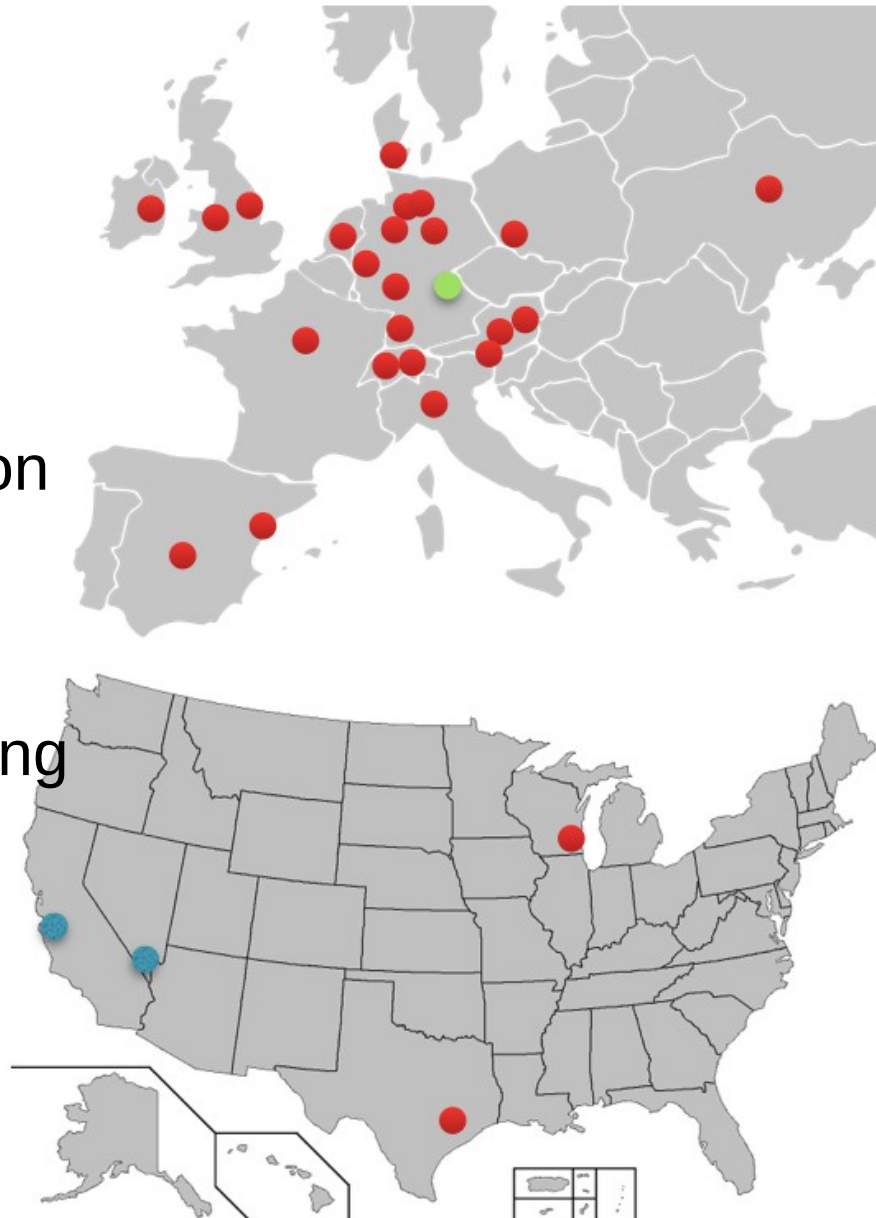
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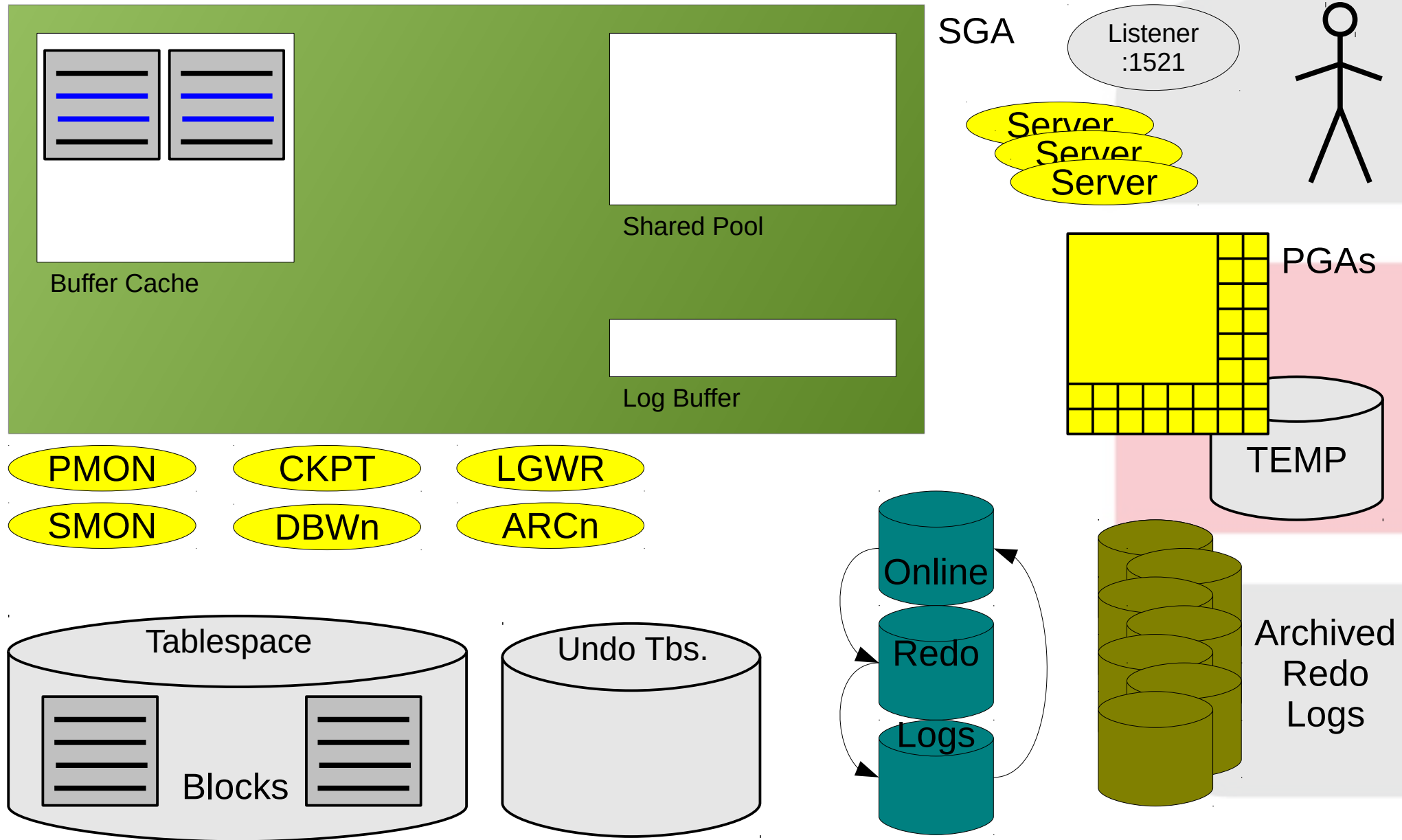


Agenda

- Let's refresh Oracle Architecture
- Row- and Column based data
- System architecture w/ InMemory Column Store
- How it works
 - Reading
 - Transactions and consistency
- Usability and Limitations

Basics

Oracle Architecture (simplified)



Rows & Columns

Row Data

SELECT * ... WHERE ID IN (3,36)

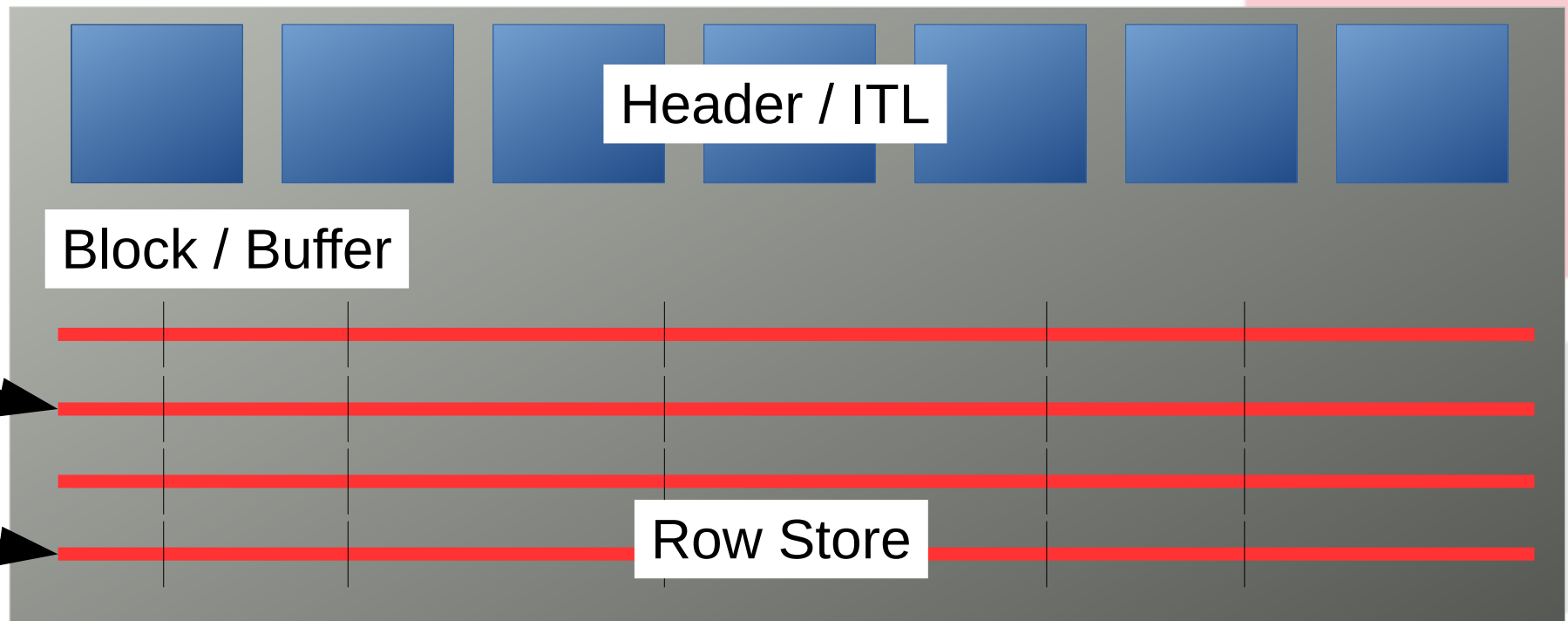


ID	NAME1	NAME2	STREET	ZIP	CITY
2	John	Doe	2 Wilbury Way	12345	Wesley
3	Alice	Allison	108 Agora Alley	23456	Amberg
4	Sally	Salinger	17 Samson St.	34567	Salisbury
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
36	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
57	Bob	Bobson	42 Century Ct.	56789	Taccanooga

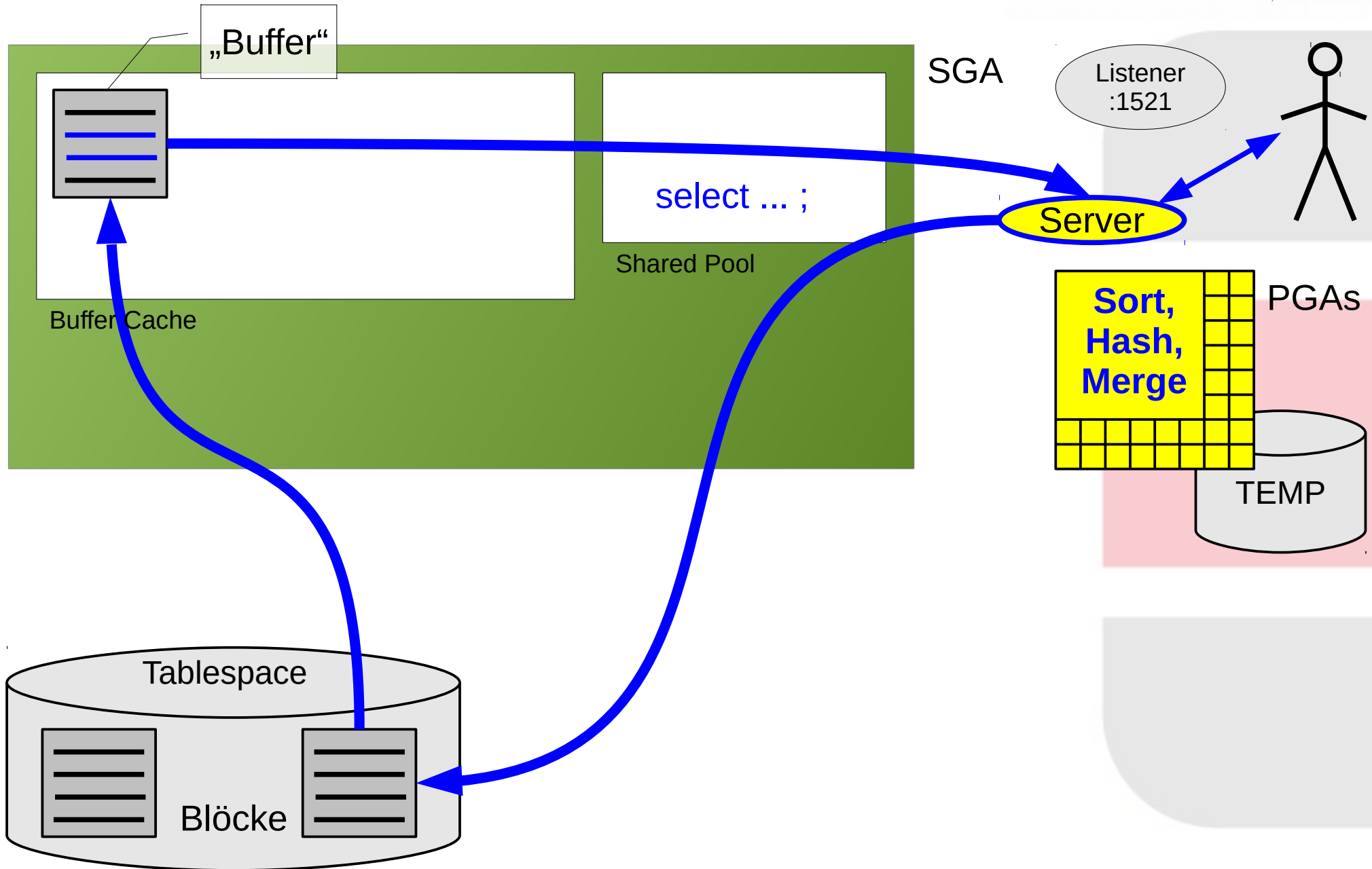


Row Data

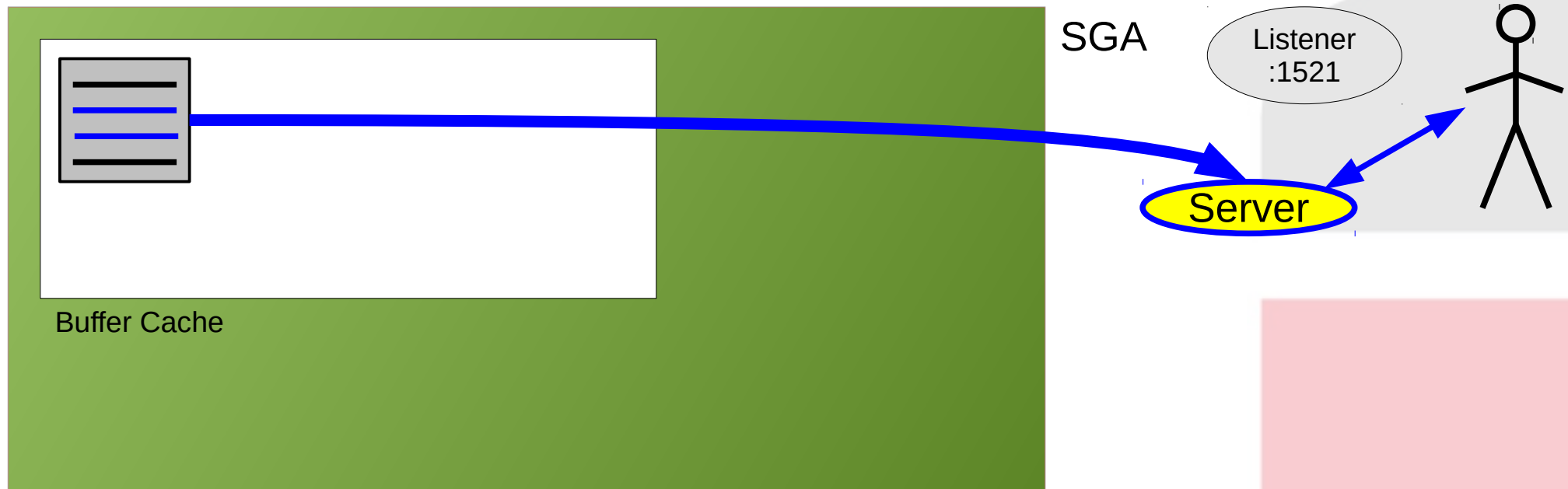
ID	NAME1	NAME2	STREET	ZIP	CITY
2	John	Doe	2 Wilbury Way	12345	Wesley
3	Alice	Allison	108 Agora Alley	23456	Amberg
4	Sally	Salinger	17 Samson St.	34567	Salisbury
8	Bob	Bobson	42 Century Ct.	56789	Taccanooga



Reading a Row



Reading a Row

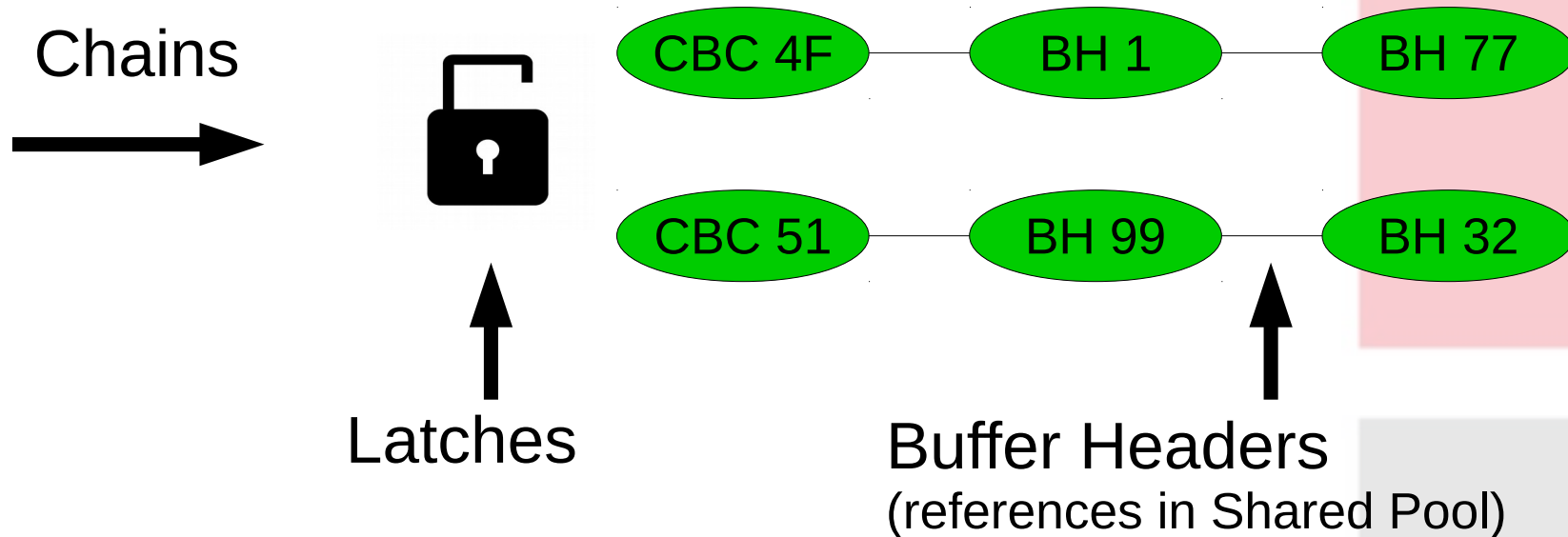


Maximum
1,000,000 rows per second
by design.

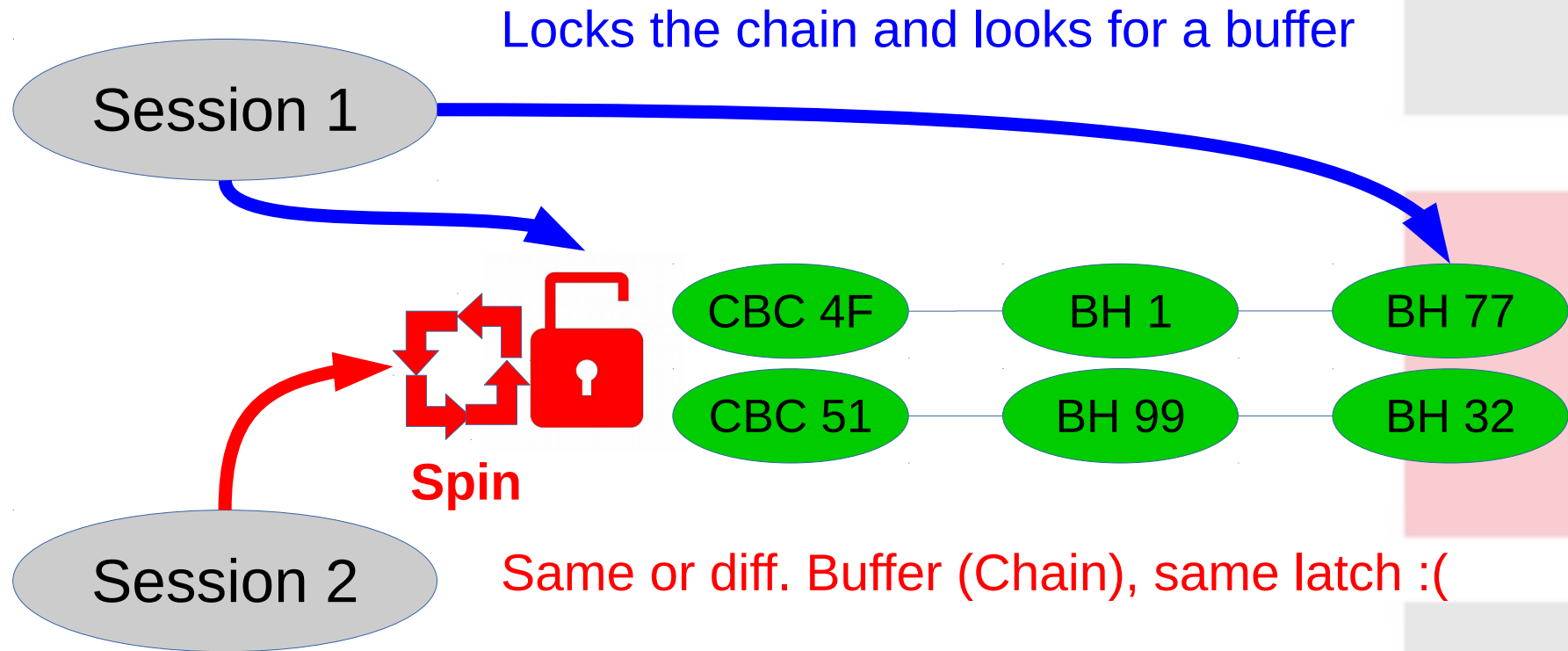
(Tirthankar Lahiri, Oracle VP)

Buffer Cache Access

Cache Buffer Chains: Is this block in the BC?



Buffer Cache Access

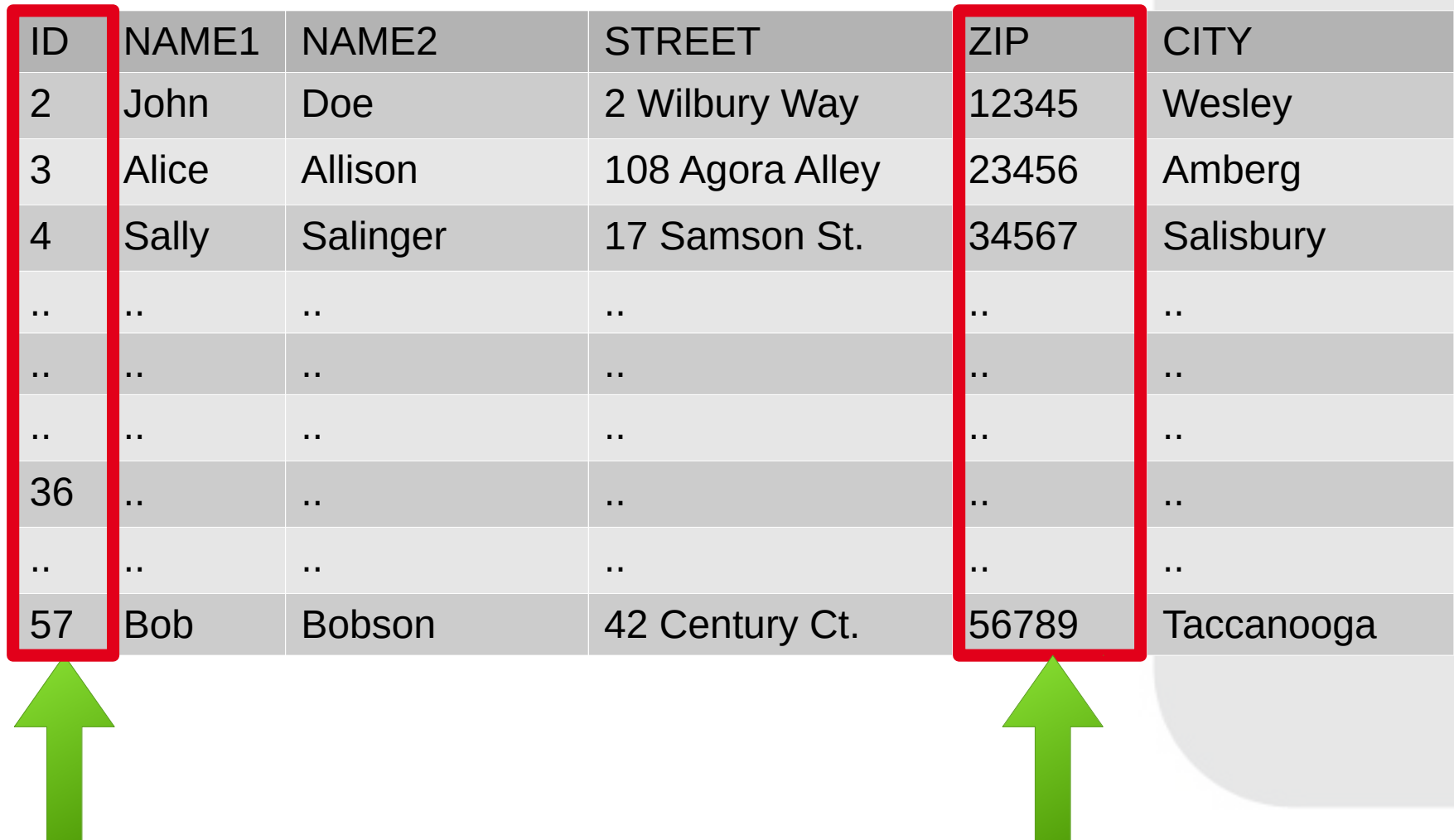


Rows & Columns

Columnar Data

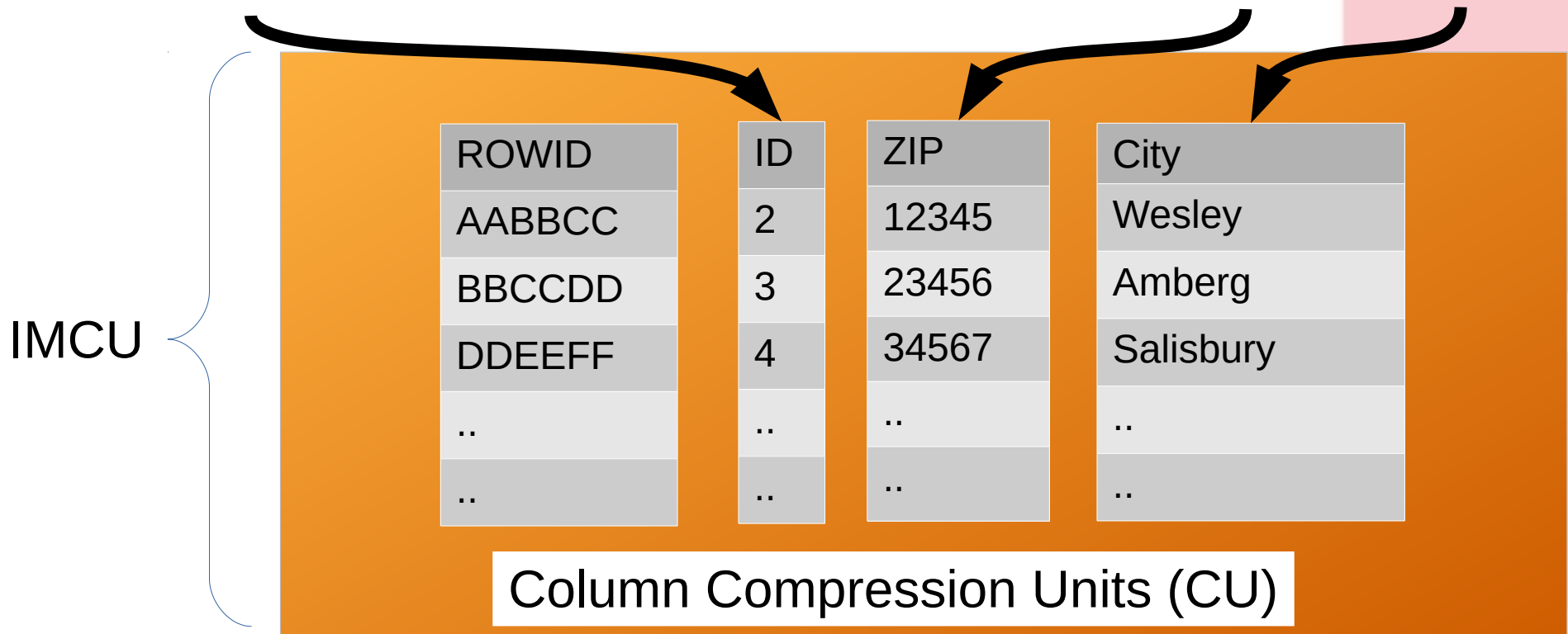
```
SELECT ID .... WHERE ZIP ....;  
SELECT COUNT(*) .... WHERE ZIP ....;
```

ID	NAME1	NAME2	STREET	ZIP	CITY
2	John	Doe	2 Wilbury Way	12345	Wesley
3	Alice	Allison	108 Agora Alley	23456	Amberg
4	Sally	Salinger	17 Samson St.	34567	Salisbury
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
36	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
57	Bob	Bobson	42 Century Ct.	56789	Taccanooga



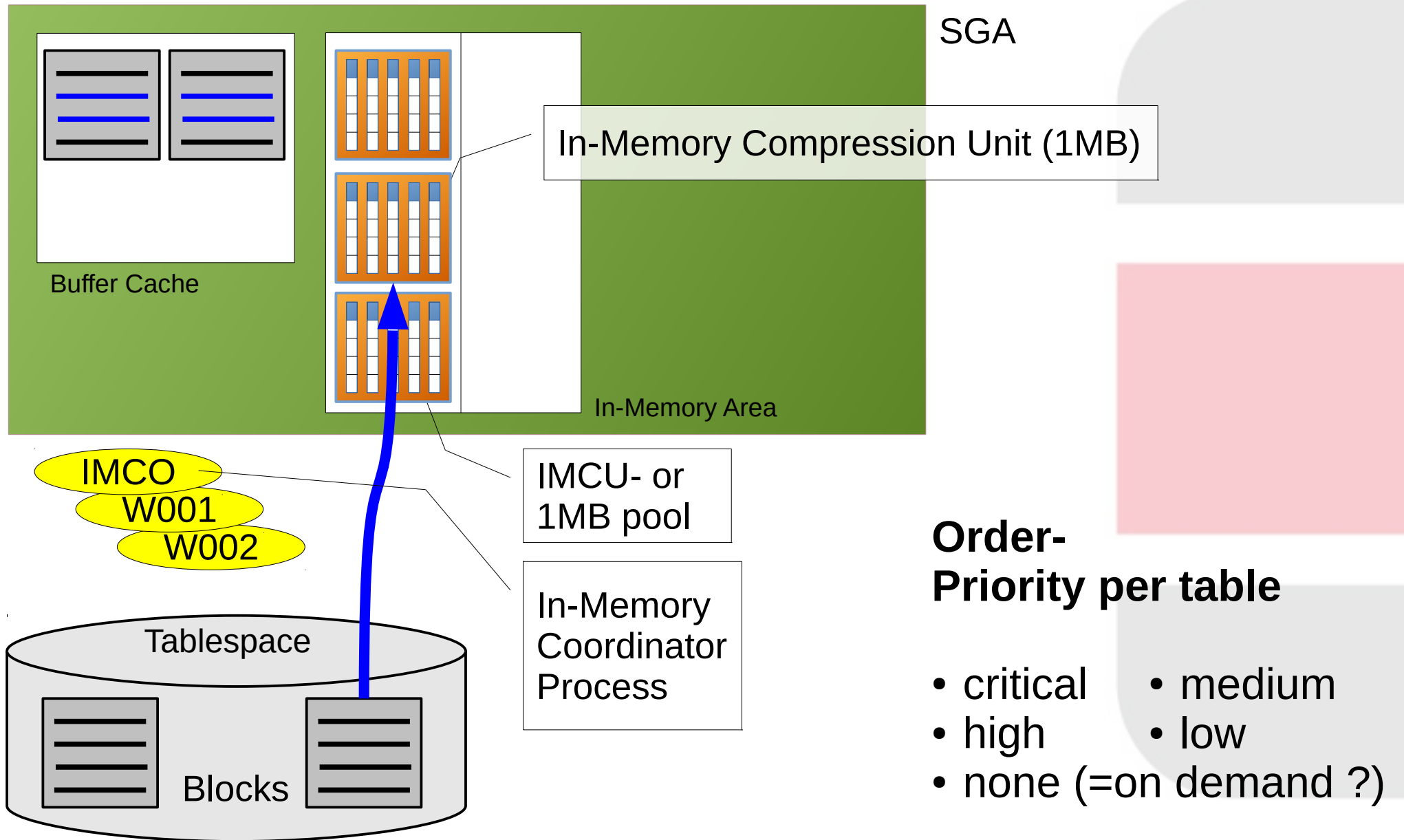
Columnar Data

ID	NAME1	NAME2	STREET	ZIP	CITY
2	John	Doe	2 Wilbury Way	12345	Wesley
3	Alice	Allison	108 Agora Alley	23456	Amberg
4	Sally	Salinger	17 Samson St.	34567	Salisbury
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..

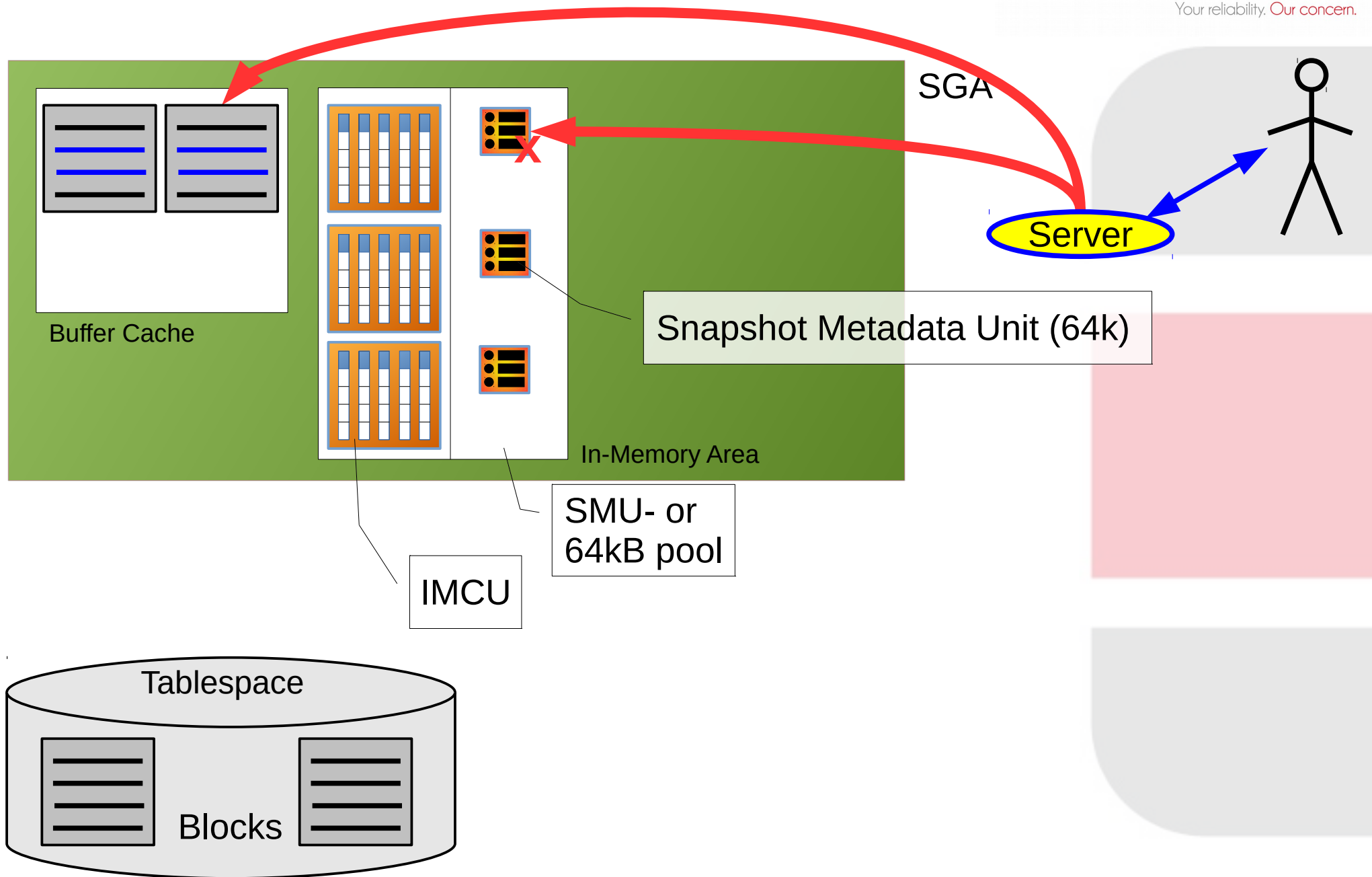


In-Memory Architecture

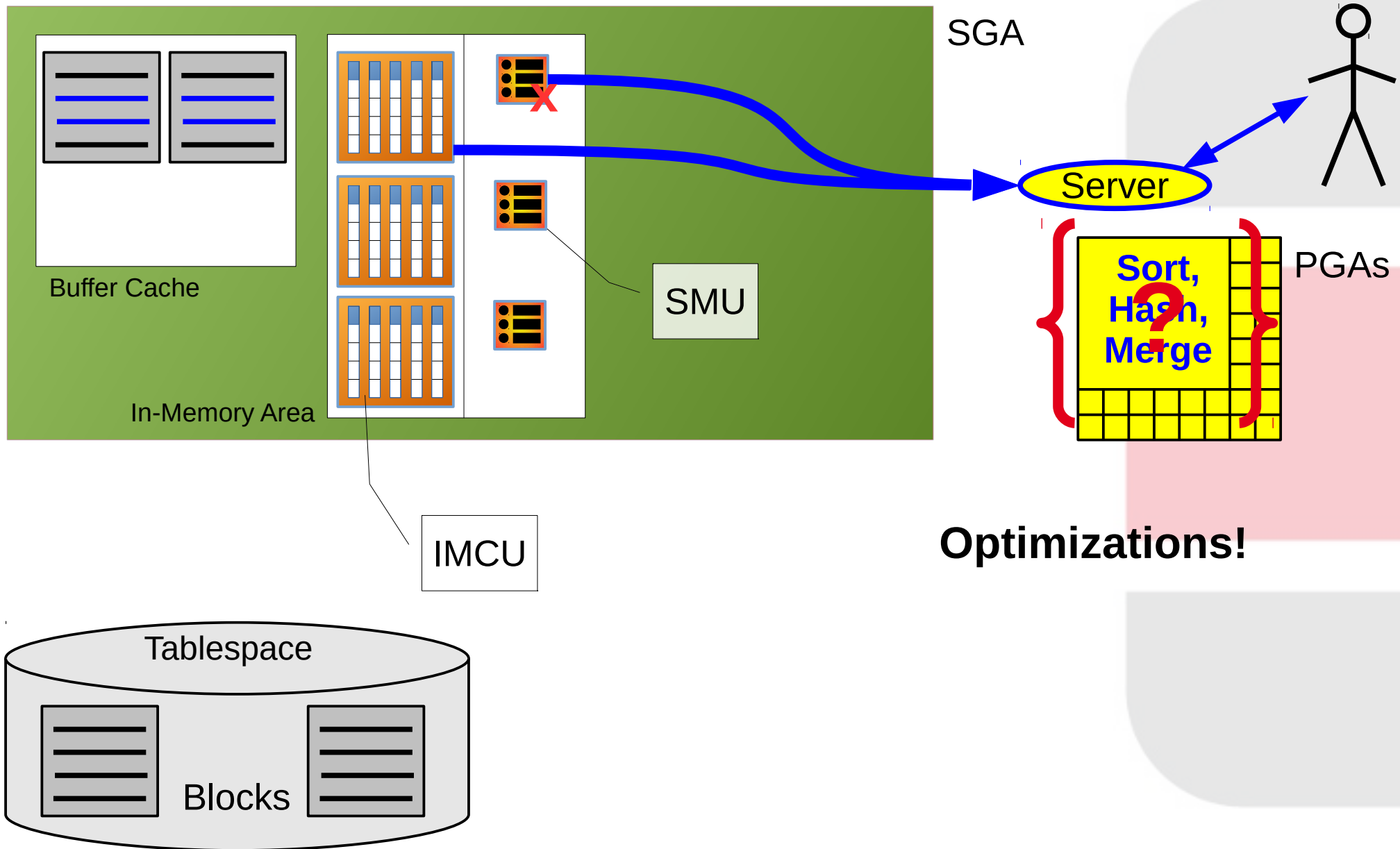
In-Memory Population



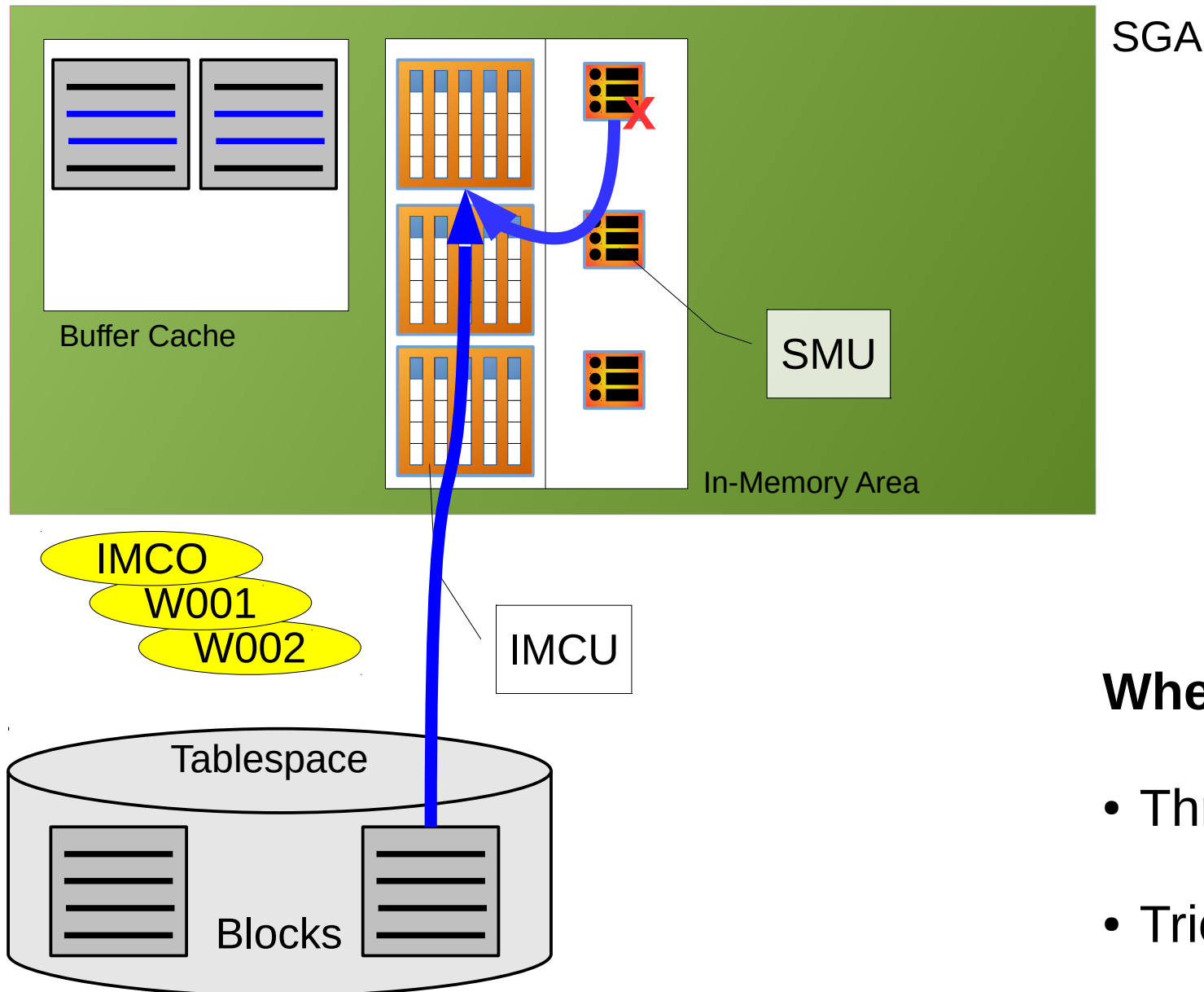
In-Memory Data Change



Lesevorgang Columnar



In-Memory RePopulation

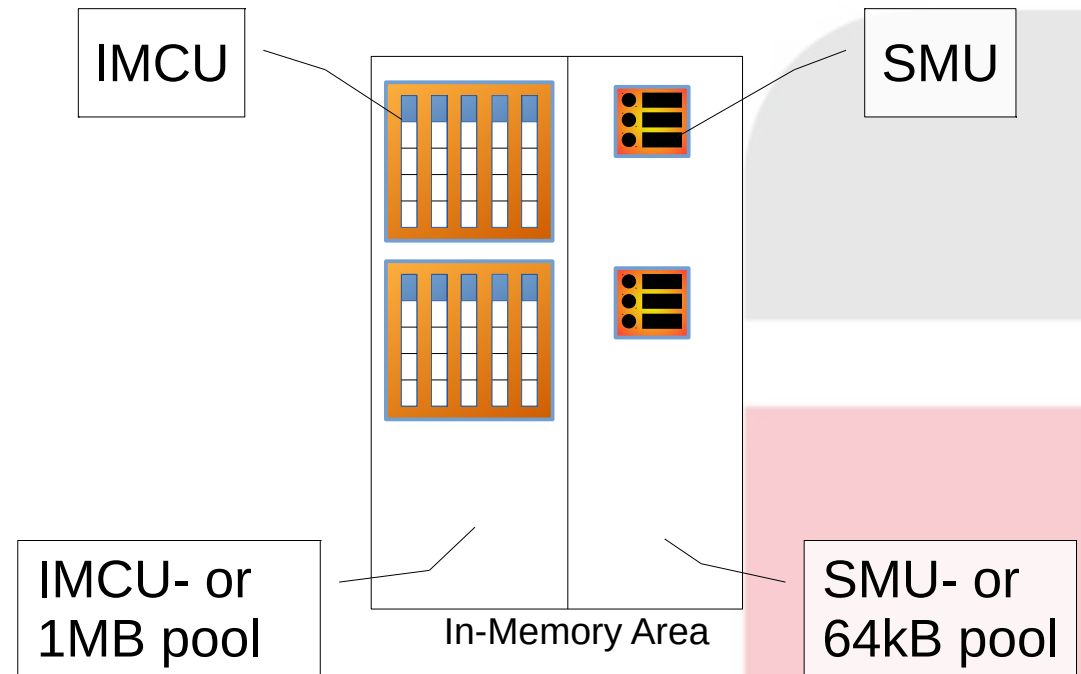


When?

- Threshold per IMCU
- Trickle (constant)

InMemory Area

- Segregated in
 - 1MB-Pool (IMCUs)
 - 64k-Pool (SMUs)



- **NO** Least-Recently-Used-Mechanism (LRU)

First come, first serve!

=> Think: „**Tablespace**“ not „**Cache**“

Using Column Store

With Or Without You

```
select /*+ noparallel no_inmemory */ count(*) from imtable
```

Plan hash value: 1601702119

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	26650 (1)	00:00:02
1	SORT AGGREGATE		1		
2	TABLE ACCESS FULL	IMTABLE	5810K	26650 (1)	00:00:02

```
select /*+ noparallel */ count(*) from imtable
```

Plan hash value: 1601702119



Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	1140 (3)	00:00:01
1	SORT AGGREGATE		1		
2	TABLE ACCESS INMEMORY FULL	IMTABLE	5810K	1140 (3)	00:00:01

When and When Not

SQL_ID a202cw0jn1trn, child number 0

```
select /*+ noparallel */ object_id, count(*) x from imtable group by  
object_id
```

Plan hash value: 186096447

Id	Operation	Name	E-Rows	E-Bytes	E-Temp	Cost (%CPU)	E-Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT					7741 (100)	
1	HASH GROUP BY		90895	443K	66M	7741 (4)	00:00:01
2	TABLE ACCESS INMEMORY FULL	IMTABLE	5810K	27M		1174 (5)	00:00:01



SQL_ID 9n0h8a6c4jn5d, child number 0

```
select /*+ noparallel */ object_id, count(*) x from imtable where  
object_id=82345 group by object_id
```

Plan hash value: 1486712282

Id	Operation	Name	E-Rows	E-Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	E-Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT				3 (100)	
1	SORT GROUP BY NOSORT		64	320	3 (0)	00:00:01
* 2	INDEX RANGE SCAN	I_OID_1	64	320	3 (0)	00:00:01



Operation Pushdown I

SQL_ID 91063q5ku7j07, child number 0

```
select /*+ noparallel */ object_id count(*) x from imtable where  
object_id>70000 and object_id<85000 group by object_id
```

Plan hash value: 186096447

Id	Operation	Name	E-Rows	E-Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	E-Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT				1207 (100)	
1	HASH GROUP BY		14854	74270	1207 (8)	00:00:01
* 2	TABLE ACCESS INMEMORY FULL	IMTABLE	949K	4636K	1175 (6)	00:00:01

Query Block Name / Object Alias (identified by operation id):

```
1 - SEL$1  
2 - SEL$1 / IMTABLE@SEL$1
```

Outline Data

```
/*+  
  BEGIN_OUTLINE_DATA  
  IGNORE_OPTIM_EMBEDDED_HINTS  
  OPTIMIZER_FEATURES_ENABLE('12.1.0.2')  
  DB_VERSION('12.1.0.2')  
  ALL_ROWS  
  OUTLINE_LEAF(@"SEL$1")  
  FULL(@"SEL$1" "IMTABLE"@"SEL$1")  
  USE_HASH_AGGREGATION(@"SEL$1")  
  END_OUTLINE_DATA  
*/
```

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

```
2 - inmemory(("OBJECT_ID">70000 AND "OBJECT_ID"<85000))  
  filter(("OBJECT_ID">70000 AND "OBJECT_ID"<85000))
```



Operation Pushdown II



```
select /*+ noparallel */ count(*)
from bigthing bt, imtable imt
where bt.OBJECT_ID=imt.OBJECT_ID
and imt.OBJECT_ID between 80000 and 85000
```

Plan hash value: 2908376589

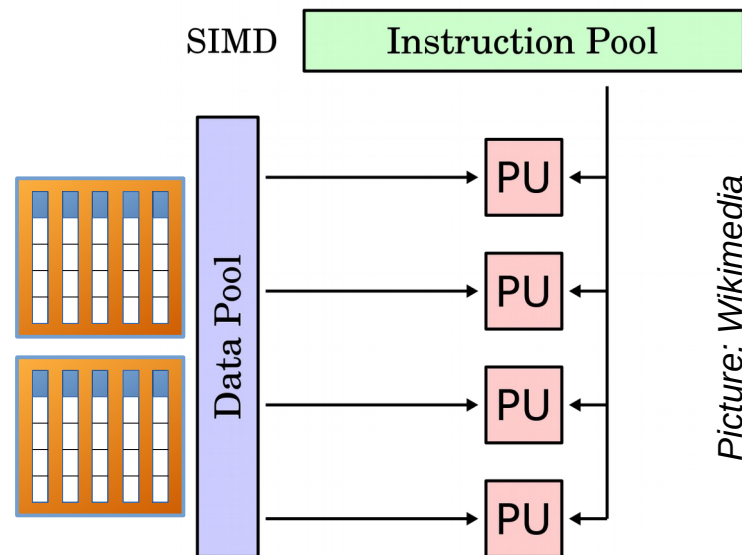
Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	TempSpc	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	10		11873 (5)	00:00:01
1	SORT AGGREGATE		1	10			
* 2	HASH JOIN		8835K	84M	5264K	11873 (5)	00:00:01
3	JOIN FILTER CREATE	:BF0000	316K	1546K		1173 (5)	00:00:01
* 4	TABLE ACCESS INMEMORY FULL	IMTABLE	316K	1546K		1173 (5)	00:00:01
5	JOIN FILTER USE	:BF0000	2537K	12M		8362 (6)	00:00:01
* 6	TABLE ACCESS INMEMORY FULL	BIGTHING	2537K	12M		8362 (6)	00:00:01

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

```
2 - access("BT"."OBJECT_ID"="IMT"."OBJECT_ID")
4 - inmemory("IMT"."OBJECT_ID">=80000 AND "IMT"."OBJECT_ID"<=85000)
   filter("IMT"."OBJECT_ID">=80000 AND "IMT"."OBJECT_ID"<=85000)
6 - inmemory("BT"."OBJECT_ID">=80000 AND "BT"."OBJECT_ID"<=85000 AND
   SYS_OP_BLOOM_FILTER(:BF0000,"BT"."OBJECT_ID"))
   filter("BT"."OBJECT_ID">=80000 AND "BT"."OBJECT_ID"<=85000 AND
   SYS_OP_BLOOM_FILTER(:BF0000,"BT"."OBJECT_ID"))
```

Optimizations

- Vector Processing (Single Instruction Multiple Data SIMD)
z.B. Intel AVX / 256bit Register



Picture: Wikimedia

>1,000,000,000
rows per second
(Tirthankar Lahiri, Oracle VP)

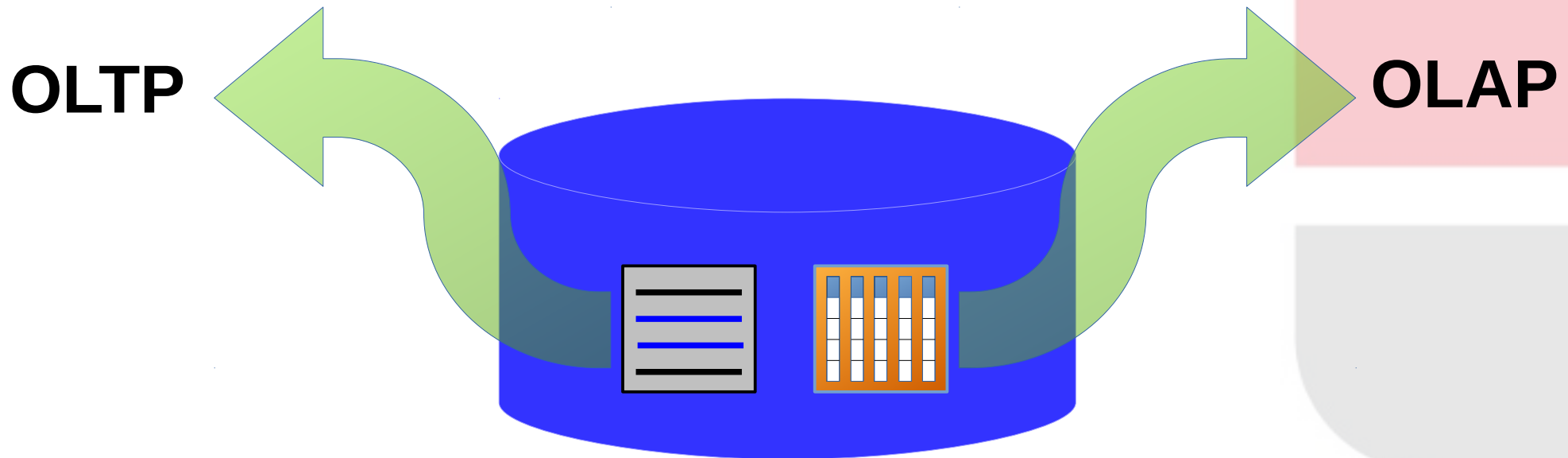
Optimizations

- Operation Pushdown: InMemory Scan (*)
(like Exadata Smart Scan)
 - Predicate check in Column Store (*)
 - Aggregation during Scan
 - Bloom Filter in IMCU Scan (*)
- In-Memory Storage Index
(Skip unneeded IMCUs during In-Memory Scan)
- Predicate Optimization
(if an IMCU is needed as a whole, the predicate is not checked for each row)

Finish run

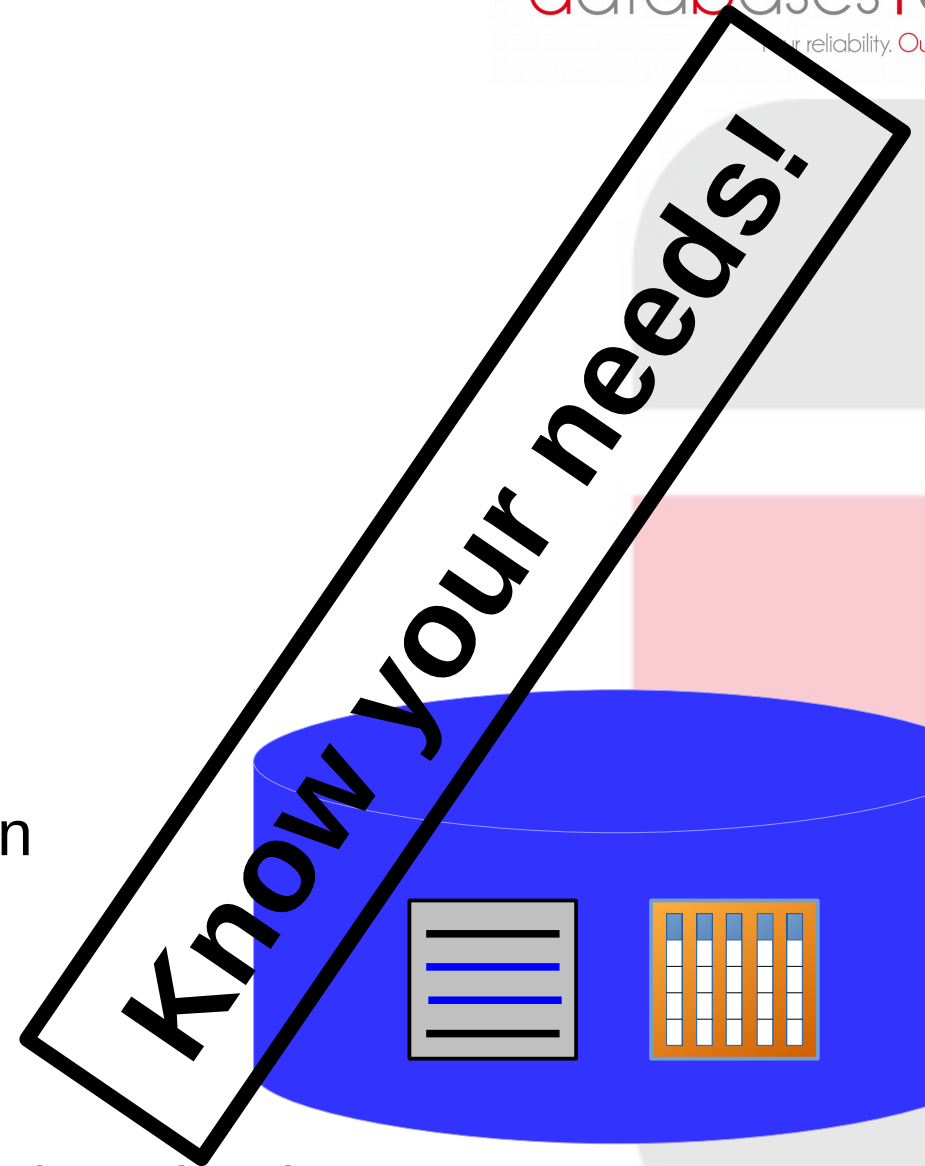
Advantages IM Column St.

- Faster for columnar operations (obviously)
- Optimizer uses „Shortcuts“ in the architecture
- Fully transparent, „mixed“ operations are normal



Disadvantages IMC Store

- Ressources
 - RAM
 - CPU for Compression
- Content maintenance
=> Advisor!
- Not fully deterministic:
Advantage depends heavily on
 - Workload
 - Content
 - Condition of data
- Scalability in RAC crazy and w/o redundancy
(available in Exadata only)



InMemory ist cool.
Cool is not enough.
You need a UseCase.



#FiveWordTechHorrors „InMemory solves all performance problems“



Download Presentation and Whitepaper
<http://www.performing-databases.com>

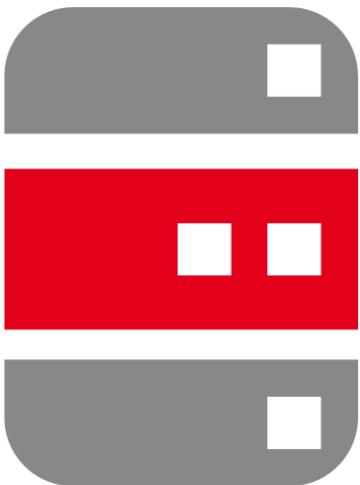
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