

In-Memory for the Masses: Enabling Cost-Efficient Deployments of In-Memory Data Management Platforms for Business Applications

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ABSTRACT

With unrivaled performance, modern in-memory data management platforms such as SAP HANA [5] enable the creation of novel types of business applications. By keeping all data in memory, applications may combine both demanding transactional as well as complex analytical workloads in the context of a single system. While this excellent performance, data freshness, and flexibility gain is highly desirable in a vast range of modern business applications [6], the corresponding large appetite for main memory has significant implications on server sizing. Particularly, hardware costs on premise as well as in the cloud are at risk to increase significantly, driven by the high amount of DRAM that needs to be provisioned potentially.

In this talk, we discuss a variety of challenges and opportunities that arise when running business applications in a cost-efficient manner on in-memory database systems.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Conceptually, we can group the challenges of running business applications in a cost-efficient manner on in-memory database systems into the three different areas discussed below.

1.1 Database Architecture

Looking at the database architecture, there are multiple options that can help to reduce the memory footprint and processing requirements of an in-memory system. First and foremost, data compression [4] reduces the DRAM required for data storage, while fine-grained pipelined query execution reduces the intermediate memory for query processing.

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We discuss several design choices taken by the HANA system which primarily relies on columnar data storage and dictionary-compression.

1.2 Software / Hardware Codesign

Recent advances in hardware provide new, exciting opportunities and design choices for in-memory systems. In particular, the availability of storage class memory makes it feasible to keep more data at cheaper costs in memory, with some impact on the write frequency and performance. Further, very fast storage systems such as NVM-E allow to offload storage to even cheaper media, with a high impact on the overall TCO, but only limited impact to performance. We discuss some architectural choices taken by the HANA system, and how they can help to leverage modern storage systems in an efficient way [1, 7, 8]. We also highlight some important questions on how to identify data access pattern, and derive appropriate partitioning criteria and data placement strategies.

1.3 Database / Application Codesign

Many applications still treat database management systems as more or less 'dumb' storage systems that are accessed using convenient, application-focused abstraction layers such as Object-Relational Mappers (ORM). While this simplistic view helps to reduce the complexity of the overall architecture, it at the same time reduces the potential for cross-stack optimizations that span both application and database [2]. This leads to suboptimal performance and feature redundancy (e.g. by processing joins and aggregation operations on the application server in lack of efficient push-down possibilities). Similar inefficiencies arise from a TCO perspective when treating an in-memory database system as a black box: Applications end up storing way too much data in-memory, leading to both high DRAM costs as well as issues dealing with data privacy regulations [3]. Another source of inefficiencies are suboptimal physical schema designs that inhibit cost-efficient storage and processing by the database system. We discuss several examples from database/application codesign projects and share the results that could be achieved.

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