Triton Join: Efficiently Scaling to a Large Join State on GPUs with Fast Interconnects

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Overview

ACM SIGMOD

PODS 2022

Philadelphia, PA, USA

GPUs are well-equipped to quickly process joins and other stateful operators due to their high memory bandwidth.

However, GPUs do not scale to large joins because:

- large join state does not fit into GPU memory
- spilling state to main memory is constrained by interconnect bandwidth.

We propose a new join algorithm that scales to large data volumes by exploiting fast interconnects, e.g., NVLink.

Goal: Scalable Join Processing

AP'

Hasso

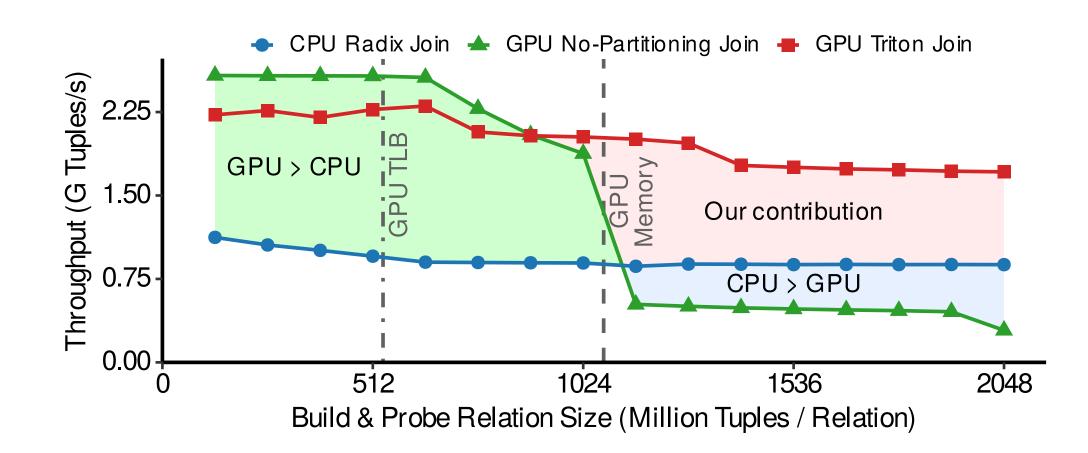
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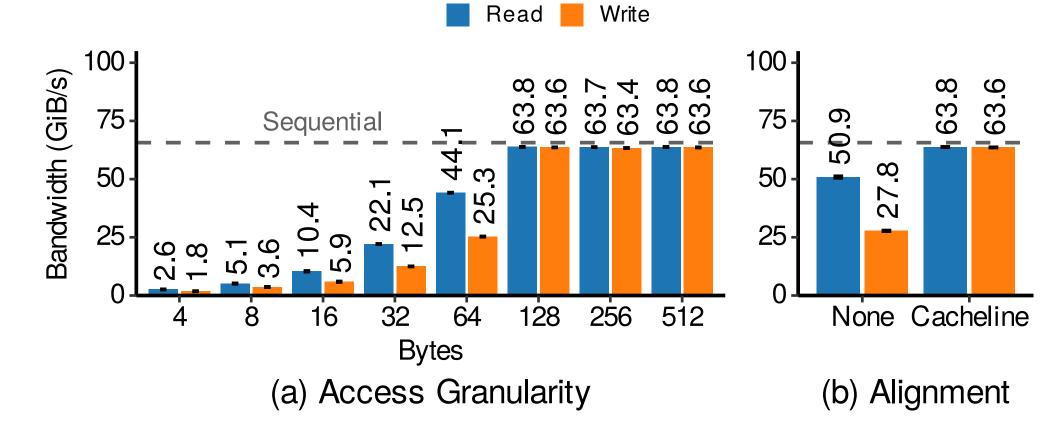
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Out-of-core join state results in a performace cliff and

slow-down, despite using a fast interconnect.

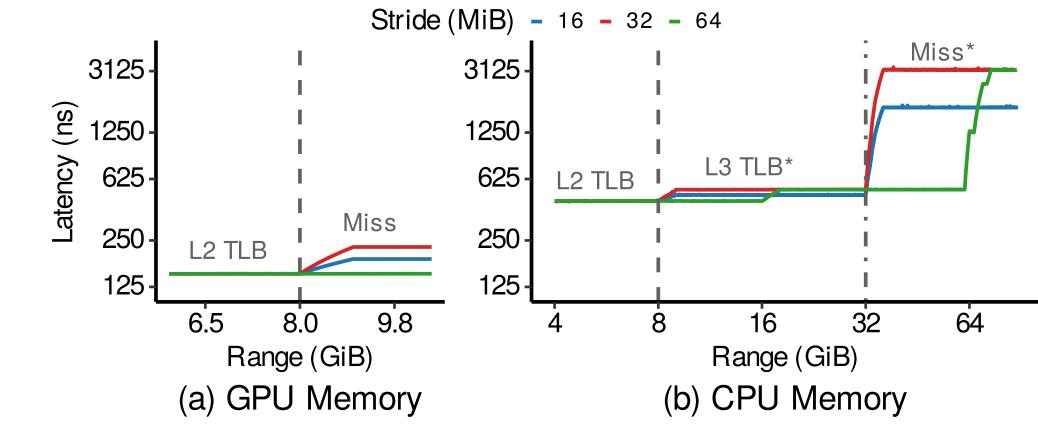
Problem 1: Transfer Granularity





Fine-grained, random accesses to main memory are slow. However, cacheline-sized accesses are fast!

Problem 2: GPU TLB Misses





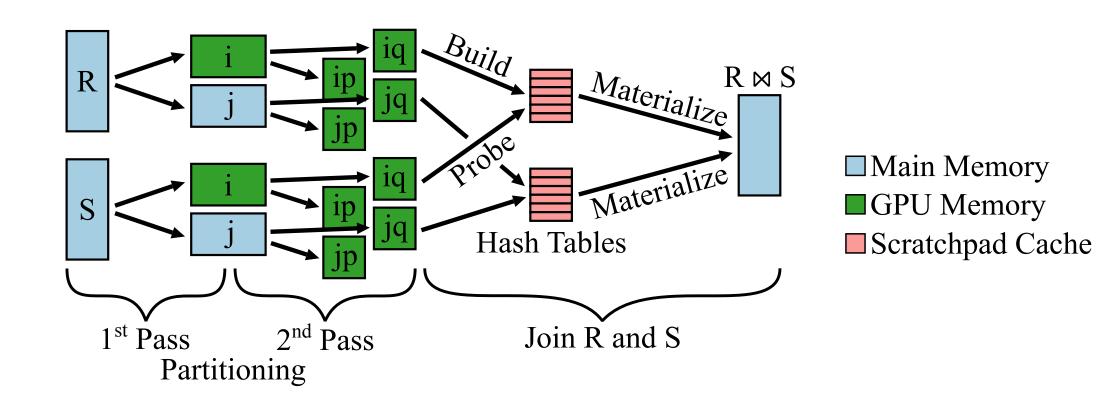
GPU TLB misses slow down accesses to main memory by one order-of-magnitude.

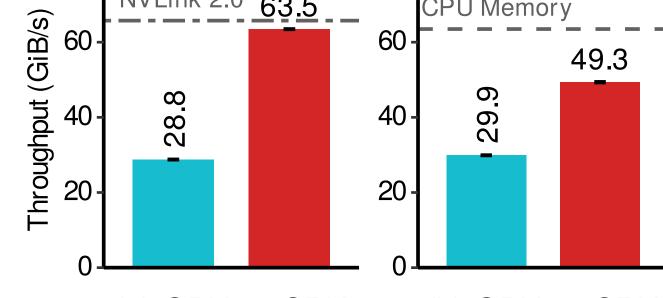
Out-of-Core Radix Partitioning using a GPU

CPU (NVLink 2.0) GPU (NVLink 2.0)

NVLink 2.0 63.5 CPU Memory

The Triton Join Algorithm



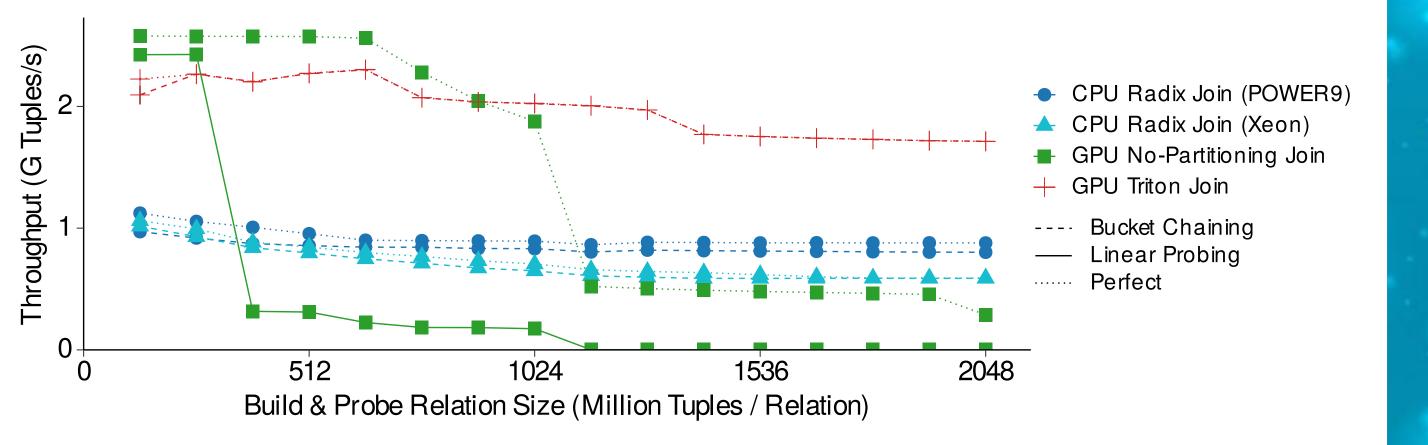


(a) CPU to GPU (b) CPU to CPU

Partitioning is faster on a GPU with a fast interconnect than on a CPU.

Take advantage of data locality by two-pass radix partitioning and in-GPU partition caching.

Scaling to a Large, Out-of-Core Join State



Triton join achieves 1.9–2.6× speedup over CPU and up

Take Home

- Scalable due to spilling join state to main memory via a fast interconnect.
 - Robust due to graceful performance degradation under an increasing join state size.

Efficient due to offloading nearly all processing from

to 400× over no-partitioning hash join on same GPU.

the CPU to the GPU.



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Funding Acknowledgements

This work was funded by the EU Horizon 2020 programme as E2Data (780245), the German Ministry for Education and Research as BIFOLD — "Berlin Institute for the Foundations of Learning and Data" (01IS18025A and 01IS18037A), and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy as Project ExDra (01MD19002B).

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