

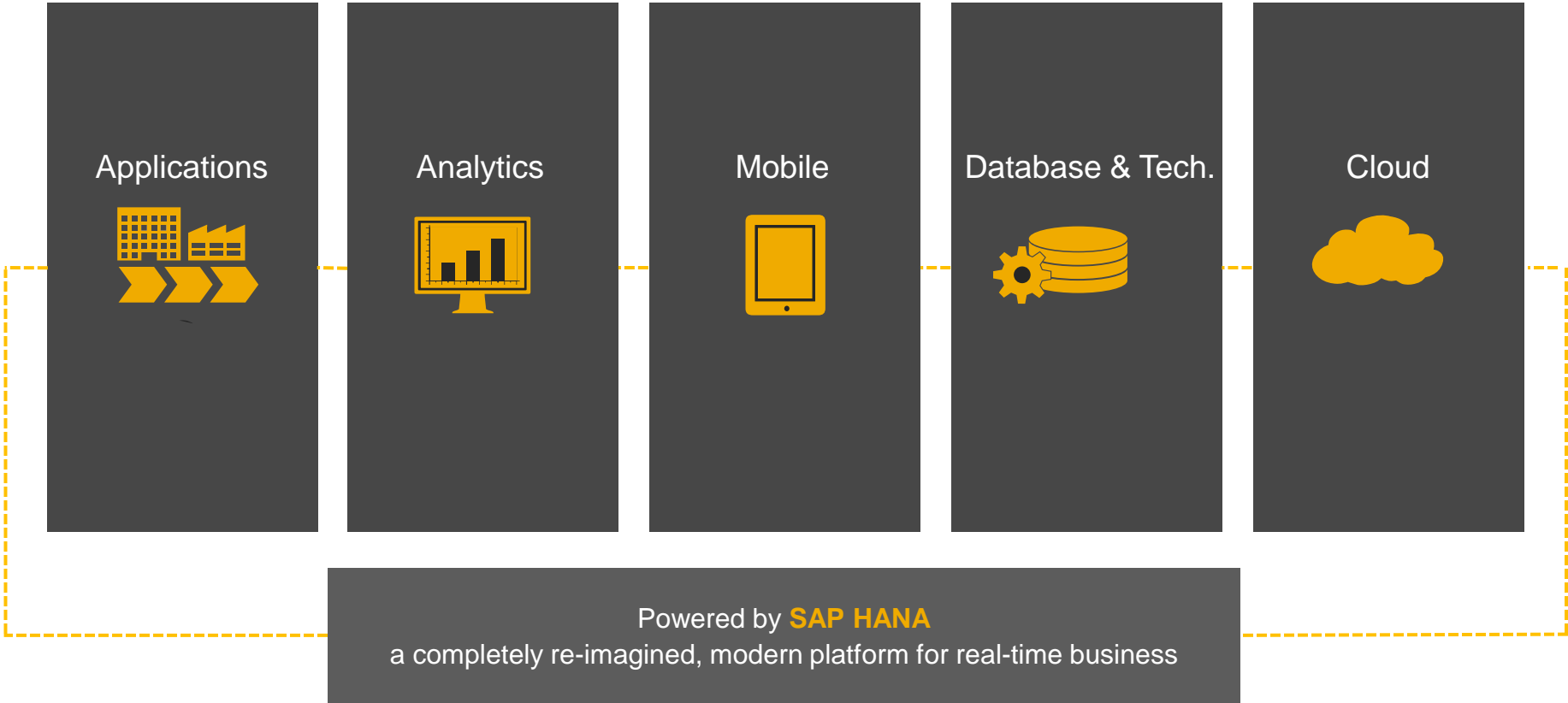
SAP HANA – Real Time Computing

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Christof Bornhoevd, HANA Architecture
Richard Pledereder, HANA Product Engineering

May 22nd, 2013



SAP Software Portfolio



Outline

Overview of HANA

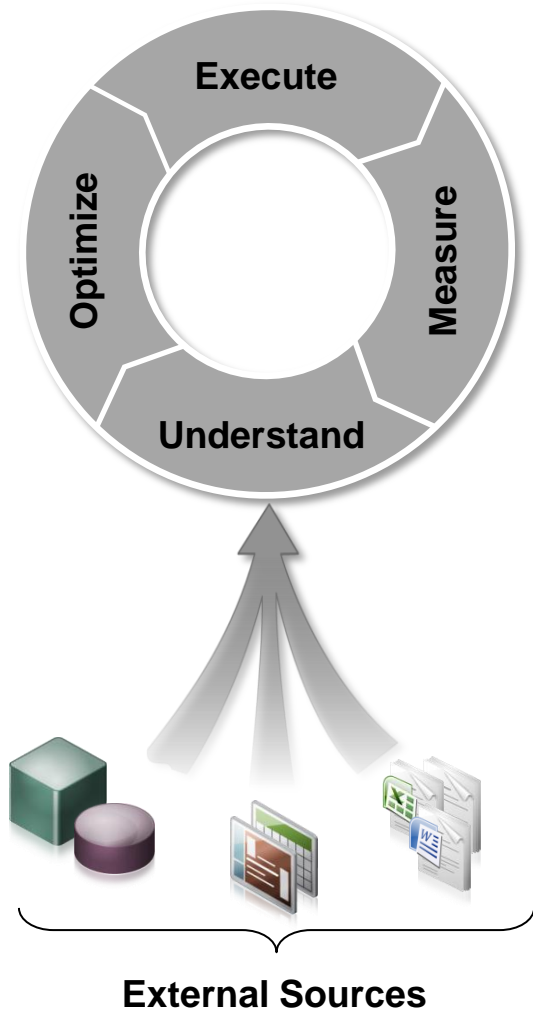
Leveraging New Generation Commodity Hardware

HANA Architecture

Summary

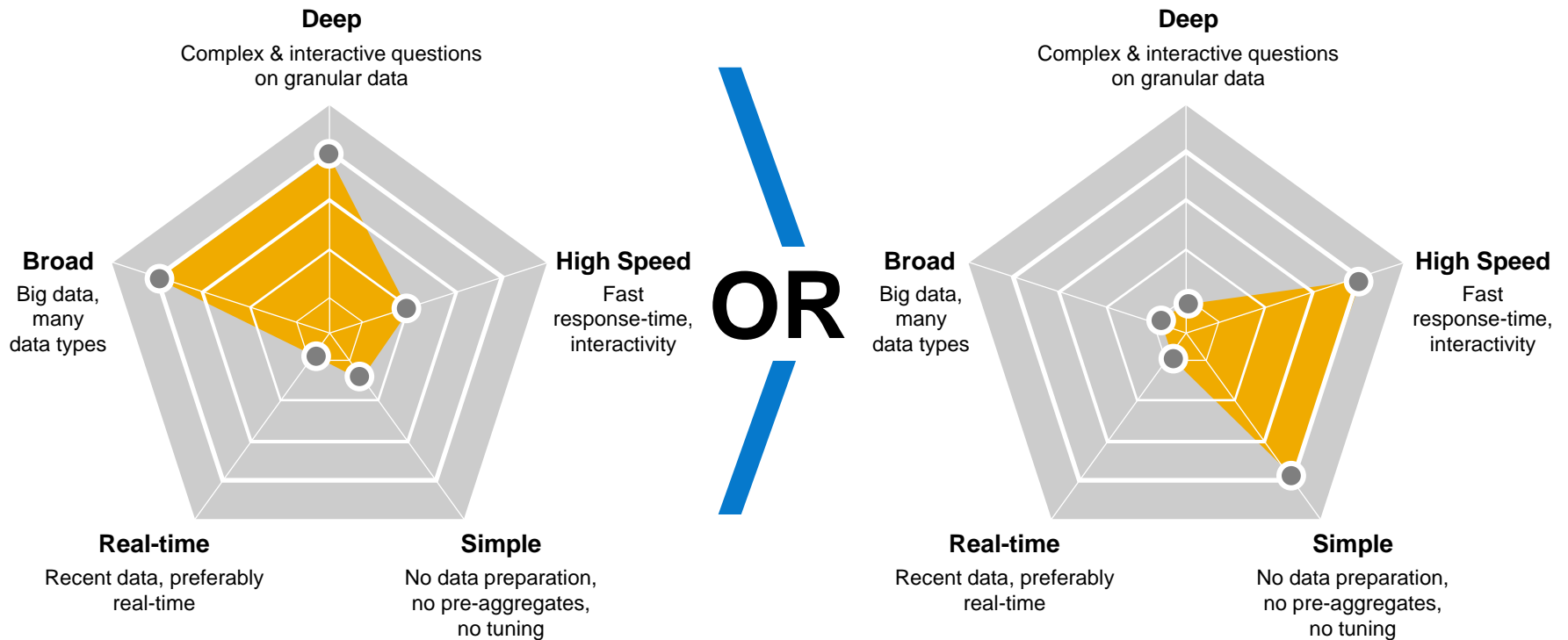
Modern Enterprise Business Applications

The Need for Efficient and Flexible Data Management



- *Combine different information access approaches: search, analysis, and exploration*
- *No clear separation between transactional and analytical parts of the application*
- *Leverage data of different degrees of structure and quality, from well-structured to irregularly structured to unstructured text data*
- *Flexibly combine internal and external data based on business decisions to be made not the set of available integrated data*
- *Are based on “real-time” current data and historical data*
- *Need to support different form factors and deployment models: on-premise, on-demand and on-device*

SAP HANA: The Challenge



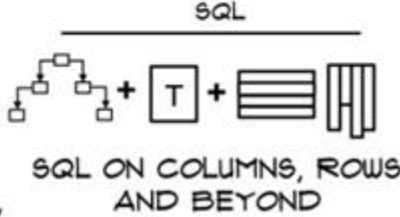
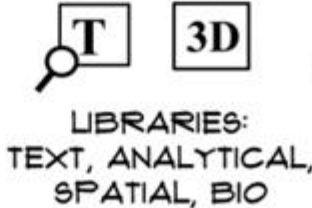
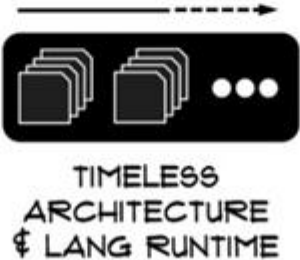
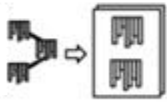
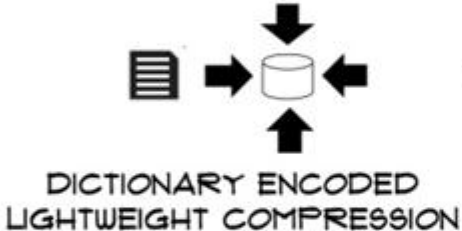
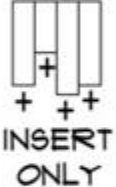
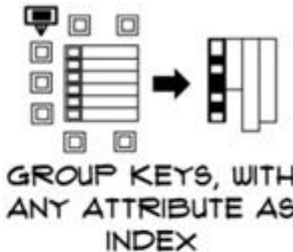
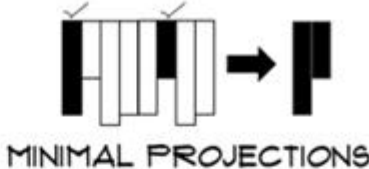
SAP HANA: The Challenge

Unify Transaction Processing and Analytics
Single System
Same Data Instance

Run Analytics in Real-Time

Run Analytics and Transactions at the “speed of thought”

SAP HANA: Single System for diverse Business Needs



SAP HANA: A New In-Memory Data Platform

**One Foundation
for**

**OLTP + OLAP | Structured + Unstructured Data
Legacy + New Applications
Distribution | Single Lifecycle Management**

Outline

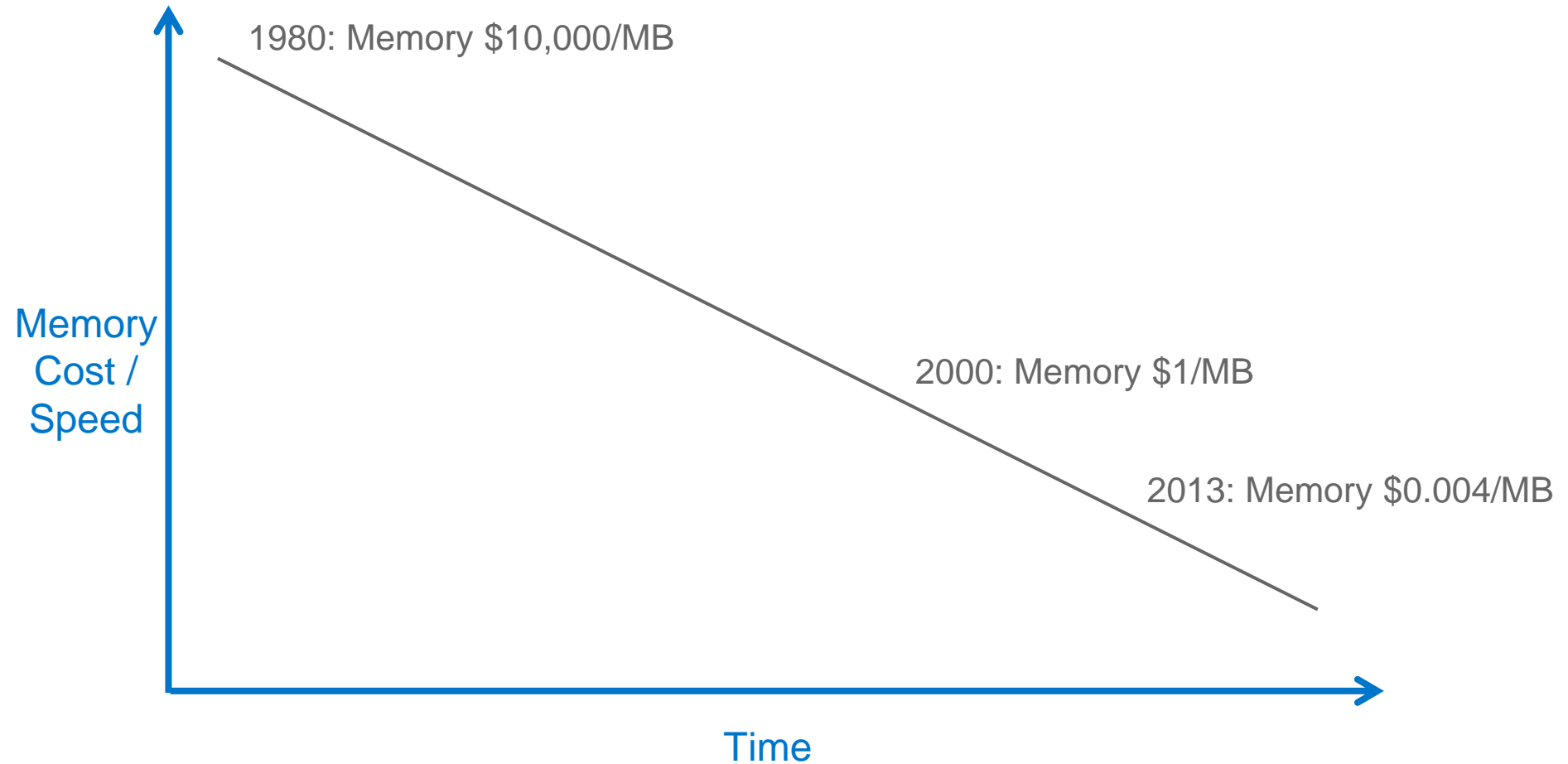
Overview of HANA

Leveraging New Generation Commodity Hardware

HANA Architecture Overview

Summary

Hardware Advances: Moore's Law - DRAM Pricing



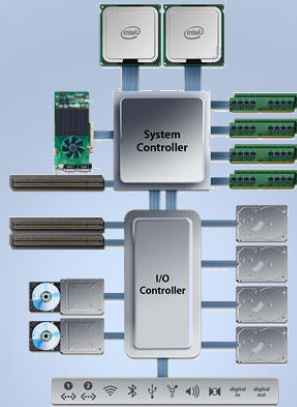
Hardware Advances: Moore's Law - CPUs

2002



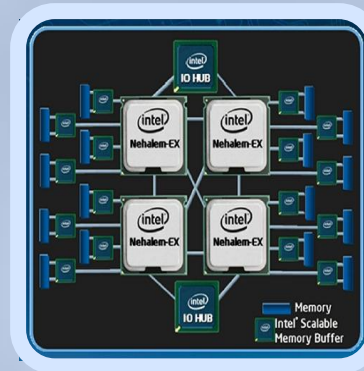
1 core
32 bits
4MB

2007



2 cores
2 CPUs per server
External Controllers

2010



8 cores -16 threads / CPU
4 CPUs per server
On-chip memory control
Quick interconnect
VM and vector support
64 bits; 256 GB - 1 TB

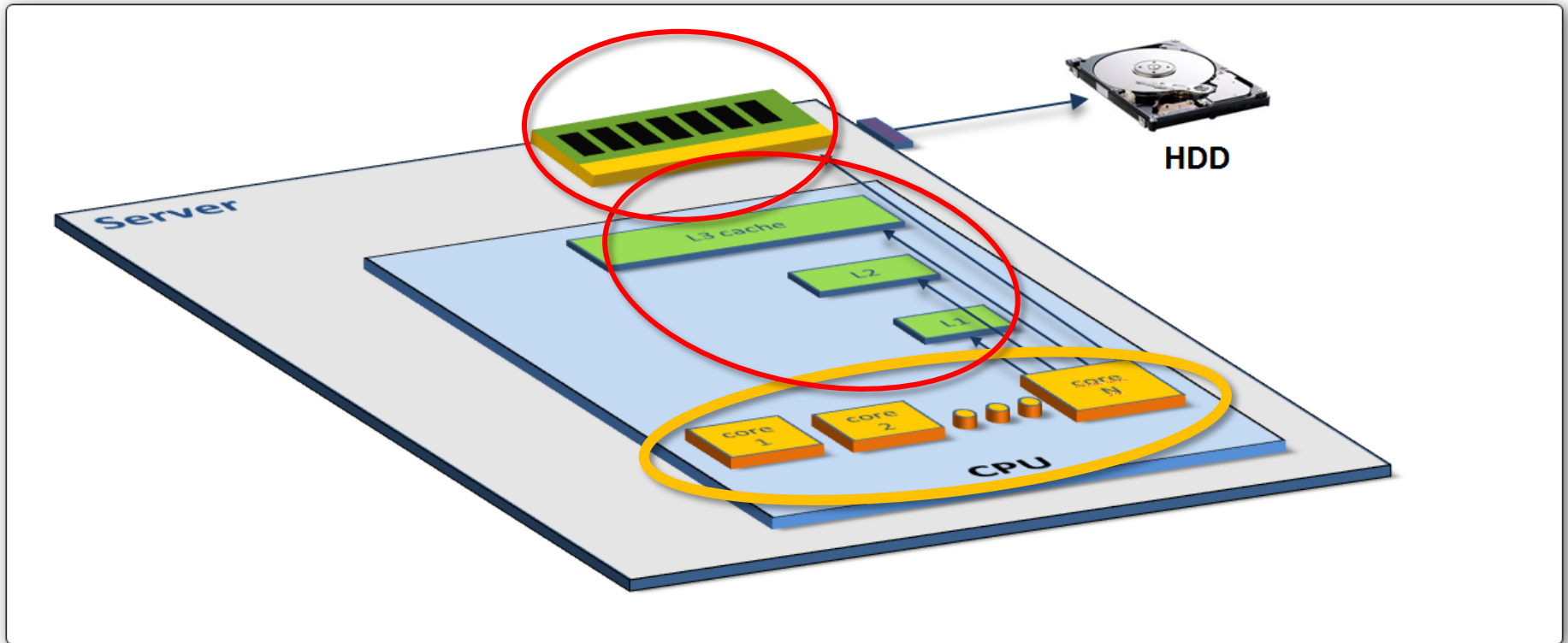
2013



More cores, bigger caches
16 ... 64 CPUs per server
Greater on-chip integration
(PCIe, network, ...)
Data-direct I/O
Tens of TBs

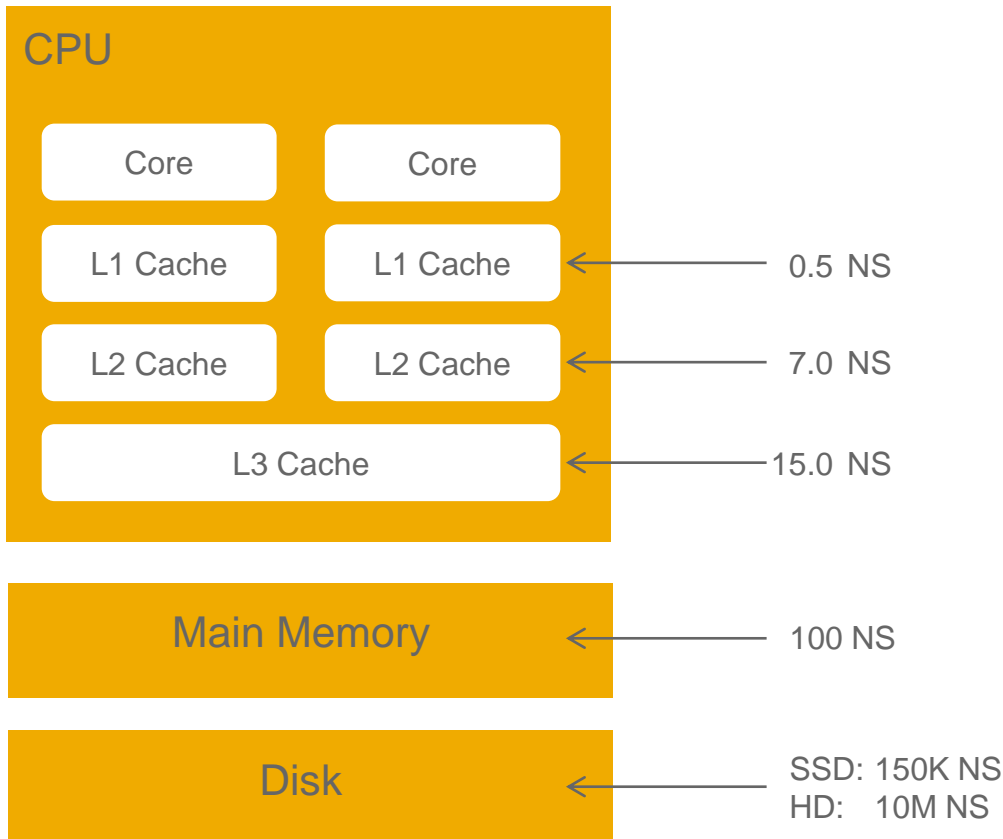
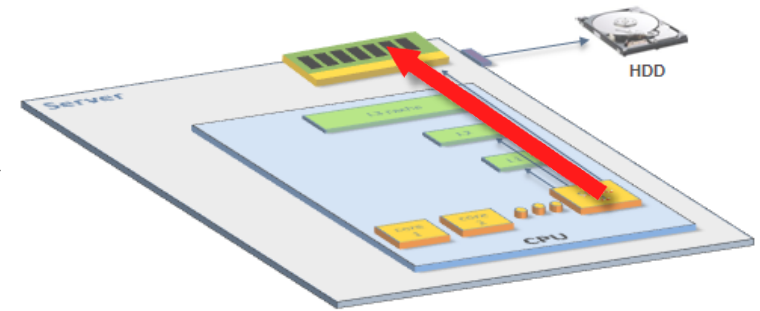
Software Advances: Build for In-Memory Computing

Reduce Memory Access Stalls



- **In-Memory Computing:** It is all data-structures (not just tables)
- **Parallelism:** Take advantage of tens, hundreds of cores
- **Data Locality:** On-chip cache awareness

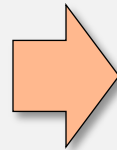
In-Memory Computing



Yes, DRAM is 100,000 times faster than disk, but DRAM access is still 6-200 times slower than on-chip caches

In-Memory Computing – Data Structures

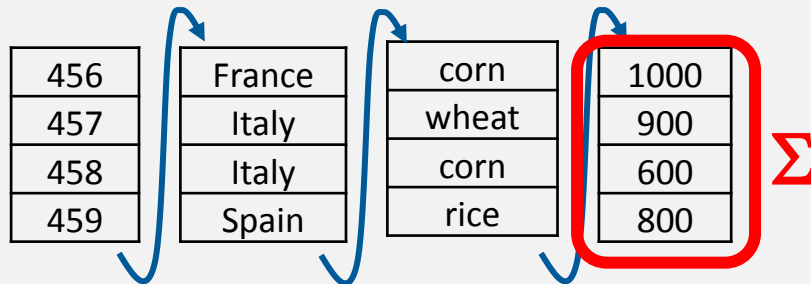
| Order | Country | Product | Sales |
|-------|---------|---------|-------|
| 456 | France | corn | 1000 |
| 457 | Italy | wheat | 900 |
| 458 | Italy | corn | 600 |
| 459 | Spain | rice | 800 |



| | | | |
|-----|--------|-------|------|
| 456 | France | corn | 1000 |
| 457 | Italy | wheat | 900 |
| 458 | Italy | corn | 600 |
| 459 | Spain | rice | 800 |

Typical Database

```
SELECT Country, SUM(sales) FROM SalesOrders  
WHERE Product = 'corn'  
GROUP BY Country
```



SAP HANA: column order

SAP HANA: Dictionary Compression

Column „Name“ (uncompressed)

| |
|-----------|
| Miller |
| Jones |
| Millman |
| Zsuwalski |
| Baker |
| Miller |
| John |
| Miller |
| Johnson |
| Jones |
| ... |

Column „Name“ (dictionary compressed)

Value-ID sequence

One element for each row in column

| |
|-----|
| 4 |
| 1 |
| 5 |
| N |
| 0 |
| 4 |
| 2 |
| 4 |
| 3 |
| 1 |
| ... |

Value IDs

point into
dictionary

Dictionary

| | |
|-----|---------|
| 0 | Baker |
| 1 | Jones |
| 2 | John |
| 3 | Johnson |
| 4 | Miller |
| 5 | Millman |
| ... | ... |

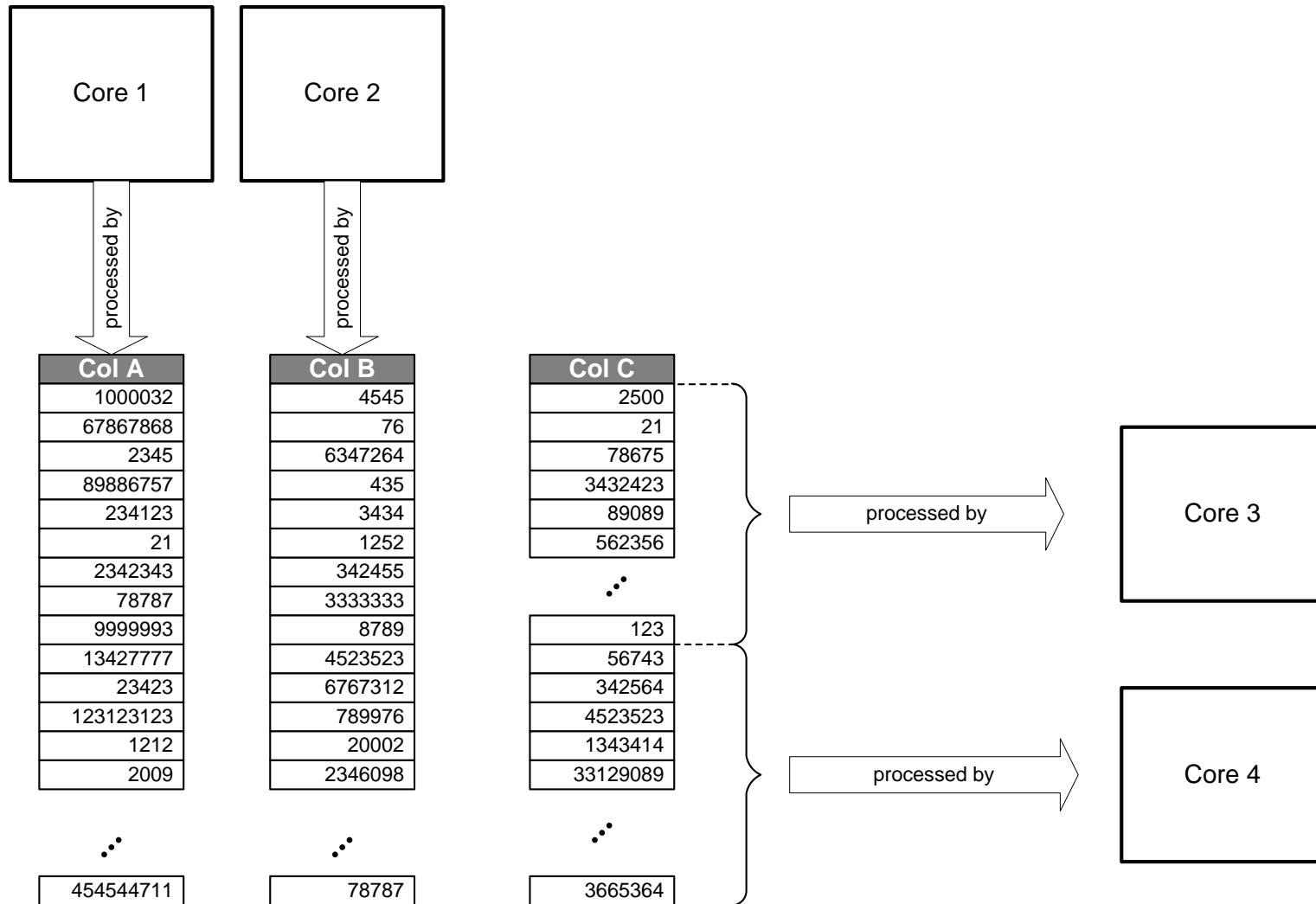
sorted

| | |
|---|-----------|
| N | Zsuwalski |
|---|-----------|

Value

Value ID implicitly given
by sequence in which
values are stored

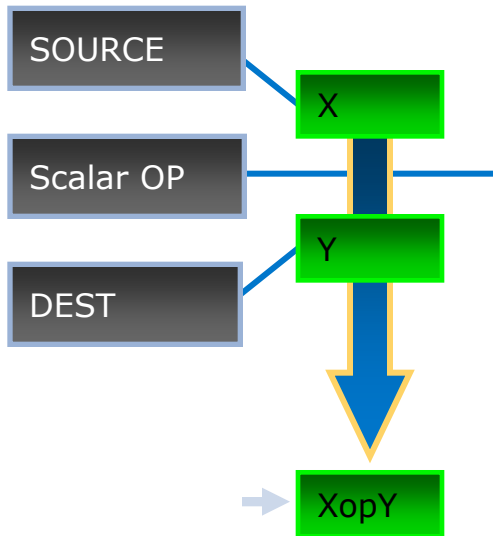
SAP HANA: Multi-Core Parallelization



Single Instruction Multiple Data (SIMD)

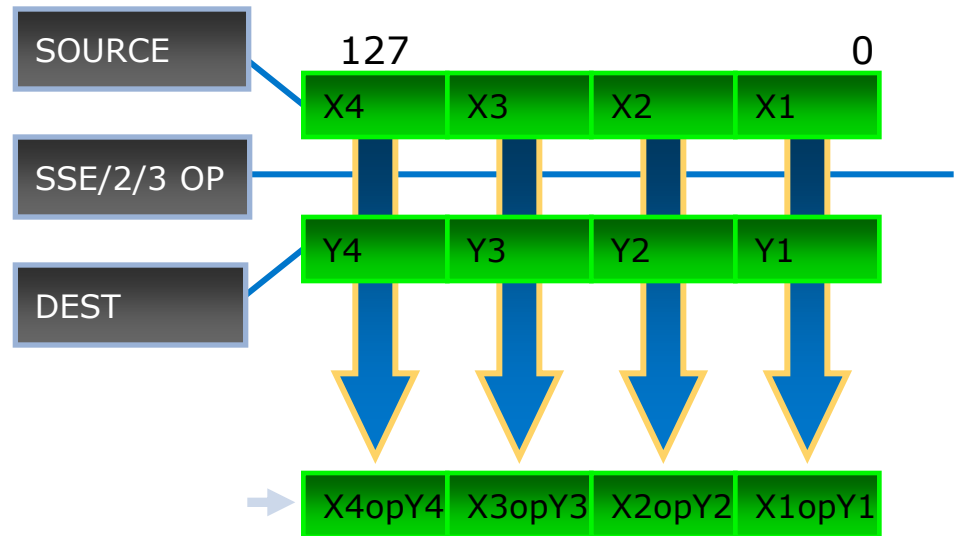
- **Scalar processing**

- traditional mode
- one instruction produces one result



- **SIMD processing**

- with Intel® SSE(2,3,4)
- one instruction produces multiple results



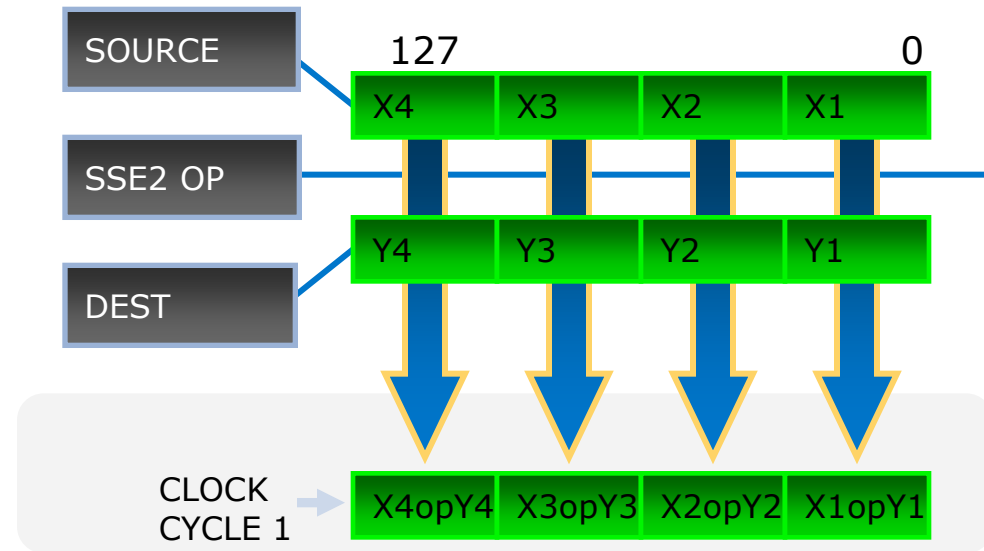
Single Instruction Multiple Data (SIMD)

128-bit wide with Intel® SSE(2,3,4)

- 2 64-bit integer ops/cycle
- 4 32-bit integer ops/cycle
- 8 16-bit integer ops/cycle
- 16 8-bit integer ops/cycle

256-bit with AVX

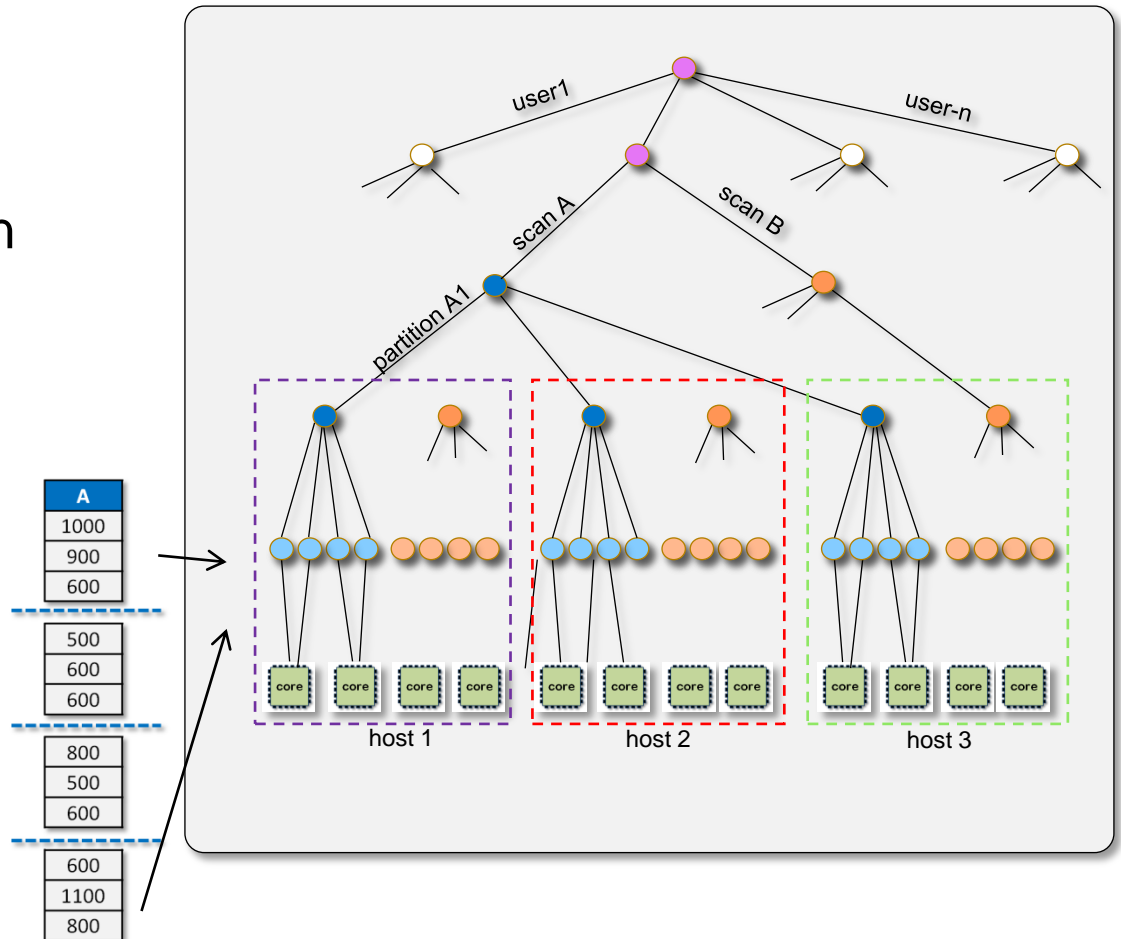
SSE Operation



Vector-Processing Unit built-in standard processors

Parallelization at All Levels

- Multiple user sessions
- Concurrent operations within a query (... T1.A ... T2.B...)
- Data partitioning on one or more hosts
- Horizontal segmentation, concurrent aggregation
- Multi-threading at Intel processor core level
- Vector Processing



SAP HANA: True In-Memory Computing

Use Vector Based Processing (SIMD)

Leverage Data Locality

Act on Compressed Data

Cache Line (64K) Aligned Data

Hyper-Threading

3.2B Integer Scans / Second / Core

12.5M Aggregates / Second / Core

1.5M Inserts / Second

SAP HANA deployment options



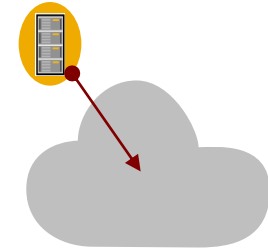
Single Server

- 2 CPU 128GB to 8 CPU 1TB
- Single HANA deployments for data marts or accelerators



Scale Out Cluster

- 2 to n servers per cluster
- Each server is either 4 CPU/ 512GB or 8 CPU/ 1TB
- Largest certified configuration: 56 servers
- Largest tested configuration: 250 servers
- Support for high availability and disaster tolerance



Cloud Deployment

- HANA instances can be deployed to AWS
- Free developer license
- 99 cents per hour for productive use (+ EUR 2.50 for the AWS machine)

Outline

Overview of HANA

Leveraging New Generation Commodity Hardware

HANA Architecture Overview

Summary

SAP HANA Technology & Features

Combined in one DBMS Platform

Common DBMS features

- SQL
- ACID: isolation (MVCC), logging and recovery
- Stored procedures

Hybrid DBMS

- Column store, row store, graph store
- In-memory and disk based
- Insert only (temporal) and updatable tables

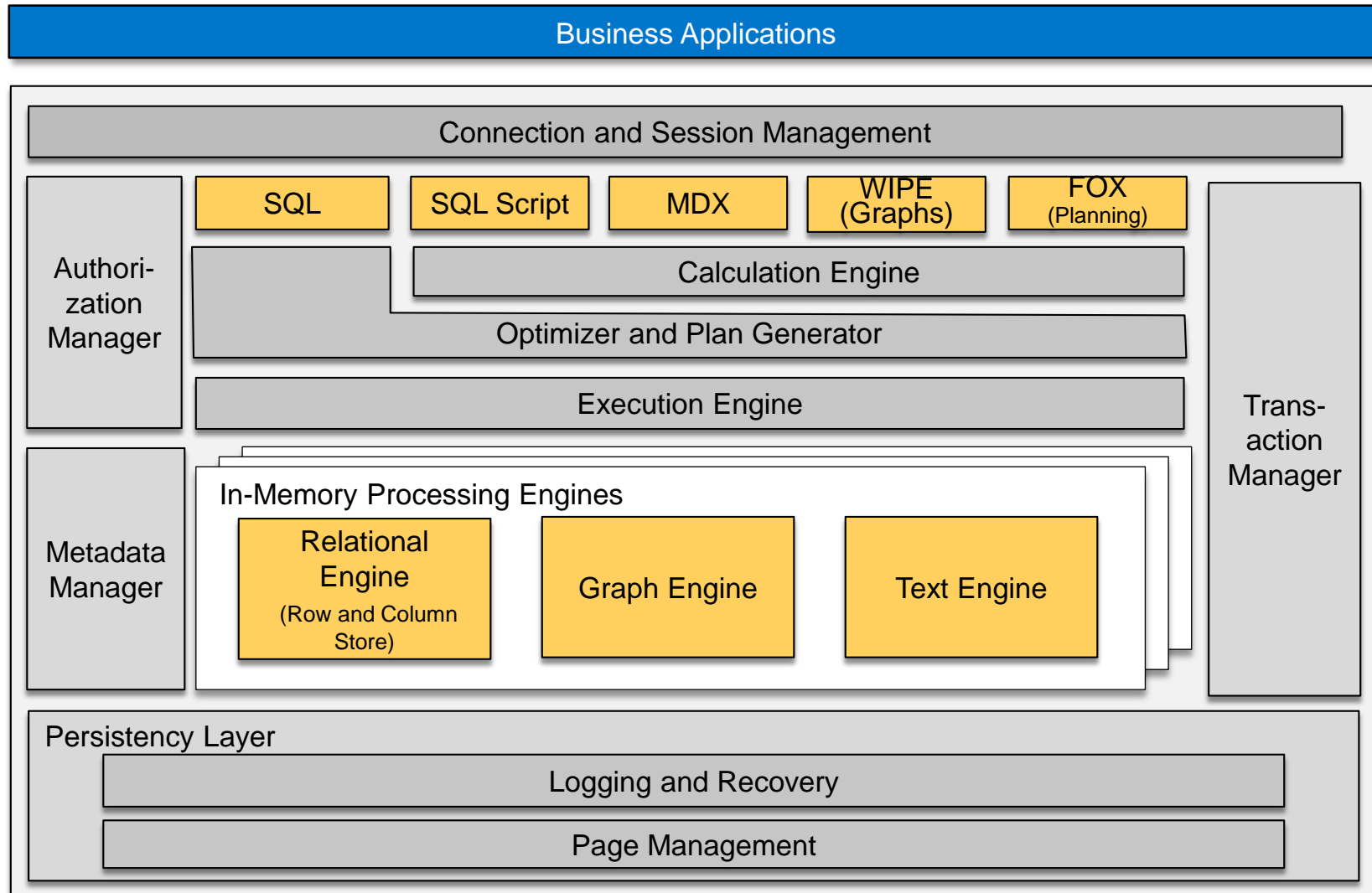
High Performance

- Efficient compression techniques
- Massive parallelization over CPU cores and nodes
- Data structures optimized for main memory
- Data aging concept

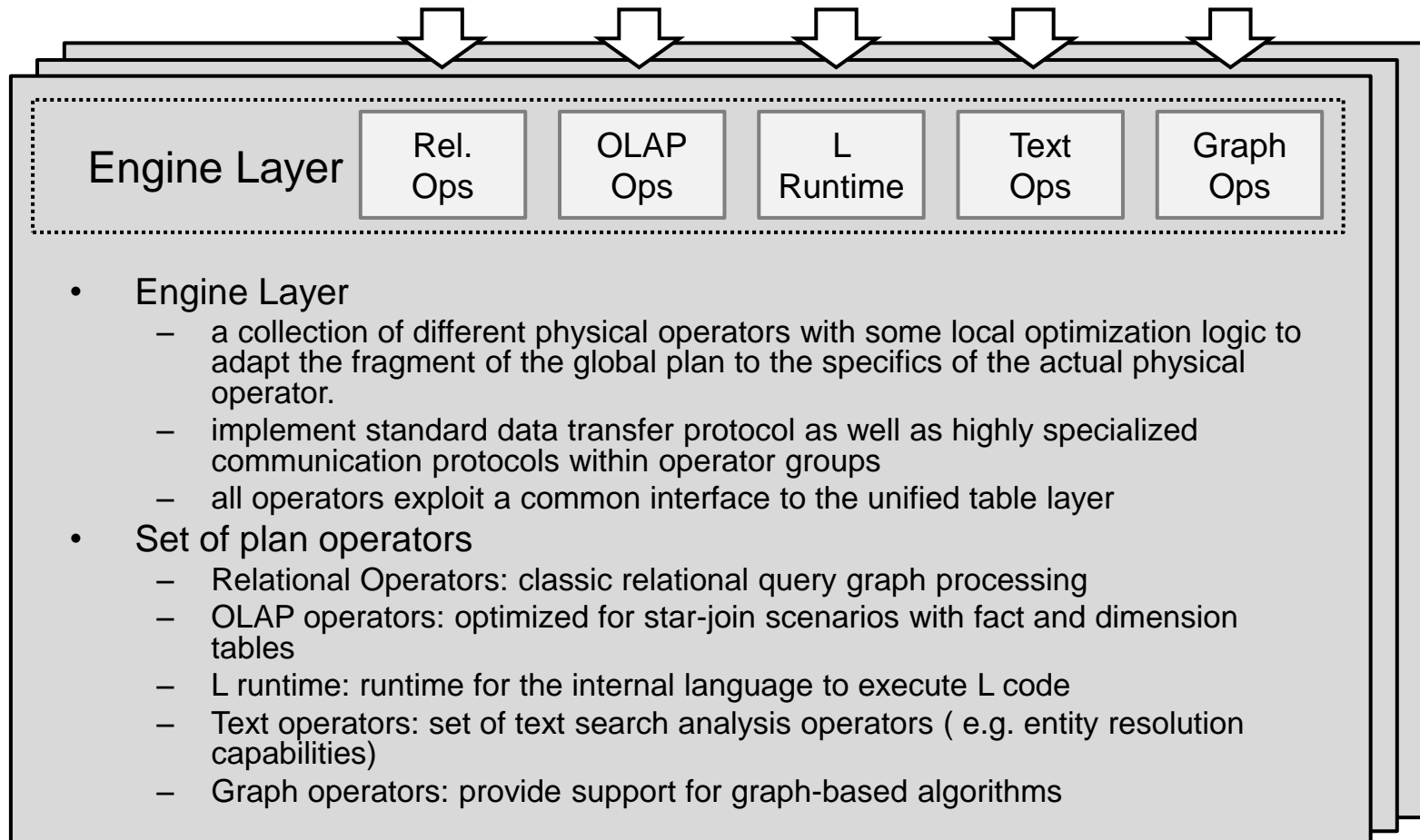
Reduced TCO: OLTP, OLAP, search in one system

SAP HANA Database

Multi-Engine for Different Application Needs



Diverse Set of Operators

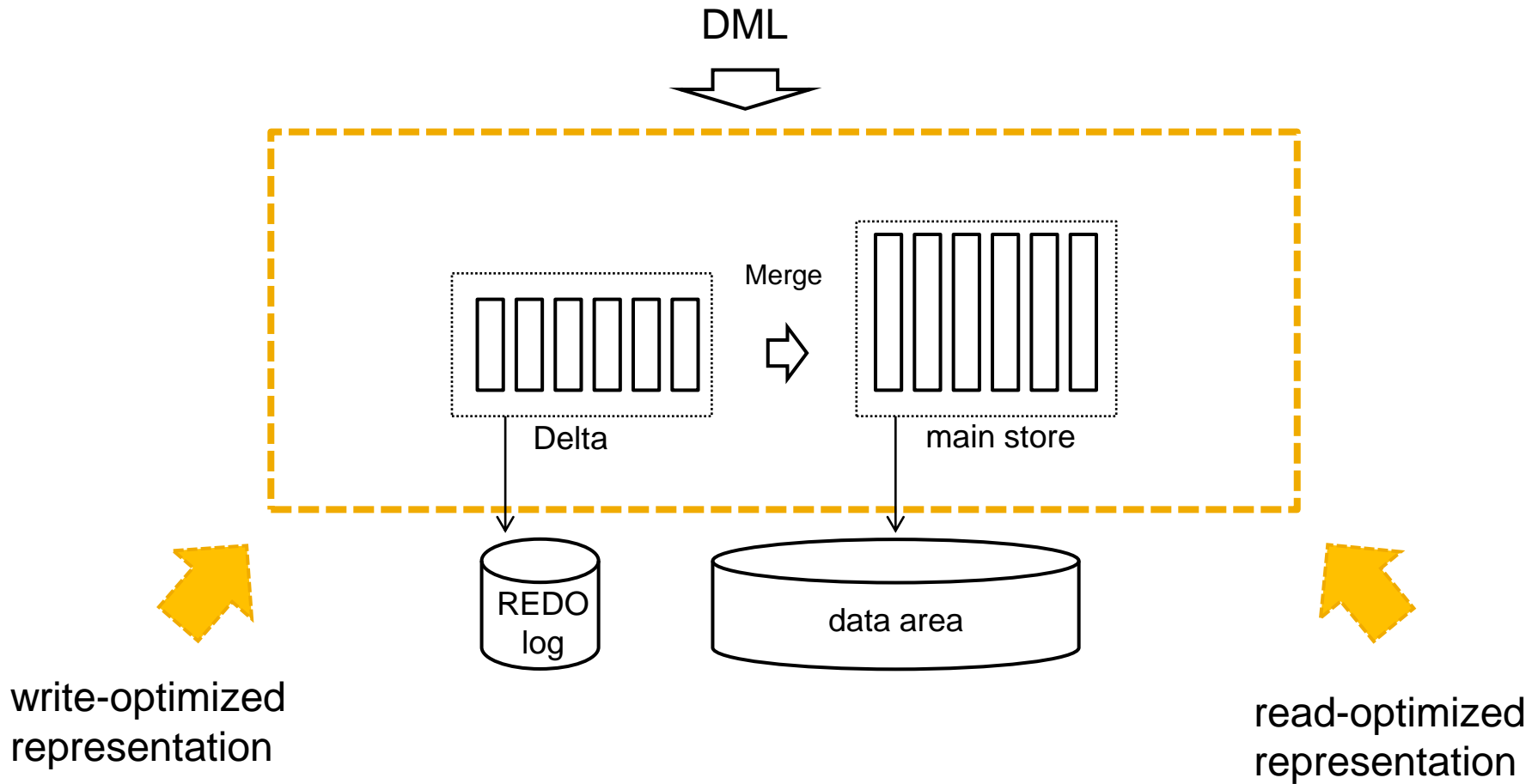


SAP HANA Column Store

High data compression

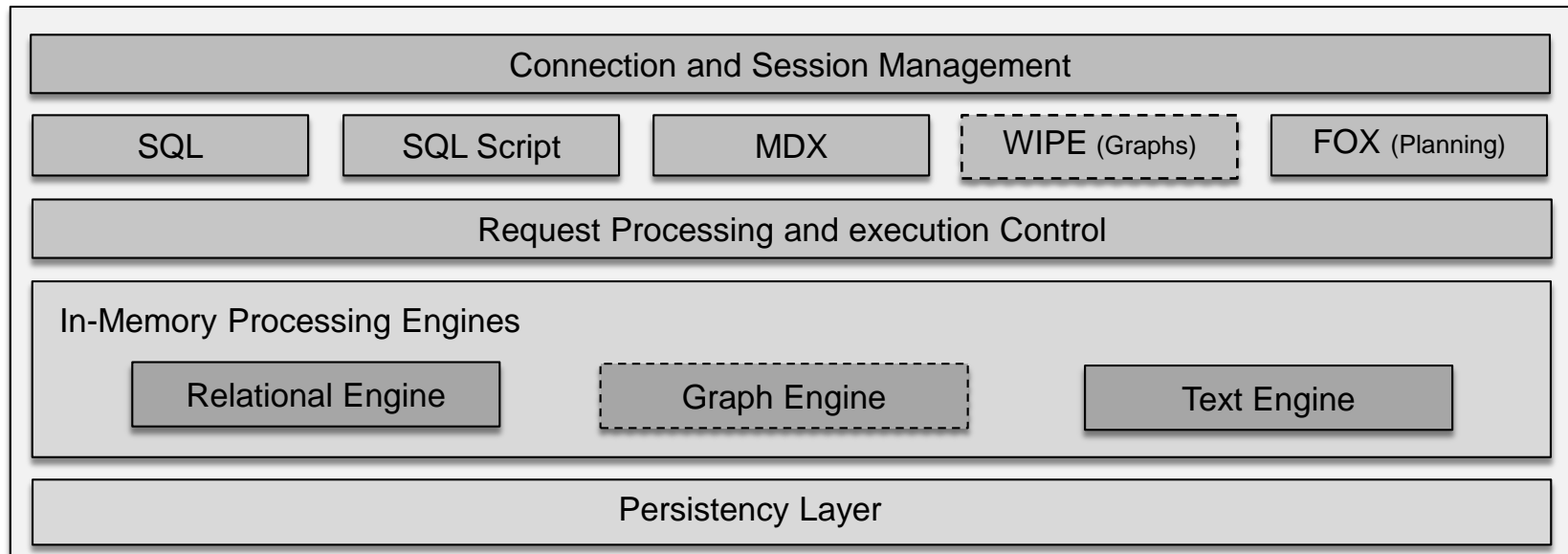
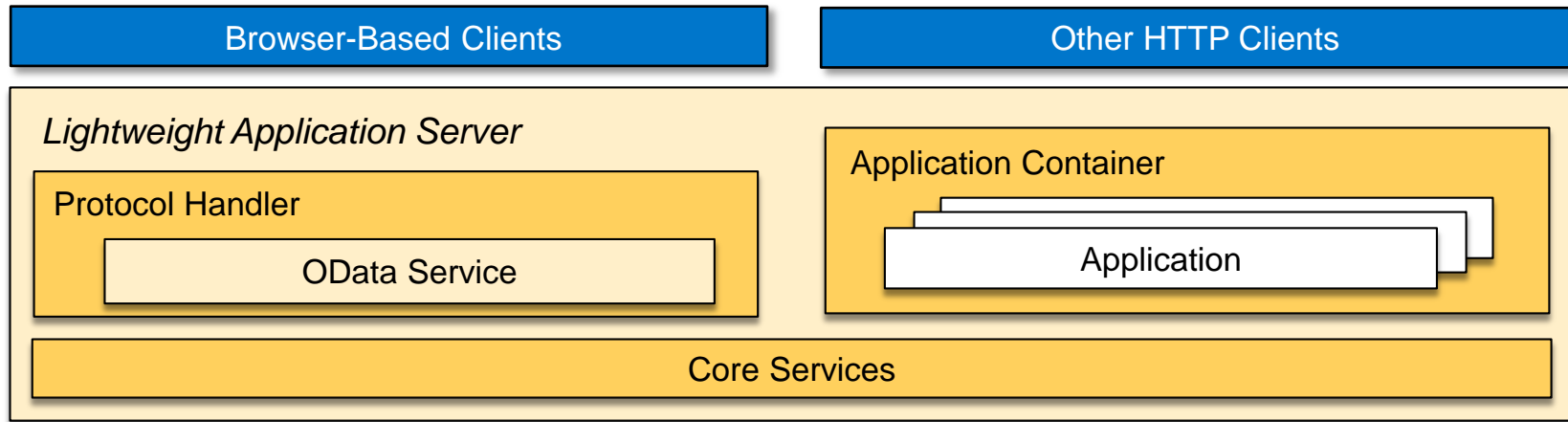
- Efficient compression methods (dictionary, run length, cluster, prefix, etc.)
- Compression works well with columns and can speedup operations on columns (~ factor 10)
- Because of compression, write changes into less compressed delta storage
 - Needs to be merged into columns from time to time or when a certain size is exceeded
 - Delta merge can be done in background
 - Trade-off between compression ratio and delta merge runtime
- Updates into delta data storage and periodically merged into main data storage
 - High write performance not affected by compression
 - Data is written to delta storage with less compression which is optimized for write access. This is merged into the main area of the column store later on.

SAP HANA: Column Store



SAP HANA Database

Optimized Communication with the Application Layer



SAP HANA Database

Optimized Communication with the Application Layer

- *HANA integrates a lightweight application server component into the database cluster infrastructure to allow efficient communication and data exchange between database layer and application layer*

- *The lightweight application server component in HANA provides core application services like:*
 - *Application service runtime engine*
 - *Application lifecycle management (versioning/transport) via content repository*
 - *Programming model*
 - *standardized data exchange (OData: JSON / ATOM / XML)*
 - *Session and connection management*
 - *outbound connectivity (HTTP, SMTP) etc.)*

Outline

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Leveraging New Generation Commodity Hardware

HANA Architecture Overview

Summary

A New Data Management Platform for Modern Business Applications

Much more than a Relational Database

OLTP + OLAP | Structured + Unstructured Data

Legacy + New Applications

Distribution | Single Lifecycle Management

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