Bw-Tree

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Fundamentals

```
bool compare_and_swap(int * ptr, int & expected, int desired) {
    int oldValue;
    atomic {
        oldValue = *ptr;
        if (oldValue == expected) {
            *ptr = desired;
            return true;
        }
    }
    expected = oldValue;
    return false;
}
```

Figure: Semantics of the CAS instruction.

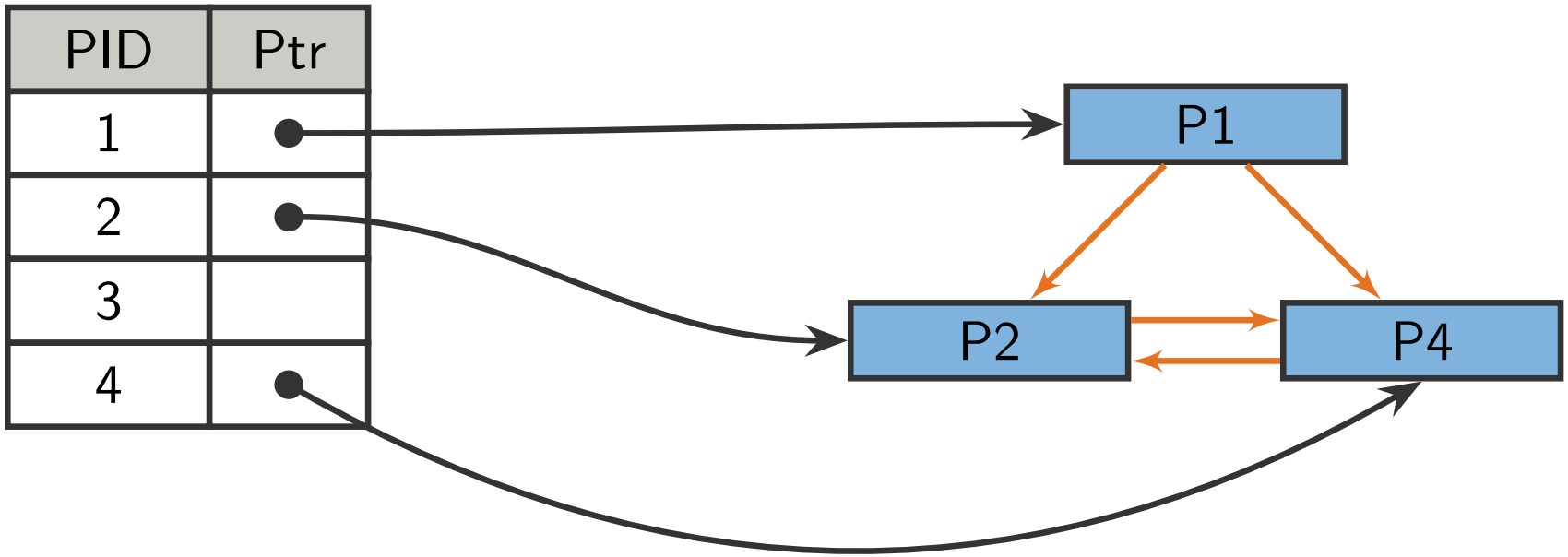
Features

Main features:

- Lock-free data structure
- Mapping Table, which maps Page Identifiers ($PIDs$) to pointers
- Mapping Table entries can be atomically altered via CAS
- B^{link}-Tree like side links (important for split and merge)

Architecture

Mapping Table



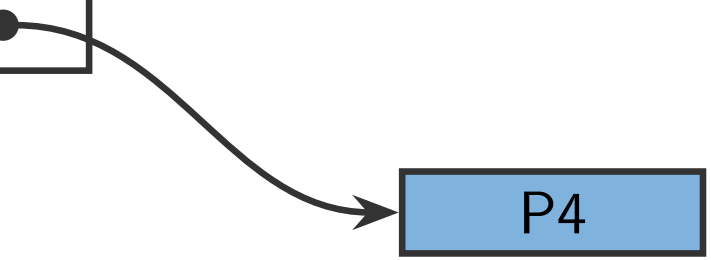
PID Reference

Memory Pointer

Delta Updates

Mapping Table

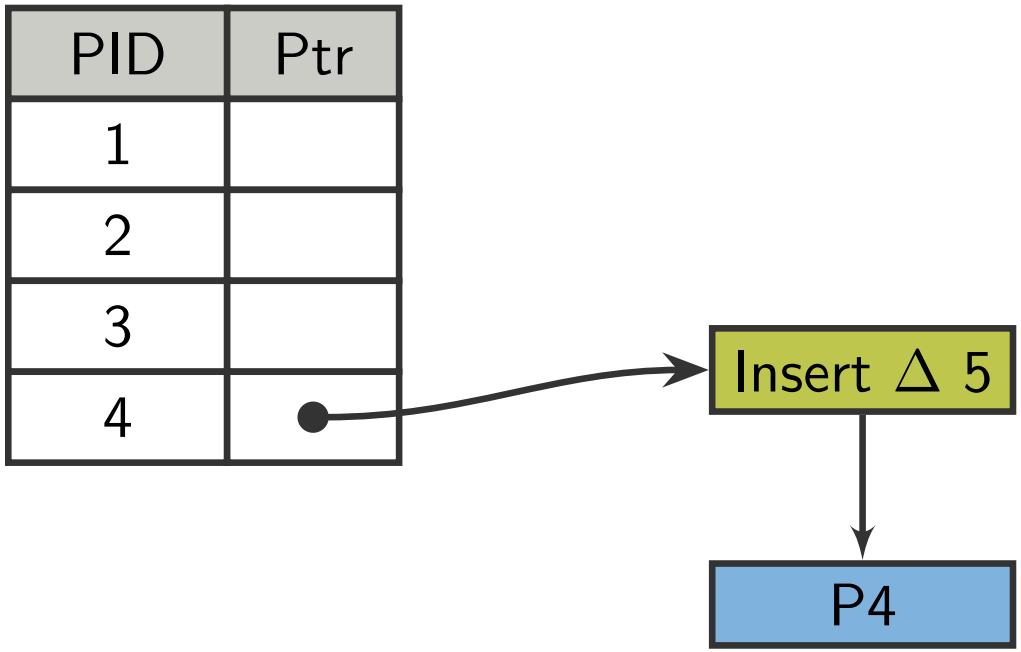
PID	Ptr
1	
2	
3	
4	



- Immutable base page

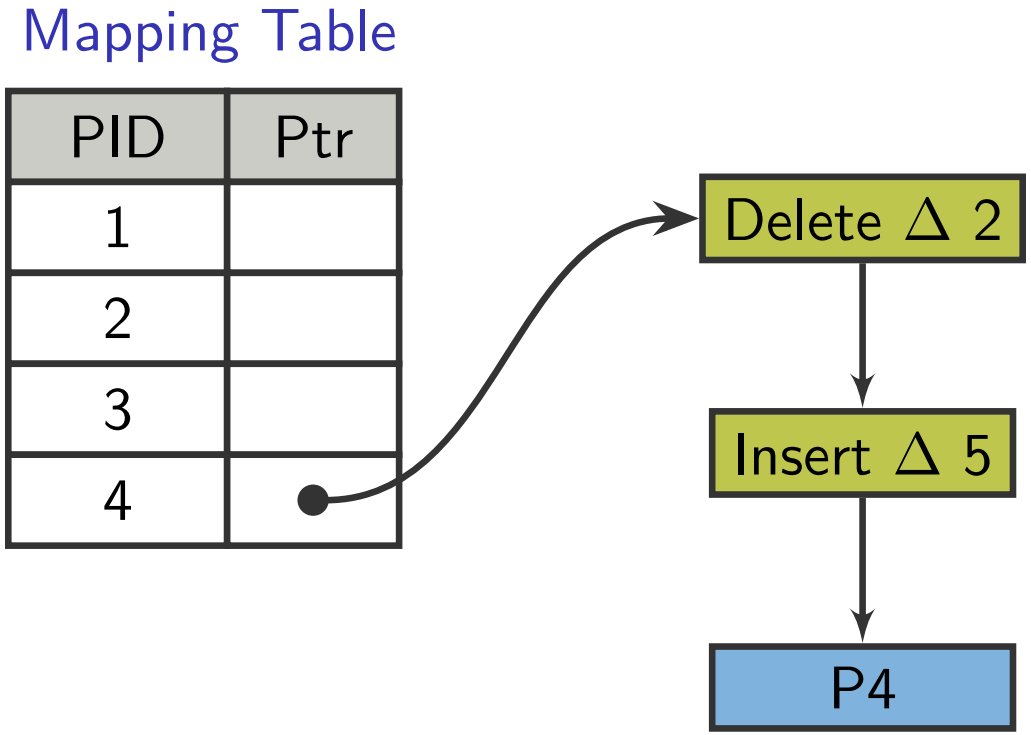
Delta Updates

Mapping Table



- Immutable base page
- Perform updates to logical pages through delta records

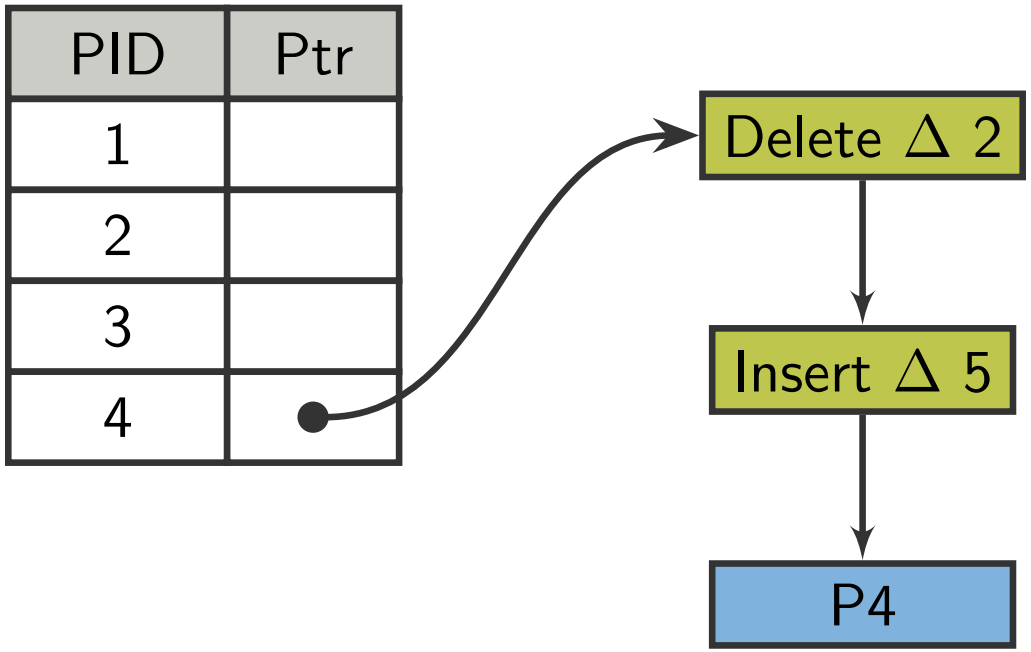
Delta Updates



- Immutable base page
- Perform updates to logical pages through delta records
- Delta records are chained in a singly linked list

Delta Updates

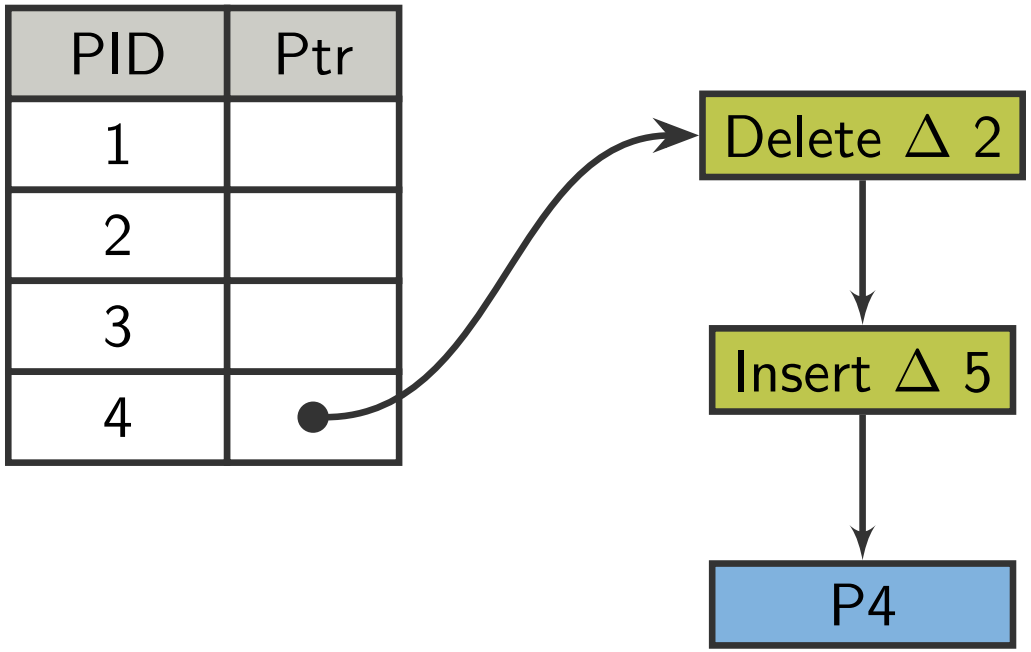
Mapping Table



- Immutable base page
- Perform updates to logical pages through delta records
- Delta records are chained in a singly linked list
- Install updates atomically via CAS

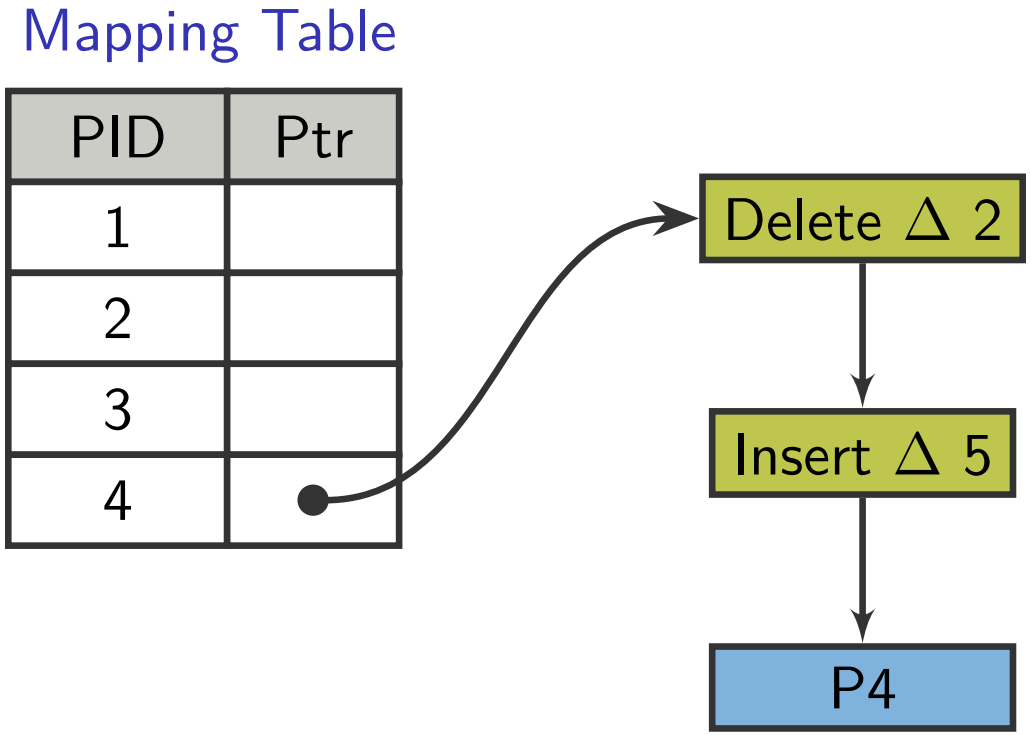
Search

Mapping Table



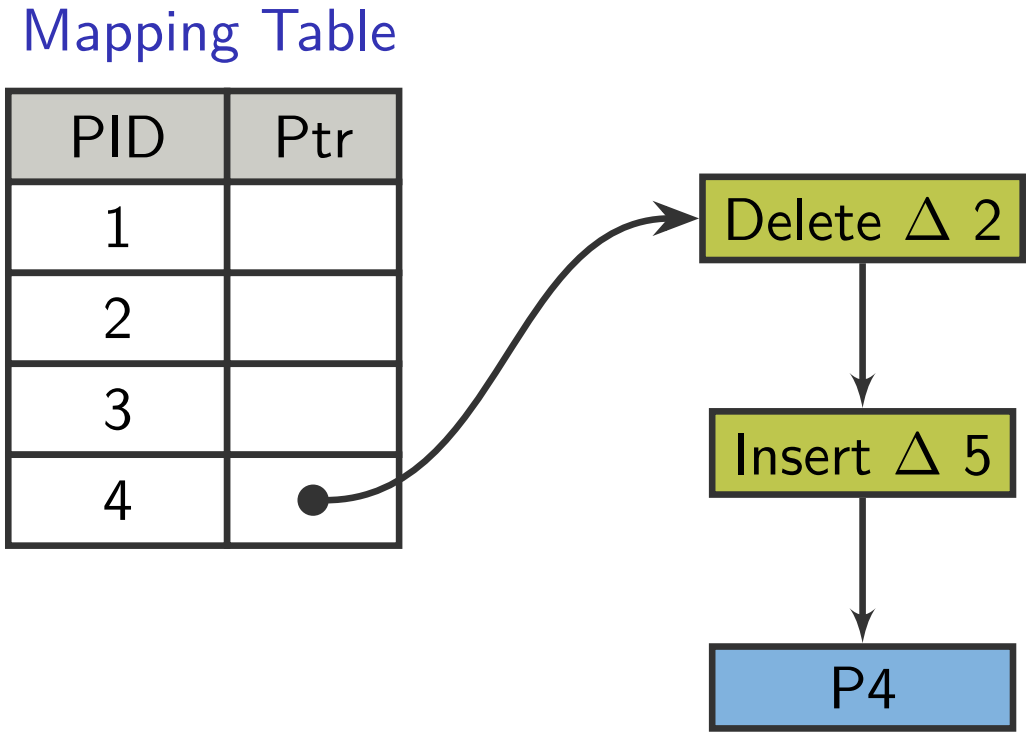
- Traverse the tree as usual

Search



- Traverse the tree as usual
- Inspect each record of the delta chain, and stop at the first occurrence

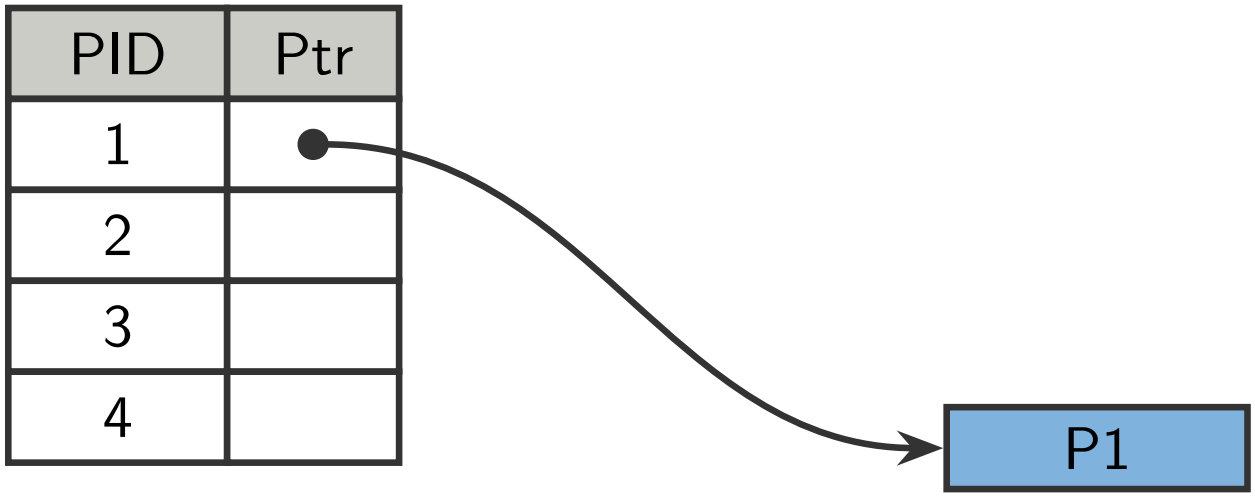
Search



- Traverse the tree as usual
- Inspect each record of the delta chain, and stop at the first occurrence
- Perform a binary search on the base page if the search drops through

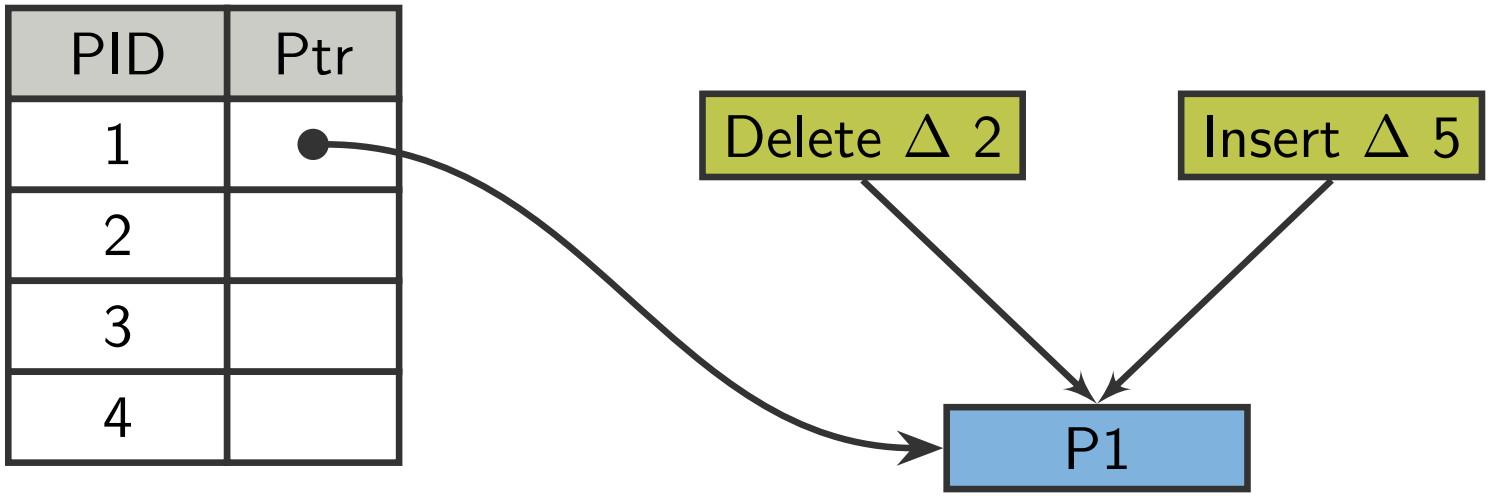
Conflicts

Mapping Table



Conflicts

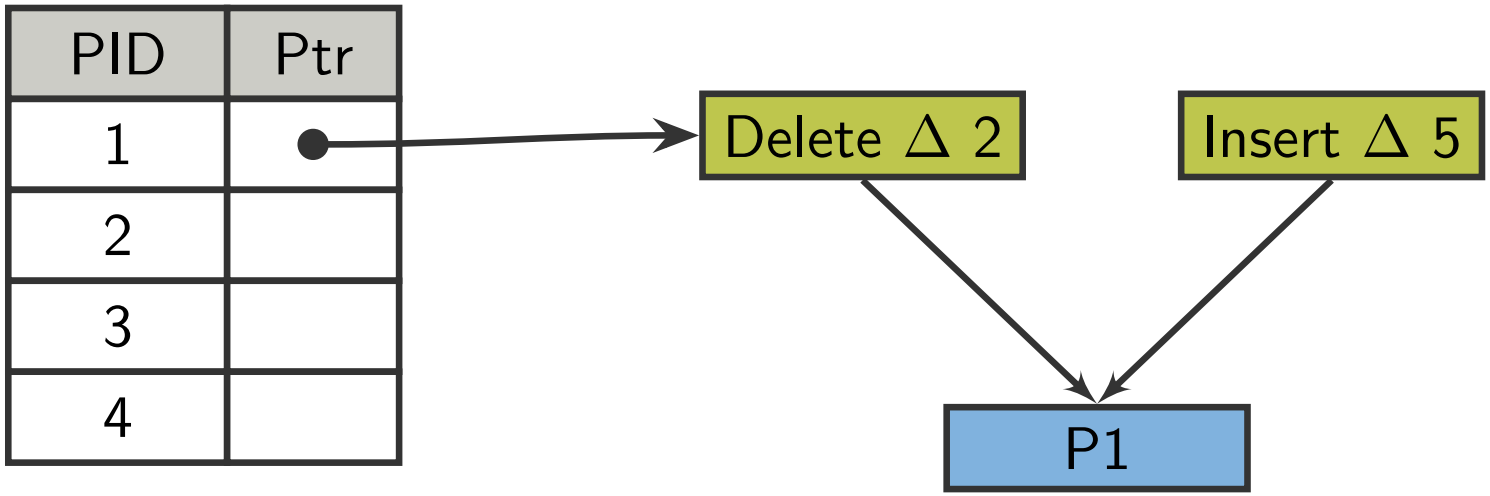
Mapping Table



- Multiple threads may try to install an update to the same page simultaneously

Conflicts

Mapping Table



- Multiple threads may try to install an update to the same page simultaneously
- The atomic CAS ensures that only one thread succeeds

Conflicts

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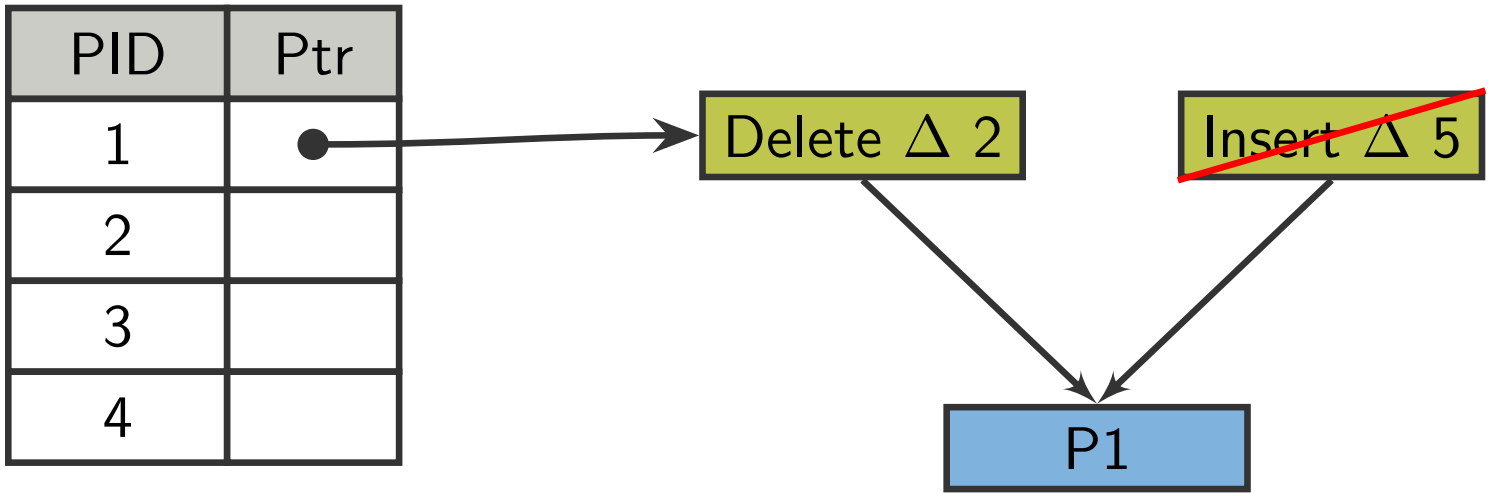
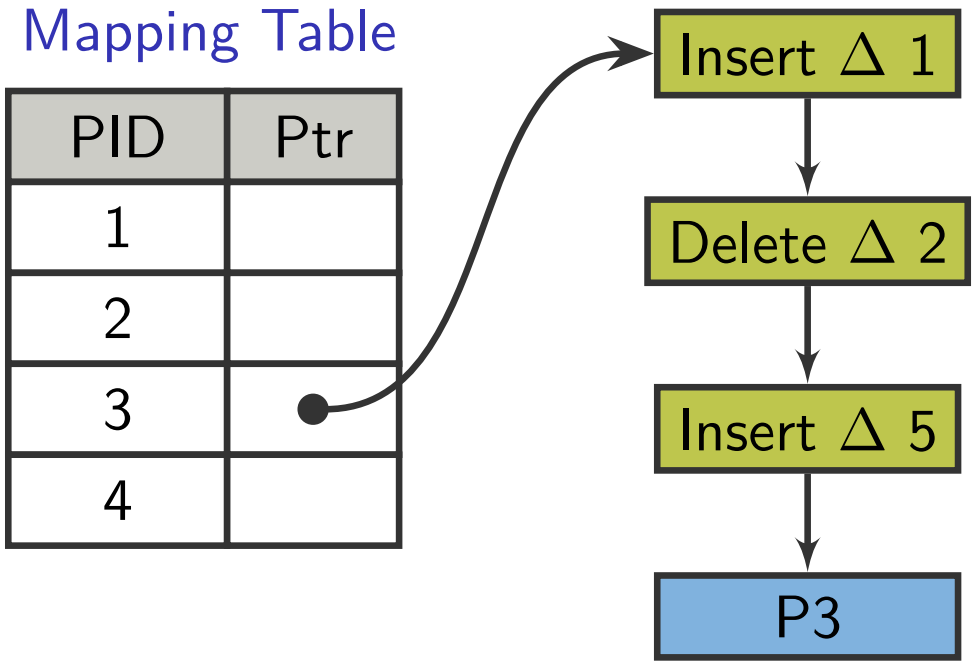


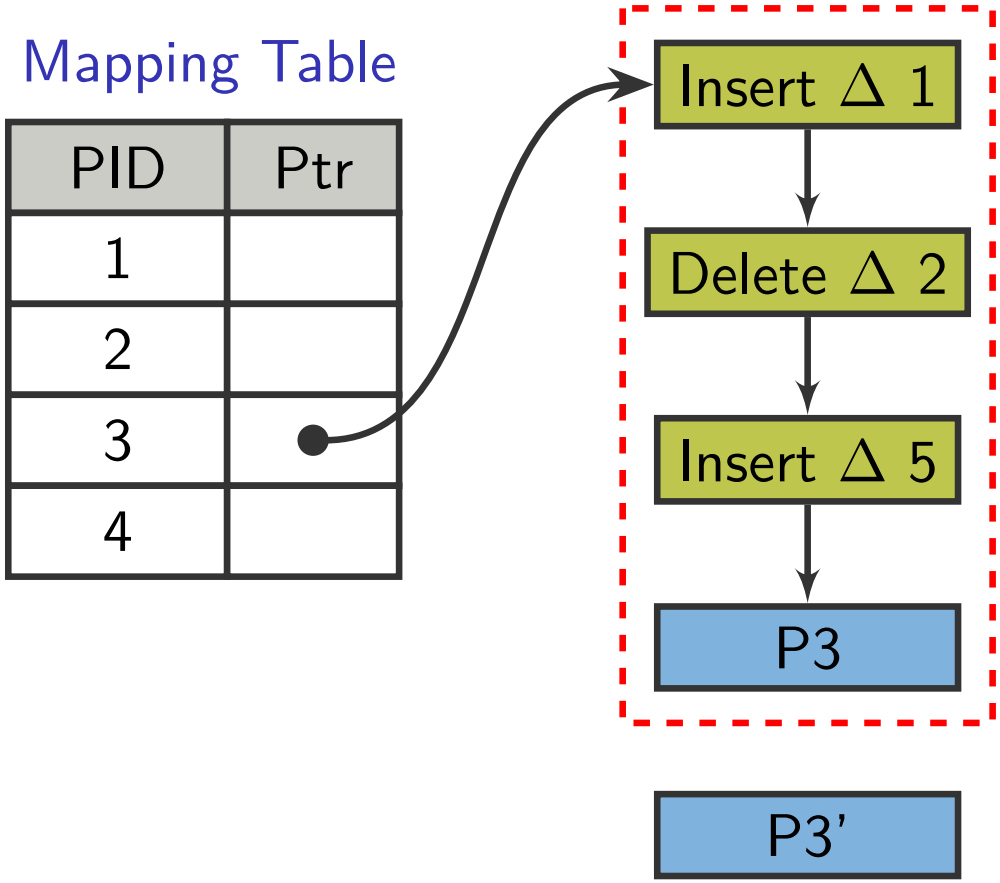
- Multiple threads may try to install an update to the same page simultaneously
- The atomic CAS ensures that only one thread succeeds
- Slower threads may retry

Consolidation



Constantly appending deltas leads to ever-expanding chains.

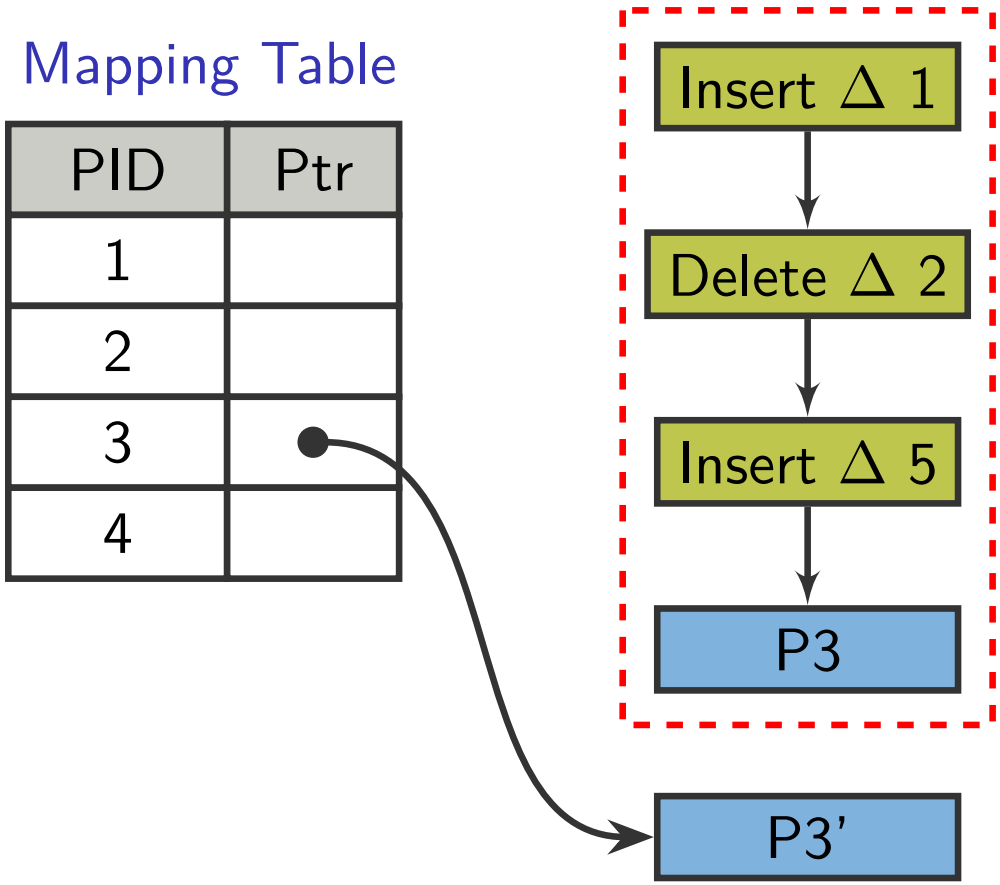
Consolidation



Constantly appending deltas leads to ever-expanding chains. Solution:

1. Consolidate the logical page by creating a new base page

Consolidation

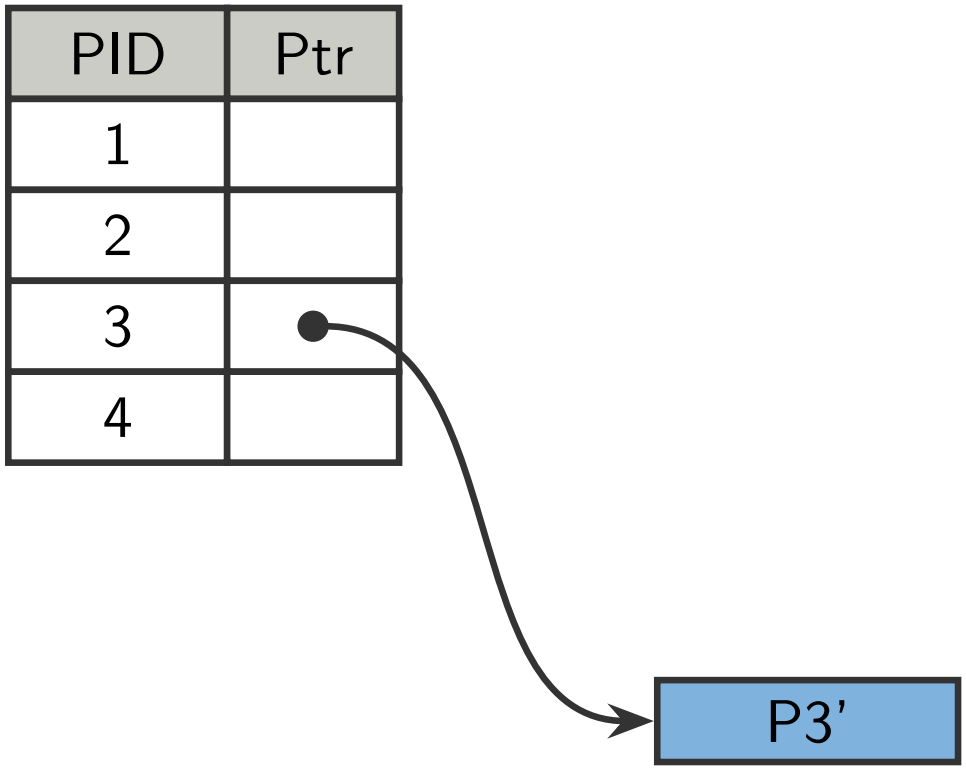


Constantly appending deltas leads to ever-expanding chains. Solution:

1. Consolidate the logical page by creating a new base page
2. Install the new base page with an atomic CAS

Consolidation

Mapping Table

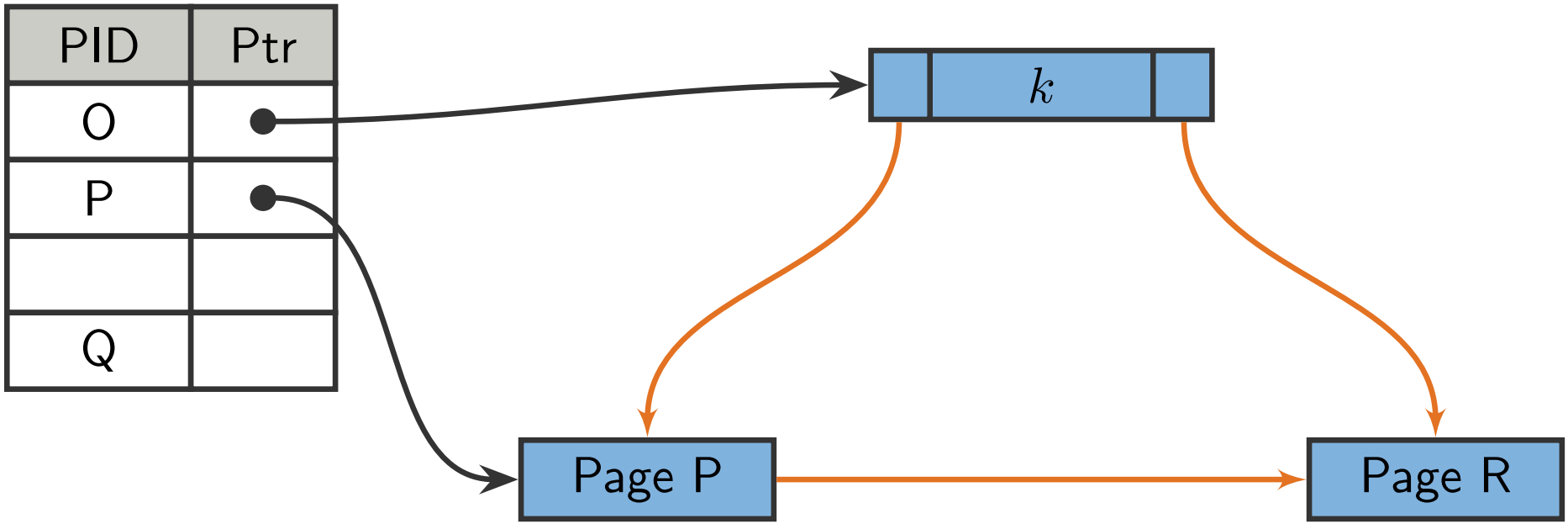


Constantly appending deltas leads to ever-expanding chains. Solution:

1. Consolidate the logical page by creating a new base page
2. Install the new base page with an atomic CAS
3. Reclaim the memory of the old logical page, once it is no longer used

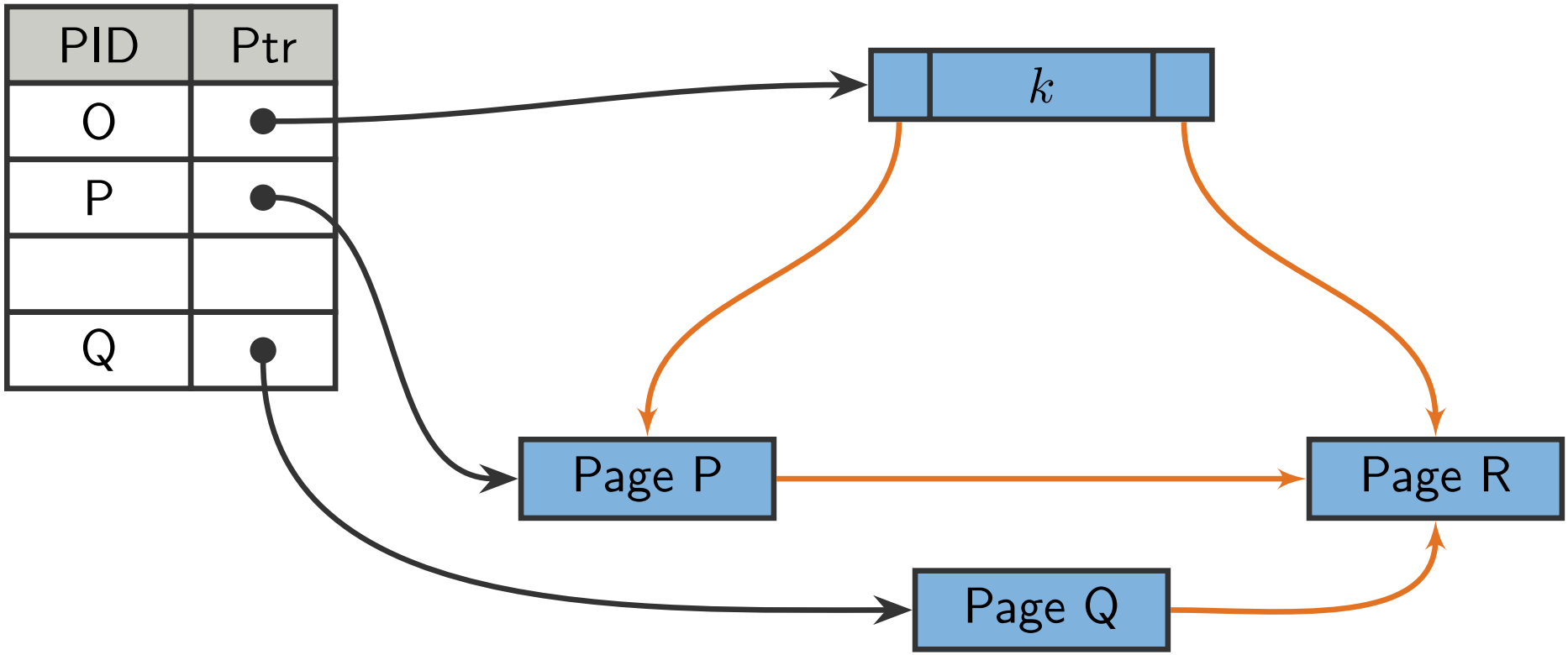
Node Split

Mapping Table



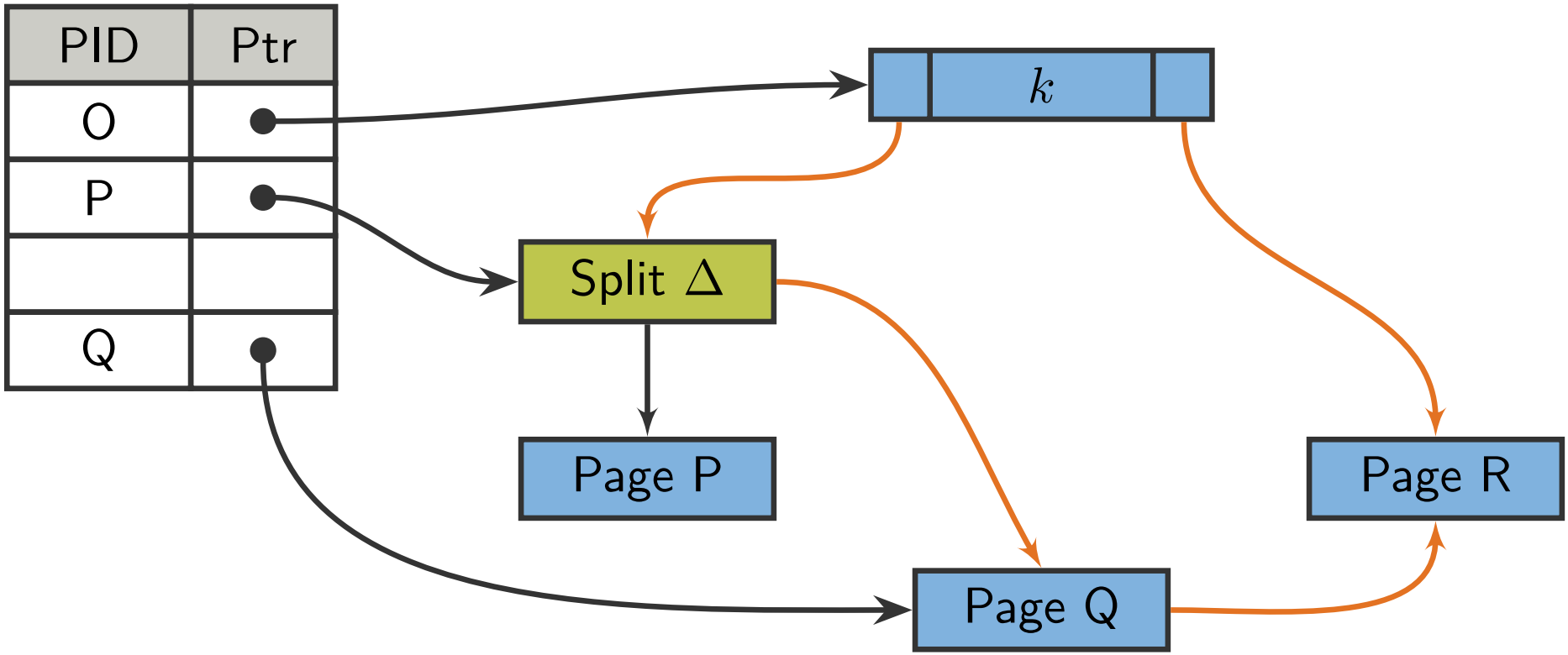
Node Split

Mapping Table

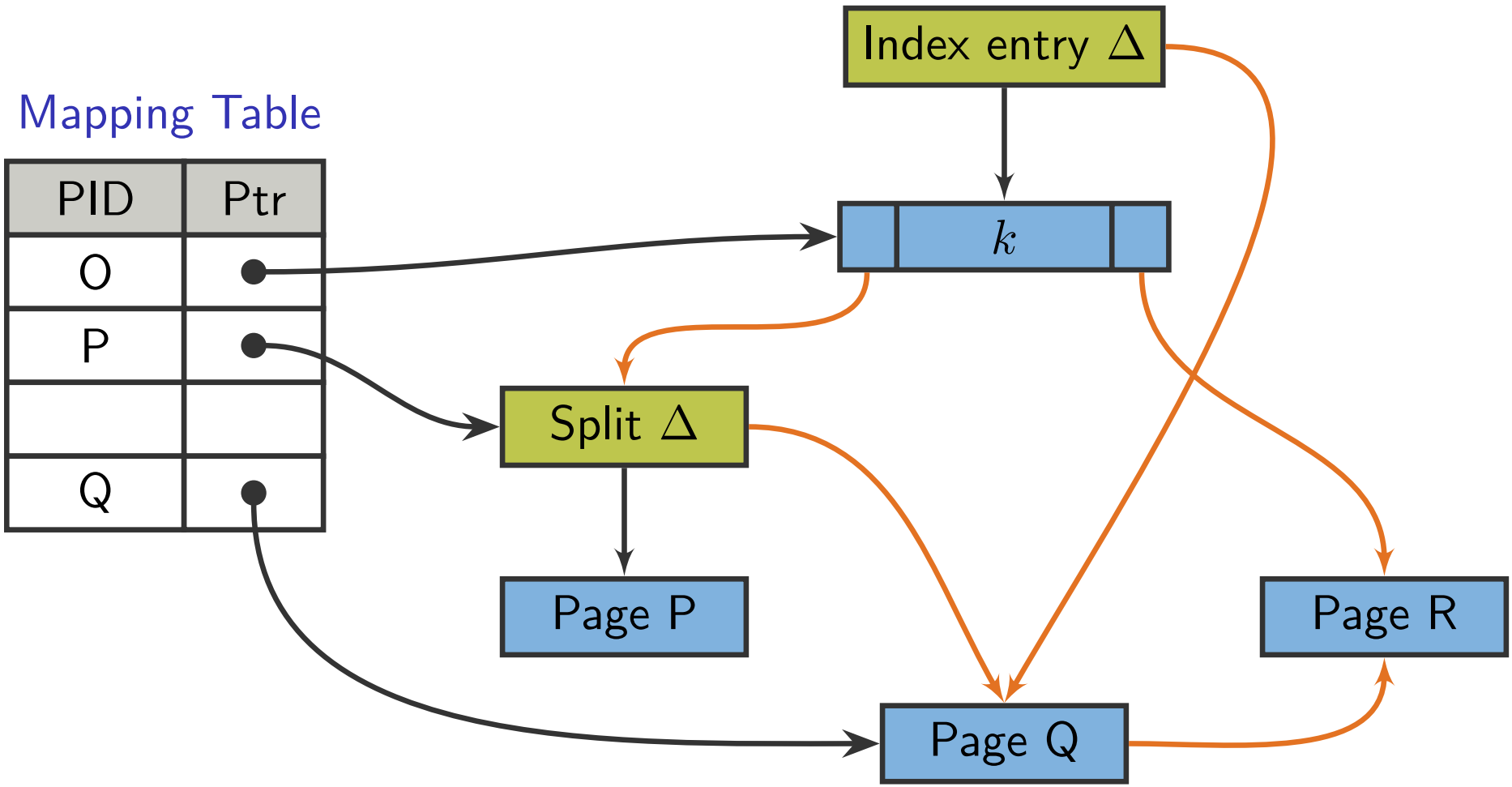


Node Split

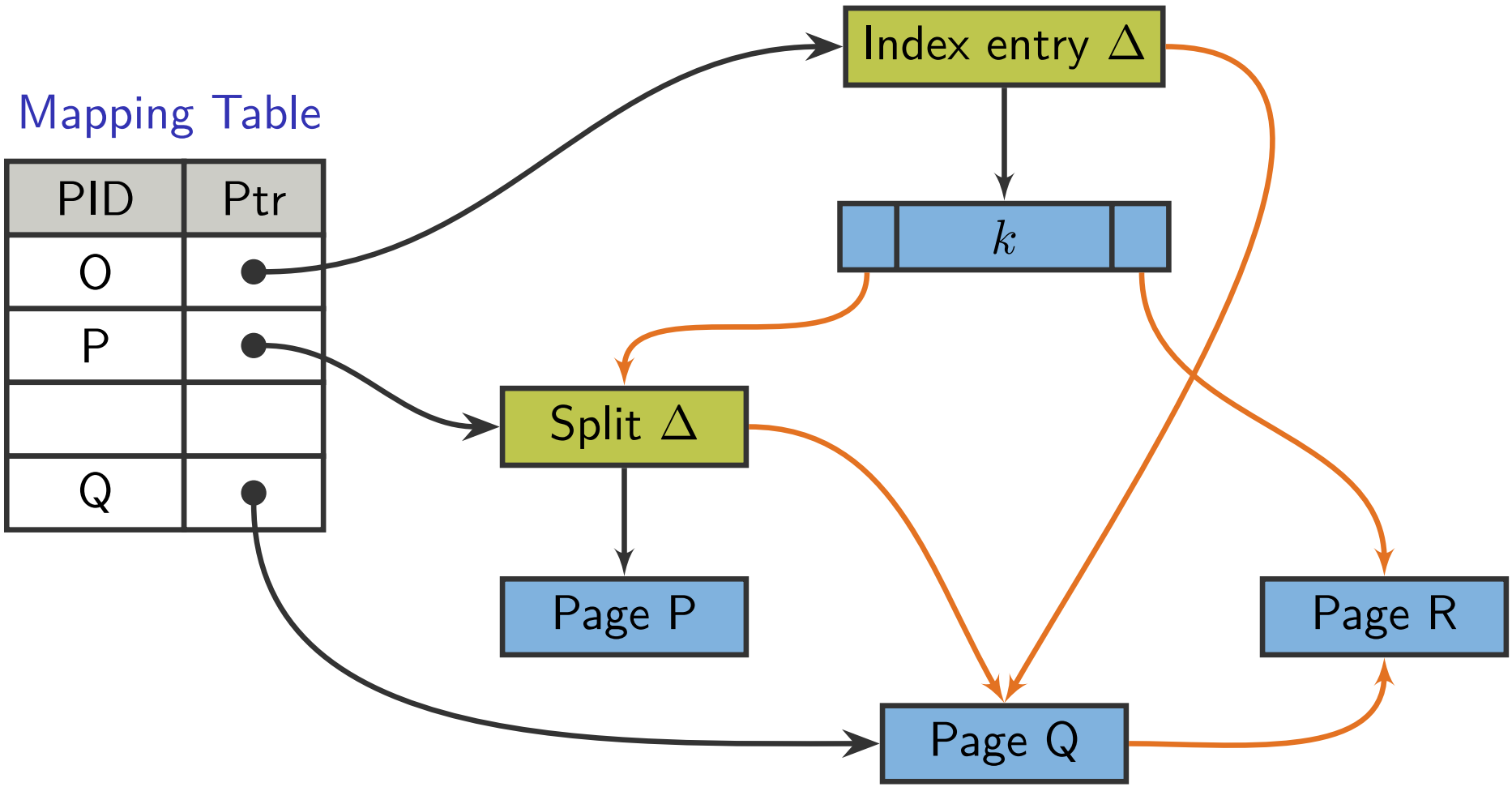
Mapping Table



Node Split

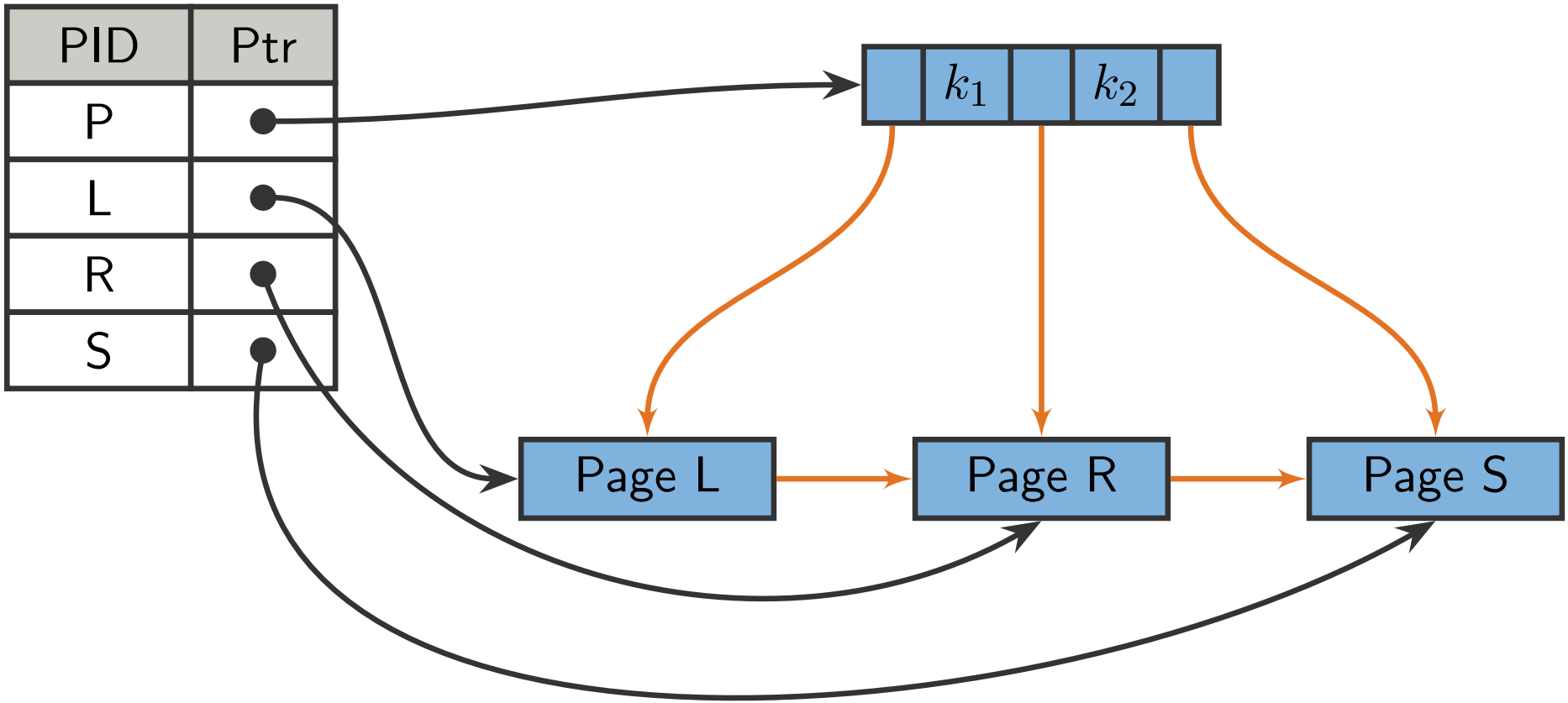

Mapping Table
PID
Ptr
O
P
Q
Index entry Δ
k
Split Δ
Page P
Page R
Page Q

Node Split


Mapping Table
PID
Ptr
O
P
Q
Index entry Δ
k
Split Δ
Page P
Page R
Page Q

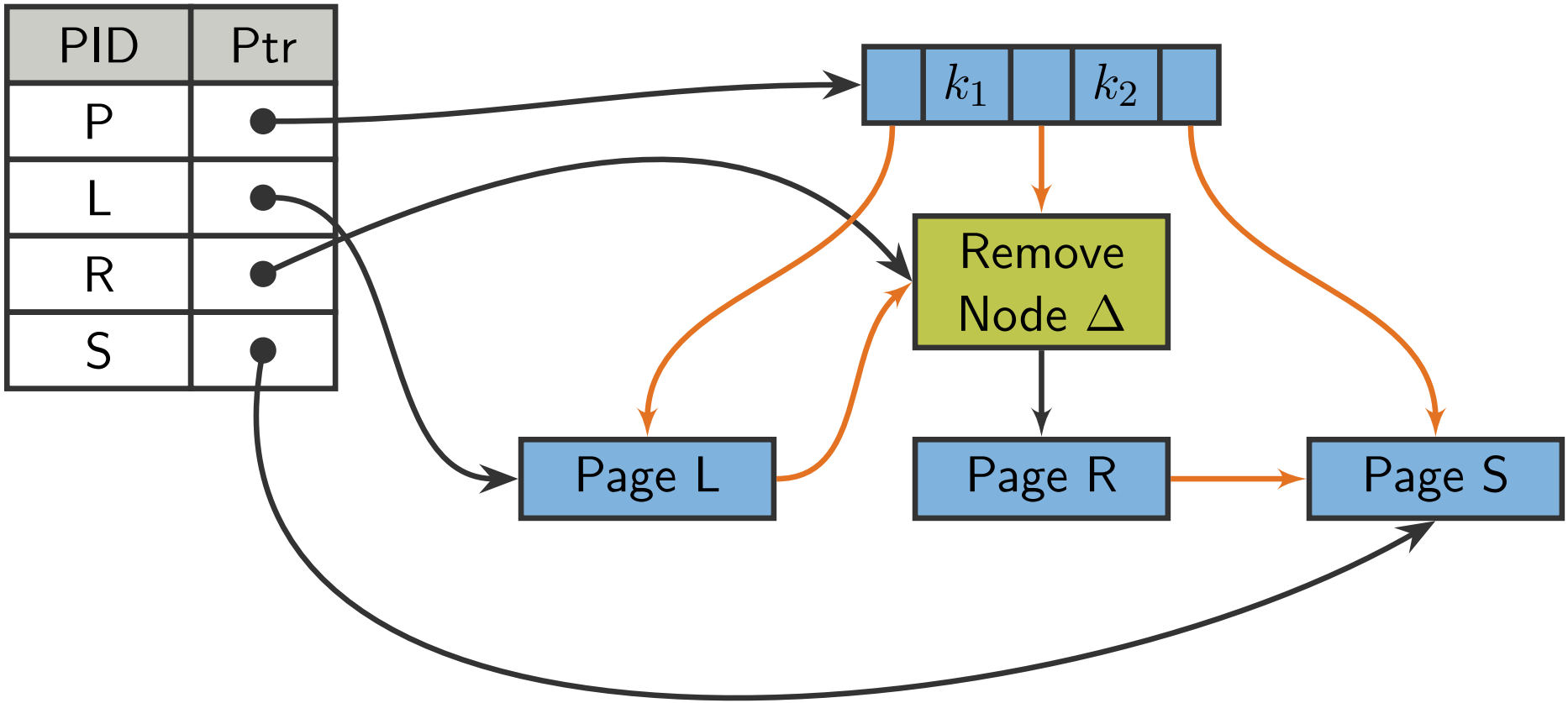
Node Merge

Mapping Table



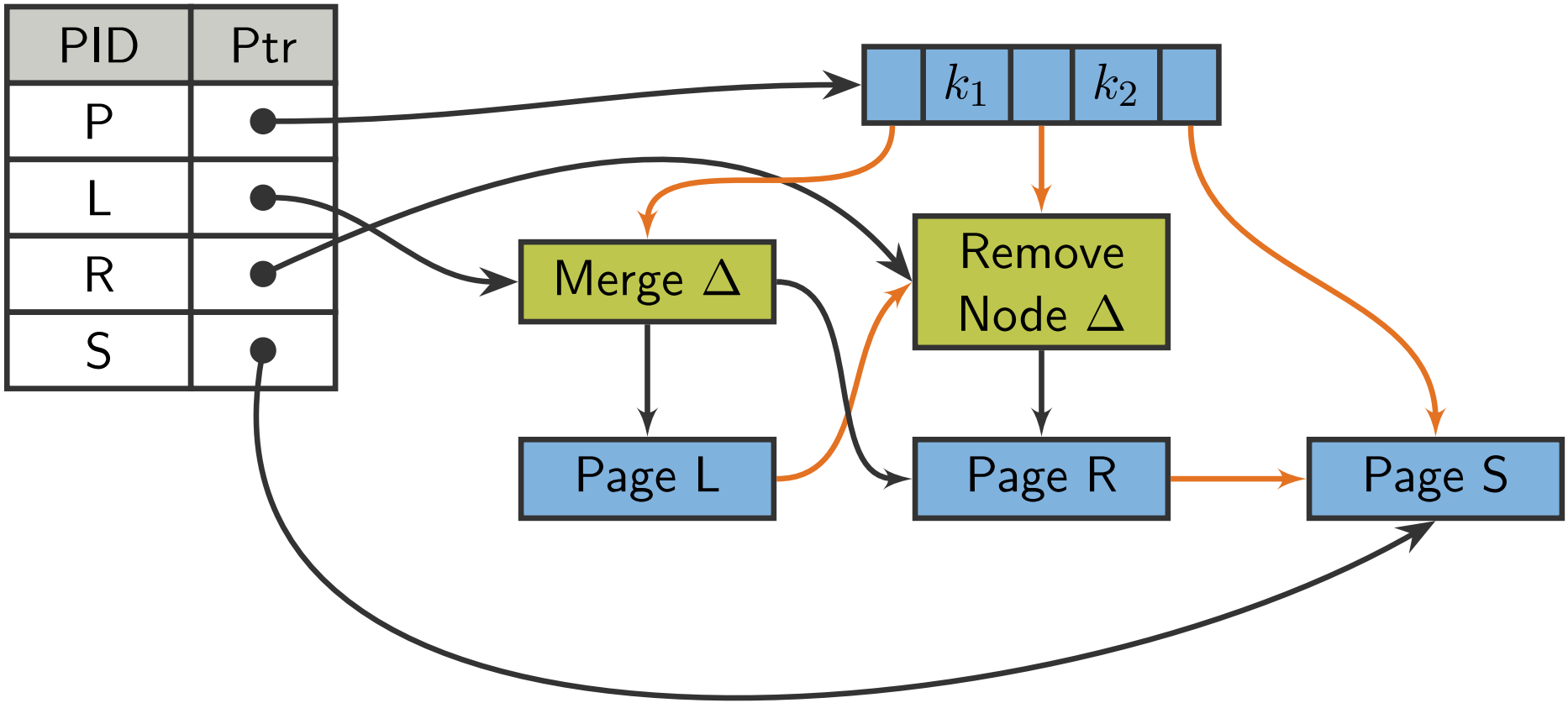
Node Merge

Mapping Table

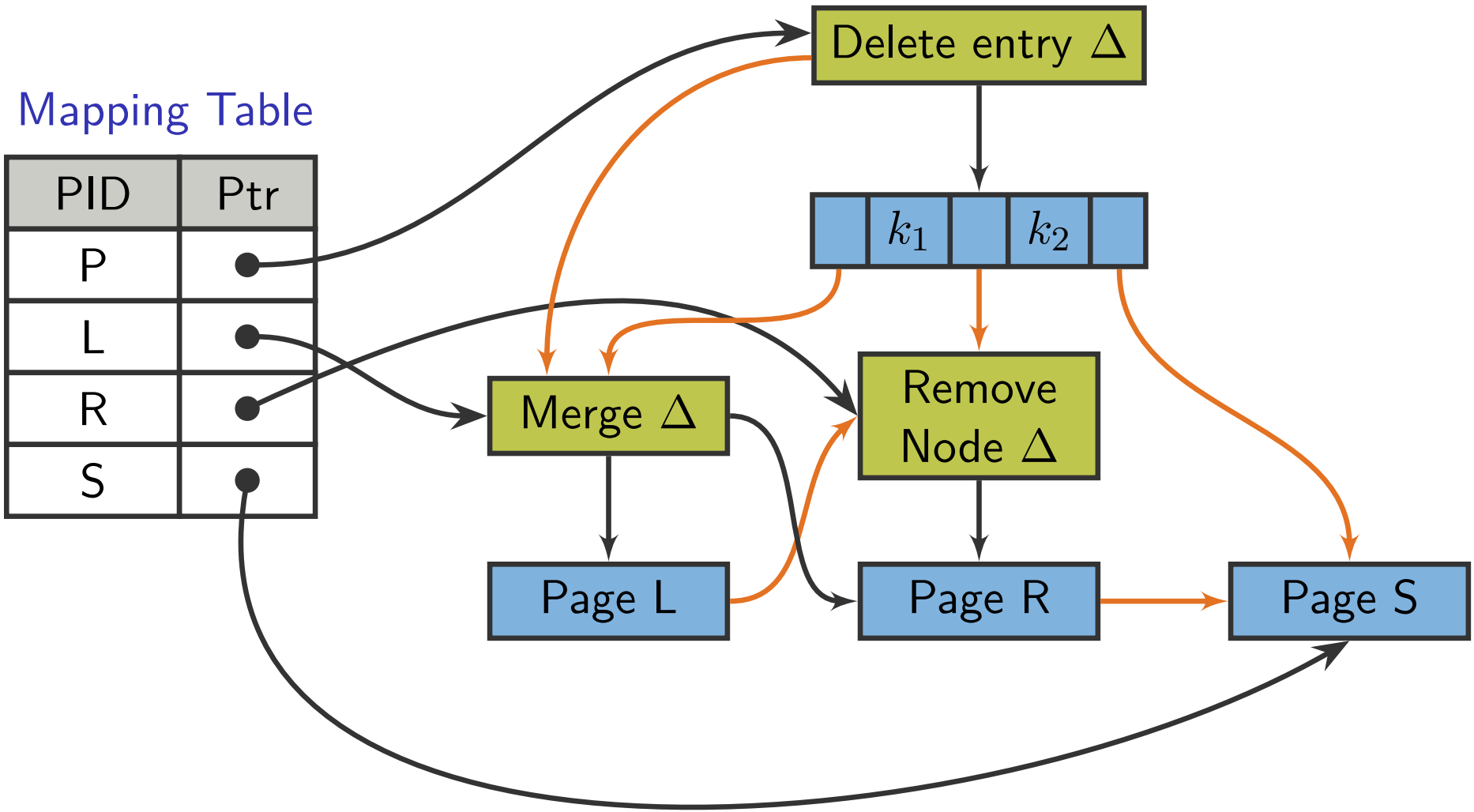


Node Merge

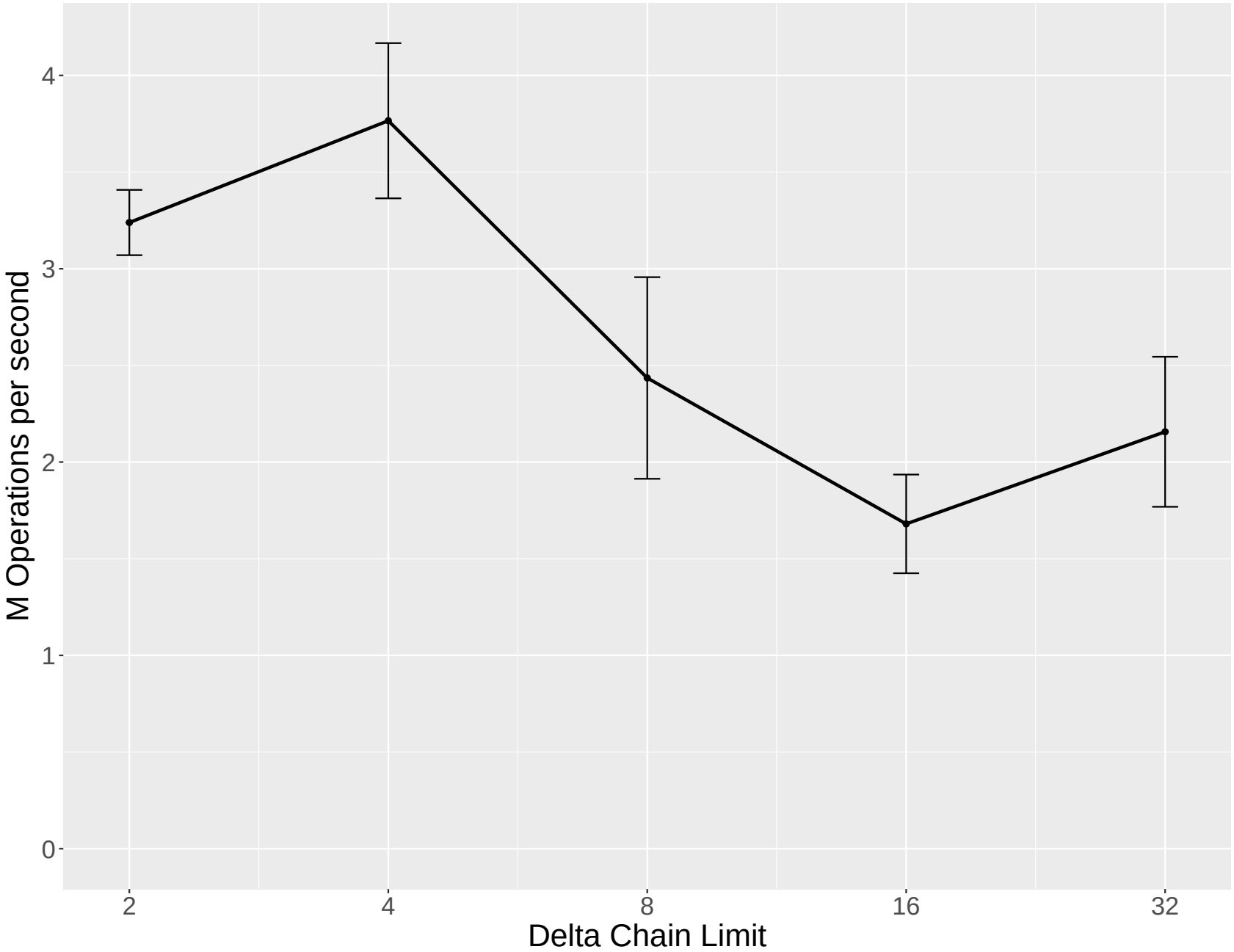
Mapping Table



Node Merge


Mapping Table
PID
Ptr
P
L
R
S
Delete entry Δ
k_1
k_2
Merge Δ
Remove Node Δ
Page L
Page R
Page S

Optimal Delta Chain Length



Experiment Description

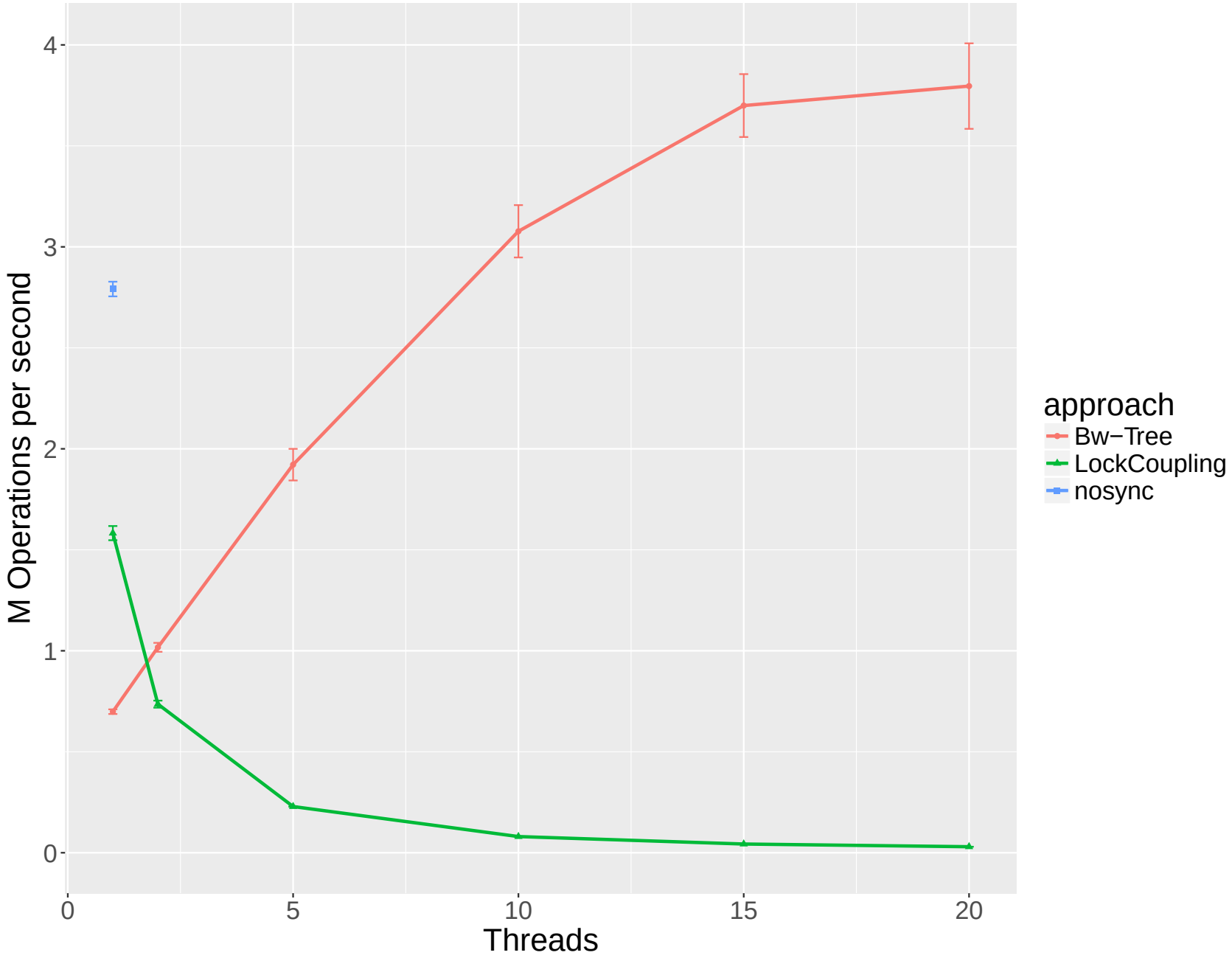
Synthetic workload:

- Integer keys and payload
- Randomly distributed
- Index size: 5M

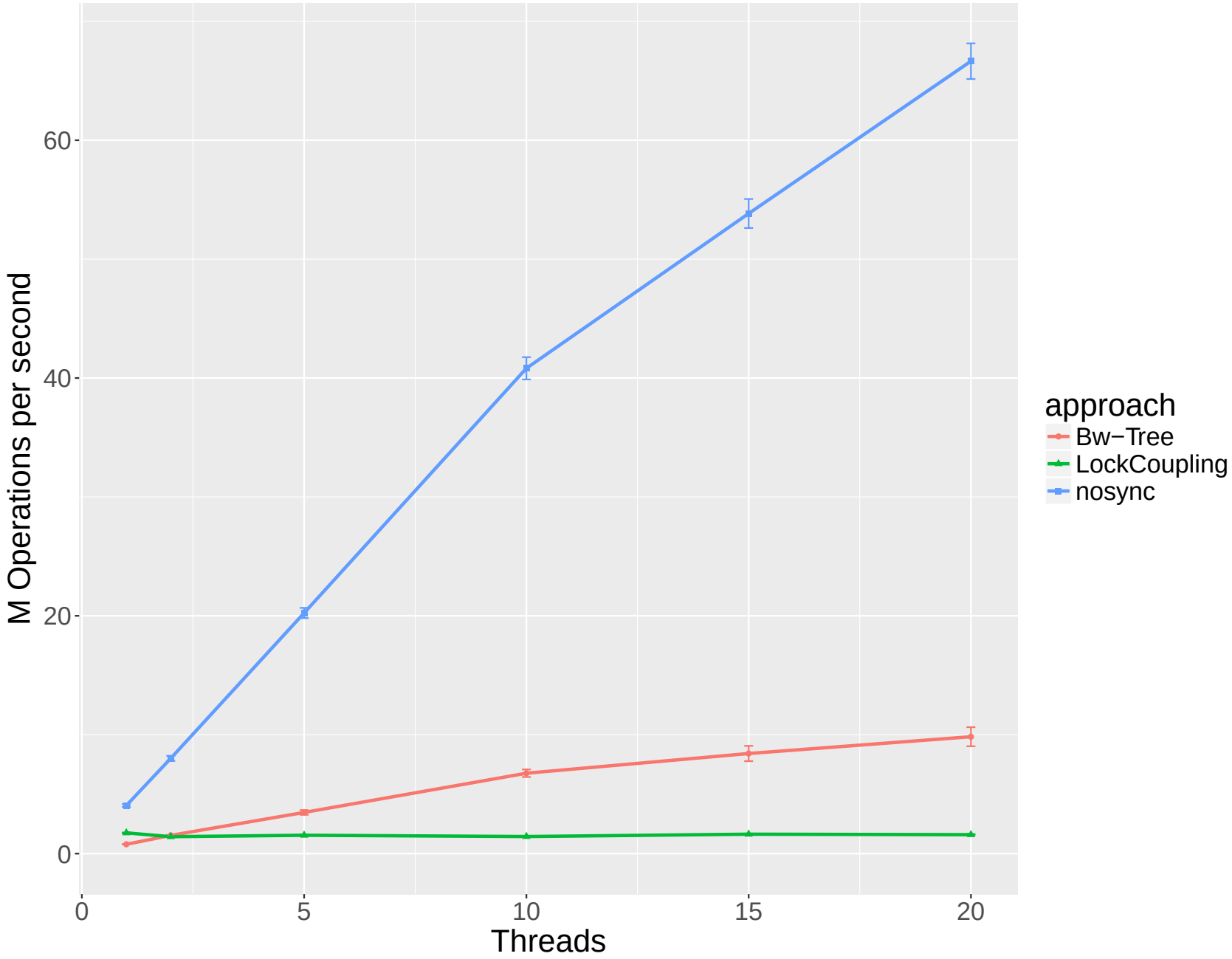
Test System - `atkemper4`:

- Intel® Core™ i9-7900X
- 10 Cores; 20 Threads
- Restricted Transactional Memory

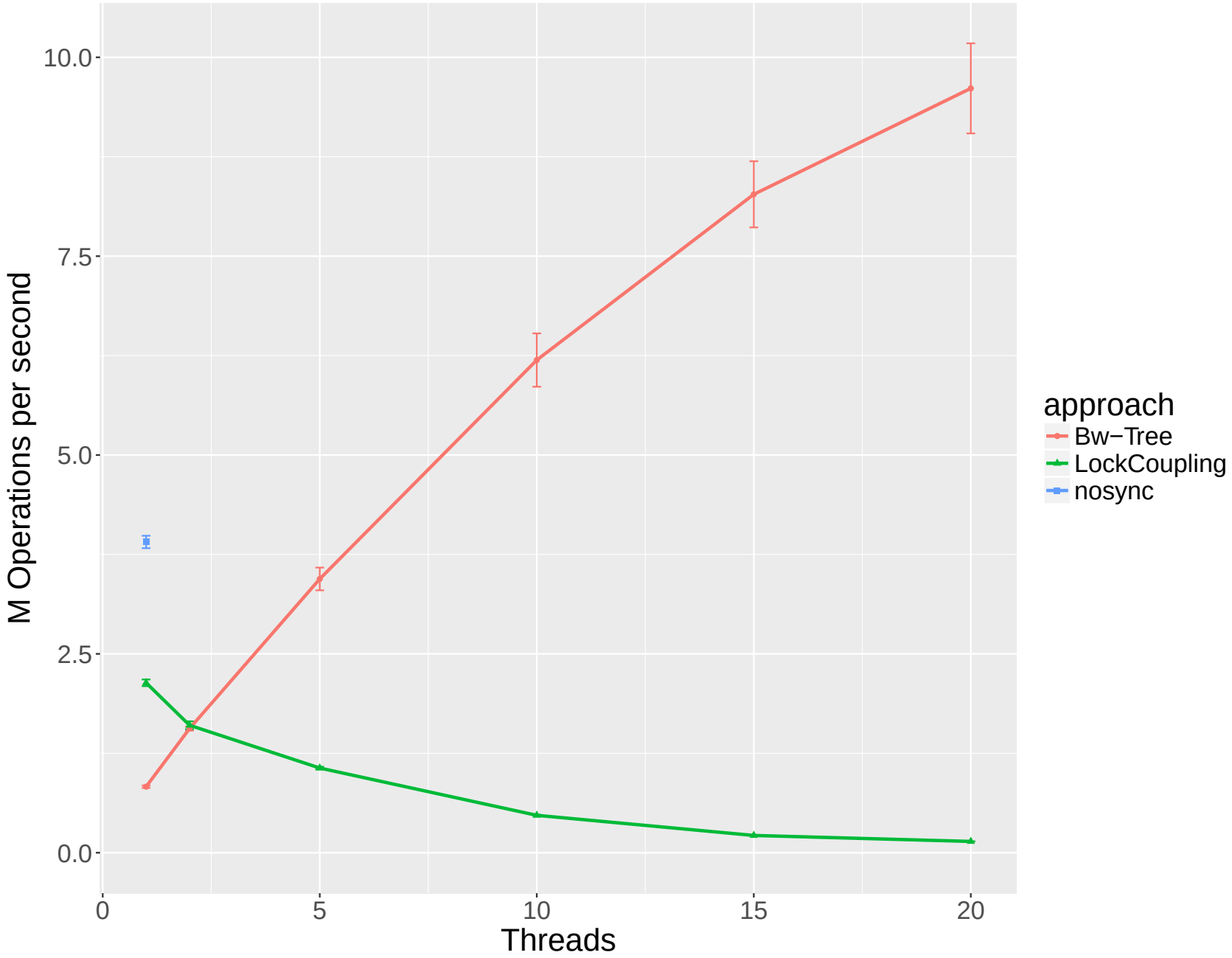
Insert


M Operations per second
Threads
0
1
2
3
4
0
5
10
15
20
approach
Bw−Tree
LockCoupling
nosync

Lookup


M Operations per second
60
40
20
0
0
5
10
15
20
Threads
approach
Bw−Tree
LockCoupling
nosync

Insert + Lookup

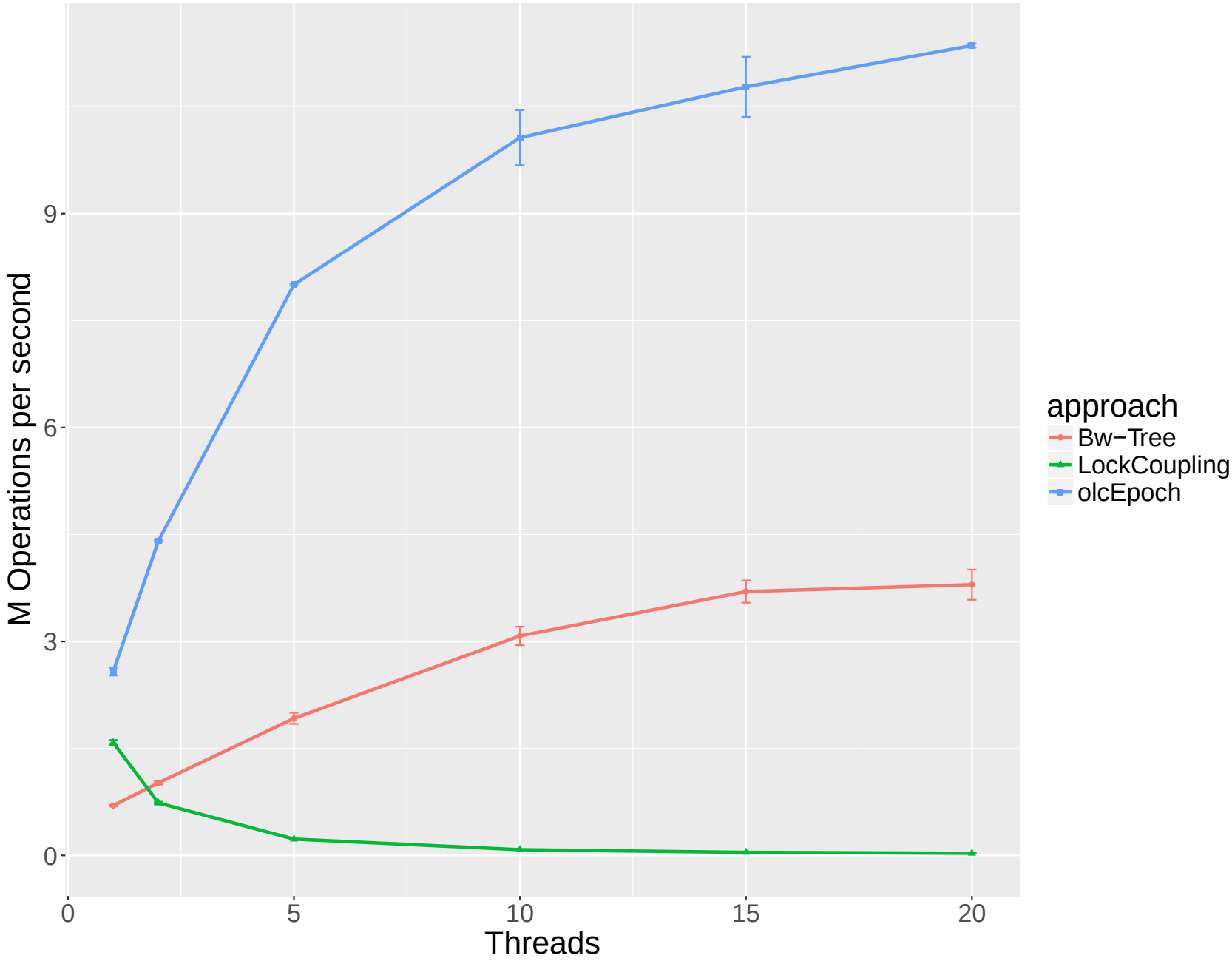


Alternative Approach

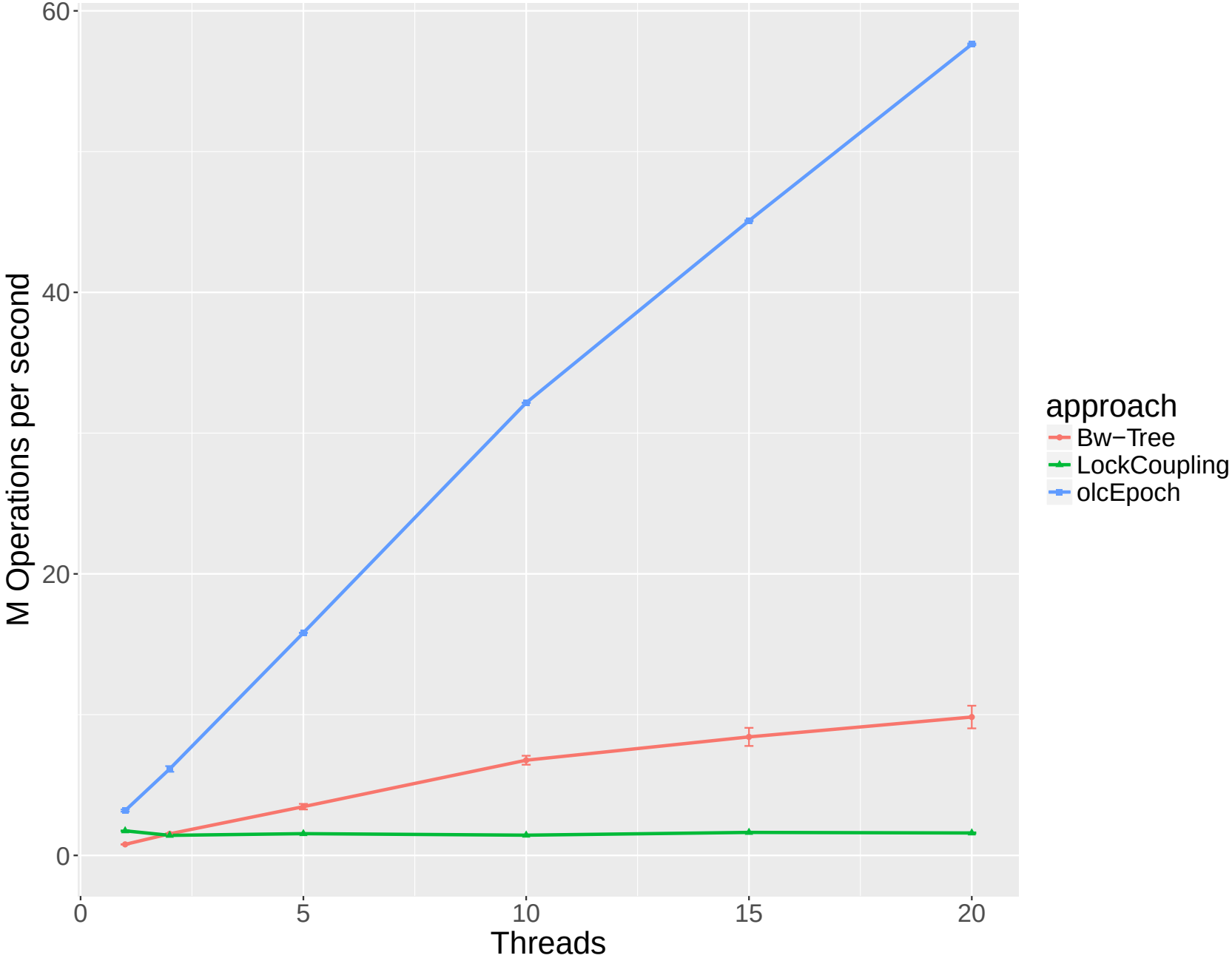
Optimistic Lock Coupling:

- Versioned write locks
- Writers acquire locks as usual
- Readers traverse the tree optimistically without acquiring any locks
- Validate the version after each page access
- If validation fails, restart

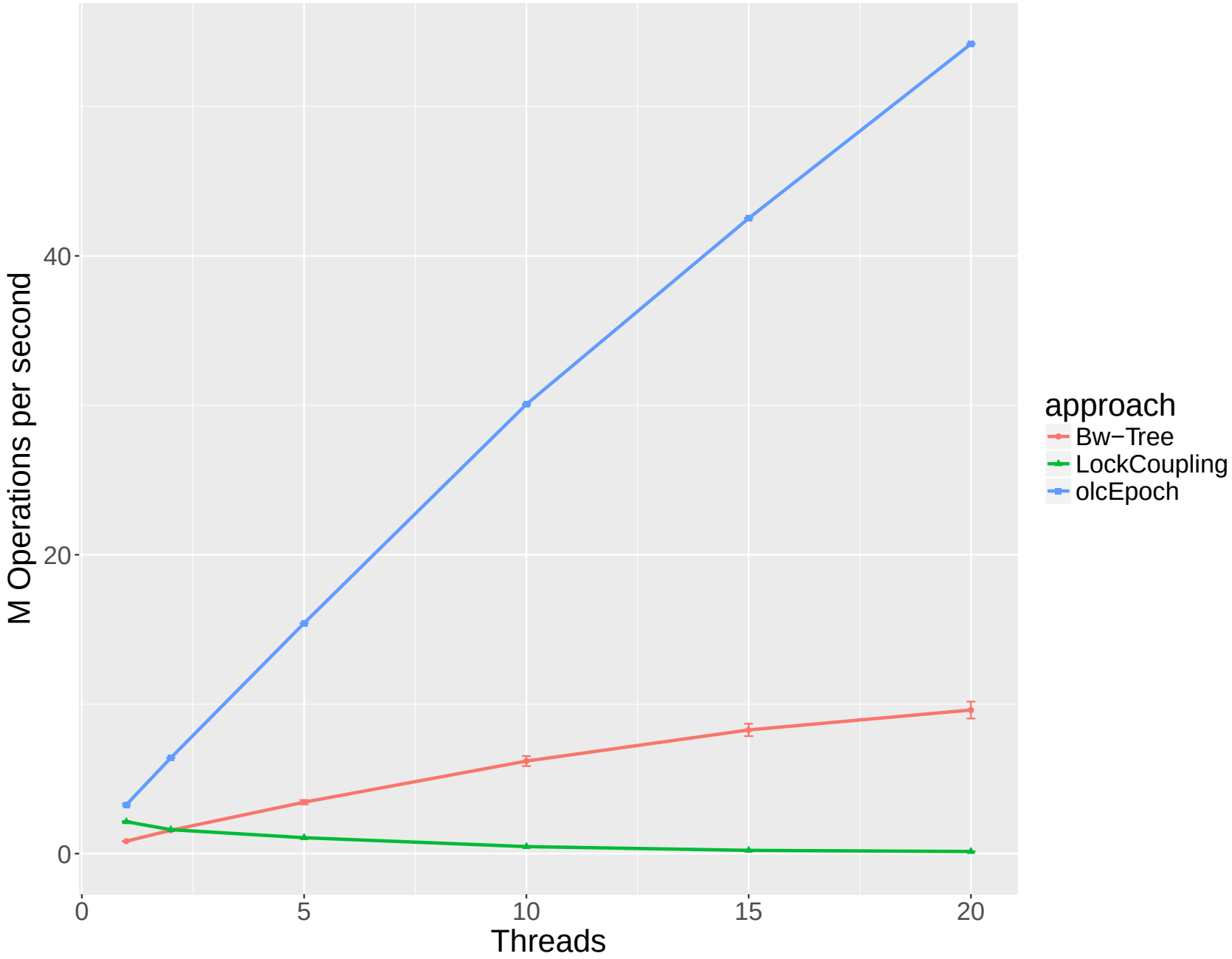
Insert


M Operations per second
0
3
6
9
0
5
10
15
20
Threads
approach
Bw−Tree
LockCoupling
olcEpoch

Lookup


60
40
20
0
M Operations per second
0
5
10
15
20
Threads
approach
Bw−Tree
LockCoupling
olcEpoch

Insert + Lookup

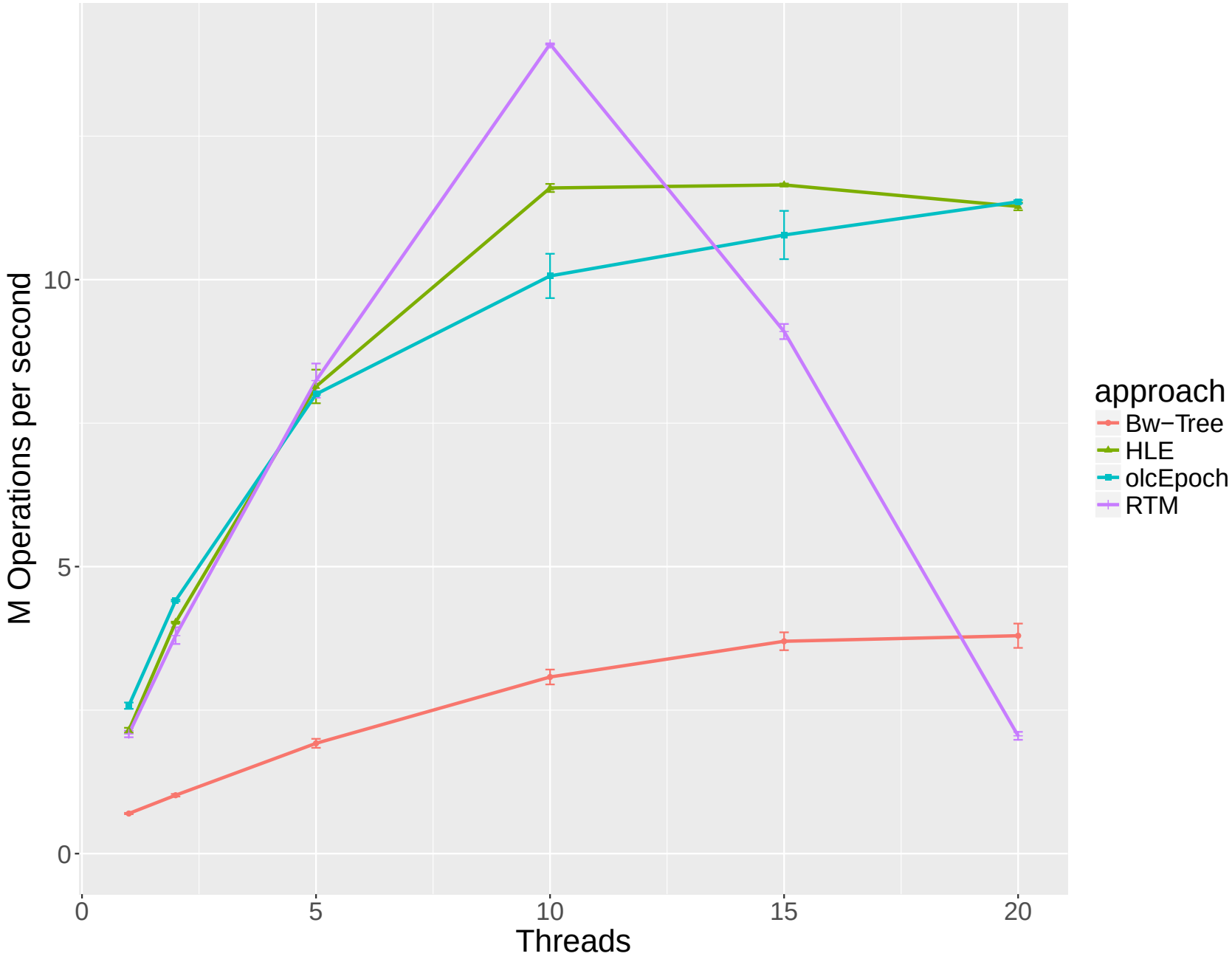


Another Alternative

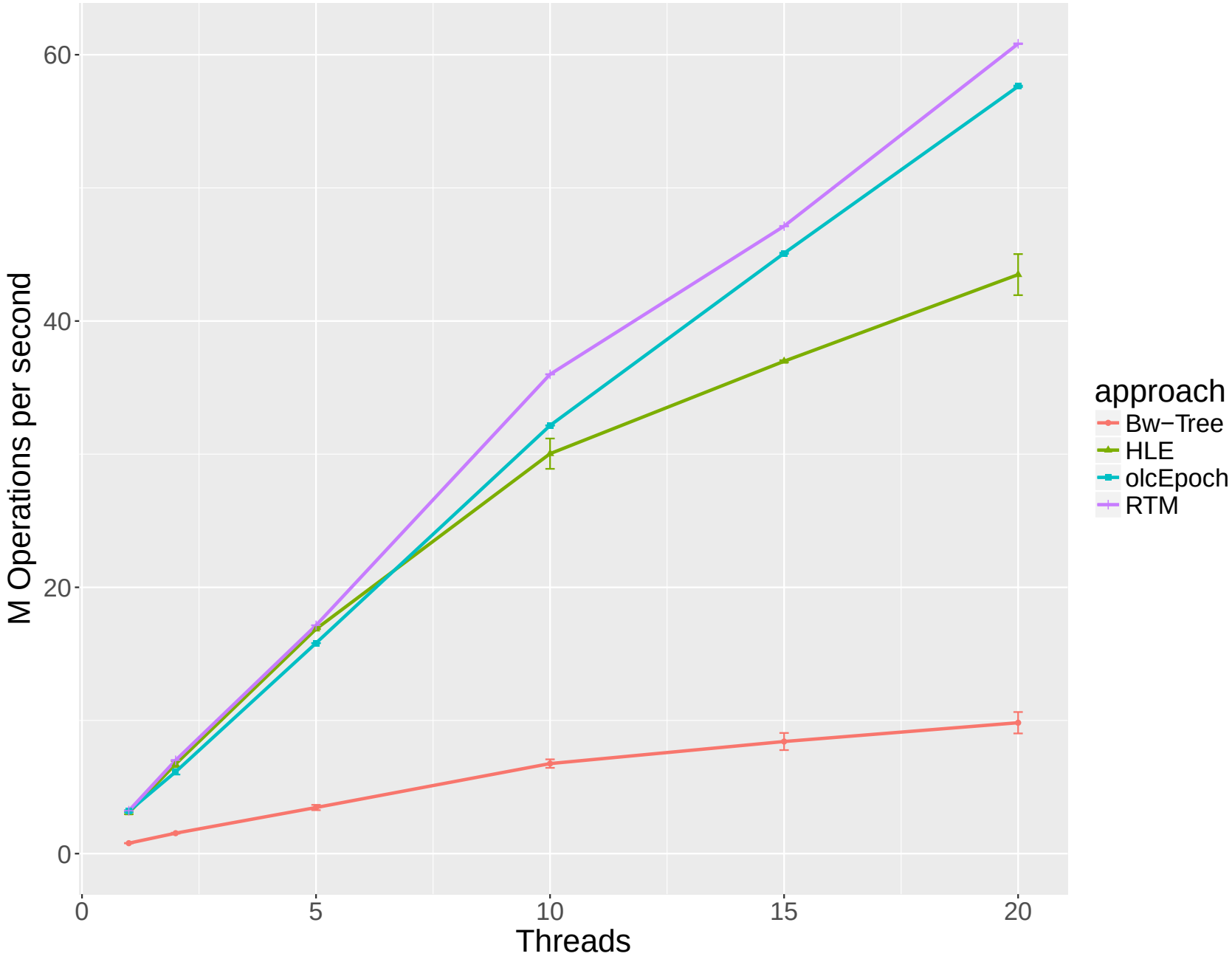
Modern Intel CPUs provide transactional memory support:

- Hardware Lock Elision (HLE)
- Restricted Transactional Memory (RTM)

Insert


M Operations per second
0
5
10
Threads
0
5
10
15
20
approach
Bw−Tree
HLE
olcEpoch
RTM

Lookup


60
40
20
0
M Operations per second
0
5
10
15
20
Threads
approach
Bw−Tree
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olcEpoch
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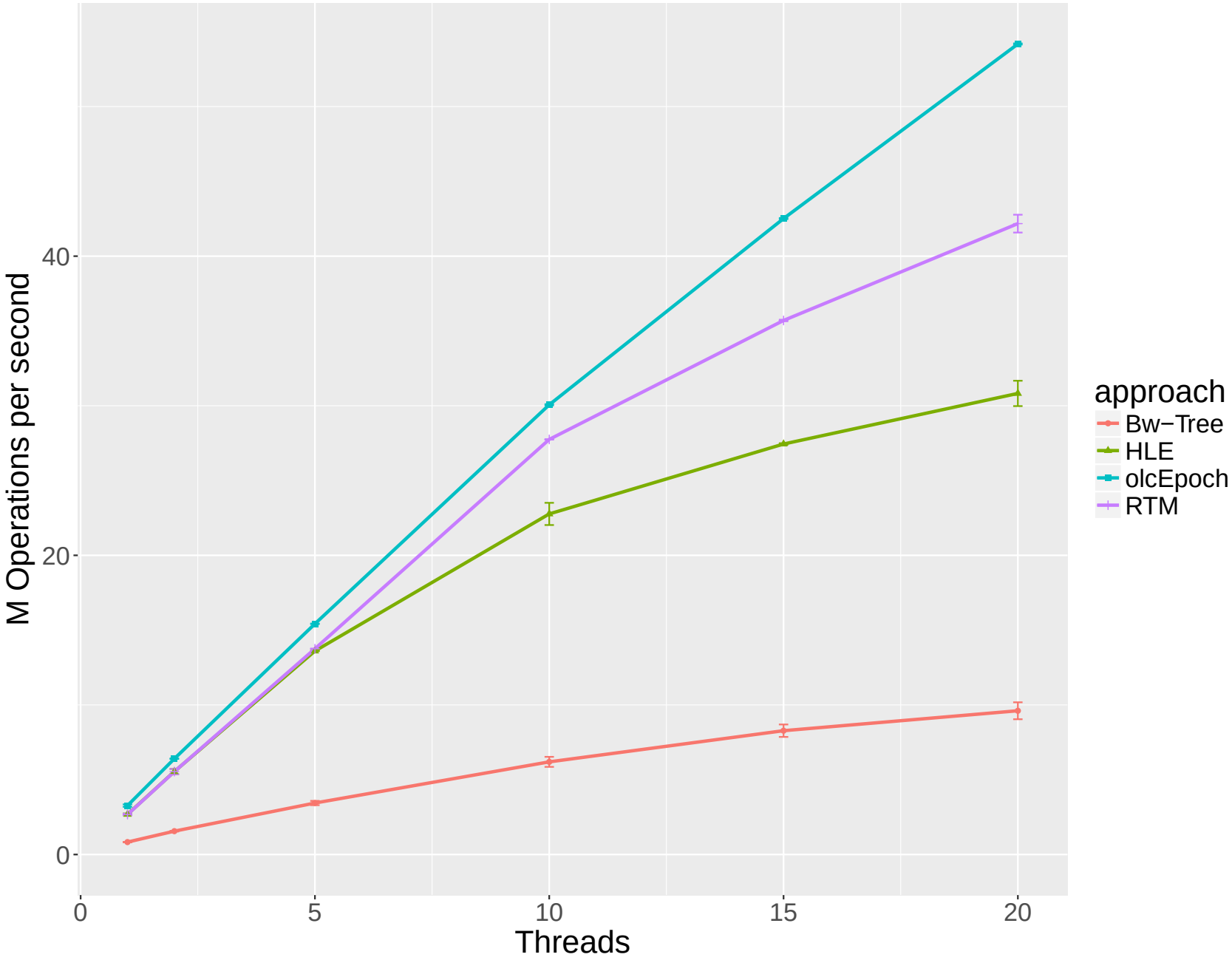
Insert + Lookup



Further Reading


Justin J. Levandoski, David B. Lomet and Sudipta Sengupta. The Bw-Tree: A B-tree for New Hardware Platforms. IEEE 29th International Conference on Data Engineering (ICDE), 2013.


Philip L. Lehman and S. Bing Yao. Efficient Locking for Concurrent Operations on B-Trees. ACM Transactions on Database Systems, Vol. 6, No. 4, December 1981, Pages 650-670.


Viktor Leis, Florian Scheibner, Alfons Kemper and Thomas Neumann. The ART of Practical Synchronization. Twelfth International Workshop on Data Management on New Hardware, 2016.