

## Optimization strategies for inmemory analytics using Optane persistent memory

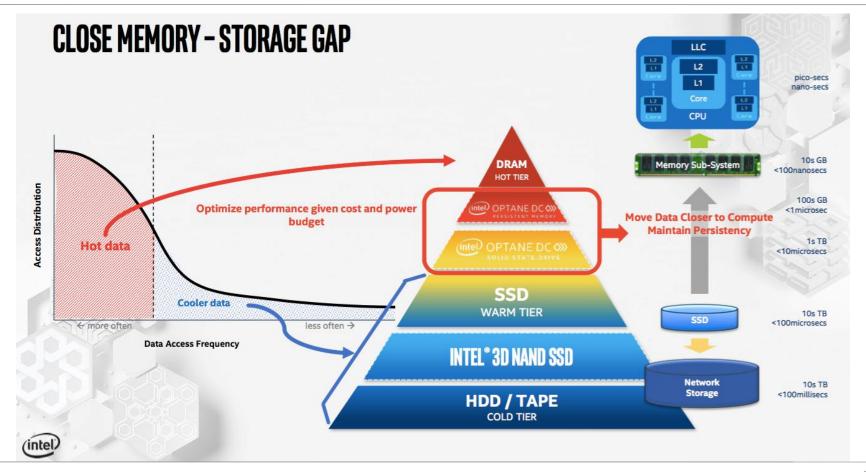
Kx/Intel Early access program

STAC Summits, Fall 2019

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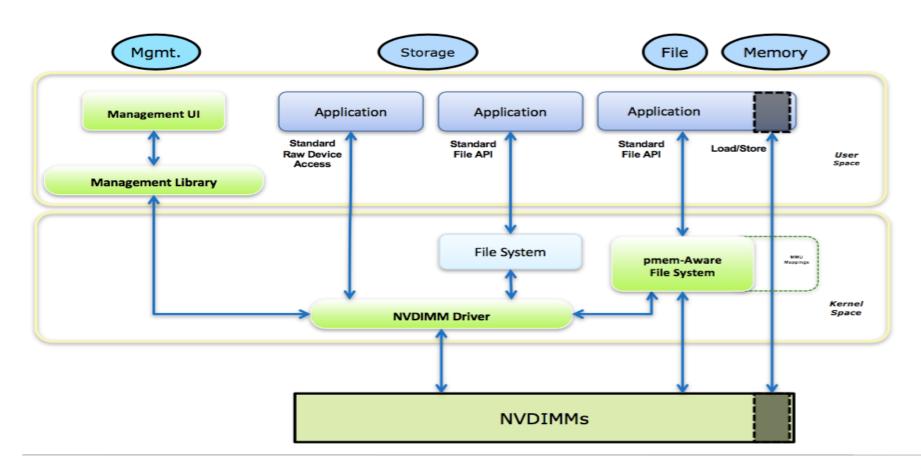






### SNIA NVM programming model supports realtime data analytics





### 1. Memory Mode



- PMEM used as Large Volatile Memory
- Looks to SW stack as large memory
- up to 6TB in a 2S server at 90% the performance of DRAM
- Kdb+ Create object ~ 8% to 19%
- Read object ~ 8% to 14%

# Xeon Core L2 L3 Cache

Memory Mode

DRAM as L4 Cache
Hidden from OS

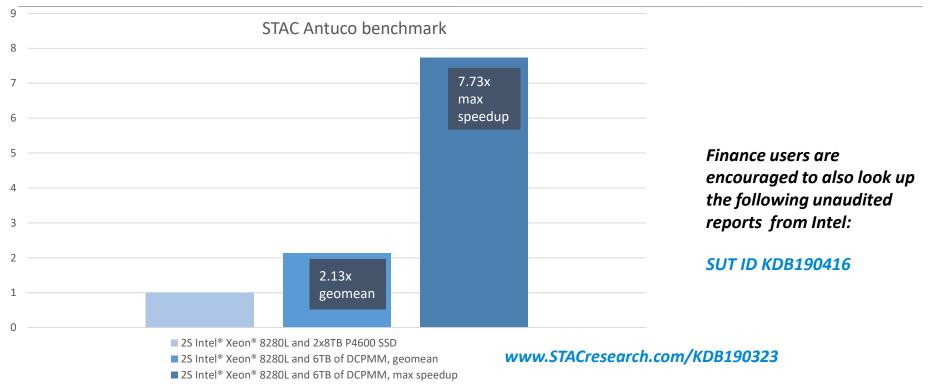
Persistent
Memory

Volatile Memory Capacity visible to the OS

Use case: RDB, massive data sets, no app change

### 2. Persistent Storage mode (STAC-M3 Antuco)



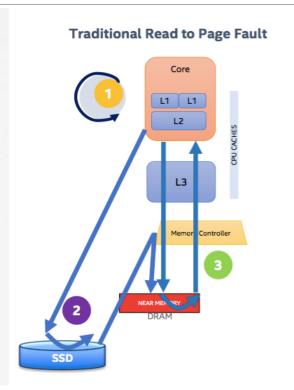


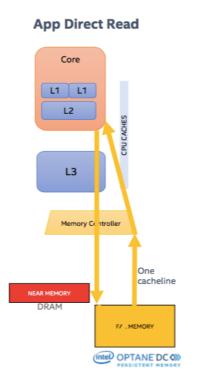
An excellent candidate for persistent "very hot" HDB data, viz. multi day or multi week

### 3. DAX "App-direct" mode



- · Traditional read to page fault (disk):
- Software
- 2 4K transfer from disk
- 3 Request returned
- · App Direct access memory directly
  - Avoids software and 4K transfer overhead
  - Cores can still access DRAM normally, even on same channel





#### **Early ACCESS for finance clients:**

- Horizontal RDB partitioning: Keep 'recent' historical data in Optane Memory, allowing multi-day queries in memory
- ☐ Vertical RDB partitioning: Different tables/columns residing in DRAM/Optane Memory



- ☐ Intel/Kx Early Access programme now available for Finance customers evaluating new technology
- □ Consulting support from Kx is co-packaged
- ☐ Intel and Kx deliver full hardware and software stack for early access evaluations
- ☐ See us at the Intel booth today, or email: <a href="mailto:optane@kx.com">optane@kx.com</a> to join the EA program and get started!

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