

Persisting the Cache in journal based Data-stores

Managing Journal Size through truncation

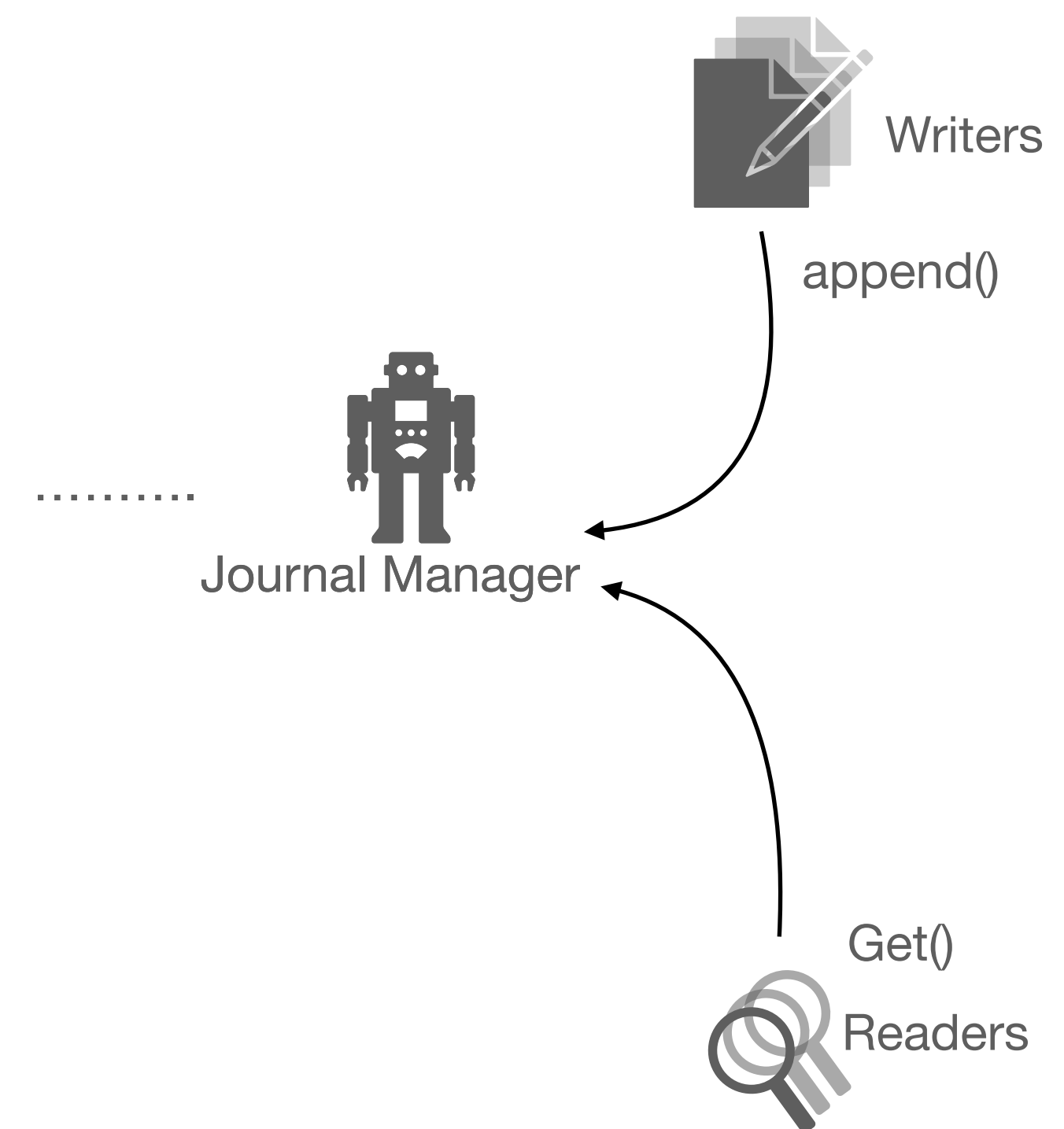
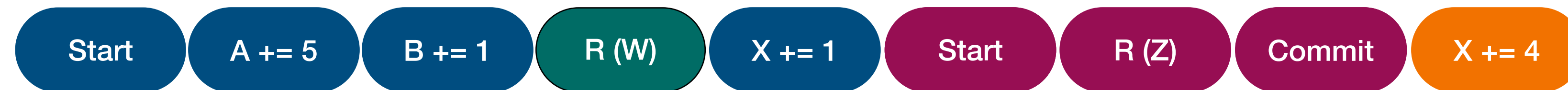
Ayush Pandey

Dr. Annette Bieniusa

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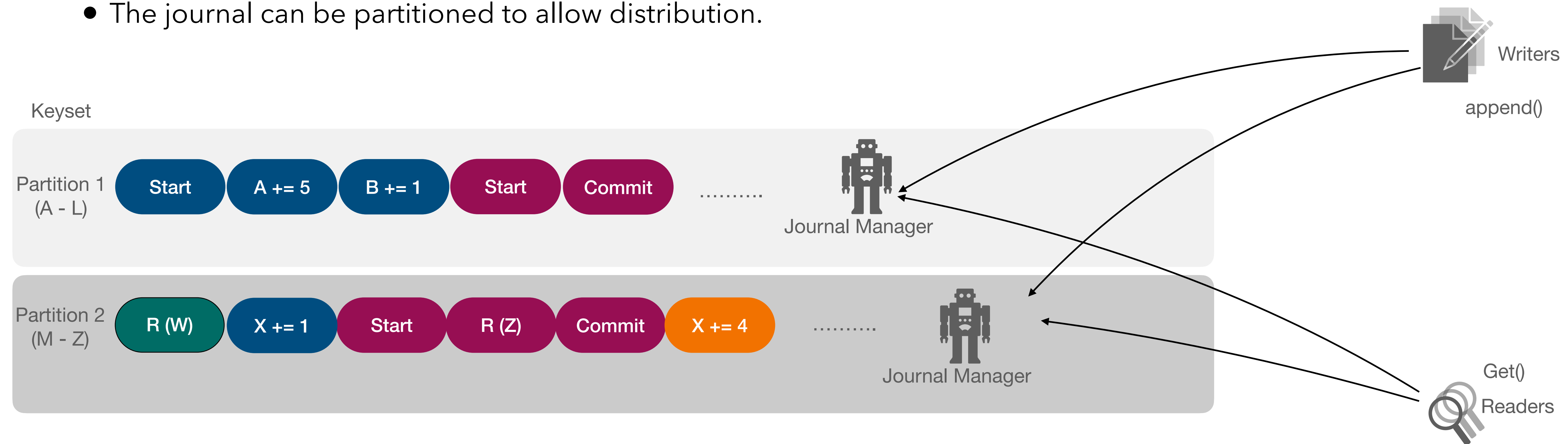
What is a journal?

- Sequence of operations
- Written in a specific order by transactions.
- To be read by transactions to materialise objects.
- The journal can be partitioned to allow distribution.



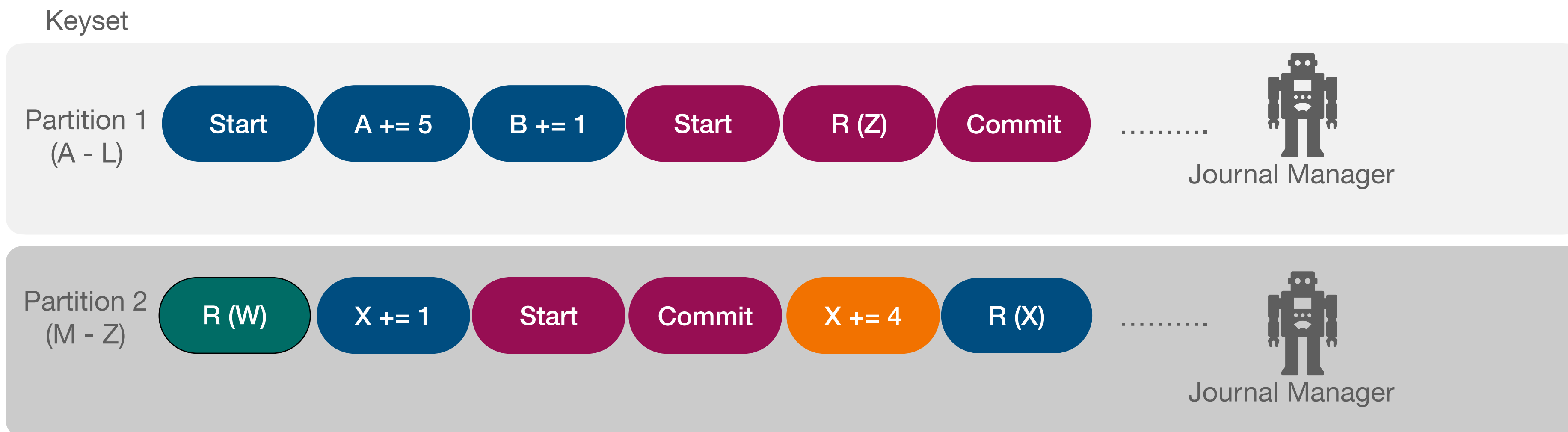
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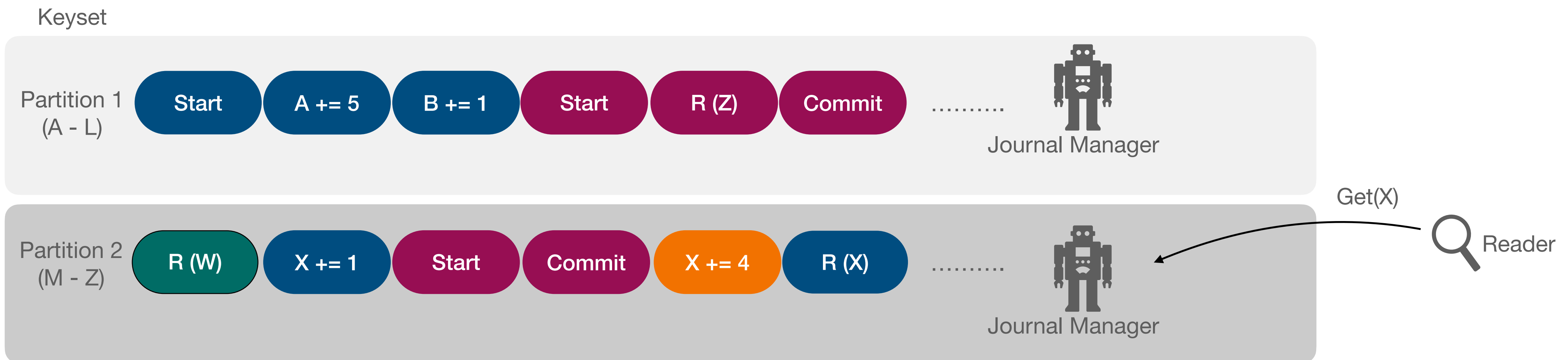
Reading Objects / Materialisation

- Read queries lead to materialisations.
- To answer a specific read, the request is sent to the responsible partition.
- The journal manager filters the operations for that key.
- The materialiser uses these filtered operations and creates the object.



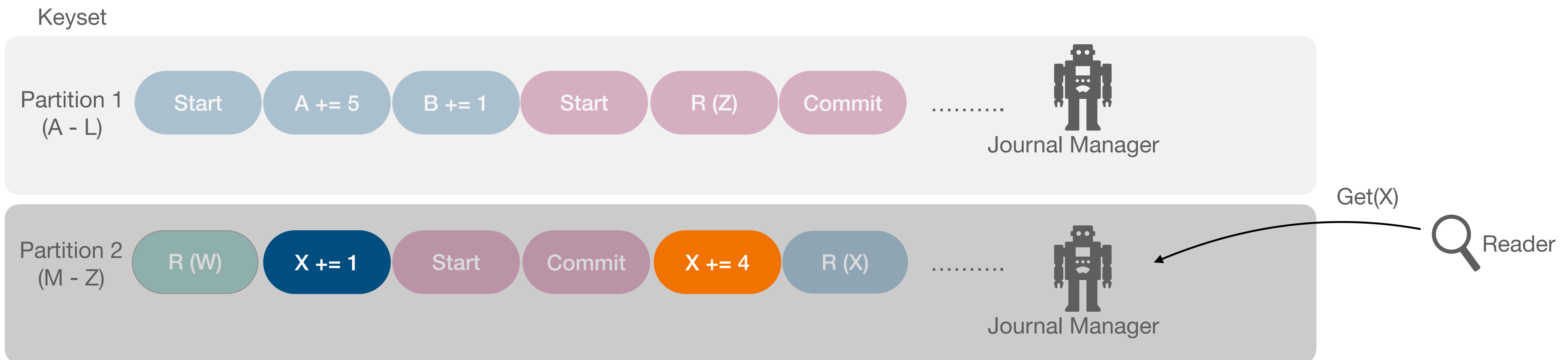
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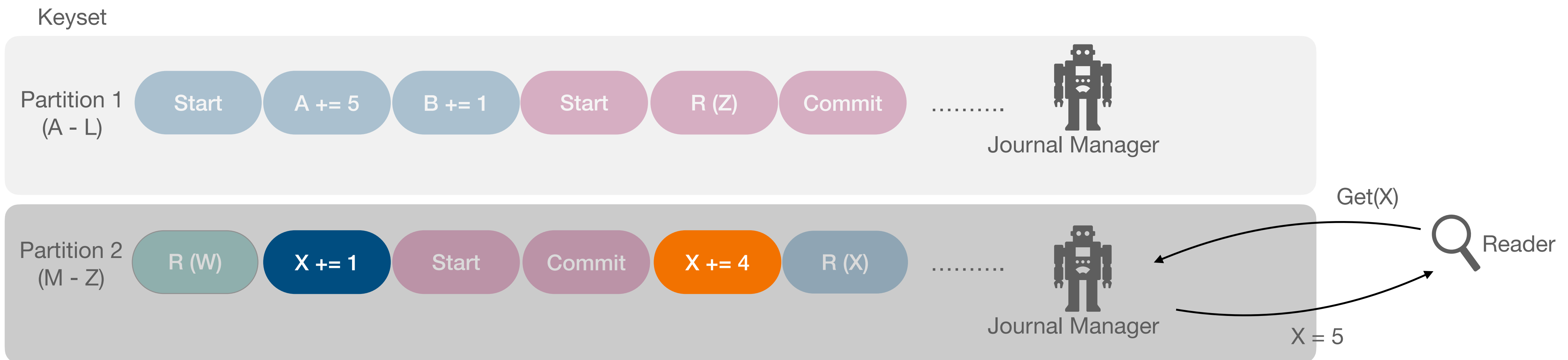
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The problem with journals and filtering.

- Each transaction adds and reads some operations to and from the journal.
- The journal is, in the original AntidoteDB design, unbounded and contains all the operations.¹
- We need to filter this large set of read operations to materialise the objects.
- The time required to filter is proportional to the size of the journal.²
- To reduce the time required to filter, reduce the size of the read set.

[1] From the start of the system.

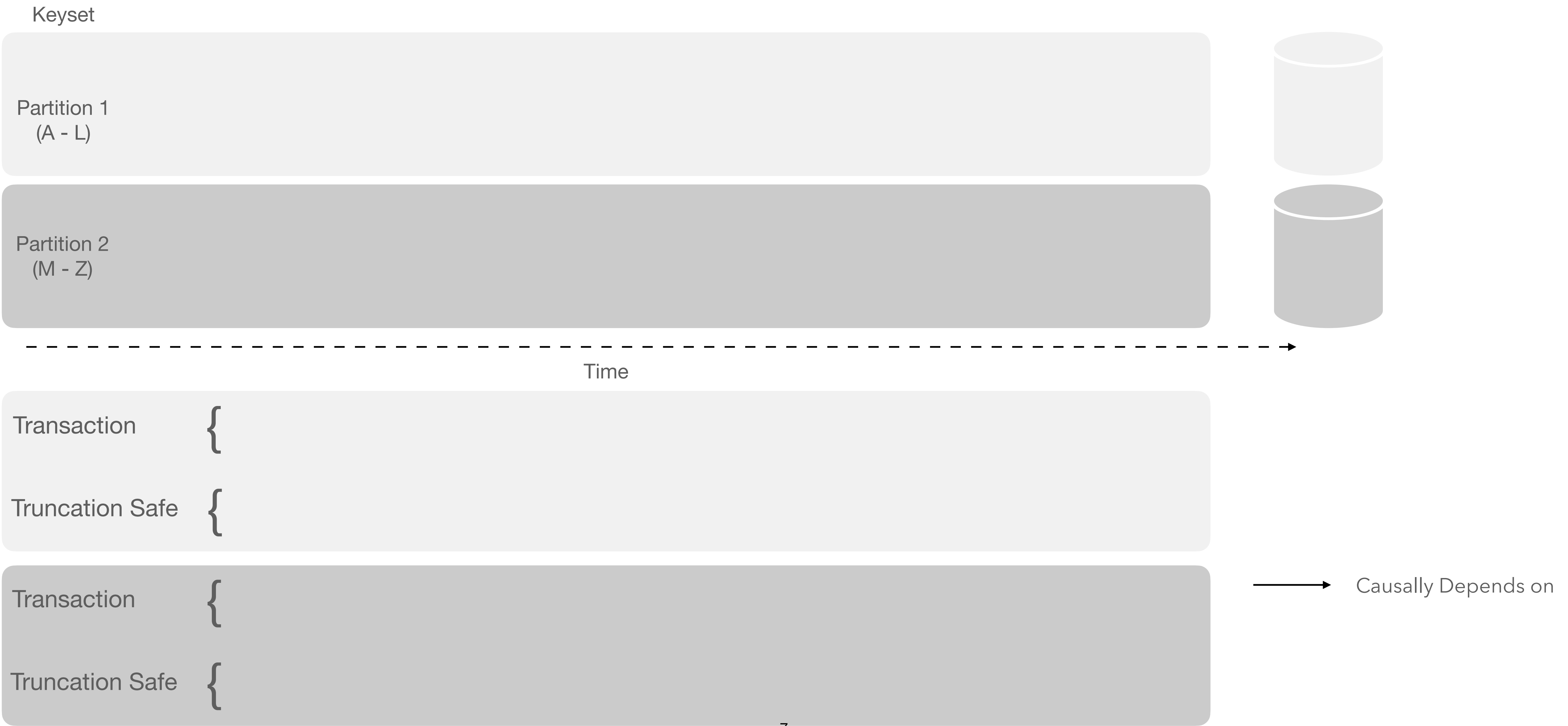
[2] Benchmarks done with a 16 partition deployment and 400 concurrent clients at max request rate

Truncate the journal !

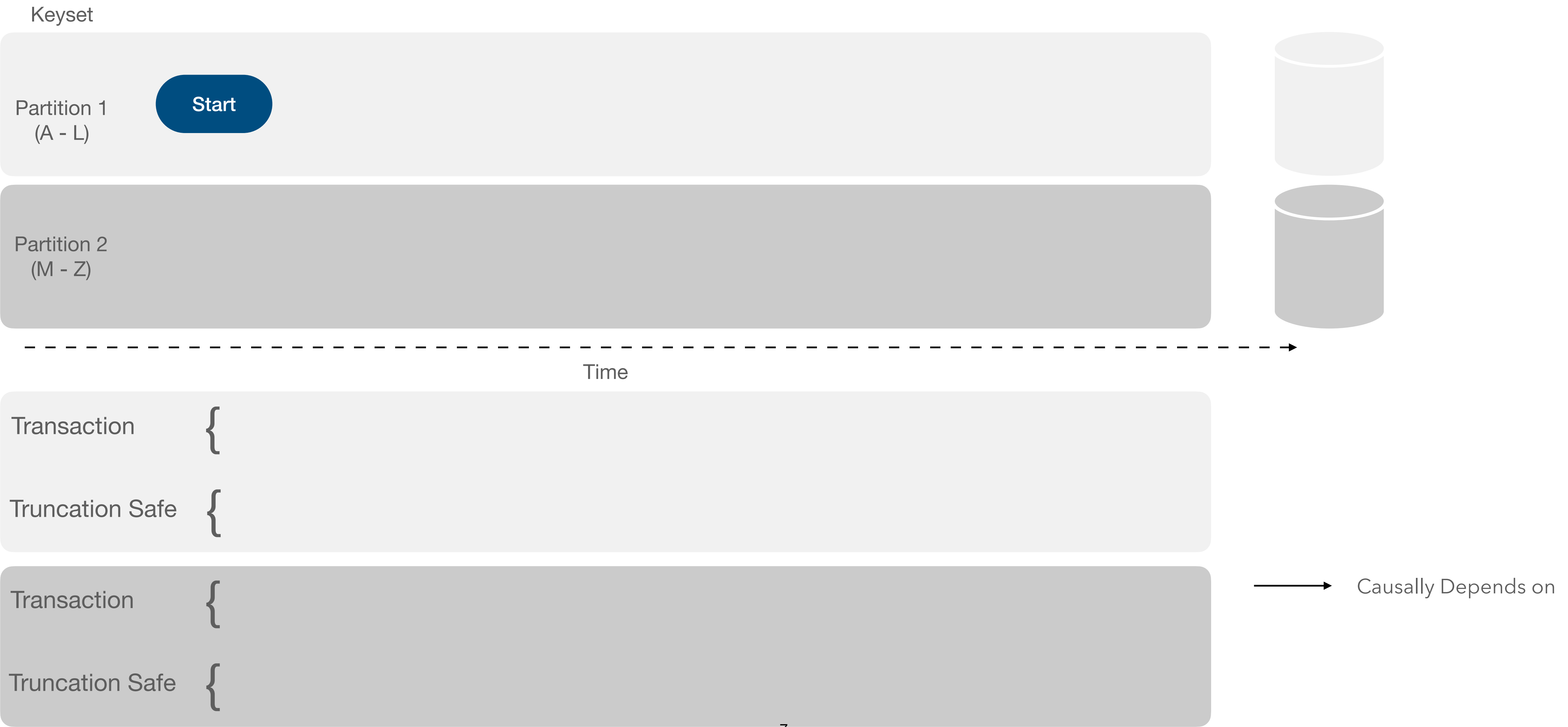
How to truncate a journal?

- Journal truncation is destructive.
- We need to maintain causal dependencies between transaction snapshots.
- To ensure safe truncation, there are invariants that need to be maintained.
- Conditions on **times of interest** during the operation of the database.
- Truncated operations need to be persisted (Check-pointed).

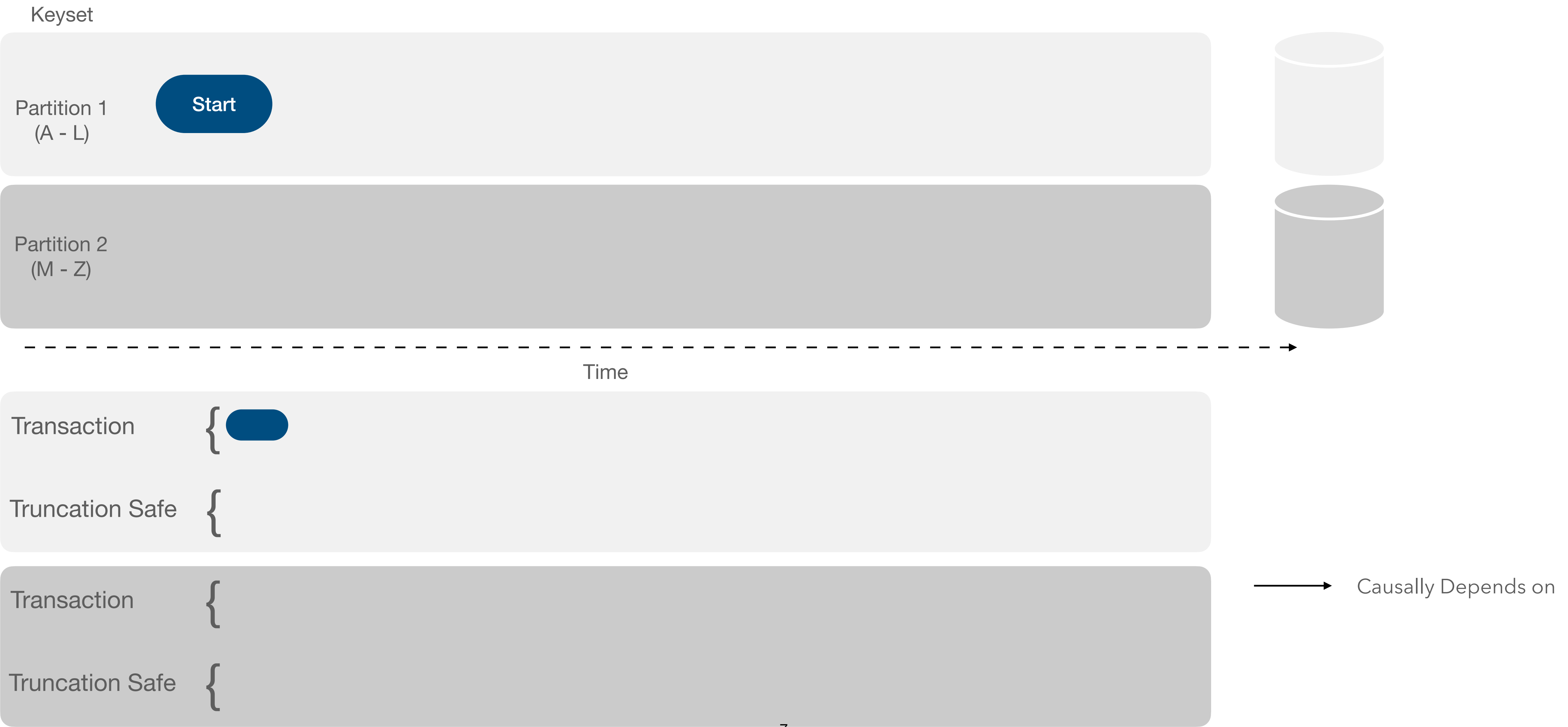
Truncation Visualised



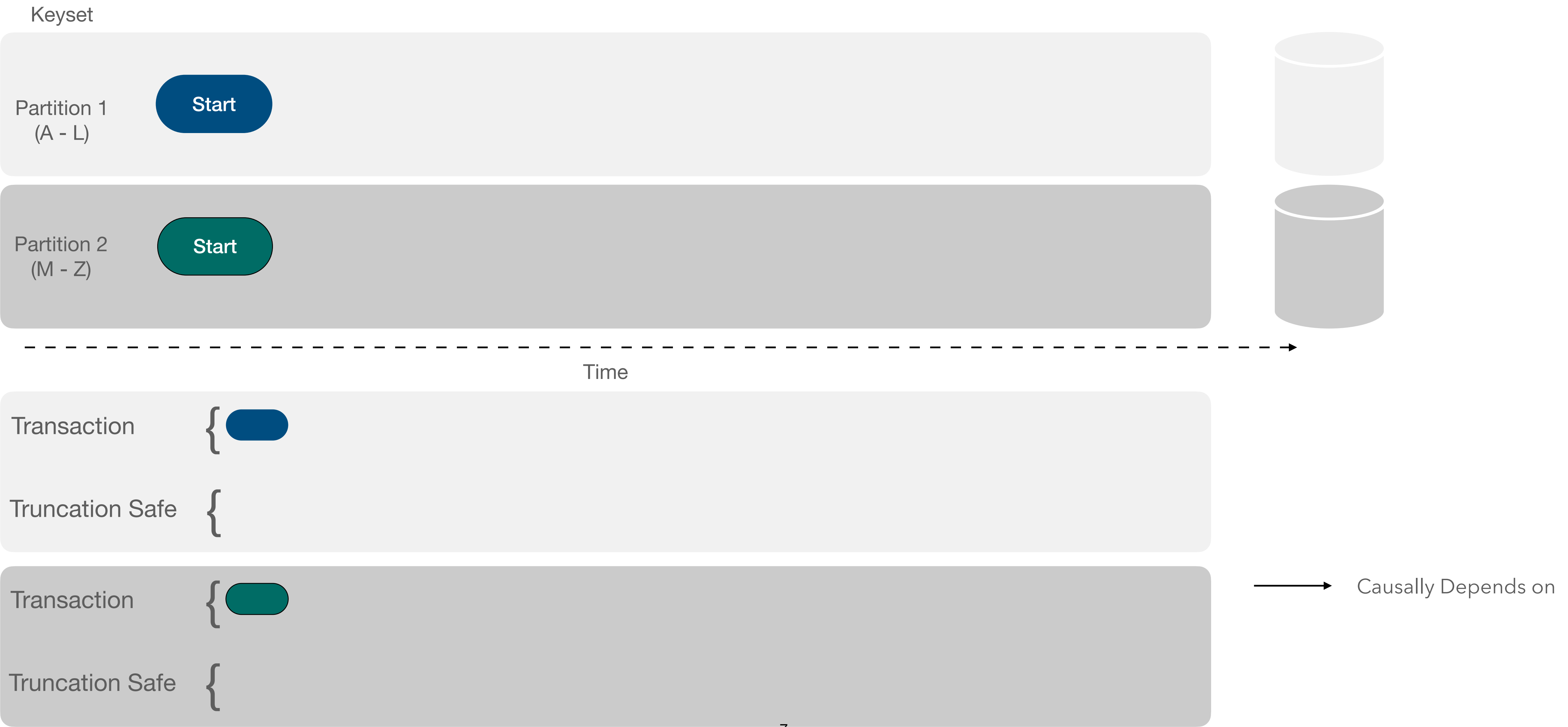
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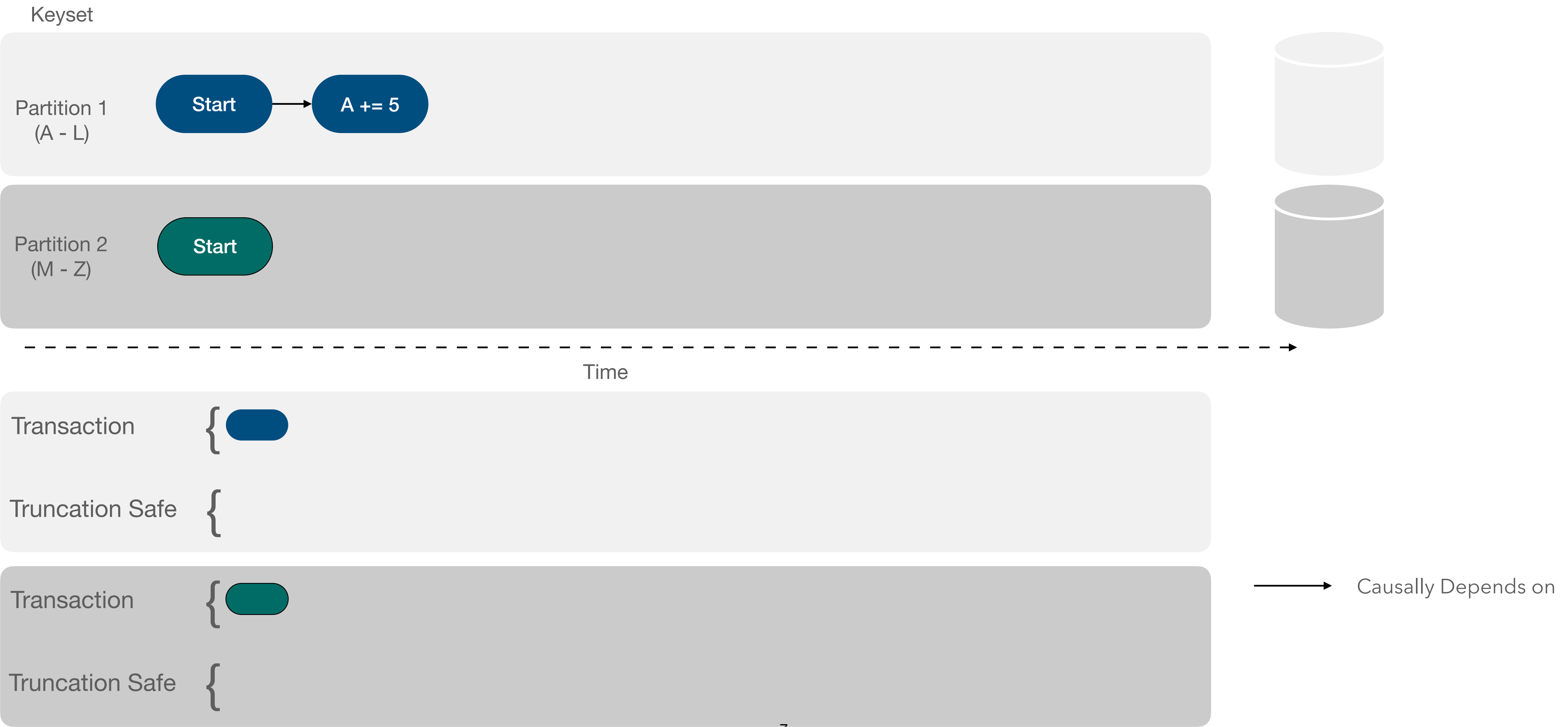
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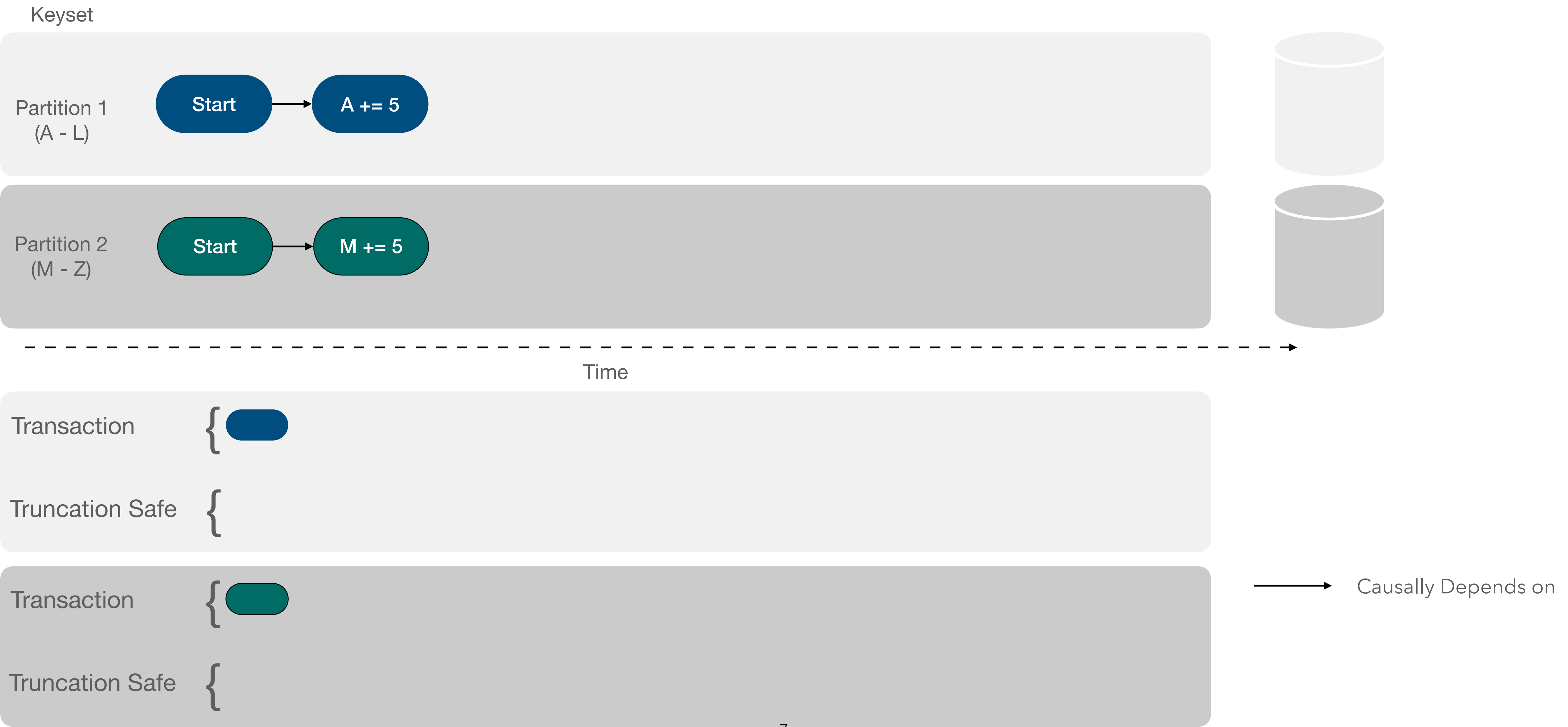
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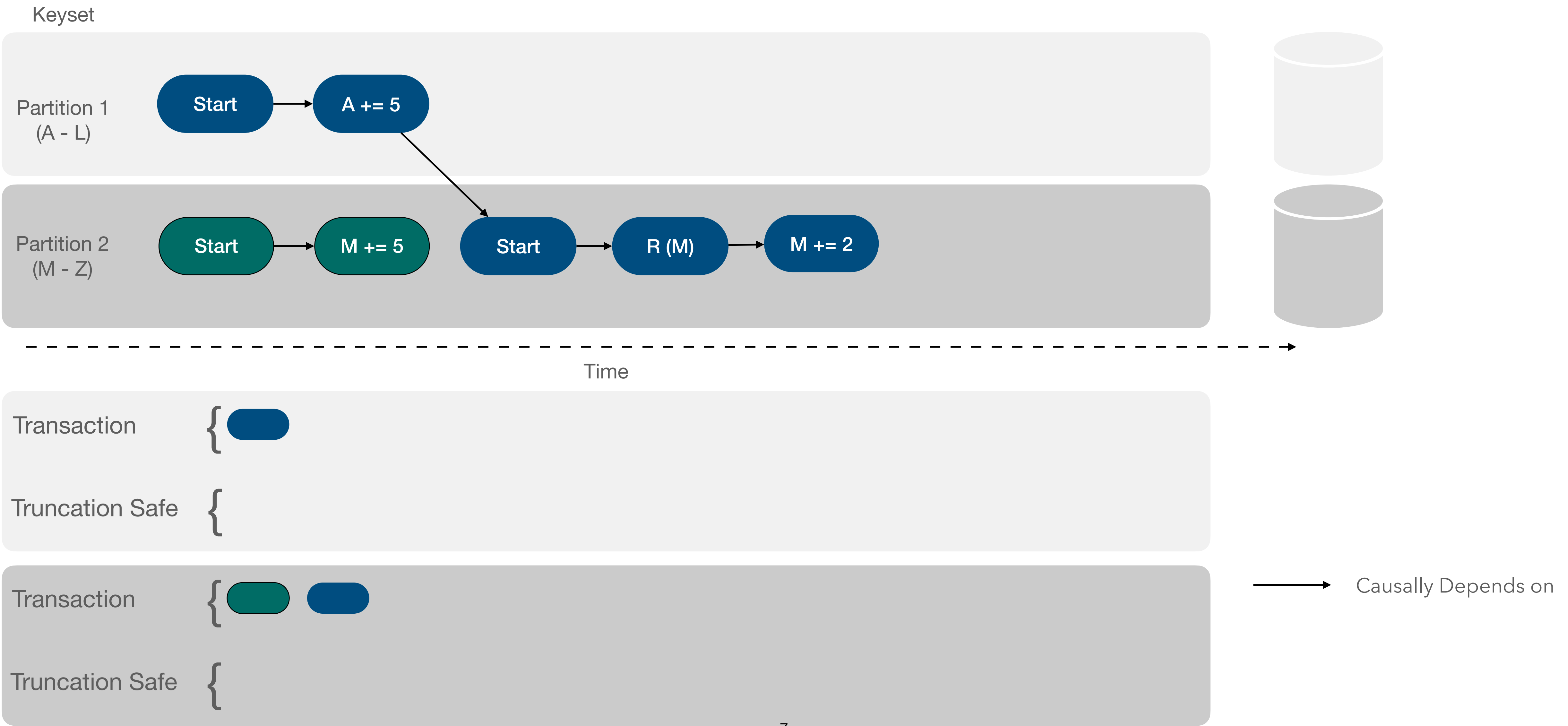
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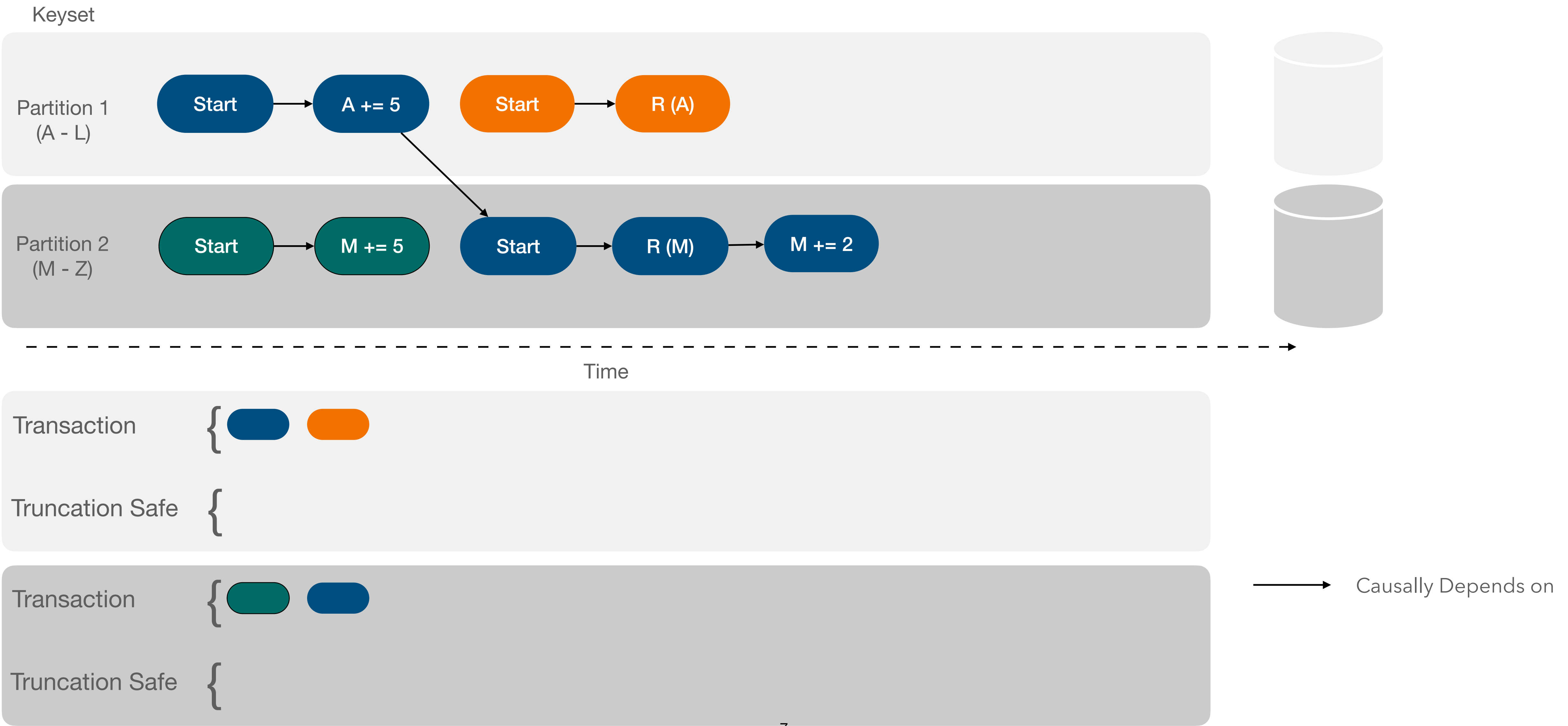
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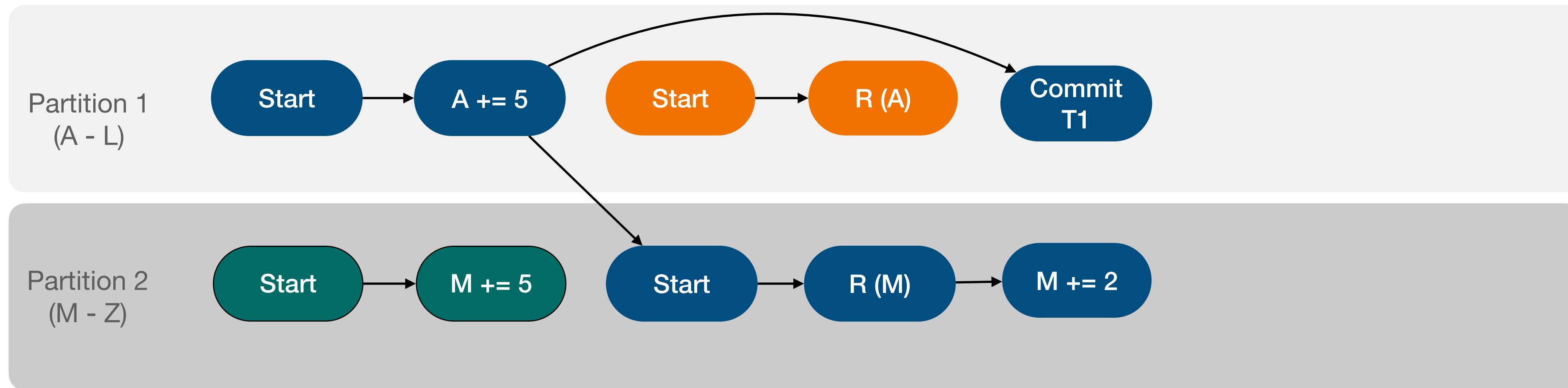


Truncation Visualised



Truncation Visualised

Keyset



Time

Transaction {  

Truncation Safe { 

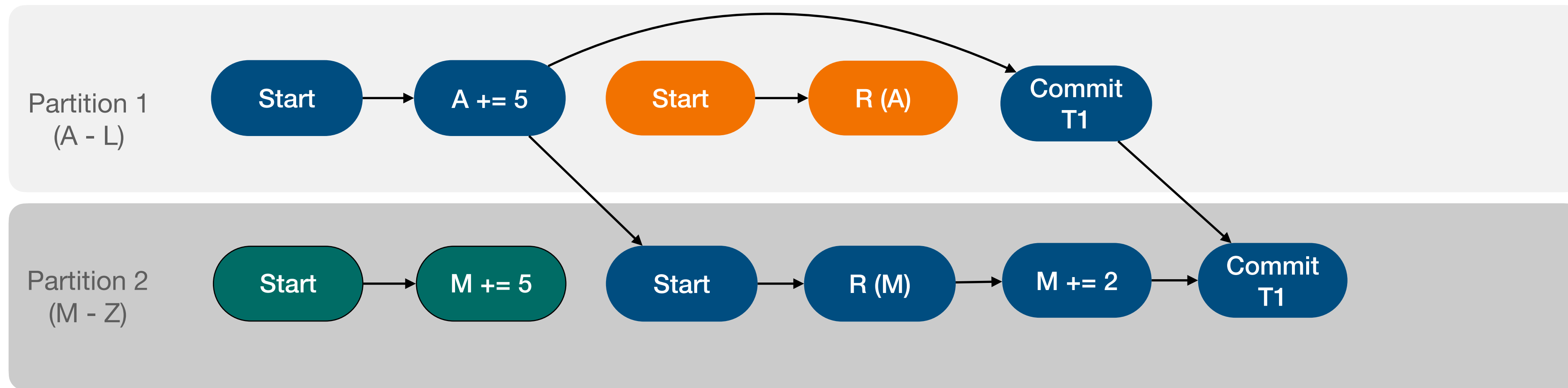
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→ Causally Depends on

Truncation Visualised

Keyset



Time

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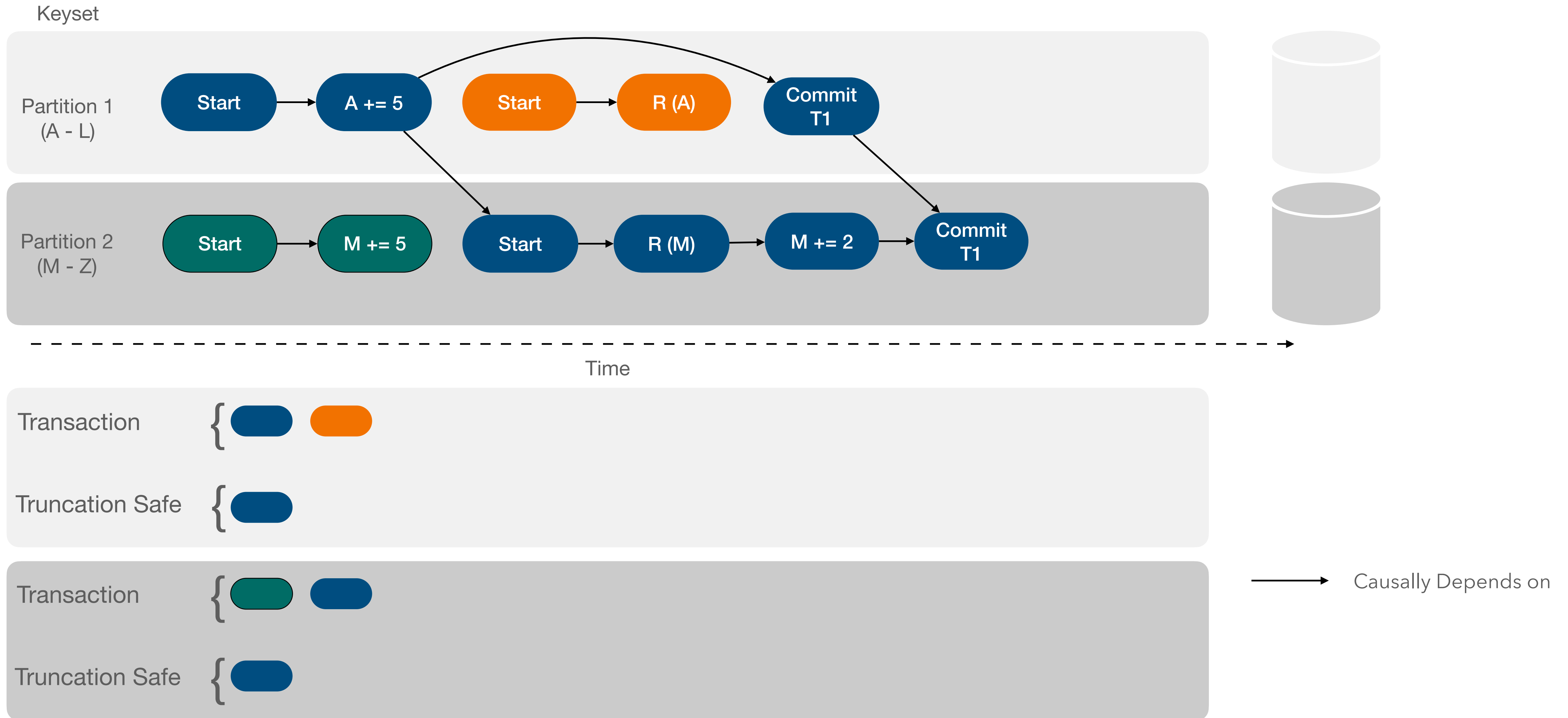
Truncation Safe { 

Transaction {  

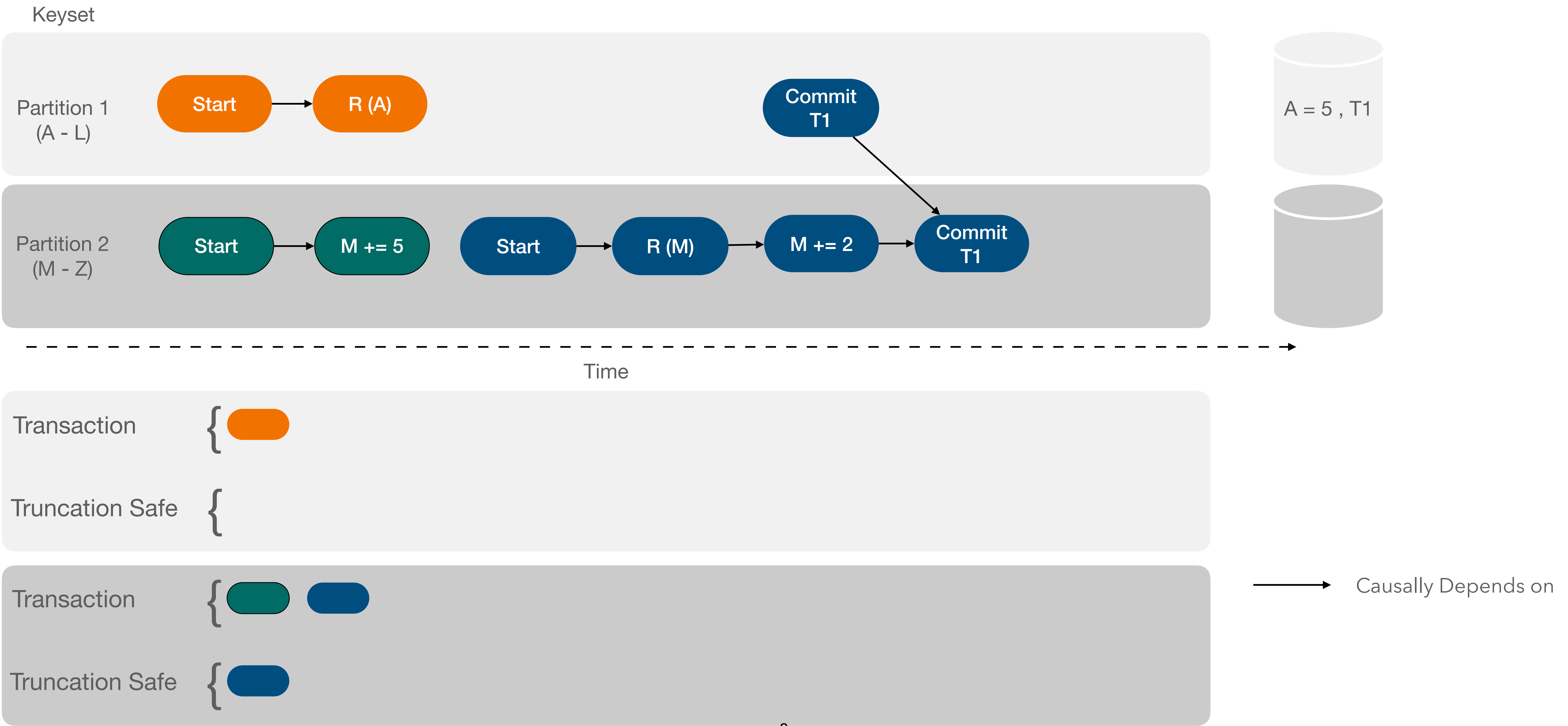
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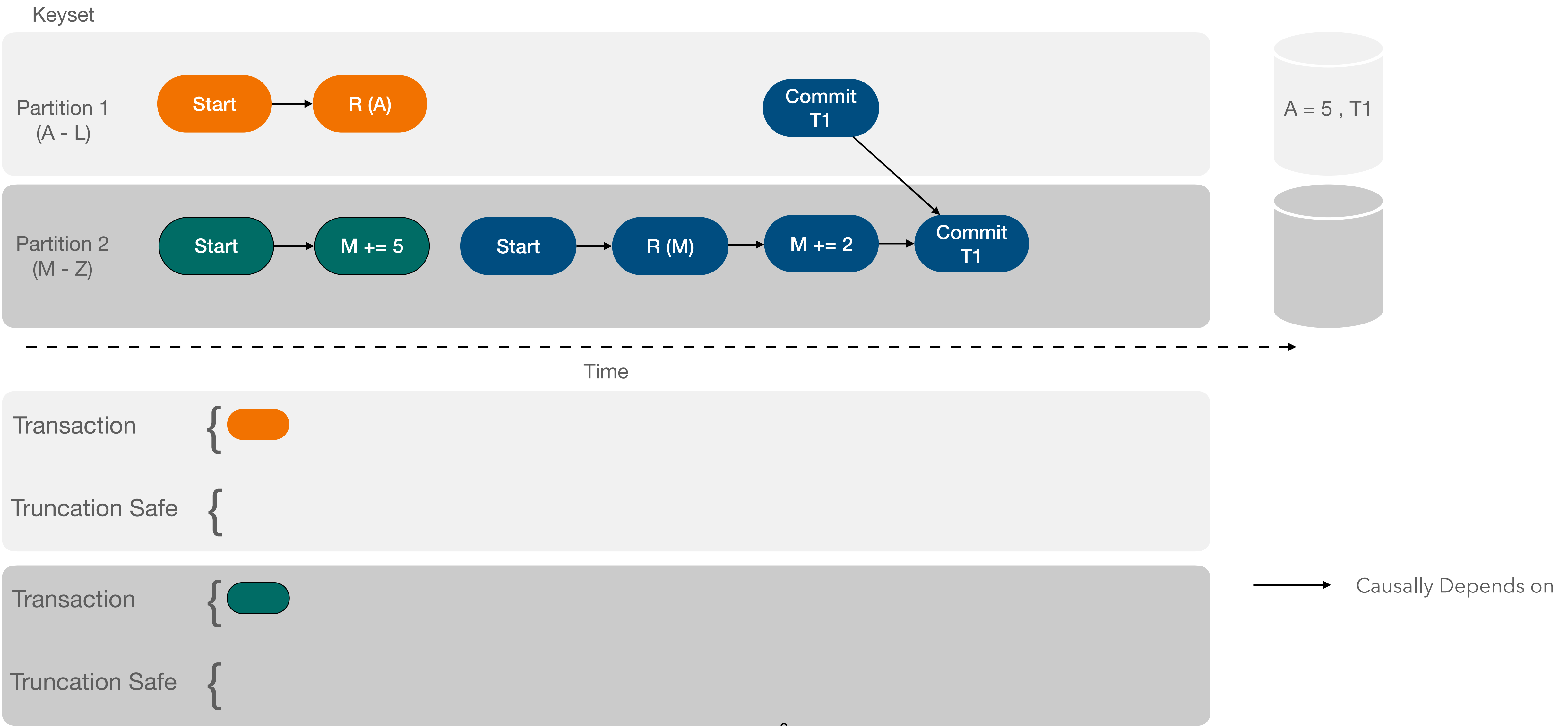
Truncation Visualised



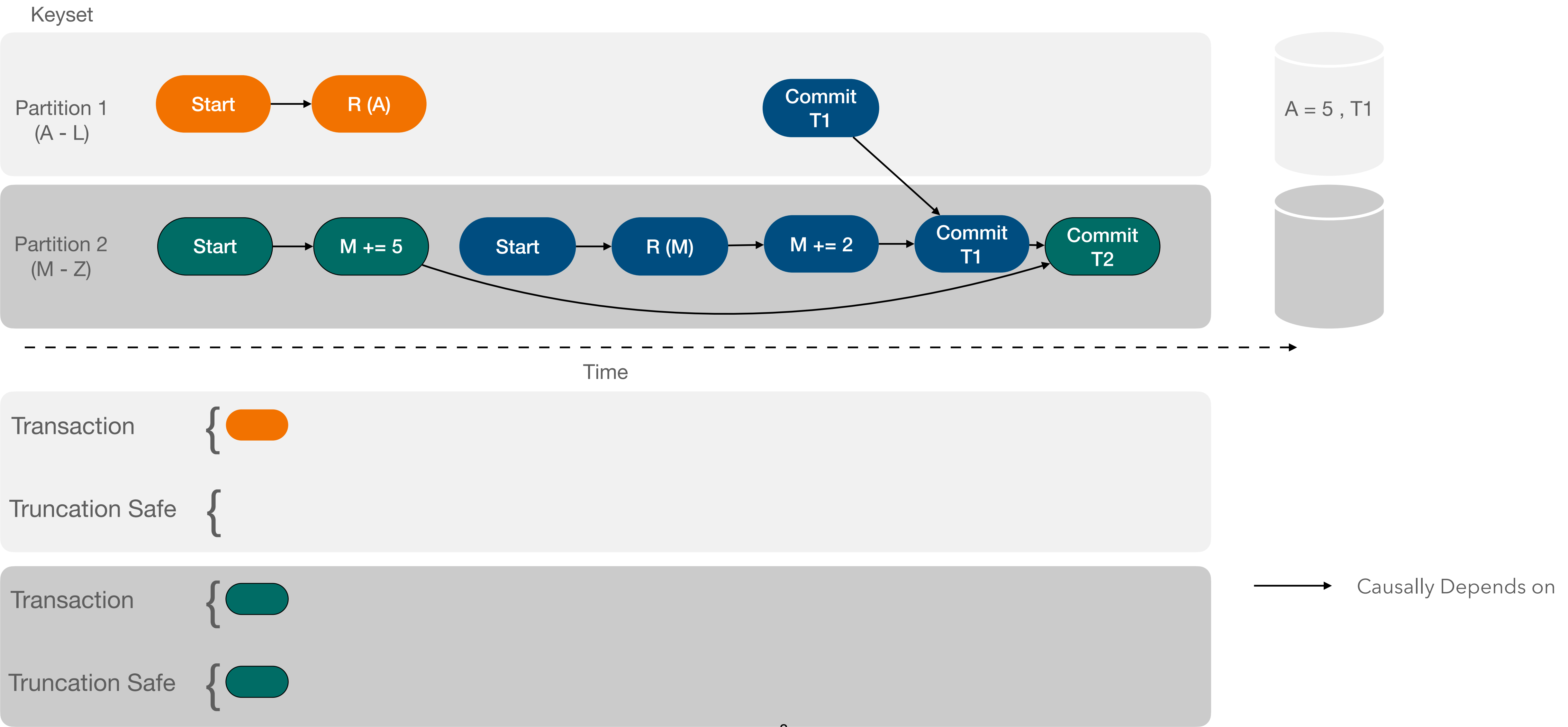
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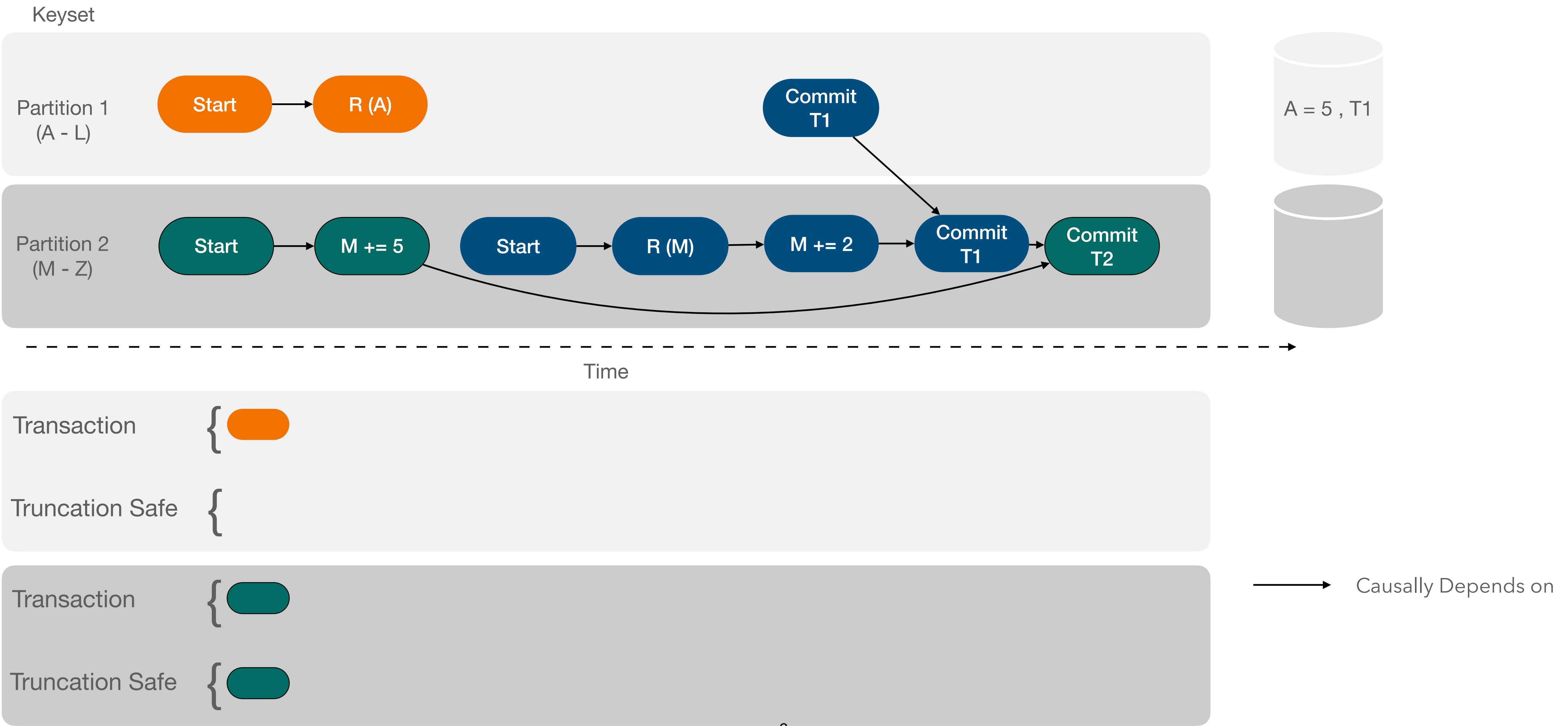
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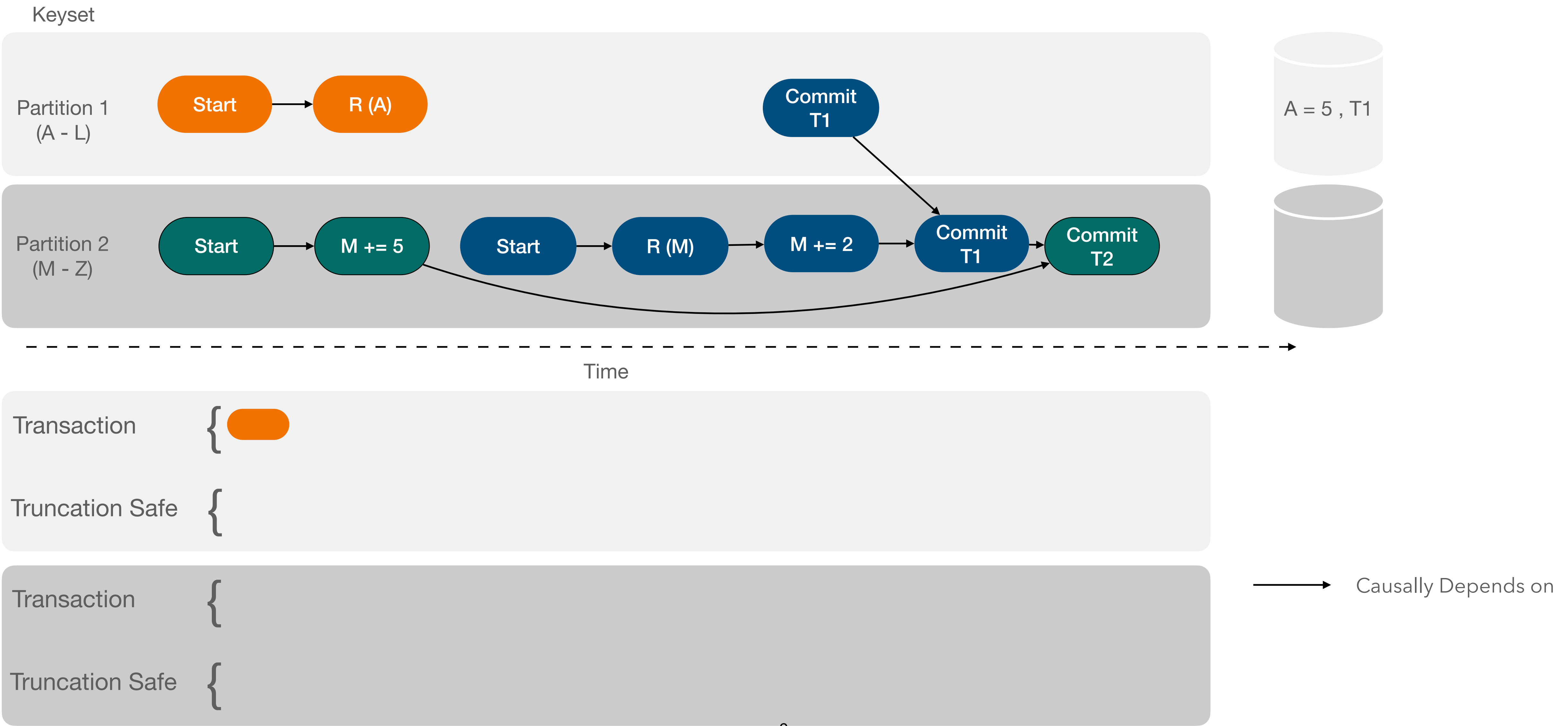
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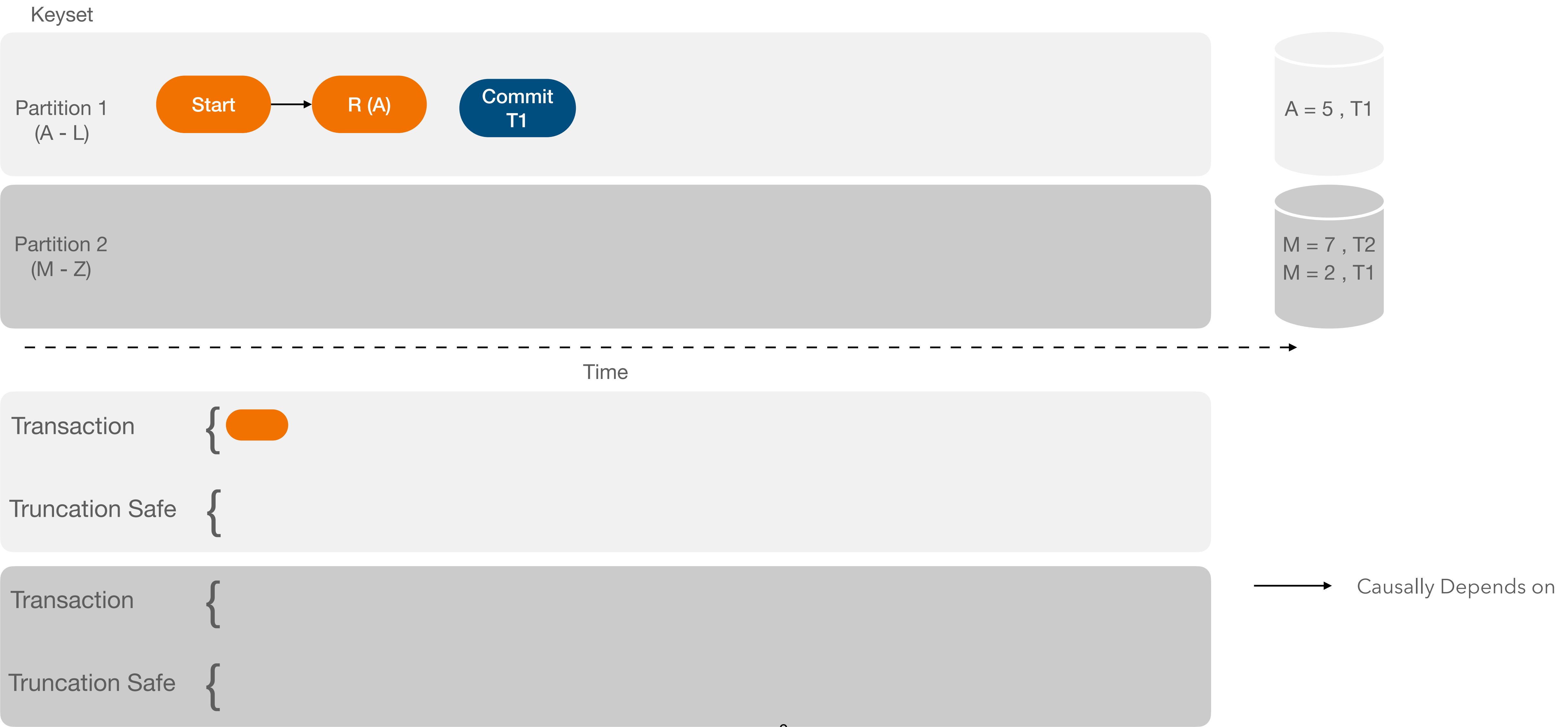
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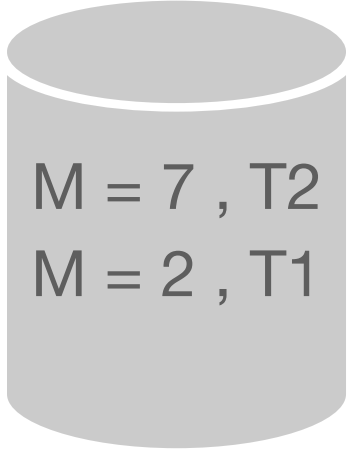
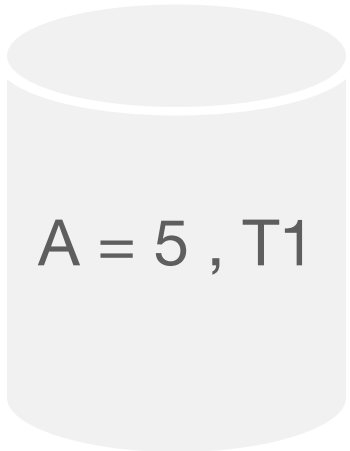


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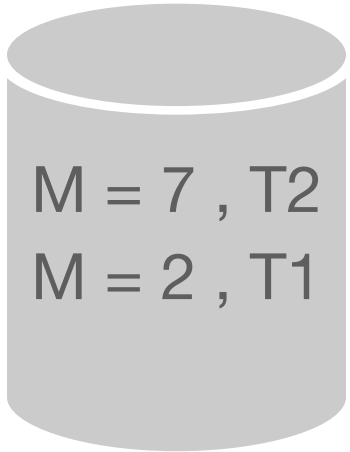
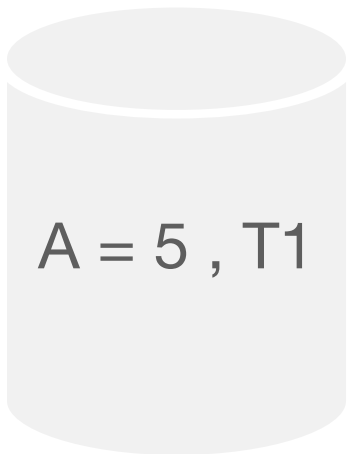
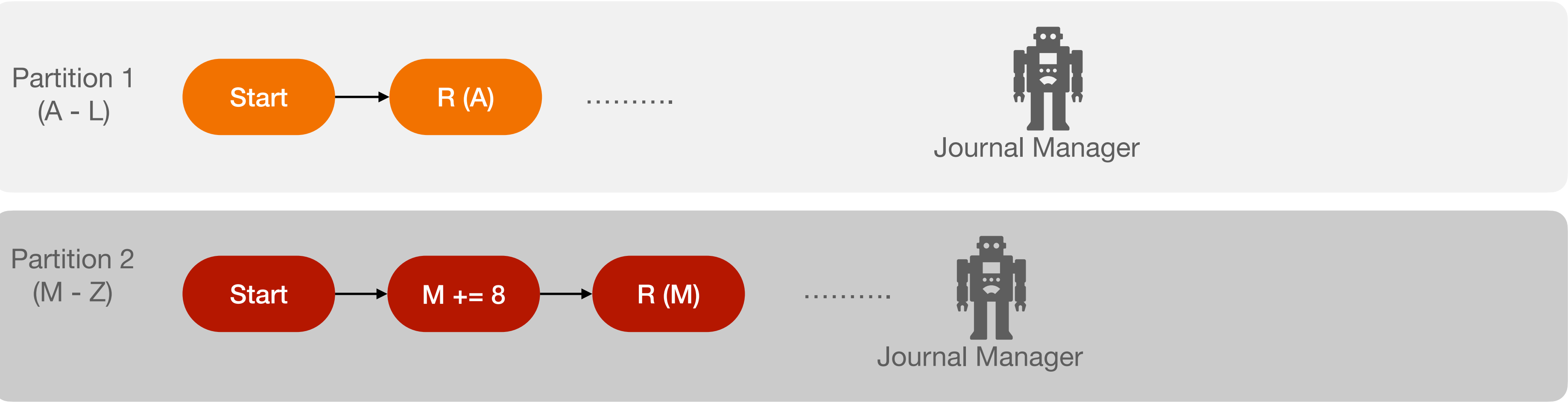
Reading from a truncated journal

Keyset



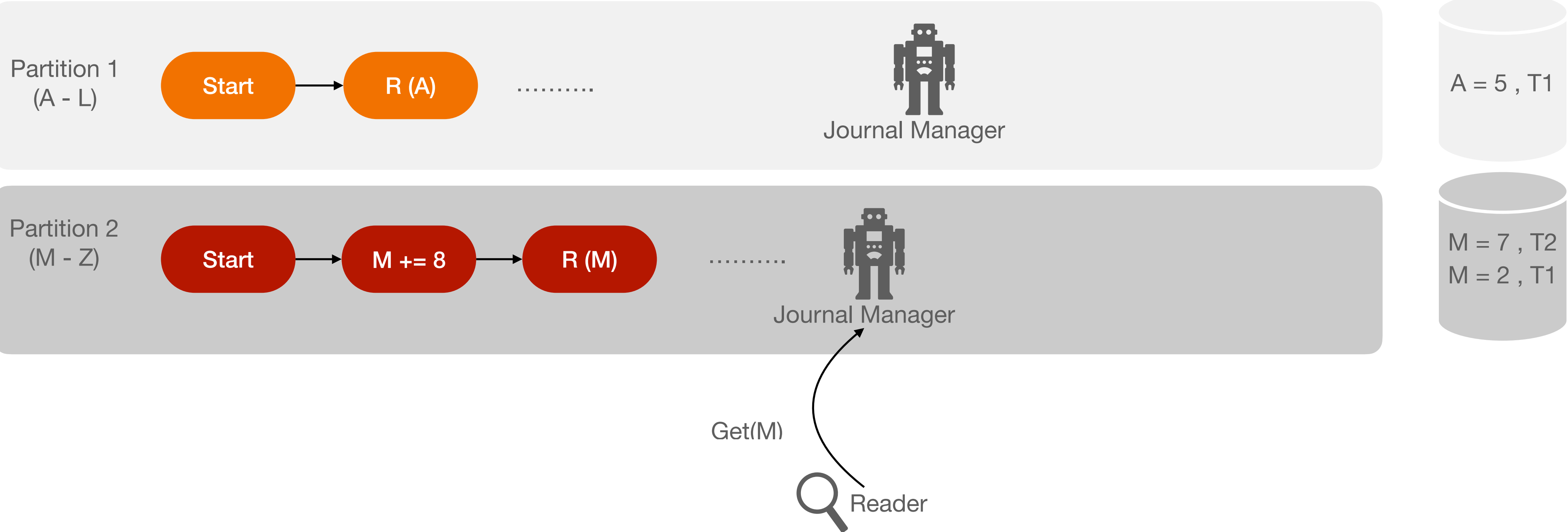
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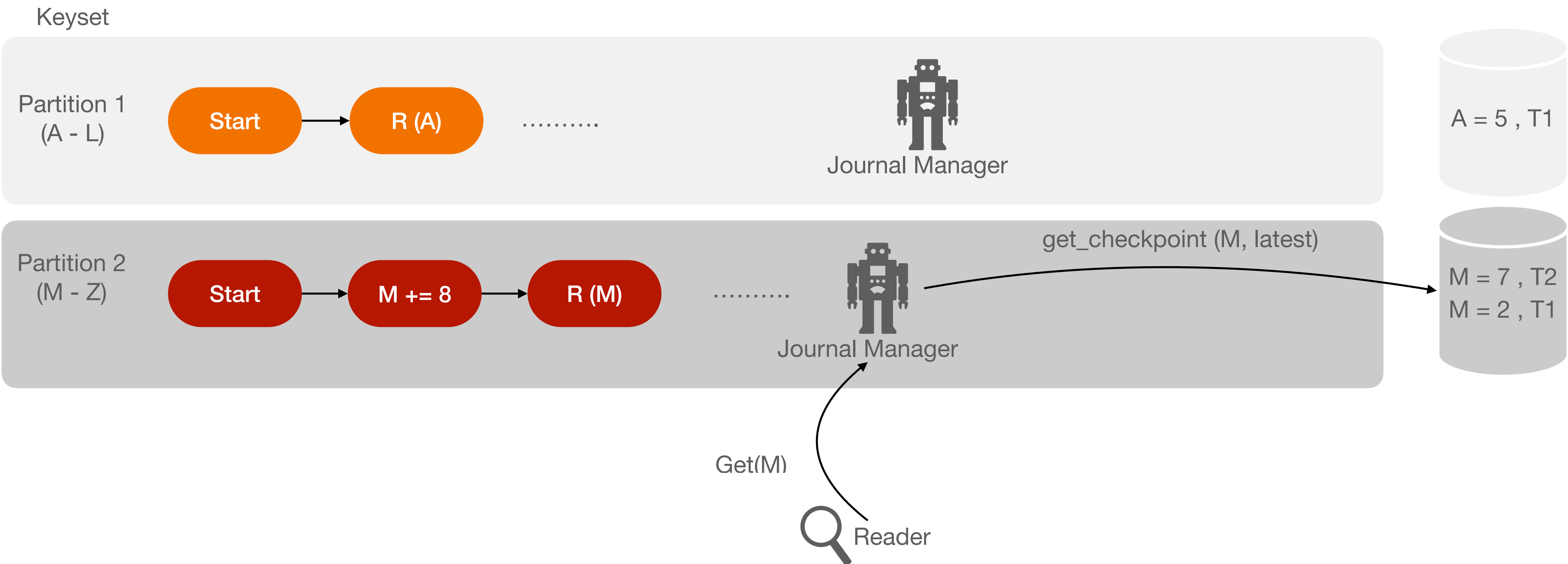


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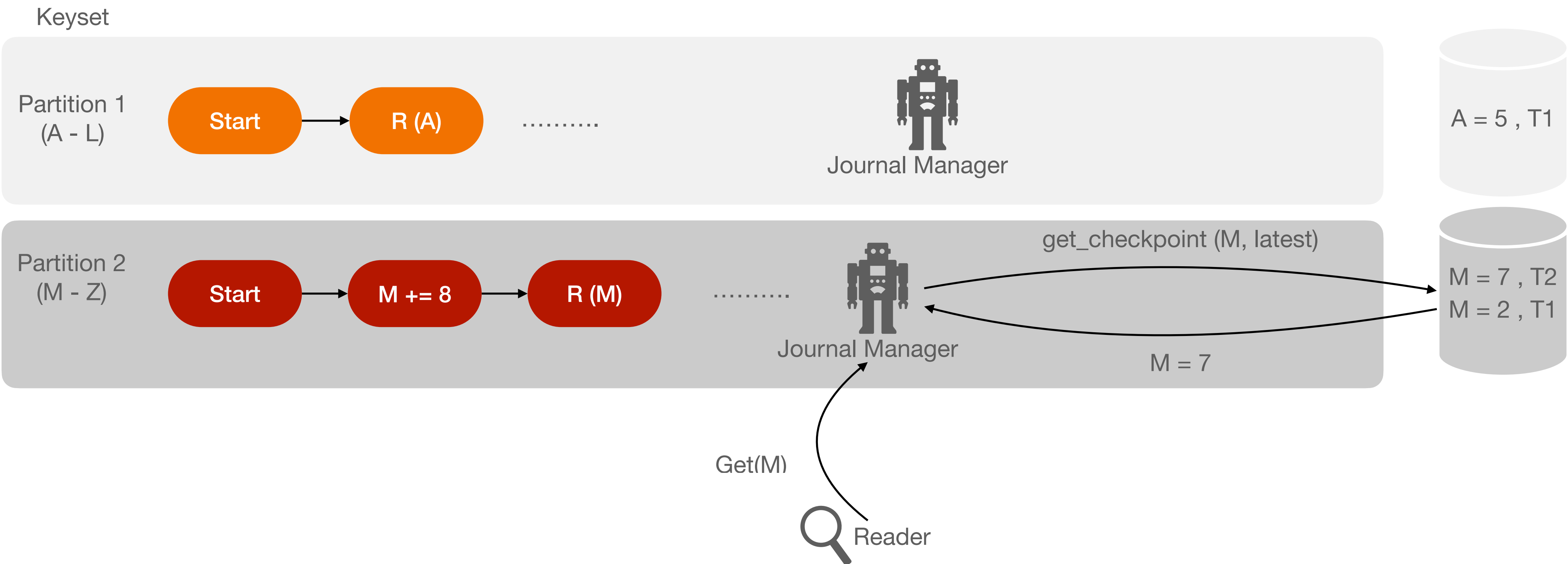
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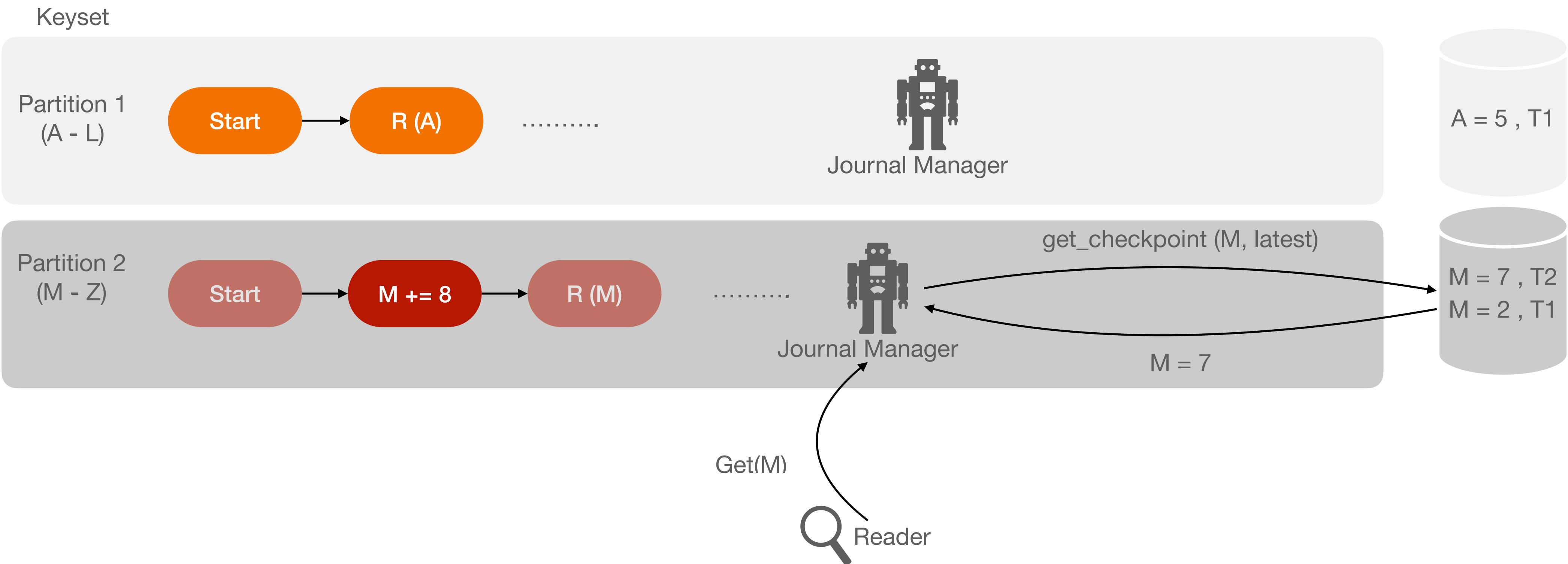
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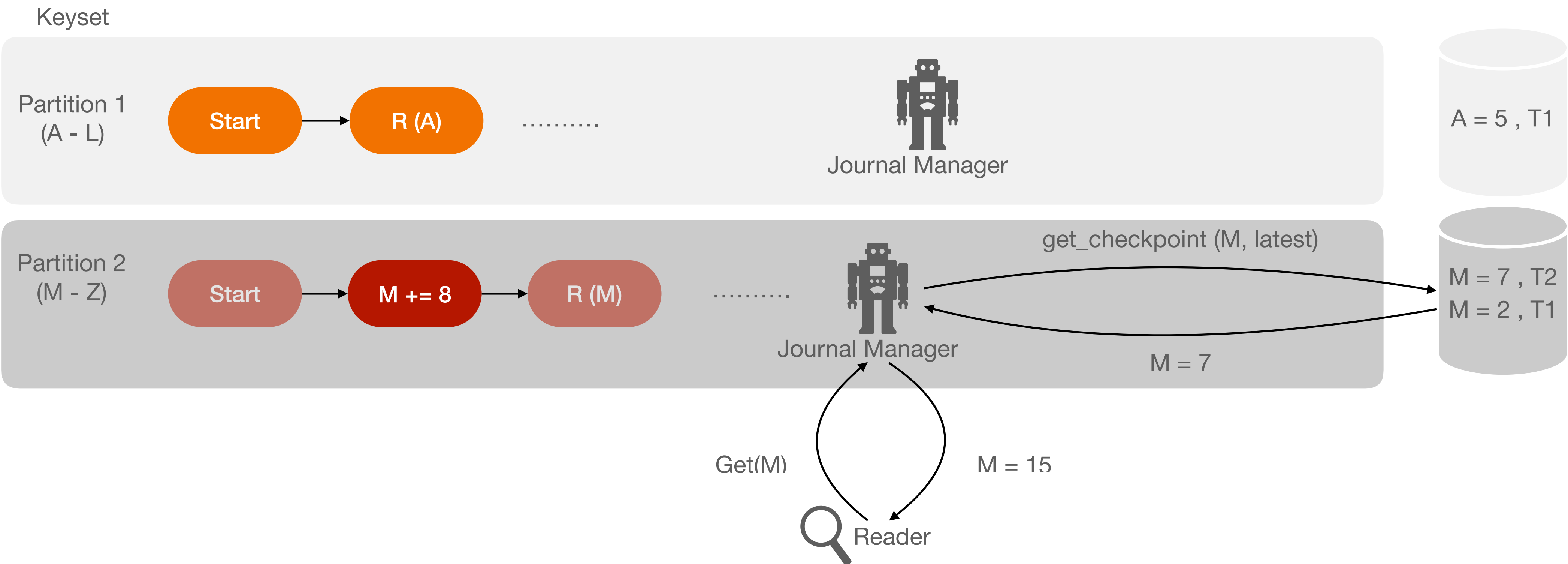
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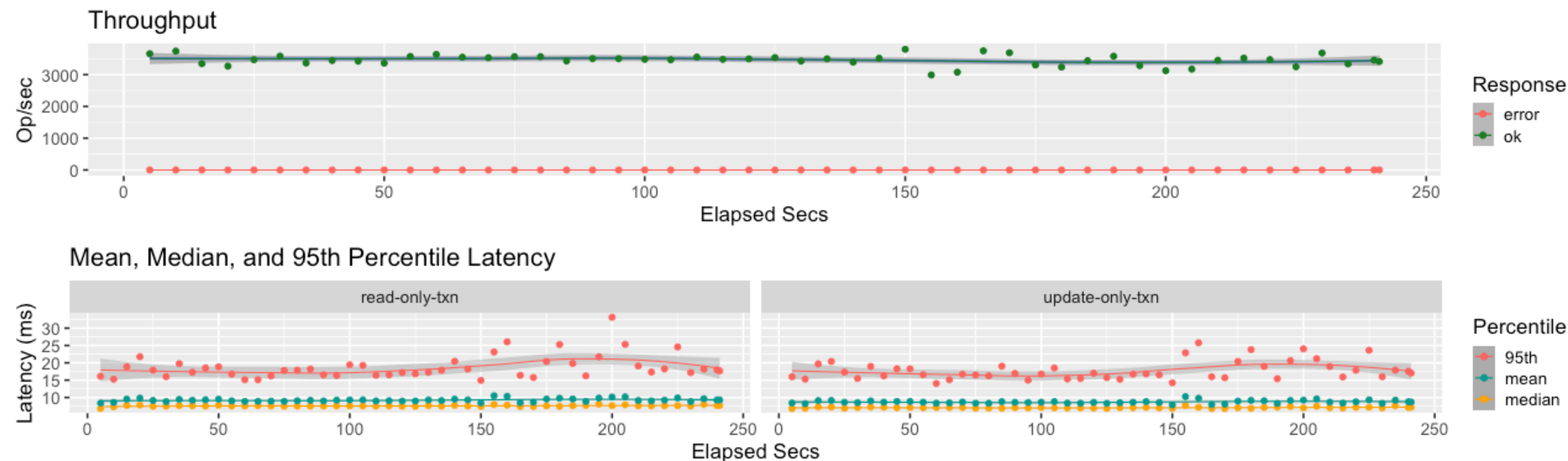
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Implementation at a glance

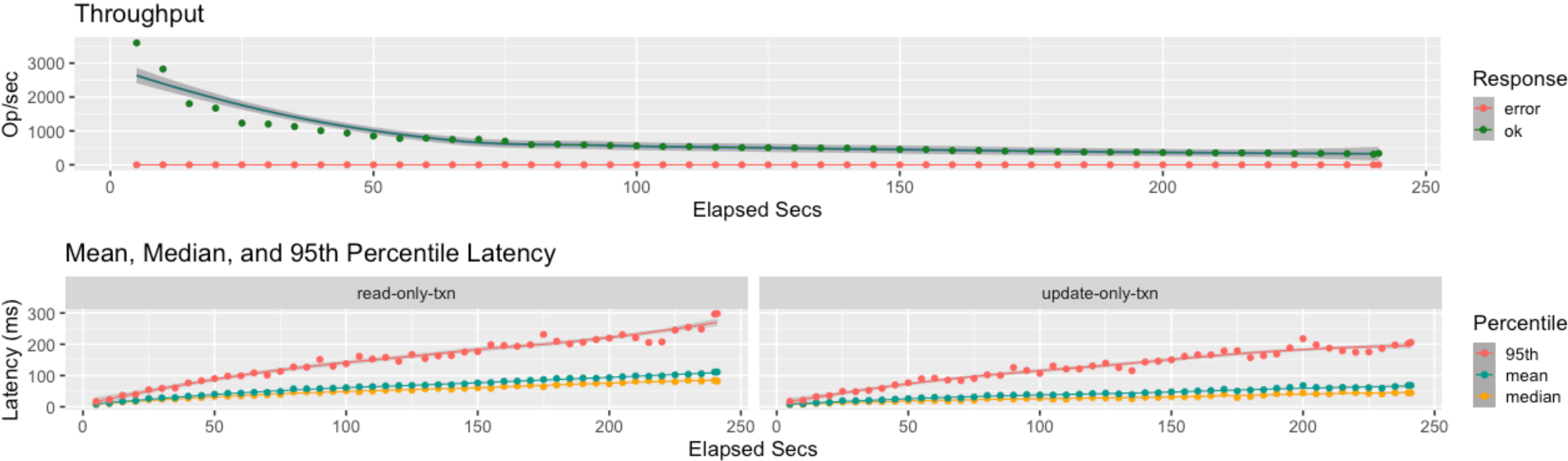
- Introducing a new library: **Ginkgo**.
- Restructuring the code into daemons and simplifying AntidoteDB:
 - Materialisation (Fill daemon)
 - Journal management (Ginkgo OP Log)
 - Journal Indexing (Index Daemon)
 - Checkpointing (Checkpoint Daemon)
 - Object Cache (Cache Daemon)
- Truncation is implemented via the Checkpoint Daemon.

Performance Benchmarks



Baseline Performance of the new Implementation

Performance Benchmarks



Observed decrease in throughput without Truncation

Conclusion

- In journal based data-stores, Journal grows with operational time.
- We need the journal to be bounded to manage persistent space requirement.
- Journal can be bounded by truncating the oldest records.
- Truncation needs to be done with transaction starts and commits in consideration.

Thank you !

New Architecture of a single DC in AntidoteDB

