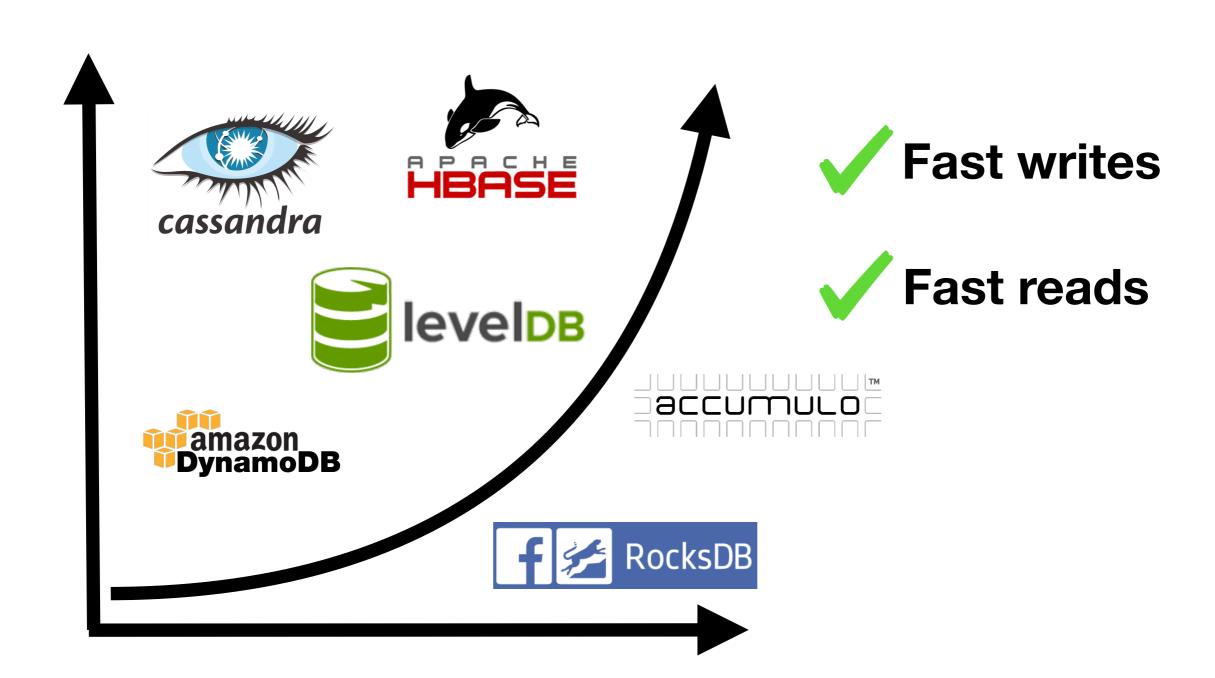
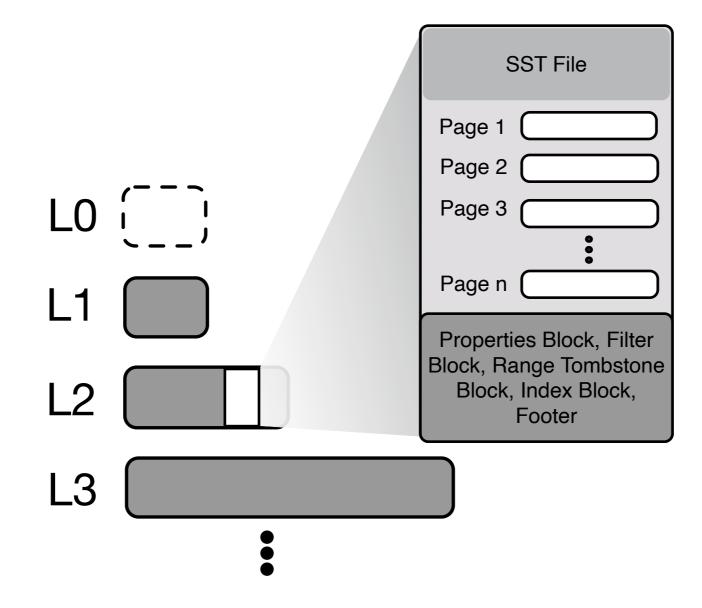
Efficient Deletes in LSM Engines

Dimitris Staratzis

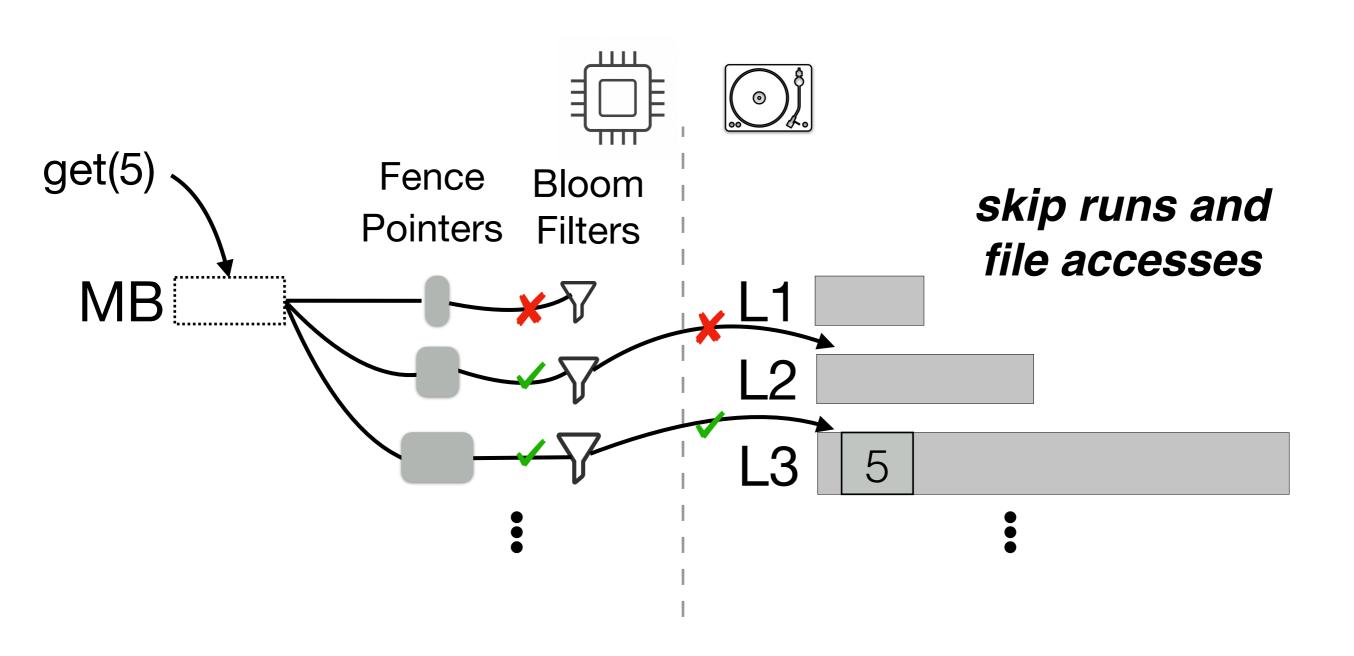
LSM - trees are everywhere



RocksDB structure



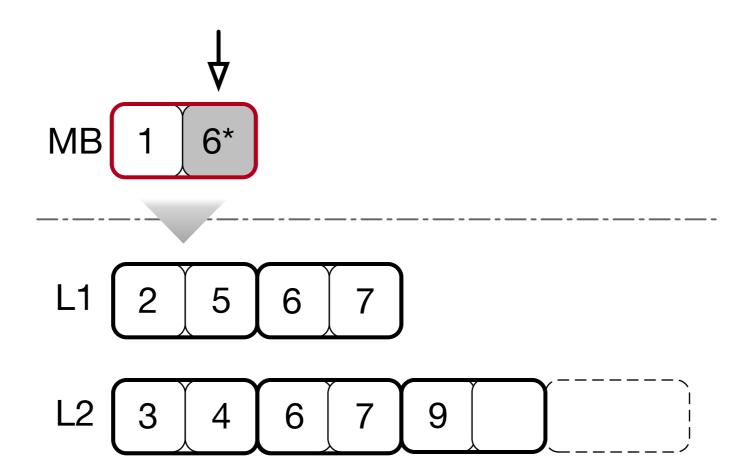
Read-Path



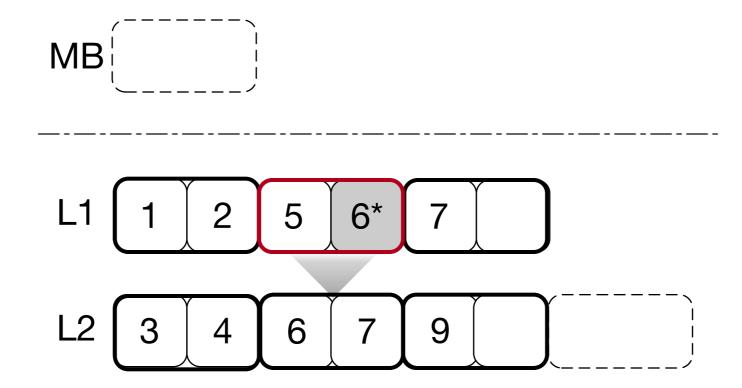
How to achieve fast deletes?

Out-of place!

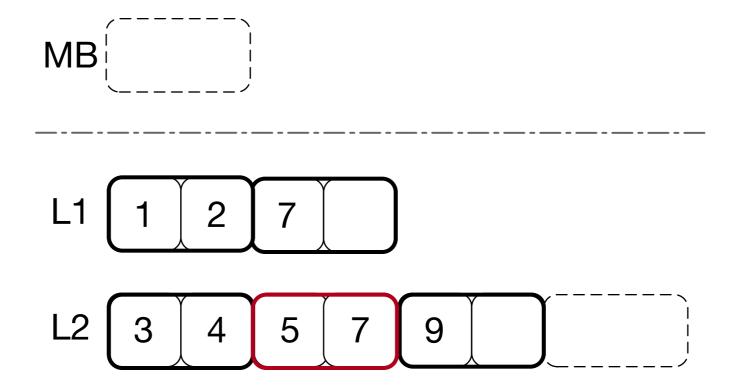
Deletes



Deletes

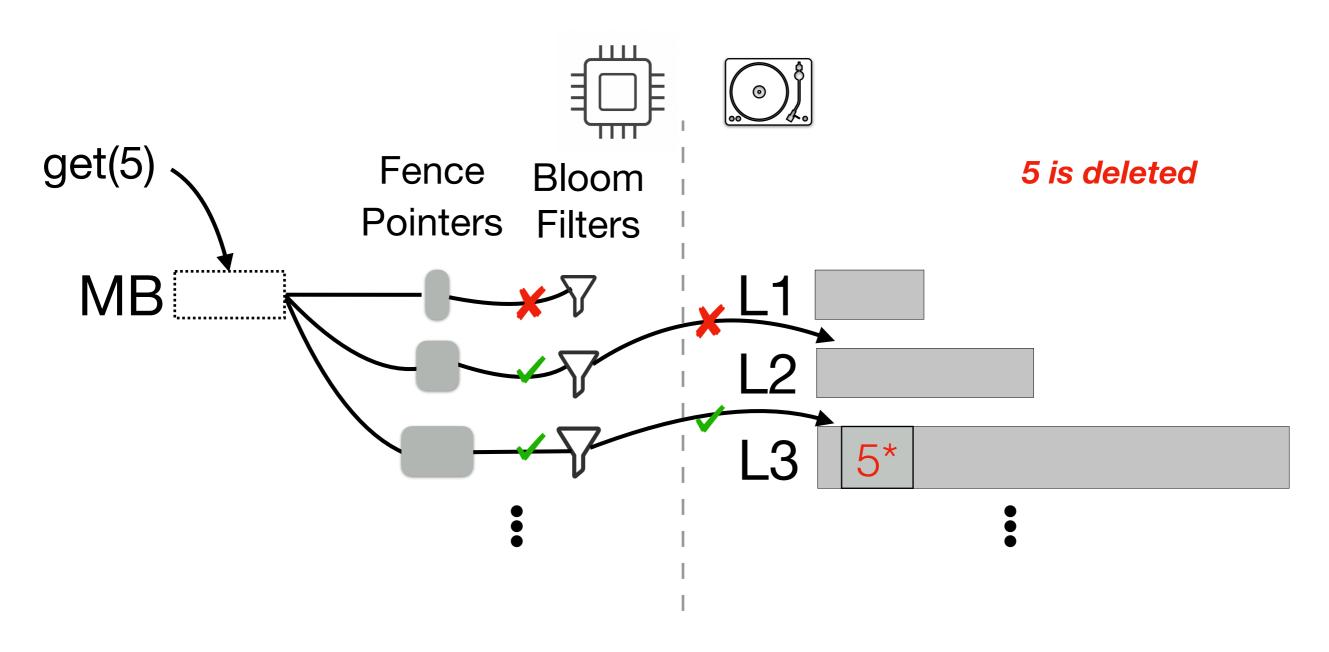


Deletes

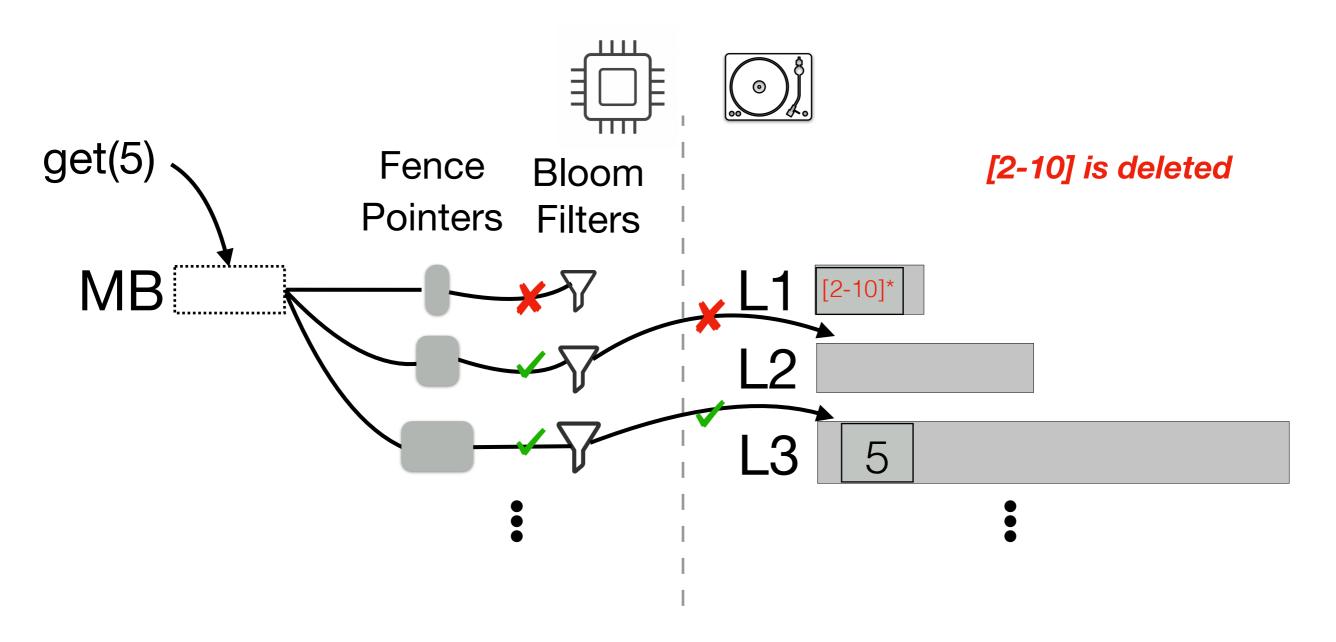


Same process for both range and point deletes

Read-Path for Point Deletes

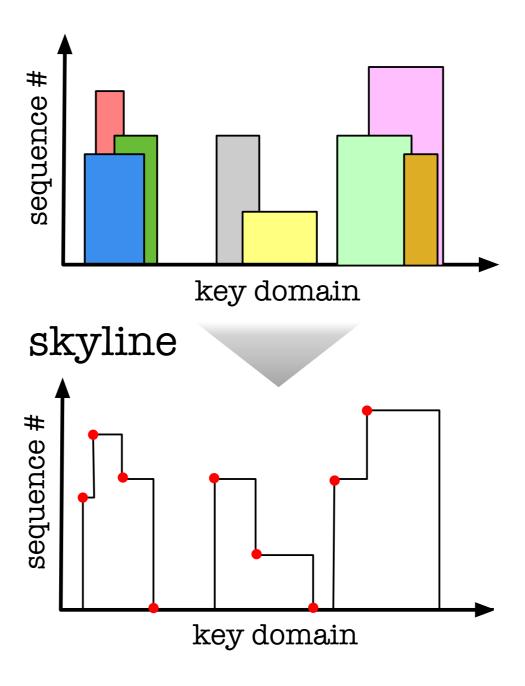


Read-Path for Range Deletes

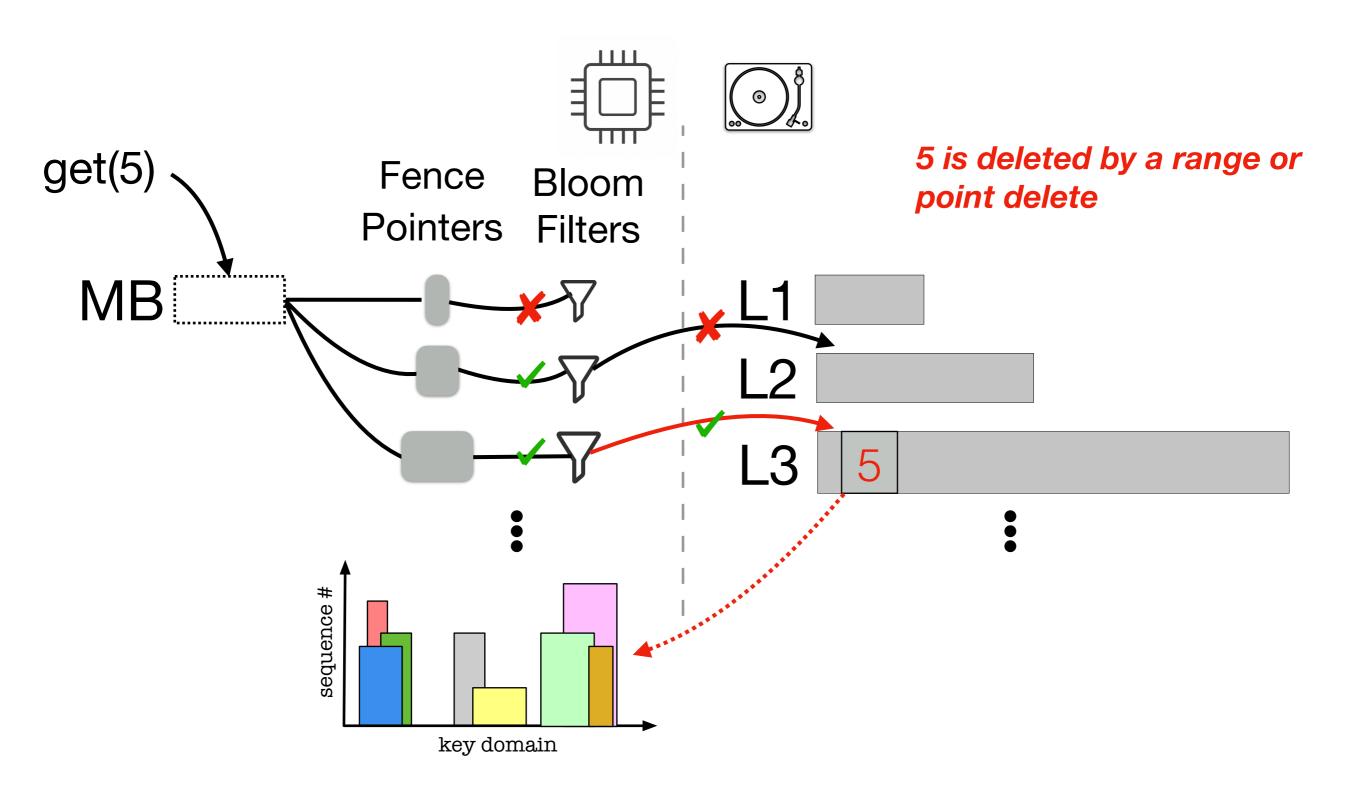


Need for an auxiliary structure!

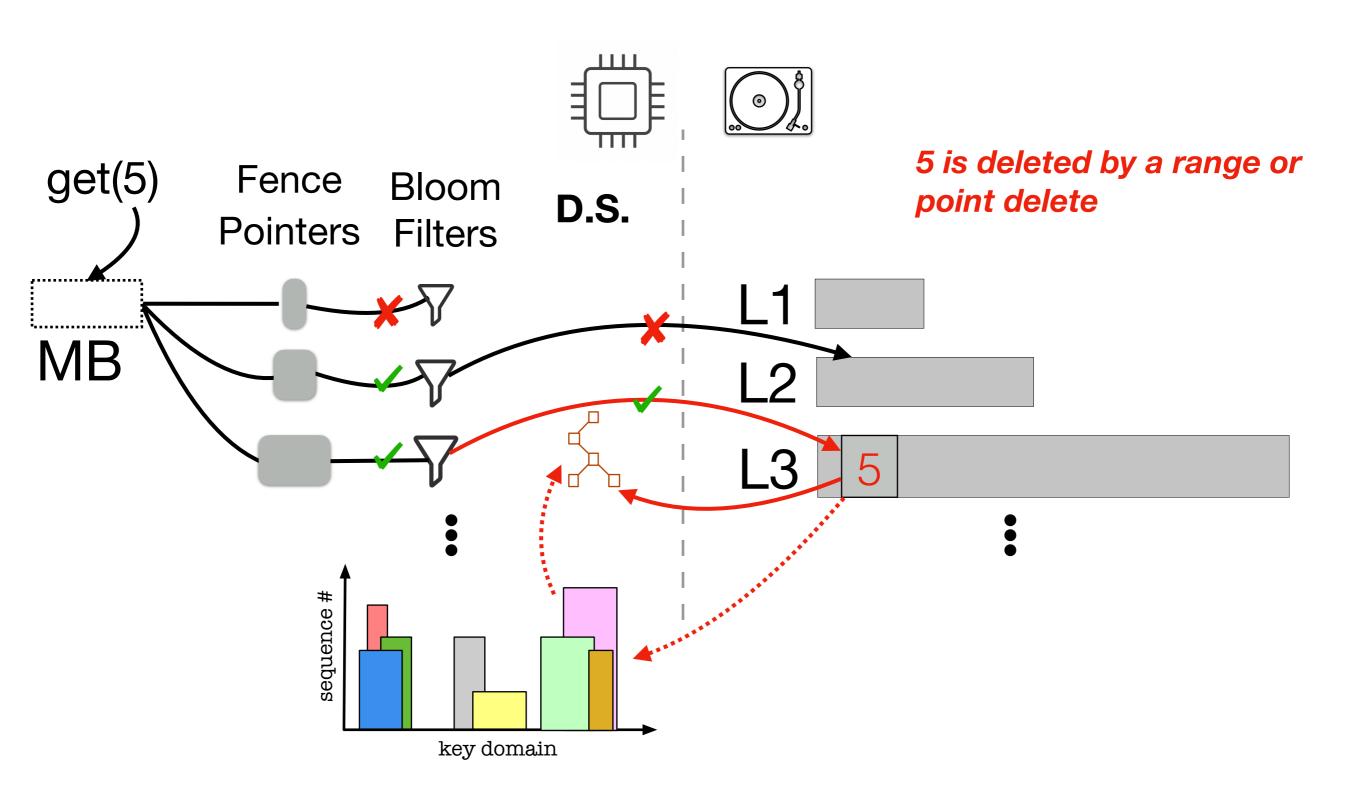
The Skyline



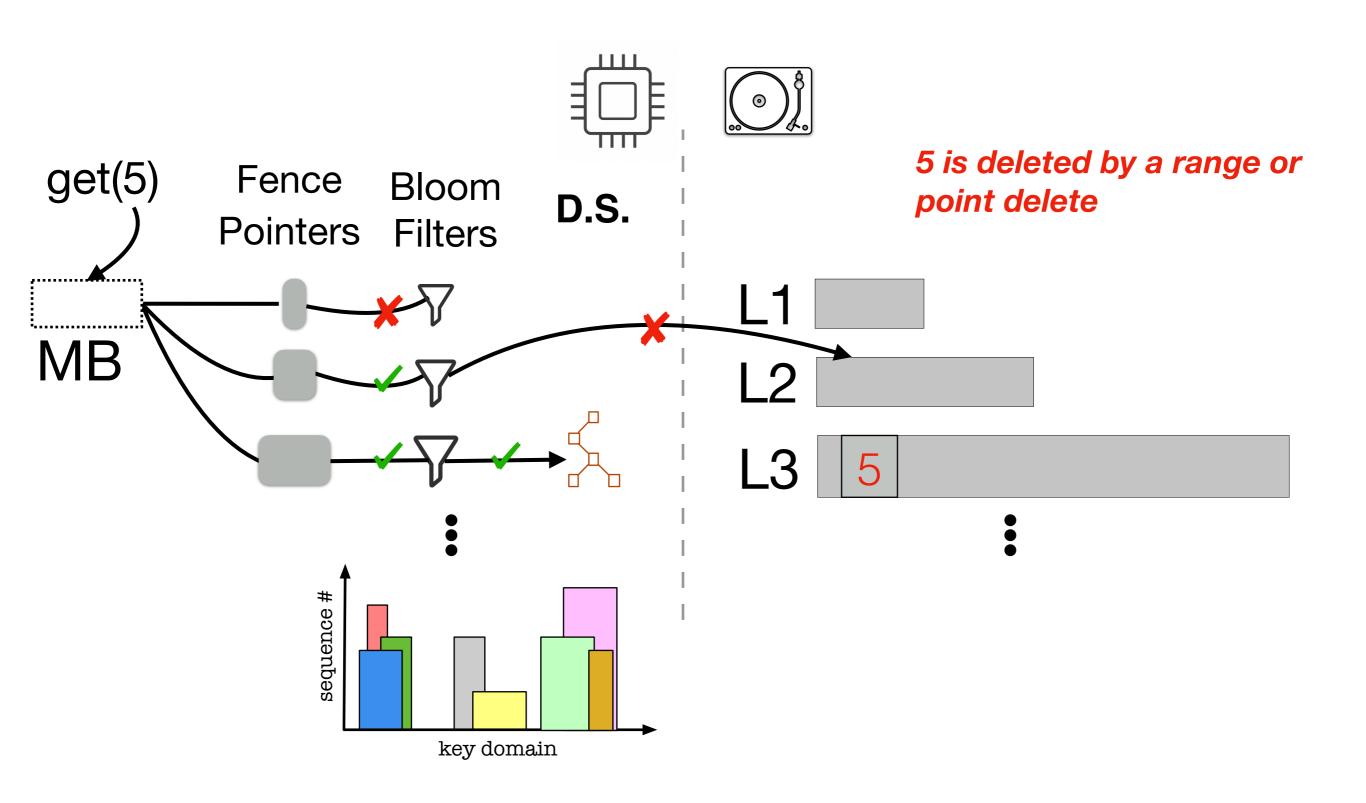
Read - Path Overview



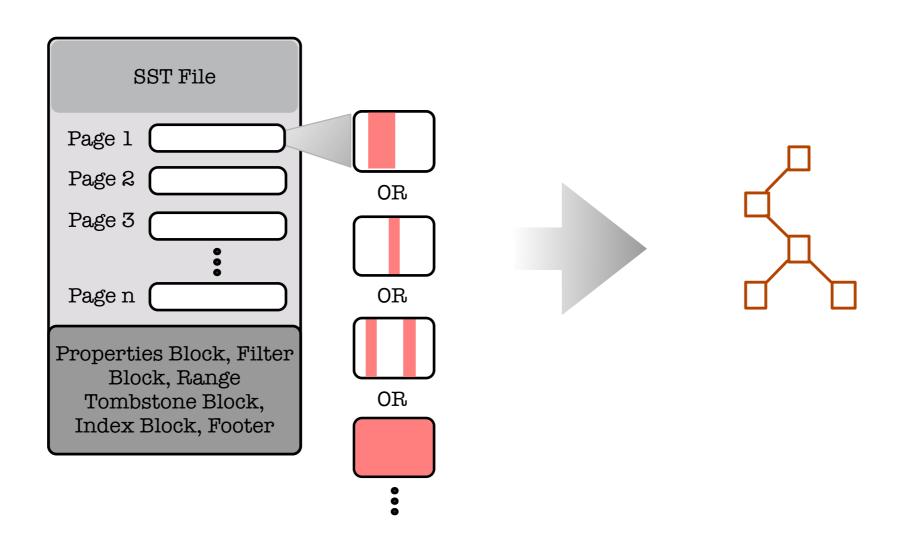
Proposed solution



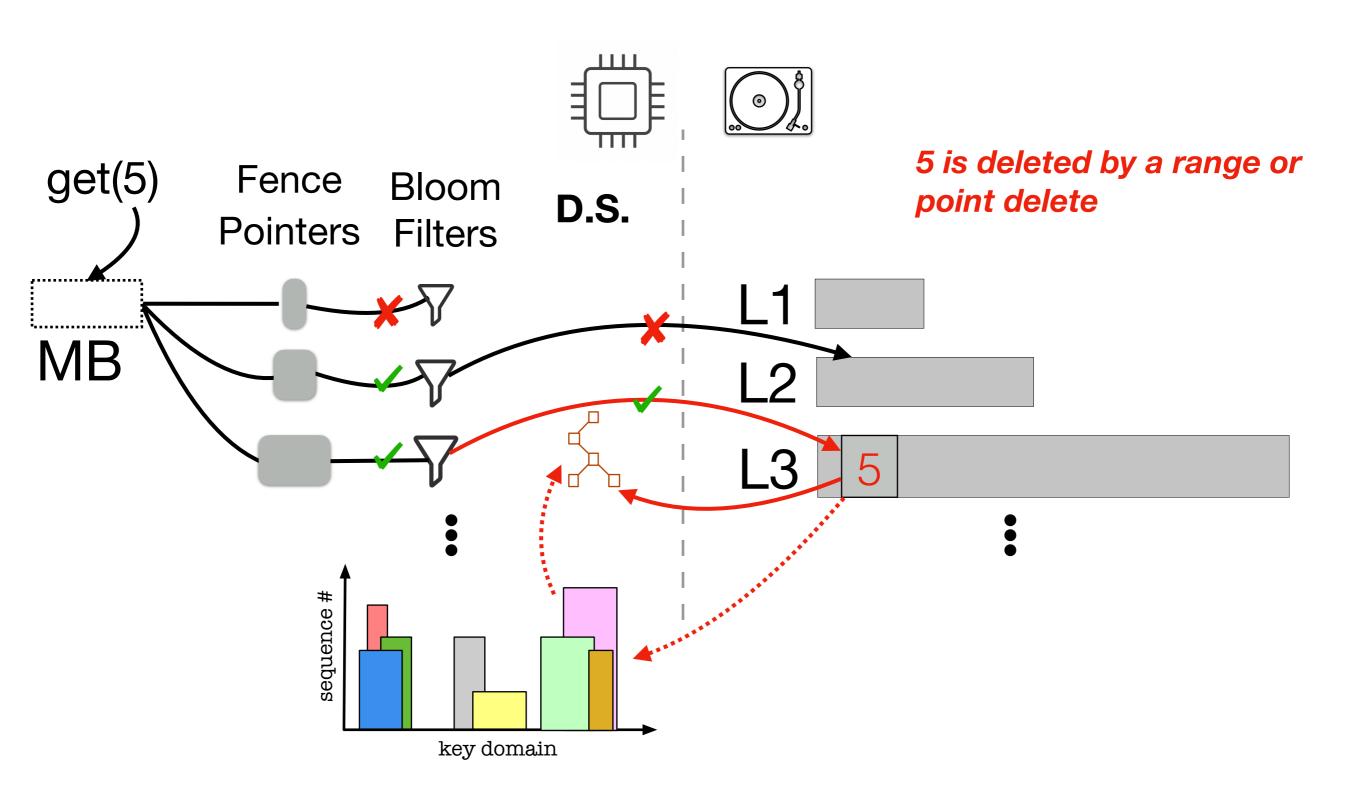
Proposed solution in action



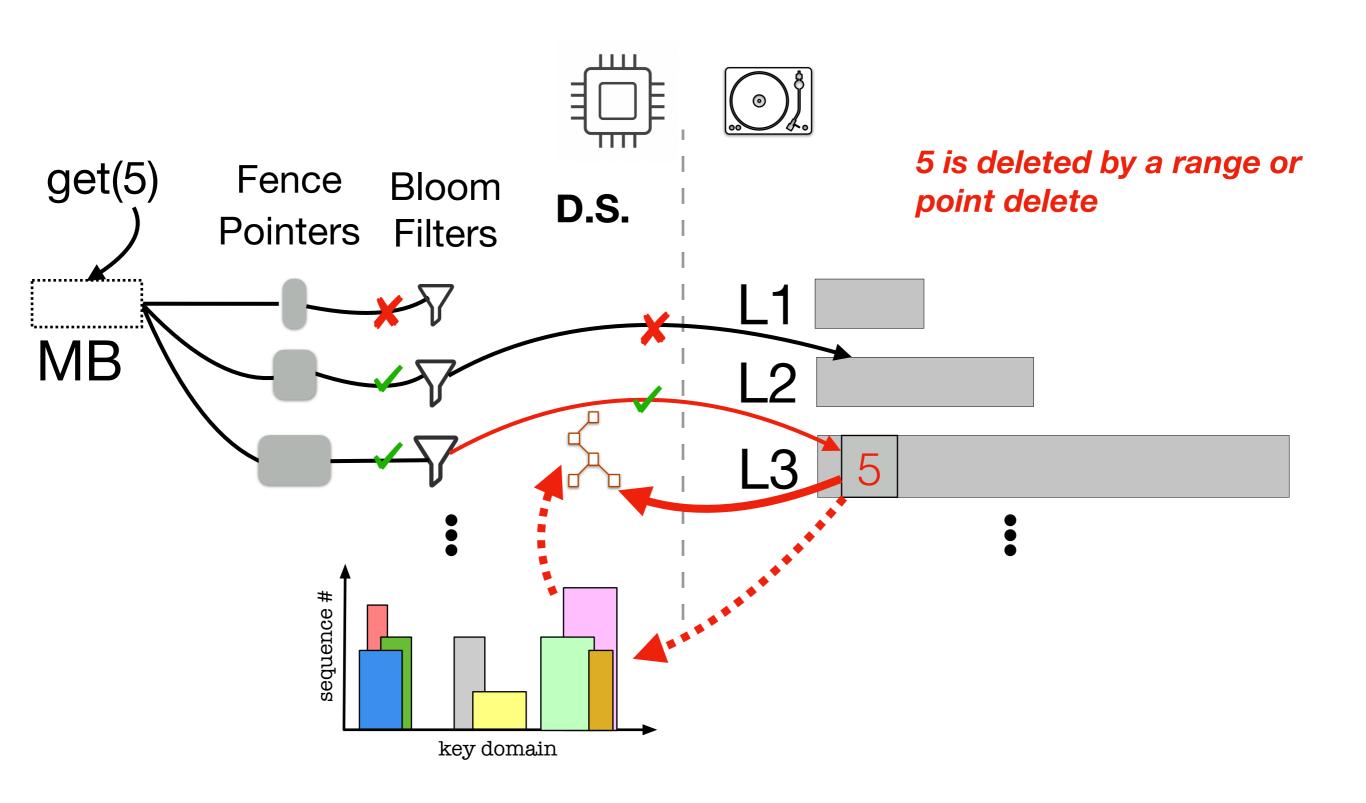
Optimization



Optimization benefit



Optimization benefit



D.S. desired properties

- No false positives
- Small memory footprint
- Support for fast inserts and reads

Our method vs caching

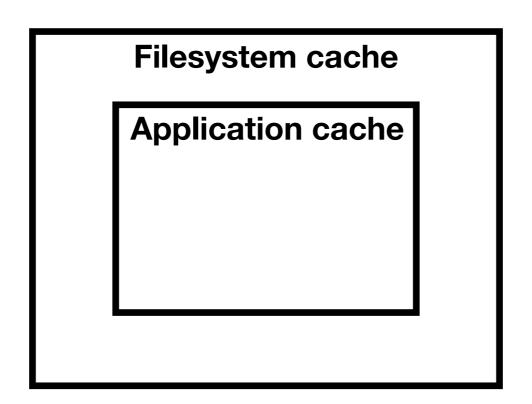
- Better control of what we store
- Tunable memory footprint
- Both could work together

Experimentation

Required Tools

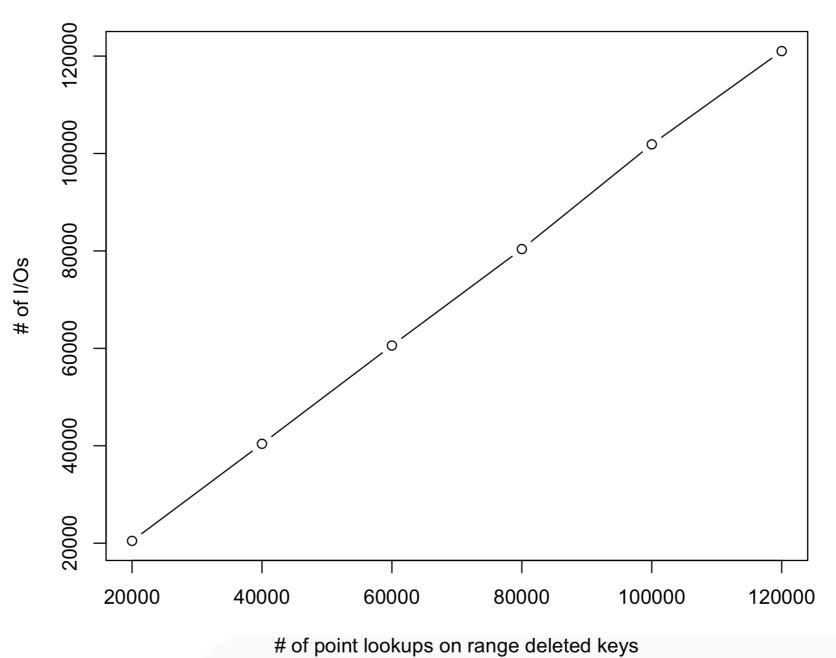
- Program that uses the RocksDB API
- Workload generator with multiple options
- Automated shell script to run experiments

Application vs Filesystem cache



Disabled filesystem cache -> no OS interference

Repetitive queries on range deleted key Both Filesystem and Application cache disabled



Measuring range deletes I/Os

Inserts: 1.000.000

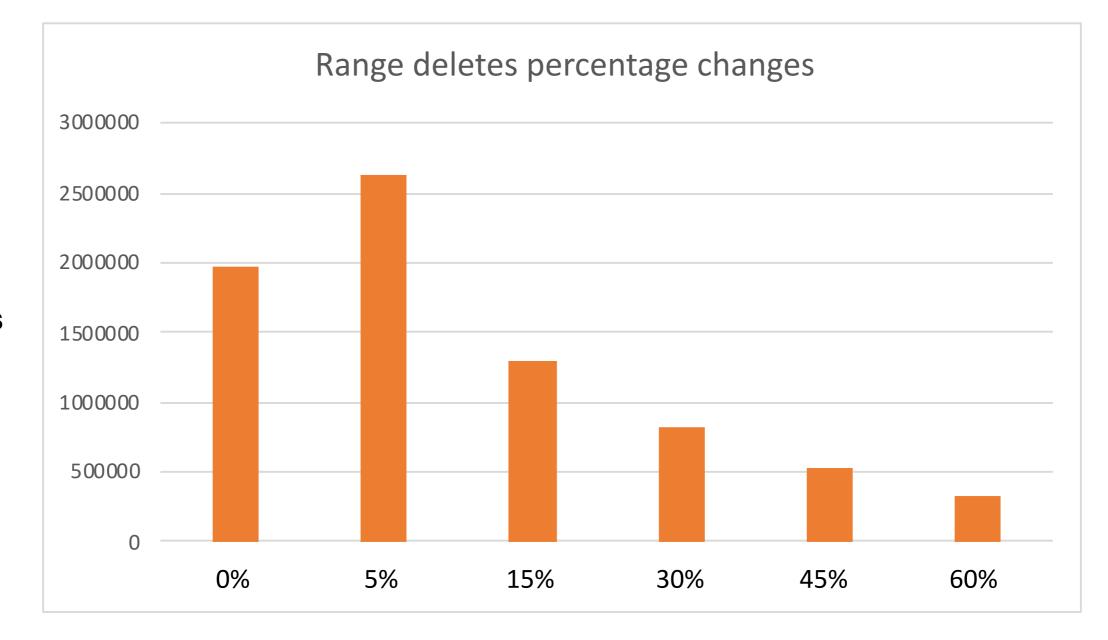
Queries: 500.000

Repetitive Queries: 40%

Entry size: 1MB

Application Cache (Block Cache) size: 8MB

Variable: range deleted portion of the DB



I/Os

Measuring range deletes I/Os

Inserts: 1.000.000

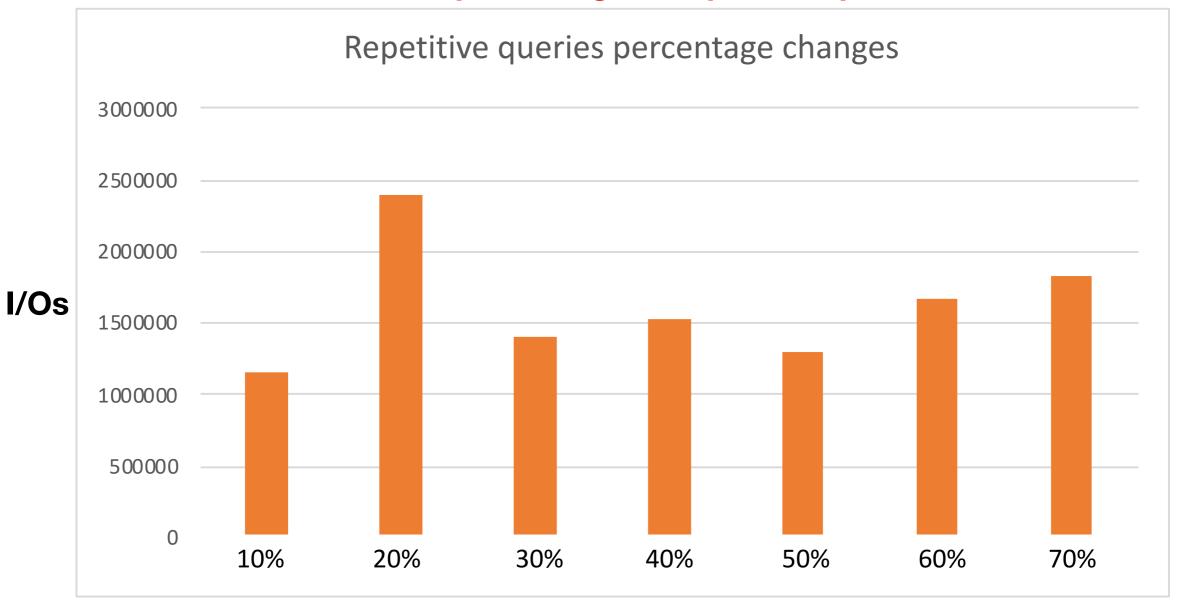
Queries: 500.000

Range deleted portion of the DB: 15%

Entry size: 1MB

Application Cache (Block Cache) size: 8MB

Variable: percentage of repetitive queries



Thank you!