HOMEWORK
4. Practice 2

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Contents:

4. Practice 2

[Load] $ ./db_bench --benchmarks="fillrandom" --use_existing_db=0
[A] $ ./db_bench --benchmarks="readseq" --use_existing_db=1
[B] $ ./db_bench --benchmarks="readrandom" --use_existing_db=1
[C] $ ./db_bench --benchmarks="seekrandom" --use_existing_db=1

Note - Before running A, B, and C, run db_load benchmark.

Q1. Which user key-value interface does each benchmark use? (Put, Get, Iterator, ...)

Q2. Compare throughput and latency of each benchmark and explain why.

Q1. Which user key-value interface does each benchmark use?

$ ./db_bench --benchmarks="fillrandom" --use_existing_db=0

```
arashio@arashio:~/leveldb_release/build$ ./db_bench --benchmarks="fillrandom" --use_existing_db=0
LevelDB:    version 1.23
Date:       Mon Jul 18 04:03:52 2022
CPU:        4 * Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-4690 CPU @ 3.50GHz
CPUCache:   6144 KB
Keys:       16 bytes each
Values:     100 bytes each (50 bytes after compression)
Entries:    1000000
RawSize:    110.6 MB (estimated)
FileSize:   62.9 MB (estimated)
WARNING: Snappy compression is not enabled
------------------------------------------------
fillrandom   :       2.683 micros/op;   41.2 MB/s
```

Q1. Which user key-value interface does each benchmark use?

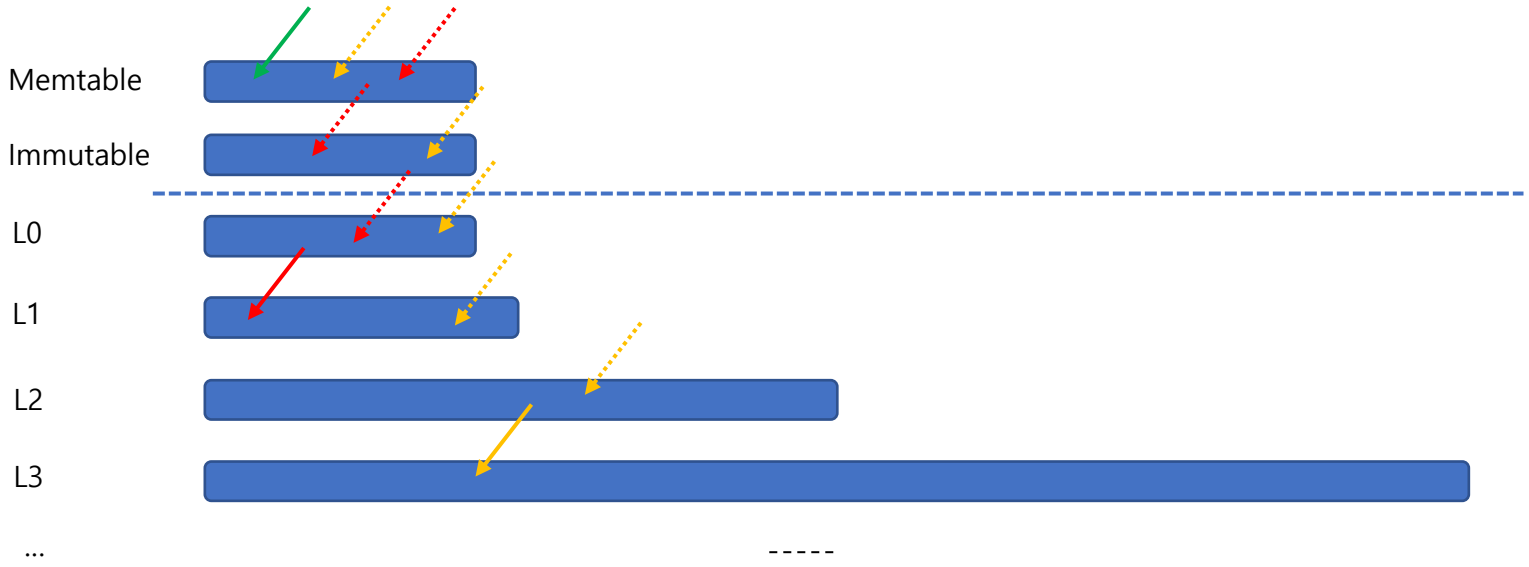
$ ./db_bench --benchmarks="readrandom" --use_existing_db=1

```
void ReadRandom(ThreadState* thread) {
  ReadOptions options;
  std::string value;
  int found = 0;
  KeyBuffer key;
  for (int i = 0; i < reads_; i++) {
    const int k = thread->rand.Uniform(FLAGS_num);
    key.Set(k);
    if (db_->Get(options, key.slice(), &value).ok()) {
      found++;
    }
    thread->stats.FinishedSingleOp();
  }
  char msg[100];
  std::snprintf(msg, sizeof(msg), "(%d of %d found)", found, num_);
  thread->stats.AddMessage(msg);
}
```

Q1. Which user key-value interface does each benchmark use?

Readrandom
= get (random Key) * N

Random read



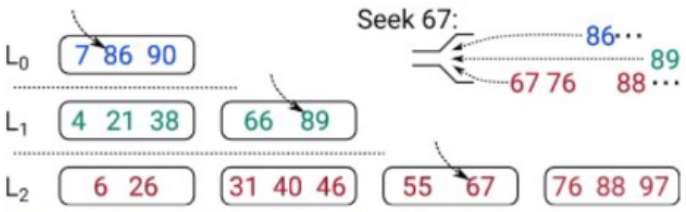
Q1. Which user key-value interface does each benchmark use?

$ ./db_bench --benchmarks="seekrandom" --use_existing_db=1

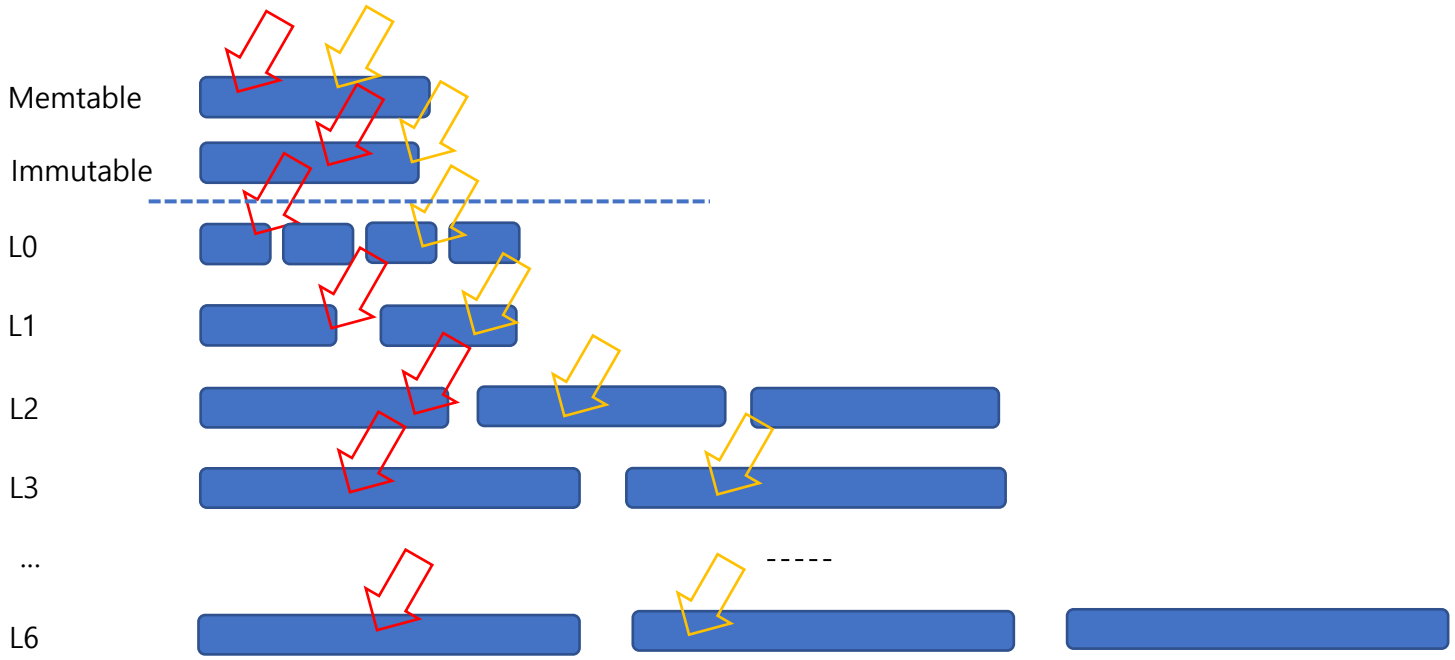
```
void SeekRandom(ThreadState* thread) {
  ReadOptions options;
  int found = 0;
  KeyBuffer key;
  for (int i = 0; i < reads_; i++) {
    Iterator* iter = db_->NewIterator(options);
    const int k = thread->rand.Uniform(FLAGS_num);
    key.Set(k);
    iter->Seek(key.slice());
    if (iter->Valid() && iter->key() == key.slice()) found++;
    delete iter;
    thread->stats.FinishedSingleOp();
  }
  char msg[100];
  snprintf(msg, sizeof(msg), "(%d of %d found)", found, num_);
  thread->stats.AddMessage(msg);
}
```

Q1. Which user key-value interface does each benchmark use?

Seekrandom
=seek (random Key) * N



Random read



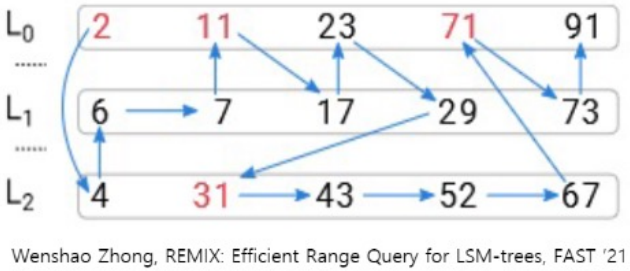
Q1. Which user key-value interface does each benchmark use?

$ ./db_bench --benchmarks="readseq" --use_existing_db=1

```
void ReadSequential(ThreadState* thread) {
  Iterator* iter = db_->NewIterator(ReadOptions());
  int i = 0;
  int64_t bytes = 0;
  for (iter->SeekToFirst(); i < reads_ && iter->Valid(); iter->Next()) {
    bytes += iter->key().size() + iter->value().size();
    thread->stats.FinishedSingleOp();
    ++i;
  }
  delete iter;
  thread->stats.AddBytes(bytes);
}
```

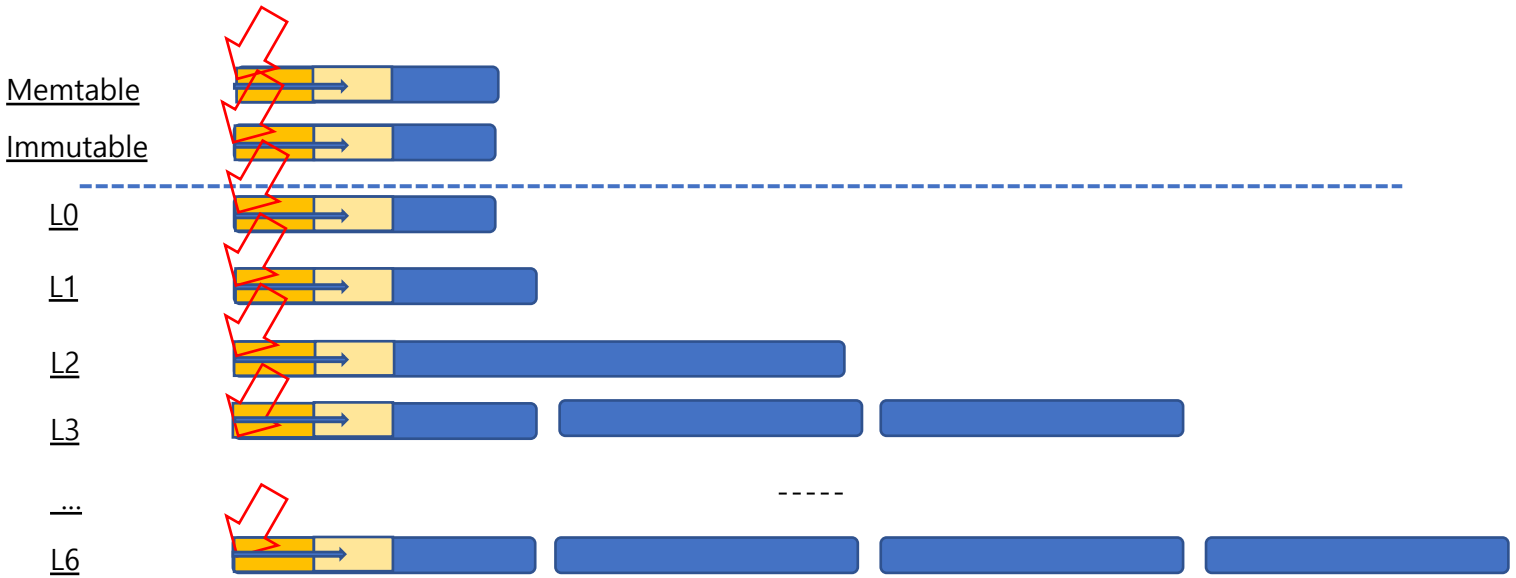
Q1. Which user key-value interface does each benchmark use?

Readseq
= Iterator->SeekToFirst()
Iterator->next() *N



Wenshao Zhong, REMIX: Efficient Range Query for LSM-trees, FAST '21

Sequential read



Q2. Compare latency of each benchmark and explain why.

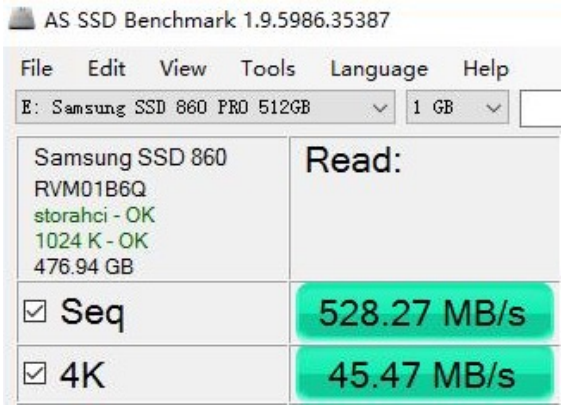
	read seq	read random	seek random
User interface	Iterator next()	Get()	Iterator seek()
I/O	sequential read	random read	random read
Latency	0.102 micros/op	1.482 micros/op	1.742 micros/op

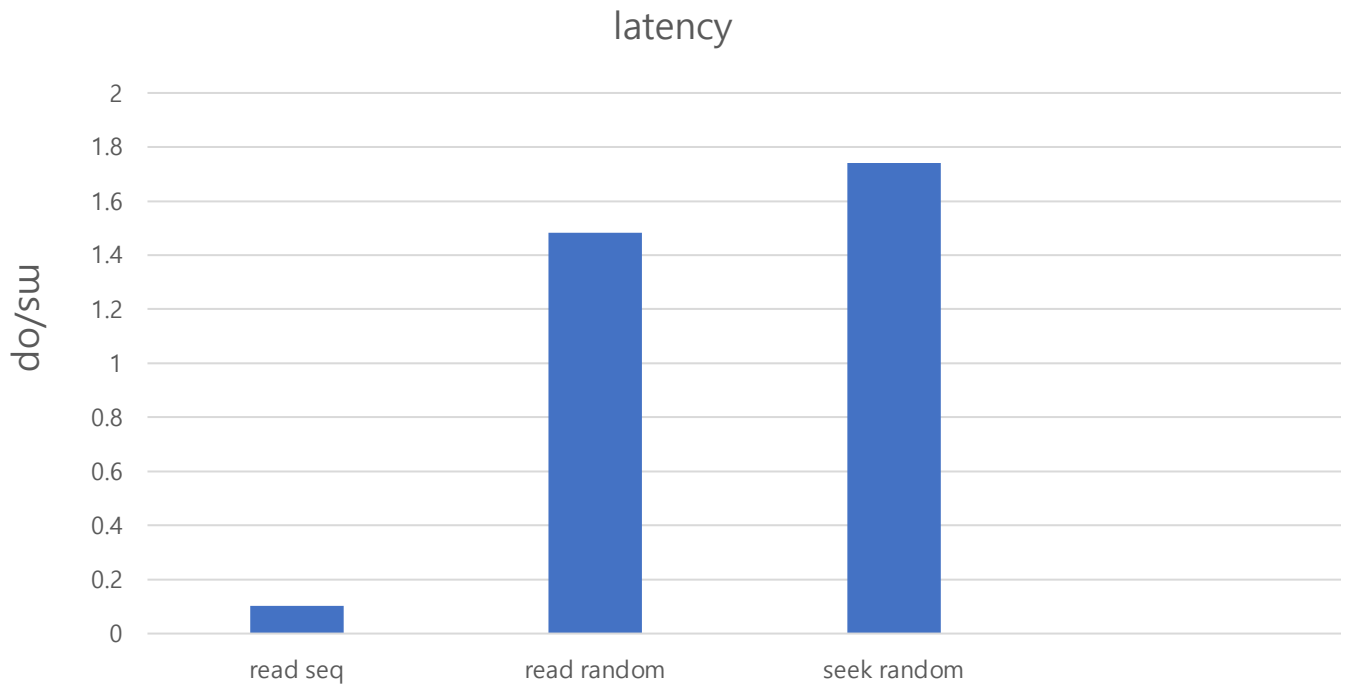
Q2. Compare latency of each benchmark and explain why.

Readrandom and seekrandom are random reads.

- ✓ seekrandom needs to query the highest level every time.
- ✓ seekrandom will be slower than readrandom.

Readseq is read sequentially





Q&A

감사합니다 Thank you!