

# Week5 Homework

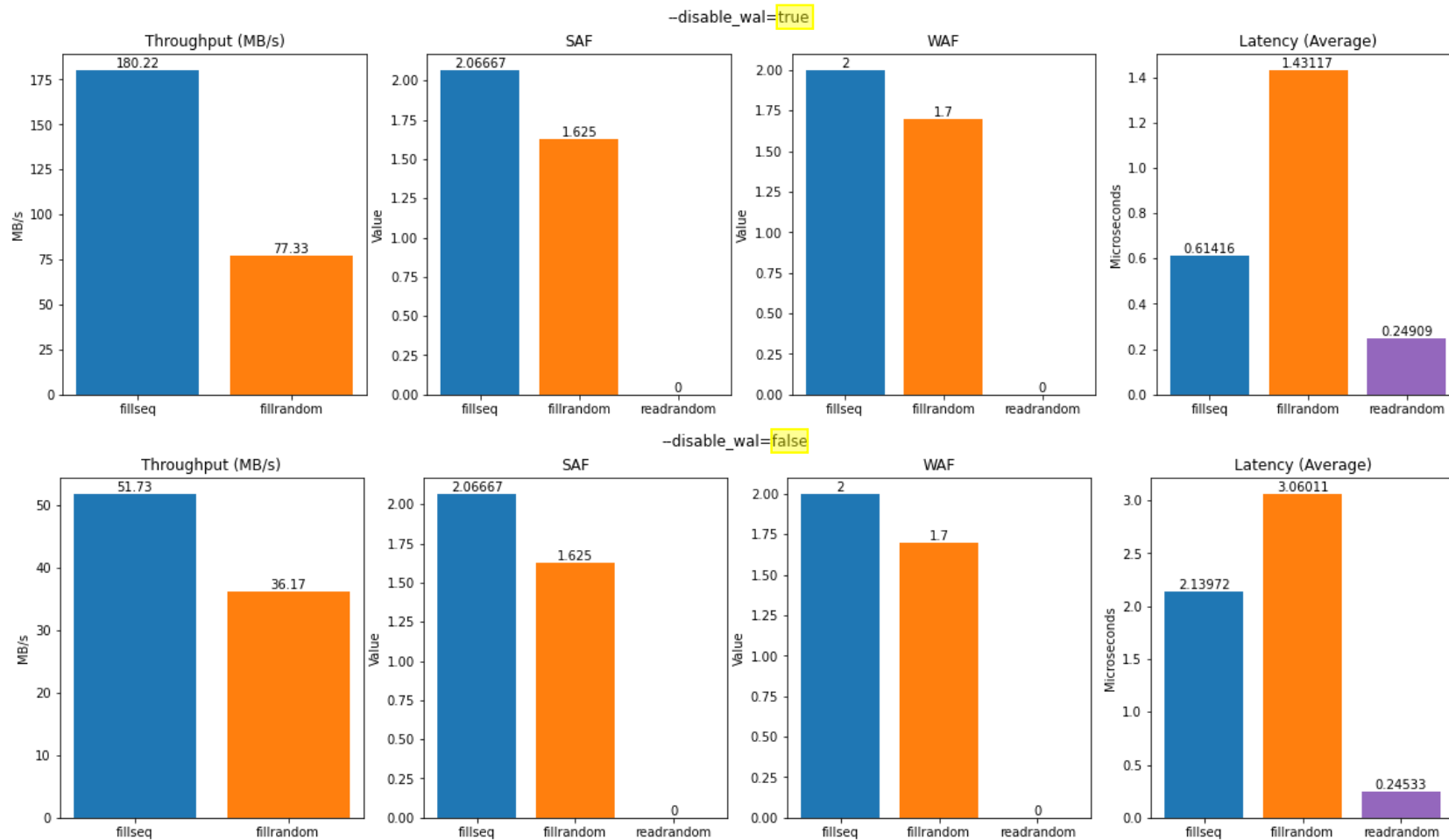
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# Content

- Code flow : Disable\_WAL
  - Preview - RocksDB --disable\_wal
  - Discussion - Uftrace Outputs
  - Internal Operations – fillseq
  - Performance – WriteToWAL
  - Conclusion & Future Study
- Code flow : Leveldb/log
- Code flow : Leveldb/DBImpl & VersionSet

# 1. Preview - RocksDB --disable\_wal

- Average of 10 db\_bench results



## 2. Discussion - Uftrace outputs

```
1 uftrace --no-libcall \  
2   -N rocksdb::MutexLock \  
3   -N rocksdb::ExtractUserKey \  
4   -N __gthread_mutex_unlock \  
5   -N __gthread_mutex_lock \  
6   -N rocksdb::Slice \  
7   -N rocksdb::port::Mutex \  
8   -N rocksdb::crc32c \  
9   -N std::* \  
10  db_bench_debug --benchmarks="fillseq" --num=10 > c.out
```

--disable\_wal=false (default)

- rocksdb::DBImpl::CreateWAL
- rocksdb::DBImpl::CalculateWALWriteHint()
- rocksdb::WalManager::PurgeObsoleteWALFiles()
- rocksdb::DBImpl::TEST\_WALBufferIsEmpty()
- rocksdb::WalManager::PurgeObsoleteWALFiles()
- rocksdb::DBImpl::WriteToWAL()

```
1 uftrace --no-libcall \  
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7   -N rocksdb::port::Mutex \  
8   -N rocksdb::crc32c \  
9   -N std::* \  
10  db_bench_debug --benchmarks="fillseq" --num=10 --disable_wal=true > d.out
```

--disable\_wal=true (default)

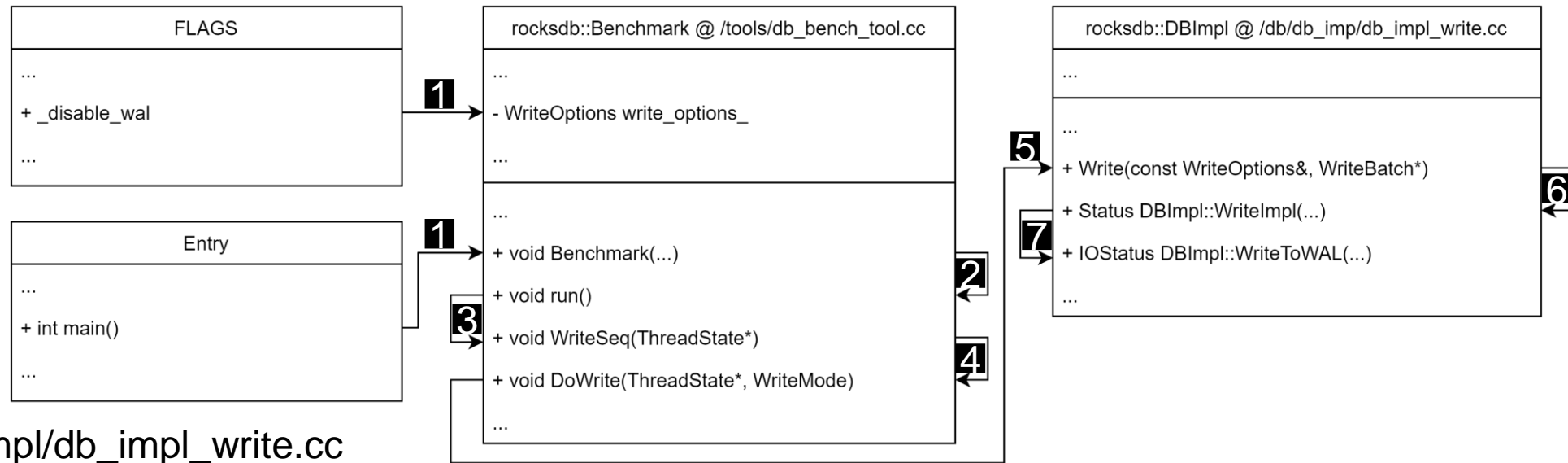
- rocksdb::DBImpl::CreateWAL
- rocksdb::DBImpl::CalculateWALWriteHint()
- rocksdb::WalManager::PurgeObsoleteWALFiles()
- rocksdb::DBImpl::TEST\_WALBufferIsEmpty()
- rocksdb::WalManager::PurgeObsoleteWALFiles()
- ~~rocksdb::DBImpl::WriteToWAL()~~

--disable\_wal=true **does not** use rocksdb::DBImpl::WriteToWAL()

## How? and Why?

# 3. Internal operations - fillseq

- This is not a full proper UML class diagram
- What happens if --disable\_wal is enabled?



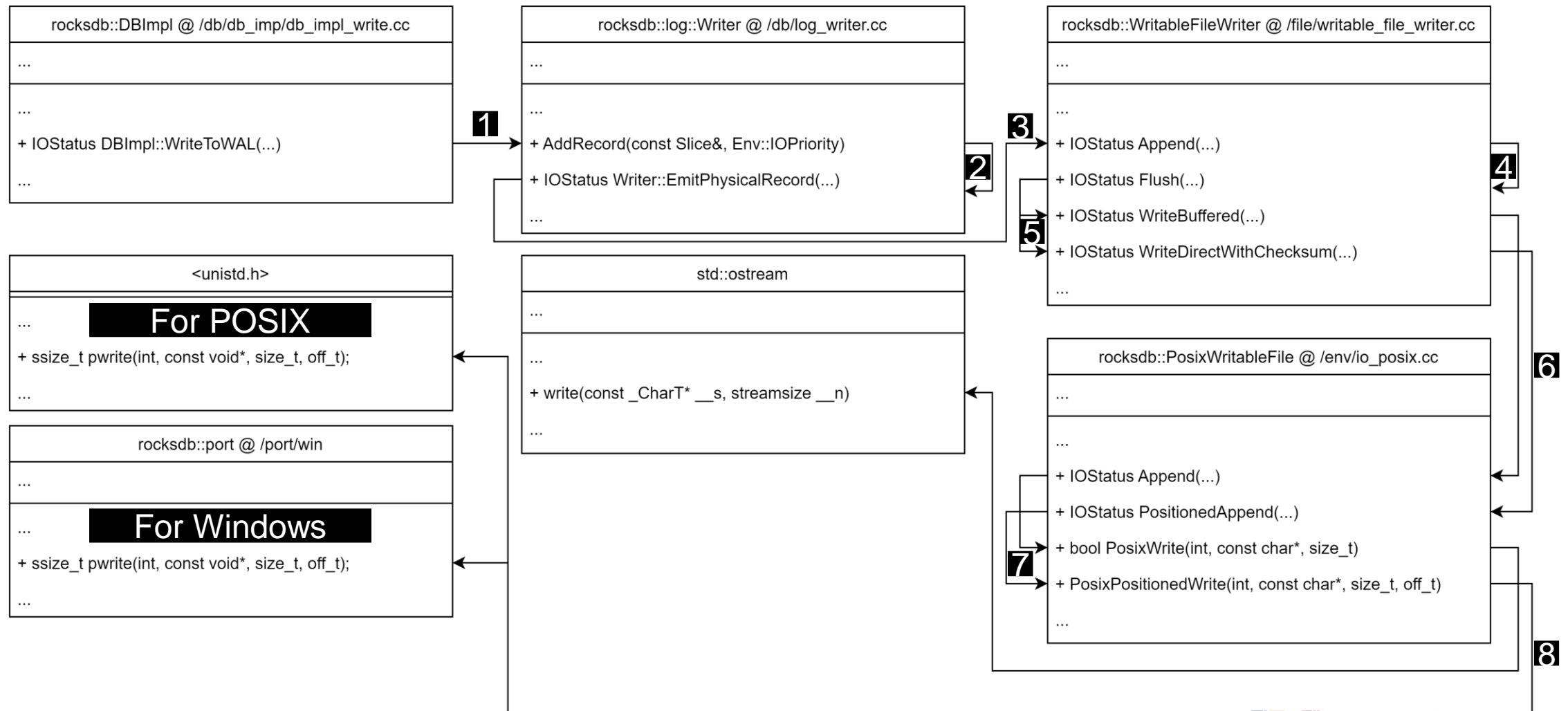
/db/db\_impl/db\_impl\_write.cc

```
478 if (!two_write_queues) {
479     if (status.ok() && !write_options.disableWAL) {
480         PERF_TIMER_GUARD(write_wal_time);
481         io_s = WriteToWAL(write_group, log_writer, log_used, need_log_sync,
482                         need_log_dir_sync, last_sequence + 1,
483                         log_file_number_size);
```



Nested if becomes **if (false)**  
Thus, not calling WriteToWAL()

# 3. Internal operations - fillseq



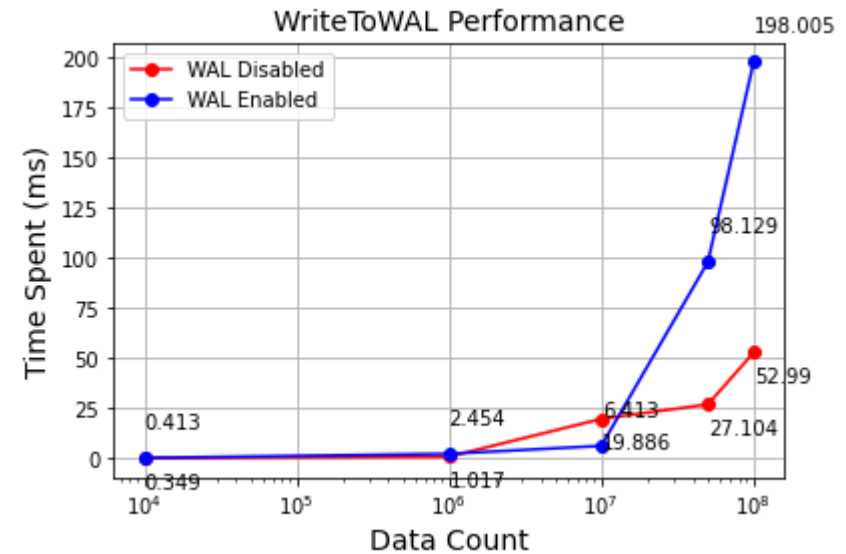
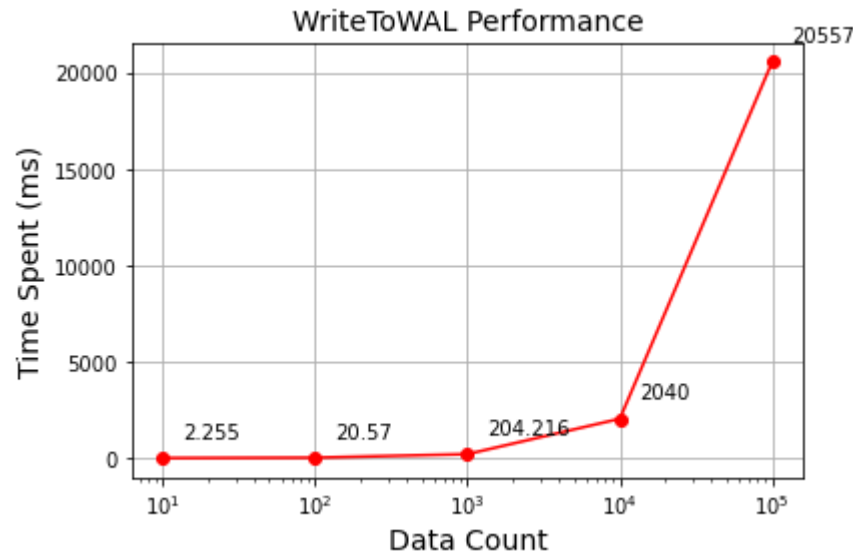
# 4. Performance - WriteToWAL

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- Enabling WAL will use IO, thus in terms of throughput and latency, it is slower than disabling it.
- Future experiment ideas:
  - ✓ Use ufttrace to analyze more about internal operations.
  - Disable WAL and shutdown abruptly.
  - Enable WAL and shutdown abruptly.
  - Use LevelDB for understanding WAL.

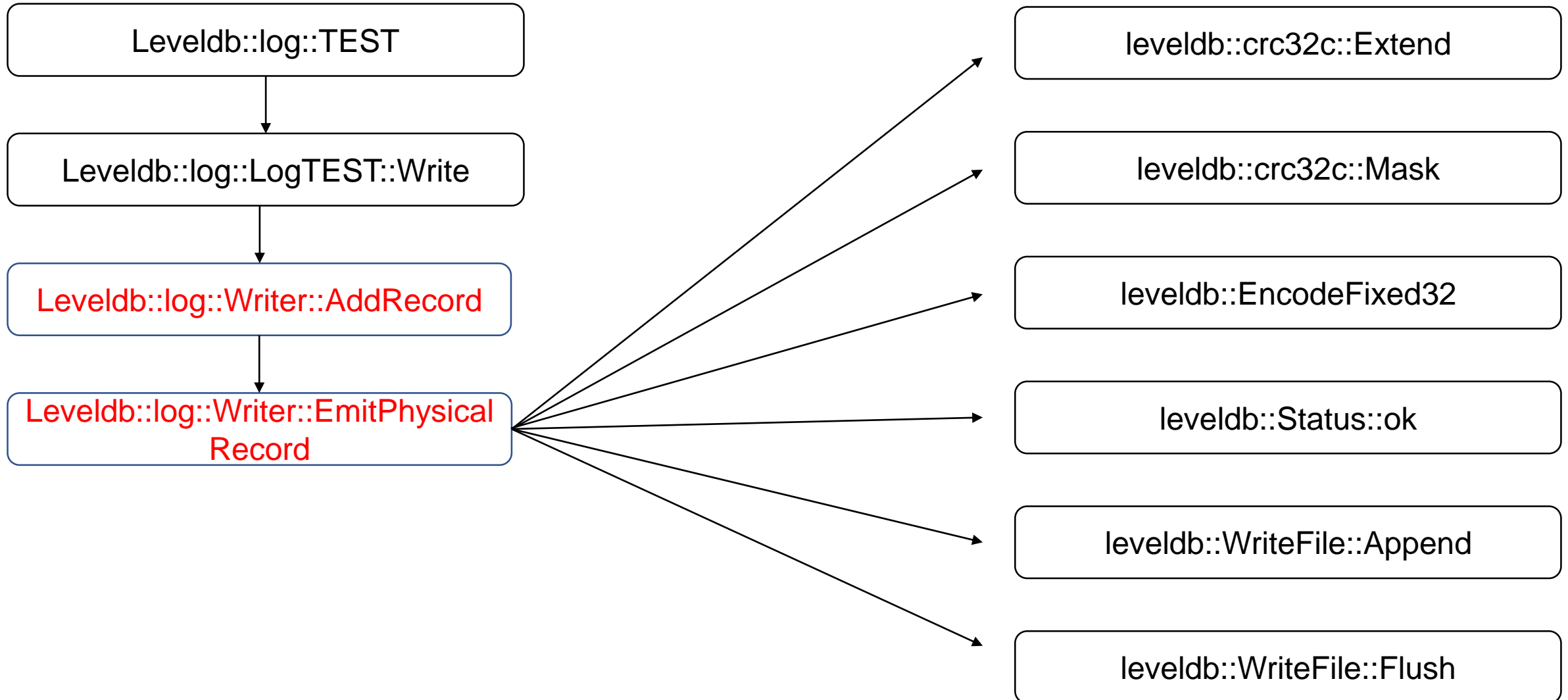
# 5. Conclusion & Future Study

- Minor differences with small entries
- However, huge performance gap with large data

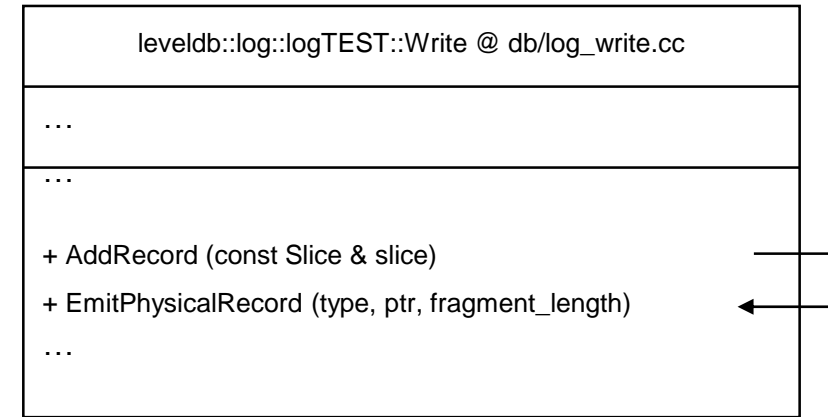
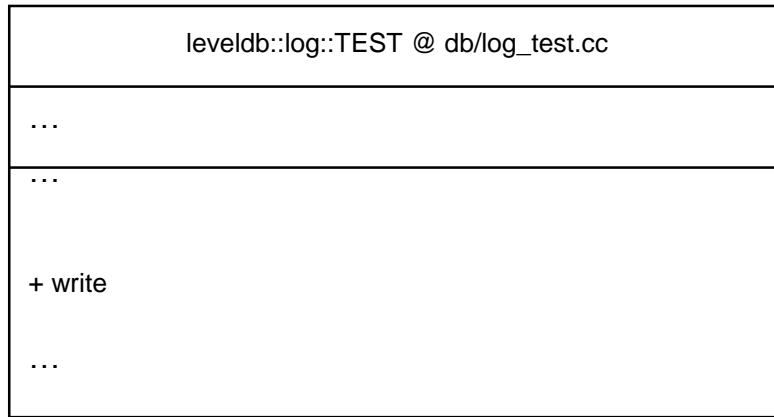




# Leveldb/log/



# Leveldb/log/



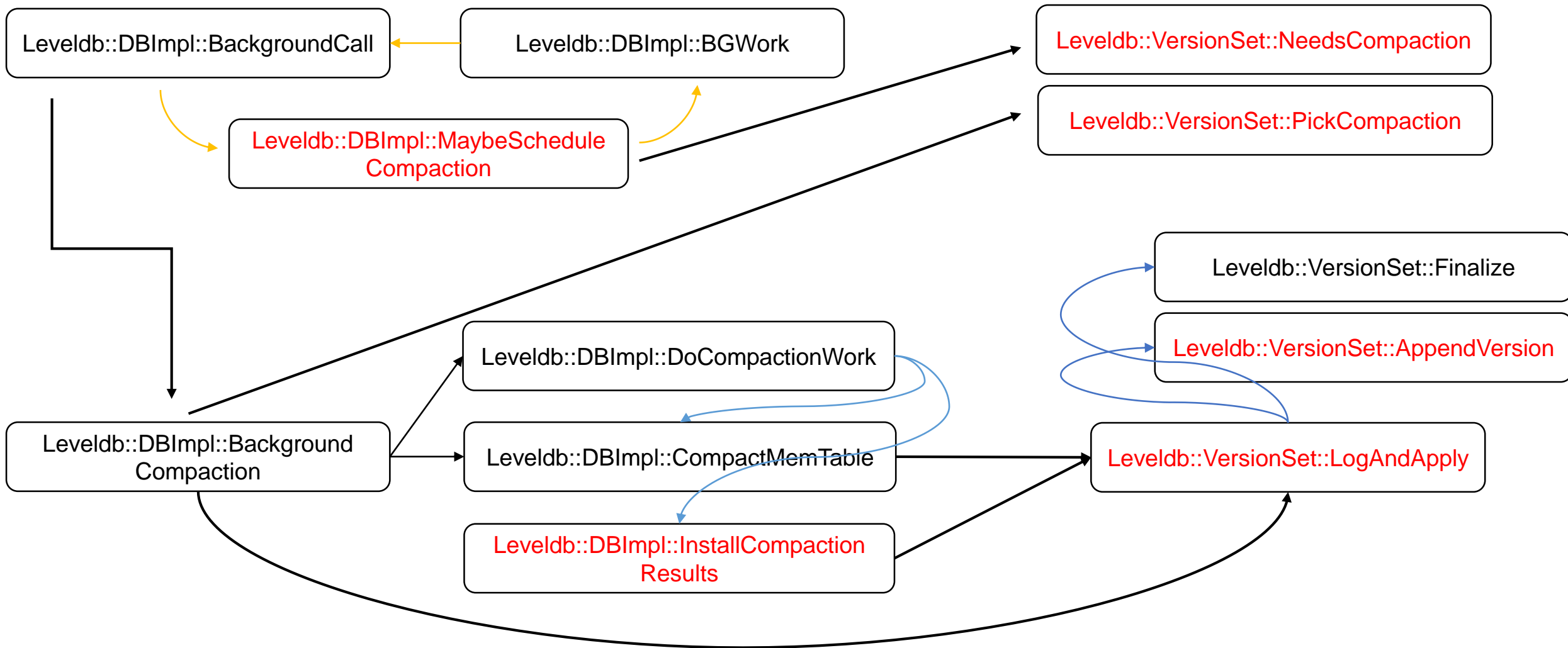
db/log\_test.cc

```
void Write(const std::string& msg) {  
    ASSERT_TRUE(!reading_) << "Write() after starting to read";  
    writer_ -> AddRecord(Slice(msg));  
}
```

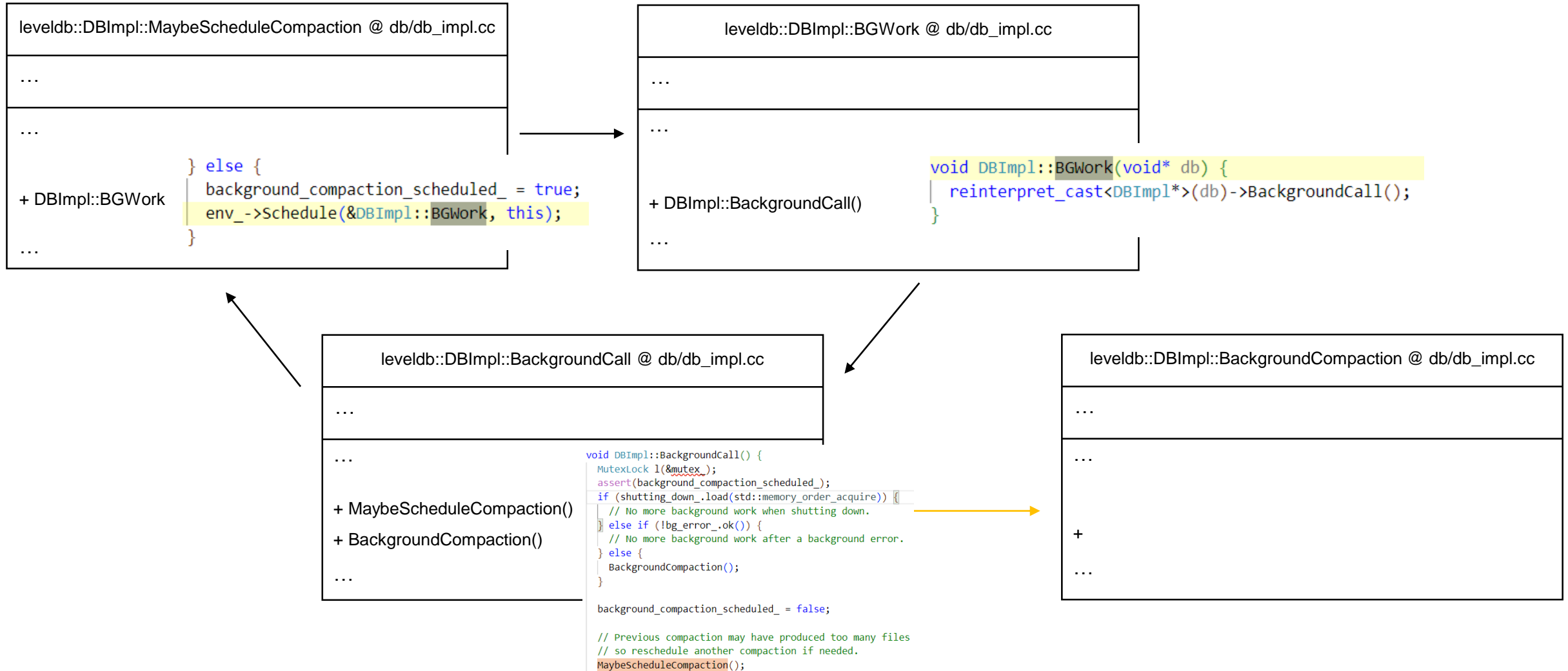
db/log\_writer.cc

```
Status Writer::AddRecord(const Slice& slice) {  
    const char* ptr = slice.data();  
    size_t left = slice.size();  
    ...  
    s = EmitPhysicalRecord(type, ptr, fragment_length);  
    ptr += fragment_length;  
    left -= fragment_length;  
    begin = false;  
} while (s.ok() && left > 0);  
return s;  
}
```

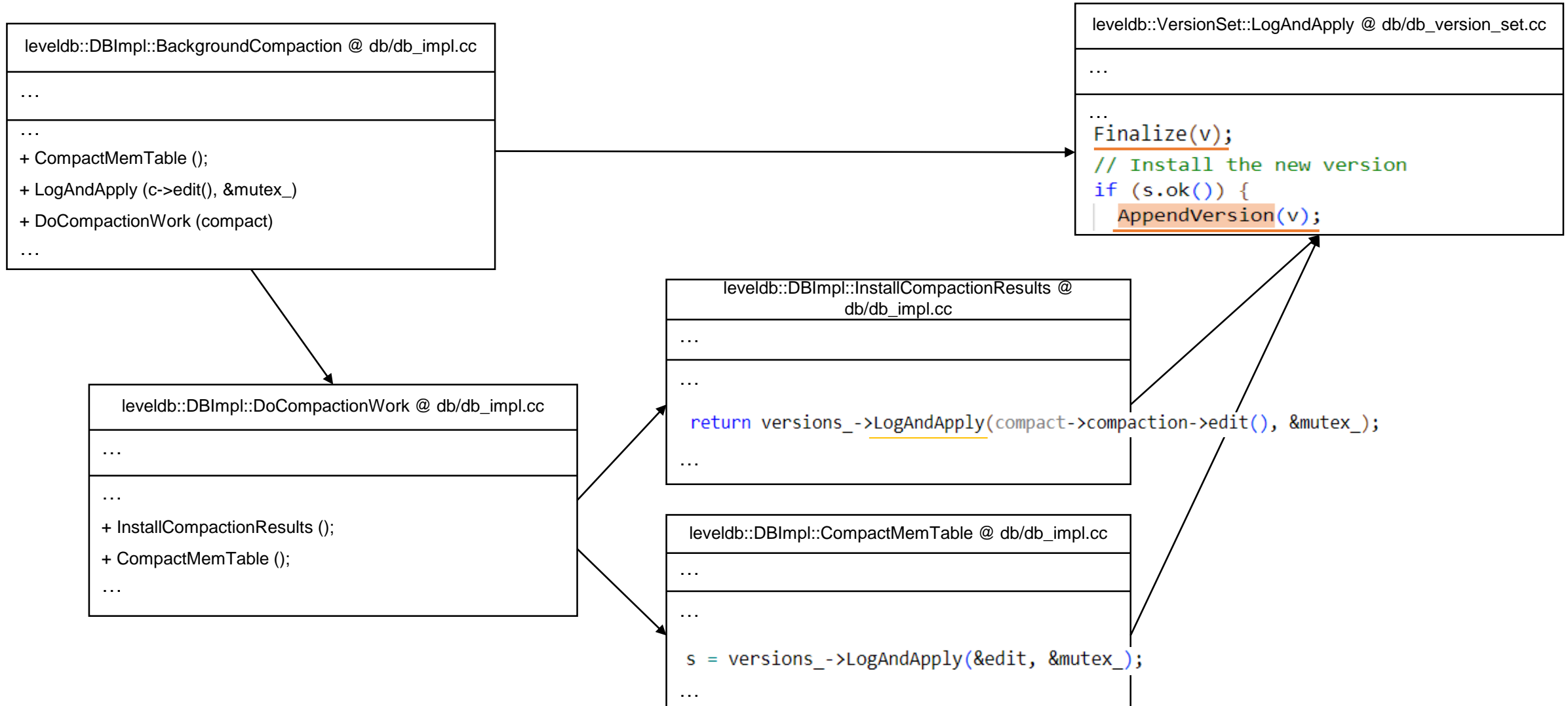
# Leveldb/DBImpl/



# Leveldb/DBImpl/MaybeSchedule-



# Leveldb/DBImpl/BackgroundCompaction



# Question

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