## **SSTable**

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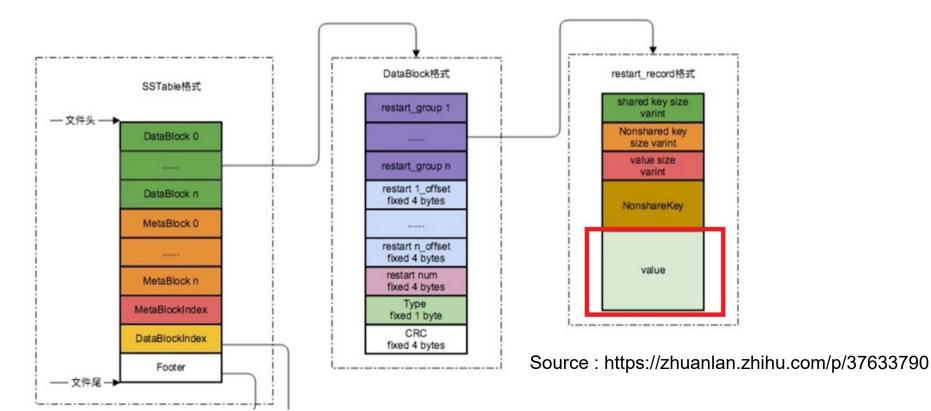




- 1. Entry size in SSTable
- 2. Filter block in SSTable
- 3. Further research
- 4. Appendix

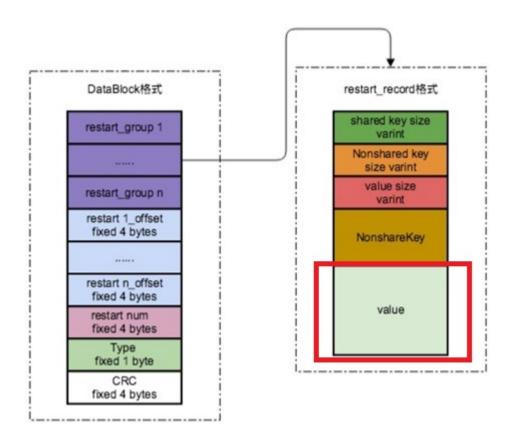
- SSTable
  - = A fixed size "file" with well defined format (default 2MB)
- Focused on getting familiar with SSTable's format and SSTable related options

How does changing the key size affect the Level DB 's write and read performance?





Fillrandom performance - Expectation

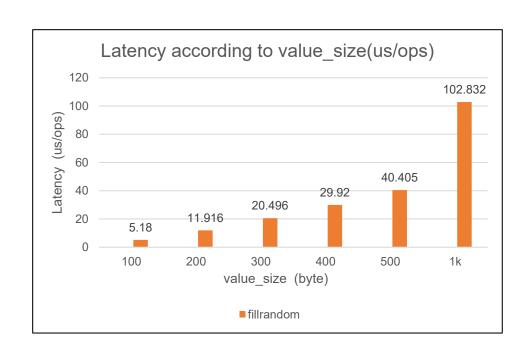


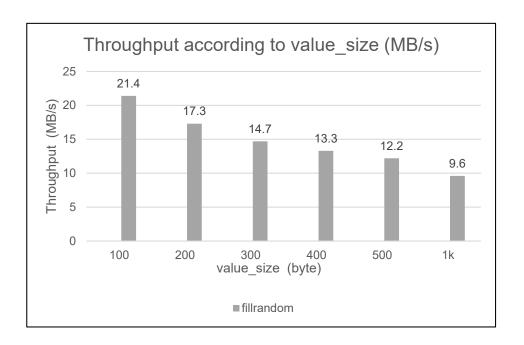
If the size of value increases, the number of entries that can fit in one file decreases when storing the same number of entries



More SSTables are needed

Fillrandom performance - Consulsion

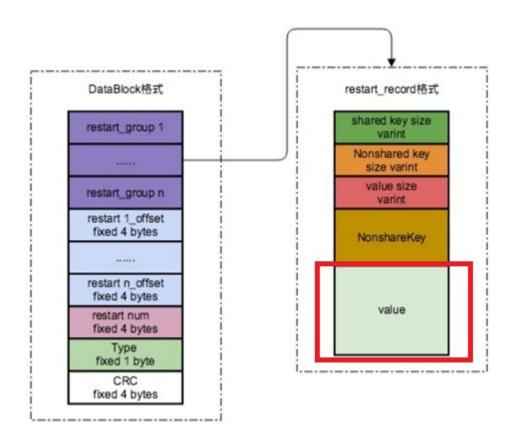




Number of <Key, Value> entries = 2,000,000



Readrandom performance - Expectation

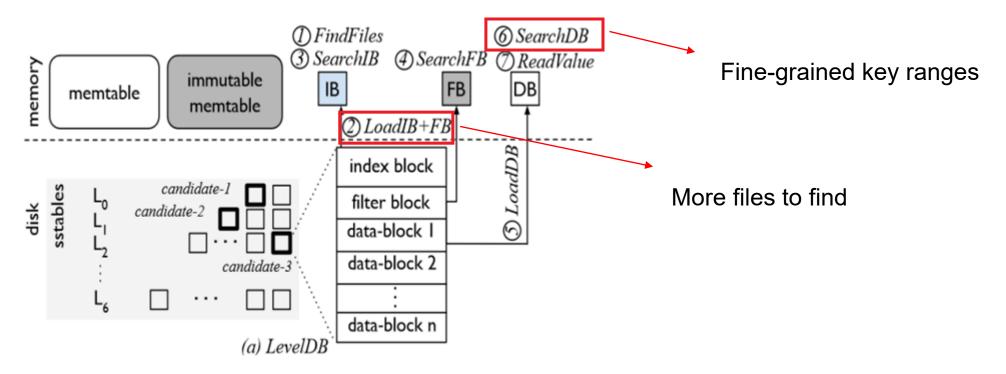


If the size of value increases, more SSTables are needed



More files to find vs Fine-grained key ranges

- More files to find vs Fine-grained key ranges
  - -> It depends on how to find the key in Level DB

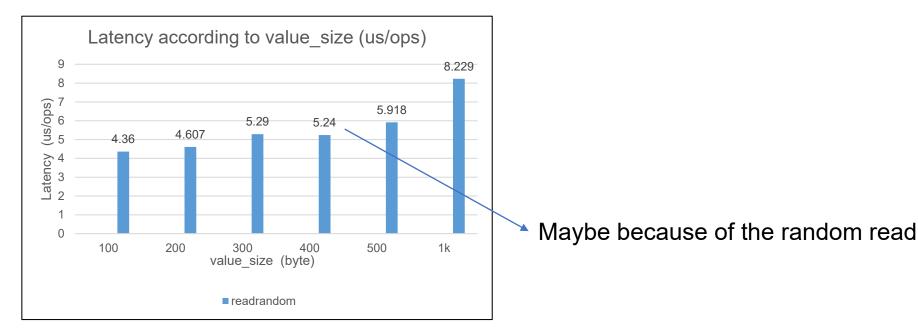


Source: Yifan Dai, From WiscKey to Bourbon, OSDI '20





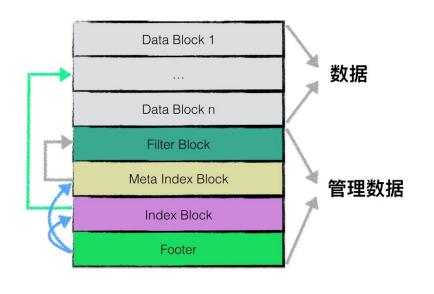
- Readrandom performance Conculsion
  - More effected by the number of files (Load)



Number of <Key, Value> entries = 2,000,000



How does applying bloom filter affect write performance of Level DB?



#### 논리적 구조

논리적으로 다른 기능에 따라 leveldb는 sstable을 논리적으로 다음과 같이 나눕니다.

- 1. 데이터 블록 : 키 값 데이터 쌍을 저장하는 데 사용됩니다.
- 2. **필터 블록**: 일부 필터 관련 데이터(블룸 필터)를 저장하는 데 사용되지만 사용자가 필터를 사용 하도록 leveldb를 지정하지 않으면 leveldb는 이 블록에 내용을 저장하지 않습니다.
- 3. **메타 인덱스 블록**: 필터 블록의 인덱스 정보를 저장하는 데 사용됩니다(인덱스 정보는 sstable 파일의 오프셋 및 데이터 길이를 나타냄).
- 4. 인덱스 블록: 각 데이터 블록의 인덱스 정보를 저장하는 데 사용되는 인덱스 블록.
- 5. 바닥글: 메타 인덱스 블록과 인덱스 블록의 인덱스 정보를 저장하는 데 사용됩니다.

Source: https://leveldb-handbook.readthedocs.io/zh/latest/sstable.html

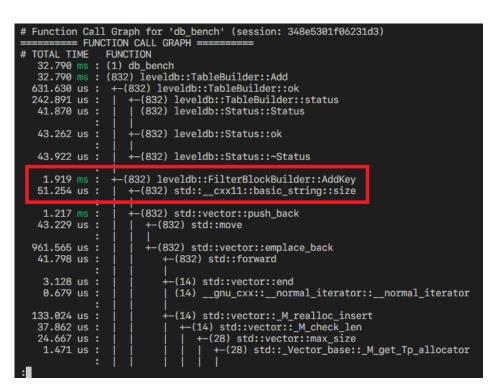




Verification - uftrace

```
# Function Call Graph for 'db bench' (session: eaadae18b97901f0)
====== FUNCTION CALL GRAPH =======
# TOTAL TIME FUNCTION
   26.350 ms : (1) db_bench
   26.350 ms: (832) leveldb::TableBuilder::Add
  603.007 us : +-(832) leveldb::TableBuilder::ok
                  +-(832) leveldb::TableBuilder::status
   41.668 us :
                     (832) leveldb::Status::Status
   43.086 us :
                  +-(832) leveldb::Status::ok
   44.460 us :
                  +-(832) leveldb::Status::~Status
   42.529 us : +-(832) leveldb::Slice::size
   42.658 us : +-(832) leveldb::Slice::data
   78.898 us : +-(832) std::__cxx11::basic_string::assign
   14.534 ms: +-(854) leveldb::BlockBuilder::Add
  763.115 us :
                  +-(1708) leveldb::Slice::Slice
  112.917 us:
                     +-(1708) std::__cxx11::basic_string::data
  103.981 us :
                     +-(1708) std:: cxx11::basic string::size
  55.146 us :
                  +-(854) std::_cxx11::basic_string::empty
  206.426 us :
                  +-(4138) leveldb::Slice::size
                  +-(788) std::min
   39.810 us :
```

<No apply Bloom Filter>



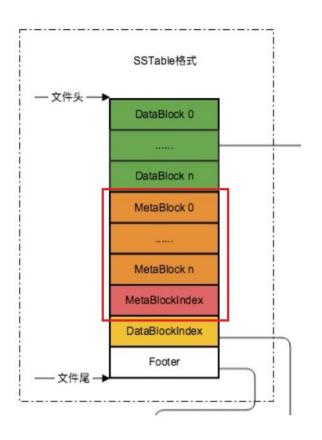
<Apply Bloom Filter>

See TableBuilder::Add() in ~/leveldb/table/table builder.cc





Fillseq performance – Expectation

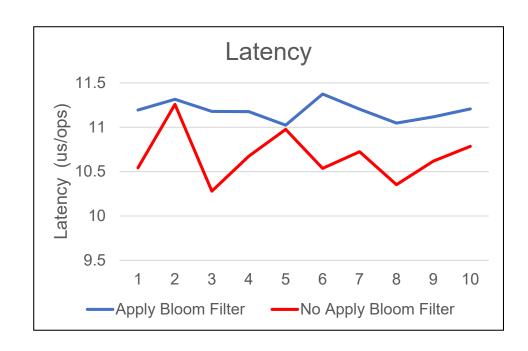


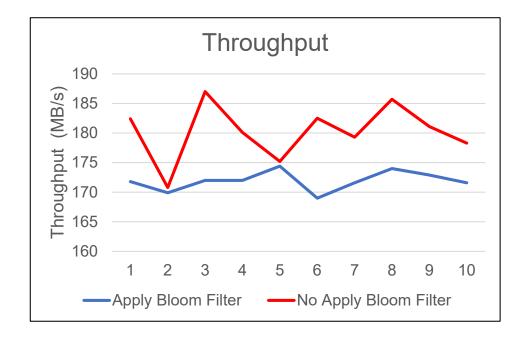
If filter block is not applied, there is no need to write additional data in meta block



Latency and Throughput will be improved when writing

Fillseq performance – Conclusion



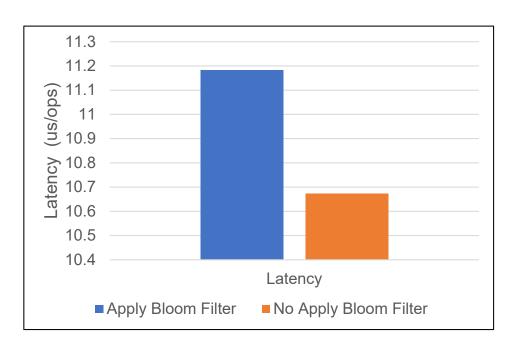


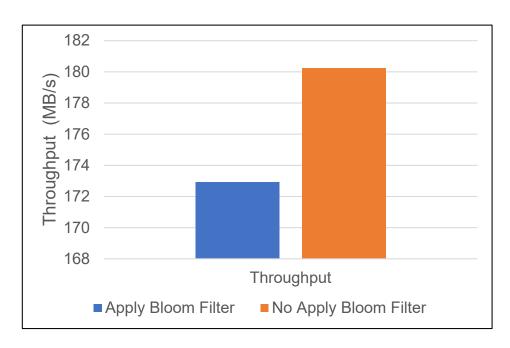
Value\_size = 2000



Fillseq performance – Conclusion

**Apply Bloom Filter** → average latency is 10.674 micros/op, average throughput is 180.24MB/s **No Apply Bloom Filter** → average latency is 11.183 micros/op, average throughput is 172.92MB/s









#### Discussion

- Result : Latency → 약 0.5micros 감소, Throughput → 약 7MB 증가
- We expected a dramatic change, but it didn't show much change. Why?
  - ✓ 1. Output
    - The output of db\_bench doesn't mean "time taken to create a SSTable"
    - It just means "time taken to write a single key-value pair"
  - ✓ 2. Fillseq
    - Sequential key order → No compaction → Reduces the amount of SSTable created

```
solid@sanghyun17-7666596bb6-19j18:~/leveldb_study/leveldb_release/build$ ./db_bench —benchmarks=
"fillseq" —value_size=2000 —compression_ratio=1 —use_existing_db=0
LevelDB: version 1.23
Date: Fri Jul 22 15:54:59 2022
CPU: 40 * Intel(R) Xeon(R) Silver 4210R CPU @ 2.40GHz
CPUCache: 14080 KB
Keys: 16 bytes each
Values: 2000 bytes each (2000 bytes after compression)
Entries: 1000000
RawSize: 1922.6 MB (estimated)
FileSize: 1922.6 MB (estimated)
WARNING: Snappy compression is not enabled

fillseq : 10.353 micros/op; 185.7 MB/s
```



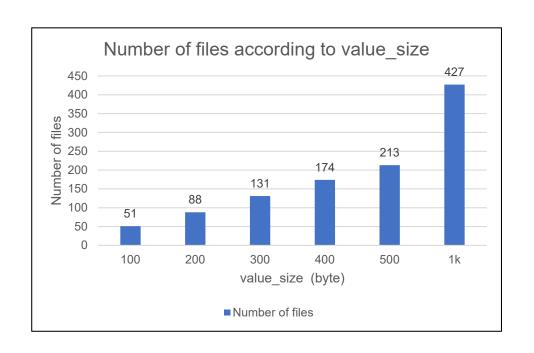
#### 3. Further research

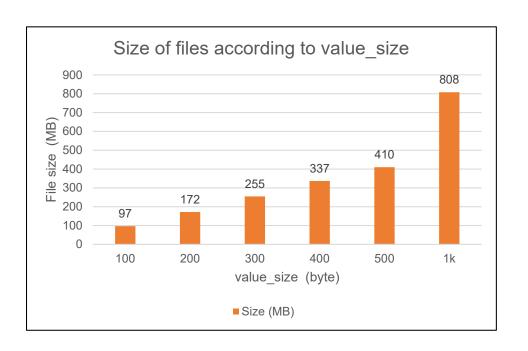
1. Figure out more specific format of each blocks in SSTable

2. Figure out the process(functions) of generating each blocks (From Source code level)

## **Appendix**

How many files will be generated more?





<Number and Size of files generated>



## **Appendix – Experiment info**

<Environment 1>

- CPU: 4\*Intel® Core™ i5-6600 CPU @
   3.3GHz
- CPUCache: 6144KB
- SSD: Samsung SSD850 500GB

<Environment 2>

- CPU: 40\*Intel® Xeon® Silver 4210RCPU @2.40GHz
- CPUCache: 14080KB



# Thank you



