

Supported by IITP, StarLab.

July 26, 2021 송인호, 한예진

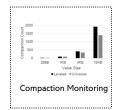
inhoinno@dankook.ac.kr , hbb97225@naver.com

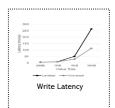
TeamName: 멘탈모델을 만들고 싶어요

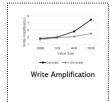


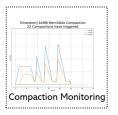
#### Contents

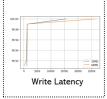
- Last Week
  - ✓ 컴팩션에 영향을 미치는 녀석들 #1 KV Size
  - ✓ 컴팩션에 영향을 미치는 녀석들 #2 SST Size
- This Week
  - ✓ Mental Model
    - Alleviating [PROBLEMS] of Level Compaction by [Method] in Universal Compaction
  - ✓ Leveled vs Universal Compaction Comparison
    - Throughput
    - Write Amplification
    - Latency distribution + # of Compactions
    - Read/Space Amplification

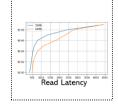
















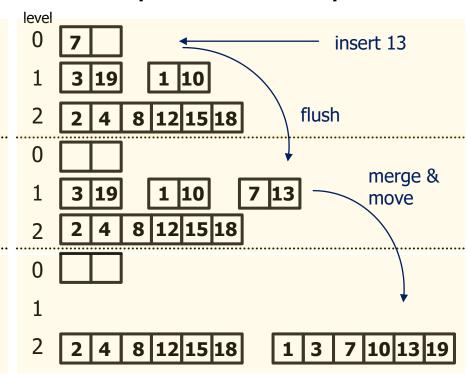
# **Compaction Style**

- Leveled Compaction, Universal Compaction
  - ✓ Sorted Level vs Sorted Run

#### **Example of LeveledCompaction**

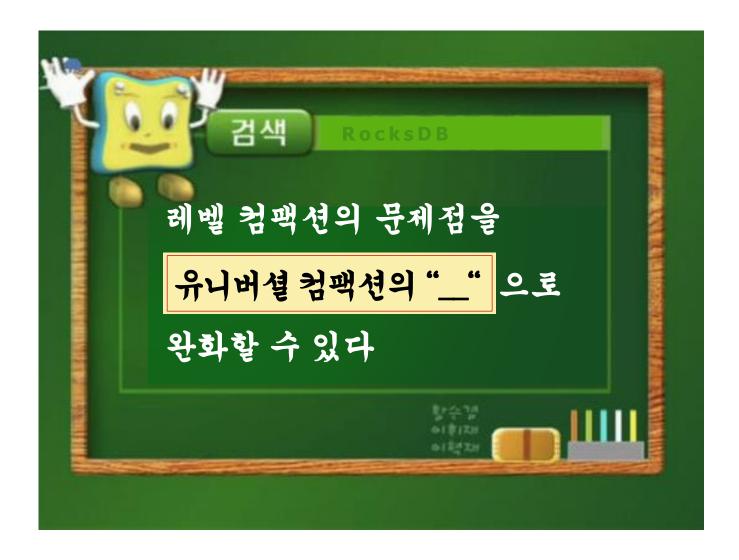
# 

#### **Example of Universal Compaction**





## Mental Model







# LVL vs Univ Throughput Comparison

Througput comparison



**Key** [16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 1024]

**Value** [64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 4096]

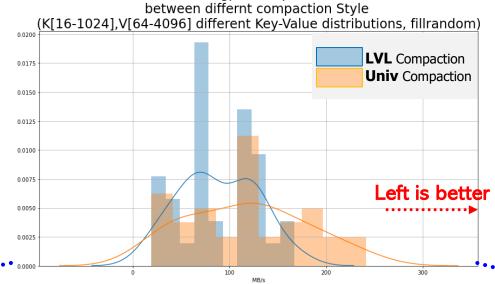
**Entries** 500 0000

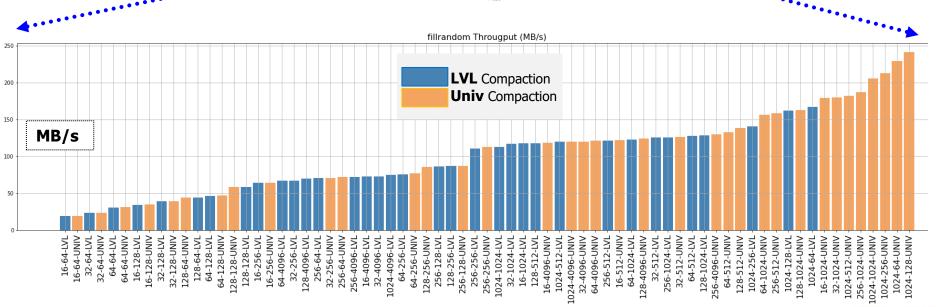
Storage Samsung 1TB 860 Pro

File System Ext4

CPU Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-10700K CPU @

3.80GHz

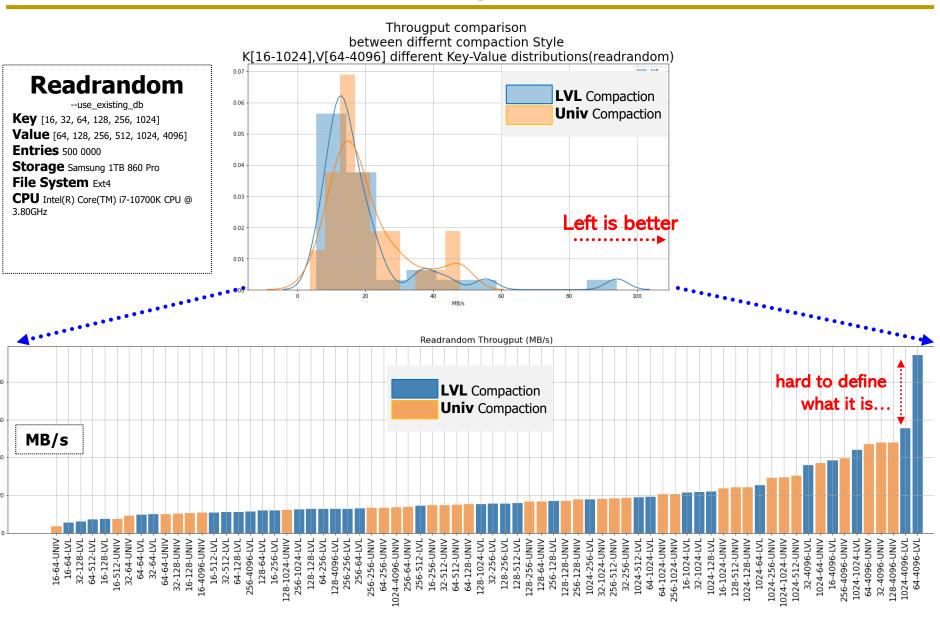








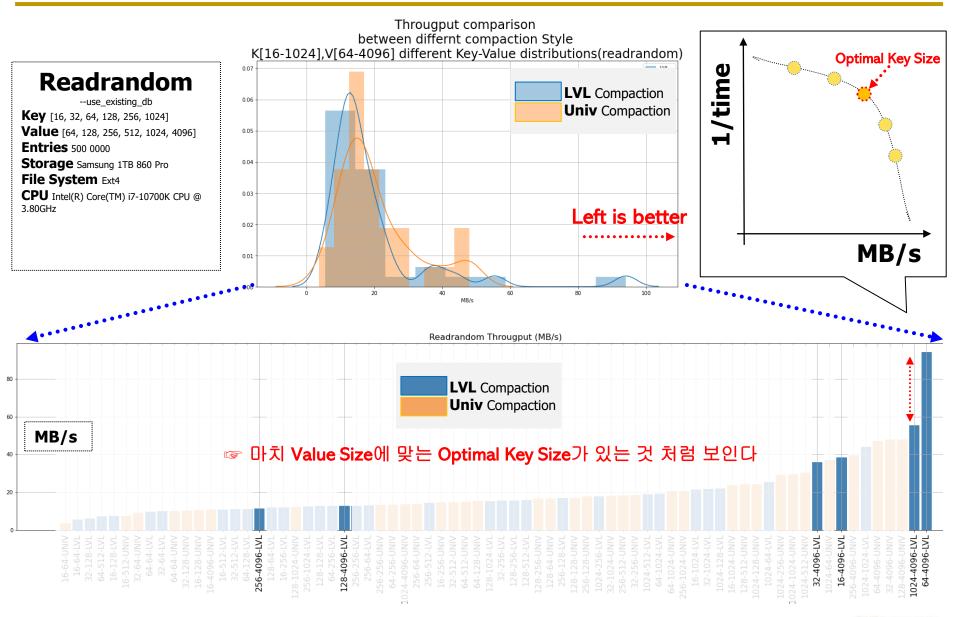
# LVL vs Univ Throughput Comparison







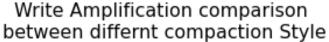
# LVL vs Univ Throughput Comparison

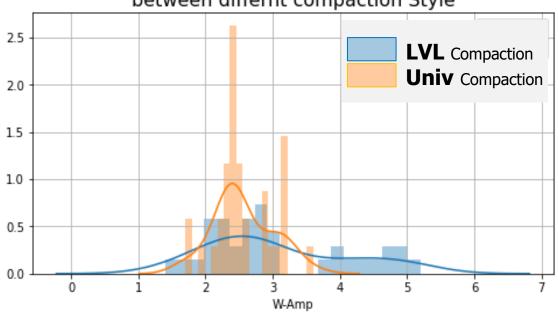


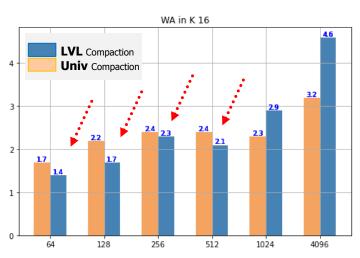


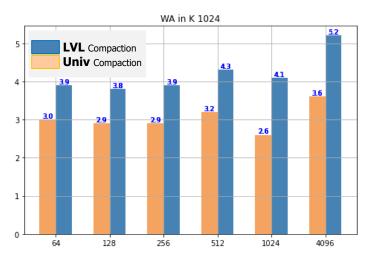


# LVL vs Univ WAF Comparison







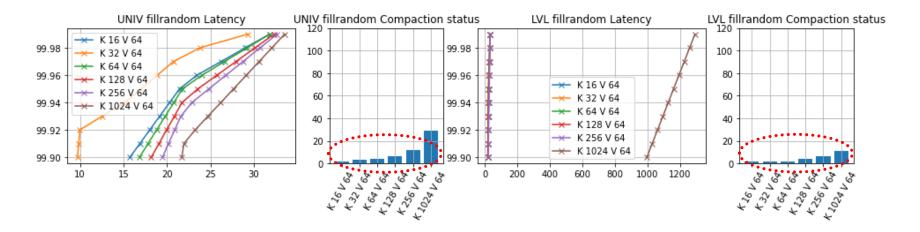


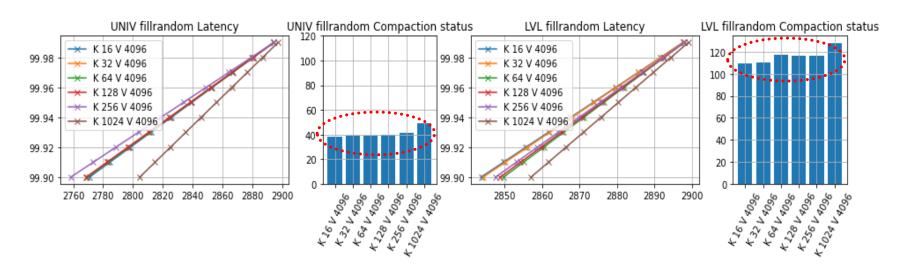




# LVL vs Univ # of Compactions, latency Comparison

#### Fillrandom



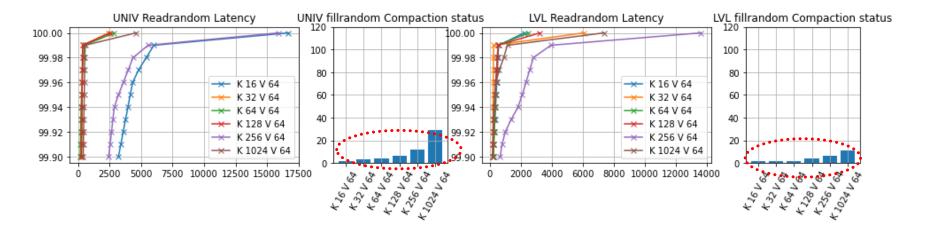


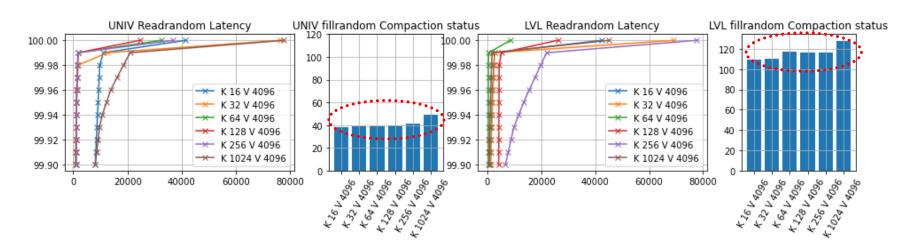




# LVL vs Univ # of Compactions / latency Comparison

#### Readrandom



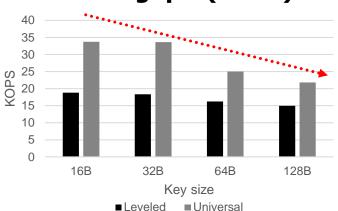




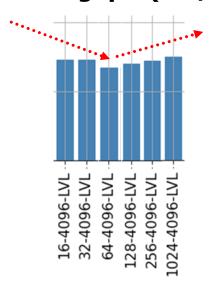


#### Issue on Last week

#### Throughput(KOPS)



#### Throughput(MB/s)





☞ 한 쪽은 OPS, 한 쪽은 MB/s 임. 즉, KV Size가 늘어날 수록 MB/s는 늘어나고, OPS는 줄어들게 됨





#### Next Week

- ✓ Mental Model
  - Leveled vs Universal Compaction 관련 논문 조사
  - Hybrid Compaction 고민
- ✓ Leveled vs Universal Compaction Comparison
  - Read 성능에 대한 fine grain 측정 Read 부분별 시간 측정
  - Space Amplification 측정
  - Read Amplification 측정



# Discussion





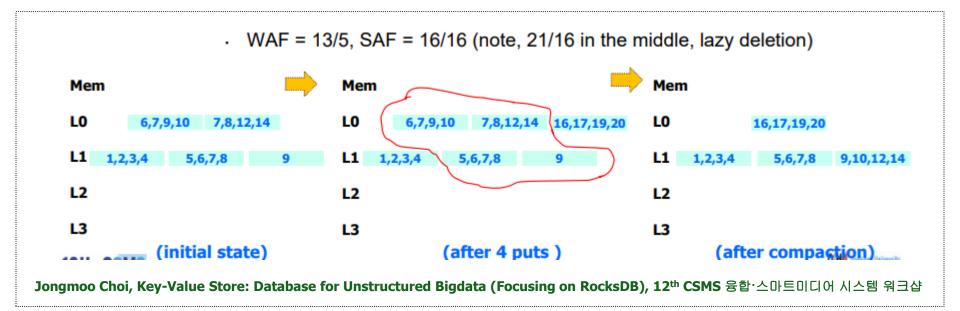


# Appendix





## How to estimate Space Amplification Factor?



<sup>☞</sup> 중첩된 KV 를 고려하지 않아야함

**Comment Plz** 



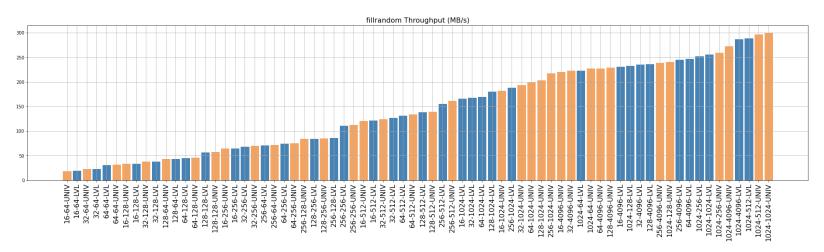


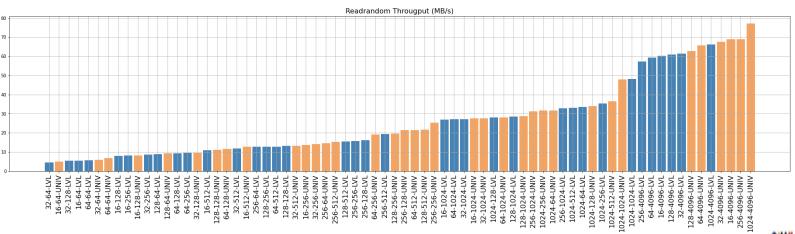
<sup>☞ ☞</sup> 따라서, (바라건대,) Sequential pattern 으로 쓰인 Size를 '최소로 필요한 공간' 으로 두고 구할 예정.

## When we fix the DB size (Request size ≈ 2.4GB)

■ 현재 Request size = 800GB로 수정하고 DB bench 실험중..

#### Througput Comparison of differnt Compaction Style

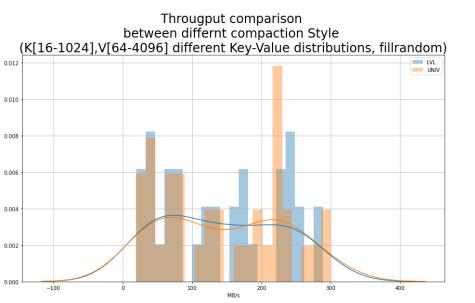


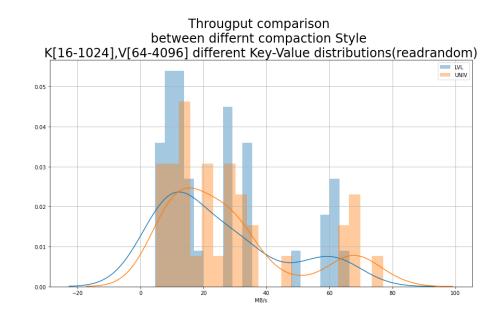






- When we fix the DB size (Request size ≈ 2.4GB)
- 현재 Request size = 800GB로 수정하고 DB bench 실험중..



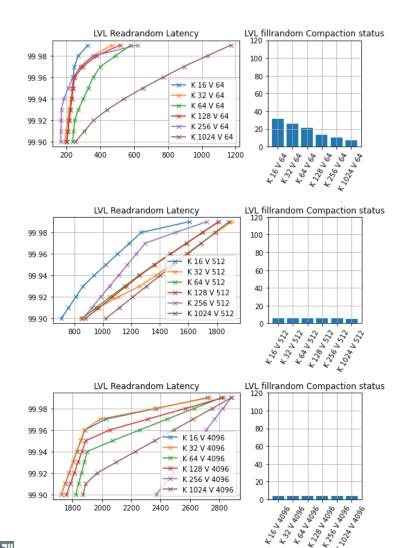


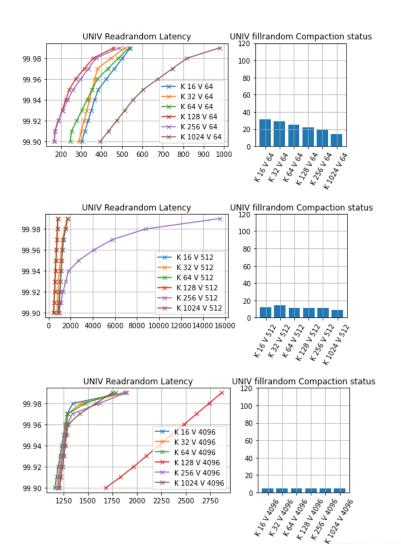




When we fix the DB size (Request size ≈ 2.4GB)

## LVL compaction latency 99.99% UNIV compaction latency 99.99%









# Last Week



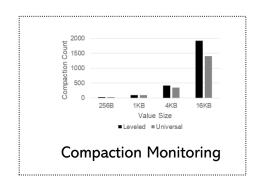


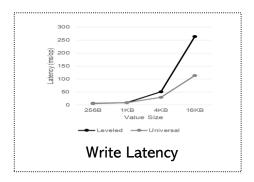
## ■ Compaction에 영향을 미치는 녀석들

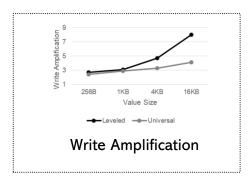
#### √ #1 KV-Size

- Various Key Size
  - Key: 16B, 32B, 64B, 128B
  - · Value: 8K
  - fillrandom, readrandom, range query, 5000000
  - Leveled Compaction vs. Universal Compaction
  - Write Amplification
- Various Value Size
  - Key: 16B
  - Value: 256B, 1KB, 4KB, 16KB
  - fillrandom, readrandom, range query, 5000000
  - Leveled Compaction vs. Universal Compaction
  - Write Amplification

+YCSB Workload, compare Read/Space Amplification



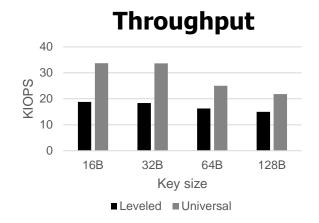


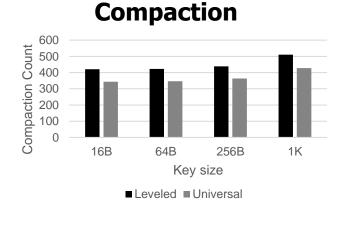


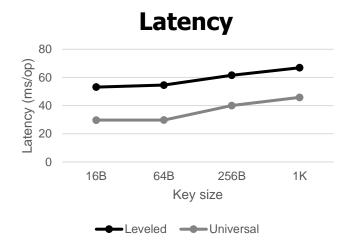


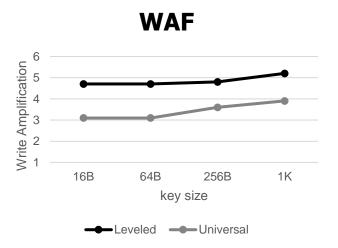


- RocksDB::Compaction
  - ✓ Trial#3 Compaction on various Key size (random write)







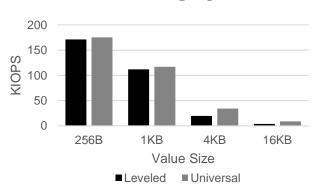




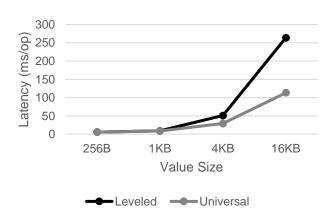


- RocksDB::Compaction
  - ✓ Trial#4 Compaction on various Value size (random write)

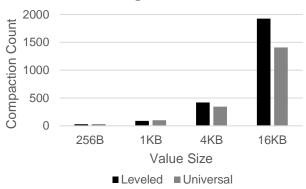
#### **Throughput**



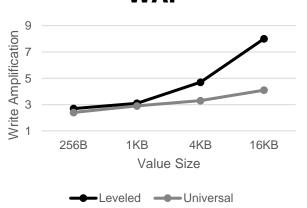
#### **Latency**



#### Compaction



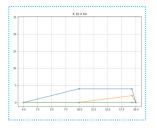
#### **WAF**

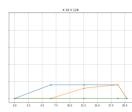


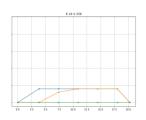


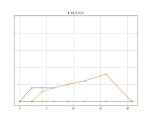


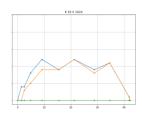
# **Level Compactions Trace**

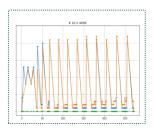


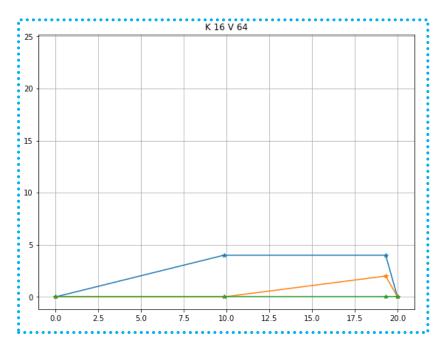


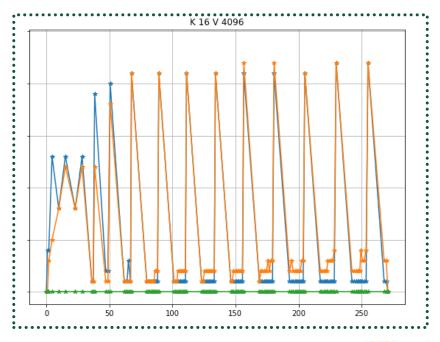








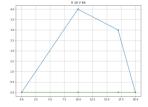


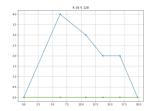


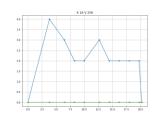


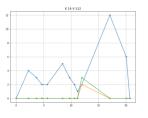


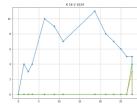
# **Universal Compactions Trace**

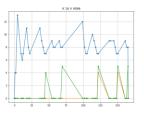


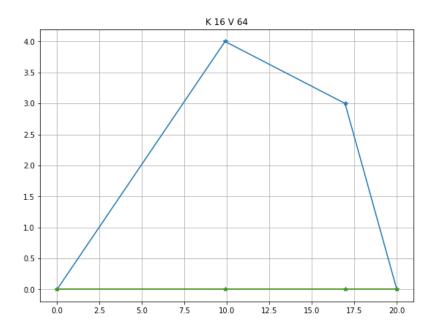


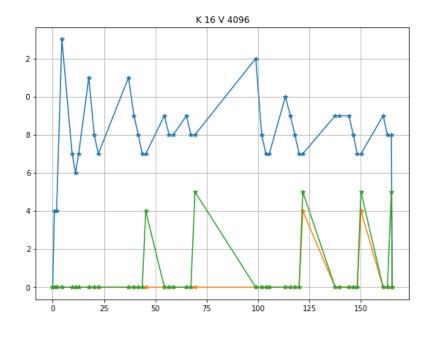












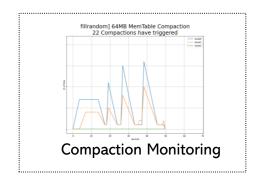
K 32 V 4096

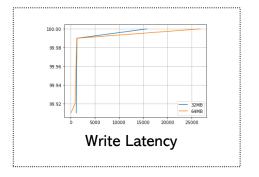


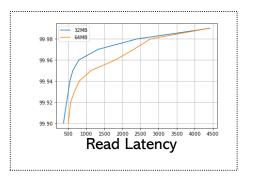


## ■ Compaction에 영향을 미치는 녀석들

- - Various MemTable + Various SST
    - 64MB, 32MB
    - fillrandom, readrandom, 16-512, 10000000
  - Various MemTable + 64MB SST
    - 64MB, 32MB, <del>16MB, 8MB, 4MB, 2MB</del>
    - fillrandom, readrandom, 16-512, 10000000



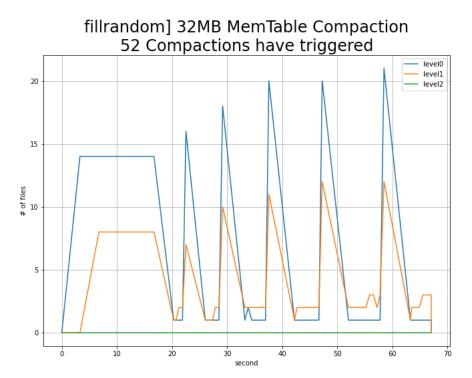


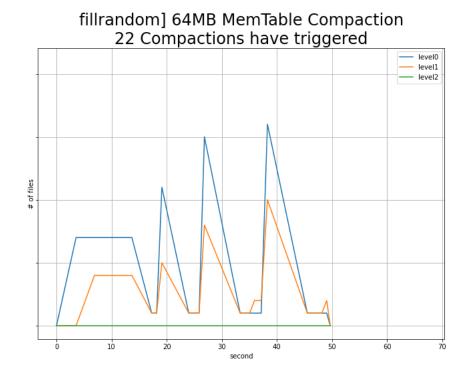






- Compaction::SSTable
  - ✓ Trial#1 Compaction on MemTable size&Target File Size (32MB vs 64MB)

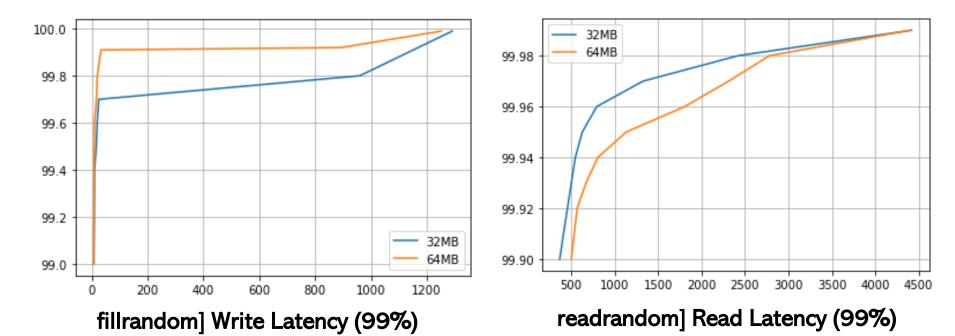








- Compaction::SSTable
  - ✓ Trial#1 Compaction on MemTable size&Target File Size (32MB vs 64MB)



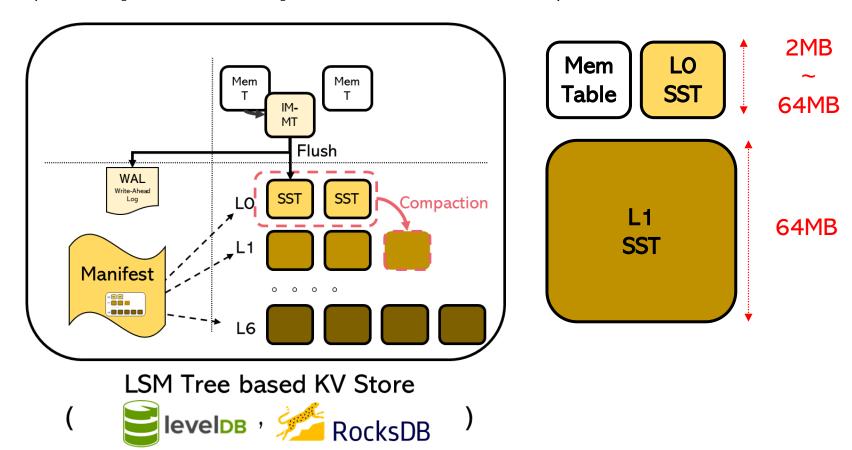
Read/Write latency Trade-off on MemTable Size





## Compaction::SSTable

✓ Trial#2 Compaction on MemTable size, but Target File Size 64MB (MemT=[2,4,8,16,32,64]MB, SST\_Level1 = 64MB)

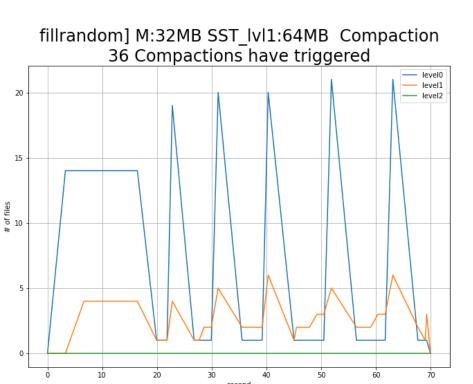


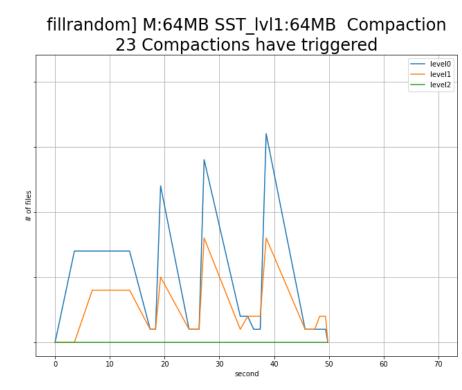




## Compaction::SSTable

✓ Trial#2 Compaction on MemTable size, but Target File Size 64MB (MemT=[2,4,8,16,32,64]MB, SST\_Level1 = 64MB)



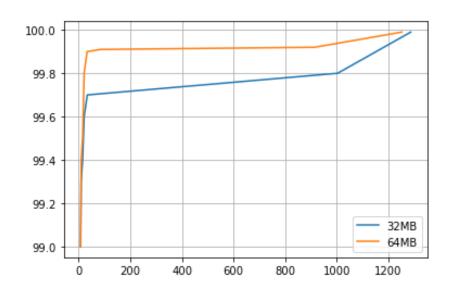


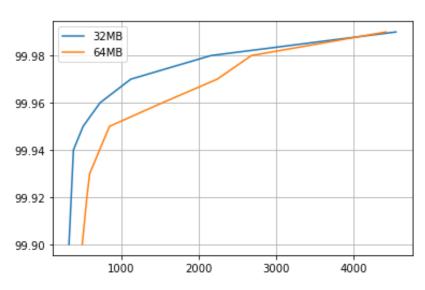
No difference between previous experiment





- Compaction::SSTable
  - ✓ Trial#2 Compaction on MemTable size&Target File Size (32MB vs 64MB)





fillrandom] Write Latency (99%)

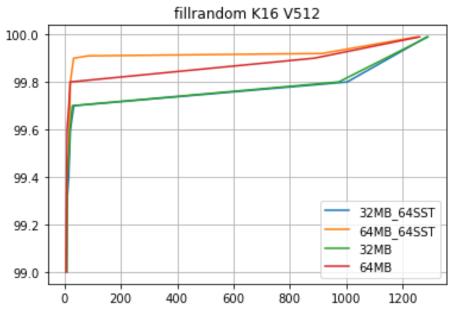
readrandom] Read Latency (99%)

No difference between previous experiment

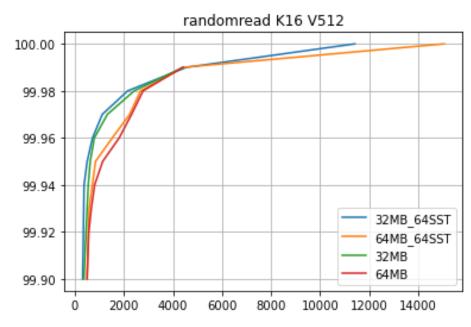




- Compaction::SSTable
  - ✓ Trial#1 vs Trial#2



fillrandom] Write Latency (99%)



readrandom] Read Latency (99%)







