

# TDT4225 – Assignment 4

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## Algebra with filter

Joining of two tables  $A$  and  $B$ ,  $V_A = 400 B \times 1\,000\,000 = 4 \times 10^8 = 400 MB$ ,  $V_B = 600 B \times 10\,000\,000 = 6 \times 10^9 = 6000 MB$ ,  $V_R = 600 B \times 10\,000\,000 = 6 \times 10^8 = 600 MB$ . Our workspace is  $20 MB$ , this gives  $n = \lceil \frac{V_A}{M} \rceil = \lceil \frac{400 MB}{20 MB} \rceil = 20$ .  $V_{nl}^J = V_A + nV_B + V_R = 400 MB + 20 \times 6000 MB + 600 MB = 121 GB$   
Join with filter.

$$V = 2V_A - M + V_B + V_B \delta_{F_A} \left( \left\lceil \frac{(V_A - M) \delta_{F_{A \cap B}}}{M} \right\rceil \right) + V_R$$

I did not manage to calculate this join with filter.

## Parallel algebra

**Describe the different partitioning methods used in parallel algebra.**

Horizontal fragmentation divides the table into fragment, each fragment corresponds to a group of records stored on a node. Vertical fragmentation has records with key and one or a few attributes for each fragment. The third option is a mix between the two others.

## Why is hashing a very good method?

Using hashing is a good way to place records, this requires to indexes and a good hash formula.

## Dynamo

Explain the following concepts/techniques used in Dynamo

### consistent hashing

Consistent hashing uses a hashing function whose output is represented as a fixed circular space. Each node is assigned a space on this ring, and each item is assigned to a node by hashing the items key. Each node is thus responsible for keeping track of the region between itself and the previous node.

### vector clocks

Dynamo uses vector clocks in order to capture causality between different versions of the same object.

### sloppy quorum and hinted handoff

Sloppy quorum is a less strict version of the traditional quorum. All read and write operations are performed on the first  $N$  healthy nodes from the preference list.

Hinted handoff ensures that read and write operations are not failed due to temporary node or network failures.

### **merkle trees**

Dynamo uses merkle trees to detect inconsistency between replicas. A merkle tree is a hash tree where leaves are hashes of the values of individual keys.

### **gossip-based membership protocol**

Dynamo uses a completely decentralized membership protocol, and updates are spread using gossip or word of mouth.

## **RamCloud**

### **How does RamClouds ensure "durability" of data?**

RamClouds can use different ways to ensure durability of data, the most common is to "buffered logging" which uses both disk and memory for backup. A local copy is stored in the primary server DRAM and copies stored in two or more backup servers. On write the primary send a log entry to the backup server who updates its copy.

### **How does Ousterhout argue that RAMCloud's potential to support ACID transactions is better than for traditional disk-based distributed databases?**

Ousterhout argues that RamClouds low latency and fast transactions limits the use for ACID. Since ensuring ACID scales poorly and adds time delays to transactions, a trend in storage systems is to give up some ACID properties to improve scalability.

## **Facebook TAO**

### **How does Facebook TAO solve the problem that the social graph spans the whole world, and that the data should be close to the user?**

Data is divided into logical *shards*, each of which is stored in a logical database. Database servers are responsible for one or more shards. This enables Facebook to place shards at physical servers close to the places the shards relate to.

## **Google Spanner**

### **How are TimeStamps used in Spanner's transactions?**

Timestamps in Google Spanner is used in versioning, where each version of data is timestamped at commit time. Transactional reads and writes use two-phase locking. Transaction can be assigned timestamps when all locks have been acquired, but before any has been released.