Purgatory는 무엇인가?

강 한구

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- 기존 Purgatory in Kafka
- Timer 구현하는 7가지 방법
- 개선된 Purgatory in Kafka
- 질문으로 알아보는 Purgatory

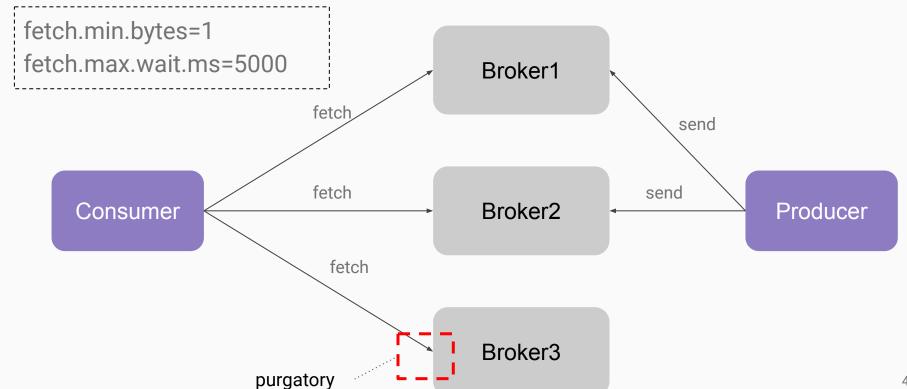
가톨릭 교리에서 죽은 사람의 영혼이 살아있는 동안 지은 죄를 씻고 천국으로 가기 위해 일시적으로 머무른다 고 믿는 장소이다.

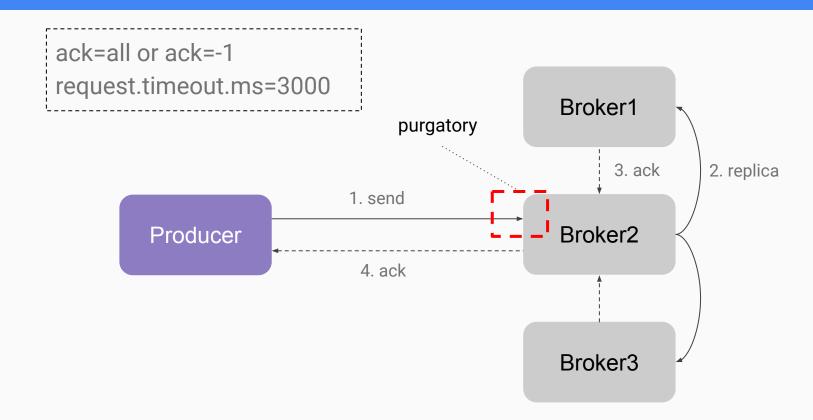
두산백과 두피디아 terms.naver.com

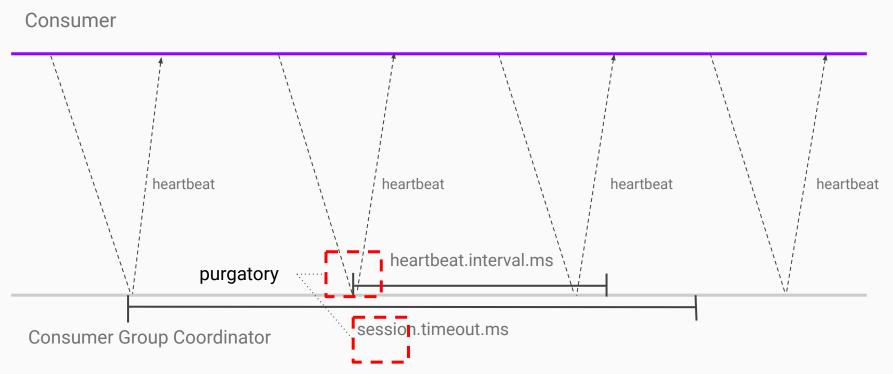


연옥 지식백과

- 요청 조건을 만족하지 않았거나 지정한 시간이 지나지 않은 대기 장소
- 조건을 만족하면 정상 응답, 지정한 시간이 지나면 Expiry 처리

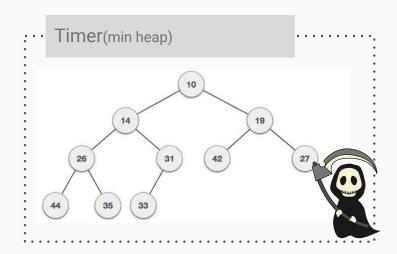






기존 Purgatory in Kafka

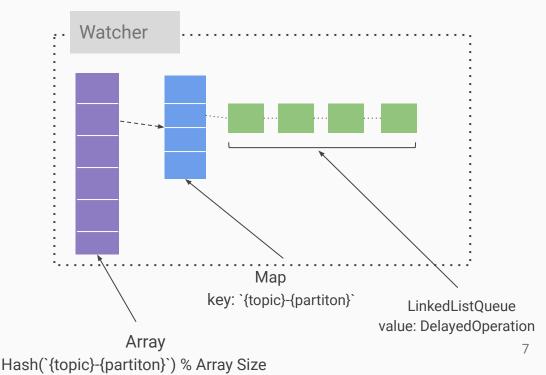
등록된 Expire task의 Expire 체크



완료 또는 Expire 된 task는 바로 삭제 하지 않고 Reaper thread가 주기적으로 Timer, Watcher를 돌면서 task 정리

- . Timer task 등록, 삭제가 빈번한데 시간복잡도 O(log n)
- . Reaper thread 주기를 짧게 하면 정리는 되지만 cpu cost 높음 주기를 길게 하면 cpu cost는 낮지만 정리 되지 않아 00M 유발

등록된 Expire task의 조건 만족 판단



Client API

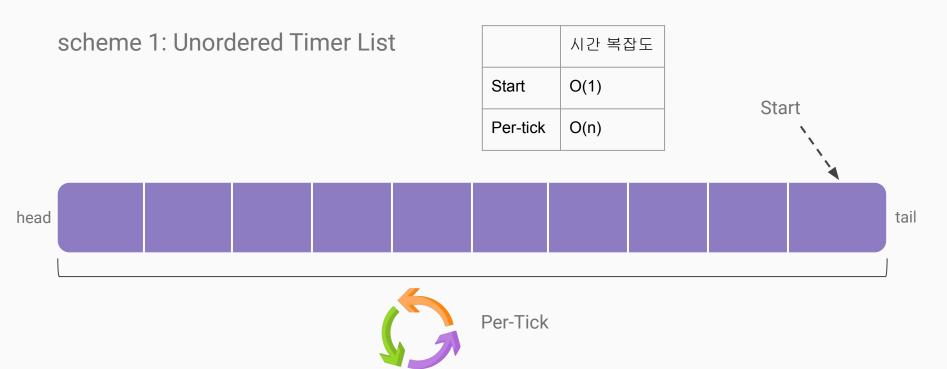
Start: Expire task 등록

Stop: 등록한 Expire task 삭제

Timer

Per-tick book-keeping: 매 Time-Unit마다 Expire 될 task 탐색

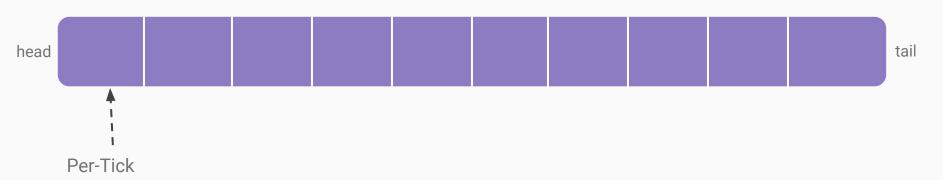
Expiry processing: Expire 됐을 때 처리 로직



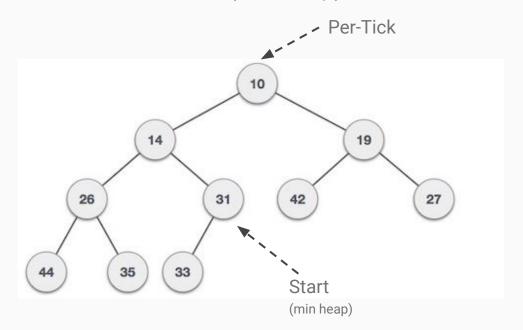
Scheme 2: Ordered List Timer List

Start imes list가 expire 기준 정렬을 유지하는 위치 탐색 후 삽입

	시간 복잡도
Start	O(n)
Per-tick	O(1)

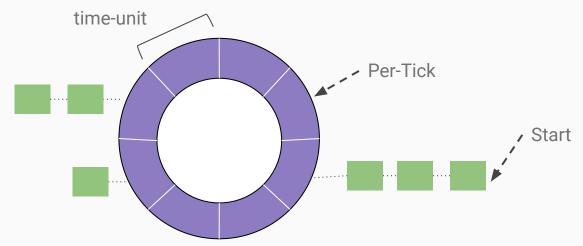


Scheme 3: Tree-based Timer (min heap)



	시간 복잡도	
Start	O(log n)	
Per-tick	O(1)	

Scheme 4: Simple Timing Wheels

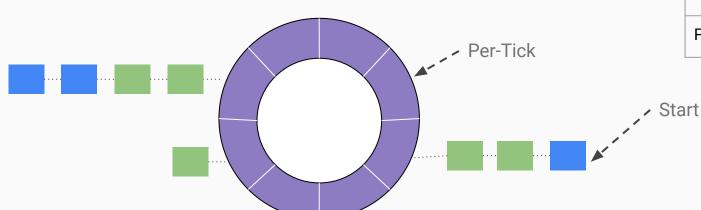


	시간 복잡도
Start	O(n)
Per-tick	O(1)

. time-unit이 1초라고 가정하면 위 Timing Wheel은 최대 8초 Expire 가능

. 8초 이상인 Expire task는 오류 발생, (Expire Time % 8) 값에 해당되는 bucket에 Expire task 추가

Scheme 5: Hashing Timing Wheel with Ordered Timer List



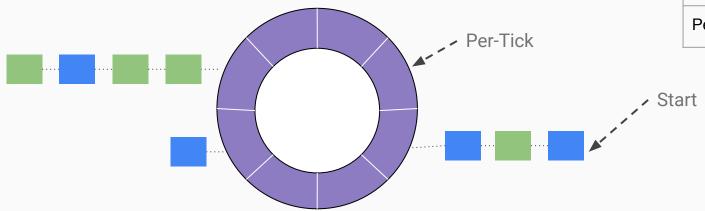
	시간 복잡도
Start	O(1)
Per-tick	O(n)

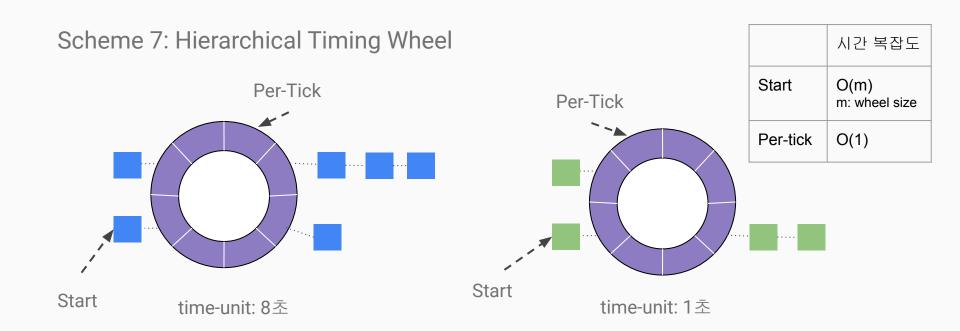
. 하나의 Timing wheel로 8초 이상의 Expire도 가능한 개념

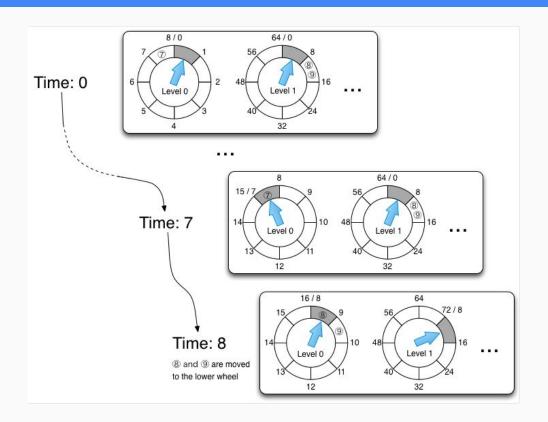
. 8초 이상인 Expire task도 오류 발생 하지 않고, (Expire Time % 8) 값에 해당되는 bucket에 Expire task 추가

Scheme 6: Hashing Timing Wheel with UnOrdered Timer List









time_unit 1초 Level 0 timing wheel time_unit 8초 Level 1 timing wheel

7초 Expire task 7번

8초 Expire task 8번

9초 Expire task 9번

Scheme	Name	Start	Per-Tick
1	UnOrdered Timer List	O(1)	O(n)
2	Ordered Timer List	O(n)	O(1)
3	Tree-based Timer	O(log(n))	O(1)
4	Simple Timing Wheel	O(1)	O(1)
5	Hashing Timing Wheel \w Ordered Timer List	O(n) worst O(1) average	O(1)
6	Hashing Timing Wheel \w UnOrdered Timer List	O(1)	O(n) worst O(1) average
7	Hierarchical Timing Wheel	O(m) m: number of wheels	O(1)

Scheme 4로 0 ~ 41 expire 가능한 timing wheel을 만든다면?



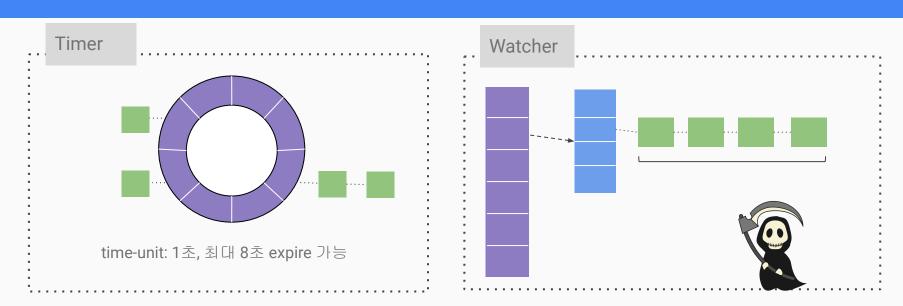


bucket 갯수가 Expire 시간 만큼 증가한다는 단점은 있지만

Expire가 제한 적이고 max값이 크지 않은 서비스에선 scheme4로 충분하다고 생각 time-unit: 1초

bucket: 42개 (그림은 42개 아님)

interval: 42초



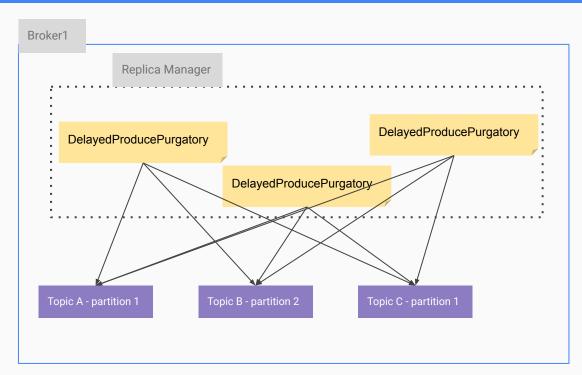
장점: 조건이 만족되면 Watcher와 Timer에서 바로 삭제가능하다. Reaper Thread가 탐색의 범위가 Watcher로 제한되어 부하 감소 Timer에 Expire task를 등록하고 삭제하는 시간 복잡도가 각각 O(m), O(1)

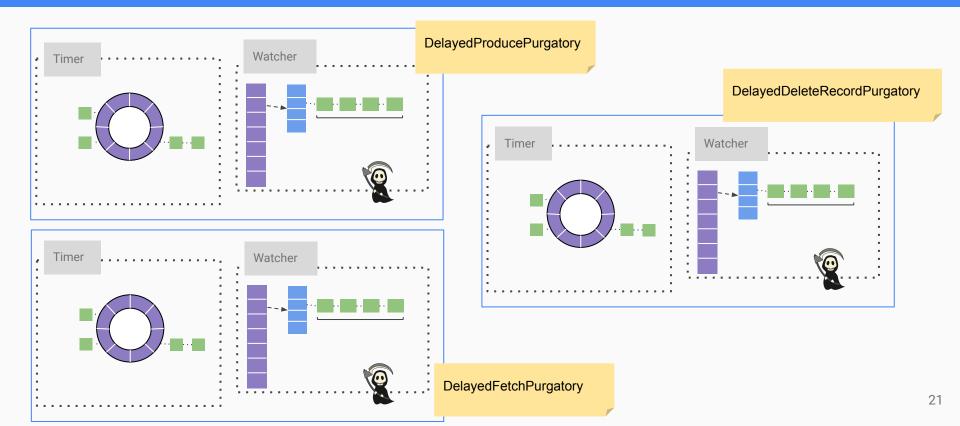
단점: Timer에서 계층별 migration 하는 추가 작업이 필요

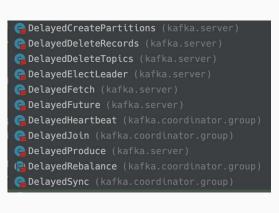
```
val delayedOperations = new DelayedOperations(
    topicPartition,
    replicaManager.delayedProducePurgatory,
    replicaManager.delayedFetchPurgatory,
    replicaManager.delayedDeleteRecordsPurgatory)

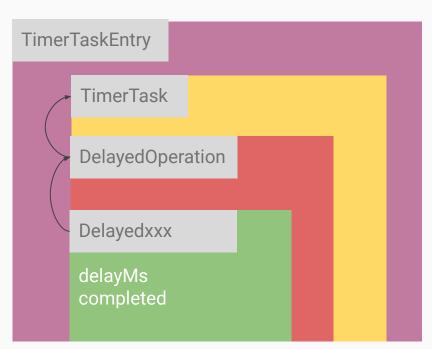
new Partition(topicPartition,
    replicaLagTimeMaxMs = replicaManager.config.replicaLainterBrokerProtocolVersion = replicaManager.config.inlocalBrokerId = replicaManager.config.brokerId,
    time = time,
    isrChangeListener = isrChangeListener,
    delayedOperations = delayedOperations,
    metadataCache = replicaManager.metadataCache,
    logManager = replicaManager.logManager,
    alterIsrManager = replicaManager.alterIsrManager)
```

Broker마다 ReplicaManager 하나씩 존재. 그 안에 Purgatory가 생성되어있는데 Partition 생성될 때 주입합니다.

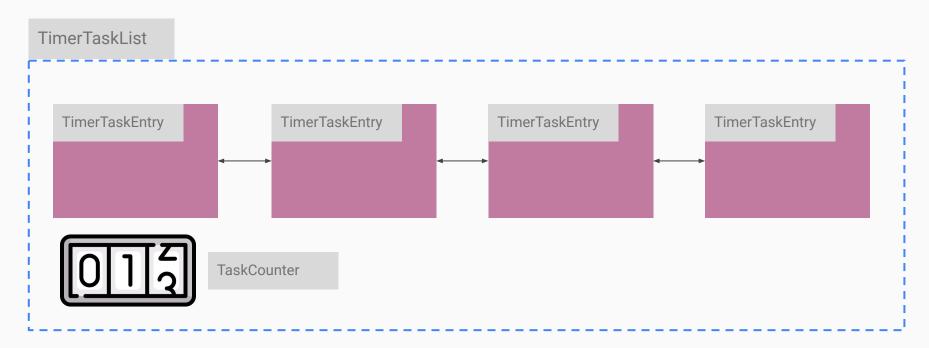


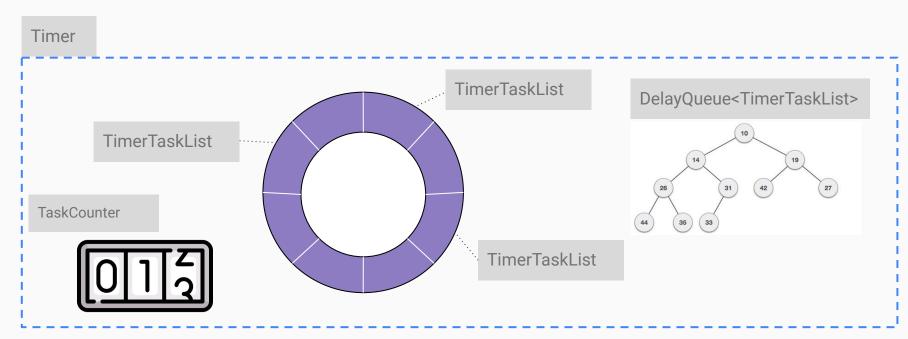


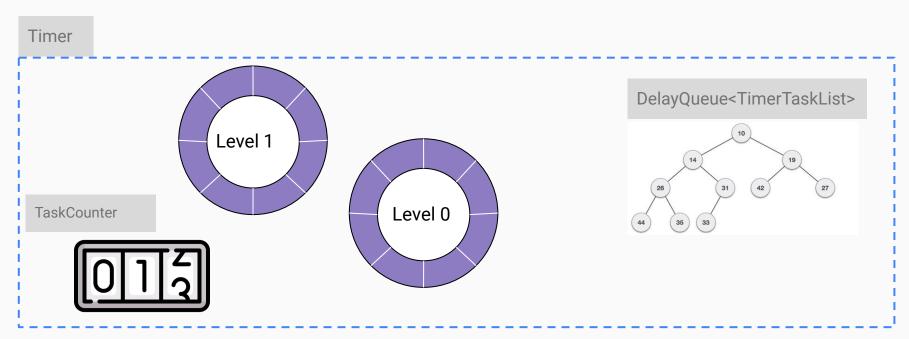


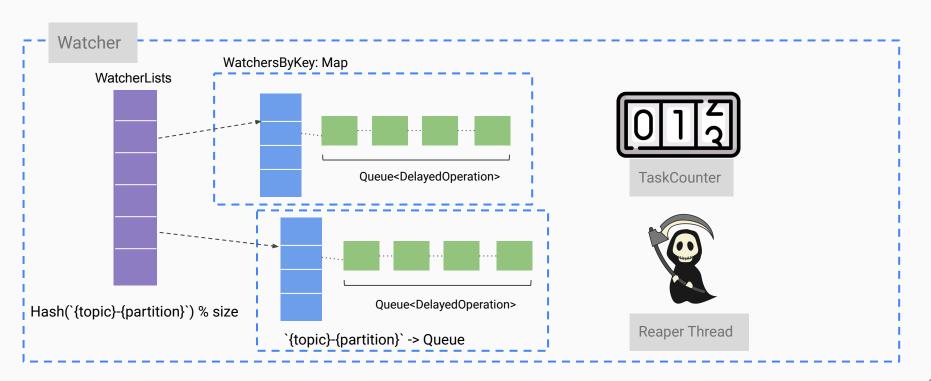


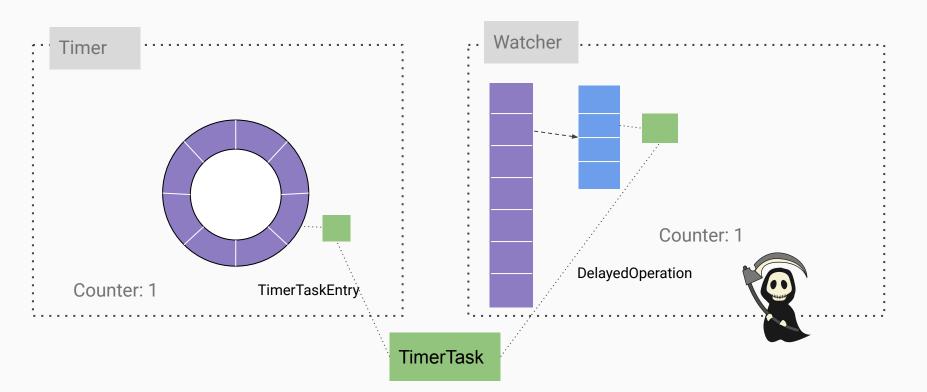
```
class TimerTaskEntry {
  TimerTask
class DelayedOperation
extends TimerTask
class Delayedxxx
extends
DelayedOperation
```

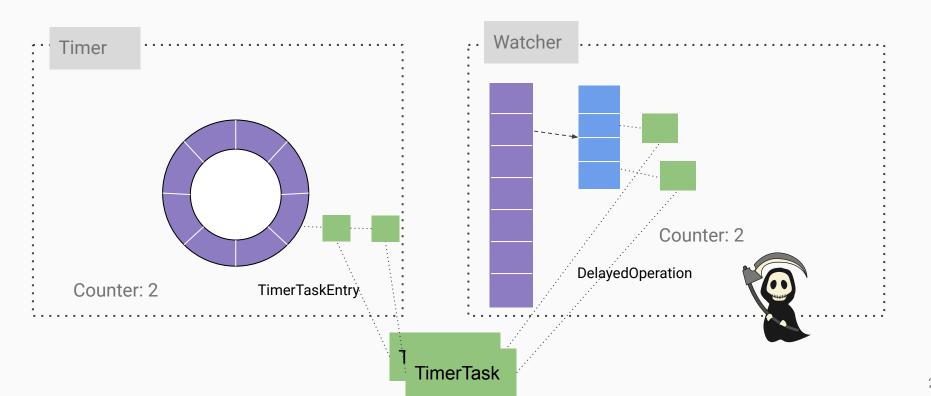




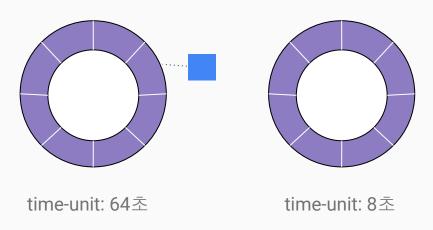


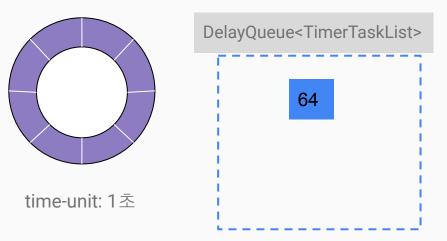






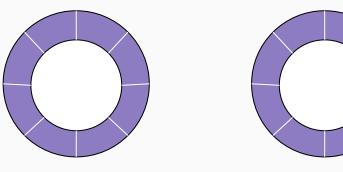
Q1. fetch.max.wait.ms = 92000ms로 했을 때 Timer 동작은 어떻게?



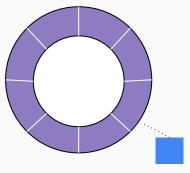


92초는 time-unit 1초 Timing Wheel에 추가되지 않아, time-unit 64초 Timing Wheel에 1(92 / 64) bucket에 Expire task추가 DelayQueue에는 64초 Expire로 추가

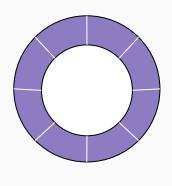
Q1. fetch.max.wait.ms = 92000ms로 했을 때 Timer 동작은 어떻게?



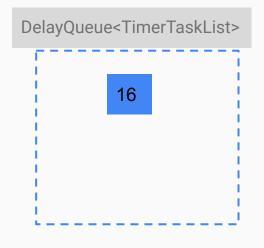
time-unit: 64초



time-unit: 8초



time-unit: 1초



64초가 지나면 time-unit 64초 Timing Wheel에 있던 Expire task는 time-unit 8초 Timing Wheel로 migration 한다.

앞에 설명한 방식과 동일하게 Expire task 및 DelayQueue에 추가

Q1. fetch.max.wait.ms = 92000ms로 했을 때 Timer 동작은 어떻게?

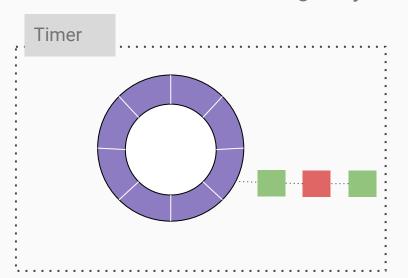


Q2. 조건을 만족했을 때 Purgatory에서는 어떤일이 일어나는가?

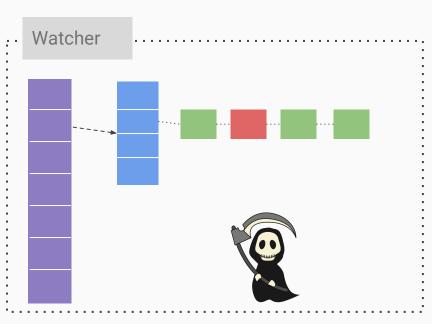
Watcher appendRecord delayedProducerPurgatory.checkAndComplete delayedFetchPurgatory.checkAndComplete delayedDeleteRecordPurgatory.checkAndCompl ete Leader 파티션에 메시지가 추가될 때마다 해당 파티션의 Purgatory 조건 만족 했는지 체크

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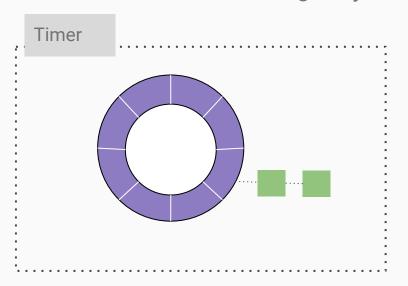
Q2. 조건을 만족했을 때 Purgatory에서는 어떤일이 일어나는가?

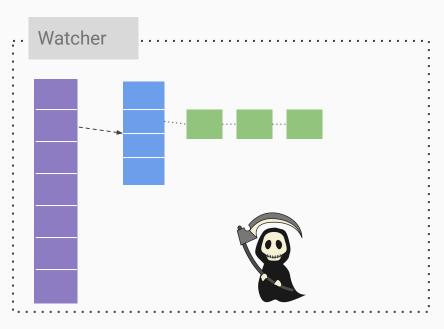


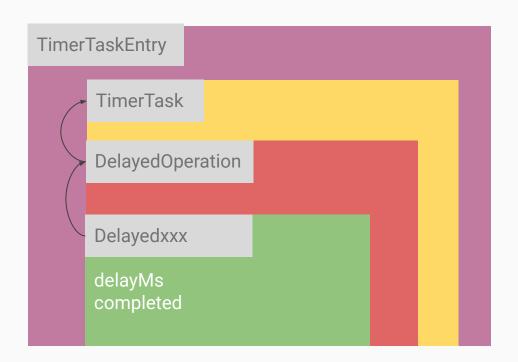
Watcher에서 조건을 만족한 Expire task를 찾았다면 Timer도 삭제 준비 DelayOperation(Watcher) -> TimerTask -> TimerTaskEntry(Timer)



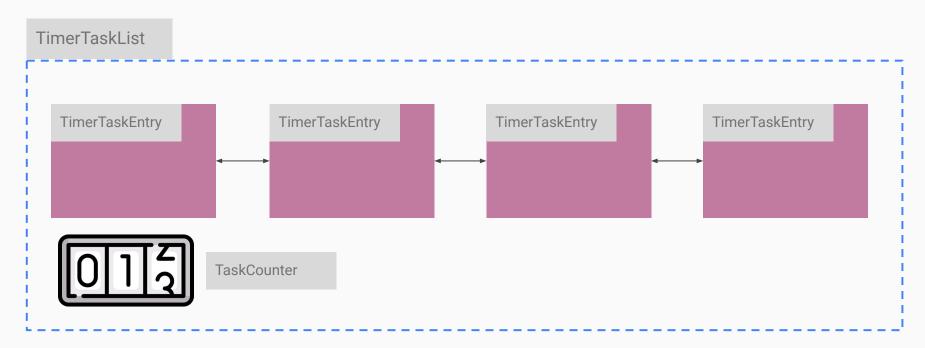
Q2. 조건을 만족했을 때 Purgatory에서는 어떤일이 일어나는가?



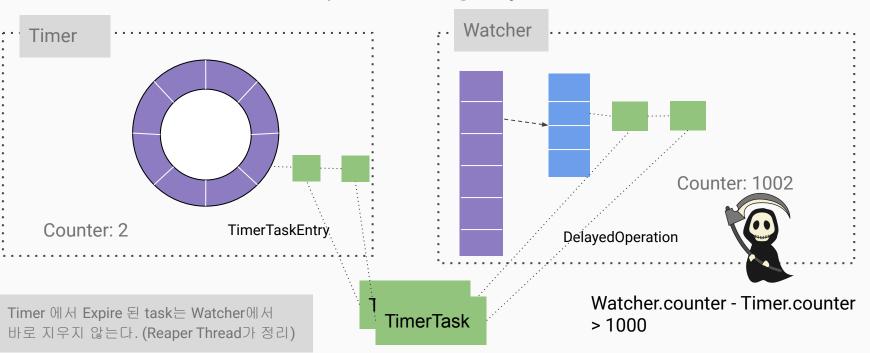




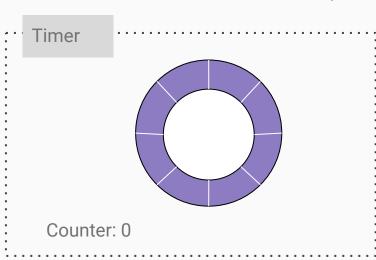
☐ DelayedCreatePartitions (kafka.server)
☐ DelayedDeleteRecords (kafka.server)
☐ DelayedDeleteTopics (kafka.server)
☐ DelayedElectLeader (kafka.server)
☐ DelayedFetch (kafka.server)
☐ DelayedFuture (kafka.server)
☐ DelayedHeartbeat (kafka.coordinator.group)
☐ DelayedJoin (kafka.coordinator.group)
☐ DelayedProduce (kafka.server)
☐ DelayedProduce (kafka.server)
☐ DelayedRebalance (kafka.coordinator.group)
☐ DelayedSync (kafka.coordinator.group)



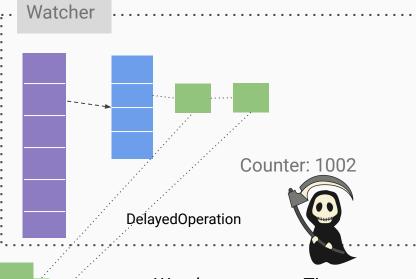
Q3. 조건을 만족하지 못하고 Expire 될 때 Purgatory에서는 어떤일이 일어나는가?



Q3. 조건을 만족하지 못하고 Expire 될 때 Purgatory에서는 어떤일이 일어나는가?



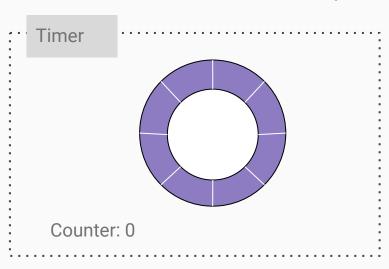
Timer에서 Expire 발생되 Watcher task 개수와 Timer task 개수 차이가 1000 이상이면 Reaper Thread 정리 시작!!

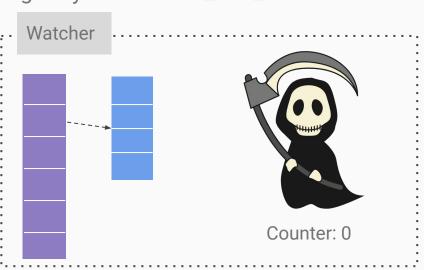


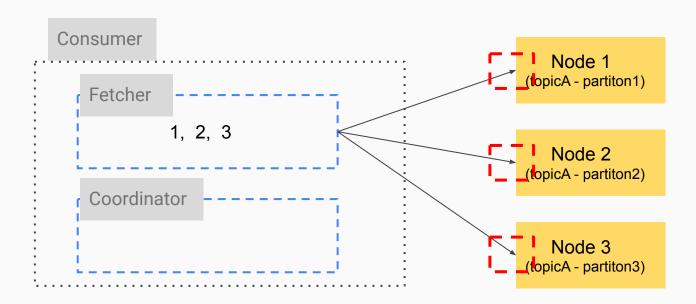


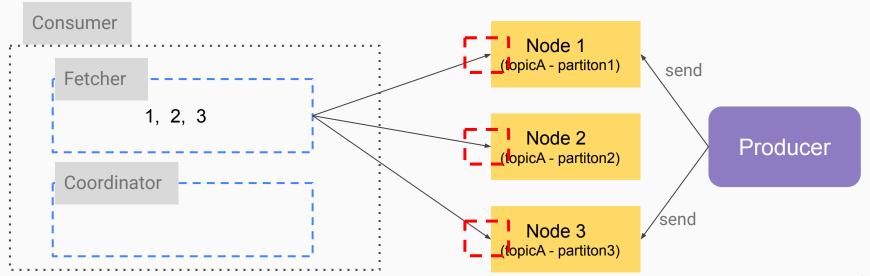
Watcher.counter - Timer.counter > 1000

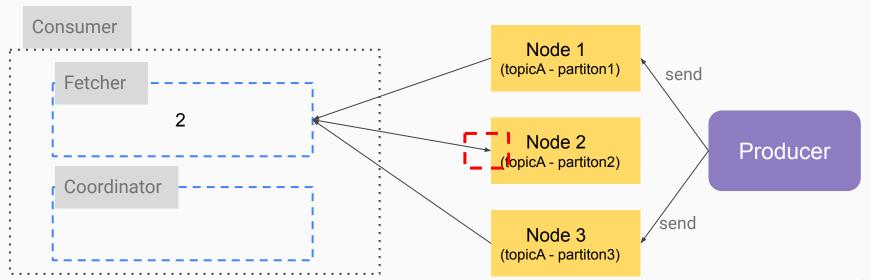
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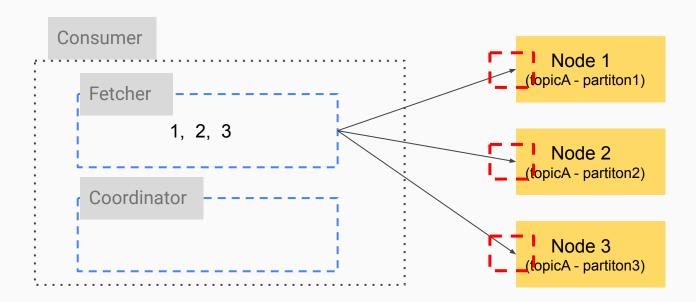












정리

- . Expire task 추가 될때는 O(m)
- . 조건을 만족하면 Watcher와 Timer에서 바로 삭제
- . Expire되면 Timer에서 바로 삭제, Watcher에선 바로 삭제 하지 않고 Reaper Thread가 정리
- . Purgatory 기능을 활용하기 위해서 Client에 추가 로직

Q & A

참고한 url

https://www.confluent.io/ko-kr/blog/apache-kafka-purgatory-hierarchical-timing-wheels/

https://blog.acolyer.org/2015/11/23/hashed-and-hierarchical-timing-wheels/

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https://developpaper.com/time-wheel-of-learning-technology-series -with-kafka/

https://www.slideshare.net/supperniu/timing-wheels

https://github.com/apache/kafka/blob/trunk/core/src/main/scala/ kafka/utils/timer/TimingWheel.scala

https://github.com/netty/netty/blob/4.1/common/src/main/java/io/netty/util/HashedWheelTimer.java