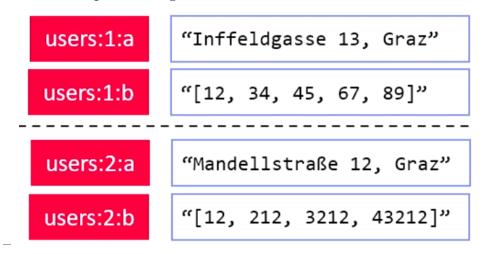
# Motivation

- basic key-value mapping
  - simple API
  - complex data models
- reliability at massive scale
  - cloud computing

# System Architecture

- key-value pairs map different/flexible datatypes
- API for CRUD Operations
- scalablity via sharding
  - horizontal partitioning



• example systems

# **Example Systems**

## Redis Data Types



- Redis is not a plain KV-store, but "data structure server" with persistent log (appendfsync no/everysec/always)
- Key: ASCII string (max 512MB, common key schemes: comment:1234:reply.to)
- Values: strings, lists, sets, sorted sets, hashes (map of string-string), etc

#### Redis APIs

- SET/GET/DEL: insert a key-value pair, lookup value by key, or delete by key
- MSET/MGET: insert or lookup multiple keys at once
- INCRBY/DECBY: increment/decrement counters
- Others: EXISTS, LPUSH, LPOP, LRANGE, LTRIM, LLEN, etc

### Other systems







- Classic KV stores (AP): Riak, Aerospike, Voldemort, LevelDB, RocksDB, FoundationDB, Memcached
- Wide-column stores: Google BigTable (CP), Apache HBase (CP), Apache Cassandra (AP)







LEVELDB



# Log-Structured Merge Tree

- data structure used in (e.g., BigTable, DynamoDB, LevelDB, Riak, RocksDB, Cassandra, HBase)
- approach
  - buffer writes in memory
  - flushes data as sorted run
  - compaction merges sorted runs into larger runs of next level

#### **System Architecture**

- Writes in C0
- Reads against CO and C1 (w/ buffer for C1)
- Compaction (rolling merge): sort, merge, including

deduplication

writes reads C1<sub>t</sub>

in-memory buffer (CO) max capacity T

> on-disk storage (C1)

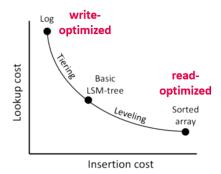
2

# LSM Tiering

- Keep up to T-1 runs per level L
- Merge all runs of L<sub>i</sub> into 1 run of L<sub>i+1</sub>

# LSM Leveling

- Keep 1 run per level L
- Merge run of Li with Li+1
  - L1L2L3







 $[[Data\ Models]]$