



# SCYLLA: NoSQL at Ludicrous Speed

主讲人：ScyllaDB软件工程师 贺俊



# Today we will cover:

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- + **Intro: Who we are, what we do, who uses it**
- + Why we started ScyllaDB
- + Why should you care
- + How we made design decisions to achieve no-compromise performance and availability



# Introduction

- + **Founded by KVM hypervisor creators**
- + **Q2 2014 - Pivot to the database world**
- + **Q3 2015 - Decloak during Cassandra Summit 2015, Beta**
- + **Q1 2016 - General Availability**
- + **Q3 2016 - First Scylla Summit: 100+ Attendees**
- + **Q1 2017 - Completed B round**
- + **\$25MM in funding**
- + **HQs: Palo Alto, CA; Herzelia, Israel**
- + **42+ employees, hiring!**



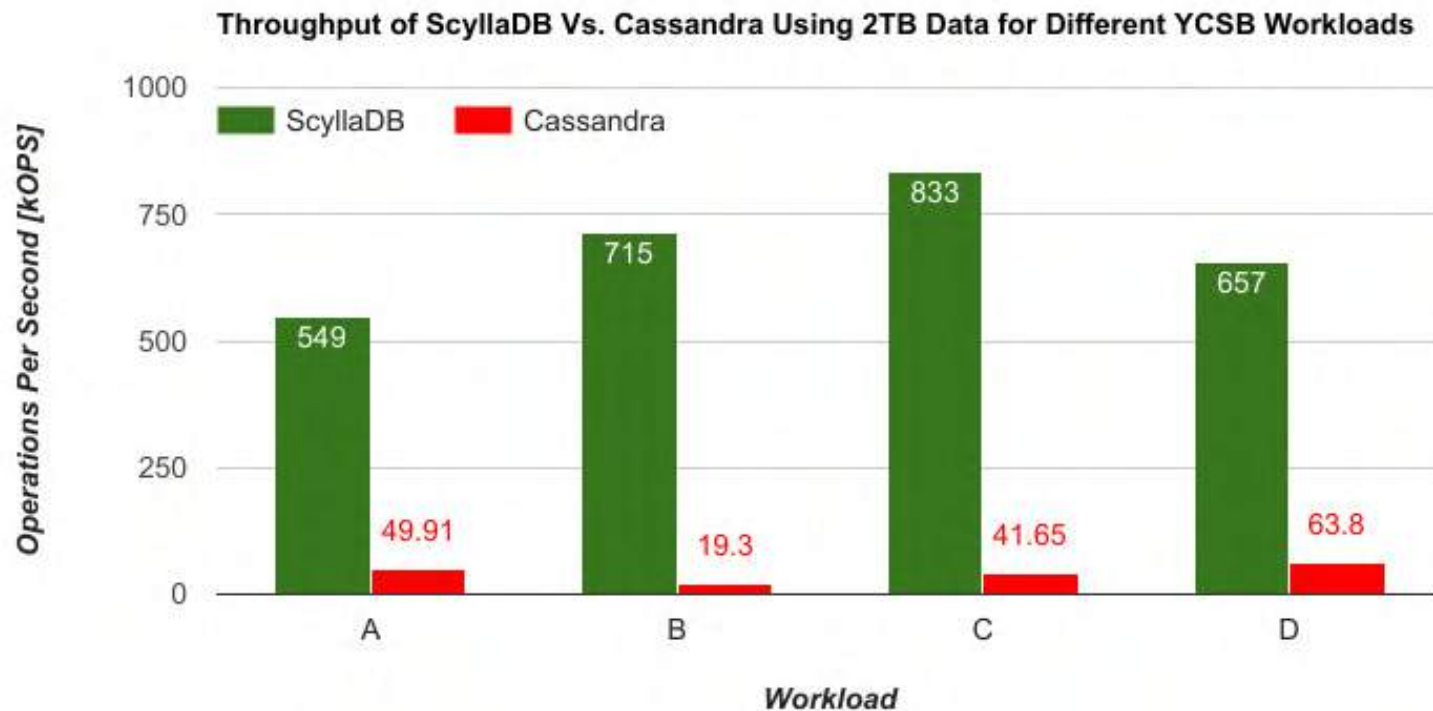
A photograph of a server room. In the foreground, there is a long, empty aisle with a light-colored tiled floor. On both sides of the aisle are rows of server racks. The racks are filled with server units, and a dense network of colorful cables (yellow, orange, green, blue) is visible, some bundled together and others hanging loosely. The racks extend into the distance, creating a sense of depth. The lighting is bright and even.

Why ?@#\$\$%\$%^?





# Scylla benchmark by Samsung





# What we do: Scylla, towards the best NoSQL

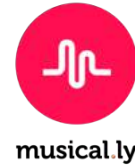
- + > 1 million OPS per node
- + < 1ms 99% latency
- + Auto tuned
- + Scale up and out
- + Open source
- + Large community (piggyback on Cassandra)
- + Blends in the ecosystem- Spark, Presto, time series, search, ..



## Cassandra shares #1 rank in HA

- |                            |                                 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| + 1,000-node cluster       | + Homogeneous nodes             |
| + Flexible replication     | + Spark integration, Presto     |
| + Multi Datacenter         | + Vibrant Open Source community |
| + CQL language             | + More                          |
| + Auto sharding            |                                 |
| + Wide rows                |                                 |
| + Lightweight Transactions |                                 |

# Where Scylla is deployed?





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# Why we started Scylla?

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- + Originally it was about performance/efficiency only
- + Over time, we understood we can deliver more:
  - + SLA between background and foreground tasks
  - + Work well on any given hardware {back pressure}
  - + Deliver consistent, low 99th percentile latency
  - + Reduction in admin effort
  - + Low latency under the face of failures (hot cache load balancing)
  - + High observability



# Cassandra

# Scylla

Throughput:

Cannot utilize multi-core efficiently

Scales linearly - shard-per-core

Latency:

High due to Java and JVM's GC

Low and consistent - own cache

Complexity:

Intricate tuning and configuration

Auto tuned, dynamic scheduling

Admin:

Maintenance impacts performance

SLA guarantee for admin vs serving



# Today we will cover:

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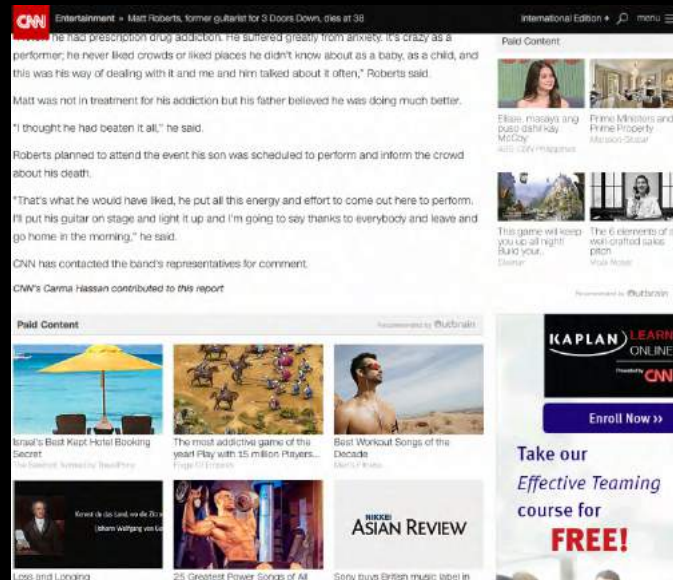
- + **Intro: Who we are, what we do, who uses it**
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# Case study: Document column family

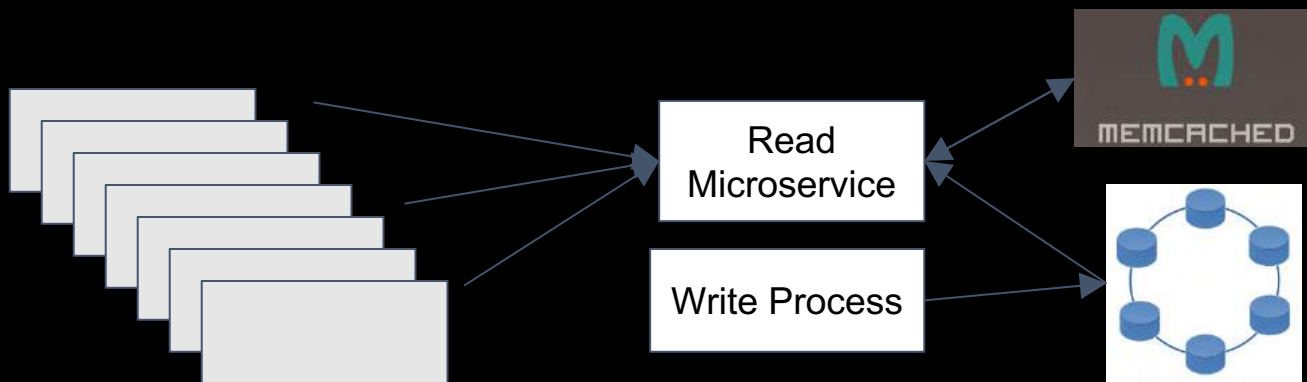


- Outbrain is the world's largest content discovery platform.
- Over 557 million unique visitors from across the globe.
- 250 billion personalized content recommendations every month.



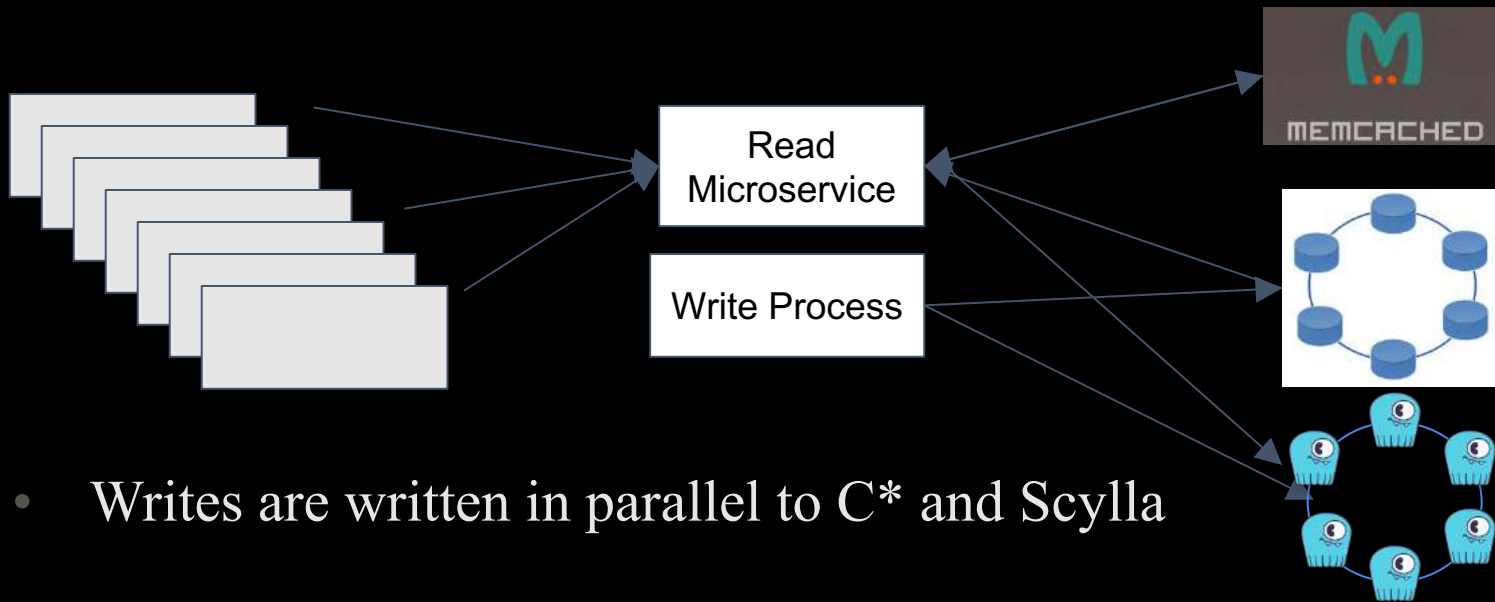


# Outbrain: Cassandra plus Memcache



- First read from memcached, go to Cassandra on misses.
- Pain: 1) Stale data from cache 2) Complexity 3) Cold cache -> C\* gets full volume

# Scylla/Cassandra side by side deployment



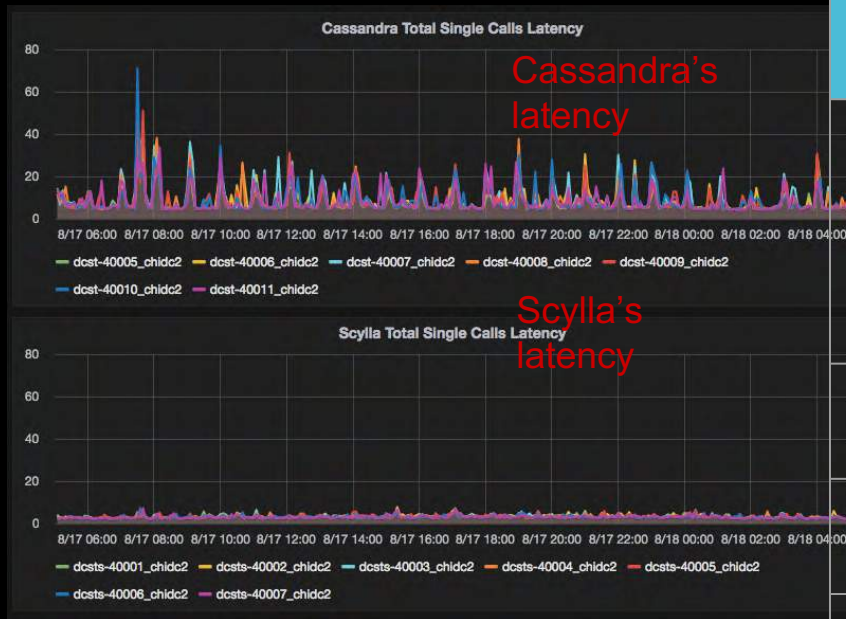
- Writes are written in parallel to C\* and Scylla
- Reads are done in parallel:

1) Memcached + Cassandra 2) Scylla (no cache at all)





# Scylla (w/o cache) vs Cassandra + Memcached



	Scylla	Cassandra	Diff%
Requests/ Minute	12,000,000	500,000 (memcache handles 11,500,000)	24X
AVG Latency	4 ms	8 ms	2X
Max Latency	8 ms	35 ms	3.5X
Hardware	9 machines	30+9 machines	4.3X





## What does it mean for a non Cassandra user?

- + Throughput, latency and scale benefits
- + Wide range of big data integration: {Kariosdb, Spark, JanusGraph, Presto, Kafka, Elastic}
- + Best HA/DR in the industry.
- + Stop using caches in front of the database
- + Consolidate HBase, Redis, MySQL, Mongo and others



# Assorted Quotes



*"ScyllaDB's NoSQL database offers a powerful combination of low latency and high availability, making it an attractive option for customers of our Watson Data Platform offering."*

Derek Schoettle, General  
Manager, IBM Watson Data  
Platform



*"When we heard of a Cassandra drop-in-replacement we were skeptics. But very quickly we found it is all true—not only were the latency and GC issues completely gone, better hardware utilization allowed us to shrink the cluster size by half!"*

Gabriel Mizrahi  
CTO, Investing.com

[Read the Case Study](#)



*"We have a 47-node cluster across 5 data centers. With ScyllaDB we were able to reduce hardware cost and achieve great throughput and latency. Had we used Apache Cassandra for the same use case, we estimated that the cluster would have been at least twice as large."*

Andrew Sweeney, VP of  
Engineering at AppNexus



*"Scylla reduced our latency to a level of single digit millisecond without changing a single line of code."*

Terry Ma  
Software Engineer, Musical.ly



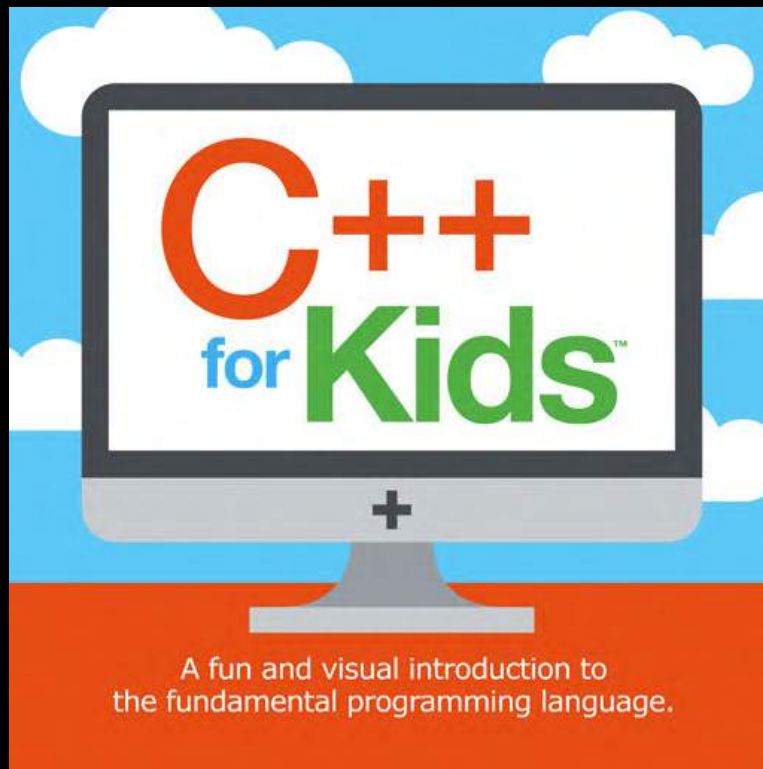
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# Design decisions: #1 The trivials





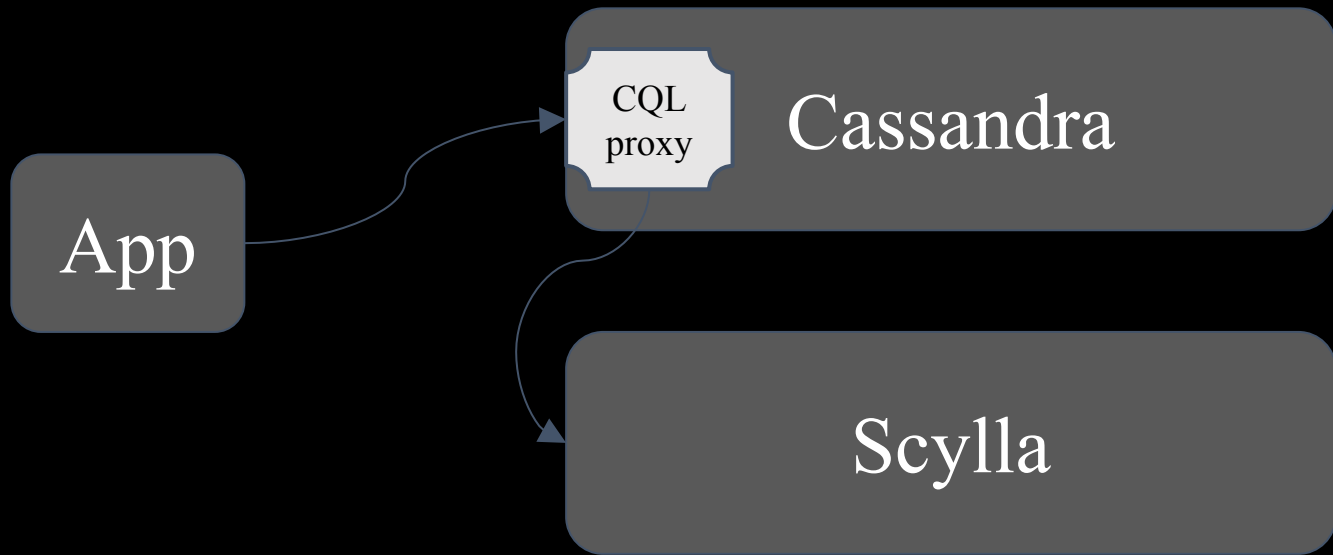
## Design decisions: #2 Compatibility

- SSTable file format
- Configuration file format
- CQL language
- CQL native protocol
- JMX management protocol
- Management





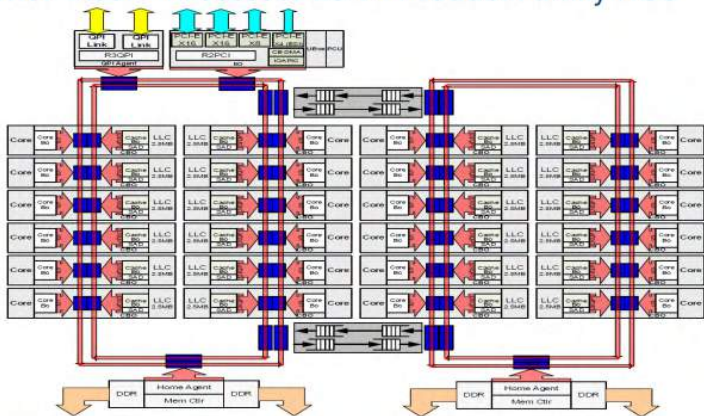
# Double cluster - Migration w/o downtime





# Design decisions: #3 All things async

Intel® Xeon® Processor E5 v4 Product Family HCC





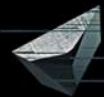
# Design decisions: #4 Shard per core

**Threads**



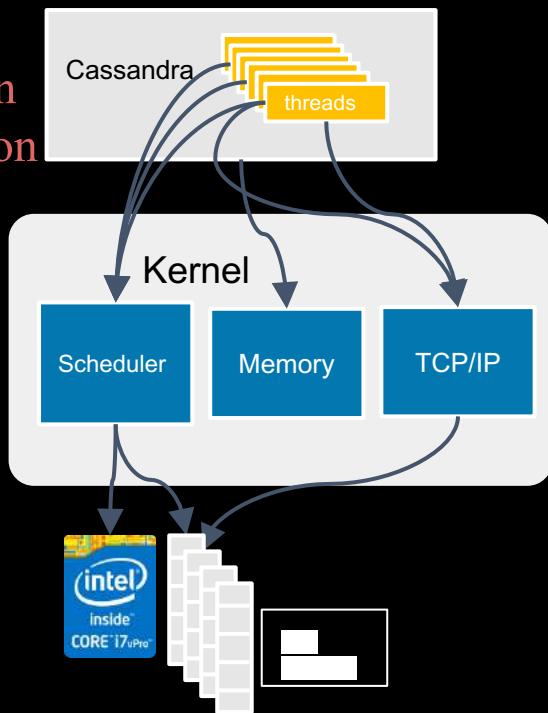
**Shards**





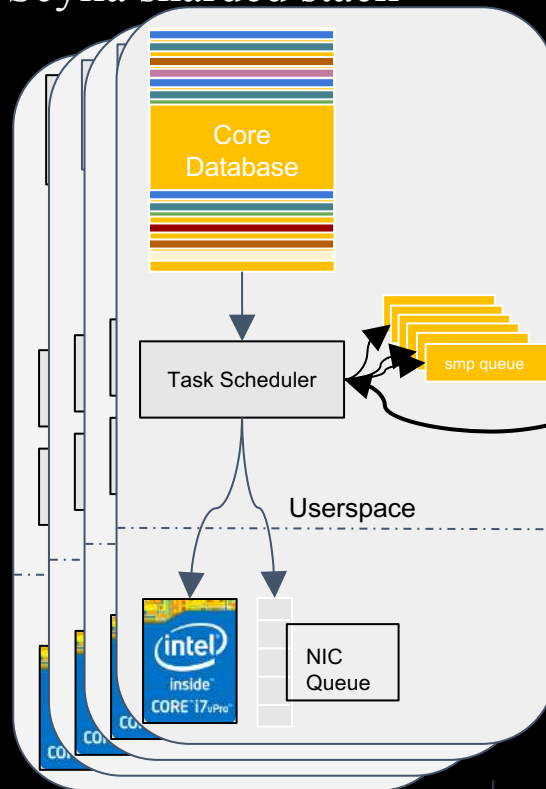
# SCYLLA DB: Network Comparison

Traditional stack



Lock contention  
Cache contention  
NUMA  
unfriendly

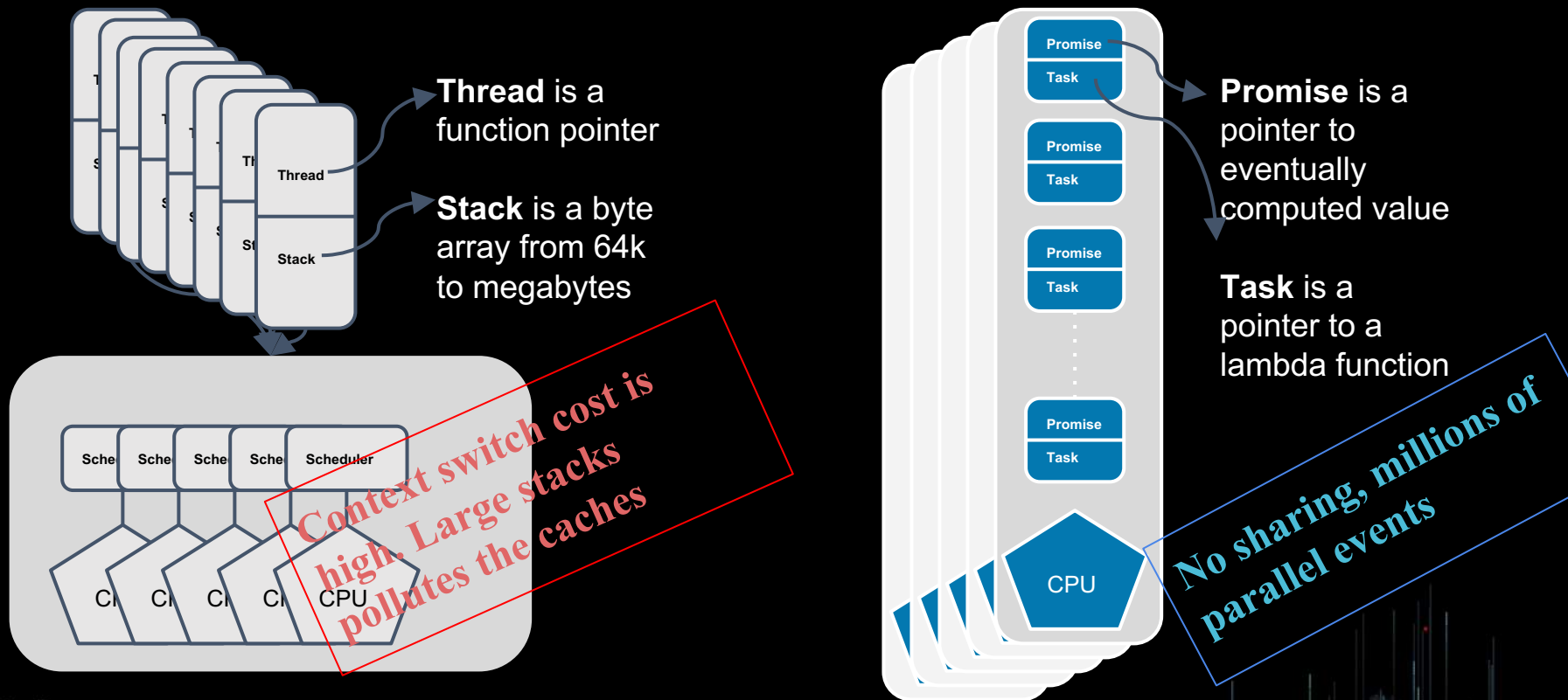
Scylla sharded stack



No contention  
Linear scaling  
NUMA friendly



# Scylla has its own task scheduler





# SCYLLA IS DIFFERENT



- ❑ Thread per core
- ❑ Lock-free
- ❑ Task scheduler
- ❑ Reactor programming
- ❑ C++14



- ❑ Multi queue
- ❑ Poll mode
- ❑ Userspace TCP/IP



- ❑ NUMA friendly
- ❑ Log structured allocator
- ❑ Zero copy



- ❑ DMA
- ❑ Log structured merge tree
- ❑ DBaware cache
- ❑ Userspace I/O scheduler

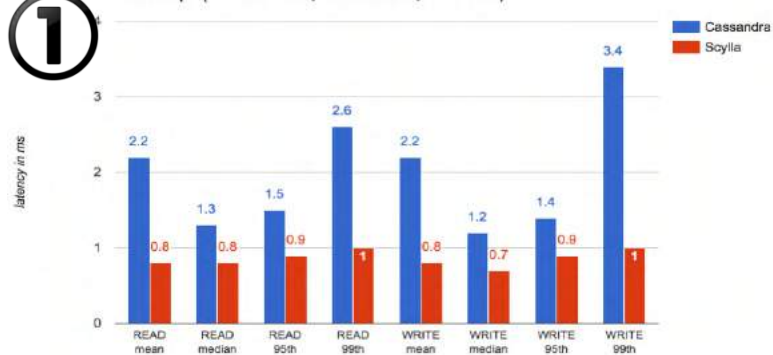




# Scylla vs C\* latency by Kenshoo

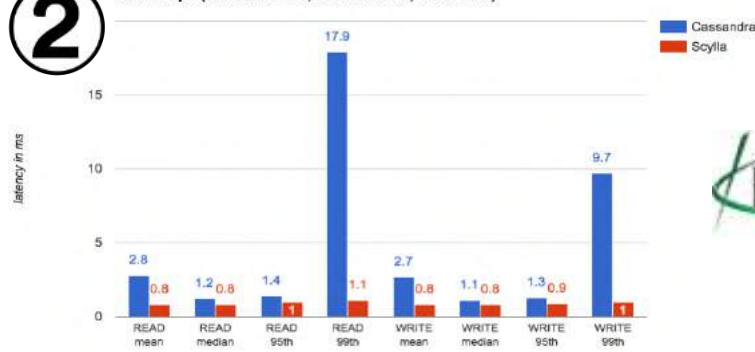
1

2K/sec ops (1.2K/sec write, 0.8K/sec read, 1.5k value)



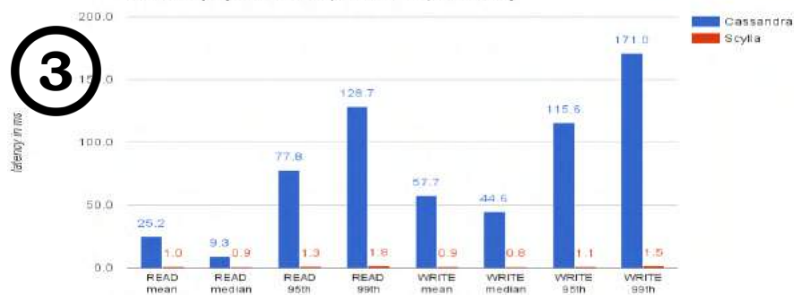
2

4K/sec ops (2.5K/sec write, 1.5K/sec read, 1.5k value)



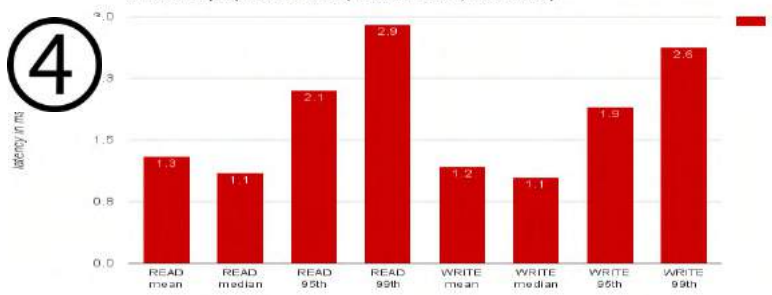
3

16K/sec ops (10K/sec write, 6K/sec read, 1.5k value)



4

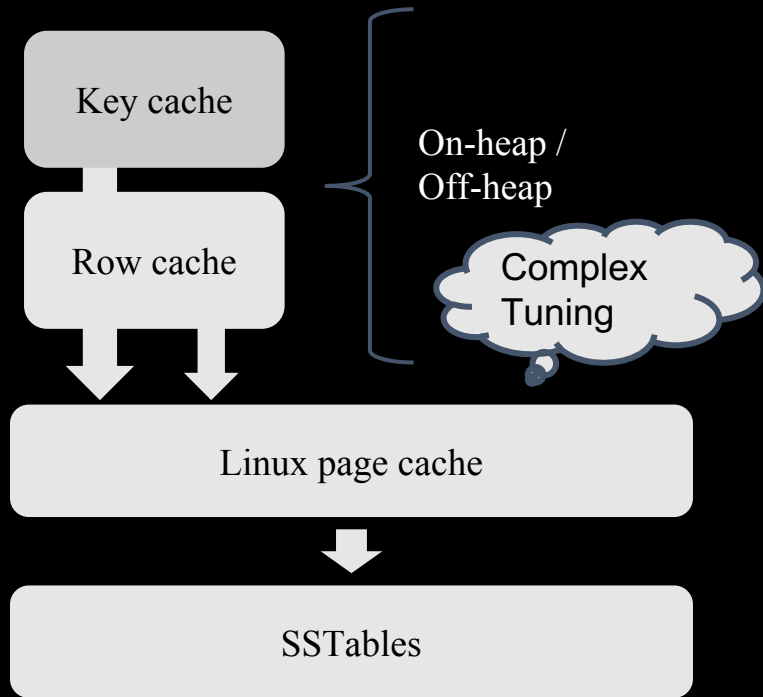
40K/sec ops (25K/sec write, 16K/sec read, 1.5k value)



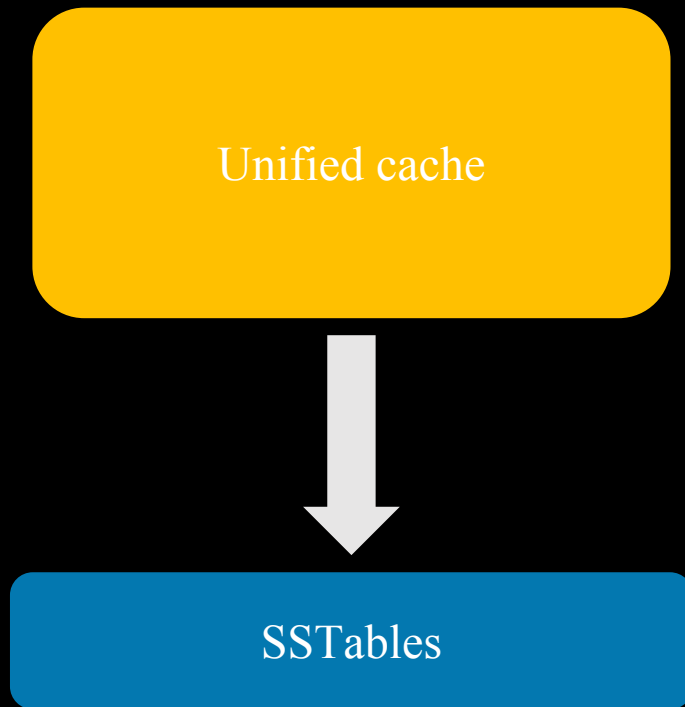


# Design Decision: #5 Unified cache

## Cassandra



## Scylla





# Design decisions: #6 I/O scheduler

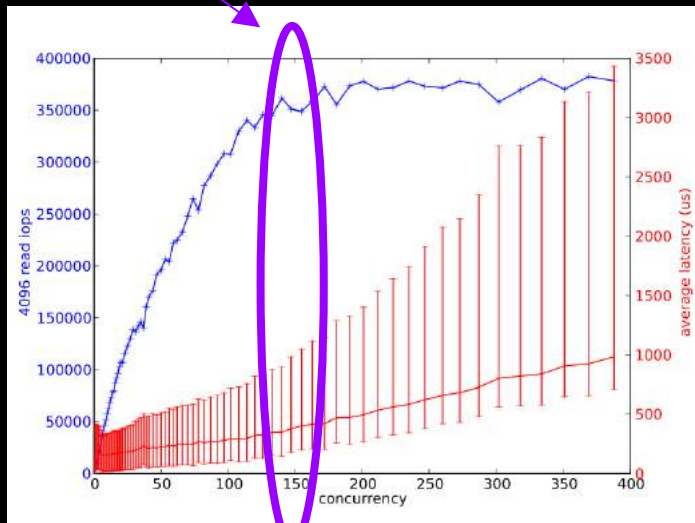
## Cassandra Streaming configuration

```
765 # Throttles all outbound streaming file transfers on this node to the
766 # given total throughput in Mbps. This is necessary because Cassandra does
767 # mostly sequential IO when streaming data during bootstrap or repair, which
768 # can lead to saturating the network connection and degrading rpc performance.
769 # When unset, the default is 200 Mbps or 25 MB/s.
770 # stream_throughput_outbound_megabits_per_sec: 200
```



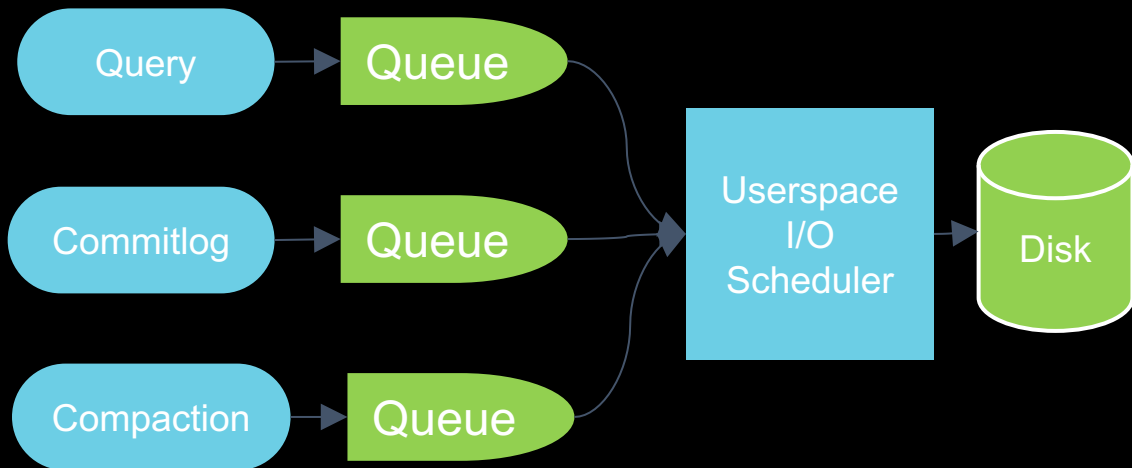
# Scylla I/O Scheduling

Max useful disk concurrency



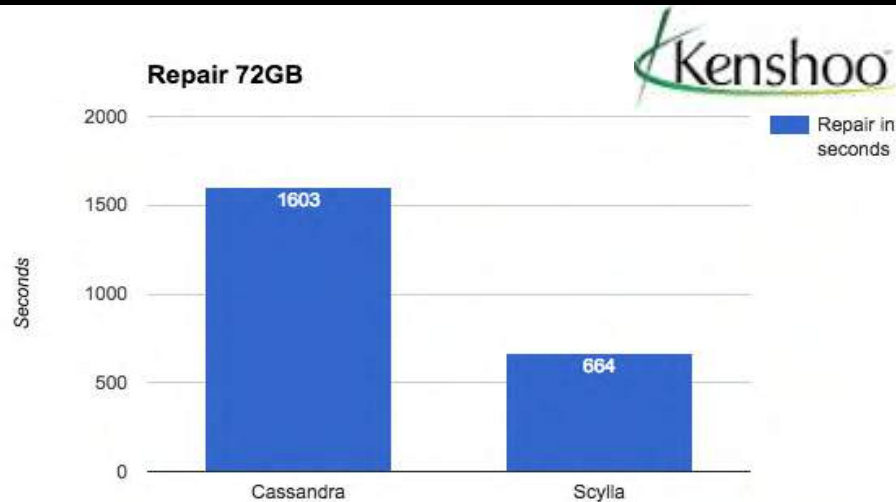
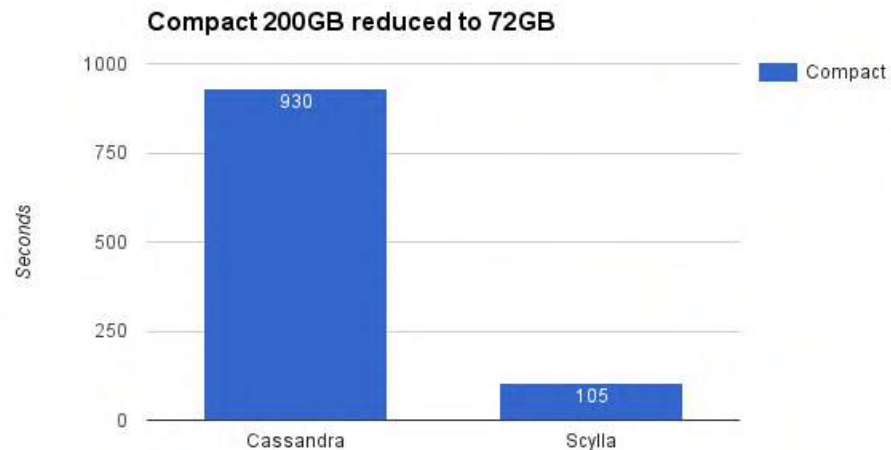
No queues

I/O queued in FS/device



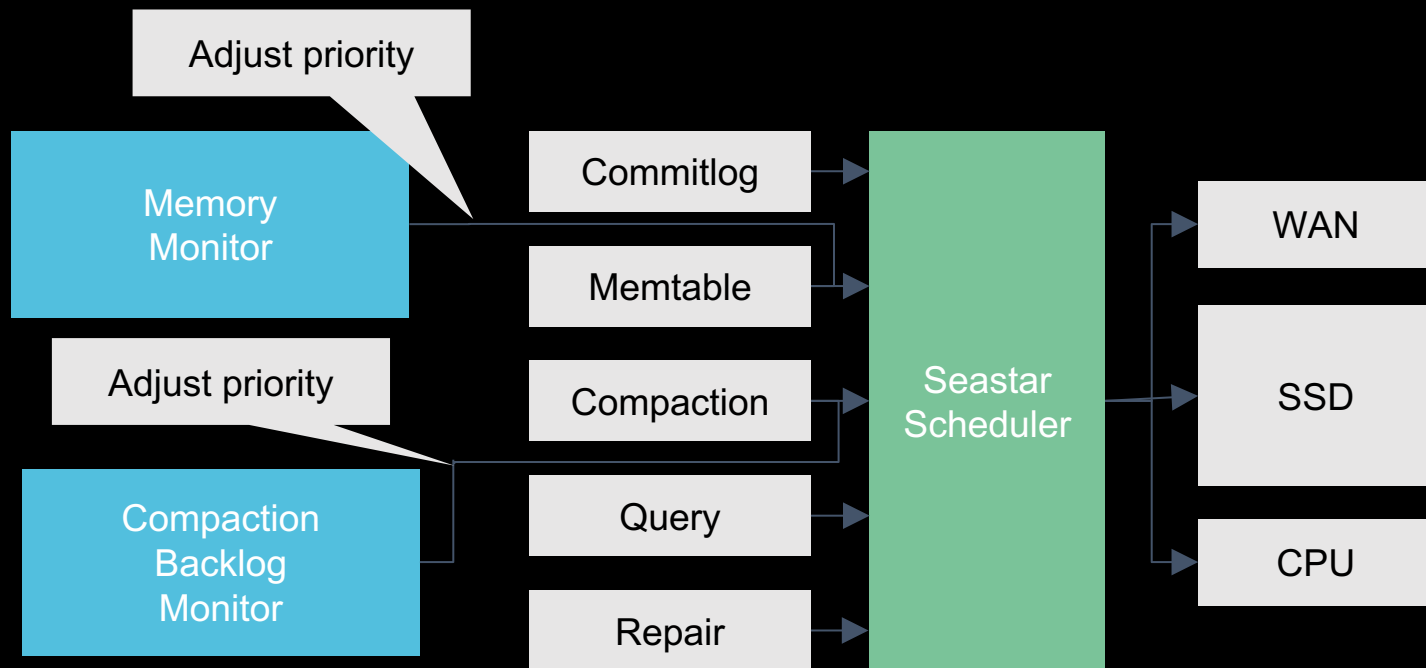


# I/O scheduler result by Kenshoo





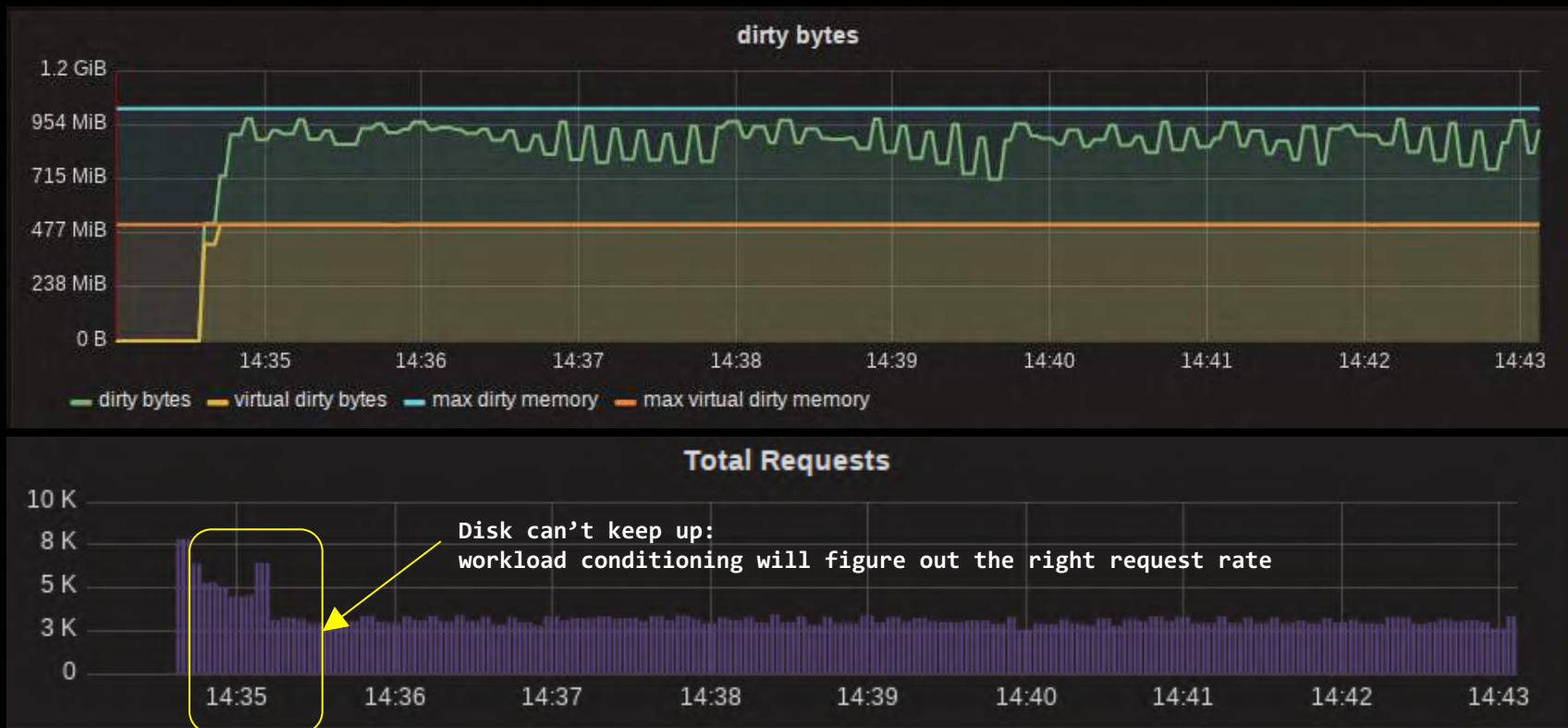
# Design Decision: #7 Workload conditioning







# Workload Conditioning in practice





# Upcoming releases

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+ Enterprise release, based on 1.6

+ 1.7 - May 2017

- Counters
- New intra-node sharding algorithm
- SStableloader from 2.2/3.x
- Debian

+ 2.0 – Sep 2017

- Materialized views
- Execution blocks (cpu cache optimization which boost performance)
- Partial row cache (for wide row streaming)
- Heat Weighted Load Balancing

# Scylla Beyond Cassandra



Core database



Vertical



Horizontal



# Q&A

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## Resources

[dor@scylladb.com](mailto:dor@scylladb.com) (@DorLaor)

[avi@scylladb.com](mailto:avi@scylladb.com) (@AviKivity)

[github.com/scylladb/scylla](https://github.com/scylladb/scylla)

[scylladb.com/blog](https://scylladb.com/blog)



[@scylladb](https://twitter.com/scylladb)

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<http://bit.ly/2oHAfok>

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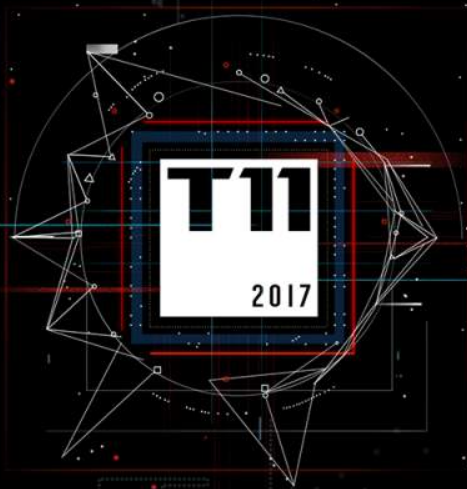


[youtube.com/c/scylladb](https://youtube.com/c/scylladb)

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[slideshare.net/ScyllaDB](https://slideshare.net/ScyllaDB)



# THANKS

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