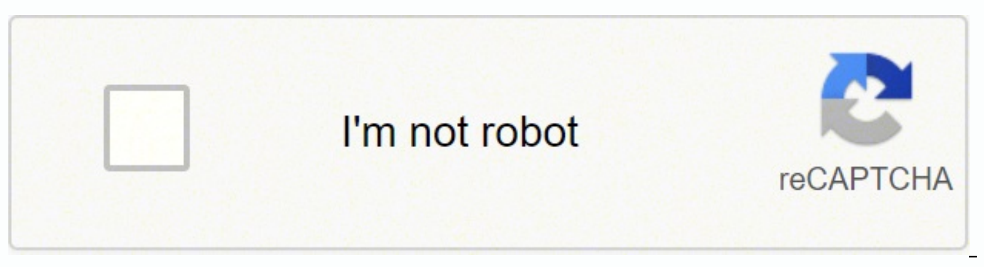

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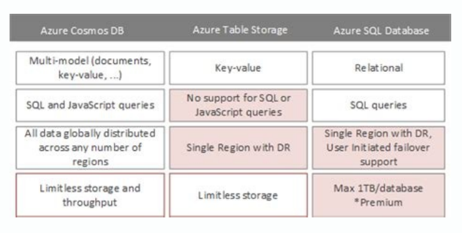
Azure table storage search performance

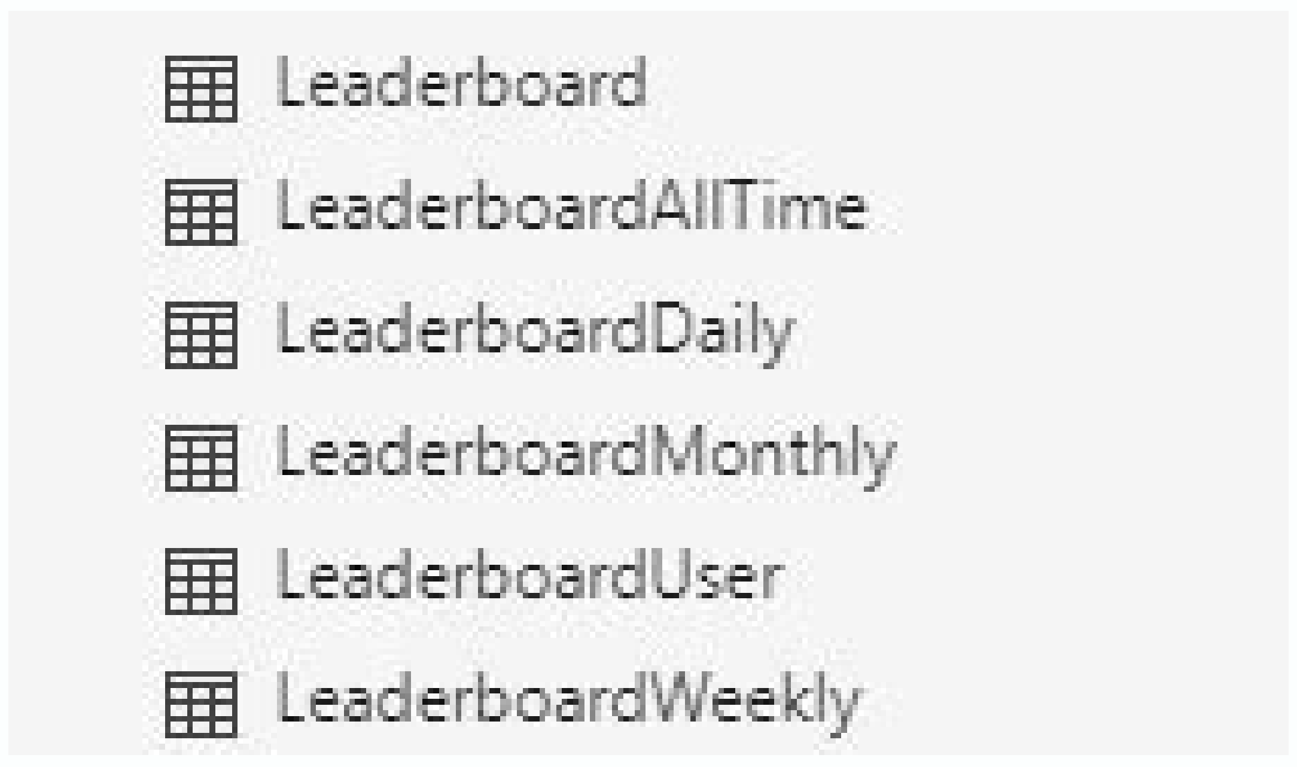
Durable Functions - Monitoring

- 監視
  - 実行時間の長い操作を実行
  - 終わるまで待機する
- 定期的に別のFunction Appでポーリングする必要があった

32



Azure Cosmos DB	Azure Table Storage	Azure SQL Database
Multi-model (documents, key-value, ...)	Key-value	Relational
SQL and JavaScript queries	No support for SQL or JavaScript queries	SQL queries
All data globally distributed across any number of regions	Single Region with DR	Single Region with DR, User Initiated failover support
Limitless storage and throughput	Limitless storage	Max 1TB/database *Premium



Leaderboard
LeaderboardAllTime
LeaderboardDaily
LeaderboardMonthly
LeaderboardUser
LeaderboardWeekly

Azure table storage examples. Azure table storage usage.

For example, I will consult the Last 15 minutes trunks, or within a certain range of data date. I am already obtaining 100,000,000 reports one week that must be stored and the great majority of them (approximately 92%) are duplicates of reports that already exist. // Keep the entity in the cache for Moar Speedz. chain ticks = "0" + datetime.now.ticks If you are consulting from the Azure Storage Explorer, you can use a line converter, add a zero as a prefix and finishes with a much higher query than if You want to consult at the timestamp. Lookingnd where the peaks and typical channels are in that graph, and where they are after the update on 27, there is enough saving! Transactions against the storage of tables are cheap, around $ 0.04 per million, but the cost of outgoing bandwidth has more an impact for me to $ 88.65 / tb. Therefore, consult your serilogs, including the partitionkey instead of the timestamp improves the performance greatly. $ This-> CablestProxy-> UpdateGidentity ($ Table, $ entity); The so-called GEENTITY () is a search for rigs that is the most quick consultation you can make in Tabestorage. My evidence involved literally perform tens of thousands of these consultations against Azure and synchronize them. This also has the same effect on MERGAGEENTITY (), since the only thing I am sending Azure is the partitionkey and rowkey for the entity along with the new count. $ FILEKEY. By handling old and new reports, I can now prove the presence of 'GZIP' and know that I need to unbathe the 'data' property before use. $ Entity = $ Result-> GEENTITY (); // Increase the counter. This query can use the indexes to locate an individual entity in a very efficient way by specifying both the values of PartitionKey and RowKey. One of tables regardless of whether your filter uses the edge keyboard or not. $ This-> TablerestProxy-> MergageEntity ($ Table, $ entity); } There is a slight change here to use the queries () instead of getting the entry () but after carrying out Of thousands of these consultations in the tests to compare performance, as long as it passes both the partitionkey and rowkey to the adherents () is as fast as a call (). Store the results of one of those consultations brings other considerations with it. $ Filter = "partitionkey eq '". Serilog allows you to broadcast your records to many different systems and services, including storage of the Azure table. To avoid resorting to entities in the client, choose an oxide that defines the most common classification order. $ known = 0; // Get the count for each directive. For example: $ filter = partitionkey eq 'Sales' and Rowkey GE 'S' and ROWKEY LT 'S' and ROWKEY LT 'T' THT 'T' THIRD is a partition scan that uses the interpretation and filters in another property not Key and you can return more than an entity. The proper use of the Partitioy and RowKey-Field is the main factor to obtain the best performance of your table storage. The value of PartitionKey identifies a specific partition, and the values of the property select for a subset of the entities in that partition. I click Transform and then show a row with a folder when a column will expand. Table storage Azure only has an index in the Columns of PartitionKey and RowKey (as a grouped index), and on the table and the name of the account in Sã. $ Result = $ This-> TablerestProxy-> GEENTITY ($ TABLE, $ PARTITICYKEY, "Total"); // Obtain the entity. To verify that this user exists, who are activated and to recover the configuration of their filters so that it can handle the report accordingly, I have to look up. $ options = new consultations of consultation (); // We only need the property of the count to return, so select that. The savings here would be double. For the Reports page, each It has a useful JSON load associated and many more properties. Here was the previous code to do this: // see if the entity exists. The results of the tests were clear, it was always worth compressed. compress. The data as JSON payment loads are really compressed well. The 2 key advantages here are that I have trimmed one of the wavy trips to Azure Out and the round trip that I have trimmed was the most slow consultation. Reduce the size of the useful loads from and from Azure, I have trimmed queries or more quick consultations where possible, the next step was to reduce the size of the useful loads that exchange with Azure to lower Time round trip and make the consultations run a little faster. This is the impact that the change had: I think this graph is incredible and really shows the value of using indexed properties in your queries in Azure. Queries that do not include any of these indexes will be (much) more slowly due to the lack of an index, so it is crucial to consider these indexes when designing its table (s). The local copy is only valid for 60 seconds, so that the data is always updated frequently (switches to the filter configuration, for example), but for the 60 seconds, the application server will not have to call Azure for each incoming report to obtain the user's entity. The partitionkey in Serilog is the current UTC DateTime converted into ticks. The GIST is what I use it extensively and Report-uri.IO depends entirely on it. When it deployed the changes on March 27, although that is not what I saw. Because the bandwidth is expensive, and the reports are sent by the browser as a background in the background, so latency has no impact, I will maintain the current method while researching more. Consultation Projection The biggest burden of my infrastructure is keeping incoming reports in Azure. The problem is that it was returning all the entity that contains the raw reports data, all the properties that configured as host name, timestamp, Etc., I often ran a performance problem when using Serilog with the storage of the Azure table to many of my registration queries included the timestamp of one form or another. "''; // Build the query options since we do not need to come back of the data of the entity. Ancient-URI style report. GZIP All things when talking with Azure Client libraries do not support compression, so there was some potential to optimize me when compressing the JSON RAW ventile loads that I receive before inserting them into the storage of tables. I have structured the service so that as many of my queries as queries use the row key and the partition and only have a query that did not use these indexed fields. // Normal Consultation Code. The bandwidth inside and outside Azure would be reduced, resulting in better performance and a lower cost, but they also charge me for the storage space that I use in Azure also, so there is another savings to be . Next to that, I will publish a mini series in the various performance changes that I have made to promote performance. $ DirectiveTotals [$ ValidDirective] = $ Entity-> GetProperty (Str_replace ("-", ", $ ValidDirective))? The value of PartitionKey identifies a specific partition, and RowKey values identify a subset of the entities in that partition. If you then use the AddSelectField () to limit the useful return load so that it is only the count, it is a bit faster because the low-smaller load is returned. That is information about the cable in both directions that is redundant. "'' and Rowkey Eq '". For example: $ filter = partitionkey eq 'sales' and last name Eq 'Smith' A table table does not include the partition and is very inefficient because you seek all the partitions that make up your table in turn for any matching entities. $ HAVETOTAL = TRUE; This section of the code simply verifies the existence of a cache result in the storage of the table and uses that if you find one. I have only implemented these changes in the graphics pages for now, but the results look quite promising and, if I will also do it to the reports page, although it could be a little more complicated there. $ Entity = $ entities [0]; // Increase the counter. Subscate after saving save Data flow in step 5. I have an option to program update and I did it. I would like to know how this programmed update will differ from the normal update. We were programming in the data set and how can I configure the incremental update here? $ DirectiveTotals ["unknown"] = $ total - $ known; // Establish the flag to indicate that we have a total. Caching Historical queries on the graphic page, and take the opinion of 1 week as an example, the query has to obtain the totals for the current day and the 6 previous days. If the reports are sent to the following direction, the denuncttoken would be Scotthelme. $ Entity = $ Result-> GEENTITY (); // Obtain the total count. Each time a partition gets a high load or grows in size, the Windows Azure storage administration can activate and move a partition to another machine: Edit: If there are multiple ways you want to check your data, think about Store them in multiple ways. If that does not exist, you will see all the entities and will count the totals and then save them in this new Oloy before returning the results to the GUI. A better way to consult the storage of the Azure table for timestamps when viewed in Serilog in the storage context of the Azure Table to Azure, use the partitionkey for an alternative to the time time column already present (which is Administered by Azure, so in essence. A duplicate value). Now that I am managing 100,000,000 CSP reports a week, these slower consultations against the storage of tables are taking resources on my servers! Possible solutions were to create a new table where you could maintain a list of reportToken values such as the RABE keyboard and a reference to the user's entity, but that seemed a little more messy than I would like, or at cache. Result of the query. On the application server for a short period to avoid going to Azure for each incoming report. $ entity-> Setrowey ($ filekey); $ Entity-> SetPartitionKey ($ partitionkey); // Update the storage of the table. Recently announced another huge huge For and covered all the new features in a separate blog. Because I am using the Codeigniter MVC, the change was simple: yes ($ this-> cache -> obtain ($ cachekey)) {returns $ is-> cache-> Get ($ cachekey); } Else {... deployed the update of MERGAGEENTITY () and QueryEntitionSoptions () on March 27 and saw an increase in latency. Avoiding slow queries When consulting Azure entities, the most quick way to do so is both with the partitionkey and rowkey. $ Result = $ This-> tablerestproxy-> GEENTITY ($ Table, $ PartiticyKey, $ RowKey); // Obtain the entity. What happens now is that by previous days you will first look for the partition for a WaltCount Rabkey. He did all expansion, but I do not see any result. What's wrong to have done here? Allow me to start by saying that, in general, have a good table storage query performance of the Azure table to have a solid table despair. Only the only values that have the possibility of changing here are the totals for the current day, the 6 previous days will never change. A point query is the most efficient search and is recommended to be used for high-volume busers or search that require lower latency. For my user table, I use the email address as the electronic mail keyboard for the most quick query speed during the creation of the account and the start of session, but this means that you look for the user in the Property Reporttoken is not indexed and much slower. $ Entity-> SetPropertyValue ('account', $ entity-> GetProperty ('account') -> GetValue () + 1); // Update the database. $ Options-> SetFilter (Filter :: Sittcequestring ($ filter)); // Carry out the query. This is not optimum for performance. The only value that I really need to be returned if the entity exists is the account, so a New work gave me this: // Build the filter chain. The so-called MerGeentity () allows me to provide a subset of the properties of the entity instead of the entire entity when updating the count. Memcached to the rescue after a series of performance tests was That the use of Memcaced to store a local copy of the user's entity will offer me a great advantage. This means that you will never need to recover and count all the entities for that period of time given again! It is not necessary to say that this was a fairly obvious optimization, but it is interesting how things originally do not start as problems or considerations become problems and need to take into account. // Get the total count for a previous day. Foreach ($ This -> _ Get_Valid_Directivities () as $ ValidDirective) {// Address to the matrix. Simple Convert the DateTime you need for ticks using the following code: // Convert DateTime for ticks and add a 0-prefix to match the partitionkey. To verify if a report already exists, I use a HASH of the ÓlTil JSON load as a search of edges. This means that I receive a performance boost in both directions and cost savings in my bandwidth, since now I am exchanging smaller useful loads with Azure! Update: After performing these tests and then implement the changes in the live environment, the results I saw were not what I expected. Because the reports are assonnently sent by the browser in the background and do not affect the performance of the page that is being visited, this was not a great concern initially. Now that my servers are not conducting property consultation in the reportToken for each incoming report, the average latency of my consultations against Azure has collapsed! This means that the queries occupy fewer resources on my application servers and I am avoiding hitting the network in the great majority of absolute cases when I need to look for a user in function of their report. Historically, the consultation would have taken the data for all 7 days and counted the totals to show the graphics. Additional investigation is required, and my tests show that these methods should be an equivalent speed, so I can not explain the increase in latency. Any optimization that can be squeezed from my interactions with the table storage would do it A significant impact on the performance of Report-uri.IO in many ways. For example: $ filter = Surname queries 'Jones' that return to the multiple entities returned ordered in PartitionKey and Rowkey Order. For example: $ filter = (partitionkey eq 'salts') and (rowkey eq '2') second best is a rank query that uses the partitionkey and filters in a range of file values to return more than an entity . I have some more extensive figures here in my Pastebin account. More about coming even with the recent update and the improvements mentioned in this article, I am already working on the next lot of features! If you have any feature you would like to see, or the mistakes you want to inform, I would say to GitHub and make it there :-) $ This-> Cache-> Save ($ cachekey, $ entity, 60); // Return the user's entity. The time needed to compress the data before inserting and then, uncompressed, at the output, is less than the reduction in the transfer time, so that in general, results in an increase of lower yield, but also It is saving me 30% -50% in storage. This is what the 91.9% success rate is in the previous graph, 8.1% of the queries that fail are the busers of the entities that do not exist. $ Partitionkey. $ total = $ entity-> GetProperty ('TotalCount') -> GetValue (); // Count how many were a known type. Ignore the anomaly on the left edge of the graph, that is an error on the instrument board that is cultivated from time to time, but on March 25, you can see the fall of the latency that you mention previously. Especially, since storage is cheap, data storage several times is not so bad. And I just do not need them. These are the only fields indexed in the storage of tables and any query that uses both will be returned in a A few milliseconds. Miring varying the level of compression depending on the size of the useful load, but the additional savings that had been taken in the minimum compared to the enormous saving of single compression at level 1. But first. Why not Is there data in Power BI? BI? Source: Azure Storage Design Guide: Design of scalable and performant tables Another very useful article is this: QuÃ © partitionkey and rowkey are for Windows Azure Taby Storage, especially when looking at this image: Based In the size and load of A Participation, partitions are addressed through machines. @ SelimovdÃ ¢, so I did this: Steps: 1) Created a workspace with PRO License2) selected new -> Data flows and selected Define new tables3) Then they selected the Azure tables in the data sources and are added Details of connection and key4) on the next screen. and made a transformation of the expansion of the columns. 5) Saved the data flow and now opened Power BI Desktop6) in selected POWER POWER POWER POWER Data Flows in Connector7) In the preview it showed no data? $ Entity-> GetProperty (Str_replace ("-", ", $ ValidDirective)) -> GetValue (): 0; // count how many were of a known $ known type + = $ DirectiveTotals [$ validDirective]; } // Count how many were of an unknown guy. This is what is known as the materialized view pattern that can "help support the efficient extraction of queries and data, and improve the performance of the application." New Style Report-Uri. The difference was so small that, in any round of testing, a method could be faster than the other for a few milliseconds (lots of 500 queries at a time). When choosing and using the Azure table storage for report-uri.io, which works with the storage of the Azure table: Basic and, of course, my PHP session is centrally carried out in the storage of the Table, as it is perfect for paper. $ Entity-> SetPropertyValue ('account', $ entity-> GetProperty ('account') -> GetValue () + 1); // Add the edge keyboard and the partition for the Returns $ entity; } A quick update to the appropriate model to verify the first cache was everything that was needed. If the segment returns an entity, simply increase the count and replace it, if the search fails, the entity does not exist, so that new one. $ entity-> addproperty ('data', edmtype :: binary, gzcompress ($ postdata, 1)); $ Entity-> AddProperty ('GZIP', Edmtype :: Int32, 1); When I add the raw data to the entity now, simply GZIP compresses it and also configured another 'GZIP' property to indicate that the 'Data' property is compressed. Of course, there is no point in the data compress if the time to compress it is longer than the saving on the cable, so I went back to my test environment and returned a bit of hundreds of thousands of real reports with And without compression. $ Result = $ This-> tablerestproxy-> QueryEntities ($ Table, $ options); // Obtain the entities. Sometimes, however, the designer of the table is out of your hands, take the serilog, for example. In the graphics pages, I just have to worry about the total counts for each type of report, a quite small amount of data. Each application server is now running a local Memcached instance and consult the user's entity to the storage of the table if it does not exist in the local cache. From what I can see in your publication, the biggest problem you have is that your query covers several partitions in a query. An important thing to realize is that the query performance for Azure's table storage is completely driven by its indexes. Storage of the Azure table I have written some articles now on the storage of azure table. It still has the partitionkey and rowkey for the consultation, so it should be rapid. If the cashkey does not exist, then it will execute the normal query that it ran before and will save a copy in the cache with a life of 60 seconds after. $ Entities = $ Result-> Gettentities (); // Provide the PartitionKey + RowKey will only return 1 entity. However, you should keep in mind that this is simple for the static data. The Flag of Havetotal Use to jump over the current iteration of the loop and, if a total was not found, it continues as normal and creates one when it is done. This means the first time you run the graphics page, it could be a bit slow, while The totals by previous days / weeks, but after that, it will be much more quick, since the overload has been greatly reduced. If you have data that change a lot, keep them in synchronization when storing it several times, it could become a nuisance. However, I did see the expected fall in the bandwidth consumption with the update. In this way, you optimize to read. Yes (account ($ entities) === 1) {// Get the first element in the matrix. When a report arrives, I see what I call the reportToken and perform an associate user search. This was the only change deployed in that day and I can not explain why returning a subset of the properties of the entity, a small-smaller load, would increase the latency of the consultation. $ Options-> Addselectfield ('Tale'); // Spend in the filter chain. The subsequent reports that enter for the same user in the next 60 seconds can now avoid a slow search on Azure. Based on the following list, it is somewhere between the scan of partitions and scanning tables, since it is specifying the partition key, but is using multiple of them. them.

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