LevelDB笔记前述:编译运行

2024年7月9日 19:44

首先在README.md中介绍了大致的信息。

快速开始:

```
mkdir -p build && cd build cmake -DCMAKE BUILD TYPE=Release .. && cmake --build .
```

cmake生成适用于特定平台和编译器的构建系统配置文件,例如生成 Makefile 或其他构建系统所需的文件。它处理跨平台的配置和依赖管理等高级任务。

make本身通常不是跨平台的,它依赖于特定的Makefile格式和规则。根据已经存在的 Makefile 来执行具体的编译和链接操作,以构建项目。

c++环境中cmake的工作过程:

1. 编写CMakeLists.txt文件

这是 cmake 的配置脚本,开发者在其中定义项目的各种信息,如项目名称、源文件列表、目标类型(可执行文件、库等)、依赖库、编译选项等。

2. 运行cmake命令

当执行 cmake 命令时,它会读取当前目录及其子目录中的 CMakeLists.txt 文件。解析其中的指令和设置,并进行一系列的检查和计算。

3. 处理依赖关系

检查项目所依赖的外部库和头文件。

确定如何找到和链接这些依赖项,包括查找系统库和第三方库的路径。

4. 生成构建系统文件

根据项目的配置和目标平台, cmake 生成相应的构建系统文件, 如 Makefile (在 Unix/Linux 系统中) 、Visual Studio 项目文件 (在 Windows 中) 等。

5. 构建项目

利用生成的构建系统文件,使用对应的构建工具(如 make 、ninja 或 Visual Studio 等)进行编译和链接,生成最终的可执行文件或库。

下面是leveldb中的CMakeLists.txt文件(部分):

cmake版本与项目名称以及版本与其使用的语言:

```
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.9)
project(leveldb VERSION 1.23.0 LANGUAGES C CXX)
```

C和C++标准如果没有被覆盖的话,执行set语句

```
# C standard can be overridden when this is used as a sub-project.
if(NOT CMAKE_C_STANDARD)
    # This project can use C11, but will gracefully decay down to C89.
set(CMAKE_C_STANDARD 11)
set(CMAKE_C_STANDARD_REQUIRED OFF)
set(CMAKE_C_EXTENSIONS OFF)
endif(NOT CMAKE_C_STANDARD)
# C++ standard can be overridden when this is used as a sub-project.
```

```
if (NOT CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD)
  # This project requires C++11.
  set (CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)
  set (CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD_REQUIRED ON)
  set (CMAKE_CXX_EXTENSIONS OFF)
endif (NOT CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD)
```

检查平台是Windows还是Posix,定义一个NAME来表示啥平台

```
if (WIN32)
    set(LEVELDB_PLATFORM_NAME LEVELDB_PLATFORM_WINDOWS)
    # TODO(cmumford): Make UNICODE configurable for Windows.
    add_definitions(-D_UNICODE -DUNICODE)
else (WIN32)
    set(LEVELDB_PLATFORM_NAME LEVELDB_PLATFORM_POSIX)
endif (WIN32)
```

。。。之后再补

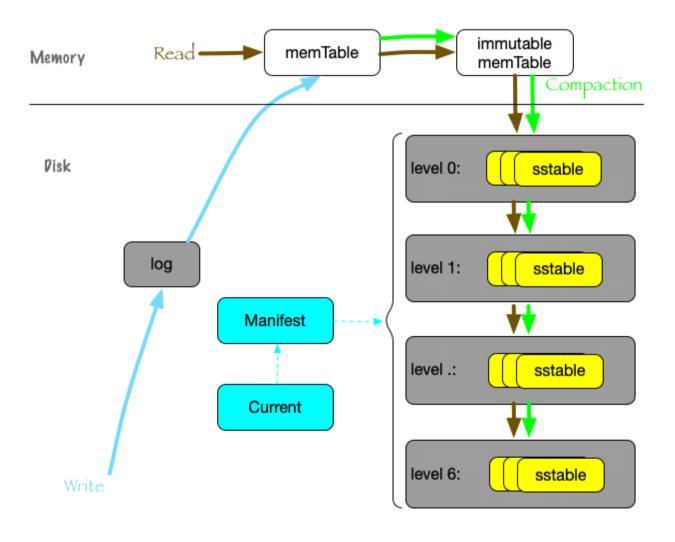
LeveDB笔记0:架构与概述

2024年9月23日 10:03

【深度知识】LevelDB从入门到原理详解-腾讯云开发者社区-腾讯云(tencent.com)

Archive - Ying (izualzhy.cn)

leveldb-handbook — leveldb-handbook 文档



leveldb 主要由以下组件组成:

- 1. log: write-ahead logging是数据库的一种常见手段,数据按照 ->log->mem 的顺序更新,由于数据已经持久化到磁盘,因此即使进程异常也能够保证数据的完整性,同时这里是追加写,因此写性能极高。
- 2. memtable: 最近写入的 key-value 数据,内存存储,读取数据首先从这里查找。
- 3. immutable memtable: 为了限制内存大小,当 memtable 达到一定大小后,会转换为immutable memtable。后台线程会把immutable memtable 持久化到硬盘,持久化的文件称为 level-0 sstable,这个过程称为 minor compact.
- 4. sstable: 由上层(or上上层)的 sstable 合并成新的sstable,并写入到下一层,这个过程称为 major compact,因此层数越小,数据越新,层数越大,数据越久远。
- 5. manifest: read/compaction 过程可能是同时进行的,因此需要能记录对应的文件集合,manifest就是起到记录各阶段文件集合信息的,为了更快速的查找,可能还会记录一些附加信息,例如文件大小、最大最小 key 等。

LevelDB笔记1:接口

```
2024年7月26日 11:16
```

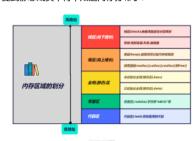
接口: 主要是DB这个类

```
namespace leveldb {
static const int kMajorVersion = 1;
static const int kMinorVersion = 23;
struct Options;
struct ReadOptions:
struct WriteOptions:
class WriteBatch:
class LEVELDB_EXPORT Snapshot {
protected:
// A range of keys
struct LEVELDB_EXPORT Range {
  Range() = default:
 Range(const Slice& s, const Slice& l) : start(s), limit(l) {} Slice start; // Included in the range Slice limit; // Not included in the range
class LEVELDB EXPORT DB {
  static Status Open(const Options& options, const std::string& name,
                     DB** dbptr);
  //构造函数与析构函数
  DB() = default;
  DB(const DB&) = delete;
  DB& operator=(const DB&) = delete;
  virtual ~DB();
  virtual Status Put(const WriteOptions& options, const Slice& key,
                    const Slice& value) = 0;
  virtual Status Delete(const WriteOptions& options, const Slice& key) = 0:
  virtual Status Write(const WriteOptions& options, WriteBatch* updates) = 0;
  virtual Status Get(const ReadOptions& options, const Slice& key,
                    std::string* value) = 0;
  virtual Iterator* NewIterator(const ReadOptions& options) = 0;
  virtual const Snapshot* GetSnapshot() = 0;
  virtual void ReleaseSnapshot(const Snapshot* snapshot) = 0;
  virtual bool GetProperty(const Slice& property, std::string* value) = 0;
  virtual void GetApproximateSizes(const Range* range, int n,
                                    uint64 t* sizes) = 0;
  virtual void CompactRange(const Slice* begin, const Slice* end) = 0;
LEVELDB_EXPORT Status DestroyDB(const std::string& name,
                                 const Options& options);
LEVELDB_EXPORT Status RepairDB(const std::string& dbname,
                                const Options& options);
} // namespace leveldb
```

这个地方是DB这个类中的静态成员 函数

在类中的<mark>静态成员变量</mark>属于类,该 类的所有实例化后的对象共享静态 成员变量。注意类的静态变量必须 在类内声明,类外初始化。

提到静态成员不得不知道内存分布了:



全局静态区: 分为bass段和data段

data段存放初始化的全局变量和静态变量; bass段存放未初始化的全局变量和静态变量; 程序执行结束的时候才会自动释放; 存储在静态数据区的变量会在程序刚开始运行 时就完成初始化,也是唯一的一次初始化。

这里将默认的构造函数显式声明出 来,

下面来看Open函数:

Status DB::Open(const Options& options, const std::string& dbname, DB** dbptr) *dbptr = nullptr: DBImpl* impl = new DBImpl(options, dbname); //加锁,以确保线程安全 impl->mutex_.Lock(); VersionEdit edit; // Recover handles create_if_missing, error_if_exists bool save_manifest = false; Status s = impl->Recover(&edit, &save_manifest); if (s.ok() && impl->mem == nullptr) { // Create new log and a corresponding memtable. uint64_t new_log_number = impl->versions_->NewFileNumber(); WritableFile* lfile; s = options.env->NewWritableFile(LogFileName(dbname, new_log_number), &lfile); if (s.ok()) { edit.SetLogNumber(new log number); impl->logfile_ = lfile; impl->logfile_number_ = new_log_number; impl->log_ = new log::Writer(lfile);
impl->mem_ = new MemTable(impl->internal_comparator_); impl->mem_->Ref(); if (s.ok() && save_manifest) { edit.SetPrevLogNumber(0); // No older logs needed after recovery. edit.SetLogNumber(impl=>logfile_number_) s = impl->versions_->LogAndApply(&edit, &impl->mutex_);

return的是Status,这个函数打开一个数据库,没有的话新建一个数据库;

dbptr: 指向DB类指针的指针,用以返回打开的数据库实例

DBImpl是是DB的子类,这个类在后面介绍;

调用impl->Recover()来进行恢复数据库

回复成功后且内存表为空,则创建一个新的日志文件和内存表。

保存Manifest文件

移除过时文件并安排压缩任务

```
if (s.ok() && save_manifest) {
 edit.SetPrevLogNumber(0); // No older logs needed after recovery.
  edit.SetLogNumber(impl->logfile_number_
  s = impl->versions_->LogAndApply(&edit, &impl->mutex_);
if (s. ok()) {
 impl->RemoveObsoleteFiles();
  impl->MaybeScheduleCompaction();
impl->mutex .Unlock();
if (s. ok()) {
 assert(impl->mem != nullptr);
 *dbptr = impl;
} else {
 delete impl;
return s;
     DB接口的实现在DBImpl类中,该类继承于父类DB: 其定义在db impl.h中 (很长在这里没有再
     去进一步写出来)。
     我们直接来看Put () 函数即可:
     这是他的声明:
      Status Put(const WriteOptions&, const Slice& key,
                 const Slice& value) override;
     具体的实现过程如下:
     Status DBImpl::Put(const WriteOptions& o, const Slice& key, const Slice& val) {
      return DB::Put(o, key, val);
     put () 实现如下:
     // Default implementations of convenience methods that subclasses of DB \,
     // can call if they wish
     Status DB::Put(const WriteOptions& opt, const Slice& key, const Slice& value) {
      WriteBatch batch:
      batch.Put(key, value);
      return Write(opt, &batch);
     在这个函数内部调用了batch.Put (key, value) 函数,返回了Write(opt,&batch)
     那么首先的第一个问题就是: WriteBatch batch这句, WriteBatch是什么??
     参见LevelDB笔记7: WriteBatch
     问题:为什么在子类DBImpl类中的成员方法Put()中反而调用了父类DB::Put(),而且DB类中
     的Put方法不是虚方法吗?为什么直接使用::这两个冒号标志直接就可以调用该方法?为什么要
     这样一环套一环的实现Put?
     然后调用了方法: Write执行写入
     Status DBImpl::Write(const WriteOptions& options, WriteBatch* updates) {
      Writer w(&mutex);
      w.batch = updates;
      w. sync = options. sync;
      w.done = false;
      MutexLock 1(&mutex_);
      writers_.push_back(&w);
while (!w.done && &w != writers_.front()) {
        w.cv.Wait();
      if (w.done) {
        return w. status;
      // May temporarily unlock and wait.
      Status status = MakeRoomForWrite(updates == nullptr);
      uint64_t last_sequence = versions_->LastSequence();
      Writer* last_writer = &w;
      if (status.ok() && updates != nullptr) { // nullptr batch is for compactions
        WriteBatch* write_batch = BuildBatchGroup(&last_writer);
        \label{lem:write_batch_internal} \textbf{Write_BatchInternal::SetSequence} (write\_batch, \ last\_sequence + 1) \, ;
        last_sequence += WriteBatchInternal::Count(write_batch);
        \ensuremath{//}\xspace \ensuremath{\mbox{Add}}\xspace to log and apply to memtable. We can release the lock
        // during this phase since &w is currently responsible for logging
        // and protects against concurrent loggers and concurrent writes
          mutex_.Unlock();
          mutez_.unrock(),
status_= log_->addRecord(WriteBatchInternal::Contents(write_batch));
bool_sync_error = false;
          if (status.ok() && options.sync) {
            status = logfile_->Sync();
            if (!status.ok()) {
              sync_error = true;
        if (status.ok()) {
    status = WriteBatchInternal::InsertInto(write_batch, mem_);
          mutex_.Lock();
```

```
if (sync_error) {
        // The state of the log file is indeterminate: the log record we
        // just added may or may not show up when the DB is re-opened.
        // So we force the DB into a mode where all future writes fail.
        RecordBackgroundError(status);
    if (write_batch == tmp_batch_) tmp_batch_->Clear();
    versions_->SetLastSequence(last_sequence);
  while (true) {
   Writer* ready = writers_.front();
    writer= reddy wifter
writers_.pop_front();
if (ready != &w) {
     ready->status = status;
      ready->done = true;
      ready->cv.Signal();
    if (ready == last_writer) break;
  // Notify new head of write queue
  if (!writers_.empty()) {
   writers_.front()->cv.Signal();
  return status;
Write过程主要调用上面黄色标注的两个过程。
一是追加写到log中,二是写入到内存中。
其实AddRecord (Slice) 过程的参数是
  static Slice Contents(const WriteBatch* batch) { return Slice(batch->rep_); }
写到log中的详细过程见LevelDB笔记5
下面是DBImpl的构造函数:
DBImpl::DBImpl(const Options& raw_options, const std::string& dbname)
     env_(raw_options.env),
      internal_comparator_(raw_options.comparator),
      internal_filter_policy_(raw_options.filter_policy),
      {\tt options\_(SanitizeOptions(dbname, \&internal\_comparator\_,}
      &internal_filter_policy_, raw_options)),
owns_info_log_(options_.info_log != raw_options.info_log),
owns_cache_(options_.block_cache != raw_options.block_cache),
      dbname_(dbname),
      table_cache_(new TableCache(dbname_, options_, TableCacheSize(options_))),
      db_lock_(nullptr),
      shutting\_down\_(false),
      {\tt background\_work\_finished\_signal\_(\&mutex\_)}\,,
      mem_(nullptr),
      imm_(nullptr),
      has_imm_(false),
      logfile_(nullptr)
      logfile_number_(0),
      log_(nullptr),
      tmp batch (new WriteBatch),
      background_compaction_scheduled_(false),
      manual_compaction_(nullptr),
      versions_(new VersionSet(dbname_, &options_, table_cache_,
                                &internal_comparator_)) {}
```

LevelDB笔记2: SkipList详解

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这是leveldb中定义的SkipList的类:

```
class SkipList {
private:
 struct Node:
 public:
 // Create a new SkipList object that will use "cmp" for comparing keys,
 // and will allocate memory using "*arena". Objects allocated in the arena
  // must remain allocated for the lifetime of the skiplist object.
  explicit SkipList(Comparator cmp, Arena* arena);
  SkipList(const SkipList&) = delete;
  SkipList& operator=(const SkipList&) = delete;
  // Insert key into the list.
  // REQUIRES: nothing that compares equal to key is currently in the list.
  void Insert(const Key& key);
  // Returns true iff an entry that compares equal to key is in the list.
  bool Contains (const Key& key) const;
  // Iteration over the contents of a skip list
  class Iterator {
  public:
   // Initialize an iterator over the specified list.
    // The returned iterator is not valid.
    explicit Iterator(const SkipList* list);
    // Returns true iff the iterator is positioned at a valid node.
    bool Valid() const;
    // Returns the key at the current position.
    // REQUIRES: Valid()
    const Key& key() const;
    // Advances to the next position.
    // REQUIRES: Valid()
    void Next();
    // Advances to the previous position.
    // REQUIRES: Valid()
    void Prev();
    // Advance to the first entry with a key >= target
    void Seek(const Key& target);
    // Position at the first entry in list.
    // Final state of iterator is Valid() iff list is not empty.
    void SeekToFirst();
    // Position at the last entry in list.
    // Final state of iterator is Valid() iff list is not empty.
    void SeekToLast();
   private:
    const SkipList* list_;
    Node* node_;
   // Intentionally copyable
 private:
  enum { kMaxHeight = 12 };
  inline int GetMaxHeight() const {
   return max_height_.load(std::memory_order_relaxed);
  Node* NewNode (const Key& key, int height);
  int RandomHeight();
  bool Equal(const Key& a, const Key& b) const { return (compare_(a, b) == 0); }
```

```
// Return true if key is greater than the data stored in "n"
  bool KevIsAfterNode(const Key& key, Node* n) const;
  // Return the earliest node that comes at or after key.
  // Return nullptr if there is no such node.
  // If prev is non-null, fills prev[level] with pointer to previous
  // node at "level" for every level in [0..max height -1].
  Node* FindGreaterOrEqual(const Key& key, Node** prev) const;
  // Return the latest node with a key < key.
  // Return head_ if there is no such node.
  Node* FindLessThan(const Key& key) const;
  // Return the last node in the list.
  // Return head if list is empty.
  Node* FindLast() const;
  // Immutable after construction
  Comparator const compare;
  Arena* const arena; // Arena used for allocations of nodes
  Node* const head :
// Modified only by Insert(). Read racily by readers, but stale
先看表kipList的构造函数:
  std::atomic<int> max_height_; // Height of the entire list
templead/writteneokty, bylinsertmparator>
{\tt Sk\dot{\textbf{Rahdsm}}} \\ < & \texttt{Fad}, \\ ; \\ {\tt Comparator} > :: \\ {\tt SkipList}( \\ {\tt Comparator} \ cmp, \ Arena* \ arena)
      head (NewNode (0 /* any key will do */, kMaxHeight)),
```

Head_为跳表的头节点,构造函数中用NewNode()函数的返回值进行初始化Head_, **NewNode()**是SkipList这个类的private类型的成员函数,用来创建并初始化跳表中的新节点:

```
char* const node_memory = arena_->AllocateAligned(
    sizeof(Node) + sizeof(std::atomic<Node*>) * (height - 1));
return new (node_memory) Node(key);
```

主要调用 arena ->AllocateAligned () 这个方法

从内存池arena中分配对齐的内存块。arena这个内存池的详解见LevelDB笔记3中内存池详解。 分配的内存空间主要是Node的大小,和next 指针数组的大小。

所有Node对象都通过NewNode()构造出来:先通过arena_分配内存(给这个新的Node对象),然后通过**placement new**的方式调用Node的构造函数(Placement new的详解参见C++中的new的笔记)

因此,可以看到在上面的SkipList构造函数里面初始化了head_,高度为kMaxHeight,并且设置每一层的后继节点为nullntr

来看levelDB中跳表的插入过程是如何实现的:

```
template <typename Key, class Comparator>
void SkipList<Key, Comparator>::Insert(const Key& key) {
   Node* prev[kMaxHeight]; //指针数组,跳表的每一层如第2层,prev[2]就指向一个Node结点
```

```
Node* x = FindGreaterOrEqual(key, prev); //在跳表的每层中查找第一个≥key值的结点, 然后将其前驱记录在prev的指
 int height = RandomHeight();
 / / 如果比当前的跳表最大高度都要大,那么更新最大高度,并将新增高度层的前驱节点指向跳表的头节点 (head_) 。
 x = NewNode(key, height);
我们已经知道在跳表插入过程中会以某一概率插入到相应的索引层中,而在levelDB中跳表插入
结点高度确定取决于下面这个函数:
template <typename Key, class Comparator>
 // Increase height with probability 1 in kBranching
```

static const unsigned int kBranching = 4;这个其实就是我们可以自定义的概率值,当插入一个新结点的时候,以1/4的概率构建一级索引(执行一次while循环),以1/16的概率建立二级索引(执行两次while循环),依次类推。

```
bool OneIn(int n) { return (Next() % n) == 0; }
Next () 用来高效生成一个伪随机数 (LCG线性同余生成器) , 然后当返回值能被 n 整除时, O n e I N () 函数返回True, 而传递进来的 n 即为上面的 k B r a n g c h i n g = 4 , 这说明N e x t () % 4 , 有着 1 / 4 的概率返回True, 也就意味着w h i l e 循环内,每一次判断都有 1 / 4 的几率对H e i g h t + +
```

```
bool SkipList<Key, Comparator>::Contains(const Key& key) const {
  Node* x = FindGreaterOrEqual(key, nullptr);
  if (x != nullptr && Equal(key, x->key)) {
    return true;
  } else {
    return false;
  }
}
```

//Note:如果单纯为了判断是否相等,这里可以加一个判断直接返回了,没必要再level--到0再返回,不过复杂度没有变化

//第一个if语句用来对prev[level]进行复制,迭代到最后它指向当前level层Node结点的key刚好大于等于要find的key的前一个结点,即它用来记录查找key值过程中的刚好要执行down的那一个结点指

针,当然最底层0层,也就是prev【0】这个指针指向底层链表中要查找结点的前驱结点(虽然有可能 查找不到,但总之他会指向 \geq 找到的Node结点前驱(找到的这个Node结点的key刚好 要满足 \geq 要 查找的key

```
if (prev != nullptr) prev[level] = x;
if (level == 0) {
    return next;
} else {
    // Switch to next list
    level---;
}
}

template <typename Key, class Comparator>
bool SkipList<Key, Comparator>::KeyIsAfterNode(const Key& key, Node* n) const {
    // null n is considered infinite
    return (n != nullptr) && ;
}
```

Node

```
// Implementation details follow
template <typename Key, class Comparator>
struct SkipList(Key, Comparator)::Node {
    explicit Node(const Key& k) : key(k) {
    Key const key;

    //获取或者设置该节点在第n层的后继节点

    // Accessors/mutators for links. Wrapped in methods so we can
    // add the appropriate barriers as necessary.

    Node* Next(int n) {
        assert(n >= 0);
        // Use an 'acquire load' so that we observe a fully initialized
        // version of the returned Node.
        return next_[n].load(std::memory_order_acquire);
    }

    void SetNext(int n, Node* x) {
        assert(n >= 0);
        // Use a 'release store' so that anybody who reads through this
        // pointer observes a fully initialized version of the inserted node.
        next_[n].store(x, std::memory_order_release);
    }

    // No-barrier variants that can be safely used in a few locations.
    Node* NoBarrier_Next(int n) {
        assert(n >= 0);
        return next_[n].load(std::memory_order_relaxed);
    }

    void NoBarrier_SetNext(int n, Node* x) {
        assert(n >= 0);
        next_[n].store(x, std::memory_order_relaxed);
    }

    pstdatatomic<Node*> next_[1];

    // Array of length equal to the node height. next_[0] is lowest level link.
    std::atomic<Node*> next_[1];
};
```

```
SkipList Key, Comparator :: FindLessThan (const Key& key) const {
   explicit Iterator(const SkipList* list);
```

Node* FindLessThan(const Key& key) const;

Node* FindLast() const;

```
class Arena {
 public:
  Arena():
  Arena (const Arena ) = delete;
  Arena& operator=(const Arena&) = delete;
  ~Arena();
  // Return a pointer to a newly allocated memory block of "bytes" bytes.
  char* Allocate(size_t bytes);
  // Allocate memory with the normal alignment guarantees provided by malloc.
  char* AllocateAligned(size t bytes);
  // Returns an estimate of the total memory usage of data allocated
  // by the arena.
  size_t MemoryUsage() const {
   return memory_usage_.load(std::memory_order_relaxed);
 private:
  char* AllocateFallback(size t bytes);
  char* AllocateNewBlock(size t block bytes);
  // Allocation state
  char* alloc ptr ;
  size_t alloc_bytes_remaining_;
  // Array of new[] allocated memory blocks
  std::vector<char*> blocks ;
  // Total memory usage of the arena.
  // TODO(costan): This member is accessed via atomics, but the others are
                  accessed without any locking. Is this OK?
  std::atomic<size_t> memory_usage_;
};
```

```
// Allocation state
                    //指向当前可用内存块的起始位置。
 char* alloc_ptr_;
                              //表示当前内存块中剩余的可用字节数。
 size_t alloc_bytes_remaining_;
//上面这俩变量一起用于跟踪当前内存块的使用情况。
 // Array of new[] allocated memory blocks
 std::vector<char*> blocks ;
 // Total memory usage of the arena.
 // TODO(costan): This member is accessed via atomics, but the others are
                accessed without any locking. Is this OK?
 std::atomic<size t> memory usage ;
 std::vector<char*> blocks ;
 for (size t i = 0; i < blocks.size(); i++) {
```

```
inline char* Arena::Allocate(size_t bytes) {
    // The semantics of what to return are a bit messy if we allow
    // O-byte allocations, so we disallow them here (we don't need
    // them for our internal use).
    assert(bytes > 0);
    if (bytes <= alloc_bytes_remaining_) {
        char* result = alloc_ptr_;
        alloc_ptr_ += bytes;
        alloc_bytes_remaining_ -= bytes;
        return result;
    }
    return AllocateFallback(bytes);
}</pre>
```

这个函数用来分配内存空间,如果剩余空间足够分配,则返回分配空间那块的首地址,如果不足够分配,那么调用Arena类内部私有的成员方法AllocateFallback()来处理

```
char* Arena::AllocateAligned(size t bytes) {
  size_t slop = (current_mod == 0 ? 0 : align - current_mod);
  char* result:
char* Arena::AllocateFallback(size_t bytes) {
   // to avoid wasting too much space in leftover bytes.
    char* result = AllocateNewBlock(bytes);
```

```
// We waste the remaining space in the current block.
  char* result = alloc ptr ;
char* Arena::AllocateNewBlock(size_t block_bytes) {
  char* result = new char[block_bytes];
char* result = new char[block_bytes];
```

```
MemTable(const MemTable&) = delete
MemTable& operator=(const MemTable&) = delete;
Iterator* NewIterator();
friend class MemTableBackwardIterator;
typedef SkipList<const char*, KeyComparator> Table;
```

```
void MemTable::Add(SequenceNumber s, ValueType type, const Slice& key,
 size_t key_size = key.size(); //键的字节长度
 size_t val_size = value.size(); //值得字节长度
 char* buf = arena_.Allocate(encoded_len);
             encode(internal_key_size) key sequence(7B) type(1B)
                                                            encode(value_size)
                                  userkey-
                                               tag
LookupKey: start_
                               kstart
bool MemTable::Get(const LookupKey& key, std::string* value, Status* s) {
```

```
//如果seek之后的这个迭代器有效
                                                                    key sequence(7B) type(1B) encode(value_size)
                              encode(internal_key_size)
                                                                                        tag
                                                                                 internal key
         LookupKey: start_
  // the specified sequence number.
LookupKey(const Slice& user_key, SequenceNumber sequence);
LookupKey(const LookupKey&) = delete;
   // Return a key suitable for lookup in a MemTable.
Slice memtable_key() const { return Slice(start_, end_ - start_); }
// Return an internal key (suitable for passing to an internal iterator)
```

```
encode(value_size)
         encode(internal_key_size)
LookupKey: start_
 //解析出internalKey的尾部标记(tag),其中包含了值的类型和序列号。
 //tag是64位的解析出的sequence+type的那8个字节内容(64位)
```

tag internal key

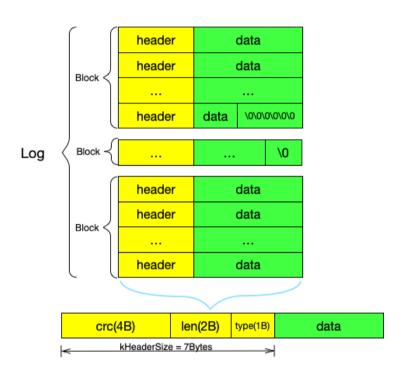
kstart

```
//解析出存储的值,并将其赋给value
// 如果是同一个user_key,那么再比较tag,解析出来sequence number进行比较
```

```
explicit MemTableIterator(MemTable::Table* table) : iter_(table) {}
MemTableIterator& operator=(const MemTableIterator&) = delete;
MemTable::Table::Iterator iter_;
std::string tmp_; // For passing to EncodeKey
```

```
namespace log {
class Writer {
 public:
 // Create a writer that will append data to "*dest".
  // "*dest" must be initially empty.
  // "*dest" must remain live while this Writer is in use.
  explicit Writer(WritableFile* dest);
  // Create a writer that will append data to "*dest".
  // "*dest" must have initial length "dest_length".
  // "*dest" must remain live while this Writer is in use.
  Writer(WritableFile* dest, uint64_t dest_length);
  Writer(const Writer&) = delete;
  Writer& operator=(const Writer&) = delete;
  ~Writer();
  Status AddRecord(const Slice& slice);
 private:
  Status EmitPhysicalRecord(RecordType type, const char* ptr, size_t length);
  WritableFile* dest ;
  int block_offset_; // Current offset in block
  // crc32c values for all supported record types. These are
  // pre-computed to reduce the overhead of computing the crc of the
  // record type stored in the header.
 uint32_t type_crc_[kMaxRecordType + 1];
} ;
Writer::Writer(WritableFile* dest) : dest_(dest), block_offset_(0) {
```

```
Writer::Writer(WritableFile* dest, uint64_t dest_length)
    : dest_(dest), block_offset_(dest_length % kBlockSize)
    InitTypeCrc(type_crc_);
}
Writer::~Writer() = default;
```



```
//保证当前块可用容量在减去header空间后仍有余量(大于等于0)
//判断要追加写入的整体数据是否需要分片(块大小是有限的,要写入的一个Slice的数据可能跨越
//log:: Writer类中的唯一一个私有方法
```

```
Status Writer:: EmitPhysicalRecord (RecordType t, const char* ptr,
//首先构建header中的格式和内容,4+2+1(4B crc+2B length+1B的record type),存储在buf中
//将buf中的内容header和ptr指向的Slice数据追加到dest 中
  // Write the header and the payload
 WritableFile* dest ;
class LEVELDB EXPORT WritableFile {
 WritableFile(const WritableFile&) = delete;
 WritableFile& operator=(const WritableFile&) = delete;
 // buf [0, pos - 1] contains data to be written to fd.
```

```
const bool is manifest; // True if the file's name starts with MANIFEST.
class PosixWritableFile final : public WritableFile {
   size_t write_size = data.size();
   const char* write data = data.data();
  //主要是调用std::memcpy函数将要追加写入的数据存到该类的私有成员变量
buf [kWritableFileBufferSize]当中, pos 代表当前缓冲区buf 中数据的位置索引
 //然后更新相应索引或指针位置,返回OK状态。
   size_t copy_size = std::min(write_size, kWritableFileBufferSize - pos );
   std::memcpy(buf_ + pos_, write_data, copy_size);
   write_data += copy_size;
 //如果数据无法完全放入缓冲区buf 中,则先刷新缓冲区
 //事实上, FlushBuffer () 这个函数内部也是调用WriteUnbuffered () 函数
   // Can't fit in buffer, so need to do at least one write.
 //如果剩余数据量小于缓冲区的大小,那么先放入到缓冲区,然后返回OK即可
 //否则,数据量大于或等于缓冲区大小,则调用WriteUnbuffered (),直接将这些数据直接写入文
```

```
// Small writes go to buffer, large writes are written directly.
if (write_size < kWritableFileBufferSize) {
   std::memcpy(buf_, write_data, write_size);
   pos_ = write_size;
   return Status::OK();
}
return WriteUnbuffered(write_data, write_size);
}</pre>
```

我们再分析一下Appendix个追加的过程,总结就是以下三点:

1. 缓冲区优化:

该方法首先尝试将数据放入内部缓冲区,以减少频繁的磁盘I/O操作:

2. 数据处理:

如果数据量较大或缓冲区已满,就会将缓冲区内容先写入磁盘,然后根据剩余数据量选择继续使用 缓冲区或直接写入文件;

3. 高效写入:

小数据块优先放入缓冲区,大数据块则直接写入文件,以实现更高效的写入操作。

```
// Ensure new files referred to by the manifest are in the filesystem.
```

//WriteUnbuffered () 这个函数实现了将数据写入文件的过程,而不使用缓冲区 (事实上缓冲区buf_满了之后也会调用这个函数WriteUnbuffered(buf_, pos_),这个过程分装在FlushBuffer ()函数中;//在该函数内部直接调用了POSIX的"write "系统调用用来执行写入。

```
Status WriteUnbuffered(const char* data, size t size) {
    ssize t write result = ::write(fd , data, size);
    //write_result为负数,说明写入失败;
    //不为负数时, write result代表返回成功写入的字节数
       //检查errno是否为EINTR (表示系统调用被中断)。如果是,调用continue,重新尝试写入
      //如果errno不是EINTR,调用PosixError (filename, errno)生成一个错误状态并返回。
while循环的方式,处理剩余的数据写入。
 // data are flushed all the way to durable media, and can withstand power
```

```
// the splitting was done incorrectly.
 // the splitting was done incorrectly.
// buf_[0, pos_ - 1] contains data to be written to fd_.
size t pos ;
const bool is manifest; // True if the file's name starts with MANIFEST.
```



LevelDB笔记6: Comparator

2024年8月17日 11:30

2024年8月19日 20:22

这是WriteBatch类:

```
class LEVELDB EXPORT WriteBatch {
 class LEVELDB EXPORT Handler {
  public:
   virtual ~Handler();
   virtual void Put(const Slice& key, const Slice& value) = 0;
   virtual void Delete(const Slice& key) = 0;
 WriteBatch();
 // Intentionally copyable.
 WriteBatch(const WriteBatch&) = default;
 WriteBatch& operator=(const WriteBatch&) = default;
  ~WriteBatch();
 // Store the mapping "key->value" in the database.
 void Put(const Slice& key, const Slice& value);
 // If the database contains a mapping for "key", erase it. Else do nothing.
 void Delete(const Slice& kev):
 // Clear all updates buffered in this batch.
 void Clear();
 // The size of the database changes caused by this batch.
 /\!/ This number is tied to implementation details, and may change across
 // releases. It is intended for LevelDB usage metrics.
 size t ApproximateSize() const;
 // Copies the operations in "source" to this batch.
 /\!/ This runs in O(source size) time. However, the constant factor is better
 // than calling Iterate() over the source batch with a Handler that replicates
 // the operations into this batch.
 void Append(const WriteBatch& source):
 // Support for iterating over the contents of a batch.
 Status Iterate(Handler* handler) const;
private:
 friend class WriteBatchInternal;
 std::string rep_; // See comment in write_batch.cc for the format of rep_
WriteBatch这个类包含一个私有的成员变量:
  std::string rep;
包含一个私有的友元类:
 friend class WriteBatchInternal;
```

这是WriteBatchInternal类的定义:

```
// WriteBatchInternal provides static methods for manipulating a
// WriteBatch that we don't want in the public WriteBatch interface.
class WriteBatchInternal {
 public:
 // Return the number of entries in the batch.
 static int Count(const WriteBatch* batch);
 // Set the count for the number of entries in the batch.
 static void SetCount(WriteBatch* batch, int n);
 // Return the sequence number for the start of this batch.
 static SequenceNumber Sequence(const WriteBatch* batch);
  // Store the specified number as the sequence number for the start of
 // this batch.
 static void SetSequence(WriteBatch* batch, SequenceNumber seq);
  static Slice Contents(const WriteBatch* batch) { return Slice(batch->rep_); }
 static size_t ByteSize(const WriteBatch* batch) { return batch->rep_.size(); }
 static void SetContents(WriteBatch* batch, const Slice& contents);
 static Status InsertInto(const WriteBatch* batch, MemTable* memtable);
 static void Append(WriteBatch* dst, const WriteBatch* src);
};
```

```
// WriteBatch header has an 8-byte sequence number followed by a 4-byte count.
static const size t kHeader = 12:
WriteBatch::WriteBatch() { Clear(): }
WriteBatch::~WriteBatch() = default;
WriteBatch::Handler::~Handler() = default;
void WriteBatch::Clear() {
 rep_.clear();
 rep_. resize(kHeader);
我们先单纯来看WriteBatch类中外部接口Put函数:
void WriteBatch::Put(const Slice& key, const Slice& value) {
 WriteBatchInternal::SetCount(this, WriteBatchInternal::Count(this) + 1);
 //将kTypeValue (0x01) 静态转换为char类型 (一个字节) ,以字符串的形式追加到rep_的末尾
 rep_.push_back(static_cast<char>(kTypeValue));
 //在rep 中追加键值对
 PutLengthPrefixedSlice(&rep_, key);
 PutLengthPrefixedSlice(&rep , value):
它调用了相应的接口:
先看
 WriteBatchInternal::SetCount(this, WriteBatchInternal::Count(this) + 1);
定义如下:
void WriteBatchInternal::SetCount(WriteBatch* b, int n) {
 EncodeFixed32(&b->rep_[8], n);
SetCount() 函数第二个参数调用了WriteBatchInternal: : count(this) 这个函数, 定义如下:
int WriteBatchInternal::Count(const WriteBatch* b) {
 return DecodeFixed32(b->rep_.data() + 8);
事实上Count () 这个函数返回的是b这个对象的count数值, rep_结构中的count数值。
来看DecodeFixed32()这个函数,这个函数接受一个const char*类型的指针,事实上再调用过程中,它指向一个32位的字符类型数组首地址,也即是
4B。这个函数主要实现强制类型转换的过程,将char*指针指向的那块4B的数据解析出来,1B接着1B的拼接起来形成返回值uint323 t.
除此之外数据按照小端方式存放。
inline uint32 t DecodeFixed32(const char* ptr) {
 //首先, ptr被重新解释为一个指向uint8 t的指针, 并存储在buffer中。
 const uint8_t* const buffer = reinterpret_cast<const uint8_t*>(ptr);
 // Recent clang and gcc optimize this to a single mov / 1dr instruction.
 //这里的注释信息提到的意思是,现代的clang和gcc编译器都会将这段代码优化为单个汇编指令,例如mov或者ldr。这意味着编译器会自动生成高效的机器码
来读取32位数据,而不需要逐字节处理。
 return (static_cast<uint32 t>(buffer[0]))
       (static_cast<uint32_t>(buffer[1]) << 8) |
       (static cast<uint32 t>(buffer[2]) << 16)
       (static\_cast < uint32\_t > (buffer[3]) << 24);
小端:数据的最低有效字节存储在内存的最低地址(即首位);
大端: 数据的最高有效字节存储在内存的最低地址。
那么下面这个函数的作用呢?
EncodeFixed32(&b->rep_[8], n);
我们来看看这个函数定义:
inline void EncodeFixed32(char* dst, uint32_t value) {
 uint8_t* const buffer = reinterpret_cast<uint8_t*>(dst);
 // Recent clang and gcc optimize this to a single mov / str instruction.
 buffer[0] = static cast<uint8 t>(value);
 buffer[1] = static_cast(uint8_t)(value >> 8);
 buffer[2] = static_cast<uint8_t>(value >> 16);
 buffer[3] = static cast<uint8 t>(value >> 24);
总的来说就是将value的值存到dst指向的那块存储空间中,在
EncodeFixed32(&b->rep_[8], n);
这个调用的目的就是将n的值更新原来rep 结构中的count值。
来看看是如何将键值对追加到rep 中的, 主要是调用了下面这个函数:
 PutLengthPrefixedSlice(&rep_, key);
```

```
定义如下:
```

```
void PutLengthPrefixedSlice(std::string* dst, const Slice& value) {
    PutVarint32(dst, value.size());
    dst->append(value.data(), value.size());
}
很简单就连个过程一个是追加value的长度(可变),一个就是调用append()追加value本身的值
PutVarint32()函数的定义如下:
void PutVarint32(std::string* dst, uint32_t v) {
    char buf[5];
    char* ptr = EncodeVarint32(buf, v);
    dst->append(buf, ptr - buf);
}
```

EncodeVarint32()该函数,用于将一个32位无符号整数v编码为变长整数格式,并将其写入到一个字符缓冲区dst中变长整数编码是一种压缩数字的方法,它根据数字的大小选择不同的字节数进行存储,从而节省空间。

```
char* EncodeVarint32(char* dst, uint32_t v) {
 // Operate on characters as unsigneds
 uint8_t* ptr = reinterpret_cast<uint8_t*>(dst);
 static const int B = 128;
   *(ptr++) = v;
  \} else if (v < (1 << 14)) {
   *(ptr^{++}) = v | B;
   *(ptr++) = v >> 7;
   *(ptr^{++}) = v \mid B;
   *(ptr++) = (v >> 7) | B;
   *(ptr++) = v >> 14;
  } else if (v < (1 << 28)) {
   *(ptr^{++}) = v | B;
   *(ptr^{++}) = (v >> 7) \mid B;
   *(ptr++) = (v >> 14) | B;
   *(ptr++) = v >> 21;
   else {
   *(ptr++) = v \mid B;
   *(ptr++) = (v >> 7) | B;
   *(ptr++) = (v >> 14) | B;
   *(ptr++) = (v >> 21) | B;
   *(ptr++) = v >> 28;
 return reinterpret_cast<char*>(ptr);
```

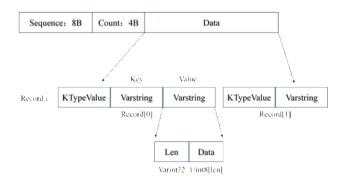
此外,在WriteBatch类中,有一个私有的成员变量:

```
std::string rep_;
```

这个变量的含义是什么呢,以及它为什么是string类型的呢?

```
// WriteBatch::rep_ :=
// sequence: fixed64
// count: fixed32
// data: record[count]
// record :=
// kTypeValue varstring varstring
// kTypeDeletion varstring
// varstring :=
// len: varint32
// data: uint8[len]
```

这些注释是write_batch.cc中的注释。如下图所示,即为std::string rep_的结构。



```
kTypeValue的类型枚举出来了。
此外,WriteBatchInternal类中有如下的成员方法:
static Status InsertInto(const WriteBatch* batch, MemTable* memtable);
在DBImpl: Write () 这个过程中被调用:
if (status.ok()) {
       status = WriteBatchInternal::InsertInto(write_batch, mem_);
看起来作用像是把要写的这一批次,写入到内存mem_中
具体来看该函数的定义:
Status WriteBatchInternal::InsertInto(const WriteBatch* b, MemTable* memtable) {
 MemTableInserter inserter;
 inserter.sequence_ = WriteBatchInternal::Sequence(b);
 inserter.mem = memtable:
 return b->Iterate(&inserter);
先看看MemTableInserter () 这个玩意是个啥?
class MemTableInserter : public WriteBatch::Handler {
public:
 SequenceNumber sequence ;
 MemTable* mem
 void Put(const Slice& key, const Slice& value) override {
   mem_->Add(sequence_, kTypeValue, key, value);
   sequence_++;
 void Delete(const Slice& key) override {
   mem_->Add(sequence_, kTypeDeletion, key, Slice());
   sequence_++;
} // namespace
Handler是WriteBatch类中的成员类
 class LEVELDB_EXPORT Handler {
  public:
   virtual ~Handler();
   virtual void Put (const Slice& key, const Slice& value) = 0.
   virtual void Delete(const Slice& key) = 0;
MemTableInserter类继承于上面这个类,实现了两个成员方法: Put和Delete, 还包含两个成员变量:
  SequenceNumber sequence_;
 MemTable* mem ;
在InsertInfo () 函数中的这两步骤:
  inserter.sequence_ = WriteBatchInternal::Sequence(b);
  inserter.mem_ = memtable;
Sequence (b) 的定义如下:
SequenceNumber WriteBatchInternal::Sequence(const WriteBatch* b) {
 return SequenceNumber (DecodeFixed64(b->rep_.data()));
? 这里有个问题SequenceNumber是啥? 为什么需要这个东西
其实他的定义如下: 他是64位的无符号整数。
typedef\ uint 64\_t\ Sequence Number;
最后看这一句:
 return b->Iterate(&inserter);
来看看WriteBatch类中的这个Iterate(Handler*)这个成员方法是啥样的具体是
Status WriteBatch::Iterate(Handler* handler) const {
 Slice input(rep_);
 if (input.size() < kHeader) {</pre>
   return Status::Corruption("malformed WriteBatch (too small)");
 input.remove_prefix(kHeader); //rep_结构中跳过sequenceNumber和Count
 Slice key, value;
 int found = 0;
 while (!input.empty()) {
   found++;
   char tag = input[0]; //input[0]此时指向的就是Ktype
```

enum ValueType { kTypeDeletion = 0x0, kTypeValue = 0x1 };

```
case kTypeValue:
      if (GetLengthPrefixedSlice(&input, &key) &&
          GetLengthPrefixedSlice(&input, &value)) {
        handler->Put(key, value); //调用Put () 函数
        return Status::Corruption("bad WriteBatch Put");
      break;
     case kTypeDeletion:
      if (GetLengthPrefixedSlice(&input, &key)) {
        handler->Delete(key); //调用Delete () 函数
        return Status::Corruption("bad WriteBatch Delete");
      break:
     default:
      return Status::Corruption("unknown WriteBatch tag");
  //检查遍历的操作数是否与批处理的记录数量一致
 if (found != WriteBatchInternal::Count(this)) {
   return Status::Corruption("WriteBatch has wrong count");
 } else {
   return Status::OK();
可以看到上述代码重点插入删除调用的是Put和Delete函数,这两在
class MemTableInserter : public WriteBatch::Handler{}中
下面是定义:
 void Put(const Slice& key, const Slice& value) override {
   mem_->Add(sequence_, kTypeValue, key, value);
   sequence_++;
 void Delete(const Slice& key) override {
```

mem_->Add(sequence_, kTypeDeletion, key, Slice());

input.remove prefix(1); //移动input位置, 指向具体的键

switch (tag) {

可以清楚的看到主要是调用mem中的Add方法,这个内容参见LevelDB笔记4: MemTable。

LevelDB笔记8: 再谈Write

2024年8月20日 21:07

我们再来从这个Write过程入手分析一下整个写入过程。

在之前的笔记中已经讲了数据是如何写入到log然后写入到mem中的,也就是Write函数下面所示的黄色代码,所示的过程所实现的。

那么,写入mem后,需要持久化到磁盘中吧,那么它是如何持久化的呢? 蓝色部分的过程内部恰好包含了该步骤,即MakeRoomForWrite()函数。

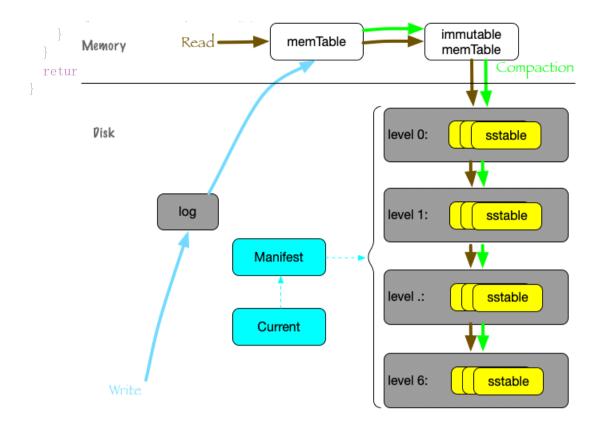
本章再来先从整体出发,重点分析该函数以及它里面调用了哪些方法哪些结构,实现怎么实现的等,先做一个全局的流程分析。再在之后的笔记中介绍相应的结构和方法等。

```
Status DBImpl::Write(const WriteOptions& options, WriteBatch* updates) {
 Writer w(&mutex);
 w. batch = updates;
 w. sync = options. sync;
 w. done = false;
 MutexLock 1(&mutex);
 writers .push back(&w);
 while (!w. done && &w != writers .front()) {
   w.cv.Wait();
  if (w. done) {
   return w. status:
 // May temporarily unlock and wait.
 uint64 t last sequence = versions ->LastSequence();
 Writer* last writer = &w;
  if (status.ok() && updates != nullptr) { // nullptr batch is for compactions
    WriteBatch* write batch = BuildBatchGroup(&last writer);
   WriteBatchInternal::SetSequence(write_batch, last_sequence + 1);
    last sequence += WriteBatchInternal::Count(write_batch);
   // Add to log and apply to memtable. We can release the lock
   // during this phase since &w is currently responsible for logging
   // and protects against concurrent loggers and concurrent writes
    // into mem_.
     mutex .Unlock();
     status = log ->AddRecord(WriteBatchInternal::Contents(write batch));
     bool sync error = false;
      if (status.ok() && options.sync) {
       status = logfile ->Sync();
        if (!status.ok()) {
         sync error = true;
      if (status.ok()) {
      status = WriteBatchInternal::InsertInto(write_batch, mem_);
```

```
mutex .Lock();
      if (sync error) {
       // The state of the log file is indeterminate: the log record we
        // just added may or may not show up when the DB is re-opened.
       // So we force the DB into a mode where all future writes fail.
        RecordBackgroundError(status);
    if (write batch == tmp batch ) tmp batch ->Clear();
   versions ->SetLastSequence(last sequence);
 while (true) {
   Writer* ready = writers_.front();
   writers_.pop_front();
   if (ready != &w) {
      ready->status = status;
      ready->done = true;
      ready->cv. Signal();
   if (ready == last writer) break;
 // Notify new head of write queue
  if (!writers_.empty()) {
   writers_.front()->cv.Signal();
 return status;
// REQUIRES: mutex is held
// REQUIRES: this thread is currently at the front of the writer queue
Status DBImpl::MakeRoomForWrite(bool force) {
 mutex . AssertHeld();
 assert(!writers_.empty());
 bool allow delay = !force;
 Status s;
 while (true) {
   if (!bg error .ok()) {
      // Yield previous error
      s = bg error;
     break;
    } else if (allow delay && versions ->NumLevelFiles(0) >=
                                  config::kL0_SlowdownWritesTrigger) {
      // We are getting close to hitting a hard limit on the number of
     // LO files. Rather than delaying a single write by several
      // seconds when we hit the hard limit, start delaying each
     // individual write by 1ms to reduce latency variance. Also,
      // this delay hands over some CPU to the compaction thread in
      // case it is sharing the same core as the writer.
      mutex_.Unlock();
      env ->SleepForMicroseconds (1000);
      allow delay = false; // Do not delay a single write more than once
      mutex .Lock();
    } else if (!force &&
```

```
(mem ->ApproximateMemoryUsage() <= options .write buffer size)) {</pre>
    // There is room in current memtable
    break:
  } else if (imm_ != nullptr) {
    // We have filled up the current memtable, but the previous
    // one is still being compacted, so we wait.
   Log(options_.info_log, "Current memtable full; waiting...\n");
    background work finished signal . Wait();
  } else if (versions_->NumLevelFiles(0) >= config::kL0_StopWritesTrigger) {
    // There are too many level-0 files.
    Log(options_.info_log, "Too many LO files; waiting...\n");
   background work finished signal . Wait();
  } else {
    // Attempt to switch to a new memtable and trigger compaction of old
    assert(versions ->PrevLogNumber() == 0);
    uint64 t new log number = versions ->NewFileNumber();
    WritableFile* lfile = nullptr;
    s = env_->NewWritableFile(LogFileName(dbname_, new_log_number), &lfile);
    if (!s. ok()) {
      // Avoid chewing through file number space in a tight loop.
      versions ->ReuseFileNumber(new log number);
      break:
    delete log;
    s = logfile ->Close();
    if (!s.ok()) {
      // We may have lost some data written to the previous log file.
      // Switch to the new log file anyway, but record as a background
      // error so we do not attempt any more writes.
      // We could perhaps attempt to save the memtable corresponding
      // to log file and suppress the error if that works, but that
      // would add more complexity in a critical code path.
      RecordBackgroundError(s);
    delete logfile;
    logfile_ = lfile;
    logfile number = new log number;
    log_ = new log::Writer(lfile);
    imm = mem ;
    has_imm_.store(true, std::memory_order_release);
    mem_ = new MemTable(internal_comparator_);
    mem \rightarrow Ref():
    force = false; // Do not force another compaction if have room
    MaybeScheduleCompaction():
                                                          immutable
                                   memTable
                    Read -
     Memory
                                                          memTable
                                                                  Compaction
retur
       Disk
                                                  level 0:
                                                                 sstable
                    log
                                                  level 1:
                                                                 sstable
```

分区 LevelDB 的第 42 页



上面MakeRoomForWrite(bool)函数看起来很嘈杂,实际上主要构成是一个while循环,如下所示:

Write () 调用MakeRoomForWrite () 传进来的参数是updates==null 里面含有多个if else语句,下面我们逐个的进行分析:

1. 第一个if

```
if (!bg_error_.ok()) {
    // Yield previous error
    s = bg_error_;
    break;
```

其中bg error是DBImpl类中的一个成员变量:

```
Status bg_error_ GUARDED_BY (mutex_);

// Have we encountered a background error in paranoid mode?
```

这是他的注释, 总之感官上就是判断是否出错了, 有错了则返回即可;

2. **第二个if**

其中kL0 SlowdownWritesTrigger的定义如下:

```
// Soft limit on number of level-O files. We slow down writes at this point. static const int kLO SlowdownWritesTrigger = 8;
```

整体来看就是判断第L0层文件是否超过了一个设定好的阈值kL0_SlowdownWritesTrigger,如果是里面调用了env_的SleepForMicroseconds(1000),来实现延迟写入速度的目的,以避免过多的L0层文件的堆积;

为什么需要控制???这里先做一个简单介绍,要理解这里先理解LevelDB中的Compaction操作。 LevelDB的L0层使用的是"无排序合并"的方式,L0层文件越多,查询时需要检查的文件数量就越 多,这一方面增加了查询延迟,还会增加写入操作所需的合并(compaction)工作量。 短暂延迟设计:

- 如果系统检测到 L0 文件数量接近触发点,则在写入操作中加入短暂的延迟(1毫秒)。这是为了平衡系统负载,减少高峰时的写入延迟差异,并为后台压缩线程争取时间。
- 这种设计有助于将写入负载均匀分布,避免在硬限制达到后突然长时间的写入阻塞,从而提升系统的稳定性。

释放CPU资源:

在延迟写入的同时,"mutex_.Unlock ()"将会释放互斥锁,使得后台压缩线程有机会获得CPU资源。如果压缩线程和写入线程共享一个核心,这样做可以有效利用CPU资源,减少写入操作和后台压缩操作之间的竞争。

最后设置:

```
allow_delay = false; // Do not delay a single write more than once
```

意思是确保单个写入操作中不会产生多次延迟。因为这个while循环,当当前这个延迟时间结束后再次执行while循环,不会再次调用这个if里面的情况了。这样的设置,可以避免在较高负载下,单次写入操作被多次延迟,从而造成不必要的写入延迟增加。

总之设计目的主要就以下三点:

防止 LO 文件过载:

• 如果 L0 层文件数量过多,可能导致查询性能急剧下降,并且后续写入操作将变得非常昂贵(因为需要大量的合并操作)。通过延迟写入,可以控制 L0 文件的增长速度,避免达到硬限制。

• 平滑写入延迟:

在负载高峰时,系统通过短暂的延迟来均衡写入负载,避免在达到硬限制后突然遇到非常长的写入延迟,从而实现更平滑的性能表现。

• 优化 CPU 资源分配:

• 通过短暂延迟并释放互斥锁,系统允许后台压缩线程在高负载时获得更多的 CPU 资源,优化了整体性能。

3. 第三个if

这个看起来就一个判断语句,如果当前memtable块中仍余量充足,那么直接返回即可。

4. 第四个if

```
else if (imm_ != nullptr) {
    // We have filled up the current memtable, but the previous
    // one is still being compacted, so we wait.
    Log(options_.info_log, "Current memtable full; waiting...\n");
    background_work_finished_signal_.Wait();
}
```

Imm_也是MemTable类型的指针,它指向Memtable being compacted(即immutable Memtable),如果它非空也就是说compact操作仍然进行着,这时需要暂且等待。 并且将Current memtable full;waiting……这个显示信息记录到log中; 最后调用background work finished signal .Wait()进行wait。等待压缩操作完成后,再继续。

5. 第五个if

```
else if (versions_->NumLevelFiles(0) >= config::kL0_StopWritesTrigger) {
    // There are too many level-0 files.
    Log(options_.info_log, "Too many LO files; waiting...\n");
    background_work_finished_signal_.Wait();
}
```

这个也是一样,如果level0文件的数量超过了kL0_StopWritesTrigger,系统将暂停写入操作并等待后台工作完成。

6. 以上几种if都不满足

```
else {
    // Attempt to switch to a new memtable and trigger compaction of old
    assert(versions_->PrevLogNumber() == 0);
```

//断言确保在启动新的memtable之前,之前的日志文件号已经被清零。日志文件号用于追踪当前日志文件的memtable

```
uint64_t new_log_number = versions_->NewFileNumber();
WritableFile* lfile = nullptr;
s = env_->NewWritableFile(LogFileName(dbname_, new_log_number), &lfile);
if (!s.ok()) {
    // Avoid chewing through file number space in a tight loop.
    versions_->ReuseFileNumber(new_log_number);
    break;
}
```

//生成新的日志文件,如果文件创建失败,则会重用刚才分配的文件号,并退出该逻辑。这样做的目的是为了避免在紧凑循环中不断消耗文件号空间。

//然后关闭旧的日志文件

```
delete log :
 s = logfile ->Close():
 if (!s. ok()) {
   // We may have lost some data written to the previous log file.
   // Switch to the new log file anyway, but record as a background
   // error so we do not attempt any more writes.
   // We could perhaps attempt to save the memtable corresponding
   // to log file and suppress the error if that works, but that
   // would add more complexity in a critical code path.
   RecordBackgroundError(s):
 delete logfile ;
 logfile = lfile;
 logfile number = new log number;
log_ = new log::Writer(lfile);
 imm = mem ;
 has_imm_.store(true, std::memory_order_release);
mem_ = new MemTable(internal_comparator_);
 mem \rightarrow Ref():
 force = false; // Do not force another compaction if have room
MaybeScheduleCompaction();
```

先理解总体含义:

再来细节的看代码。注释写在代码上。

1. MemTable 和 Log 文件的关系:

○ 当 LevelDB 接收到写操作时,数据会被写入当前的 MemTable 和对应的日志文件(Log File)。

- 。 日志文件用于持久化数据,防止数据在系统崩溃或重启时丢失。每次写入操作首先会被追加到日志文件中,确保即使系统崩溃,日志文件中的数据也可以在重启时重放以恢复 MemTable 的内容。
- o 当一个 MemTable 被填满时,LevelDB 会切换到一个新的 MemTable,并同时创建一个新的日志文件来记录后续的写操作。

2. 多个 MemTable 与日志文件:

- 如果当前 MemTable 已满并且被标记为不可变(Immutable),而新的 MemTable 开始接收写操作,那么在 Immutable MemTable 还没有被压缩 (Compaction)并写入 SST 文件之前,它仍然保留着旧的日志文件。
- o 此时,新的 MemTable 会有一个新的日志文件。因此,在某些场景下,可能会有多个日志文件存在,但一般一个 MemTable 对应一个日志文件。

3. 日志文件的重用:

o LevelDB 允许日志文件号的重用。如果日志文件成功关闭,并且所有写入操作都被确认持久化,日志文件号可能会被重用以避免浪费文件号空间。

总结

虽然通常来说,一个 MemTable 会对应一个日志文件,但在系统运行过程中,有时可能会有多个日志文件存在,尤其是在进行后台压缩操作时。因此,不能严格地说每个 MemTable 只对应一个日志文件,但大多数情况下,这种对应关系是成立的。

注:这个内容是GPT生成的,不过感觉生成的没毛病。

em, 先分析到此, 笔记9就准备介绍最后黄色标记的这一句:

env ->Schedule(&DBImpl::BGWork, this);

怎么去执行Schedule的,以及env 这是什么东西?

LevelDB笔记9: Env

2024年8月22日 14:36

env_->Schedule(&DBImp1::BGWork, this);

接着笔记8

```
class LEVELDB EXPORT Env {
 public:
 Env():
 Env(const Env&) = delete;
 Env& operator=(const Env&) = delete;
 virtual ~Env();
 // Return a default environment suitable for the current operating
 // system. Sophisticated users may wish to provide their own Env
 // implementation instead of relying on this default environment.
 // The result of Default() belongs to leveldb and must never be deleted.
 static Env* Default():
 // Create an object that sequentially reads the file with the specified name.
 // On success, stores a pointer to the new file in *result and returns OK.
 // On failure stores nullptr in *result and returns non-OK. If the file does
  // not exist, returns a non-OK status. Implementations should return a
 // NotFound status when the file does not exist.
 // The returned file will only be accessed by one thread at a time.
 virtual Status NewSequentialFile(const std::string& fname,
                                   SequentialFile** result) = 0;
 // Create an object supporting random-access reads from the file with the
 // specified name. On success, stores a pointer to the new file in
 // *result and returns OK. On failure stores nullptr in *result and
 // returns non-OK. If the file does not exist, returns a non-OK
 // status. Implementations should return a NotFound status when the file does
 // not exist.
 // The returned file may be concurrently accessed by multiple threads.
 virtual Status NewRandomAccessFile(const std::string& fname,
                                    RandomAccessFile** result) = 0:
 // Create an object that writes to a new file with the specified
 // name. Deletes any existing file with the same name and creates a
 // new file. On success, stores a pointer to the new file in
 // *result and returns OK. On failure stores nullptr in *result and
 // returns non-OK.
 // The returned file will only be accessed by one thread at a time.
  virtual Status NewWritableFile(const std::string& fname,
                                 WritableFile** result) = 0;
 // Create an object that either appends to an existing file, or
 // writes to a new file (if the file does not exist to begin with).
 // On success, stores a pointer to the new file in *result and
 // returns OK. On failure stores nullptr in *result and returns
 // non-0K.
```

```
// The returned file will only be accessed by one thread at a time.
// May return an IsNotSupportedError error if this Env does
// not allow appending to an existing file. Users of Env (including
// the leveldb implementation) must be prepared to deal with
// an Env that does not support appending.
virtual Status NewAppendableFile(const std::string& fname,
                                 WritableFile** result);
// Returns true iff the named file exists.
virtual bool FileExists(const std::string& fname) = 0;
// Store in *result the names of the children of the specified directory.
// The names are relative to "dir".
// Original contents of *results are dropped.
virtual Status GetChildren(const std::string& dir,
                           std::vector<std::string>* result) = 0;
// Delete the named file.
// The default implementation calls DeleteFile, to support legacy Env
// implementations. Updated Env implementations must override RemoveFile and
// ignore the existence of DeleteFile. Updated code calling into the Env API
// must call RemoveFile instead of DeleteFile.
// A future release will remove DeleteDir and the default implementation of
virtual Status RemoveFile(const std::string& fname);
// DEPRECATED: Modern Env implementations should override RemoveFile instead.
// The default implementation calls RemoveFile, to support legacy Env user
// code that calls this method on modern Env implementations. Modern Env user
// code should call RemoveFile.
// A future release will remove this method.
virtual Status DeleteFile(const std::string& fname);
// Create the specified directory.
virtual Status CreateDir(const std::string& dirname) = 0;
// Delete the specified directory.
// The default implementation calls DeleteDir, to support legacy Env
// implementations. Updated Env implementations must override RemoveDir and
// ignore the existence of DeleteDir. Modern code calling into the Env API
// must call RemoveDir instead of DeleteDir.
// A future release will remove DeleteDir and the default implementation of
// RemoveDir.
virtual Status RemoveDir(const std::string& dirname);
// DEPRECATED: Modern Env implementations should override RemoveDir instead.
// The default implementation calls RemoveDir, to support legacy Env user
// code that calls this method on modern Env implementations. Modern Env user
// code should call RemoveDir.
// A future release will remove this method.
virtual Status DeleteDir(const std::string& dirname);
// Store the size of fname in *file size.
virtual Status GetFileSize(const std::string& fname, uint64_t* file_size) = 0;
// Rename file src to target.
```

```
virtual Status RenameFile(const std::string& src,
                            const std::string& target) = 0:
  // Lock the specified file. Used to prevent concurrent access to
  // the same db by multiple processes. On failure, stores nullptr in
  // *lock and returns non-OK.
  // On success, stores a pointer to the object that represents the
  // acquired lock in *lock and returns OK. The caller should call
  // UnlockFile(*lock) to release the lock. If the process exits,
  // the lock will be automatically released.
  // If somebody else already holds the lock, finishes immediately
  // with a failure. I.e., this call does not wait for existing locks
  // to go away.
  // May create the named file if it does not already exist.
  virtual Status LockFile (const std::string& fname, FileLock** lock) = 0;
  // Release the lock acquired by a previous successful call to LockFile.
  // REQUIRES: lock was returned by a successful LockFile() call
  // REQUIRES: lock has not already been unlocked.
  virtual Status UnlockFile(FileLock* lock) = 0;
  // Arrange to run "(*function) (arg)" once in a background thread.
  // "function" may run in an unspecified thread. Multiple functions
  // added to the same Env may run concurrently in different threads.
  // I.e., the caller may not assume that background work items are
  // serialized.
  virtual void Schedule(void (*function) (void* arg), void* arg) = 0;
  // Start a new thread, invoking "function(arg)" within the new thread.
  // When "function(arg)" returns, the thread will be destroyed.
  virtual void StartThread(void (*function) (void* arg), void* arg) = 0;
  // *path is set to a temporary directory that can be used for testing. It may
  // or may not have just been created. The directory may or may not differ
  // between runs of the same process, but subsequent calls will return the
  // same directory.
  virtual Status GetTestDirectory(std::string* path) = 0;
  // Create and return a log file for storing informational messages.
  virtual Status NewLogger(const std::string& fname, Logger** result) = 0;
  // Returns the number of micro-seconds since some fixed point in time. Only
  // useful for computing deltas of time.
  virtual uint64 t NowMicros() = 0;
  // Sleep/delay the thread for the prescribed number of micro-seconds.
  virtual void SleepForMicroseconds(int micros) = 0;
};
// A file abstraction for reading sequentially through a file
class LEVELDB EXPORT SequentialFile {
 public:
  SequentialFile() = default;
  SequentialFile(const SequentialFile&) = delete;
  SequentialFile& operator=(const SequentialFile&) = delete;
  virtual ~SequentialFile();
  // Read up to "n" bytes from the file. "scratch[0..n-1]" may be
  // written by this routine. Sets "*result" to the data that was
  // read (including if fewer than "n" bytes were successfully read).
  // May set "*result" to point at data in "scratch[0..n-1]", so
  // "scratch[0..n-1]" must be live when "*result" is used.
```

```
// If an error was encountered, returns a non-OK status.
//
// REQUIRES: External synchronization
virtual Status Read(size_t n, Slice* result, char* scratch) = 0;
// Skip "n" bytes from the file. This is guaranteed to be no
// slower that reading the same data, but may be faster.
//
// If end of file is reached, skipping will stop at the end of the
// file, and Skip will return OK.
//
// REQUIRES: External synchronization
virtual Status Skip(uint64_t n) = 0;
};
```

在env_posix.cc和env_windows.cc中实现了在linux和windows系统下的Env这个抽象类的具体的实现。

```
class PosixEnv : public Env {
public:
 PosixEnv();
  ~PosixEnv() override {
   static const char msg[] =
        "PosixEnv singleton destroyed. Unsupported behavior!\n";
   std::fwrite(msg, 1, sizeof(msg), stderr);
    std::abort();
 Status NewSequentialFile(const std::string& filename,
                           SequentialFile** result) override {
    int fd = ::open(filename.c_str(), O_RDONLY | kOpenBaseFlags);
    if (fd < 0) {
     *result = nullptr:
     return PosixError(filename, errno);
   *result = new PosixSequentialFile(filename, fd);
    return Status::OK();
 Status NewRandomAccessFile(const std::string& filename,
                             RandomAccessFile** result) override {
   *result = nullptr;
    int fd = ::open(filename.c str(), O RDONLY | kOpenBaseFlags);
    if (fd < 0) {
     return PosixError(filename, errno);
    if (!mmap_limiter_.Acquire()) {
      *result = new PosixRandomAccessFile(filename, fd, &fd limiter);
```

```
return Status::OK():
  uint64 t file size;
  Status status = GetFileSize(filename, &file_size);
  if (status.ok()) {
    void* mmap base =
        ::mmap(/*addr=*/nullptr, file_size, PROT_READ, MAP_SHARED, fd, 0);
    if (mmap base != MAP FAILED) {
      *result = new PosixMmapReadableFile(filename,
                                          reinterpret cast < char* > (mmap base),
                                          file size, &mmap limiter);
   } else {
      status = PosixError(filename, errno);
  ::close(fd);
  if (!status.ok()) {
    mmap_limiter_.Release();
  return status;
Status NewWritableFile(const std::string& filename,
                       WritableFile** result) override {
  int fd = ::open(filename.c str(),
                  O TRUNC | O WRONLY | O CREAT | kOpenBaseFlags, 0644);
  if (fd < 0) {
   *result = nullptr;
    return PosixError(filename, errno);
  *result = new PosixWritableFile(filename, fd);
  return Status::OK();
Status NewAppendableFile(const std::string& filename,
                         WritableFile** result) override {
  int fd = ::open(filename.c str(),
                 O APPEND | O WRONLY | O CREAT | kOpenBaseFlags, 0644);
  if (fd < 0) {
    *result = nullptr;
    return PosixError(filename, errno);
  *result = new PosixWritableFile(filename, fd);
  return Status::OK();
bool FileExists(const std::string& filename) override {
  return :: access(filename.c str(), F OK) == 0;
Status GetChildren(const std::string& directory path,
                   std::vector<std::string>* result) override {
  result->clear();
  ::DIR* dir = ::opendir(directory path.c str());
  if (dir == nullptr) {
    return PosixError (directory path, errno);
  struct ::dirent* entry;
  while ((entry = ::readdir(dir)) != nullptr) {
    result->emplace back(entry->d name);
```

```
::closedir(dir):
  return Status::OK();
Status RemoveFile(const std::string& filename) override {
  if (::unlink(filename.c str()) != 0) {
   return PosixError(filename, errno);
  return Status::OK();
Status CreateDir(const std::string& dirname) override {
  if (::mkdir(dirname.c_str(), 0755) != 0) {
    return PosixError(dirname, errno);
  return Status::OK();
Status RemoveDir(const std::string& dirname) override {
  if (::rmdir(dirname.c_str()) != 0) {
    return PosixError (dirname, errno);
  return Status::OK();
Status GetFileSize(const std::string& filename, uint64 t* size) override {
  struct ::stat file stat;
  if (::stat(filename.c str(), &file stat) != 0) {
    *size = 0;
    return PosixError(filename, errno);
  *size = file stat.st size;
  return Status::OK();
Status RenameFile(const std::string& from, const std::string& to) override {
  if (std::rename(from.c str(), to.c str()) != 0) {
    return PosixError(from, errno);
  return Status::OK();
Status LockFile(const std::string& filename, FileLock** lock) override {
  *lock = nullptr;
  int fd = ::open(filename.c str(), 0 RDWR | 0 CREAT | kOpenBaseFlags, 0644);
  if (fd < 0) {
    return PosixError(filename, errno);
  if (!locks .Insert(filename)) {
    ::close(fd);
    return Status::IOError("lock " + filename, "already held by process");
  if (LockOrUnlock(fd, true) == -1) {
    int lock errno = errno;
    ::close(fd);
    locks . Remove(filename);
    return PosixError("lock " + filename, lock errno);
  *lock = new PosixFileLock(fd, filename);
  return Status::OK();
```

```
Status UnlockFile(FileLock* lock) override {
  PosixFileLock* posix file lock = static cast<PosixFileLock*>(lock);
  if (LockOrUnlock(posix file lock \rightarrow fd(), false) = -1) {
    return PosixError("unlock " + posix_file_lock->filename(), errno);
  locks .Remove(posix file lock->filename());
  ::close(posix file lock->fd());
  delete posix file lock;
  return Status::OK();
void Schedule(void (*background work function) (void* background work arg),
            void* background work arg) override;
void StartThread(void (*thread_main) (void* thread_main_arg),
                 void* thread main arg) override {
  std::thread new thread(thread main, thread main arg);
  new thread. detach();
Status GetTestDirectory(std::string* result) override {
  const char* env = std::getenv("TEST TMPDIR");
  if (env && env[0] != '\0') {
   *result = env;
  } else {
    char buf[100];
    std::snprintf(buf, sizeof(buf), "/tmp/leveldbtest-%d",
                  static cast<int>(::geteuid()));
    *result = buf;
  // The CreateDir status is ignored because the directory may already exist.
  CreateDir(*result):
  return Status::OK();
Status NewLogger (const std::string& filename, Logger** result) override {
  int fd = ::open(filename.c str(),
                  O APPEND | O WRONLY | O CREAT | kOpenBaseFlags, 0644);
  if (fd < 0) {
    *result = nullptr;
    return PosixError (filename, errno);
  std::FILE* fp = ::fdopen(fd, "w");
  if (fp == nullptr) {
    ::close(fd);
    *result = nullptr;
   return PosixError(filename, errno);
  } else {
    *result = new PosixLogger(fp);
    return Status::OK();
uint64 t NowMicros() override {
  static constexpr uint64 t kUsecondsPerSecond = 1000000;
  struct ::timeval tv;
  ::gettimeofday(&tv, nullptr);
  return static_cast<uint64_t>(tv.tv_sec) * kUsecondsPerSecond + tv.tv_usec;
void SleepForMicroseconds(int micros) override {
  std::this thread::sleep for(std::chrono::microseconds(micros));
```

```
private:
 // Stores the work item data in a Schedule() call.
  env -> Schedule (&DBImp1::BGWork, this):
    Instances are constructed on the thread calling Schedule() and used on the
 // background thread.
  /woid DBImpl::BGWork(void* db) {
  // Theisn tetique trune site (DETIMENTALE) - by Background Call (); table.
 struct BackgroundWorkItem {
    explicit BackgroundWorkItem(void (*function) (void* arg), void* arg)
: function (function), arg (arg) {}
PosixEnv类中Schedule函数的实现如下所示:
    void* const arg;
void PosixEnv::Schedule(
  poreidMuteackarRunduwerkofunmtien) (void* background_work_arg),
  poreideohavkerbunkgwoukdawerk (cv GUARDED BY (background work mutex);
 background work mutex );
  stdStantuthBabacksnaundrthread, bitkweohavenotkdoneuso already.
 if (GUARDED dB V 46 kg kg vod n th work _ hutex );
 Postarted The kground thread Thread wafe.
std::thread background_thread(PosixEnv::BackgroundThreadEntryPoint, this);
 Lina & groundinh tend; detach (Thread-safe.
  // If the queue is empty, the background thread may be waiting for work.
  if (background work queue .empty()) {
   background work cv . Signal();
  background work queue .emplace(background work function, background work arg);
 background work mutex .Unlock();
在Schedule函数中,第一个if语句:如果未启动后台线程,则启动他,启动过程实际上在
BackgroundThreadMain中,将background work queue 队首的任务提取出来然后执行。
第二个if语句是如果任务队列是空的,则说明使用条件变量唤醒后台工作,因为此时就要将任务压入
```

再来看看调用的BackgroundThreadMain()函数的定义:

```
void PosixEnv::BackgroundThreadMain() {
  while (true) {
    background_work_mutex_.Lock();
    // Wait until there is work to be done.
    while (background_work_queue_.empty()) {
        background_work_cv_.Wait();
    }
    assert(!background_work_queue_.empty());
    auto background_work_function = background_work_queue_.front().function;
    void* background_work_arg = background_work_queue_.front().arg;
```

```
background_work_queue_.pop();
background_work_mutex_.Unlock();
background_work_function(background_work_arg);
}
```

发现启动的这个后台线程,由这么一个函数控制,如果任务队列是空的则Wait,否则循环(while)的过程不断的从background_work_queue_队列中取出元素,然后执行。

另外注意这个BackgroundThreadMain()是个死循环,只要队列中有任务(有元素)则不断的取出,然后执行。在这里**实际上最后一句执行的就是**BGWork(void* db)**这个过程。**进一步调用了 **BackgroundCall ()** 这个过程。

```
void DBImpl::BackgroundCall() {
   MutexLock 1(&mutex_);
   assert(background_compaction_scheduled_);
   if (shutting_down_.load(std::memory_order_acquire)) {
      // No more background work when shutting down.
   } else if (!bg_error_.ok()) {
      // No more background work after a background error.
   } else {
      BackgroundCompaction();
   }
   background_compaction_scheduled_ = false;
   // Previous compaction may have produced too many files in a level,
   // so reschedule another compaction if needed.
   MaybeScheduleCompaction();
   background work finished signal .SignalAll();
```

那么在上面这个过程中它会调用**BackgroundCompaction ()** 函数,关键点也就在这个地方了:

DBImpl:: BackgroundCompaction 函数是执行后台压缩任务的核心函数。 定义如下所示:

事实上这个函数会处理两种压缩情景:

- **MemTable 压缩**:如果当前存在不可变的 MemTable (imm_),它会优先将其压缩并写入到磁盘中。
- 文件压缩:在没有 MemTable 需要压缩的情况下,它会执行对 SST 文件的压缩,可能是自动的也可能是手动触发的。

```
void DBImpl::BackgroundCompaction() {
  mutex_. AssertHeld();

//(1)Memtable压缩

//如果是不可变的Memtable,调用CompactMemtable()进行压缩
  if (imm_ != nullptr) {
     CompactMemTable();
```

```
return:
//(2)文件压缩
Compaction* c:
bool is manual = (manual compaction != nullptr);
InternalKey manual_end;
//手动压缩
if (is manual) {
  ManualCompaction* m = manual compaction ;
  c = versions ->CompactRange(m->level, m->begin, m->end);
  m->done = (c == nullptr);
  if (c != nullptr) {
    manual end = c->input(0, c->num input files(0) - 1)->largest;
  Log(options . info log,
      "Manual compaction at level-%d from %s .. %s; will stop at %s\n",
      m->level, (m->begin ? m->begin->DebugString().c_str(): "(begin)"),
      (m->end? m->end->DebugString().c str(): "(end)"),
      (m->done ? "(end)" : manual end.DebugString().c str()));
} else {
//自动压缩
  c = versions ->PickCompaction();
Status status;
if (c == nullptr) {
  // Nothing to do
} else if (!is manual && c->IsTrivialMove()) {
  // Move file to next level
  assert(c-)num input files(0) == 1);
  FileMetaData* f = c \rightarrow input(0, 0);
  c->edit()->RemoveFile(c->level(), f->number);
  c->edit()->AddFile(c->level() + 1, f->number, f->file size, f->smallest,
                      f->largest);
  status = versions_->LogAndApply(c->edit(), &mutex_);
  if (!status.ok()) {
    RecordBackgroundError(status);
  VersionSet::LevelSummaryStorage tmp;
  Log(options_.info_log, "Moved #%11d to level-%d %11d bytes %s: %s\n",
      static_cast\langle unsigned\ long\ long \rangle (f-\rangle number),\ c-\rangle level() + 1,
      static cast (unsigned long long) (f-) file size),
      status. ToString().c str(), versions ->LevelSummary(&tmp));
  CompactionState* compact = new CompactionState(c);
  status = DoCompactionWork(compact);
  if (!status.ok()) {
    RecordBackgroundError(status);
  CleanupCompaction(compact);
  c->ReleaseInputs();
  RemoveObsoleteFiles();
```

//压缩结果处理,一般是错误处理

```
if (status.ok()) {
 // Done
} else if (shutting_down_.load(std::memory_order_acquire)) {
 // Ignore compaction errors found during shutting down
} else {
 Log(options_.info_log, "Compaction error: %s", status.ToString().c_str());
//手动压缩结束处理
if (is_manual) {
 ManualCompaction* m = manual_compaction_;
  if (!status.ok()) {
    m->done = true;
  if (!m->done) {
   // We only compacted part of the requested range. Update *m
   // to the range that is left to be compacted.
   m->tmp_storage = manual_end;
   m->begin = &m->tmp_storage;
  manual_compaction_ = nullptr;
```

LevelDB笔记10: Block

2024年8月22日 17:00

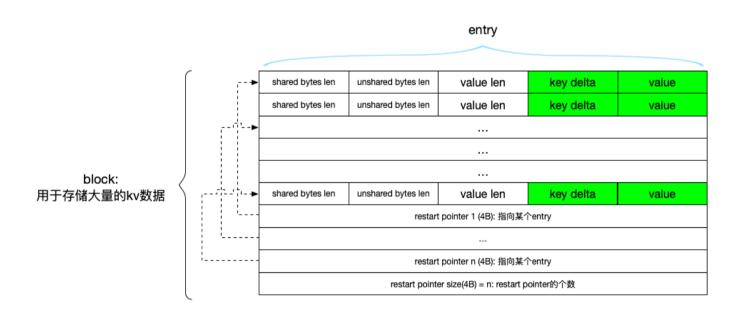
leveldb里面sstable文件里,有多个数据block,其中data block、index block、Meta index block都是由类BlockBuilder负责生成的。

```
来看看这个类的实现:
class BlockBuilder {
 public:
  explicit BlockBuilder(const Options* options);
  BlockBuilder(const BlockBuilder&) = delete;
  BlockBuilder& operator=(const BlockBuilder&) = delete;
 // Reset the contents as if the BlockBuilder was just constructed.
  void Reset();
 // REQUIRES: Finish() has not been called since the last call to Reset().
 // REQUIRES: key is larger than any previously added key
  void Add(const Slice& key, const Slice& value);
 // Finish building the block and return a slice that refers to the
 // block contents. The returned slice will remain valid for the
 // lifetime of this builder or until Reset() is called.
  Slice Finish():
 // Returns an estimate of the current (uncompressed) size of the block
 // we are building.
  size t CurrentSizeEstimate() const;
 // Return true iff no entries have been added since the last Reset()
  bool empty() const { return buffer_.empty(); }
 private:
  const Options* options_;
  std::string buffer;
                                    // Destination buffer
  std::vector<uint32_t> restarts_; // Restart points
  int counter:
                                    // Number of entries emitted since restart
  bool finished;
                                     // Has Finish() been called?
  std::string last_key_;
};
构造函数:
BlockBuilder::BlockBuilder(const Options* options)
    : options_(options), restarts_(), counter_(0), finished_(false) {
  assert(options->block restart interval >= 1);
  restarts_.push_back(0); // First restart point is at offset 0
```

一般而言存储键值要存储其长度和键值对本身,但有一个很重要的特性就是key有序,levelDB的

作者发现实际使用时,排序后的大量key之间经常有相同的前缀,因此一个entry的数据格式如下 所示:





先来了解一下基本概念:

- **前缀压缩 (Prefix Compression)** : 在数据存储中,如果连续的键之间有相同的前缀,那么可以**只存储不同的部分以节省空间**。这称为前缀压缩。
- **重启点(Restart Points)**: 为了防止过度压缩造成解压困难,每隔一定数量的键(block_restart_interval),会记录一个完整的键,从这个键开始,重新进行前缀压缩。重启点的索引存储在 restarts_向量中。

听BlockBuilder这个类的名字,就是新建一个块的操作,但可以看到整个类的成员变量如下:

从图中可以看到restarts是个vector对象,存储着uint32_t类型的数据,负责指向某些entry个体。

数据怎么存呢?

这个只有一个buffer_, 听名字就是缓冲区的意思。

那么来看Add()函数:

```
void BlockBuilder::Add(const Slice& key, const Slice& value) {
   Slice last key piece(last key);
```

//首先是断言:检查finished_是否为false,确保当前块尚未完成写入;检查当前写入的键的数量不超过block_restart_interval;最后断言当前块要么是空的,要么当前键比上一个键更大(保证键按顺序存储)。

//如果当前键数目小于block_restart_interval,则尝试计算当前键和前一个键的共享前缀长度(shared),这一步是前缀压缩的核心部分。

//否则达到restart间隔,则将buffer_的大小存储在restarts_中,并重置计数器counter_,从 而重启压缩。这意味着从下一个键开始,将重新存储完整的键而不仅存储差异部分。

```
if (counter_ < options_->block_restart_interval) {
    // See how much sharing to do with previous string
    const size_t min_length = std::min(last_key_piece.size(), key.size());
    while ((shared < min_length) && (last_key_piece[shared] == key[shared])) {
        shared++;
    }
} else {
    // Restart compression
    restarts_.push_back(buffer_.size());
    counter_ = 0;
}</pre>
```

```
//将共享部分长度、非共享部分长度和值的大小作为变长整数 (Varint32) 存储在buffer
中
 const size t non shared = key.size() - shared;
 // Add "<shared><non shared><value size>" to buffer
 PutVarint32(&buffer , shared);
 PutVarint32(&buffer , non shared);
 PutVarint32(&buffer_, value.size());
 //进一步将key和value追加到buffer 中
 // Add string delta to buffer_ followed by value
 buffer .append(key.data() + shared, non shared);
 buffer .append(value.data(), value.size());
 //更新last key 使其等于当前key, 以便在下次Add调用时进行比较和压缩
 // Update state
 last_key_.resize(shared); //保留相同的前缀部分, shared部分
 last key .append(key.data() + shared, non shared); //然后将key与last key的不同部
分追加到last key 中
 assert(Slice(last_key_) == key);
 counter_++;
此外在levelDB中block restart interval=16
我们可以很清楚的看到,在Add函数中,只是将每一个entry加入到buffer 中了,
并没有做到存储到磁盘的功能,也没有像在上面那张图那样在block中包含
restarts 相关数据。
事实上,这个过程由Finish函数完成:
Slice BlockBuilder::Finish() {
 // Append restart array
 for (size_t i = 0; i < restarts_.size(); i++) {
   PutFixed32(&buffer_, restarts_[i]);
 PutFixed32(&buffer_, restarts_.size());
 finished_ = true;
 return Slice(buffer );
restarts 数组元素大小是4B,并没有使用varint,这样在读取的时候可以更方便
一些。
size t BlockBuilder::CurrentSizeEstimate() const {
 return (buffer_.size() +
                                         // Raw data buffer
        restarts_.size() * sizeof(uint32_t) + // Restart array
                                        // Restart array length
        sizeof(uint32_t));
```

LevelDB笔记11: Block读取

2024年8月23日 10:16

BlockBuilder写入后的数据,是通过class Block解析完成的。

先来看Block这个类:

```
class Block {
public:
 // Initialize the block with the specified contents.
 explicit Block(const BlockContents& contents);
 Block(const Block&) = delete;
 Block& operator=(const Block&) = delete;
  ~Block();
 size_t size() const { return size_; }
 Iterator* NewIterator(const Comparator* comparator);
 private:
 class Iter:
 uint32 t NumRestarts() const;
 const char* data ;
 size t size ;
 uint32_t restart_offset_; // Offset in data_ of restart array
                           // Block owns data []
 bool owned:
```

来看它的构造函数:

```
Block::Block(const BlockContents& contents)
    : data_(contents.data.data()),
        size_(contents.data.size()),
        owned_(contents.heap_allocated) {
    if (size_ < sizeof(uint32_t)) {
        size_ = 0; // Error marker
    } else {
        size_t max_restarts_allowed = (size_ - sizeof(uint32_t)) / sizeof(uint32_t);
        if (NumRestarts() > max_restarts_allowed) {
            // The size is too small for NumRestarts()
            size_ = 0;
        } else {
            restart_offset_ = size_ - (1 + NumRestarts()) * sizeof(uint32_t);
        }
    }
}
```

参数是const BlockContents&类型的,这是一个结构体:



先不管别的,已知BlockBuilder的中需要由restart point,每隔Option.block_restart_interval 个entry(对应一对键值对),保存地址至restarts数组中。而且在构建好的Block中最后4B记录了restarts数组的元素个数N。再往前4*N bytes记录了restart的首地址,由此很容易对齐进行读取。

当查找key的时候,最朴素的做法就是逐个读取,直到遇到符合条件的key。

但借助block中key有序的这个特性,通过比对restart point所指向的key,可以利用二分法的方法快速定位并查找相应key。

block的读取实际上是交给leveldb:: Block:: Iter完成的,通过NewIterator构造,使用后需要手动delete。来看看Iter和NewIterator的方法:

```
uint32 t const num restarts ; // Number of uint32 t entries in restart array
 // current_ is offset in data_ of current entry. >= restarts_ if !Valid
 uint32 t current; //当前条目entry在data 中的偏移量, 如果迭代器无效该值大于等于
restarts
 uint32 t restart index ; // Index of restart block in which current falls当前条目
entry所属的restarts点索引,用于在遍历过程中快速定位
 std::string key_;
                    //当前条目的键
                    //当前条目的值
 Slice value;
                  //迭代器的状态
 Status status:
  inline int Compare(const Slice& a, const Slice& b) const {
   return comparator -> Compare (a, b);
 // Return the offset in data just past the end of the current entry.
 inline uint32 t NextEntryOffset() const {
   return (value .data() + value .size()) - data;
 uint32 t GetRestartPoint(uint32 t index) {
   assert(index < num restarts ):</pre>
   return DecodeFixed32(data + restarts + index * sizeof(uint32 t));
 void SeekToRestartPoint(uint32_t index) {
   key .clear();
   restart index = index;
   // current will be fixed by ParseNextKey();
   // ParseNextKey() starts at the end of value, so set value accordingly
   uint32 t offset = GetRestartPoint(index);
   value = Slice(data + offset, 0);
//上面都是私有的成员变量和成员函数
//下面是公有的
public:
 //(1)构造函数
 Iter(const Comparator* comparator, const char* data, uint32_t restarts,
      uint32_t num_restarts)
     : comparator_(comparator),
       data (data),
       restarts (restarts),
       num restarts (num restarts),
       current_(restarts_),
       restart index (num restarts ) {
   assert(num restarts > 0);
  //迭代器是否有效, current_小于restarts_时是有效的
 bool Valid() const override { return current < restarts ; }</pre>
 Status status() const override { return status_; }
 Slice key() const override {
   assert(Valid());
   return key;
 Slice value() const override {
   assert(Valid());
   return value;
```

```
//迭代器跳到下一条entry
 void Next() override {
   assert(Valid()):
   ParseNextKey();
 / /迭代器跳到上一条entry
 void Prev() override {
   assert(Valid()); //验证迭代器是否有效
   // Scan backwards to a restart point before current
   const uint32 t original = current ;
   //while循环用以判断restar index 是不是代表的是original之前的一个重启点。
   while (GetRestartPoint(restart index ) >= original) {
     if (restart index == 0) {
       // No more entries
       current_ = restarts_;
       restart index = num restarts ;
     restart_index_--;
   //将迭代器定位到该重启点的起始位置,确保从该点开始,顺序的读取条目知道找到目标条目
   SeekToRestartPoint(restart index );
   do {
     // Loop until end of current entry hits the start of original entry
   } while (ParseNextKey() && NextEntryOffset() < original);</pre>
 / / seek函数是迭代器的核心方法
void Seek(const Slice& target) override {
   // Binary search in restart array to find the last restart point
   // with a key < target
   uint32 t left = 0;
   uint32_t right = num_restarts_ - 1;
   int current key compare = 0; // 用以存储当前键和目标键之间的比较结果
   if (Valid()) {
     //如果当前迭代器状态有效,即当前指向的键有效,首先比较当前键和目标键
     // If we're already scanning, use the current position as a starting
     // point. This is beneficial if the key we're seeking to is ahead of the
     // current position.
     current_key_compare = Compare(key_, target);
     //如果当前键小于target key,更新left为restarts index
     if (current key compare < 0) {
      // key_ is smaller than target
       left = restart index ;
     } else if (current_key_compare > 0) {
       right = restart index ;
     } else {
       // We're seeking to the key we're already at. 当前迭代器指向的key就是要seek的
target, 直接返回即可
       return;
```

```
//在restarts 中进行二分查找,找到最后一个小于target key的重启点
   while (left < right) {
     uint32 t mid = (left + right + 1) / 2;
     uint32 t region offset = GetRestartPoint(mid);
     uint32_t shared, non_shared, value_length;
     const char* key ptr =
         DecodeEntry(data + region offset, data + restarts, &shared,
                    &non shared, &value length);
     if (key ptr == nullptr | (shared != 0)) {
       CorruptionError();
       return:
     Slice mid key(key ptr, non shared);
     if (Compare (mid key, target) < 0) {
       // Key at "mid" is smaller than "target". Therefore all
       // blocks before "mid" are uninteresting.
       left = mid;
     } else {
       // Key at "mid" is >= "target". Therefore all blocks at or
       // after "mid" are uninteresting.
       right = mid - 1:
   // We might be able to use our current position within the restart block.
   // This is true if we determined the key we desire is in the current block
   // and is after than the current key.
   //如果二分查找到的left与当前迭代器中的restarts index 相等,并且当前key比target key小说
明此时无需重新定位restarts index,否则需要调用SeekToRestartsPoint(left)函数,定位到left位置
的迭代器的指向位置
   assert(current key compare == 0 || Valid());
   bool skip_seek = left == restart_index_ && current_key_compare < 0;</pre>
   if (!skip seek) {
     SeekToRestartPoint(left);
   //从找到的重启点开始,进行线性扫描,每次调用ParseNextKey()获取下一个键,一旦找到
一个键大于或等于目标键的entry,函数即返回
   // Linear search (within restart block) for first key >= target
   while (true) {
     if (!ParseNextKey()) {
       return:
     if (Compare (key, target) >= 0) {
       return;
 void SeekToFirst() override {
   SeekToRestartPoint(0);
   ParseNextKey();
 void SeekToLast() override {
```

```
SeekToRestartPoint(num restarts - 1);
        while (ParseNextKev() && NextEntrvOffset() < restarts ) {</pre>
          // Keep skipping
    private:
     void CorruptionError() {
        current_ = restarts_;
        restart index = num restarts ;
        status = Status::Corruption("bad entry in block");
        key . clear();
        value .clear();
     bool ParseNextKev() {
        current = NextEntryOffset();
        const char* p = data + current ;
        const char* limit = data + restarts ; // Restarts come right after data
        if (p \ge 1 \text{ imit}) {
         // No more entries to return. Mark as invalid.
          current_ = restarts ;
          restart index = num restarts ;
          return false;
        // Decode next entry
        uint32 t shared, non shared, value length;
        p = DecodeEntry(p, limit, &shared, &non shared, &value length);
        if (p == nullptr || key_.size() < shared) {</pre>
          CorruptionError():
          return false:
        } else {
          // 首先更新key 和value
          key .resize(shared);
          key .append(p, non shared);
          value_ = Slice(p + non_shared, value_length);
         //然后更新restart index, 指向当前条目所属的那个共享前缀的第一个条目entry
          while (restart index + 1 < num restarts &&
                 GetRestartPoint(restart index + 1) < current ) {</pre>
            ++restart index :
可以发现在Iter类中的很多成员方法中,都会调用类中私有的成员方法: ParseNextKey()
bool ParseNextKeythes
    current = NextEntryOffset();
    const char* p = data_ + current_;
                                             //p就指向下一条条目entry
   In the Brock in New I terrator (Contar Comparat Restampar comer) right after data 一个限制, 防
止超出entry条目〈sizeof(uint32_t)){
    if return New Error Iterator (Status:: Corruption ("bad block contents"));
       //没有下一个entry了,返回false
onst uint32 t num restarts = NumRestarts();
// No more entries to return. Mark as invalid.
f(num restarts == 0) {
      current = restarts;
return NewEmptyIterator();
restart_index = num_restarts_;
      return false:
return new <mark>Iter</mark>(comparator, data_, restart_offset_, num_restarts);
       Decode next entry
```

```
return new Iter(comparator, data_, restart_offset_, num_restarts);
     Decode next entry
   //解析p指向的那个entry条目,调用DecodeEntry()过程
   uint32_t shared, non_shared, value_length;
   p = DecodeEntry(p, limit, &shared, &non_shared, &value_length); //最后返回的这个p指
向的是p指向的那个entry条目的key dealt的起始位置
   if (p == nullptr || key .size() < shared) {</pre>
     //前一个entry和后一个entry共享前缀, 前一个entry的key的size也就必须满足要大于等于后
一个shared的值,不满足则说明出错了
     CorruptionError();
     return false;
   } else {
     //更新成员变量key 和value
     key .resize(shared);
     key .append(p, non shared);
     value = Slice(p + non shared, value length);
     //重新更新restart index 的指针
     while (restart_index_ + 1 < num_restarts_ &&</pre>
           GetRestartPoint(restart index + 1) < current ) {</pre>
       ++restart index :
     return true;
我们从这个函数先入手看看它的作用是什么:
// Return the offset in data just past the end of the current entry.
这个函数就是返回当前条目entry的下一条entry相对于该block起始位置的偏移量。
 inline uint32 t NextEntryOffset() const {
   return (value_.data() + value_.size()) - data_;
如何解析entry的?
static inline const char* DecodeEntry(const char* p, const char* limit,
                                 uint32 t* shared, uint32 t* non shared,
                                 uint32_t* value_length) {
 //p和limit之间至少有三个bytes, 用来存储shared、non shared和value length三个字段。
 if (limit - p < 3) return nullptr;
//解析出p指向的那个entry的前三个bytes,分别赋值给shared、non shared和value length。
 *shared = reinterpret cast<const uint8 t*>(p)[0];
 *non shared = reinterpret cast<const uint8 t*>(p)[1];
 *value_length = reinterpret_cast<const uint8_t*>(p)[2];
 //这里???
 if ((*shared | *non shared | *value length) < 128) {
   //块速路径
   //变长编码,如果最高位为1说明编码不完整,也就是说当该字节小于128的时候,最高位肯定不
为1,这就说明,shared、non shared和value length均可以用一个字节表示,直接对p+3即可定位
到key delta的位置
   // Fast path: all three values are encoded in one byte each
   p += 3;
```

每个entry存储一条key:value 数据,数据按格式分为5部分

shared bytes len	unshared bytes len	value len	key delta	value
------------------	--------------------	-----------	-----------	-------

```
(StartBlock AddKey*)* Finish
class FilterBlockBuilder {
  explicit FilterBlockBuilder(const FilterPolicy*);
  Slice Finish();
FilterBlockBuilder::FilterBlockBuilder(const FilterPolicy* policy)
                    FilterPolicy
```

```
virtual const char* Name() const = 0;
 // keys[0, n-1] contains a list of keys (potentially with duplicates)
 // Append a filter that summarizes keys[0, n-1] to *dst.
 // Warning: do not change the initial contents of *dst. Instead,
 // append the newly constructed filter to *dst.
 virtual void CreateFilter(const Slice* keys, int n,
                          std::string* dst) const = 0;
 // list, but it should aim to return false with a high probability.
class BloomFilterPolicy : public FilterPolicy {
   // We intentionally round down to reduce probing cost a little bit
   k = \text{static cast} \langle \text{size t} \rangle \text{(bits per key} * 0.69); // 0.69 = 1n(2)
 const char* Name() const override { return "leveldb.BuiltinBloomFilter2"; }
 void CreateFilter (const Slice* keys, int n, std::string* dst) const override
   //计算布隆过滤器所需的总位数,这里bits_per_key是每个键分配的比特数,通过构
造函数传递和设置。通常来说更多的位数会降低假阳性率,但会使用更多的内存。
   size t bits = n * bits per key ;
   bits = bytes * 8;
   const size t init size = dst->size(); //存储当前目标字符串的大小
```

```
dst->resize(init_size + bytes, 0); //调整目标字符串dst的大小
   dst->push back(static cast<char>(k)); // Remember # of probes in filter
将哈希函数的数量k 作为一个字符添加到字符串末尾。
   //有n个键,对每一个键而言他自然对应k 个无偏函数 (哈希), 所以这里是双重
for循环进行处理。
 bool KeyMayMatch (const Slice& key, const Slice& bloom filter) const override
   const size t bits = (1en - 1) * 8;
uint32 t Hash(const char* data, size t n, uint32 t seed) {
 const uint32 t m = 0xc6a4a793;
```

```
uint32 t h = seed ^ (n * m); //哈希值,初始化为seed和n*m的异或结果。
  uint32_t w = DecodeFixed32(data); //读取四个字节并将它们组合成为一个32位
  h += w; //加上读取的4字节整数
  h *= m; // 乘以常数m
加混合效果)。
 //再次使用乘法和位移操作来增加混合效果
    h += static cast<uint8 t>(data[2]) << 16;
    h += static_cast(uint8_t)(data[0]);
    h = m;
```



Slice k = key;

```
void FilterBlockBuilder::StartBlock(uint64_t block_offset) {
  uint64_t filter_index = (block_offset / kFilterBase);
  assert(filter_index >= filter_offsets_.size());
  while (filter_index > filter_offsets_.size()) {
    GenerateFilter();
  }
}
```

static const size t kFilterBase = 1 << kFilterBaseLg; //1左移11位, 2048=2KB, 也就是说一个filter data大

```
woid FilterBlockBuilder::GenerateFilter() {
  const size_t num_keys = start_.size(); //start_size()也就是key的数量
  if (num_keys == 0) {
    // Fast path if there are no keys for this filter
    filter_offsets_.push_back(result_.size());
    return;
}

//构建键的列表, keys_中的所有键以slice对象的形式存储在tmp_keys_中。
// Make list of keys from flattened key structure
  start_.push_back(keys_.size()); // Simplify length computation
  tmp_keys_.resize(num_keys);
  for (size_t i = 0: i < num_keys: i++) {
```

```
tmp_keys_[i] = Slice(base, length);

// Generate filter for current set of keys and append to result_.

//生成布隆过滤器
filter_offsets_.push_back(result_.size()); //将当前的result_的大小 (偏移量) 添加到filter_offsets_中
policy_->CreateFilter(&tmp_keys_[0], static_cast<int>(num_keys), &result_); //调用CreateFilter方法,以生
成新的布隆过滤器并将其追加到result_中。
```

```
//然后清理临时数据
tmp_keys_.clear();
keys_.clear();
start_.clear();
```

整体来看,FilterBlockBuilder::GenerateFilter()的作用通常是为当前的一组键生成过滤器,以便在读取时快速检测某个键是否存在。这是通过调用之前定义的CreateFilter方法实现的。

通过result 进行返回,它用来存储所有生成的过滤器结果的string。

总结:

- 1. GenerateFilter方法通过将当前已添加的键集合传递给CreateFilter来生成布隆过滤器;
- 2. 过滤器生成的结果被追加到result_中,同时将每个过滤器在result_中的起始位置记录在filter_offsets_中;
- 3. 该方法的设计目标是优化读取性能,通过使用布隆过滤器来快速检查键是否可能存在,从而减少不必要的磁盘读取操作。

最后来看最后一个成员方法Finish ():

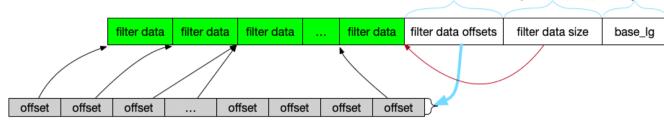
```
Slice FilterBlockBuilder::Finish() {
```

//检查并生成未处理的过滤器,如果有调用GenerateFilter () 生成过滤器。确保所有添加的键都被处理过并生成的相应的过滤器

```
if (!start_.empty()) {
    GenerateFilter();
}

//记录每个过滤器的偏移量追加到result_结构中, result_是string类型
// Append array of per-filter offsets
const uint32_t array_offset = result_.size();
for (size_t i = 0; i < filter_offsets_.size(); i++) {
    PutFixed32(&result_, filter_offsets_[i]);
}
PutFixed32(&result_, array_offset);
result_.push_back(kFilterBaseLg); // Save encoding parameter in result return Slice(result_);
```

Finish () 函数用于完成过滤器块构建的方法,主要职责是将已生成的过滤器结果和相关元数据以特定格式存储到结果字符串中。该方法用于实现数据库系统中的布隆过滤器块。



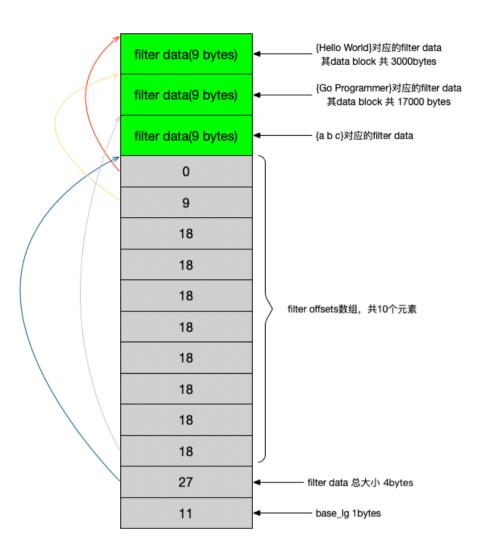
那么现在整体的数据格式就成型了,如上图所示,FilterBlockBuilder单纯的组织数据格式,并不会直接操作 ass FilterBlockReader { 《A音此为止,FilterBlockBuilder这个类整体就有了一个整体的认识了。但似乎还是很迷糊,比如说在 Start即的URES,产动外外外用如对油烟环循环循环调用环况的emenstil可ltel的呢?is live. FilterBlockReader (const FilterPolicy* policy, const Slice& contents); 通常表示块大小的对数 FilterBlockReader::FilterBlockReader (const FilterPolicy* policy, //last_word用来记录解析出来的filter data size的值,这个值就是filters data offsets数组的开始

uint32 t start = DecodeFixed32(offset + index * 4); //从偏移数组中获取开始位置

// [start, limit) 标记了一个block_offset对应的filter data

```
uint32_t limit = DecodeFixed32(offset_ + index * 4 + 4); //从偏移数组中获取结束位置 if (start <= limit && limit <= static_cast<size_t>(offset_ - data_)) {
    //检查范围的有效性后; 取出filter data, 判断key是否存在
    //创建一个Slice filter用来表示filter data的内容
    //然后过滤策略检查键是否可能存在于该filter data中
    Slice filter = Slice(data_ + start, limit - start);
    return policy_-XeyMayMatch(key, filter);
} else if (start == limit) {
    // Empty filters do not match any keys
    return false;
}
}
return true; // Errors are treated as potential matches

bool FilterBlockReader::KeyMayMatch(uint64_t block_offset, const Slice& key) {
```

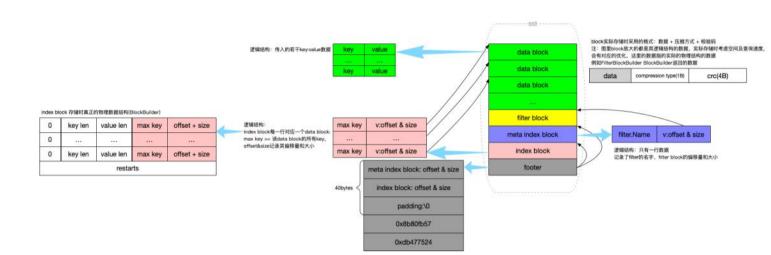


LevelDB笔记13: sstable

2024年8月26日 16:02

levelDB无论哪一层文件,都是sstable的格式,即Sorted String Table。

前面笔记中的block和filter block都是sstable的一个组件,负责构造部分数据格式。 本文介绍 sstable 的设计意图以及完整的数据格式实现,然后通过源码介绍数据格式 的始浩过程



从leveldb:: TableBuilder这个类说起。

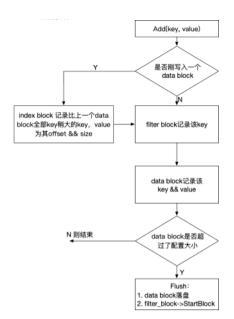
```
class LEVELDB_EXPORT TableBuilder {
  // Create a builder that will store the contents of the table it is
  // building in *file. Does not close the file. It // caller to close the file after calling Finish().
                                                                        It is up to the
  TableBuilder(const Options& options, WritableFile* file);
TableBuilder(const TableBuilder&) = delete;
   TableBuilder& operator=(const_TableBuilder&) = delete:
   // REQUIRES: Either Finish() or Abandon() has been called.
   // Change the options used by this builder. Note: only some of the
   // option fields can be changed after construction. If a field is // not allowed to change dynamically and its value in the structure
   // passed to the constructor is different from its value in the
// structure passed to this method, this method will return an error
   // without changing any fields.
   Status ChangeOptions (const Options& options)
  // Add key, value to the table being constructed.
// REQUIRES: key is after any previously added key according to comparator.
  // REQUIRES: Finish(), Abandon() have not been called void Add(const Slice& key, const Slice& value);
   // Advanced operation: flush any buffered key/value pairs to file.
  // Can be used to ensure that two adjacent entries never live in // the same data block. Most clients should not need to use this method. // REQUIRES: Finish(), Abandon() have not been called
   // Return non-ok iff some error has been detected.
   // Finish building the table. Stops using the file passed to the
       constructor after this function returns.
   // REQUIRES: Finish(), Abandon() have not been called
   // Indicate that the contents of this builder should be abandoned. Stops
       using the file passed to the constructor after this function returns.
      If the caller is not going to call {\tt Finish}(\tt) , it must call {\tt Abandon}(\tt) before destroying this builder.
   // REQUIRES: Finish(), Abandon() have not been called
   void Abandon()
   // Number of calls to Add() so far.
  // Number of calls to Add() so far.
uint64_t NumEntries() const;
// Size of the file generated so far. If invoked after a successful
// Finish() call, returns the size of the final generated file.
uint64_t FileSize() const;
  bool ok() const { return status().ok(); }
void WriteBlock(BlockBuilder* block, BlockHandle* handle);
   void WriteRawBlock(const Slice& data, CompressionType, BlockHandle* handle);
   struct Rep:
   Rep* rep_
构造函数:
```

TableBuilder::TableBuilder(const Options& options, WritableFile* file)

```
rep_(new Rep(options, file)) {
     if (rep_->filter_block != nullptr)
rep_->filter_block->StartBlock(0);
  可以看到构造函数中对内部的成员函数rep 进行了初始化,那么这个rep 是什么呢???
  在TableBuilder中也没有其他的成员变量了,只有一个rep_,因此我们先来看这玩意是什么吧。
     struct Rep
     Rep* rep_;
  结构体类型, 定义如下:
  struct TableBuilder::Rep {
   Rep(const Options& opt, WritableFile* f)
          : options(opt),
             index_block_options(opt),
             offset(0),
             data block (&options),
             index_block(&index_block_options),
             num entries(0).
                                   ? nullptr
: new FilterBlockBuilder(opt.filter_policy)),
             pending_index_entry(false) {
     Options options;
Options index_block_options;
     WritableFile* file;
     uint64_t offset;
Status status;
     BlockBuilder data_block;
     std::string last_key;
     int64_t num_entries;
bool closed; // Either Finish() or Abandon() has been called.
     FilterBlockBuilder* filter_block;

// We do not emit the index entry for a block until we have seen the
     // We do not emit the index entry for a block until we have seen the 
// first key for the next data block. This allows us to use shorter 
// keys in the index block. For example, consider a block boundary 
// between the keys "the quick brown fox" and "the who". We can use 
// "the r" as the key for the index block entry since it is >= all
     // entries in the first block and \langle all entries in subsequent
     // blocks.
     // Invariant: r->pending index entry is true only if data block is empty.
     bool pending_index_entry;

BlockHandle pending_handle; // Handle to add to index block
     std::string compressed_output;
  这个Rep封装的数据格式好像看起来也很复杂,先理解Add再说
   void TableBuilder::Add(const Slice& key, const Slice& value) {
     Rep* r = rep_;
assert(!r->closed);
     if (!ok()) return;
     if (r\rightarrow num\_entries > 0) {
        assert(r-\rangle options.\,comparator-\rangle Compare(key,\,\,Slice(r-\rangle last\_key))\,\,>\,\,0)\,;
     //1.处理索引条目
     // pending_index_entry如果为true,说明当前data_block已满,更新index_block的信息
     if (r->pending_index_entry) {
   assert(r->data_block.empty());
   r->options.comparator->FindShortestSeparator(&r->last_key, key);
        std::string handle_encoding;
       r->pending_handle.EncodeTo(&handle_encoding);
r->index_block.Add(r->last_key, Slice(handle_encoding));
        r->pending_index_entry = false;
      //2.更新过滤器块
     if (r->filter_block != nullptr) {
  r->filter_block->AddKey(key);
     //3. 更新状态和数据块
     r \rightarrow last\_key. assign(key. data(), key. size());
     r->num entries+
     //4.检查数据块大小并可能触发写入
      \begin{array}{l} const\ size\_t\ estimated\ block\_size\ =\ r->data\_block\_CurrentSizeEstimate()\ ;\\ if\ (estimated\_block\_size\ >=\ r->options.block\_size)\  \  ( \end{array} 
                                                 Add(key, value)
                                                 是否刚写入一
index block 记录比上一个data
                                               filter block记录该key
block全部key稍大的key, value
     为其offset && size
                                                data block记录该
                                                  key && value
```



上图我们从整体的角度展示了整个Add的过程。

但在Add源码中用到了很多比如说新的数据结构或类型看起来还是很模糊。下面对这些进行分析。

先来看这俩:

```
// Invariant: r->pending_index_entry is true only if data_block is empty.
bool pending_index_entry;
BlockHandle pending_handle; // Handle to add to index block
```

Pending_index_entry这个值用来表示data_block是否已满,已满的话需要将相应索引加入index_block(数据块的索引)中。

那么先来看BlockHandle这个结构:

在Add过程的第一步中处理索引条目时候:

```
std::string handle_encoding;
r->pending_handle_EncodeTo(khandle_encoding);
r->index_block_Add(r->last_key, Slice(handle_encoding));
r->pending_index_entry = false;
```

这几步是核心步骤,那么先来看EncodeTo ()这个函数吧。

```
void BlockHandle::EncodeTo(std::string* dst) const {
   // Sanity check that all fields have been set
   assert(offset_ != "static_cast\uint64_t\u2010(0));
   assert(size_ != "static_cast\uint64_t\u2010(0));
   PutVarint64(dst, offset_);
   PutVarint64(dst, size_);
}
```

Offset_和size_都是uint64类型的。

EncodeTo这个函数主要调用了PutVarint64这个函数,来实现将BlockHandle类中私有的成员变量offset_和size_以变长编码的形式append到dst这个指针指向的string对象中。

```
char* EncodeVarint64(char* dst, uint64_t v) {
```

```
//将一个uint64_t类型的无符号整数编码为可变长度的字节表示(Varint编码)
```

//返回一个指向编码后字节序列结尾的指针

```
static const int B = 128;
uint8_t* ptr = reinterpret_cast<uint8_t*>(dst);
while (v >= B) {
   *(ptr++) = v | B;
   v >>= 7;
}
   *(ptr++) = static_cast<uint8_t>(v);
   return reinterpret_cast<char*>(ptr);
}
void PutVarint64(std::string* dst, uint64_t v) {
```

//使用EncodeVarint64函数将一个64位无符号整数v编码后,追加到给定的字符串对象dst中。

```
char* buf[10],
char* ptr = EncodeVarint64(buf, v);
dst->append(buf, ptr - buf);
```

```
0xac
                         0x02
                                  0x00
                                          _ . _ . _ .
  大小为10B
                          EncodeVarint64.2
                           后项同的ote指针
举个直观的例子:
std::string encoded;
 uint64_t value = 300;
PutVarint64(&encoded, value):
运行讨程:
1. 300的二进制表示: 0000 0001 0010 1100
2. buf是一个大小为10的字符数组,用于存储编码后的字节
 3. 调用EncodeVarint64 (buf, 300)
   第一轮循环:
       v=300>128,进入循环,取300&127:0010 1100 | 1000 0000 =1010 1100 (用首
   位1来表示还未结束变长编码);
       ptr指针前移一个位置;
       v>>=7, v右移七位, 300>>7=2
   第二轮循环, v=2小于128, 不进入循环体
   直接将2写入ptr指向的数据位置,然后ptr前移一个位置;
   最后返回ptr的指针。
   返回到PutVarint64函数中,buf此时只用了前两个字节也就是原先300编码后得到的数据
   0xac≴∏0x02:
 5. 最后将这两字节追加到dst中。
             indle, EncodeTo(&handle_encoding):
这个过程理解了那么Ndd(kHàridse: kēnço8eToeshdndstrēng*ddag)这个过程也就自然很清晰了。
    ->pending_index_entry = false:
接着就来看index_block.Add函数了。
Index_block也是一个BlockBuilder的实例对象,即这个索引块也是通过BlockBuilder来构建的。
实际上通过offset 和size我们便可以定位data block地址和大小,EncodeTo函数就实现了将offset和
size以变长编码的形式追加到hanle_encoding这个string对象中。不像数据块的Add,索引块的Add
是将整个数据块的offset和size整合成一个value,将last_key作为键,调用BlockBuilder中的成员方
法Add,实现index_block的初步构建。
//2.更新过滤器块
 if (r->filter_block != nullptr) {
   r->filter block->AddKey(key)
过滤块的详细信息见笔记12.
//3. 更新状态和数据块
 r->last_key.assign(key.data(), key.size()); //更新last_key
 r->num entries+
  ->data_block.Add(key, value)
我们已经说过data_block和index_block都是BlockBuilder类型的对象。他们使用同一套机制。
 //4.检查数据块大小并可能触发写入
 \label{lock_size} const \ size\_t \ estimated\_block\_size = r->data\_block\_CurrentSizeEstimate(); \\ if \ (estimated\_block\_size >= r->options.block\_size) \ \{
其中size_t block_size = 4 * 1024;
可以看到最后调用Flush()函数触发写入。
那么可以这样理解,在Add函数中,当数据块大小达到预定的块大小限制时,会调用Flush () 将
数据块写入文件。
void TableBuilder::Flush() {
 //1状态检查
 Rep* r = rep_;
assert(!r->closed);
if (!ok()) return;
 if (r->data block.empty()) return;
 assert(!r->pending_index_entry);
 //2写入数据块
 WriteBlock(&r->data_block, &r->pending_handle);
 //3 更新状态
 if (ok())
  r->pending index entry = true;
   r->status = r->file->Flush(); //调用底层文件的flush () 方法,确保数据被刷新到磁盘。
避免缓冲区数据丢失
//4 更新讨滤器块
 if (r->filter_block != nullptr) {
```

Status TableBuilder::Finish() {

在进一步理解Flush () 过程之前,我们先来分析Finish () 函数:

```
Rep* r = rep_
                   //调用Flush()方法,将当前的data block写入文件
  assert(!r->closed); //确保Table尚未关闭
  r->closed = true:
  //事先创建BlockHandle对象,来存储相应块的偏移量和大小信息,一定要注意这个大小size不包
含CompressionType位和crc位
                  ter block bandle metaindex block bandle index block bandle:
  //2.写入过滤块
  // Write filter block
if (ok() && r->filter_block != nullptr) {
   WriteRawBlock(r->filter_block->Finish(), kNoCompression,
    &filter_block_handle);
  //3.写入meta index block
  // Write metaindex blo
   BlockBuilder\ meta\_index\_block (\&r->options);
   | f (r-)filter_block != nullptr) {
| // Add mapping from "filter.Name" to location of filter data | std::string key = "filter.";
     key.append(r=>options.filter_policy=>Name());
std::string handle_encoding;
filter_block_handle_EncodeTo(&handle_encoding);
     meta_index_block. Add (key, handle_encoding);
    // TODO(postrelease): Add stats and other meta blocks
    WriteBlock(&meta_index_block, &metaindex_block_handle)
  //4.写入索引块
  // Write index block
  if (ok()) {
   if (r->pending_index_entry)
     r->options.comparator->FindShortSuccessor(&r->last_key);
std::string handle_encoding;
     r->pending handle EncodeTo(&handle_encoding);
r->index_block.Add(r->last_key, Slice(handle_encoding));
      r->pending_index_entry = false;
    //可以看到写入索引块的上面这几个步骤实质上的只是调用Add将键值插入到block中,但我们
知道block的结构除了键值对的多个entry, 还需追加restarts_数组和其数量。这个过程既然没有在上
面实现,那就只能在下面WriteBlock ()中实现了。
   WriteBlock(&r->index_block, &index_block_handle)
  //s.写入Footer
  // Write foote
  if (ok())
   rooter footer;
footer.set_metaindex_handle(metaindex_block_handle);
footer.set_index_handle(index_block_handle);
std::string footer_encoding;
footer.EncodeTo(&footer_encoding);
     \begin{array}{l} r\to status = r\to file\to Append (footer\_encoding) \,; \\ if \,\,\,(r\to status.\,ok\,()) \,\,\,\, \{ \end{array} 
      r->offset += footer_encoding.size();
来看这个过程:
   这个过程将r->filter_block->Finish()的返回值作为第一个参数传入,这个过程就是实现了对
filter_block的构造(见笔记12),事实上这个构造好的并不是真正存入盘后的filter_block,如
下图所示。r->filter_block->Finish()返回的Slice数据就是下图中展示的data部分。
依次写入block_contents、1B的compression_type、4B的crc,其中后五个字节称BlockTrailer
Data block、filter block、meta index block和index block都按照下面这个格式组织,区别是
block contents格式不同。
特别要注意: handel用于返回,记录写入前的文件的offset和block_contents大小。
 block实际存储时采用的格式:数据 + 压缩方式 + 校验码
注:图里block放大的都是其逻辑结构的数据,实际存储时考虑空间及查询速度,
 会有对应的优化,这里的数据指的实际的物理结构的数据
                 der BlockBuilder返回的数据
     data
                compression type(1B)
data的部分结构如下图所示:
                 filter data | filter data | filter data |
                                                      filter data
                                                                filter data offsets
                                                                                 filter data size
                                                                                                 base_lg
offset offset offset
                                offset offset offset offset
void TableBuilder::WriteRawBlock(const Slice& block_contents,
                                  {\tt CompressionType\ type,\ BlockHandle*\ handle})\ \{
 Rep* r = rep ;
```

//1.初始化:

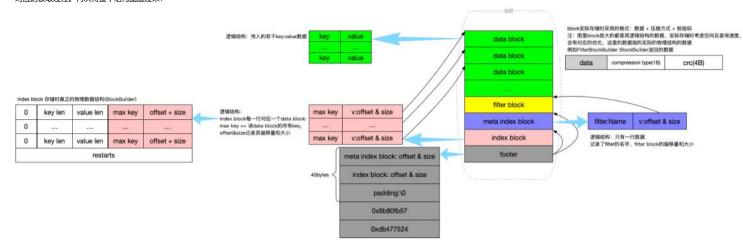
```
handle->set_offset(r->offset);
  handle=>set_size(block_contents.size());
r=>status = r=>file=>Append(block_contents);
   if (r->status.ok()) {
    char trailer[kBlockTrailerSize];
    cmar trailer(blockfrafferSize);
trailer[0] = type;
uint32_t crc = crc32c::Yalue(block_contents.data(), block_contents.size());
crc = crc32c::Extend(crc, trailer, 1); // Extend crc to cover block type
EncodeFixed32(trailer + 1, crc32c::Mask(crc));
     r->status = r->file->Append(Slice(trailer, kBlockTrailerSize)); if (r->status.ok()) {
       r->offset += block_contents.size() + kBlockTrailerSize; //更新偏移量
其中kBlockTrailerSize是:
// 1-byte type + 32-bit crc
static const size_t kBlockTrailerSize = 5;
其中CompressionType是个枚举类型数据,如下所示:
// DB contents are stored in a set of blocks, each of which holds a // sequence of key, value pairs. Each block may be compressed before // being stored in a file. The following enum describes which
// compression method (if any) is used to compress a block
enum CompressionType
  // NOTE: do not change the values of existing entries, as these are
  // part of the persistent format on disk. \ensuremath{\mathsf{kNoCompression}} = 0x0,
  kSnappyCompression = 0x1.
  kZstdCompression = 0x2,
在Finish () 过程的3、4步骤,都调用了WriteBlock函数:
     WriteBlock(&meta index block, &metaindex block handle);
    WriteBlock(&r->index_block, &index_block_handle);
定义如下:
void TableBuilder::WriteBlock(BlockBuilder* block, BlockHandle* handle) {
  // File format contains a sequence of blocks where each block has:
// block_data: uint8[n]
// type: uint8
  assert(ok());
  Slice raw = block->Finish(); //在这个Status TableBuilder::Finish()中只是加入了键值对
entry多个,这里调用block->Finish () 过程实现了完整的BlockBuilder过程,将restarts追加到
block中。
  CompressionType type = r->options.compression; //压缩类型
  // TODO(postrelease): Support more compression options: zlib?
    case kNoCompression:
                                    //没有压缩,原始BlockBuilder构建的block就作为
       block_contents = raw;
block_contents的内容,在这个基础上加上1byte的compressionType和4bytes的crc校验位
     case kSnappyCompression:
       std::string* compressed = &r->compressed_output;
       if (port::Snappy_Compress(raw.data(), raw.size(), compressed) && compressed->size() < raw.size() - (raw.size() / 8u)) {
         block_contents = *compressed;
         // Snappy not supported, or compressed less than 12.5%, so just
         // store uncompressed form
         block_contents = raw;
         type = kNoCompression;
       break:
     case kZstdCompression: {
       std::string* compressed = &r->compressed_output;
       if (port::Zstd_Compress(r->options.zstd_compression_level, raw.data(), raw.size(), compressed) && compressed->size() < raw.size() - (raw.size() / 8u)) {
         block_contents = *compressed;
         // Zstd not supported, or compressed less than 12.5%, so just
         // store uncompressed form
block_contents = raw;
    截至目前, Status TableBuilder::Finish()这个过程中只剩下写入Footer的过程不清楚了,其中的主要代
       //5.写入Footer
  //处理完压缩的情况后调用WriteRawBlock函数,实现在盘中存储结构的构建,就是在
blockidontents (BLockBuilder构建的block) 基础上,添加1B的CompressionType和4bytes的crc
  Write情知形式的Object Onfork Contents, type, handle);
r-composition of the principal pulse, handle (metaindex_block_handle);
block_inguistre_pet_index_handle (index_block_handle);
std::string footer_encoding;
         footer. EncodeTo (&footer encoding);
         r->status = r->file->Append(footer_encoding);
         if (r->status.ok()) {
  r->offset += footer_encoding.size();
    先来看什么是Footer?
    // Footer encapsulates the fixed information stored at the tail
    // end of every table file.
      // Encoded length of a Footer. Note that the serialization of a
```

```
// Footer will always occupy exactly this many bytes. It consists
   // of two block handles and a magic number.
enum { kEncodedLength = 2 * BlockHandle::kMaxEncodedLength + 8 };
Footer() = default;
   // The block handle for the metaindex block of the table
   const BlockHandle& metaindex_handle() const { return metaindex_handle_; } void set_metaindex_handle(const BlockHandle& h) { metaindex_handle_ = h; }
  void set_metaindex_handle(const BlockHandle& h) { metaindex_handle
// The block handle for the index block of the table
const BlockHandle& index_handle() const { return index_handle_; }
void set_index_handle(const BlockHandle& h) { index_handle_ = h; }
void EncodeTo(std::string* dst) const;
   Status DecodeFrom(Slice* input);
  BlockHandle metaindex_handle_;
BlockHandle index_handle_;
在第5步写入Footer的过程中:
      std::string footer_encoding;
footer. EncodeTo (&footer_encoding);
          ->status = r->file->Append(footer_encoding);
主要就这三步,构造了一个string类型的footer_encoding,然后调用EncodeTo的成员方法;最后调用
Append () 实现写入。
EncodeTo实现了将完整的Footer信息包含40B的metaindex_handle_和index_handle信息,还有两个
4B的魔数追加到dst中,并用dst进行返回。之后再调用r->file->Append(footer_encoding)实现了将组件
好的整个footer累加到file中。
好的整个footer紫加到file中。
void Footer:EncodeTo(std::string* dst) const {
const size_t original_size = dst->size();
metaindex_handle_.EncodeTo(dst);
index_handle_.EncodeTo(dst);
dst->resize(2 * BlockHandle::kMaxEncodedLength); // Padding
PutFixed32(dst, static_cast<uint32_t>(kTableMagicNumber & Oxffffffffu));
PutFixed32(dst, static_cast<uint32_t>(kTableMagicNumber >> 32));
   assert(dst->size() = original_size + kEncodedLength);
(void)original_size; // Disable unused variable warning.
其中:
   enum { kMaxEncodedLength = 10 + 10 };
static const uint64_t kTableMagicNumber = 0xdb4775248b80fb57u11;
```

读取时直接 seek 到 f.size() - 48,读取接下来的 48 个 bytes,就可以读到 footer EncodeTo 后的数据了。

2024年8月27日 23:24

前面主要介绍了sstable,包括sstable的结构组成及写入的源码分析,本文主要介绍下对应的读取过程。再次将整个结构图搬过来:



基本过程:

读取的基本过程,简单总结就是四个字: 按图索骥

各个索引在这个过程中发挥了很大的作用。

首先是seek到文件末尾读取固定48个字节大小的footer,这也是为什么footer是定长的原因。

然后解析出meta_index_block以及index_block.

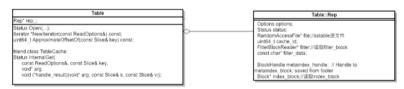
然后通过meta_index_block解析出filter block,通过index_block解析出data_block。

查找时,先通过filter block查找是否存在,然后通过data_block解析出对应的value。

源码位于table.cc

相关类图:

空心菱形箭头表示聚合关系 (可以看C++设计模式的笔记)



可以看到Table的对外接口比较简单。具体源码如下:

```
// A Table is a sorted map from strings to strings. Tables are
// immutable and persistent. A Table may be safely accessed from // multiple threads without external synchronization.
class LEVELDB_EXPORT Table {
 public:
  // Attempt to open the table that is stored in bytes [0..file_size) // of "file", and read the metadata entries necessary to allow
   // retrieving data from the table.
   // If successful, returns ok and sets "*table" to the newly opened // table. The client should delete "*table" when no longer needed.
       If there was an error while initializing the table, sets "*table"
       to nullptr and returns a non-ok status. Does not take ownership of "*source", but the client must ensure that "source" remains live
   // for the duration of the returned table's lifetime.
   // *file must remain live while this Table is in use.
   static Status Open (const Options& options, RandomAccessFile* file,
   uint64_t file_size, Table** table);
Table(const Table&) = delete;
   Table& operator=(const Table&) = delete;
~Table();
   // Returns a new iterator over the table contents.
// The result of NewIterator() is initially invalid (caller must
   // call one of the Seek methods on the iterator before using it). Iterator* NewIterator(const ReadOptions&) const;
   // Given a key, return an approximate byte offset in the file where
// the data for that key begins (or would begin if the key were
// present in the file). The returned value is in terms of file
// bytes, and so includes effects like compression of the underlying data.
```

```
// E.g., the approximate offset of the last key in the table will
 // be close to the file length.
uint64_t ApproximateOffsetOf(const Slice& key) const;
 friend class TableCache;
  static Iterator* BlockReader(void*, const ReadOptions&, const Slice&);
 explicit Table(Rep* rep) : rep_(rep) {}
// Calls (*handle_result)(arg, ...) with the entry found after a call
  // to Seek(key). May not make such a call if filter policy says // that key is not present.
 Status InternalGet(const ReadOptions&, const Slice& key, void* arg, void (*handle_result)(void* arg, const Slice& k,
                                         const Slice& v));
 void ReadMeta(const Footer& footer);
  void ReadFilter(const Slice& filter_handle_value);
 Rep* const rep ;
其中Rep的结构如下:
struct Table::Rep
   delete filter;
   delete[] filter_data;
 Options options;
 Status status;
RandomAccessFile* file;
 uint64_t cache_id;
FilterBlockReader* filter;
  const char* filter_data
  BlockHandle metaindex_handle; // Handle to metaindex_block: saved from footer
  Block* index_block;
从Open函数入手,它用于打开sstable文件,并初始化一个Table*的对象。
Status Table:: Open (const Options& options,
                 uint64_t size, Table** table) {
 //1 初始化table指针
 *table = nullptr:
 //2 文件大小检查
 if (size < Footer::kEncodedLength) {</pre>
   //kEncodeLength=48, 代表着Footer结构的定长大小48B
   return Status::Corruption("file is too short to be an sstable");
 //3 读取Footer
  char footer_space[Footer::kEncodedLength];
  Slice footer_input
  Status s = file->Read(size - Footer::kEncodedLength, Footer::kEncodedLength,
                      &footer_input, footer_space); //从文件末尾读取48字节到footer_space中,并将其包装到Slice对象
footer_input中。
  if (!s.ok()) return s;
  s = footer.DecodeFrom(&footer_input); //解码Footer
  if (!s.ok()) return s;
  //4读取索引块
  // Read the index block
  ReadOptions opt;
 if (options.paranoid_checks)
opt.verify_checksums = true;
  //如果启用了严格检查,则验证校验和
 s = ReadBlock(file, opt, footer.index handle(), &index block contents); //调用ReadBlock函数, 读取由
footer.index_handle()指定的索引块。用index_block_contents加以记录并返回。
  //5 构建Table对象
  if (s. ok()) {
   // We've successfully read the footer and the index block: we're
   Block* index_block = new Block(index_block_contents); //创建一个新的Block对象来封装索引块内容。
   Rep* rep = new Table::Rep;
   rep->options = options;
   rep->metaindex_handle = footer.metaindex_handle();
rep->index_block = index_block;
   rep=>cache_id = (options.block_cache ? options.block_cache=>NewId() : 0);
   rep->filter_data = nullptr;
   *table = new Table(rep); 创建一个新的Table对象,并将其指针赋值给table
   (*table) -> ReadMeta (footer); //调用ReadMeta方法,读取元数据块的信息。
Table::Open这是一个静态方法,用于打开一个已经存在的SSTable文件,并将其内容加载到内存中以供查询,总的来说这部分代码
的主要功能是:
 海来全主的"大小是否足够;
 2. 读取文件的Footer (尾部) ,从中提取元数据索引和索引块的句柄;
 3. 根据从Footer中提取的信息读取索引块;
定义如对给化Table对象,准备好用于数据读取。
Iterator* Table::NewIterator(const ReadOptions& options) const {
          ->index_block->NewIterator(rep_->options.comparator),
     \&Table::BlockReader,\ const\_cast < Table*>(this),\ options);\\
第一个参数传入index_block的iterator,用于第一层查找。查找到的value会传递给第二个参数
```

```
(函数指针),该函数支持解析value的data block,第三、四个参数都在函数调用时使用。
Iterator* NewTwoLevelIterator(Iterator* index iter
                             BlockFunction block_function, void* arg,
 const ReadOptions& options) {
return new TwoLevelIterator(index_iter, block_function, arg, options);
NewTwoLevelIterator实际上是返回TwoLevelIterator
TwoLevelIterator这个两级的迭代器类继承自Iterator,实现了Seek、Prev、Next、key和value等一
系列接口.
为什么要这么起名字? TwoLevelIterator? ??
我们试着考虑一下sstable的数据格式,不考虑filter的话,查找是一个二层递进的过程:先查找index
block,查看可能处于哪个data block,然后查找data block,找到相对应的value,因此需要两层
Iterator,分别用于index block和data block。
事实上、TwoLevelIterator是LevelDB中实现的一种迭代器、主要用于遍历中两级索引结构构成的数
据库。具体说就是这种迭代器用于处理有index block和data block两层结构的SSTable文件。
那么我们先来看TwoLevelIterator这个类:
class TwoLevelIterator : public Iterator {
  TwoLevelIterator(Iterator* index iter, BlockFunction block function,
                   void* arg, const ReadOptions& options);
  ~TwoLevelIterator() override:
  void Seek(const Slice& target) override;
 void SeekToFirst() override
void SeekToLast() override;
 void Next() override;
void Prev() override;
 bool Valid() const override { return data_iter_.Valid(); }
Slice key() const override {
   assert(Valid());
  Slice value() const override {
   assert(Valid())
  Status status() const override {
   // It'd be nice if status() returned a const Status& instead of a Status
   if (!index_iter_.status().ok()) {
  return index_iter_.status();
} else if (data_iter_.status();
} else if (data_iter_.status();
 void SaveError(const Status& s)
   if (status_.ok() && !s.ok()) status_ = s;
  void SkinEmptyDataBlocksForward()
  void SkipEmptyDataBlocksBackward()
 void SetDataIterator(Iterator* data_iter);
void InitDataBlock();
  BlockFunction block_function_;
  void* arg ;
  const ReadOptions options_;
Status status_;
 IteratorWrapper index_iter_;
IteratorWrapper data_iter_; // May be nullptr
// If data_iter_ is non-null, then "data_block_handle_" holds the
// "index_value" passed to block_function_ to create the data_iter_.
  std::string data_block_handle_;
其中的BlockFunction为:
typedef Iterator* (*BlockFunction)(void*, const ReadOptions&, const Slice&);
                               BlockFunction block_function, void* arg,
                                   const ReadOptions& options)
    : block function (block function),
     arg_(arg),
     options_(options),
index_iter_(index_iter),
      data_iter_(nullptr) {}
在这个TwoLevelIterator中,正如其名,可以发现存在两个迭代器,分别指向index block 和data
  IteratorWrapper index_iter_;
  IteratorWrapper data_iter_; // May be nullptr
试着从Seek过程入手进行理解:
定义如下:
void TwoLevelIterator::Seek(const Slice& target) {
  //先在index block找到第一个>=target的k:v, v是某个data_block的size&offset
  //根据v读取data_block, data_iter_指向该data_block内的k:v
   nitDataBlock();  //TwoLevelIterator中的私有的成员方法,调用这个过程实现对
TwoLevellterator类中的data_iter_的初始化,因为在TwoLevellterator构造函数中初始化了
data\_iter_为nullter
 if (data_iter_,iter() != nullptr) data_iter__Seek(target):
SkipEmptyDataBlocksForward();
先通过index_iter找到第一个>=target的key,对应的value是某个data block的offset&&size,接下
来继续在data block内查找。
先通过index_iter_找到第一个 >= target 的 key, 对应的 value 是某个 data block 的 size&offset,
```

为什么可以直接在这个 data block 内查找? 我们看下原因。

```
首先, (index_iter_ - 1).key() < target, 而index_iter_ - 1对应的 data block 内所有的 key 都满足
<= (index iter - 1)->key(), 因此该 data block1 内所有的 key 都满足< target.
其次, index_iter_key() >= target, 而index_iter_对应的 data block2 内所有的 key 都满足 <=
index iter ->kev().
而 data block123是连续的。
因此,如果 target 存在于该 sstable,那么一定存在于index_iter_当前指向的 data block.
注:
如果index_iter_指向第一条记录,那么index_iter - 1无效,但不影响该条件成立。
关于index_iter_的 key 的取值,参考[leveldb-sstable r->last_key]的介绍
之后就是调用InitDataBlock初始化,使得data_iter_指向该data block,其中就用到了传入的
block function
先来看InitDataBlock这个函数:
void TwoLevelIterator::InitDataBlock() {
  if (!index_iter_.Valid()) {
   else {
Slice handle = index iter .value();
if (data_iter_.iter() != nullptr &&
       handle.compare(data block handle ) == 0) {
      // data_iter_ is already constructed with this iterator, so
      // no need to change anything
      data_block_handle_.assign(handle.data(), handle.size());
一定要注意上面的index iter这个是rep ->index block->NewIterator(rep ->options, comparator)
个函数返回的迭代器,这部分可以参见笔记11Block读取的部分,调用的实际上是Block类中的
NewIterator()方法来实现建立一个迭代器 (在此处是index_iter)
Block_function是一个函数指针类型,它接受三个参数,返回一个指向Iterator对象的指针。
其中的成员变量: BlockFunction block_function_
Block_function_用于存储一个指向特定实现的函数指针,
在上面调用过程中,这个block function会指向Table: : BlockReader这个方法。
在实际调用过程中上面标黄的部分会被替换为:
InitDataBlock函数中传递给BlockReader函数的handel就是index_block相应的某个表项的value的值
(即对应data block的offset和size)
那么我们需要先来看Table:: BlockReader
// Convert an index iterator value (i.e., an encoded BlockHandle)
// into an iterator over the contents of the corresponding block.
Iterator* Table::BlockReader(void* arg, const ReadOptions& options, const Slice& index value) {
 //index_value表示的是当前索引块的迭代器指向的那个条目(那个索引)的value(实际上就是对应
数据块的offset和size编码后的value),在后面调用了handle.DecodeFrom()的过程实现了解析。
 Table* table = reinterpret_cast<Table*>(arg);
Cache* block_cache = table->rep_->options.block_cache;
 Block* block = nullptr;
Cache::Handle* cache_handle = nullptr;
 BlockHandle handle;
Slice input = index_value;
  Status s = handle.DecodeFrom(&input); //将data_block对应的offset和size从index_value中
解析出来,竟味着此时handle可以定位相应的data block了
  // We intentionally allow extra stuff in index_value so that we
  // can add more features in the future.
  if (s. ok()) {
   BlockContents contents
    if (block_cache != nullptr) {
     (block_cache != nullptr) {
char cache_key_buffer[l6];
EncodeFixed64(cache_key_buffer, table->rep_->cache_id);
EncodeFixed64(cache_key_buffer + 8, handle.offset());
Slice key(cache_key_buffer, sizeof(cache_key_buffer));
cache_handle = block_cache->Lookup(key);
if (cache_handle != nullptr) {
        block = reinterpret_cast (Block*>(block_cache->Value(cache_handle));
    } else {
    s = ReadBlock(table=>rep =>file, options, handle, &contents);
    if (s,ok()) {
        block = new Block(contents);
        if (contents.cachable && options.fill_cache) {
           cache_handle = block_cache->Insert(key, block, block->size(),
                                               &DeleteCachedBlock)
     s = ReadBlock(table->rep.->file, options, bandle, &contents);
if (s.ok()) {
       block = new Block(contents);
 //直观上上面的作用便是从handle对应的位置(offset和size)中得到相应data_block的内容
contents,用contents这个变量返回,该数据块的内容。之后调用Block的构造函数新建一个保存该
在上面的过程中调用了LRUCache的相关内容,这个可以结合参见笔记15和16进行学习。
```

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//新建完这个data_block后,调用Block->NewIterator()方法以返回一个data_block中的迭代器

```
iter,可以结合笔记11Block的读取过程讲行分析。
Iterator* iter;
if (block != nullptr) {
<mark>得到数据块的iter后调用了</mark>:ator(t
这个方法也是TwoLevellterator类中的一个私有的成员方法:更新设置了data iter.
在这个TwoLevelIterator类中,有两层索引,一层是index_block的迭代器,一层是data_block的迭
代器,我们在之前理解的时候将IteratorWrapper这个类等价于Iterator了,我们在这里再看看这个
IteratorWrappeder这个类是啥样的。
  IteratorWrapper index_iter_;
IteratorWrapper data_iter_; // May be nullptr
这个类的实现在源码的iterator_wrapper.h中,具体内容如下所示:
// A internal wrapper class with an interface similar to Iterator that // caches the valid() and key() results for an underlying iterator.
   This can help avoid virtual function calls and also gives better
 // cache locality.
class IteratorWrapper
  IteratorWrapper() : iter_(nullptr), valid_(false) {}
  explicit IteratorWrapper(Iterator* iter) : iter_(nullptr) { Set(iter); }
~IteratorWrapper() { delete iter_; }
  Iterator* iter() const { return iter_; }
// Takes ownership of "iter" and will delete it when destroyed, or
  // when Set() is invoked again.
void Set(Iterator* iter) {
    delete iter_;
iter_ = iter;
    if (iter_ == nullptr) {
  valid_ = false;
    } else {
Update();
  // Iterator interface methods
  bool Valid() const { return valid_; }
Slice key() const {
  assert(Valid());
    return key_;
  Slice value() const {
  assert(Valid());
    return iter_->value();
   // Methods below require iter() != nullptr
  Status status() const {
  assert(iter_);
    return iter_->status();
    iter_->Next();
Update();
  void Prev() {
    assert(iter_);
iter_->Prev();
  void Seek(const Slice& k) {
    assert(iter_)
    iter_->Seek(k)
Update();
    assert(iter_);
iter_->SeekToFirst();
  void SeekToLast() {
    assert(iter_);
iter_->SeekToLast();
  void Update() {
    valid_ = iter_->Valid();
if (valid_) {
      key_ = iter_->key();
再来理一遍Seek的过程:
  1. te先根据target在index_block中查找相应的索引条目(一级迭代器)
  2:1i根据索引条目定位到相应的data_block中;
 3. 再在data_block中查找相应的与target匹配的条目entry (即key: value) (二级迭代器)
从Table出发再来理一遍如何定位到最终的键值对上:
  1. 首先需要打开table;
  2. 创建一个迭代器Iterator* Table::NewIterator
  3. Tabel:: NewIterator(.)的过程实际上返回一个TwoLevelIterator的实例对象;
  4. 在TwoLevellterator对象中封装了index_iter_和data_iter_用来表示两层迭代器
       (index\_block和data\_block)
        IteratorWrapper index_iter_;
IteratorWrapper data_iter_; // May be nullptr
```

friend class TableCache;

Table中声明了友元类TableCache,主要用于直接调用InteralGet这个函数(Table类中的私有成员函数),直找过程跟NewIterator很像,只是多了很多filter的过程,如果filter->KeyMayMatch显示不存在,那么直接返回。

这个内容后续再补充。。。。

LevelDB笔记15: LRUCache的实现

2024年8月29日 11:54

先试着从源码出发,找到了cache.h的源文件,发现这个文件下定义了一个抽象的基类 Cache (不能直接实例化) ,定义了一系列的关于缓存操作的接口,具体的缓存行为(如插入、查找、删除等)需要在派生类中实现。LevelDB中的有关的实现在源码中的 cache.cc中。

1. 这是cache.h中的内容:

```
LEVELDB EXPORT Cache* NewLRUCache (size t capacity);
// Create a new cache with a fixed size capacity. This implementation
// of Cache uses a least-recently-used eviction policy.
LEVELDB EXPORT Cache* NewLRUCache(size t capacity);
class LEVELDB EXPORT Cache {
 public:
 Cache() = default;
 Cache (const Cache&) = delete;
 Cache& operator=(const Cache&) = delete;
 // Destroys all existing entries by calling the "deleter"
 // function that was passed to the constructor.
 virtual ~Cache();
 // Opaque handle to an entry stored in the cache.
 struct Handle {};
 // Insert a mapping from key->value into the cache and assign it
 // the specified charge against the total cache capacity.
 // Returns a handle that corresponds to the mapping. The caller
 // must call this->Release(handle) when the returned mapping is no
 // longer needed.
 // When the inserted entry is no longer needed, the key and
  // value will be passed to "deleter".
 virtual Handle* Insert(const Slice& key, void* value, size_t charge,
                         void (*deleter) (const Slice& key, void* value)) = 0;
 // If the cache has no mapping for "key", returns nullptr.
 // Else return a handle that corresponds to the mapping. The caller
 // must call this->Release(handle) when the returned mapping is no
 // longer needed.
 virtual Handle* Lookup(const Slice& key) = 0;
 // Release a mapping returned by a previous Lookup().
  // REQUIRES: handle must not have been released yet.
 // REQUIRES: handle must have been returned by a method on *this.
 virtual void Release(Handle* handle) = 0;
 // Return the value encapsulated in a handle returned by a
 // successful Lookup().
 // REQUIRES: handle must not have been released yet.
```

```
// REQUIRES: handle must have been returned by a method on *this.
virtual void* Value(Handle* handle) = 0:
// If the cache contains entry for key, erase it. Note that the
// underlying entry will be kept around until all existing handles
// to it have been released.
virtual void Erase(const Slice& key) = 0;
// Return a new numeric id. May be used by multiple clients who are
// sharing the same cache to partition the key space. Typically the
// client will allocate a new id at startup and prepend the id to
// its cache keys.
virtual uint64 t NewId() = 0;
// Remove all cache entries that are not actively in use. Memory-constrained
// applications may wish to call this method to reduce memory usage.
// Default implementation of Prune() does nothing. Subclasses are strongly
// encouraged to override the default implementation. A future release of
// leveldb may change Prune() to a pure abstract method.
virtual void Prune() {}
// Return an estimate of the combined charges of all elements stored in the
// cache.
virtual size t TotalCharge() const = 0;
```

2. 这是cache.cc中定义的相关类和结构:

```
> struct LRUHandle { ...

// We provide our own simple hash table since it removes a whole bunch
// of porting hacks and is also faster than some of the built-in hash
// table implementations in some of the compiler/runtime combinations
// we have tested. E.g., readrandom speeds up by ~5% over the g++
// 4.4.3's builtin hashtable.
> class HandleTable { ...

// A single shard of sharded cache.
> class LRUCache { ...
```

```
static const int kNumShardBits = 4;
static const int kNumShards = 1 << kNumShardBits;

> class ShardedLRUCache : public Cache { ...
} // end anonymous namespace
Cache* NewLRUCache(size_t capacity) { return new ShardedLRUCache(capacity); }
```

可以看到在cache.cc中只有一个类SharedLRUCache继承自Cache类。 除了这个类还定义了LRUHandle、HandleTable和LRUCache的类。

那么应该从什么地方入手学习LevelDB中的缓存机制呢?

```
先不管别的,可以看到在cache.h中定义了全局的方法:
LEVELDB EXPORT Cache* NewLRUCache (size t capacity);
源码中的注释是:
// Create a new cache with a fixed size capacity. This implementation
// of Cache uses a least-recently-used eviction policy.
也就是说这个方法创建了一个有着固定大小的新的cache,缓存淘汰机制采用LRU算法。
这样感觉说的很笼统,那么首先来看这个函数的具体定义,他就在cache.cc的文件中:
定义如下:
Cache* NewLRUCache (size t capacity) { return new ShardedLRUCache (capacity); }
好像就是实例化了一个SharedLRUCache对象以返回就完了。那么这个SharedLRUCache是啥样
的呢?
它的详细结构如下:
class ShardedLRUCache : public Cache {
private:
LRUCache shard [kNumShards]:
 port::Mutex id mutex ;
 uint64 t last id;
 static inline uint32 t HashSlice(const Slice& s) {
   return Hash(s.data(), s.size(), 0);
 static uint32 t Shard(uint32 t hash) { return hash >> (32 - kNumShardBits); }
 public:
 //构造函数,首先计算了什么per share然后根据此调用了LRUCache的成员方法SetCapacity ()
 explicit ShardedLRUCache(size t capacity) : last id (0) {
   const size t per shard = (capacity + (kNumShards - 1)) / kNumShards;
   for (int s = 0; s < kNumShards; s++) {
     shard [s]. SetCapacity(per shard);
  ~ShardedLRUCache() override {}
 Handle* Insert(const Slice& key, void* value, size t charge,
               void (*deleter) (const Slice& key, void* value)) override {
   const uint32 t hash = HashSlice(key);
   return shard [Shard(hash)]. Insert(key, hash, value, charge, deleter);
 Handle* Lookup(const Slice& key) override {
   const uint32 t hash = HashSlice(key);
   return shard [Shard(hash)]. Lookup(key, hash);
 void Release(Handle* handle) override {
   LRUHandle* h = reinterpret cast<LRUHandle*>(handle);
   shard [Shard(h->hash)]. Release(handle);
 void Erase(const Slice& key) override {
   const uint32 t hash = HashSlice(key);
   shard [Shard(hash)]. Erase(key, hash);
 void* Value(Handle* handle) override {
   return reinterpret_cast<LRUHandle*>(handle)->value;
 uint64 t NewId() override {
   MutexLock 1(&id mutex);
```

```
return ++(last_id_);
}
void Prune() override {
  for (int s = 0; s < kNumShards; s++) {
    shard_[s].Prune();
  }
}
size_t TotalCharge() const override {
  size_t total = 0;
  for (int s = 0; s < kNumShards; s++) {
    total += shard_[s].TotalCharge();
  }
  return total;
}
</pre>
```

既然这个类SharedCache中主要的成员变量就是

LRUCache shard [kNumShards];

那么先来看LRUCache是什么吧。

```
// A single shard of sharded cache.
class LRUCache {
public:
 LRUCache();
  ~LRUCache():
 // Separate from constructor so caller can easily make an array of LRUCache
 void SetCapacity(size t capacity) { capacity = capacity; }
 // Like Cache methods, but with an extra "hash" parameter.
 Cache::Handle* Insert (const Slice& key, uint32 t hash, void* value,
                        size t charge,
                        void (*deleter) (const Slice& key, void* value));
 Cache::Handle* Lookup (const Slice& key, uint32 t hash);
  void Release(Cache::Handle* handle);
 void Erase(const Slice& key, uint32 t hash);
 void Prune():
 size t TotalCharge() const {
   MutexLock 1 (&mutex );
    return usage;
 private:
 void LRU Remove(LRUHandle* e);
 void LRU Append(LRUHandle* list, LRUHandle* e);
 void Ref(LRUHandle* e);
 void Unref(LRUHandle* e):
 bool FinishErase (LRUHandle* e) EXCLUSIVE LOCKS REQUIRED (mutex);
 // Initialized before use.
  size t capacity;
 // mutex protects the following state.
 mutable port::Mutex mutex_;
 size_t usage_ GUARDED_BY(mutex_);
 // Dummy head of LRU list.
 // lru.prev is newest entry, lru.next is oldest entry.
 // Entries have refs==1 and in cache==true.
 LRUHandle 1ru GUARDED BY (mutex);
 // Dummy head of in-use list.
 // Entries are in use by clients, and have refs >= 2 and in_cache==true.
```

```
LRUHandle in use GUARDED BY (mutex);
 HandleTable table GUARDED BY(mutex);
统筹一看这个LRUCache这个类,发现里面聚合了LRUHandle和HandleTable这两个类,来看这
两个结构的具体实现:
首先是LRUHandle, 这是个结构体:
struct LRUHandle {
 void* value;
 void (*deleter) (const Slice&, void* value);
 LRUHandle* next hash; // HandleTable hash冲突时候指向下一个LRUHandle*
 LRUHandle* next; //LRU链表双向指针
 LRUHandle* prev; //LRU链表双向指针
 //用于计算LRUCache容量
 size_t charge; // TODO(opt): Only allow uint32 t?
 size_t key_length; //key长度
 //是否在LRUCache in use 链表
 bool in cache; // Whether entry is in the cache.
 //引用计数,用于删除数据
 uint32 t refs; // References, including cache reference, if present.
 //kev对应的hash值
 uint32 t hash; // Hash of key(); used for fast sharding and comparisons
 // 占位符,结构体末尾,通过key length获取真正的key
 char key data[1]; // Beginning of key
 Slice key() const {
   // next is only equal to this if the LRU handle is the list head of an
   // empty list. List heads never have meaningful keys.
   assert(next != this);
   return Slice (key data, key length);
这个LRUHandle这个类承载了很多功能,这大概是没有命名为LRUNode的原因:
 1. 存储Key: Value数据对
 2. LRU链表,按照顺序标记Least Recently Used
 3. HashTable Bucket 的链表
 4. 引用计数及清理
这是HandleTable:
class HandleTable {
public:
 //构造函数与析构函数
  构造函数中调用了该类中私有的Resize () 方法; 析构函数中使用delete释放list 所占的内存
 HandleTable() : length_(0), elems_(0), list_(nullptr) { Resize(); }
 ~HandleTable() { delete[] list_; }
 LRUHandle* Lookup (const Slice& key, uint32 t hash) {
   return *FindPointer(key, hash);
```

LRUHandle* Insert (LRUHandle* h) {

```
LRUHandle** ptr = FindPointer(h->kev(), h->hash):
   LRUHandle* old = *ptr:
   h->next hash = (old == nullptr ? nullptr : old->next hash);
   *ptr = h;
   if (old == nullptr) {
    ++elems :
    if (elems_ > length_) {
      // Since each cache entry is fairly large, we aim for a small
      // average linked list length (<= 1).
      Resize():
   return old;
 LRUHandle* Remove (const Slice& key, uint32 t hash) {
   LRUHandle** ptr = FindPointer(key, hash);
   LRUHandle* result = *ptr;
   if (result != nullptr) {
    *ptr = result->next hash;
     --elems ;
   return result;
private:
 // The table consists of an array of buckets where each bucket is
 // a linked list of cache entries that hash into the bucket.
 uint32 t length;
                     //哈希表的当前长度(即桶的数量),这个长度始终是2的幂,这样可以
通过位运算实现快速求模操作
 uint32 t elems :
                    //当前哈希表中存储的元素数量
 LRUHandle** list :
                   //指向LRUHandle*类型数组的指针。每个元素是一个指向链表头的指
针,链表中存储的是哈希值相同的缓存项
 // Return a pointer to slot that points to a cache entry that
 // matches key/hash. If there is no such cache entry, return a
 // pointer to the trailing slot in the corresponding linked list.
 LRUHandle** FindPointer (const Slice& key, uint32 t hash) {
   LRUHandle** ptr = &list [hash & (length - 1)];
   while (*ptr != nullptr && ((*ptr)->hash != hash || key != (*ptr)->key())) {
    ptr = &(*ptr) \rightarrow next hash;
   return ptr; //注意这个返回值,是指向LRUHandle*的指针,也就是指针的指针(哈希表中的
结点并不是真的LRUHandle结点,哈希表中的结点存放的仅仅是指向真正结点(LRUHandle)的指
针。
 // Resize()方法是HandleTable类中用于动态调整哈希表大小的关键函数。在HandleTable中,
哈希表是用来管理缓存项的,使用连地址法来处理哈希冲突。Resize()方法的主要目的是在哈希表
中的元素数量超过表的当前容量时,增大哈希表的大小,以保存查找、插入和删除操作的效率。
 void Resize() {
   uint32 t new length = 4;
                          //计算新的哈希表长度,初始设置位4
   while (new length < elems ) {</pre>
    new length *= 2; //新长度至少为现有长度的2倍
```

```
LRUHandle** new list = new LRUHandle*[new length];//分配一个新的数组用于新哈希表
   memset (new list, 0, sizeof (new list[0]) * new length); //将新数组初始化为nullptr
   uint32 t count = 0;
   for (uint32 t i = 0; i < length; i++) {
     LRUHandle* h = list [i];
     while (h != nullptr) {
       LRUHandle* next = h->next hash;
       uint32 t hash = h->hash;
       LRUHandle** ptr = &new list[hash & (new length - 1)];
       h->next hash = *ptr;
       *ptr = h;
       h = next;
       count++;
   assert(elems == count);
   delete[] list :
   list = new list;
   length_ = new_length;
 数组
                                next_hash
                                               LRUHandle*
               LRUHandle*
  bucket 0
  bucket 1
               LRUHandle*
               LRUHandle*
 length_-1
我们再返回到LRUCache这个类中:
Handland Blog 表, levelDB里手动实现了一版, 根据注释介绍相比g++原生的性能要高一
```

EUCache::LRUCache() : capacity_(0), usage_(0) {

bucket桶的平数初始化大小为4°d随着元素增加动态修改,使用数组实现,同一个bucket里面, 使用链表存储全部的LRUHandle * , 最新的插入数据排在链表尾部。

核心函数是FindPointerse;

注意在哈希表的每个bucket中存放的是一个链表,链表的每个结点不是LRUHandle,而是 LRUHandle的指针。

// Initialized before use.

```
个人觉得这个地方理解还很模糊,后面再认真分析。
```

```
^{\prime}/ mutex_{-} protects the following state.
mutable port::Mutex mutex ; //Insert和Lookup等操作时都先加锁
size t usage GUARDED BY(mutex); //用于跟capacity 比较, 判断是否超过容量
// Dummy head of LRU list.
// lru.prev is newest entry, lru.next is oldest entry.
// Entries have refs==1 and in cache==true.
LRUHandle 1ru GUARDED BY (mutex);
// Dummy head of in-use list.
```

```
// Entries are in use by clients, and have refs >= 2 and in cache==true.
 LRUHandle in use GUARDED BY(mutex);
 HandleTable table GUARDED BY(mutex);
Insert和Lookup这两个方法是主要的成员方法:
 Cache::Handle* Insert (const Slice& key, uint32 t hash, void* value,
                     size t charge,
                     void (*deleter) (const Slice& key, void* value));
 Cache::Handle* Lookup(const Slice& key, uint32 t hash);
先来看Lookup过程:
这个过程比较简单,直接调用哈希表中的Lookup方法,返回一个指向对应LRUHandle结点的指
针。除此之外还调用了引用计数Ref (e)
Cache::Handle* LRUCache::Lookup(const Slice& key, uint32 t hash) {
 MutexLock 1(&mutex_);
LRUHandle* e = table_.Lookup(key, hash);
 if (e != nullptr) {
   Ref(e);
 return reinterpret_cast<Cache::Handle*>(e);//已知e是一个指向LRUHandle的指针,那么这
一句的使用强制类型转换转换成Cache: :Handle这是什么意思?
其中Ref()的过程如下:就像下面注释中写的那样,如果在Iru list中,就将其移动到in use 表中。
void LRUCache::Ref(LRUHandle* e) {
 if (e-) refs == 1 && e- in cache) { // If on lru list, move to in use list.
   LRU Remove(e);
   LRU Append (&in use, e);
 e->refs++;
总的来说,在Lookup过程中,成员变量table 则用于实现O(1)的查找,例如Lookup先查找table ,
然后在更新Iru 、in use链表。
再来看Insert过程:
Cache::Handle* LRUCache::Insert(const Slice& key, uint32 t hash, void* value,
                            size t charge,
                            void (*deleter) (const Slice& key,
                                         void* value)) {
 MutexLock 1(&mutex );
 //(1)首先申请动态大小的LRUHandle内存,初始化该结构体
 LRUHandle* e =
     reinterpret cast<LRUHandle*>(malloc(sizeof(LRUHandle) - 1 + key.size()));
 e->value = value;
 e->deleter = deleter;
 e->charge = charge;
 e->key length = key.size();
 e-hash = hash;
 e->in cache = false;
 e->refs = 1; // for the returned handle.
std::memcpy(e->key_data, key.data(), key.size());
```

//(2)如果存在可用容量缓存的,那么refs++成为2,e->cache的标志改为true象征着e指示的那个

```
结点就在cache中,然后调用LRU Append(&in use ,e)将结点加入到in use 队列中。
  if (capacity_ > 0) {
   e->refs++; // for the cache's reference.
   e->in cache = true;
 LRU Append (&in use , e);
   usage += charge;
    //接着插入到table ,如果key&&hash之前就存在,那么HandleTable::Insert会返回原来的
LRUHandle*对象指针,调用FinishErase()清理进入状态1.
 FinishErase(table_.Insert(e));
 else { // don't cache. (capacity ==0 is supported and turns off caching.)
   // next is read by key() in an assert, so it must be initialized
   e->next = nullptr;
   (3) 如果容量超限, 执行淘汰策略
 while (usage > capacity && lru.next != &lru) {
   LRUHandle* old = lru .next; //lru .next是最老的结点, 首先被淘汰。
   assert(old \rightarrow refs == 1);
bool erased = FinishErase(table .Remove(old->key(), old->hash));
   if (!erased) { // to avoid unused variable when compiled NDEBUG
     assert (erased);
 return reinterpret cast < Cache:: Handle *> (e);
在Insert过程中, 总是会调用FinishErase函数进行处理:
具体定义如下:
// If e != nullptr, finish removing *e from the cache; it has already been
// removed from the hash table. Return whether e != nullptr.
bool LRUCache::FinishErase(LRUHandle* e) {
 if (e != nullptr) {
   assert (e->in cache);
   LRU Remove (e);
   e->in cache = false;
   usage -= e->charge;
   Unref(e):
 return e != nullptr;
其中LRU Remove和LRU Append的过程如下所示: 类似于双链表的插入和删除操作:
void LRUCache::LRU Remove(LRUHandle* e) {
 e->next->prev = e->prev;
 e^{-}prev^{-}next = e^{-}next:
void LRUCache::LRU Append(LRUHandle* list, LRUHandle* e) {
 // Make "e" newest entry by inserting just before *list
 e-next = list;
 e->prev = list->prev;
 e^{-}prev^{-}next = e;
 e^{-}next^{-}prev = e;
```

- 在 Insert 函数中,先 LRU Append 再 FinishErase 的操作顺序看似矛盾,实则合理:
 - 先将新条目添加到 in use 链表表示它将成为活跃条目。
- 、。, EinishErase 的调用是为了清理可能存在的旧条目,或者在超出容量限制时移除最老的条。、

- 先将新条目添加到 in use 链表表示它将成为活跃条目。
- FinishErase 的调用是为了清理可能存在的旧条目,或者在超出容量限制时移除最老的条为了保证refs值准确,无论Insert还是Lookup,都需要及时调用Release释放,使得节点能够进入lru_或者释放内存。这种设计模式保证了缓存的一致性和有效性,确保不会出现重复键冲突,也不会超出缓存容量限

这种设计模式保证了缓存的一致性和有效性,确保不会出现重复键冲突,也不会超出缓存容量限制。是典型的LRU缓存管理方式。 Void LRUCache::Release(Cache::Handle* handle) { MutexLock I(&mutex_);

Unref(reinterpret_cast<LRUHandle*>(handle)); }

最后我们可以返回到类SharedLRUCache中了,

LRUCache的接口都会加锁,为了更少的锁持有时间以及跟高的缓存命中率,可以定义多个 LRUCache分别处理不同hash取模后的缓存处理。

SharedLRUCache就是这个作用,管理16个LRUCache,外部调用接口都委托调用具体某个LRUCache。

LevelDB笔记16: LRUCache的使用

2024年9月2日 15:21

常规理解Cache缓存的是用户写入/读取的原始的key:value数据,但在LevelDB中并**不是**这样的,实际上,levelDB缓存了两种类型的数据: **Block**和**Table**。

Block

通过内存缓存高频访问data block,避免从磁盘读取,从而提高数据的访问效率。

从sstable的读取角度出发,参见**笔记14**。读取过程使用两级的迭代器最终定位到相应的data_block中。

在这个过程中调用了下面这个函数BlockReader:

```
// Convert an index iterator value (i.e., an encoded BlockHandle)
// into an iterator over the contents of the corresponding block.
Iterator* Table::BlockReader(void* arg, const ReadOptions& options,
                           const Slice& index value) {
 //index value表示的是当前索引块的迭代器指向的那个条目(那个索引)的value(实际上就是对应
数据块的offset和size编码后的value) ,在后面调用了handle.DecodeFrom()的过程实现了解析。
 Table* table = reinterpret cast<Table*>(arg);
 Cache* block_cache = table->rep_->options.block_cache;
 Block* block = nullptr;
 Cache::Handle* cache handle = nullptr;
 BlockHandle handle;
 Slice input = index_value;
 Status s = handle. DecodeFrom(&input); //将data block对应的offset和size从index value中
解析出来,意味着此时handle可以定位相应的data block了
 // We intentionally allow extra stuff in index value so that we
 // can add more features in the future.
 if (s. ok()) {
   BlockContents contents;
   if (block_cache != nullptr) {
     char cache_key_buffer[16];
     EncodeFixed64(cache key buffer, table->rep ->cache id);
     EncodeFixed64(cache key buffer + 8, handle.offset());
     Slice key(cache_key_buffer, sizeof(cache_key_buffer));
     cache handle = block cache->Lookup(key);
     if (cache_handle != nullptr) {
       block = reinterpret cast \( Block *> (block cache -> Value (cache handle));
```

//直观上上面的作用便是从handle对应的位置(offset和size)中得到相应data_block的内容 contents,用contents这个变量返回,该数据块的内容。之后调用Block的构造函数新建一个保存该 内容的数据块。

在上面的过程中调用了LRUCache的相关内容,这个可以结合参见笔记15和16进行学习。

//新建完这个data_block后,调用Block->NewIterator()方法以返回一个data_block中的迭代器iter,可以结合笔记11Block的读取过程进行分析。

```
Iterator* iter;
if (block != nullptr) {
   iter = block->NewIterator(table=>rep_=>options.comparator);
   if (cache_handle == nullptr) {
      iter->RegisterCleanup(&DeleteBlock, block, nullptr);
   } else {
      iter->RegisterCleanup(&ReleaseBlock, block_cache, cache_handle);
   }
} else {
   iter = NewErrorIterator(s);
}
```

重点来看上面加粗的部分:

整体逻辑就是

- 1. 如果有缓存那么尝试着从缓存中读取
 - a. 如果缓存中读不到,从文件中读取,并将该块数据插入到缓存中
 - b. 如果缓存中读到,只需如下所示用block来记录相应块的指针。

```
block = reinterpret_cast \langle Block*> (block_cache->Value (cache_handle));
```

2. 如果没缓存直接从文件中读取

是否存在缓存是根据block cache这个变量是否为空来判断的;

```
Cache* block_cache = table->rep_->options.block_cache;
```

如果有缓存就是这个block_cache!=nullptr的时候:

```
// cache key = (cache id + offset)
    // cache id不同Table间保证唯一
    // 同一Table中不同的data block有唯一的offset
    // 因此可以作为cache key
     char cache key buffer[16];
     EncodeFixed64(cache key buffer, table->rep ->cache id);
     EncodeFixed64(cache_key_buffer + 8, handle.offset());
     Slice key(cache key buffer, sizeof(cache key buffer)):
     cache handle = block cache->Lookup(key);
     if (cache handle != nullptr) {
       block = reinterpret_cast \( Block \( \) \( (block_cache -) \) \( Value(cache_handle) \);
缓存key使用cache id+offset来唯一表示一个Block,
上面首先调用SharedLRUCache: Lookup (key) 来查找缓存中是否存在key对应的那个
LRUHandle, 在其内部实际上调用了LRUCache: : Lookup (key, hash) 函数。如下所示:
 Handle* Lookup(const Slice& key) override {
   const uint32 t hash = HashSlice(kev):
   return shard [Shard(hash)]. Lookup(key, hash);
那么这样就自然返回到笔记15中讲述的内容了。
Cache::Handle* LRUCache::Lookup(const Slice& key, uint32 t hash) {
 MutexLock 1 (&mutex);
 LRUHandle* e = table_.Lookup(key, hash);
 if (e != nullptr) {
   Ref(e);
 return reinterpret cast < Cache:: Handle *> (e);
如果在缓存中存在该key, 那么返回给cache handle的实际上是一个在哈希表LRUCache:: table 中相
应LRUHandle的指针。当他非空的时候,调用block_cache->Value(cache_handle)
定义如下:
 void* Value(Handle* handle) override {
   return reinterpret cast<LRUHandle*>(handle)->value;
完整的是:
       block = reinterpret cast \( Block \* \) \( (block cache -) \) \( Value \) \( (cache handle ) \);
从这里可以看到并验证了这里的数据缓存是以block为单位的,并不是以单个的key: value对,一定
要注意这里的value并不是真正数据,而是一个指针,用强制类型转换成Block*的类型,最终指向的是
一个data block。
如果cache handel为nullptr, 意思就是缓存中没有找到这个相应的data_block, 那么:
s = ReadBlock(table->rep_->file, options, handle, &contents);
       if (s. ok()) {
    block = new Block(contents);
        if (contents.cachable && options.fill_cache) {
          cache handle = block cache->Insert(key, block, block->size(),
                                          &DeleteCachedBlock);
        }
       }
```

发现Insert的charge参数是恰好是整个block的大小,因此能够限制内存使用量。

```
BlockReader返回的是一个迭代器,随着迭代器的销毁, cache:: Handle 会Release:
     iter->RegisterCleanup(&ReleaseBlock, block cache, cache handle);
而随着数据的淘汰,会调用传入的deleter函数销毁Block*
static void DeleteCachedBlock(const Slice& key, void* value) {
 Block* block = reinterpret cast<Block*>(value);
 delete block;
}
读文件的时候调用的是下面这个ReadBlock()的过程:
s = ReadBlock(table->rep ->file, options, handle, &contents);
首先第一个参数是file如下所示
 RandomAccessFile* file;
handle是BlockHandle的类型只是对应block的size和offset
来看ReadBlock这个过程
Status ReadBlock (RandomAccessFile* file, const ReadOptions& options,
               const BlockHandle& handle, BlockContents* result) {
  (1) 初始化result
 result->data = Slice():
 result->cachable = false;
 result->heap allocated = false;
 // Read the block contents as well as the type/crc footer.
 // See table builder.cc for the code that built this structure.
  (2) 读取数据块和校验
 size_t n = static_cast<size_t>(handle.size());
 char* buf = new char[n + kBlockTrailerSize]; //存储到sstable上的data block尾部添加了4B
的crc和1B的压缩类型
 Slice contents:
 Status s = file->Read(handle.offset(), n + kBlockTrailerSize, &contents, buf);
 if (!s. ok()) {
   delete[] buf;
   return s;
 if (contents. size() != n + kBlockTrailerSize) { //校验读取的大小
   delete buf;
   return Status::Corruption("truncated block read");
 // Check the crc of the type and the block contents
  (3) crc校验数据块的正确性
 const char* data = contents.data(); // Pointer to where Read put the data
 if (options.verify_checksums) {
   const uint32 t crc = crc32c::Unmask(DecodeFixed32(data + n + 1));
   const uint32 t actual = crc32c::Value(data, n + 1);
   if (actual != crc) {
     delete[] buf;
     s = Status::Corruption("block checksum mismatch");
     return s;
```

```
}
```

(4) 解压缩或者直接使用数据: 最终数据存储在results中以返回

```
switch (data[n]) {
  case kNoCompression:
    if (data != buf) {
      // File implementation gave us pointer to some other data.
      // Use it directly under the assumption that it will be live
      // while the file is open.
      delete[] buf;
      result->data = Slice(data, n);
      result->heap allocated = false;
      result->cachable = false: // Do not double-cache
    } else {
      result->data = Slice(buf, n);
      result->heap allocated = true;
      result->cachable = true;
    // 0k
   break;
  case kSnappyCompression: {
    size t ulength = 0;
    if (!port::Snappy GetUncompressedLength(data, n, &ulength)) {
      delete[] buf;
      return Status::Corruption("corrupted snappy compressed block length");
    char* ubuf = new char[ulength];
    if (!port::Snappy Uncompress(data, n, ubuf)) {
      delete[] buf;
      delete[] ubuf;
      return Status::Corruption("corrupted snappy compressed block contents");
    delete[] buf;
    result->data = Slice(ubuf, ulength);
    result->heap allocated = true;
    result->cachable = true;
    break;
  case kZstdCompression: {
    size t ulength = 0;
    if (!port::Zstd GetUncompressedLength(data, n, &ulength)) {
      delete[] buf;
      return Status::Corruption("corrupted zstd compressed block length");
    char* ubuf = new char[ulength];
    if (!port::Zstd Uncompress(data, n, ubuf)) {
      delete[] buf;
      delete[] ubuf;
      return Status::Corruption("corrupted zstd compressed block contents");
    delete[] buf;
    result->data = Slice(ubuf, ulength);
    result->heap allocated = true;
    result->cachable = true;
    break;
```

```
default:
Table lete[] buf;
     return Status::Corruption("bad block type");
通过内存缓存高频打开的文件句柄及部分内容,避免从磁盘读取,从而提高sstable文件的访问速
率,同时控制打开的文件句柄数目。
 这个函数中的核心功能就是从文件中读取指定数据块,并根据块的压缩类型进行处理。
初始化:
从文件中读取相应块主要是调用了:
                              e(dbname , options TableCacheSize(options))),
ffset().n + kBlockTrailerSize, &contents, buf);
Table cache变量的定义如下,他的类型为TableCache*
 // table cache provides its own synchronization
 TableCache* const table cache ;
那么TableCache是什么呢? 其定义如下:
class TableCache {
public:
 TableCache (const std::string& dbname, const Options& options, int entries);
 TableCache (const TableCache&) = delete;
 TableCache& operator=(const TableCache&) = delete;
  ~TableCache();
 // Return an iterator for the specified file number (the corresponding
 // file length must be exactly "file_size" bytes). If "tableptr" is
 // non-null, also sets "*tableptr" to point to the Table object
 // underlying the returned iterator, or to nullptr if no Table object
 // underlies the returned iterator. The returned "*tableptr" object is owned
 // by the cache and should not be deleted, and is valid for as long as the
 // returned iterator is live.
 Iterator* NewIterator (const ReadOptions& options, uint64 t file number,
                      uint64 t file size, Table** tableptr = nullptr);
 // If a seek to internal key "k" in specified file finds an entry,
 // call (*handle result) (arg, found key, found value).
 Status Get (const ReadOptions options, uint64 t file number,
            uint64 t file size, const Slice& k, void* arg,
            void (*handle result) (void*, const Slice&, const Slice&));
 // Evict any entry for the specified file number
 void Evict(uint64_t file_number);
 Status FindTable(uint64 t file number, uint64 t file size, Cache::Handle**);
 Env* const env :
 const std::string dbname ;
 const Options& options_;
 Cache* cache_;
返回到sstable读取的笔记15中。
从Open函数入手,它用于打开sstable文件,并初始化一个Table*的对象。
Status Table::Open(const Options& options, RandomAccessFile* file,
                 uint64_t size, Table** table) {
 //1初始化table指针
```

```
*table = nullptr:
 //2 文件大小检查
 if (size < Footer::kEncodedLength) {</pre>
   //kEncodeLength=48, 代表着Footer结构的定长大小48B
   return Status::Corruption("file is too short to be an sstable");
 //3 读取Footer
//这个地方可以与笔记13中的Footer相关内容进行结合学习,
 char footer space[Footer::kEncodedLength];
 Slice footer input;
 Status s = file->Read(size - Footer::kEncodedLength, Footer::kEncodedLength,
                     &footer input, footer space); //从文件末尾读取48字节到
footer space中,并将其包装到Slice对象footer input中。
 if (!s.ok()) return s;
 Footer footer:
 s = footer. DecodeFrom(&footer_input); //解码读出的内容至footer对象中, Footer的两个成员
变量metaindex_handle_和index_handle_;他们都是BlockHandle类型的,用于指示过滤块和索引块的
索引信息。
 if (!s.ok()) return s;
 //4读取索引块
 // Read the index block
 BlockContents index block contents;
 ReadOptions opt;
 if (options. paranoid checks) {
   opt.verify checksums = true;
 } //如果启用了严格检查,则验证校验和
 s = ReadBlock(file, opt, footer.index handle(), &index block contents); //调用
ReadBlock函数, 读取由footer.index handle()指定的索引块。用index block contents加以记录并
返回。
  //5 构建Table对象
 if (s, ok())
   // We've successfully read the footer and the index block: we're
   // ready to serve requests.
   Block* index_block = new Block(index block contents); //创建一个新的Block对象来封装
索引块内容。
   Rep* rep = new Table::Rep;
   rep->options = options;
   rep->file = file;
   rep->metaindex handle = footer.metaindex handle();
   rep->index_block = index_block;
   rep->cache id = (options.block cache ? options.block cache->NewId() : 0);
   rep->filter data = nullptr;
   rep->filter = nullptr;
   *table = new Table(rep); 创建一个新的Table对象,并将其指针赋值给table
   (*table)->ReadMeta(footer); //调用ReadMeta方法,读取元数据块的信息。
 return s;
```

```
在Table中的构造函数是私有类型,它在Open的时候被调用,实例化一个新的Table对象
 explicit Table(Rep* rep) : rep_(rep) {}
在初始化Table类中的私有成员变量rep 后,接着调用了(*table)->ReadMeta(footer); ReadMeta方
法是Table类中的一个私有的成员方法,其定义如下:
void Table::ReadMeta(const Footer& footer) {
 //1 检查过滤策略是否为空(暗示这个块是个空块,直接返回即可。)
 if (rep ->options.filter policy == nullptr) {
   return; // Do not need any metadata
 // TODO(sanjay): Skip this if footer.metaindex handle() size indicates
 // it is an empty block.
 // 2设置读取选项,如果数据库选项中开启了paranoid_checks,则启用校验和验证
 (verify checksums = true),用于更严格的检查数据读取过程中的完整性。
 ReadOptions opt;
 if (rep ->options.paranoid checks) {
   opt.verify checksums = true;
 / /3读取meta index block中的内容,
 BlockContents contents;
 if (!ReadBlock(rep ->file, opt, footer.metaindex handle(), &contents).ok()) {
   // Do not propagate errors since meta info is not needed for operation
   return;
 //4 遍历meta index block
 Block* meta = new Block(contents);
   //通过NewIterator函数,使用字节比较器('BytewiseComparator')创建一个用于遍历该块
内容的迭代器iter。
 Iterator* iter = meta->NewIterator(BytewiseComparator());
 //5 构建一个key (如filter. BloomFilter) 这样的key之后,调用iter->Seek(key)在这个
meta_index_block中查找与这个key对应的过滤器数据位置。
 std::string key = "filter.";
 key. append (rep ->options. filter policy->Name ());
 iter->Seek(key);
//6 读取过滤器
 if (iter->Valid() && iter->key() == Slice(key)) {
   ReadFilter(iter->value());
 delete iter;
 delete meta;
那么来看看ReadFilter这个过程:
void Table::ReadFilter(const Slice& filter handle value) {
 Slice v = filter handle value;
 BlockHandle filter handle;
 if (!filter handle. DecodeFrom(&v).ok()) {
   return;
 // We might want to unify with ReadBlock() if we start
```

```
// requiring checksum verification in Table::Open.
ReadOptions opt;
if (rep_->options.paranoid_checks) {
   opt.verify_checksums = true;
}
BlockContents block;
if (!ReadBlock(rep_->file, opt, filter_handle, &block).ok()) {
   return;
}
if (block.heap_allocated) {
   rep_->filter_data = block.data.data(); // Will need to delete later
}
rep_->filter = new FilterBlockReader(rep_->options.filter_policy, block.data);
}
```

参数filter_handle_value这个句柄包含了filter_block在文件中的offset和size信息,然后首先调用DecodeFrom来对这个句柄解码,之后调用ReadBlock对这个filter_handle指示的那个filter_block进行读取,用BlockContents 类型的对象block进行返回读取到的内容。

最后实现了:将相应过滤器块的信息存储在Table的成员rep中。

rep_->filter_data: 存储了指向过滤器数据的指针,这些数据可能是从堆上分配的,将来需要手动释放。

rep_->filter: 创建了一个新的 FilterBlockReader 对象,处理过滤器块的逻辑,用于执行后续的查询操作时,快速判断某些键是否存在。

Table怎么缓存的好像还不是很清晰leveldb笔记之12:LRUCache的使用 - Ying (izualzhy.cn)这是人家写的笔记,**后续还需要再好好理一理。**

LevelDB笔记17: minor compaction

2024年9月4日 14:58

```
可以先看笔记9: Env
事实上到最后调用的是BackgroundCompaction () 这个过程
void DBImpl::BackgroundCompaction() {
 mutex .AssertHeld();
 //(1)Memtable压缩
 //如果是不可变的Memtable,调用CompactMemtable()进行压缩,即minor
Compaction的过程
 if (imm_ != nullptr) {
   CompactMemTable();
   return;
 //(2)文件压缩
 Compaction* c;
 bool is manual = (manual compaction != nullptr);
 InternalKey manual end;
  //手动压缩
 if (is manual) {
   ManualCompaction* m = manual_compaction_;
   c = versions ->CompactRange(m->level, m->begin, m->end);
   m->done = (c == nullptr);
   if (c != nullptr) {
     manual_end = c->input(0, c->num_input_files(0) - 1)->largest;
   Log(options_.info_log,
       "Manual compaction at level-%d from %s .. %s; will stop at %s\n",
       m->level, (m->begin ? m->begin->DebugString().c str(): "(begin)"),
       (m->end ? m->end->DebugString().c_str() : "(end)"),
       (m→done? "(end)": manual_end.DebugString().c_str()));
 } else {
  //自动压缩
   c = versions ->PickCompaction();
 Status status;
 if (c == nullptr) {
   // Nothing to do
 } else if (!is manual && c->IsTrivialMove()) {
```

```
// Move file to next level
  assert (c-) num input files (0) == 1):
  FileMetaData* f = c \rightarrow input(0, 0);
  c->edit()->RemoveFile(c->level(), f->number);
  c->edit()->AddFile(c->level() + 1, f->number, f->file size, f->smallest,
                     f->largest);
  status = versions_->LogAndApply(c->edit(), &mutex );
  if (!status.ok()) {
    RecordBackgroundError(status);
  VersionSet::LevelSummaryStorage tmp;
  Log(options_.info_log, "Moved #%lld to level-%d %lld bytes %s: %s\n",
      static_cast\langle unsigned\ long\ long \rangle (f-\rangle number),\ c-\rangle level() + 1,
      static_cast<unsigned long long>(f->file_size),
      status. ToString().c str(), versions ->LevelSummary(&tmp));
} else {
  CompactionState* compact = new CompactionState(c);
  status = DoCompactionWork(compact);
  if (!status.ok()) {
   RecordBackgroundError(status);
  CleanupCompaction(compact);
  c->ReleaseInputs();
  RemoveObsoleteFiles();
delete c;
//压缩结果处理,一般是错误处理
if (status.ok()) {
 // Done
} else if (shutting down .load(std::memory order acquire)) {
 // Ignore compaction errors found during shutting down
} else {
  Log(options .info log, "Compaction error: %s", status.ToString().c str());
//手动压缩结束处理
if (is manual) {
  ManualCompaction* m = manual compaction ;
  if (!status.ok()) {
   m->done = true;
  if (!m->done) {
    // We only compacted part of the requested range. Update *m
    // to the range that is left to be compacted.
    m->tmp storage = manual end;
    m->begin = &m->tmp_storage;
  manual compaction = nullptr;
```

compaction的过程分为minor 和major compaction两个过程。首先来看前者:

```
Minor Compaction这个过程实际上就对应Memtable持久化为sstable的过程。
源码入口就在上面这个函数中,如果immutable memtable存在,首先进行Minor
Compaction,调用了CompactMemTable ()这个过程。也在DBImpl这个大类中:
void DBImp1::CompactMemTable() {
 //(1)锁的断言与前置条件
 mutex . AssertHeld(); //确保在调用CompactMemTable () 时当前线程已经持有互
斥锁mutex ,防止多线程竞争访问共享数据
 assert(imm != nullptr); //确保存在需要压缩和持久化的内存表即immutable
 // Save the contents of the memtable as a new Table
 //(2) 创建VersionEdit和获取当前版本,那么LevelDB中的Version是什么???
 VersionEdit edit:
 Version* base = versions ->current();
 base->Ref();
 //(3)写入sstable
 Status s = WriteLevelOTable(imm , &edit, base);
 base->Unref():
 if (s.ok() && shutting down .load(std::memory order acquire)) {
   s = Status::IOError("Deleting DB during memtable compaction");
 //(4) 将本次文件 (edit) 更新信息version
 // Replace immutable memtable with the generated Table
 if (s. ok())
   edit.SetPrevLogNumber(0);
   edit. SetLogNumber (logfile number ); // Earlier logs no longer needed
   s = versions_->LogAndApply(&edit, &mutex_);
 //(5) 处理压缩完成后的状态,删除无用文件
 if (s. ok()) {
   // Commit to the new state
   imm_->Unref();
   imm_ = nullptr;
   has imm .store(false, std::memory order release);//通过原子操作将has imm
设置为false,通知其他线程当前没有不可变的memtable。
   RemoveObsoleteFiles();
 } else {
   RecordBackgroundError(s);
```

直观上, CompactMemTable主要流程分为三个部分:

- 1. WriteLevel0Table(imm_, &edit, base): imm_落盘成为新的 sst 文件,文件信息记录 到 edit
- 2. versions_->LogAndApply(&edit, &mutex_):将本次文件更新信息versions_,当前的文件(包含新的sst文件)作为数据库的一个最新状态,后续读写都会基于该状态
 - DeleteObsoleeteFiles: 删除一些无用文件

先来看第一个: WriteLevel0Table过程:

```
先来看第一个: WriteLevel0Table过程:
Status DBImpl::WriteLevelOTable (MemTable* mem, VersionEdit* edit,
                            Version* base) {
 mutex . AssertHeld(); //锁定断言, 确保当前线程持有互斥锁 (mutex)
 const uint64 t start micros = env ->NowMicros(); //获取当前时间(微妙级别),
用于测量写操作的持续时间,后续用于性能统计。
 FileMetaData meta;
 meta.number = versions ->NewFileNumber(); //顺序生成sstable的编号, 用于文件
 pending outputs .insert(meta.number);
 Iterator* iter = mem->NewIterator();
 Log(options_.info_log, "Level-0 table #%llu: started",
     (unsigned long long) meta. number); //日志记录,表明SSTable的创建过程开
始。
 Status s:
   mutex_. Unlock(); //释放mutex 锁, 允许其他线程进行并发操作
   //更新memtable中全部数据到xxx.ldb文件中
   //meta记录key range, file size等sst信息
   s = BuildTable(dbname, env, options, table cache, iter, &meta);
   //iter用过遍历MemTable, 通过BuildTable将数据写入到sstable, 该函数实际上
就是调用了TableBuilder
   mutex . Lock(): //完成写入后再次获得锁,以便后续操作可以安全的修改共享数据结
构
 Log(options .info log, "Level-0 table #%11u: %11d bytes %s",
     (unsigned long long) meta. number, (unsigned long long) meta. file size,
     s. ToString().c str());
 delete iter: //释放分配给迭代器的内存, 防止内存泄漏
 pending_outputs_.erase(meta.number);
 // Note that if file size is zero, the file has been deleted and
 // should not be added to the manifest.
 // 如果file size为0,表示文件已被删除,此时不应该将其添加到清单中
  //整个if语句实现了版本管理:确定sstable的级别,然后更新VersionEdit
 int level = 0;
 if (s. ok() \&\& meta. file size > 0) {
   const Slice min_user_key = meta. smallest.user_key();
   const Slice max_user_key = meta.largest.user_key();
   if (base != nullptr) {
     level = base->PickLevelForMemTableOutput (min user key, max user key);
   edit->AddFile(level, meta.number, meta.file_size, meta.smallest,
               meta. largest);
// 收集Compaction统计信息
 CompactionStats stats; //用于保存SSTable写入操作的统计信息。
 stats.micros = env_->NowMicros() - start_micros;//计算写入sstable花费的时间
 stats.bytes_written = meta.file_size; //记录写入的sstable大小 (字节)
```

```
stats.micros = env ->NowMicros() - start micros;//计算写入sstable花费的时间
 stats.bytes written = meta.file size; //记录写入的sstable大小 (字节)
       「lovel] Add(stats): //客僚计信息汇总到当前对应级别的comp
这些数据可用于监控、调整和优化数据库性能。
 return s;
上面这个过程中:
  Iterator* iter = mem->NewIterator();
首先新建了一个MemTableIterator的的迭代器,实际上这个MemTableIterator封装了跳
表中的迭代器。参见笔记4.
Iterator* MemTable::NewIterator() { return new MemTableIterator(&table ); }
iter就是一个指向MemTableIterator类型对象的指针。
其中BuildTable () 是核心的一个过程, 其源码在builder.cc中, 如下所示:
Status BuildTable (const std::string& dbname, Env* env, const Options& options,
                TableCache* table cache, Iterator* iter, FileMetaData* meta)
 Status s:
 meta->file size = 0;
 iter->SeekToFirst();
 std::string fname = TableFileName(dbname, meta->number);
 if (iter->Valid()) {
   WritableFile* file:
   s = env->NewWritableFile(fname, &file);
   if (!s. ok()) {
     return s;
   TableBuilder* builder = new TableBuilder(options, file);
   meta->smallest.DecodeFrom(iter->key());
   Slice key;
   for (; iter->Valid(); iter->Next()) {
     key = iter->key();
     builder->Add(key, iter->value()); //(1)
   if (!key.empty()) {
     meta->largest. DecodeFrom(key);
   // Finish and check for builder errors
   s = builder->Finish();
                         //(2)
   if (s. ok())
     meta->file size = builder->FileSize();
     assert(meta->file size > 0);
   delete builder;
   // Finish and check for file errors
   if (s. ok()) {
     s = file \rightarrow Sync();
```

if (s. ok()) {

 $s = file \rightarrow Close();$

if (s. ok() & meta->file_size > 0) { 这就是 Keel 完整的 minor compaction过程,通过 minor compaction,内存里的 memtable 源源不断的转化为磁盘上的 sst 文件,正如前面强调的这一过程最重要的原则,就是高性能的写转化。因此并没有考虑不同文件间数据的重复和顺序,当读取数据时,总是需要读取 level 0 所有的文件,因此对读并不友好。major compaction就是为了解决这一问题,不断的把上层的 sst 文件通过二路归并转化为下层的 sst 文件。

从 compact 里,就开始引入 leveldb 里版本的概念了,minor compaction 过程相对简单一些,因此,接下来一篇笔记,开始从上面提到的版本的各个接口,介绍 leveldb 里的版本的设计思想。

LevelDB笔记18: Version

2024年9月9日 11:03

接笔记17, minor compaction作用是将immtable中的内容持久化到level 0的sstable中,这个过程主要调用的是DBImpl::CompactMemtable()这个过程,而在其中主要调用了DBImpl::WriteLevel0Table()这个过程。

```
//(2) 创建VersionEdit和获取当前版本,那么LevelDB中的Version是什么???
VersionEdit edit;
Version* base = versions_->current();
base->Ref();
//(3) 写入sstable
Status s = WriteLevelOTable(imm , &edit, base);
```

1. 为什么要有版本管理

compaction简言之,是新增与删除文件的过程,例如minor compaction是新增一个文件,而对于major compaction,则是归并N个文件到M个新文件,这N+M个历史文件与新文件,共同存储在磁盘上,因此需要一个文件管理系统,能够识别出哪些是当前的stable files,哪些属于历史文件。

所以版本管理的作用之一,就是**记录compaction之后,数据库由哪些文件组成**。 compaction是leveldb单独的线程,当我们读取某个ssable文件时,可能该文件正在 compact,也就是作为N个历史文件之一。那这个文件虽然不在新的version里,但是也 不能删除,该文件属于之前的某个version。

所以版本管理的作用之二,就是记录文件属于哪个version。

一句话,就是Version (版本) 管理负责管理磁盘上的文件,以保证levelDB数据的准确性。

2. 入手分析: Version的关键结构

我们先感官上分析一下,接着minor compaction的地方:

```
VersionEdit edit;
Version* base = versions_->current();
base->Ref();
//写入sstable
Status s = WriteLevelOTable(imm , &edit, base);
```

base是Version*类型的指针,也就是说versions_->current()的过程返回一个指向 Version对象的指针。Versions 是类DBImpl中的一个私有成员变量:

```
VersionSet* const versions_ GUARDED_BY(mutex_);
```

Note: C++中的const相关内容见笔记C++: Const

但是这个私有成员是VersionSet*类型的!!!

那么,从这几句代码基本上可以得到levelDB中设计Version的主要三个结构(三个大

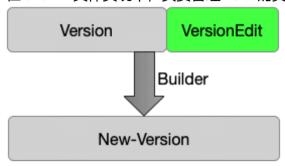
类): VersionEdit、Version和VersionSet。

2.1 delta

每次compaction都是新增与删除文件,在原来文件版本的基础上,生成一个新的版本,

也就是: Version + Delta = New-Version

在levelDB具体实现中,负责管理Delta的类是VersionEdit,某个版本使用Version记录。



Operator + =则由类Builder实现。

2.2 链表

New-Version生成后,仅在Version下存在的文件并不一定会被立刻删除,例如有的文件还在被读取,或者程序退出了没有来得及删除。

因此多个version会同时存在,之间是链表的关系,当某个version彻底没有使用后,其独有的文件才能被删除,同时从链表里删除该version。实现这个功能的类是VersionSet。

2.3 从minor compaction入手简单分析

```
VersionEdit edit;
Version* base = versions_->current();
调用了Versionset类中的成员函数current()方法。
Version* current() const { return current_; }
其中current_是Versionset类中的成员变量:
Version* current_; // == dummy_versions_.prev_
也就是说Versionset实现了对当前version的管理, current返回当前的version版本。
写入
Status s = WriteLevelOTable(imm , &edit, base);
```

再次返回到笔记17中来看WriteLevelOTable的过程:下面只挑选部分关键语句进行叙述:

//iter用过遍历MemTable,通过BuildTable将数据写入到sstable,该函数实际上就是调用了TableBuilder,&meta是指向FileMetaData的指针,用于存储新SSTable的元数据。

//(2) 确定SSTable的适当级别,然后更新VersionEdit

```
if (s.ok() && meta.file_size > 0) {
const Slice min_user_key = meta.smallest.user_key();
```

那么这样,基本上对VersionSet、VersionEdit和Version有一个大致的认识了。 下面我们根据这几个结构的源码实现做深入理解。

3. VersionEdit

这个VersionEdit的结构声明在version_edit.h的头文件中,此外该头文件中还包含了对 FileMetaData结构的定义。上面所讲的meta就是该类型的对象实例。

3.1 FileMetaData

```
struct FileMetaData {
   FileMetaData() : refs(0), allowed_seeks(1 << 30), file_size(0) {}
   int refs;
   int allowed_seeks; // Seeks allowed until compaction
   uint64_t number;
   uint64_t file_size; // File size in bytes
   InternalKey smallest; // Smallest internal key served by table
   InternalKey largest; // Largest internal key served by table
};</pre>
```

包含了文件号,文件大小,和最大和最小的InternalKey,注意在之前确定级别的时候是通过比如说 meta.smallest.user_key() 解析出了user_key,之后根据user_key进行调用 level=base->PickLevelForMemTableOutput(min_user_key, max_user_key)过程的。

3.2 VersionEdit

```
log number = num;
 void SetPrevLogNumber(uint64 t num) {
  has_prev_log_number_ = true;
  prev log number = num;
void SetNextFile(uint64 t num) {
  has next file number = true;
  next_file_number_ = num;
void SetLastSequence(SequenceNumber seq) {
  has last sequence = true;
   last_sequence_ = seq;
 void SetCompactPointer(int level, const InternalKey& key) {
   compact pointers .push back(std::make pair(level, key));
 // Add the specified file at the specified number.
 // REQUIRES: This version has not been saved (see VersionSet::SaveTo)
 // REQUIRES: "smallest" and "largest" are smallest and largest keys in file
 void AddFile(int level, uint64 t file, uint64 t file size,
              const InternalKey& smallest, const InternalKey& largest) {
  FileMetaData f;
   f. number = file;
   f. file size = file size;
   f. smallest = smallest;
  f. largest = largest;
  new files .push back(std::make pair(level, f));
 // Delete the specified "file" from the specified "level".
void RemoveFile(int level, uint64 t file) {
   deleted_files_.insert(std::make_pair(level, file));
void EncodeTo(std::string* dst) const;
Status DecodeFrom(const Slice& src);
std::string DebugString() const;
private:
 friend class VersionSet;
 typedef std::set<std::pair<int, uint64 t>> DeletedFileSet;
std::string comparator ;
uint64_t log_number_;
uint64 t prev log number ;
uint64 t next file number ;
SequenceNumber last sequence;
bool has_comparator_;
bool has_log_number_;
bool has prev log number;
bool has next file number;
bool has last sequence;
 std::vector<std::pair<int, InternalKey>> compact_pointers_;
DeletedFileSet deleted_files_;
 std::vector<std::pair<int, FileMetaData>> new_files_;
```

VersionEdit即delta,最重要的两个成员变量就是新增与删除文件,即上面的deleted files和

new_files_。对外接口上,AddFile()就是更新了new_files_,记录{level, FileMetaData} 对到new files 中。见上面的AddFile过程。

4. VersionSet

该结构声明在version set.h的头文件中。

具体如下:

```
class VersionSet {
 public:
 VersionSet(const std::string& dbname, const Options* options,
             TableCache* table cache, const InternalKeyComparator*);
 VersionSet(const VersionSet&) = delete;
 VersionSet& operator=(const VersionSet&) = delete;
  ~VersionSet():
 // Apply *edit to the current version to form a new descriptor that
 // is both saved to persistent state and installed as the new
  // current version. Will release *mu while actually writing to the file.
  // REQUIRES: *mu is held on entry.
  // REQUIRES: no other thread concurrently calls LogAndApply()
 Status LogAndApply(VersionEdit* edit, port::Mutex* mu)
      EXCLUSIVE LOCKS REQUIRED (mu);
  // Recover the last saved descriptor from persistent storage.
 Status Recover (bool* save manifest):
  // Return the current version.
 Version* current() const { return current ; }
  // Return the current manifest file number
 uint64 t ManifestFileNumber() const { return manifest file number ; }
 // Allocate and return a new file number
 uint64 t NewFileNumber() { return next file number ++; }
 // Arrange to reuse "file number" unless a newer file number has
 // already been allocated.
  // REQUIRES: "file number" was returned by a call to NewFileNumber().
 void ReuseFileNumber(uint64 t file number) {
   if (next file number == file number + 1) {
      next file number = file number;
  // Return the number of Table files at the specified level.
  int NumLevelFiles(int level) const;
 // Return the combined file size of all files at the specified level.
  int64 t NumLevelBytes(int level) const;
 // Return the last sequence number.
 uint64_t LastSequence() const { return last_sequence_; }
 // Set the last sequence number to s.
 void SetLastSequence(uint64 t s) {
   assert(s >= last_sequence_);
   last sequence = s;
  // Mark the specified file number as used.
 void MarkFileNumberUsed(uint64 t number);
 // Return the current log file number.
 uint64_t LogNumber() const { return log_number_; }
 // Return the log file number for the log file that is currently
  // being compacted, or zero if there is no such log file.
 uint64 t PrevLogNumber() const { return prev log number ; }
```

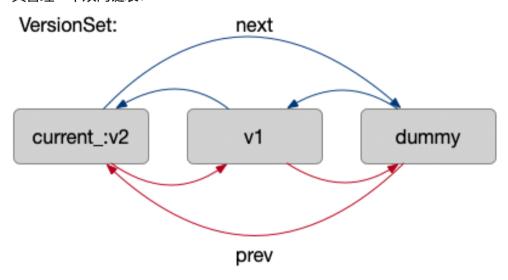
```
// Pick level and inputs for a new compaction.
// Returns nullptr if there is no compaction to be done.
// Otherwise returns a pointer to a heap-allocated object that
// describes the compaction. Caller should delete the result.
Compaction* PickCompaction();
// Return a compaction object for compacting the range [begin, end] in
// the specified level. Returns nullptr if there is nothing in that
// level that overlaps the specified range. Caller should delete
// the result.
Compaction* CompactRange(int level, const InternalKey* begin,
                         const InternalKey* end);
// Return the maximum overlapping data (in bytes) at next level for any
// file at a level \geq 1.
int64_t MaxNextLevelOverlappingBytes();
// Create an iterator that reads over the compaction inputs for "*c".
// The caller should delete the iterator when no longer needed.
Iterator* MakeInputIterator(Compaction* c);
// Returns true iff some level needs a compaction.
bool NeedsCompaction() const {
  Version* v = current ;
  return (v->compaction score >= 1) | (v->file to compact != nullptr);
// Add all files listed in any live version to *live.
// May also mutate some internal state.
void AddLiveFiles(std::set<uint64 t>* live);
// Return the approximate offset in the database of the data for
// "key" as of version "v".
uint64_t ApproximateOffsetOf(Version* v, const InternalKey& key);
// Return a human-readable short (single-line) summary of the number
// of files per level. Uses *scratch as backing store.
struct LevelSummaryStorage {
  char buffer[100];
};
const char* LevelSummary(LevelSummaryStorage* scratch) const;
private:
class Builder:
friend class Compaction;
friend class Version:
bool ReuseManifest(const std::string& dscname, const std::string& dscbase);
void Finalize(Version* v);
void GetRange(const std::vector<FileMetaData*>& inputs, InternalKey* smallest,
               InternalKey* largest);
void GetRange2(const std::vector<FileMetaData*>& inputs1,
                const std::vector<FileMetaData*>& inputs2,
                InternalKey* smallest, InternalKey* largest);
void SetupOtherInputs(Compaction* c);
// Save current contents to *log
Status WriteSnapshot(log::Writer* log);
void AppendVersion(Version* v);
Env* const env ;
const std::string dbname ;
const Options* const options ;
TableCache* const table_cache_;
const InternalKeyComparator icmp ;
uint64_t next_file_number_;
uint64_t manifest_file_number_;
```

```
uint64_t last_sequence_;
uint64_t log_number_;
uint64_t prev_log_number_; // 0 or backing store for memtable being compacted
// Opened lazily
WritableFile* descriptor_file_;
log::Writer* descriptor_log_;
Version dummy_versions_; // Head of circular doubly-linked list of versions.
Version* current_; // == dummy_versions_.prev_
// Per-level key at which the next compaction at that level should start.
// Either an empty string, or a valid InternalKey.
std::string compact_pointer_[config::kNumLevels];
};
```

随着Builder的不断执行,新的version被构造出来。VersionSet就负责管理多个版本,对应的变量全局唯一,在DBImpl的构造函数中初始化:

versions_(new VersionSet(dbname_, &options_, table_cache_, &internal comparator)) {

其管理一个双向链表:



4.1 LogAndApply

前面已经说过了VersionSet实质上是完成了对Version的管理。

在一开始调用了version_->current()返回了当前的Version,也就是2.3节中的base。

然后调用edit->AddFile()和versions_->LogAndApply(&edit, &mutex_),实现了将本次的edit更新到了当前版本中。

Addfile () 的过程在类VersionEdit中,相对简单。

下面我们来看versions ->LogAndApply(&edit, &mutex)实现了什么。

Status VersionSet::LogAndApply(VersionEdit* edit, port::Mutex* mu) {

//(1) 检查和设置日志编号

```
if (edit->has_log_number_) {
   assert(edit->log_number_ >= log_number_);
   assert(edit->log_number_ < next_file_number_);
} else {
   edit->SetLogNumber(log_number_);
}
if (!edit->has_prev_log_number_) {
```

```
edit->SetPrevLogNumber(prev log number);
edit->SetNextFile(next file number );
edit->SetLastSequence(last sequence);
//(2) 创建新的Version对象
Version* v = new Version(this);
  Builder builder (this, current);
  builder. Apply (edit);
  builder. SaveTo(v);
Finalize(v): //调整Version
// Initialize new descriptor log file if necessary by creating
// a temporary file that contains a snapshot of the current version.
//(3) 初始化新的MANIFEST文件
std::string new_manifest_file;
Status s;
if (descriptor log == nullptr) {
  // No reason to unlock *mu here since we only hit this path in the
  // first call to LogAndApply (when opening the database).
  assert (descriptor file == nullptr);
  new manifest file = DescriptorFileName(dbname, manifest file number);
  s = env ->NewWritableFile(new manifest file, &descriptor file);
  if (s. ok()) {
    descriptor_log_ = new log::Writer(descriptor_file_);
    s = WriteSnapshot(descriptor_log_);
// Unlock during expensive MANIFEST log write
//(4) 解锁并写入MANIFEST文件
  mu->Unlock();
  // Write new record to MANIFEST log
  if (s. ok()) {
    std::string record;
    edit->EncodeTo(&record);
    s = descriptor_log_->AddRecord(record);
    if (s. ok()) {
      s = descriptor file ->Sync();
    if (!s. ok()) {
      Log(options_->info_log, "MANIFEST write: %s\n", s.ToString().c_str());
  // If we just created a new descriptor file, install it by writing a
  // new CURRENT file that points to it.
  if (s. ok() && !new_manifest_file.empty()) {
    s = SetCurrentFile(env_, dbname_, manifest_file_number_);
  mu->Lock();
// Install the new version
//(5) 安装新版本
if (s. ok()) {
```

```
AppendVersion(v);
log_number_ = edit->log_number_;
prev_log_number_ = edit->prev_log_number_;
} else {
  delete v;
  if (!new_manifest_file.empty()) {
    delete descriptor_log_;
    delete descriptor_file_;
    descriptor_log_ = nullptr;
    descriptor_file_ = nullptr;
    env_->RemoveFile(new_manifest_file);
}
return s;
```

LogAndApply总结:

- 版本更新与元数据管理: LogAndApply 负责将 VersionEdit 中的变更应用到当前版本,生成一个新的数据库状态版本。
- **持久化元数据:** VersionEdit 的变更会被写入 MANIFEST 文件,这是数据库元数据的持久化文件,记录了每个版本的更改。通过 CURRENT 文件,数据库在重启时可以找到最新的 MANIFEST。
- **线程安全:** 操作过程中通过锁机制 (mu->Unlock() 和 mu->Lock()) 确保并发安全,尤其是在耗时的文件写入过程中释放锁,允许其他操作并发执行。
- **错误处理**: 如果在写入过程中发生错误,会进行适当的资源清理和回滚,避免影响数据库的完整性。

接下来我们分别从这5个过程进行分析:

Builder是一个辅助类,用于将当前版本(current_)和新的VersionEdit进行合并,**见第5节** Builder辅助类。

4.2 Finalize(v)

//(2) 创建新的Version对象

```
Version* v = new Version(this);
{
    Builder builder(this, current_);
    builder.Apply(edit);
    builder.SaveTo(v);
}
```

Finalize(v); //调整Version

在创建了一个新的version对象之后,调用了Finalize () ,这是VersionSet类中的一个私有成员方法,我们来看其源码实现了什么。

```
void VersionSet::Finalize(Version* v) {
   // Precomputed best level for next compaction
   int best_level = -1;
   double best_score = -1;
   for (int level = 0; level < config::kNumLevels - 1; level++) {
      double score;
      if (level == 0) {</pre>
```

```
// We treat level-O specially by bounding the number of files
    // instead of number of bytes for two reasons:
    // (1) With larger write-buffer sizes, it is nice not to do too
    // many level-0 compactions.
    // (2) The files in level-0 are merged on every read and
   // therefore we wish to avoid too many files when the individual
    // file size is small (perhaps because of a small write-buffer
    // setting, or very high compression ratios, or lots of
    // overwrites/deletions).
    score = v->files [level].size() /
            static_cast<double>(config::kL0_CompactionTrigger);
    // Compute the ratio of current size to size limit.
    const uint64 t level bytes = TotalFileSize(v->files [level]);
        static_cast<double>(level_bytes) / MaxBytesForLevel(options_, level);
  if (score > best score) {
   best level = level;
    best score = score;
v->compaction level = best level;
v->compaction score = best score;
```

好了,停在这块,我们已经初步的有了一个认识,但还是很迷惑,不知道MANIFEST之类的是什么东西,这将在笔记19中接着介绍。

有关这个Finalize (v) 是干什么的,参见LevelDB**笔记20**.

5. 辅助类Builder

源码仍然位于version set.cc中。

Builder是VersionSet中私有的一个成员类。

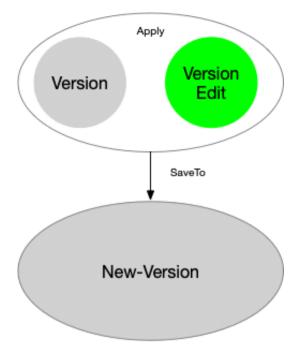
这个代码量也不少, 我们先从其构造和析构函数入手:

// 构造函数

```
delete added:
      for (uint32 t i = 0; i < to unref. size(); i++) {
        FileMetaData* f = to_unref[i];
        f->refs--:
        if (f-)refs \langle = 0 \rangle {
          delete f;
    base ->Unref();
其中私有的成员变量包括:
  // Helper to sort by v->files_[file_number].smallest
  struct BySmallestKey {
    const InternalKeyComparator* internal comparator;
    bool operator()(FileMetaData* f1, FileMetaData* f2) const {
      int r = internal_comparator\rightarrowCompare(f1\rightarrowsmallest, f2\rightarrowsmallest);
      if (r != 0) {
        return (r < 0);
      } else {
       // Break ties by file number
        return (f1->number < f2->number);
  typedef std::set<FileMetaData*, BySmallestKey> FileSet;
  struct LevelState {
    std::set<uint64_t> deleted_files;
    FileSet* added files:
 };
  VersionSet* vset ;
  Version* base_;
  LevelState levels_[config::kNumLevels]; //levels 存储了每一层的added files及
deleted files
```

提供的两个主要的外部接口是: Apply(edit)和SaveTo(v):

通过这两个过程实现了Version+VersionEdit=Version的功能,其中+=分别对应Apply和SaveTo两个接口。



定义具体如下:

```
// Apply all of the edits in *edit to the current state.
void Apply(const VersionEdit* edit) {
 // Update compaction pointers
  //下次compact的起始key
  for (size t i = 0; i < edit \rightarrow compact pointers . size(); <math>i++) {
    const int level = edit->compact pointers [i].first;
    vset ->compact pointer [level] =
       edit->compact pointers [i]. second. Encode(). ToString();
  // Delete files
  //记录可删除文件到各level对应的delete files
  for (const auto& deleted_file_set_kvp : edit->deleted_files_) {
    const int level = deleted file set kvp.first;
    const uint64 t number = deleted file set kvp.second;
    levels [level]. deleted files. insert (number);
 // Add new files
 //记录新增文件到added files,并计算该文件的allowed seeks (用于触发compact)
  for (size t i = 0; i < edit \rightarrow new files . size(); <math>i++) {
    const int level = edit->new files [i]. first;
   FileMetaData* f = new FileMetaData(edit->new files [i].second);
    f-\rangle refs = 1;
    // We arrange to automatically compact this file after
    // a certain number of seeks. Let's assume:
         (1) One seek costs 10ms
         (2) Writing or reading 1MB costs 10ms (100MB/s)
         (3) A compaction of 1MB does 25MB of IO:
               1MB read from this level
               10-12MB read from next level (boundaries may be misaligned)
              10-12MB written to next level
   // This implies that 25 seeks cost the same as the compaction
   // of 1MB of data. I.e., one seek costs approximately the
   // same as the compaction of 40KB of data. We are a little
   // conservative and allow approximately one seek for every 16KB
    // of data before triggering a compaction.
    f->allowed_seeks = static_cast<int>((f->file_size / 16384U));
```

```
if (f->allowed_seeks < 100) f->allowed_seeks = 100;
levels_[level].deleted_files.erase(f->number);
levels_[level].added_files->insert(f);
}
```

// 经过Apply之后, levels_更新完成。接下来就是SaveTo了,塔就是将levels_记录的 deleted/added files作用于原来的,生成新的version v,就是遍历每一层,将delta的文件 更新到合适位置。

```
// Save the current state in *v.
 void SaveTo(Version* v) {
   BySmallestKey cmp;
   cmp.internal comparator = &vset ->icmp ;
    for (int level = 0; level < config::kNumLevels; level++) {</pre>
     // Merge the set of added files with the set of pre-existing files.
     // Drop any deleted files. Store the result in *v.
     // 当前level的原有文件
     const std::vector<FileMetaData*>& base files = base ->files [level]:
     std::vector<FileMetaData*>::const iterator base iter = base files.begin();
     std::vector<FileMetaData*>::const iterator base end = base files.end();
     //edit里面的新增文件
     const FileSet* added files = levels [level].added files;
     //新的version vector预留空间,防止频繁copy恶化性能
     v->files_[level].reserve(base_files.size() + added_files->size());
     //遍历所有的新增文件,按照顺序把base files 和added files有序加到v->files
     for (const auto& added file : *added files) {
       // Add all smaller files listed in base
        //按照BysmallestKey排序,找到原有文件中比added_iter小的文件,加入到v
       for (std::vector<FileMetaData*>::const iterator bpos =
                std::upper bound(base iter, base end, added file, cmp);
            base_iter != bpos; ++base_iter) {
         MaybeAddFile(v, level, *base iter);
       //接着把added iter加入到v,这样就保证了v里面文件的顺序
       MaybeAddFile(v, level, added file);
     // Add remaining base files
     for (; base iter != base end; ++base iter) {
       MaybeAddFile(v, level, *base iter);
#ifndef NDEBUG
     // Make sure there is no overlap in levels > 0
     if (level > 0) {
       for (uint32 \ t \ i = 1; \ i < v \rightarrow files [level]. size(); i++) {
         const InternalKey& prev end = v->files [level][i - 1]->largest;
         const InternalKey& this begin = v->files [level][i]->smallest;
         if (vset_->icmp_.Compare(prev_end, this_begin) >= 0) {
           std::fprintf(stderr, "overlapping ranges in same level %s vs. %s\n",
                        prev_end. DebugString().c_str(),
                        this begin. DebugString().c str());
           std::abort():
```

```
#endif
     }
}
```

6 Version

在第2节中说了,在更新VersionEdit之前,也就是调用edit->AddFile之前,先是调用了Version->**PickLevelForMemTableOutput**()这个过程,来为刚从memtable持久化的sstable,选择一个合适的level。

Version用于表示某次compaction后的数据库状态,管理当前的文件集合,因此最重要的一个成员变量files表示每一层的全部sstable文件:

```
std::vector<FileMetaData*> files_[config::kNumLevels];
```

找一个合适的level放置新从memtable dump出的sstable

注意:不一定总是放到level 0,尽量放到更大的level

- (1) 如果[small, large]于0层有重叠,则直接返回0
- (2) 如果与level+1文件有重叠,或者与level+2层文件重叠过大,则都不应该放入 level+1,直接返回level

返回的level最大为2.

```
int Version::PickLevelForMemTableOutput(const Slice& smallest user key,
                                      const Slice& largest user key) {
 //默认放到level 0
 int level = 0:
 if (!OverlapInLevel(0, &smallest user key, &largest user key)) {
    //如果level 0的文件没有交集
   // Push to next level if there is no overlap in next level,
   // and the #bytes overlapping in the level after that are limited.
   InternalKey start(smallest_user_key, kMaxSequenceNumber, kValueTypeForSeek);
   InternalKey limit (largest user key, 0, static cast<ValueType>(0));
   std::vector<FileMetaData*> overlaps;
   while (level < config::kMaxMemCompactLevel) {</pre>
      //kMaxMemCompactLevel = 2, 因此level = 0 or 1
      //与level+1 (下一层)文件有交集,只能返回该level层,目的是为了保证下一层文
件是有序的
     if (OverlapInLevel(level + 1, &smallest user key, &largest user key)) {
       break:
     if (level + 2 < config::kNumLevels) {</pre>
        // 如果level+2 (下两层)的文件与key range有重叠的文件大小超过20M
        // 目的是避免放入level+1层后,与level+2 compact时文件过大
       // Check that file does not overlap too many grandparent bytes.
       GetOverlappingInputs(level + 2, &start, &limit, &overlaps);
       const int64 t sum = TotalFileSize(overlaps);
       if (sum > MaxGrandParentOverlapBytes(vset ->options )) {
         break:
     leve1++;
```

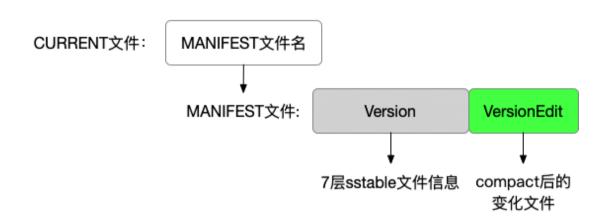
```
}
}
return level;
}
```

选择的几个原则:

- 1. Level 0的sstable数量有着严格的限制,因此尽可能尝试放到一个更大的level;
- 2. 大于level 0的各层文件间时是有序的,如果放到对应的层数会导致文件间不严格有序,会影响读取,则不再尝试;
- 3. 如果放到level +1层,于level+2层的文件重叠很大,就会导致compact到该文件时,压力过大,则不再尝试。这算是一个预测,放到level层能够缓冲这一点。
- 4. 最大返回level 2,这大概是个经验值。

LevelDB笔记19: MANIFEST与Version

2024年9月25日 16:13



在 LevelDB 中,MANIFEST 文件 是用于记录数据库元数据和版本信息的重要文件。它扮演着数据库版本历史的持久化日志的角色,确保数据库在持久化和恢复时能够保持一致性。以下是 MANIFEST 文件的详细解释,以及它与 Version 的关系及在 LevelDB 中的作用。

1. MANIFEST 文件是什么?

MANIFEST 文件是一个**顺序日志**文件,用于存储数据库版本变更的详细记录。它包含了每次数据库元数据更新时的操作记录,比如哪些 SSTable 文件被添加、删除,哪个文件编号正在被使用,日志文件的编号等。

每当数据库状态发生变化时,这些变更信息会被记录到 MANIFEST 文件中。它是 LevelDB 数据库的核心文件之一,因为它保存了数据库状态的历史版本。

2. MANIFEST 文件与 Version 的关系

- Version 代表了数据库在某一时刻的具体状态或"视图"。它包含了 SSTable 文件的位置、哪些文件是当前活动的,哪些文件是不可见的等信息。
- MANIFEST 文件 是用于持久化存储这些 Version 对象的变化。每次 VersionEdit(表示一次数据库状态的修改)被应用后,数据库生成一个新的 Version,并且将这个 VersionEdit 的内容记录到 MANIFEST 文件中。
- 当 LevelDB 启动时,它会读取 CURRENT 文件,找到指向的最新的 MANIFEST 文件。然后根据这个 MANIFEST 文件,重建数据库的最新 Version 对象。也就是说,MANIFEST 文件记录了所有的 VersionEdit 操作,保证数据库可以从任何时刻的状态正确恢复。

3. MANIFEST 文件在 LevelDB 中的作用

MANIFEST 文件在 LevelDB 中扮演着几个关键角色:

(1) 记录数据库元数据变更

每当数据库发生元数据的变化(例如添加、删除 SSTable 文件,或者变更某个文件的编号)时,VersionEdit 对象会记录这些变化,而这些 VersionEdit 会被编码成二进制记录,并写入 MANIFEST 文件。

(2) 持久化数据库的状态

MANIFEST 文件保证了数据库的元数据是持久化的。当数据库崩溃或关闭时,LevelDB 可以在下次启动时通过读取 MANIFEST 文件恢复到最新状态。

• 每次数据库写操作后,新的 VersionEdit 会被写入 MANIFEST 文件并同步到磁盘,确保即使系统宕机,数据库元数据的更新也不会丢失。

(3) 恢复数据库状态

当数据库启动时,LevelDB 会从 CURRENT 文件中读取到最新的 MANIFEST 文件路径,然后解析 MANIFEST 文件中的所有 VersionEdit 记录,并基于这些记录重建数据库的状态。MANIFEST 文件是 LevelDB 实现数据库恢复的基础。

• 如果 MANIFEST 文件中没有这些历史记录,数据库将无法知道哪些 SSTable 文件有效,导致数据丢失。

(4) 维护数据库的历史

MANIFEST 文件记录了数据库元数据的每一次变更,维护了数据库的历史版本信息。这对于调试、审计以及回溯非常有用。

4. MANIFEST 文件工作流程

在 LevelDB 中,MANIFEST 文件与 VersionSet、VersionEdit 和 Version 紧密相关。它的工作流程大致如下:

- **1. 数据库状态变更**: 当数据库发生变化时(例如新的数据被插入、合并操作),LevelDB 会创建一个 VersionEdit 对象,记录这些变更。
- **2. 记录到 MANIFEST 文件:** VersionEdit 被应用后,通过 VersionSet::LogAndApply 将 它的内容编码并追加到 MANIFEST 文件中。通过这种方式,所有的版本更新操作都 会被写入到 MANIFEST。
- **3. 同步到磁盘:** 为了保证数据一致性,每次写入操作后,MANIFEST 文件会被同步到磁盘,确保所有变更被持久化。
- **4. 创建新的 Version**: 这些 VersionEdit 最终生成一个新的 Version,并成为数据库的当前版本。
- **5. 恢复过程:** 当数据库重启时,LevelDB 读取 MANIFEST 文件中的所有 VersionEdit 记录,逐步应用这些记录并重建最新的 Version,恢复到最后一次成功写入的状态。

5. CURRENT 文件与 MANIFEST 的关系

- **CURRENT 文件:** CURRENT 文件是一个小文件,内容只有一行,指向当前正在使用的 MANIFEST 文件。例如,MANIFEST-000001。它确保 LevelDB 知道启动时应该使用哪个 MANIFEST 文件来恢复状态。
- MANIFEST 文件与 CURRENT 文件的协作:每次 LevelDB 创建新的 MANIFEST 文件后,会更新 CURRENT 文件,让它指向新的 MANIFEST 文件路径。

总结

- MANIFEST 文件 是 LevelDB 中用于记录数据库元数据变化的日志文件。
- 它记录了数据库的每次状态变化(通过 VersionEdit),持久化了每次的 Version,确保数据库在宕机后能够正确恢复。
- MANIFEST 文件与 Version 的关系紧密,它保证了每次 VersionEdit 的变更被保存,并通过 CURRENT 文件跟踪数据库的最新版本。

MANIFEST 是 LevelDB 中维持数据一致性、数据库状态恢复的核心机制之一。

那么,我们再次回到笔记18中后面的函数LogAndApply():

Status VersionSet::LogAndApply(VersionEdit* edit, port::Mutex* mu) {

//(1) 检查和设置日志编号

•••••

//(2) 创建新的Version对象

```
Version* v = new Version(this);
```

```
Builder builder (this, current):
  builder. Apply (edit):
  builder. SaveTo(v);
Finalize(v); //调整Version
// Initialize new descriptor log file if necessary by creating
// a temporary file that contains a snapshot of the current version.
//(3) 初始化新的MANIFEST文件
std::string new manifest file;
Status s;
if (descriptor log == nullptr) {
  // No reason to unlock *mu here since we only hit this path in the
  // first call to LogAndApply (when opening the database).
  assert(descriptor_file_ == nullptr);
  new_manifest_file = DescriptorFileName(dbname_, manifest_file_number_);
  s = env ->NewWritableFile(new manifest file, &descriptor file);
   if (s. ok()) {
    descriptor log = new log::Writer(descriptor file );
    s = WriteSnapshot(descriptor_log_);
// Unlock during expensive MANIFEST log write
//(4) 解锁并写入MANIFEST文件
  mu->Unlock():
  // Write new record to MANIFEST log
   if (s. ok()) {
    std::string record;
    edit->EncodeTo(&record);
    s = descriptor_log_->AddRecord(record);
    if (s. ok()) {
      s = descriptor file ->Sync();
    if (!s. ok()) {
      Log(options ->info log, "MANIFEST write: %s\n", s.ToString().c str());
  // If we just created a new descriptor file, install it by writing a
  // new CURRENT file that points to it.
  if (s.ok() && !new_manifest_file.empty()) {
    s = SetCurrentFile(env_, dbname_, manifest_file_number_);
  mu->Lock();
// Install the new version
//(5) 安装新版本
if (s. ok()) {
  AppendVersion(v);
  log number = edit->log number ;
  prev_log_number_ = edit->prev_log_number_;
} else {
  delete v;
   if (!new manifest file.empty()) {
    delete descriptor log;
    delete descriptor_file_;
```

```
descriptor log = nullptr;
     descriptor_file_ = nullptr;
     env ->RemoveFile(new manifest file);
 return s;
我们主要来看(3)和(4)部分:
 (3) 初始化新的MANIFEST文件 (如果需要)
std::string new manifest file;
 Status s;
首先判断了descriptor log 是否为空,
 if (descriptor_log_ == nullptr) {
   // No reason to unlock *mu here since we only hit this path in the
   // first call to LogAndApply (when opening the database).
   assert(descriptor file == nullptr);
   new manifest file = DescriptorFileName(dbname , manifest file number );
   s = env_->NewWritableFile(new_manifest_file, &descriptor_file_);
   if (s. ok()) {
     descriptor log = new log::Writer(descriptor file );
     s = WriteSnapshot(descriptor log);
上述descriptor log 与descriptor file是VersionSet中的私有成员变量,定义如下:
 WritableFile* descriptor file ;
 log::Writer* descriptor log ;
首先:
   new_manifest_file = DescriptorFileName(dbname_, manifest_file_number_);
DecriptorFileName函数会生成新的MANIFEST文件名,定义如下:
std::string DescriptorFileName (const std::string& dbname, uint64 t number) {
 assert(number > 0);
 char buf[100];
 std::snprintf(buf, sizeof(buf), "/MANIFEST-%0611u",
              static cast (unsigned long long) (number));
 return dbname + buf;
比如说调用std::string filename = DescriptorFileName("/path/to/db", 1);会返
回/path/to/db/MANIFEST-000001。std::snprintf: 这个函数会将格式化后的字符串写入 buf。
接下来调用了
   s = env_->NewWritableFile(new_manifest_file, &descriptor_file_); (1)
这里可以看一下笔记9: Env。下面是POSIXEnv类中的NewWritableFile函数的实现:
Status NewWritableFile(const std::string& filename,
                      WritableFile** result) override {
   int fd = ::open(filename.c str(),
                  O_TRUNC | O_WRONLY | O_CREAT | kOpenBaseFlags, 0644);
    //调用POSIX系统的open函数,用于打开或创建文件。返回文件标识符fd
   if (fd < 0) {
     *result = nullptr;
     return PosixError(filename, errno);
```

```
*result = new PosixWritableFile(filename, fd):
   return Status::OK();
从上面这个函数中可以看到该函数实现了: 打开或创建了名为传进来的new manifest file的文件; 之
后使用返回的文件标识符fd和文件名创建了一个新的PosixWritableFile对象。
WritableFile的内容在哪???
WriteableFile的内容可以参见笔记5: Log中有。
那么PosixWritableFile的内容可以结合笔记5: log
最后再回到(1)上,实则是descriptor file 指向了刚才新建的那个PosixWritableFile对象。
   if (s. ok()) {
     descriptor_log_ = new log::Writer(descriptor file );
     s = WriteSnapshot(descriptor log);
然后,以descriptor file 为参数实例化了一个新的log::Writer类型的对象,然后用descriptor log
指向了它。
最后来看WriteSnapshot (descriptor log ):他在VersionSet中:
Status VersionSet::WriteSnapshot(log::Writer* log) {
 // TODO: Break up into multiple records to reduce memory usage on recovery?
 // Save metadata
 VersionEdit edit;
 edit.SetComparatorName(icmp .user comparator()->Name());
  // Save compaction pointers
    //(1) 保存压缩指针
 for (int level = 0; level < config::kNumLevels; level++) {</pre>
   if (!compact pointer [level].empty()) {
     InternalKey key;
     key. DecodeFrom(compact pointer [level]); //compact pointer 是string类型大小为
kNumlevels的数组,存储着internalkey
     edit. SetCompactPointer(level, key); //将Pair<level,key>这对数据存入edit->
std::vector<std::pair<int, InternalKey>> compact pointers 中
 // Save files
    //(2) 保存文件信息
 for (int level = 0; level < config::kNumLevels; level++) {</pre>
   const std::vector<FileMetaData*>& files = current ->files [level];
   for (size t i = 0; i < files. size(); i++) {
     const FileMetaData* f = files[i];
     edit. AddFile(level, f->number, f->file_size, f->smallest, f->largest);
 std::string record;
 edit. EncodeTo(&record);
 return log->AddRecord(record);
```

VersionSet::WriteSnapshot是LevelDB中用于保存当前版本快照(snapshot)的函数。通过将数据库的元数据写入日志(MANIFEST文件)来保存数据库的当前状态,以便在恢复时可以重建这个版本。它主要就是**三个环节:一是新构建了一个VersionEdit; 二是调用edit.EncodeTo(&record)将**

VersionEdit对象编码成一个字符串记录,包含比较器名称、压缩指针、文件信息等所有元数据;三 是调用log->AddRecord(record)将这个编码后的字符串记录添加到log中,即将数据写入日志文 件。

接下来看看是如何存入MANIFEST文件中的:

```
void VersionEdit::EncodeTo(std::string* dst) const {
 if (has comparator) {
   PutVarint32(dst, kComparator);
   PutLengthPrefixedSlice(dst, comparator);
  if (has log number) {
   PutVarint32(dst, kLogNumber);
   PutVarint64(dst, log number);
 if (has prev log number ) {
   PutVarint32(dst, kPrevLogNumber);
   PutVarint64(dst, prev_log_number_);
  if (has next file number ) {
   PutVarint32(dst, kNextFileNumber);
   PutVarint64(dst, next file number );
 if (has last sequence ) {
   PutVarint32(dst, kLastSequence);
   PutVarint64(dst, last sequence);
  for (size t i = 0; i < compact pointers .size(); i++) {
   PutVarint32(dst, kCompactPointer);
   PutVarint32(dst, compact pointers [i].first); // level
   PutLengthPrefixedSlice(dst, compact pointers [i].second.Encode());
  for (const auto& deleted file kvp : deleted files ) {
   PutVarint32(dst, kDeletedFile);
   PutVarint32(dst, deleted_file_kvp.first); // level
   PutVarint64(dst, deleted file kvp. second); // file number
  for (size_t i = 0; i < new_files_.size(); i++) {
    const FileMetaData& f = new files [i].second;
   PutVarint32(dst, kNewFile);
   PutVarint32(dst, new files [i].first); // level
   PutVarint64(dst, f.number);
   PutVarint64(dst, f.file size);
   PutLengthPrefixedSlice(dst, f. smallest. Encode());
   PutLengthPrefixedSlice(dst, f.largest.Encode());
那么上面这些过程清楚之后,解锁并写入MANIFEST的过程也就可以理解了。
```

```
// If we just created a new descriptor file, install it by writing a
    // new CURRENT file that points to it.
    if (s.ok() && !new manifest file.empty()) {
     s = SetCurrentFile(env , dbname , manifest file number );
```

Status SetCurrentFile (Env* env, const std::string& dbname,

```
uint64_t descriptor_number) {
// Remove leading "dbname/" and add newline to manifest file name
std::string manifest = DescriptorFileName(dbname, descriptor_number);
Slice contents = manifest;
assert(contents.starts_with(dbname + "/"));
contents.remove_prefix(dbname.size() + 1);
std::string tmp = TempFileName(dbname, descriptor_number);
Status s = WriteStringToFileSync(env, contents.ToString() + "\n", tmp);
if (s.ok()) {
   s = env->RenameFile(tmp, CurrentFileName(dbname));
}
if (!s.ok()) {
   env->RemoveFile(tmp);
}
return s;
```

在LogAndApply ()函数的最后部分,调用了

```
void VersionSet::AppendVersion(Version* v) {
   // Make "v" current
```

截至到此、从笔记17的minor compaction过程出发,讲了其过程主要做了什么,写磁盘 assert(v) = current); sstable0然后更新最新version,在这个过程中需要维护日志文件MANIFEST,用来记录在当前 Version上所作的更新部分VersionEdit。

Minor Compaction完成的是从immutable到持久化到stable0过程的转换,可以再次回到笔记current_= v; 17中查看**WriteLevel0Table**() 的过程进行梳理。

到此基本可以理解LevelDB中版本相关的内容: Version、VersionEdit、VersionSet, 以及其余的诸如MANIFEST文件之类的东西了。

这里可以去看lext_ = v;

【深度知识】中evelDB从入门到原理详解-腾讯云开发者社区-腾讯云(tencent.com)这篇笔记。

1. Seek compaction

一个直观的想法就是如果文件多次seek但是没有查找到数据,那么就应该被compact了,否则就会浪费更多的seek。用一次compact来解决长久空seek的问题,本质上还是如何平衡读写的思想。

我的理解就是一个文件很长时间内没有被seek,或者说seek了但并没有找到要seek的那个数据,所以这个文件很大程度上就是相对比较cold的,所以就应该被compact。 具体的,当一个新文件更新进入版本管理,计算该文件允许seek但是没有查找数据的最大

对应到代码实现,是在VersionSet:: Builder:: Apply阶段

次数, 当超过该次数后, 就该compact该文件了。

```
// Apply all of the edits in *edit to the current state.
 void Apply(const VersionEdit* edit) {
  // Update compaction pointers
     //下次compact的起始key
  for (size t i = 0; i < edit->compact pointers .size(); i++) {
   const int level = edit->compact pointers [i].first;
   vset ->compact pointer [level] =
      edit->compact pointers [i].second.Encode().ToString();
  // Delete files
     //记录可删除文件到各level对应的delete files
  for (const auto& deleted file set kvp:edit->deleted files) {
   const int level = deleted file set kvp.first;
   const uint64 t number = deleted file set kvp.second;
   levels [level].deleted_files.insert(number);
  }
  // Add new files
     //记录新增文件到added_files,并计算该文件的allowed_seeks (用于触发
compact)
  for (size t i = 0; i < edit > new files .size(); <math>i++) {
   const int level = edit->new files [i].first;
   FileMetaData* f = new FileMetaData(edit->new files [i].second);
   f->refs = 1:
   // We arrange to automatically compact this file after
   // a certain number of seeks. Let's assume:
   // (1) One seek costs 10ms
```

```
// (2) Writing or reading 1MB costs 10ms (100MB/s)
   // (3) A compaction of 1MB does 25MB of IO:
         1MB read from this level
   //
         10-12MB read from next level (boundaries may be misaligned)
   //
          10-12MB written to next level
   // This implies that 25 seeks cost the same as the compaction
   // of 1MB of data. I.e., one seek costs approximately the
   // same as the compaction of 40KB of data. We are a little
   // conservative and allow approximately one seek for every 16KB
   // of data before triggering a compaction.
// 1. 1次seek花费10ms // 2. 1M读写花费10ms // 3. 1M文件的compact需要25M IO(读写10-12MB的下一层文
件), 为什么10-12M?经验值? // 因此1M的compact时间 = 25次seek时间 = 250ms // 也就是40K的compact时间
= 1次seek时间,保守点取16KB,即t = 16K的compact时间 = 1次seek时间 // compact这个文件的时间: file size /
16K // 如果文件seek很多次但是没有找到key,时间和已经比compact时间要大,就应该compact了 // 这个次数记
录到f->allowed seeks
   f->allowed seeks = static cast<int>((f->file size / 16384U));
   if (f->allowed seeks < 100) f->allowed seeks = 100;
   levels [level].deleted files.erase(f->number);
   levels [level].added files->insert(f);
主要用到的变量就是allowed seeks, 即允许seek的最大次数, 当allowed seeks这个值降为
0的时候,就需要对这个文件执行compact操作了。
当查找文件而没有找到时, allowed seeks--, 降为0时该文件标记到file to compact:
bool Version::UpdateStats(const GetStats& stats) {
 FileMetaData* f = stats.seek file;
 if (f != nullptr) {
  f->allowed seeks--;
     //如果allowed seeks将到0,则记录该文件需要compact了
  if (f->allowed seeks <= 0 && file to compact == nullptr) {
   file to compact = f;
   file to compact level = stats.seek file level;
   return true;
return false:
```

2. Size_compaction

```
//(2) 创建新的Version对象
 Version* v = new Version(this);
  Builder builder(this, current);
  builder.Apply(edit);
  builder.SaveTo(v);
 Finalize(v); //调整Version
在创建了一个新的version对象之后,调用了Finalize(),这是VersionSet类中的一个私有成
员方法,我们来看其源码实现了什么。
void VersionSet::Finalize(Version* v) {
// Precomputed best level for next compaction
 int best level = -1;
 double best score = -1;
 for (int level = 0; level < config::kNumLevels - 1; level++) {
  double score:
  if (level == 0) {
   // We treat level-0 specially by bounding the number of files
   // instead of number of bytes for two reasons:
   //
   // (1) With larger write-buffer sizes, it is nice not to do too
   // many level-0 compactions.
   // (2) The files in level-0 are merged on every read and
   // therefore we wish to avoid too many files when the individual
   // file size is small (perhaps because of a small write-buffer
   // setting, or very high compression ratios, or lots of
   // overwrites/deletions).
         // 特殊处理level-0, 通过文件数量而不是字节数来限制。
   score = v->files [level].size() /
        static cast<double>(config::kL0 CompactionTrigger);
  } else {
   // Compute the ratio of current size to size limit.
         // 计算当前级别的字节数与该级别最大允许字节数的比例。
   const uint64 t level bytes = TotalFileSize(v->files [level]);
   score =
     static cast<double>(level bytes) / MaxBytesForLevel(options , level);
  if (score > best score) {
   best level = level;
   best score = score;
  }
```

```
}
v->compaction_level_ = best_level;
v->compaction_score_ = best_score;
}
```

Finalize(version v)这个函数封装在Versionset类中实现,接受一个version v的对象作为参数。

再来总结一下VersionSet和Version:在LevelDB中,VersionSet类负责管理数据库的多个版本(Version对象),并处理版本之间的更新和维护。Version对象表示数据库在某一时刻的状态,包括各个级别level中的文件(SSTable文件)的分布。

Finalize函数是VersionSet类中的一个私有成员方法,负责在创建和更新Version对象后,确定下一个需要压缩(compaction)的最佳级别(level)。 两个作用:

- (1) **确定下一个需要进行compaction的最佳级别**:通过计算每个level的 compaction score ,选择得分最高的级别作为下一次压缩操作的目标级别。
- (2) **更新Version对象的压缩级别和得分**:将计算出的最佳级别和对应的得分赋值给 Version对象,以便后续的压缩操作参考。

总的来看函数内部是一个for循环,对每一level的的文件进行了考虑计算得到了相应层的 compaction_score_, 然后统计得到所有层中最大score的那一个compaction_score和相应 的level, 最后赋值给best score和best level。

第0层level由于该层文件是重叠的,每次读取要遍历该0层的所有的文件,而其余层文件都是不重叠的。因此level-0需要特殊处理:

```
score = v->files_[level].size() /
     static cast<double>(config::kL0 CompactionTrigger);
```

用当前level 0的文件数量除以一个触发阈值kL0_CompcationTrigger,得分越高表示文件数量越多,压缩得必要性越大。

为什么要这样单独处理呢??原因是:

- **控制文件数量**: Level 0 的压缩触发是基于文件数量而不是字节数。这是因为 Level 0 的文件经常被读取和合并,过多的文件会影响读取性能。
- **优化读性能**: Level 0 的文件在读取时需要合并,因此希望通过限制文件数量来减少合并的开销。

其余几层level的处理:

```
const uint64_t level_bytes = TotalFileSize(v->files_[level]);
score =
```

static cast<double>(level bytes) / MaxBytesForLevel(options , level);

如上所示,通过计算当前级别的总字节数level_bytes,然后除以该级别的最大允许字节数 MaxBytesForLevel(options_, level),得分越高,表示当前字节数越接近或超过限制,compaction的必要性越大。

总结

Finalize 函数在 LevelDB 中的作用是通过评估各个级别的文件数量和字节数,确定下一次 压缩操作的最佳级别。这有助于维护数据库的存储结构,确保系统性能和稳定性。具体来

说, Finalize 函数:

- 1. 评估每个级别的压缩得分:
 - Level 0 根据文件数量评估。
 - 其他级别根据总字节数与最大允许字节数的比例评估。
- 2. 选择得分最高的级别作为下一次压缩的目标级别。
- 3. 更新 Version 对象的压缩级别和得分,以便后续的压缩操作参考。

通过这种方式,LevelDB 能够动态地管理数据在不同级别之间的分布,优化存储和读取性能,避免数据堆积导致的性能下降。

在major compact选择文件时就会用到上述两个条件,这个地方见下一章的**LevelDB笔记** 21: major compaction中的PickCompaction()。

因此,<mark>版本管理</mark>的作用之三,就是在新增或者遍历文件的过程中,为major compact筛选文件。

LevelDB笔记21: major compaction之筛选文件

2024年10月8日 10:35

1前序

```
可以先看笔记9: Env
事实上到最后调用的是DBImpl::BackgroundCompaction()这个过程
void DBImpl::BackgroundCompaction() {
 mutex . AssertHeld();
 //(1)Memtable压缩, Minor Compaction
 //如果是不可变的Memtable,调用CompactMemtable()进行压缩,即minor Compaction
的过程
 if (imm != nullptr) {
   CompactMemTable();
   return;
 //(2)文件压缩
 Compaction* c;
 bool is_manual = (manual_compaction_ != nullptr);
 InternalKey manual end;
  //手动压缩
 if (is manual) {
   ManualCompaction* m = manual compaction ;
   c = versions ->CompactRange(m->level, m->begin, m->end);
   m\rightarrow done = (c == nullptr);
   if (c != nullptr) {
     manual_end = c->input(0, c->num_input_files(0) - 1)->largest;
   Log(options .info log,
       "Manual compaction at level-%d from %s .. %s; will stop at %s\n",
       m->level, (m->begin ? m->begin->DebugString().c_str(): "(begin)"),
       (m->end? m->end->DebugString().c str(): "(end)"),
       (m->done ? "(end)" : manual end.DebugString().c str()));
 } else {
  //自动压缩
   c = versions_->PickCompaction();
 Status status;
 if (c == nullptr) {
   // Nothing to do
 } else if (!is manual && c->IsTrivialMove()) {
   // Move file to next level
   assert (c->num input files (0) == 1);
```

FileMetaData* $f = c \rightarrow input(0, 0)$;

c->edit()->RemoveFile(c->level(), f->number);

```
c->edit()->AddFile(c->level() + 1, f->number, f->file size, f->smallest,
                     f->largest):
  status = versions ->LogAndApply(c->edit(), &mutex );
  if (!status.ok()) {
    RecordBackgroundError(status);
  VersionSet::LevelSummaryStorage tmp;
  Log(options_.info_log, "Moved #%11d to level-%d %11d bytes %s: %s\n",
      static cast (unsigned long long) (f->number), c->level() + 1,
      static cast (unsigned long long) (f-) file size),
      status.ToString().c str(), versions ->LevelSummary(&tmp));
} else {
  CompactionState* compact = new CompactionState(c);
  status = DoCompactionWork(compact);
  if (!status.ok()) {
    RecordBackgroundError(status);
  CleanupCompaction(compact);
  c->ReleaseInputs();
  RemoveObsoleteFiles();
delete c;
//压缩结果处理,一般是错误处理
if (status.ok()) {
  // Done
} else if (shutting down .load(std::memory order acquire)) {
  // Ignore compaction errors found during shutting down
} else {
  Log(options .info log, "Compaction error: %s", status.ToString().c str());
//手动压缩结束处理
if (is manual) {
  ManualCompaction* m = manual compaction ;
  if (!status.ok()) {
    m->done = true;
  if (!m->done) {
    // We only compacted part of the requested range. Update *m
    // to the range that is left to be compacted.
    m->tmp_storage = manual_end;
    m->begin = &m->tmp_storage;
  manual_compaction_ = nullptr;
```

很明显**major compact过程的第一步**首先是调用**versions_-> PickCompaction()** 先来看compaction这个结构是什么,再来具体的分析PickCompaction() 这个过程。

2 Compaction

compaction这个类封装了有关compact相关的信息。

```
// A Compaction encapsulates information about a compaction.
class Compaction {
 public:
  Compaction();
 // Return the level that is being compacted. Inputs from "level"
 // and "level+1" will be merged to produce a set of "level+1" files.
 int level() const { return level ; }
 // Return the object that holds the edits to the descriptor done
 // by this compaction.
 VersionEdit* edit() { return &edit ; }
 // "which" must be either 0 or 1
 int num_input_files(int which) const { return inputs_[which].size(); }
 // Return the ith input file at "level()+which" ("which" must be 0 or 1).
 FileMetaData* input(int which, int i) const { return inputs_[which][i]; }
 // Maximum size of files to build during this compaction.
 uint64 t MaxOutputFileSize() const { return max output file size ; }
 // Is this a trivial compaction that can be implemented by just
 // moving a single input file to the next level (no merging or splitting)
 bool IsTrivialMove() const;
 // Add all inputs to this compaction as delete operations to *edit.
 void AddInputDeletions(VersionEdit* edit);
 // Returns true if the information we have available guarantees that
 // the compaction is producing data in "level+1" for which no data exists
 // in levels greater than "level+1".
 bool IsBaseLevelForKey(const Slice& user key);
 // Returns true iff we should stop building the current output
 // before processing "internal_key".
 bool ShouldStopBefore(const Slice& internal key);
 // Release the input version for the compaction, once the compaction
  // is successful.
 void ReleaseInputs();
 private:
 friend class Version;
 friend class VersionSet;
 Compaction(const Options* options, int level);
  int level;
 uint64_t max_output_file_size_;
 Version* input version;
 VersionEdit edit :
 // Each compaction reads inputs from "level " and "level +1"
 std::vector<FileMetaData*> inputs_[2]; // The two sets of inputs
 // State used to check for number of overlapping grandparent files
  // (parent == level + 1, grandparent == level + 2)
  std::vector<FileMetaData*> grandparents ;
  size t grandparent index; // Index in grandparent starts
                              // Some output key has been seen
 bool seen key;
  int64 t overlapped bytes; // Bytes of overlap between current output
                              // and grandparent files
 // State for implementing IsBaseLevelForKey
 // level ptrs holds indices into input version ->levels : our state
 // is that we are positioned at one of the file ranges for each
 // higher level than the ones involved in this compaction (i.e. for
 // \text{ all } L >= \text{level} + 2).
 size_t level_ptrs_[config::kNumLevels];
```

```
3 PickCompaction()
```

```
Compaction* VersionSet::PickCompaction() {
 Compaction* c:
 int level:
 // We prefer compactions triggered by too much data in a level over
 // the compactions triggered by seeks.
 const bool size compaction = (current ->compaction score >= 1);
 const bool seek_compaction = (current_->file_to_compact_ != nullptr);
 //(1) 基于大小的compaction
 if (size compaction) {
   level = current ->compaction level ; // 获取当前版本标记的压缩级别,这个值的计算在
笔记20中的size compaction中有介绍
   assert(level >= 0);
   assert(level + 1 < config::kNumLevels);</pre>
   c = new Compaction(options_, level); //创建一个新的Compaction对象, 指定压缩级别
为level
   // Pick the first file that comes after compact pointer [level]
   //遍历当前level的所有文件,选择第一个符合条件的文件:
   for (size t i = 0: i < current ->files [level].size(): i++) {
    FileMetaData* f = current ->files [level][i];
     if (compact pointer [level].empty() ||
        icmp_.Compare(f->largest.Encode(), compact_pointer_[level]) > 0) {
       //条件1: 当前级别的压缩指针为空则选择该level的第一个文件
       //条件2:如果该文件f的最大键大于压缩指针,则选择该文件
       //这里的遗留问题: compact pointer 是什么? 其含义和作用是什么
      c->inputs [0]. push back(f); //找到一个文件后将该文件加入压缩任务
      break:
   if (c\rightarrow)inputs [0].empty()) {
    // Wrap-around to the beginning of the key space
     //如果遍历后没有找到符合条件的文件,则将当前级别的第一个文件加入压缩任务,进入
环绕处理,什么叫做环绕处理?
     c->inputs [0]. push back(current ->files [level][0]);
  // (2) 基于seek次数 (读取操作)
  else if (seek_compaction) {
   level = current_->file_to_compact_level_;
   c = new Compaction(options , level);
   c->inputs [0].push back(current ->file to compact);
   return nullptr; //无需压缩,则返回空即可
 c->input version = current ; //将当前版本设置为压缩任务的输入版本
 c->input version ->Ref(); //增加当前版本的引用计数,防止在压缩任务执行过程中被
释放
 // Files in level 0 may overlap each other, so pick up all overlapping ones
```

```
// (3) 特殊处理Level 0
```

```
if (level == 0) {
    //level 0的文件可能存在键值范围重叠,因此需要合并所有重叠的文件进行压缩
    InternalKey smallest, largest;
    GetRange(c->inputs_[0], &smallest, &largest); //获取当前选择文件的最小键和最大

键,确定压缩范围
    // Note that the next call will discard the file we placed in
    // c->inputs_[0] earlier and replace it with an overlapping set
    // which will include the picked file.
    current_->GetOverlappingInputs(0, &smallest, &largest, &c->inputs_[0]); //获取重

叠的文件,根据压缩范围,获取所有与之重叠的文件,加入压缩任务。
    assert(!c->inputs_[0].empty());
}
SetupOtherInputs(c); //设置其他输入文件
    return c;
}
```

VersionSet::PickCompaction 函数在 LevelDB 的压缩机制中起到了关键作用。它通过评估不同级别的文件分布和压缩触发条件,选择最适合进行压缩的级别和文件,从而优化数据库的存储结构和性能。

4 PickCompaction中的辅助函数:

```
// Stores the minimal range that covers all entries in inputs in
// *smallest, *largest.
// REQUIRES: inputs is not empty
4.1 GetRange
void VersionSet::GetRange(const std::vector<FileMetaData*>& inputs,
                          InternalKey* smallest, InternalKey* largest) {
 assert(!inputs.empty());
 smallest->Clear():
  largest->Clear();
  for (size t i = 0; i < inputs. size(); i++) {
   FileMetaData* f = inputs[i];
   if (i == 0) {
     *smallest = f->smallest;
     *largest = f->largest;
    } else {
      if (icmp .Compare(f->smallest, *smallest) < 0) {
       *smallest = f->smallest:
      if (icmp .Compare(f->largest, *largest) > 0) {
       *largest = f->largest;
```

GetRange负责得到inputs中的所有文件FileMetaData的最小键与最大键;在 PickCompaction函数中当level=0的时候被调用,用来确定此时刚加入input[0]的文件的键值范围,进而进一步确定在本层中(0层)是否仍存在重叠的文件。如果有,则把这些有重叠 键值的文件都加进来。这个过程的完成正是调用了current_->GetOverlappingInputs(0, &smallest, &largest, &c->inputs_[0]);这个GetOverlappingInputs这个函数。 也就是说先通过GetRange获取文件的key range,然后根据key range得到一个最全的文件列表。

4.2 GetOverlappingInputs

```
// Store in "*inputs" all files in "level" that overlap [begin, end]
void Version::GetOverlappingInputs(int level, const InternalKey* begin,
                                   const InternalKev* end,
                                   std::vector<FileMetaData*>* inputs) {
 assert(level >= 0);
 assert(level < config::kNumLevels);</pre>
  inputs->clear();
 Slice user begin, user end;
  if (begin != nullptr) {
   user_begin = begin->user_key();
  if (end != nullptr) {
   user end = end->user key();
  const Comparator* user_cmp = vset_->icmp_.user_comparator();
  for (size t i = 0; i < files [level].size();) {</pre>
   FileMetaData* f = files [level][i++];
    const Slice file start = f->smallest.user key();
    const Slice file limit = f->largest.user key();
    if (begin != nullptr && user_cmp->Compare(file_limit, user_begin) < 0) {</pre>
     // "f" is completely before specified range; skip it
    } else if (end != nullptr && user cmp->Compare(file start, user end) > 0) {
     // "f" is completely after specified range; skip it
    } else {
      inputs->push_back(f);
      if (level == 0) {
        // Level-O files may overlap each other. So check if the newly
        // added file has expanded the range. If so, restart search.
        if (begin != nullptr && user_cmp->Compare(file_start, user_begin) < 0) {
          user_begin = file_start;
          inputs->clear();
          i = 0;
        } else if (end != nullptr &&
                  user_cmp->Compare(file_limit, user_end) > 0) {
          user end = file limit;
          inputs->clear();
          i = 0;
```

4.3 SetupOtherInputs

Inputs_[0]填充了第一层要参与compact的文件,接下来就是要计算下一层参与compact的文件了,记录到inputs_[1]。

```
void VersionSet::SetupOtherInputs(Compaction* c) {
```

```
const int level = c->level():
                                   //获取压缩的level
 InternalKey smallest, largest;
 //这里AddBoundaryInputs函数的作用是什么???
 AddBoundaryInputs(icmp, current ->files [level], &c->inputs [0]);
 GetRange(c->inputs [0], &smallest, &largest); //获取当前压缩任务的输入文件的键值范
韦
 //再次调用GetOverlappingInputs函数获取下一级别中,与当前压缩任务键值范围重叠的文件
 current ->GetOverlappingInputs(level + 1, &smallest, &largest,
                                &c->inputs [1]);
 AddBoundaryInputs(icmp, current ->files [level + 1], &c->inputs [1]);
 // Get entire range covered by compaction
 InternalKey all start, all limit;
 GetRange2(c->inputs_[0], c->inputs_[1], &all_start, &all_limit);
 // See if we can grow the number of inputs in "level" without
 // changing the number of "level+1" files we pick up.
 if (!c\rightarrow) inputs [1]. empty()) {
   std::vector<FileMetaData*> expanded0;
   current ->GetOverlappingInputs(level, &all start, &all limit, &expanded0);
   AddBoundaryInputs(icmp, current ->files [level], &expanded0);
    const int64_t inputs0_size = TotalFileSize(c->inputs [0]);
    const int64_t inputs1_size = TotalFileSize(c->inputs_[1]);
    const int64 t expanded0 size = TotalFileSize(expanded0);
    if (expanded0.size() > c->inputs_[0].size() &&
        inputs1 size + expanded0 size <
            ExpandedCompactionByteSizeLimit(options )) {
     InternalKey new_start, new_limit;
     GetRange (expanded0, &new start, &new limit);
     std::vector<FileMetaData*> expanded1;
     current_->GetOverlappingInputs(level + 1, &new_start, &new_limit,
                                    &expanded1);
     AddBoundaryInputs(icmp_, current_->files_[level + 1], &expanded1);
     if (expanded1.size() == c->inputs [1].size()) {
       Log(options ->info log,
            "Expanding@%d %d+%d (%ld+%ld bytes) to %d+%d (%ld+%ld bytes) \n",
            level, int(c\rightarrow inputs_[0].size()), int(c\rightarrow inputs_[1].size()),
            long(inputs0_size), long(inputs1_size), int(expanded0.size()),
            int(expanded1.size()), long(expanded0_size), long(inputs1_size));
       smallest = new start;
       largest = new limit;
       c->inputs_[0] = expanded0;
       c->inputs_[1] = expanded1;
       GetRange2(c->inputs [0], c->inputs [1], &all start, &all limit);
 // Compute the set of grandparent files that overlap this compaction
 // (parent == level+1; grandparent == level+2)
 if (level + 2 < config::kNumLevels) {</pre>
   current_->GetOverlappingInputs(level + 2, &all_start, &all_limit,
                                  &c->grandparents_);
 // Update the place where we will do the next compaction for this level.
 // We update this immediately instead of waiting for the VersionEdit
```

```
// to be applied so that if the compaction fails, we will try a different
// key range next time.
compact_pointer_[level] = largest.Encode().ToString();
c->edit_.SetCompactPointer(level, largest);
}
```

总结一下这个SetupOtherInput函数的作用:

1.我们已经在PickCompaction函数中对input_[0]做了初始化,即找了一个合适的(基于 seek_compaction或size_compaction两种策略)文件需要压缩的,将其加入了inputs_[0] 中,这一层是level。

- 2. 如果level是第0层,那么在PickCompaction也对这种情况做了特殊处理,即对第0层做了遍历,将所有与之前找到的需要压缩的那一个文件有重叠的所有文件,都加入到了inputs_[0]中;
- 3. compaction是将level和level+1层中重叠的文件进行合并,但经过1和2过程后input_中已经包含了level层的目前需要压缩的文件总和,但这并不完整,还需要Level+1层的相应的文件,所以SetUpOtherInput这个函数需要将Level+1层需要压缩的文件挑选出来,然后加入input_[1]中;
- 4. 经过3步骤后,此时input_[1]中的文件键值的范围可能超过了input_[0]中文件的键值范围,比如说前者是[5,10],后者是[3,7],但事实上level层还有可能含有例如像[7,10]这个键值范围的文件,那么自然就需要将这个[7,10]范围内的文件再次加入到input_[0]中。即这个过程就是用input [1]反推input [0]是否需要扩展文件。
 - 5. 如果需要扩展即:
 - (1) expanded0. size() > c->inputs_[0]. size()

但扩展后的压缩任务不会超出预定义的字节大小限制。

(2) inputs1_size + expanded0_size <
 ExpandedCompactionByteSizeLimit(options_)</pre>

也就是说合并的文件的总量在ExpandedCompactionByteSizeLimit之内(防止过度Compact)

以上两者均成立的时候才会进一步增加参与compact的文件,更新到inputs

- 6. 总结就是个来回判断的过程, 再次梳理一遍:
 - a. 根据inputs [0]确定inputs [1]
 - b. 根据inputs_[1]反过来看下能否扩大inputs [0]
 - c. inptus [0]扩大的话,记录到expanded0
 - d. 根据expanded[0]看下是否会导致inputs [1]增大
 - e. 如果inputs[1]没有增大,那就扩大 compact 的 level 层的文件范围

也就是:

在不增加Level+1层文件,同时不会导致compact的文件过大的前提下,尽量增加 level层的文件数目。

到此,参与 compact 的文件集合就已经确定了,为了避免这些文件合并到 level + 1 层后,跟 level + 2 层有重叠的文件太多,届时合并 level + 1 和 level + 2 层压力太大,因此我们还需要记录下 level + 2 层的文件,后续 compact 时用于提前结束的判断:

```
// Compute the set of grandparent files that overlap this compaction
 // (parent == level+1; grandparent == level+2)
 // level + 2层有overlap的文件,记录到c->grandparents
 if (level + 2 < config::kNumLevels) {</pre>
   //level + 2层overlap的文件记录到c->grandparents
   current ->GetOverlappingInputs(level + 2, &all start, &all limit,
                                &c->grandparents);
接着记录compact pointer 到c->edit, 在后续PickCompaction入口时使用。
 // Update the place where we will do the next compaction for this level.
 // We update this immediately instead of waiting for the VersionEdit
 // to be applied so that if the compaction fails, we will try a different
 // key range next time.
 // 记录该层本次compact的最大key
 compact pointer [level] = largest. Encode(). ToString();
 c->edit .SetCompactPointer(level, largest);
最后一步,就是返回筛选的结果c:
//选取一层需要compact的文件列表,及相关的下层文件列表,记录在Compaction*
Compaction* VersionSet::PickCompaction() {
 Compaction* c;
 return c;
```

再来理一理Compaction的作用:

在LevelDB中,随着数据的不断写入,Level O的sstable文件数量会迅速增加,导致读取性能下降。压缩的主要任务是将多个SStable文件合并为一个更大的文件,并将数据从较低级别移动到较高级别,从而优化存储结构,提升读取效率,并回收磁盘空间。随着数据不断写入,Level O可能积累大量文件,导致读取性能下降。

LevelDB笔记22: 再谈Compaction

2024年10月11日 16:13

compaction — leveldb-handbook 文档

本质:

- (1) 内部数据重合整合的机制;
- (2) 平衡读写速率的有效手段。

作用:

- (1) 数据持久化: minor compaction (一次内存数据持久化的过程产出一个0层SSTable文件);
- (2) 提高读写效率:

写效率相当高(? ? ? 想想为什么),读操作0层各个文件中的数据可以重叠,所以读取要遍历0层所有的文件。如果不进行compaction,那么持续不断的写入,会导致0层文件越来越多,而读操作也愈发耗时。因此有了major compaction的过程。

(3) 平衡读写差异:

一次major compaction的过程本质上是一个多路归并的过程,既有大量的磁盘读开销,也有大量的磁盘写开销,显然这是一个严重的性能瓶颈。

但当用户写入的速度始终大于major compaction的速度时,就会导致0层的文件数量还是不断上

- 升,用户的读取效率持续下降。所以LevelDB中规定:
 - 。 当0层文件数量超过SlowdownTrigger时,写入的速度主要减慢;
 - 当0层文件数量超过PauseTrigger时,写入暂停,直至Major Compaction完成; 故compaction也可以起到平衡读写差异的作用。

到这里,也就可以理解在笔记8中的Status DBImpl::MakeRoomForWrite(bool force)这个过程的那几个if语句了,为什么要超过一定阈值后,暂停写入的操作等待compaction的过程了。

(3) 整理数据:

LevelDB的每一条数据项都有一个版本信息,标识着这条数据的新旧程度。这也就意味着同样的

一个key,在LevelDB中可能存在着多条数据项,且每个数据项包含了不同版本的内容。 为了尽量减少数据集所占用的磁盘空间大小,LevelDB在major compaction的过程中,对不同

为了尽量减少数据集所占用的磁盘空间大小,LevelDB在major compaction的过程中,对不同版本的数据项进行合并。

接下来详细的Minor Compaction和Major Compaction可以查看compaction — leveldb-handbook 文档该链接和前几篇LevelDB有关Compaction内容的笔记。

触发LevelDB进行major compaction的条件:

- (1) 当0层文件超过预定的上限(个数,默认为4个)
- (2) 当level i层文件的总大小超过 (10[^]i) MB
- (3) 当某个文件无效读取的次数过多

由于第0层存在过多的文件数,且存在重叠数据,所以读取时需要遍历所有的0层文件,过多的0层文件数,会导致读取效率的下降。因此compaction的一个目的是为了**提高读取的效率**。

对于i>=1层的sstable文件,相应层的文件是不重叠有序的,因此每层读取时最多会定位到一个sstable文件进行读取该文件即可,因此本身对于读取效率的影响不会太大。针对于这部分数据发生compaction的条件,从提升读取效率转变成了降低compaction的lO开销。为什么这样说呢?

假设levelDB的合并策略只有一条,即当0层文件个数超过阈值时进行与1层文件进行合并,那么这样下去会导致1层文件的个数越来越多或者总的数据量越来越大,而**通常一次合并时,0层文件的key的取值范围是** 很大的,导致每一次0层文件与1层文件进行合并时,1层文件输入文件的总数据量非常庞大。所以不仅需要控制0层文件的个数,同样,每一层文件的总大小也需要进行控制,是的每次进行compaction时,IO开销尽量保持常量。

故LevelDB规定,1层文件总大小上限为10MB,2层为100MB,以此类推,最高层 (7层) 没有限制。

以上两个机制能够保证随着合并的进行,数据时严格下沉的,但仍然存在一个问题:**如果0层文件完成合并之后,1层文件同时达到了数据上限,同时需要合并,甚至于情况更糟糕更高层2-n层同时达到数据上限都需要进行合并。**

其中的一种优化机制是:

- source层的文件个数只有一个;
- source层文件与source+1层文件没有重叠;
- source层文件与source+2层的文件重叠部分不超过10个文件;

当满足这三个条件的时候,可以将source层的该文件直接移至source+1层。但是很明显这个条件很苛刻,还是无法解决上述问题。为了避免可能存在这种巨大的合并开销,LevelDB引入了第三个机制:**"错峰合并**"。

那么 (1) 如何找寻这种适合错峰合并的文件 (2) 以及如何判断哪个时机是适合进行错峰合并的呢?

对于问题(1)Leveldb的作者认为,一个文件一次查询的开销为10ms,若某个文件的查询次数过多,且查询在该文件中不命中,那么这种行为就可以视为无效的查询开销,这种文件就可以进行错峰合并。

对于问题(2),对于一个1MB的文件,对其合并的开销为25ms。因此当一个文件1MB的文件无效查询超过25次时,便可以对其进行合并。

对于一个1MB的文件,其合并开销为(1)source层1MB的文件读取,(2)source+1层 10-12MB的文件读取(3)source+1层10-12MB的文件写入。

故1MB的文件compact需要花费(1+12+12)*10ms=250ms,10ms是1MB的读/写所花费的时间。而1次seek花费10ms,因此1MB的compact时间=25次seek时间=250ms 也就是说40KB文件的compact时间=1次seek时间,保守点取16KB,即t=16KB的compaction时间=1次seek的时间。

总结25MB的文件IO开销,除以100MB / s的文件IO速度,估计开销为25ms。

也就是说,我们肯定不希望一个文件被多次的seek且又在其中找不到相应的数据,换个角度想,虽然一次Major Compaction会花费一定的时间(比一次seek的时间长),但是如果多次seek都查找不到,甚至于多次seek的耗费时间大于了一次compaction的时间,那么还不如把这个文件compact了,这样还能使得减少seek时对该文件的无效seek次数。

采样探测

事实上这个地方在seek_compaction的笔记20中已经叙述过了。

16KB数据1次compaction的时间=1次seek的时间,故allow_seek= file_size/16K;用来记录这个文件可以允许的最大的seek次数。

若seek过程中,该在文件中访问命中,则不做任何处理;若在该文件中访问不命中,则对该文件的allow_seek标志做减一操作。

Compaction过程

整个compaction可以简单的分为以下几步:

- 1. 寻找合适的输入文件
- 2. 根据key重叠情况扩大输入文件集合;
- 3. 多路合并;
- 4. 积分计算。

寻找输入文件:

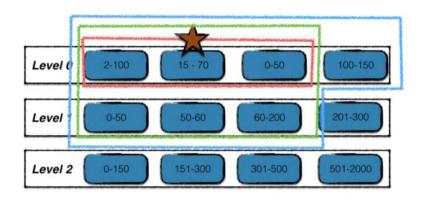
不同情况下发起的合并动作, 其初始的输入文件不同。

- (1) 对于L**evel 0层文件数过多引发的合并场景或由于level I层文件总量过大的合并场景**,采用轮转的方法选择起始输入文件,记录了上一次该层合并的文件的最大key,下一次则选择在此key之后的首个文件。
- (2) 对于错峰合并,起始输入文件则为该查询次数过多的文件。

扩大输入文件集合:

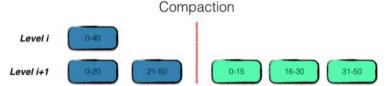
主要有如下四个过程:

- 1. 红星标注的为起始输入文件:
- 2. 在level i层中, 查找与起始输入文件有key重叠的文件, 如图中红线所标注, 最终构成level i层的输入文件;
- 3. 利用level i层的输入文件, 在level i+1层找寻有key重叠的文件, 结果为绿线标注的文件, 构成level i, i+1层的输入文件;
- 4. 最后利用两层的输入文件,在不扩大level i+1输入文件的前提下,查找level i层的有key重叠的文件,结果为蓝线标准的文件,构成最终的输入文件;



多路合并:

将Level i层的文件,与level i+1 层的文件中的数据项,按序整理之后,输出到level i+1层的若干个新文件中,即合并完成



注意在整理的过程中,需要将冗余的数据进行清理,即**同一条数据的多个版本信息,只保留最新的那一份。**

但是要注意,**某些仍然在使用的旧版本的数据,在此时不能立刻删除**,而得等到用户使用结束,释放句柄后,根据引用计数来进行清除。

积分计算:

每一次compaction都会消除若干source层的旧文件,新增source+1层的新文件,因此触发进行合并的条件状态可能也发生了变化。

故在LevelDB中,使用了计分牌来维护每一层文件的文件个数及数据总量信息,来**挑选出下一个需要进行合并的层数。**

计分的规则很简单:

- (1) 对于0层文件,该层的分数为文件总数 / 4;
- (2) 对于非0层文件,该层的分数为文件数据总量/数据总量上限;

将得分最高的层数记录,若该得分超过1,则为下一次进行合并的层数;

用户行为

由于leveldb内部进行compaction时有trivial move优化,且根据内部的文件格式组织,用户在使用leveldb时,可以尽量将大批量需要写入的数据进行预排序,利用空间局部性,尽量减少多路合并的 IO开销。

LevelDB笔记23: major compaction

2024年10月17日 16:52

Minor compaction主要解决内存数据持久化磁盘。Major compaction则负责将磁盘上的数据合并,每合并一次,数据就落到更低一层。

1 major compaction的作用

随着数据合并到更大的level,一个明显的好处就是清理冗余数据。

如果不同level的sst文件里,存在相同的key,那么更底层的数据就可以删除不再保留(不考虑snapshot的情况下)。

为了充分利用磁盘高性能的顺序写,删除数据也是顺序写入删除标记,而真正删除数据,也是在major compact的过程中的。

所以,一个作用是能够节省磁盘空间。

Level 0的数据之间是无序的,每次查找都需要遍历所有可能重叠的文件,而归并到level 1之后,数据变得有序,带查找的文件数目变少。

所以另外一个作用是能够提高读效率。

事实上到最后调用的是DBImpl ::BackgroundCompaction () 这个过程

```
void DBImpl::BackgroundCompaction() {
  mutex_. AssertHeld();
```

//(1)Memtable压缩, Minor Compaction

//如果是不可变的Memtable,调用CompactMemtable () 进行压缩,即minor Compaction 的过程

```
if (imm != nullptr) {
  CompactMemTable();
  return;
//(2)文件压缩
Compaction* c;
bool is manual = (manual compaction != nullptr);
InternalKey manual end;
//手动压缩
if (is manual) {
  ManualCompaction* m = manual compaction ;
  c = versions_->CompactRange(m->level, m->begin, m->end);
  m\rightarrow done = (c == nullptr);
  if (c != nullptr) {
    manual end = c->input(0, c->num input files(0) - 1)->largest;
  Log(options_.info_log,
      "Manual compaction at level-%d from %s .. %s; will stop at %s\n",
      m->level, (m->begin ? m->begin->DebugString().c_str() : "(begin)"),
      (m->end? m->end->DebugString().c str(): "(end)"),
      (m->done ? "(end)" : manual end.DebugString().c str()));
```

```
} else {
//自动压缩
  c = versions ->PickCompaction();
Status status;
if (c = nullptr) {
  // Nothing to do
} else if (!is manual && c->IsTrivialMove()) {
  // Move file to next level
  assert (c\rightarrow) num input files (0) == 1);
  FileMetaData* f = c \rightarrow input(0, 0);
  c->edit()->RemoveFile(c->level(), f->number);
  c->edit()->AddFile(c->level() + 1, f->number, f->file size, f->smallest,
                     f->largest);
  status = versions_->LogAndApply(c->edit(), &mutex_);
  if (!status.ok()) {
    RecordBackgroundError(status);
  VersionSet::LevelSummaryStorage tmp;
  Log(options_.info_log, "Moved #%11d to level-%d %11d bytes %s: %s\n",
      static cast (unsigned long long) (f->number), c->level() + 1,
      static cast (unsigned long long) (f-) file size),
      status.ToString().c_str(), versions_->LevelSummary(&tmp));
} else {
  CompactionState* compact = new CompactionState(c);
  status = DoCompactionWork(compact);
  if (!status.ok()) {
    RecordBackgroundError(status);
  CleanupCompaction(compact);
  c->ReleaseInputs();
  RemoveObsoleteFiles();
delete c;
//压缩结果处理,一般是错误处理
if (status.ok()) {
} else if (shutting down .load(std::memory order acquire)) {
  // Ignore compaction errors found during shutting down
} else {
  Log(options_.info_log, "Compaction error: %s", status.ToString().c_str());
//手动压缩结束处理
if (is manual) {
  ManualCompaction* m = manual compaction ;
  if (!status.ok()) {
    m->done = true;
  if (!m->done) {
    // We only compacted part of the requested range. Update *m
    // to the range that is left to be compacted.
```

```
m->tmp_storage = manual_end;
    m->begin = &m->tmp_storage;
}
    manual_compaction_ = nullptr;
}
```

在之前的笔记中,已经讲了有关CompactMemTable (minor compact) 和PickCompaction这两个过程,后者返回一个Compaction类型的结构体指针。记录了挑选出来的合适的需要进行major compact操作的所有文件。在c->inputs_[2]这个数组中存储。这个内容参见笔记22筛选文件。

```
//自动压缩
c = versions_->PickCompaction();
```

接下来就是major compact的核心过程了。如下所示:

```
status status;
if (c == nullptr) {
   // Nothing to do
} else if (!is_manual && c->IsTrivialMove()) { ...
} else { ...
delete c;
```

LevelDB笔记24: Iterator总结

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