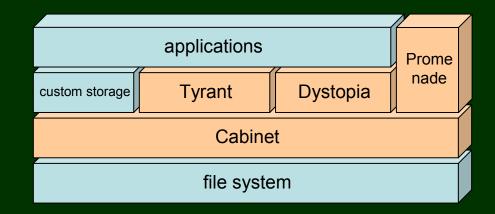
Introduction to Tokyo Products

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Tokyo Products

- Tokyo Cabinet
 - database library
- Tokyo Tyrant
 - database server
- Tokyo Dystopia
 - full-text search engine
- Tokyo Promenade
 - content management system



- open source
 - released under LGPL
- powerful, portable, practical
 - written in the standard C, optimized to POSIX

Tokyo Cabinet

- database library -

Features

modern implementation of DBM

- Key/value database
 - e.g.) DBM, NDBM, GDBM, TDB, CDB, Berkeley DB
- simple library = process embedded
- Successor of QDBM
 - C99 and POSIX compatible, using Pthread, mmap, etc...
 - Win32 porting was abolished (inherited to KC)

high performance

- insert: 0.4 sec/1M records (2,500,000 qps)
- search: 0.33 sec/1M records (3,000,000 qps)

high concurrency

- multi-thread safe
- read/write locking by records

· high scalability

- hash and B+tree structure = O(1) and $O(\log N)$
- no actual limit size of a database file (to 8 exabytes)

transaction

- write ahead logging and shadow paging
- ACID properties

various APIs

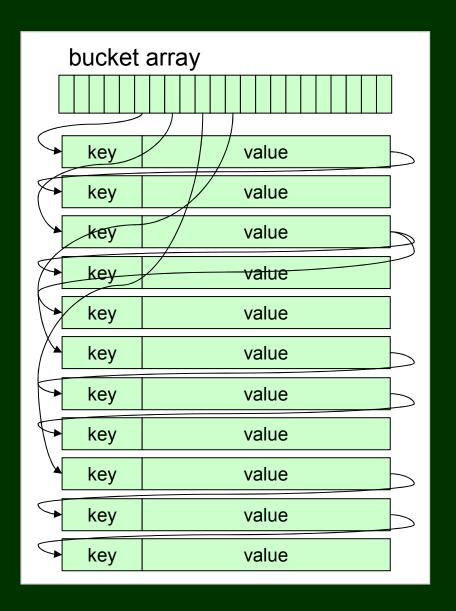
- on-memory list/hash/tree
- file hash/B+tree/array/table

script language bindings

— Perl, Ruby, Java, Lua, Python, PHP, Haskell, Erlang, etc...

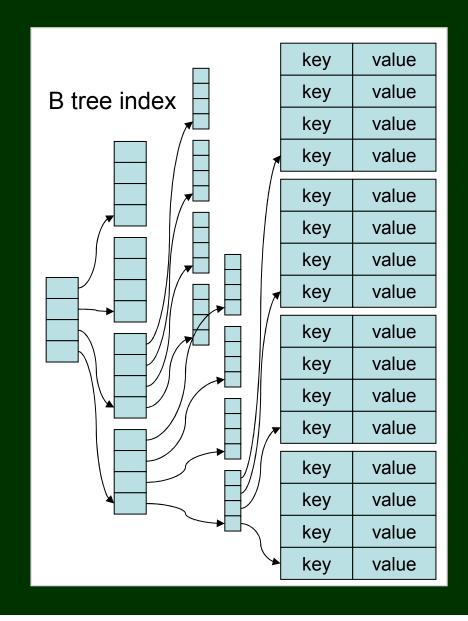
TCHDB: Hash Database

- static hashing
 - 0(1) time complexity
- separate chaining
 - binary search tree
 - balances by the second hash
- free block pool
 - best fit allocation
 - dynamic defragmentation
- combines mmap and pwrite/pread
 - saves calling system calls
- compression
 - deflate(gzip)/bzip2/custom



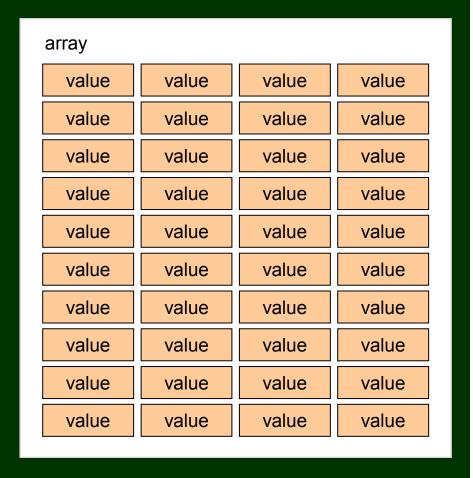
TCBDB: B+ Tree Database

- B+ tree
 - O(log N) time complexity
- page caching
 - LRU removing
 - speculative search
- stands on hash DB
 - records pages in hash DB
 - succeeds time and space efficiency
- custom comparison function
 - prefix/range matching
- · cursor
 - jump/next/prev



TCFDB: Fixed-length Database

- array of fixedlength elements
 - 0(1) time complexity
 - natural number Keys
 - addresses records by multiple of Key
- most effective
 - bulk load by mmap
 - no Key storage per record
 - extremely fast and concurrent



TCTDB: Table Database

column based

- the primary Key and named columns
- stands on hash DB

flexible structure

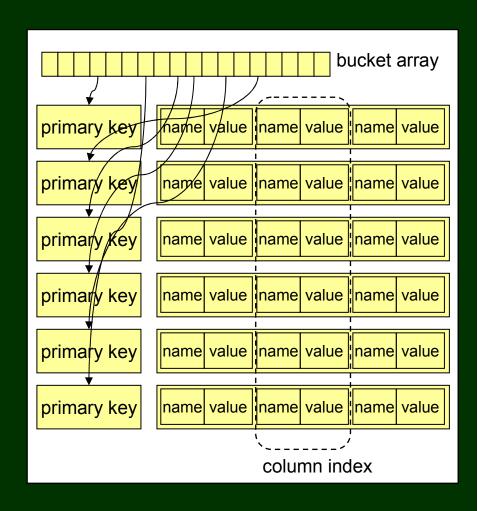
- no data scheme, no data type
- various structure for each record

query mechanism

- various operators matching column values
- lexical/decimal orders by column values

column indexes

- implemented with B+ tree
- typed as string/number
- inverted index of token/q-gram
- query optimizer



On-memory Structures

- TCXSTR: extensible string
 - concatenation, formatted allocation
- TCLIST: array list (dequeue)
 - random access by index
 - push/pop, unshift/shift, insert/remove
- TCMAP: map of hash table
 - insert/remove/search
 - iterator by order of insertion
- TCTREE: map of ordered tree
 - insert/remove/search
 - iterator by order of comparison function

Other Mechanisms

abstract database

- common interface of 6 schema
 - on-memory hash, on-memory tree
 - file hash, file B+tree, file array, file table
- decides the concrete scheme in runtime

remote database

- network interface of the abstract database
- yes, it's Tokyo Tyrant!

miscellaneous utilities

- string processing, filesystem operation
- memory pool, encoding/decoding

Example Code

```
#include <tcutil.h>
#include <tchdb.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
#include <stdint.h>
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
 TCHDB *hdb;
 int ecode;
 char *key, *value;
 /* create the object */
 hdb = tchdbnew();
 /* open the database */
 if(!tchdbopen(hdb, "casket.hdb", HDBOWRITER | HDBOCREAT)){
    ecode = tchdbecode(hdb);
    fprintf(stderr, "open error: %s\u00e4n", tchdberrmsq(ecode));
  if(!tchdbput2(hdb, "foo", "hop") ||
     !tchdbput2(hdb, "bar", "step") ||
     !tchdbput2(hdb, "baz", "jump")){
    ecode = tchdbecode(hdb);
    fprintf(stderr, "put error: %s\formall n", tchdberrmsq(ecode));
 value = tchdbget2(hdb, "foo");
  if(value){
   printf("%s\formalfontage n", value);
   free (value);
  } else {
    ecode = tchdbecode(hdb);
    fprintf(stderr, "get error: %s\formall n", tchdberrmsg(ecode));
```

```
/* traverse records */
tchdbiterinit(hdb);
while((key = tchdbiternext2(hdb)) != NULL){
  value = tchdbget2(hdb, key);
  if(value){
    printf("%s:%s\n", key, value);
    free(value);
  }
  free(key);
}

/* close the database */
if(!tchdbclose(hdb)){
  ecode = tchdbecode(hdb);
  fprintf(stderr, "close error: %s\n", tchdberrmsg(ecode));
}

/* delete the object */
tchdbdel(hdb);
return 0;
}
```

Tokyo Tyrant

- database server -

Features

- network server of Tokyo Cabinet
 - client/server model
 - multi applications can access one database
 - effective binary protocol
- compatible protocols
 - supports memcached protocol and HTTP
 - available from most popular languages
- high concurrency/performance
 - resolves "c10k" with epoll/kqueue/eventports
 - 17.2 sec/1M queries (58,000 qps)

high availability

- hot backup and update log
- asynchronous replication between servers

various database schema

- using the abstract database API of Tokyo Cabinet

effective operations

- no-reply updating, multi-record retrieval
- atomic increment

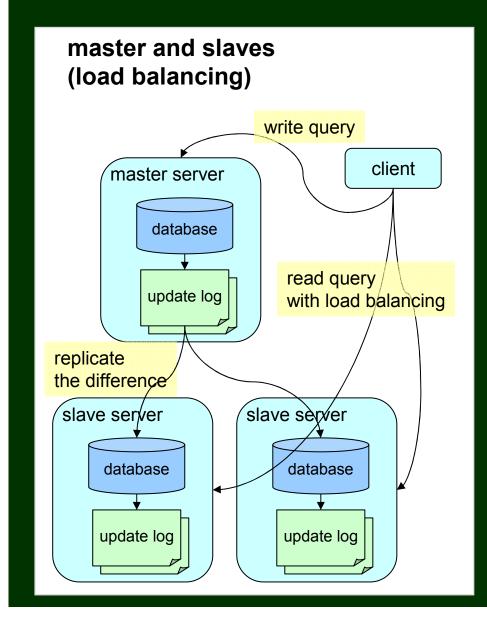
Lua extension

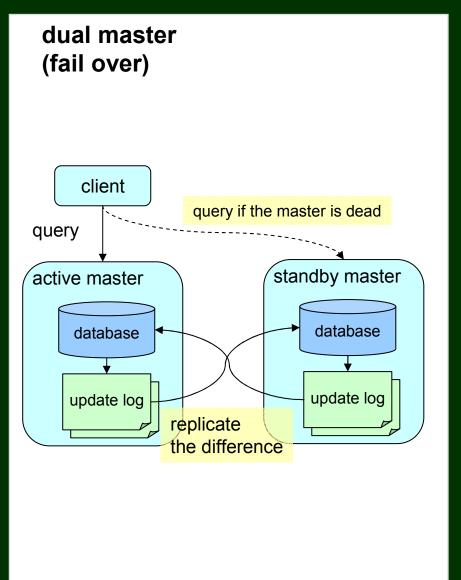
- defines arbitrary database operations
- atomic operation by record locking

pure script language interfaces

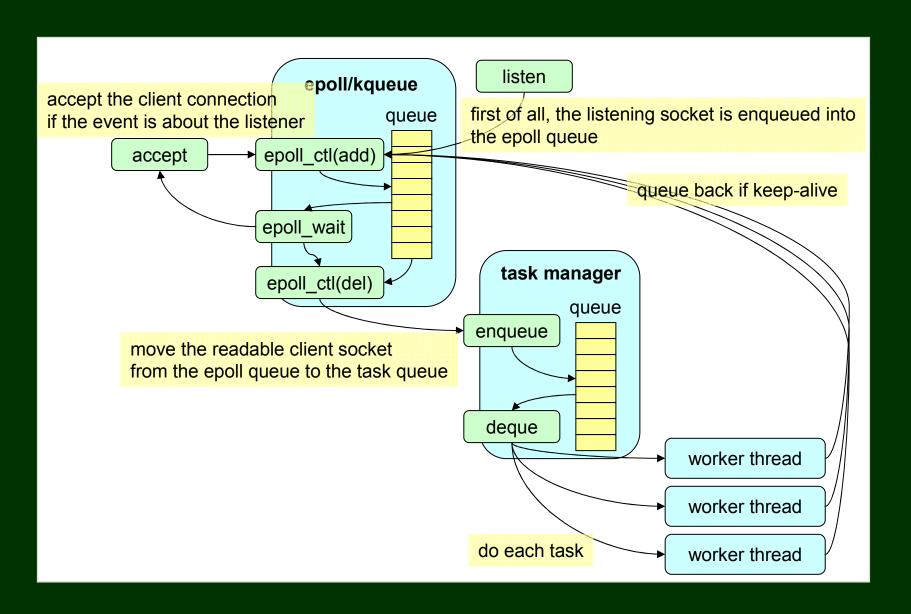
- Perl, Ruby, Java, Python, PHP, Erlang, etc...

Asynchronous Replication



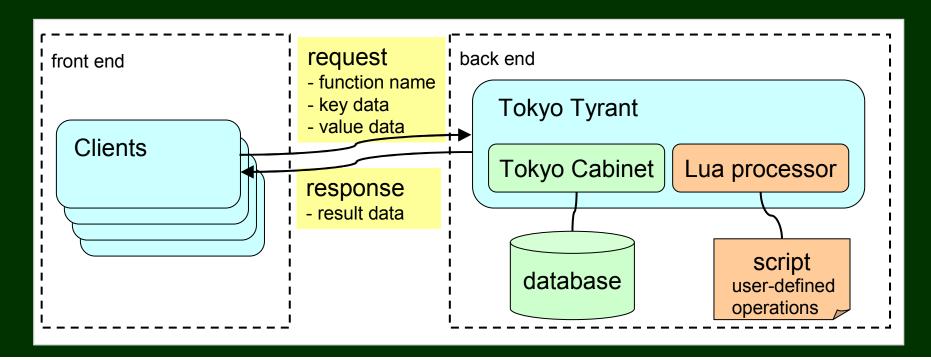


Thread Pool Model



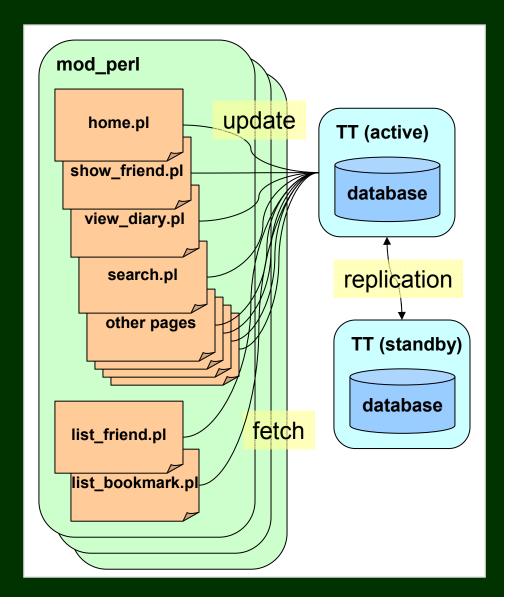
Lua Extention

- defines DB operations as Lua functions
 - clients send the function name and record data
 - the server returns the return value of the function
- options about atomicity
 - no locking / record locking / global locking



case: Timestamp DB at mixi.jp

- 20 million records
 - each record size is 20 bytes
- more than 10,000 updates per sec.
 - Keeps 10,000 connections
- dual master replication
 - each server is only one
- memcached compatible protocol
 - reuses existing Perl clients



case: Cache for Big Storages

works as proxy

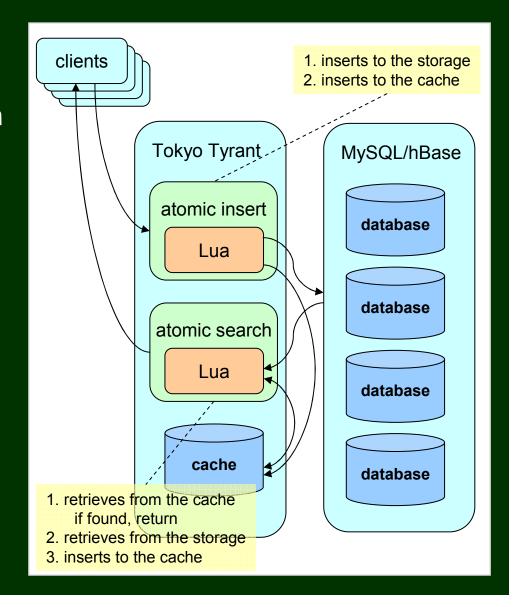
- mediates insert/search
- write through, read through

Lua extension

- atomic operation by record locking
- uses LuaSocket to access the storage

proper DB scheme

- TCMDB: for generic cache
- TCNDB: for biased access
- TCHDB: for large records such as image
- TCFDB: for small records such as timestamp



Example Code

```
#include <tcrdb.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
#include <stdint.h>
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
 TCRDB *rdb;
 int ecode;
 char *value;
 /* create the object */
 rdb = tcrdbnew();
 /* connect to the server */
 if(!tcrdbopen(rdb, "localhost", 1978)){
    ecode = tcrdbecode(rdb);
    fprintf(stderr, "open error: %s\forall n", tcrdberrmsg(ecode));
 if(!tcrdbput2(rdb, "foo", "hop") ||
     !tcrdbput2(rdb, "bar", "step") ||
     !tcrdbput2(rdb, "baz", "jump")){
    ecode = tcrdbecode(rdb);
    fprintf(stderr, "put error: %s\formall n", tcrdberrmsg(ecode));
 value = tcrdbget2(rdb, "foo");
  if(value){
   printf("%s\forall n", value);
   free (value);
  } else {
    ecode = tcrdbecode(rdb);
    fprintf(stderr, "get error: %s\formall n", tcrdberrmsg(ecode));
```

```
/* close the connection */
if(!tcrdbclose(rdb)){
  ecode = tcrdbecode(rdb);
  fprintf(stderr, "close error: %s\formalfon", tcrdberrmsg(ecode));
}

/* delete the object */
tcrdbdel(rdb);

return 0;
}
```

Tokyo Dystopia

- full-text search engine -

Features

- full-text search engine
 - manages databases of Tokyo Cabinet as an inverted index
- combines two tokenizers
 - character N-gram (bi-gram) method
 - perfect recall ratio
 - simple word by outer language processor
 - high accuracy and high performance
- high performance/scalability
 - handles more than 10 million documents
 - searches in milliseconds

optimized to professional use

- layered architecture of APIs
- no embedded scoring system
 - to combine outer scoring system
- no text filter, no crawler, no language processor

convenient utilities

- multilingualism with Unicode
- set operations
- phrase matching, prefix matching, suffix matching, and token matching
- command line utilities

Inverted Index

- stands on Key/value database
 - **Key** = **token**
 - N-gram or simple word
 - value = occurrence data (posting list)
 - list of pairs of document number and offset in the document

uses B+ tree database

- reduces write operations into the disk device
- enables common prefix search for tokens
- delta encoding and deflate compression

```
ID:21 text: "abracadabra"

a - 21:10 ca - 21:1, 21:8

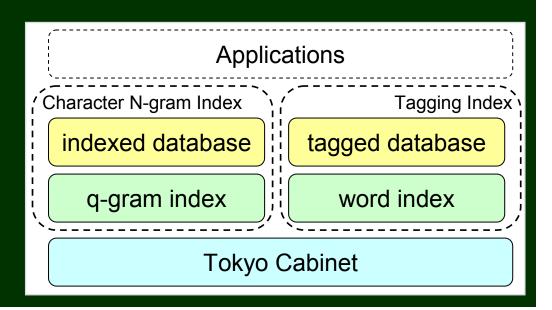
ab - 21:0,21:7 da - 21:4

ac - 21:3 ra - 21:2, 21:9

br - 21:5
```

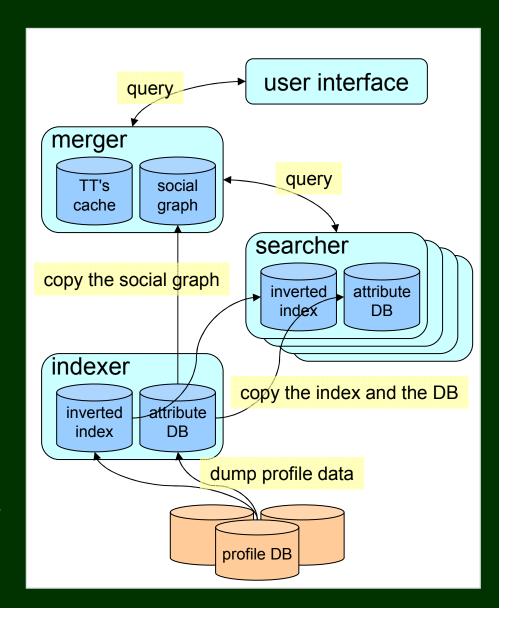
Layered Architecture

- character N-gram index
 - "q-gram index" (only index), and "indexed database"
 - uses embedded tokenizer
- word index
 - "word index" (only index), and "tagged index"
 - uses outer tokenizer



case: friend search at mixi.jp

- 20 million records
 - each record size is 1K bytes
 - name and self introduction
- more than 100 qps
- attribute narrowing
 - gender, address, birthday
 - multiple sort orders
- distributed processing
 - more than 10 servers
 - indexer, searchers, merger
- ranking by social graph
 - the merger scores the result by following the friend links



Example Code

```
#include <dystopia.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
#include <stdint.h>
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
  TCIDB *idb;
  int ecode, rnum, i;
  uint64 t *result;
  char *text;
  /* create the object */
  idb = tcidbnew();
  /* open the database */
  if(!tcidbopen(idb, "casket", IDBOWRITER | IDBOCREAT)) {
    ecode = tcidbecode(idb);
    fprintf(stderr, "open error: %s\forall n", tcidberrmsg(ecode));
  if(!tcidbput(idb, 1, "George Washington") | |
     !tcidbput(idb, 2, "John Adams") ||
     !tcidbput(idb, 3, "Thomas Jefferson")){
    ecode = tcidbecode(idb);
    fprintf(stderr, "put error: %s\formall n", tcidberrmsg(ecode));
```

```
result = tcidbsearch2(idb, "john || thomas", &rnum);
if(result){
  for(i = 0; i < rnum; i++){
    text = tcidbget(idb, result[i]);
    if(text){
      printf("%d\forall t\%s\forall n", (int) result[i], text);
      free(text);
  free(result);
} else {
  ecode = tcidbecode(idb);
  fprintf(stderr, "search error: %s\u00e4n", tcidberrmsg(ecode));
/* close the database */
if(!tcidbclose(idb)){
  ecode = tcidbecode(idb);
  fprintf(stderr, "close error: %s\fmathbf{s}\fmu, tcidberrmsq(ecode));
/* delete the object */
tcidbdel(idb);
return 0;
```

Tokyo Promenade

- content management system -

Features

· content management system

- manages Web contents easily with a browser
- available as BBS, Blog, and Wiki

simple and logical interface

- aims at conciseness like LaTeX
- optimized for text browsers such as w3m and Lynx
- complying with XHTML 1.0 and considering WCAG 1.0

high performance/throughput

- implemented in pure C
- uses Tokyo Cabinet and supports FastCGI
- 0.836ms/view (more than 1,000 qps)

sufficient functionality

- simple Wiki formatting
- file uploader and manager
- user authentication by the login form
- guest comment authorization by a riddle
- supports the sidebar navigation
- full-text/attribute search, calendar view
- Atom feed

flexible customizability

- thorough separation of logic and presentation
- template file to generate the output
- server side scripting by the Lua extension
- post processing by outer commands

Example Code

```
#! Introduction to Tokyo Cabinet
#c 2009-11-05T18:58:39+09:00
#m 2009-11-05T18:58:39+09:00
#o mikio
#t database,programming,tokyocabinet
This article describes what is [[Tokyo
Cabinet|http://1978th.net/tokyocabinet/]] and
how to use it.
@ upfile:1257415094-logo-ja.png
* Features
- modern implementation of DBM
-- key/value database
-- e.g.) DBM, NDBM, GDBM, TDB, CDB, Berkeley
DB
- simple library = process embedded
- Successor of QDBM
-- C99 and POSIX compatible, using Pthread,
mmap, etc...
-- Win32 porting is work-in-progress
- high performance
- insert: 0.4 sec/1M records (2,500,000 gps)
- search: 0.33 sec/1M records (3,000,000 qps)
```

Welcome, admin - Top About Help Logout Users Files Edit Search

Introduction to Tokyo Cabinet

ID: 1 creation date: 2009/11/05 18:58 modification date: 2009/11/05 18:58 owner: mikio tags: database.programming.tokyocabinet

This article describes what is Tokyo Cabinet and how to use it.



Features

- modern implementation of DBM
 - key/value database
 - o e.g.) DBM, NDBM, GDBM, TDB, CDB, Berkeley DB
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		0 comments
admin:	comment	
	-	

innovating more and yet more...
http://1978th.net/

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