

Designing an Index for ZooDB

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Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Goals & Challenges
- 3 The new Index Implementation
- 4 Benchmarks



- ▶ an open source object database written in Java
- ▶ JDO standard compliant
- ▶ 4 times faster than competitor db4o
- ▶ zoodb.org

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Key-Value data structure

1. **fast** retrieval
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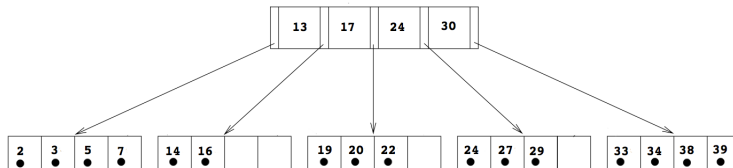
ObjectID Index
OID → Diskpos

Free Space Index
Page-ID → TxID

B+ Tree

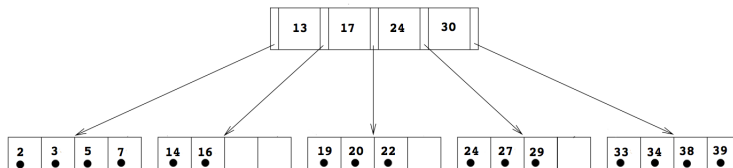
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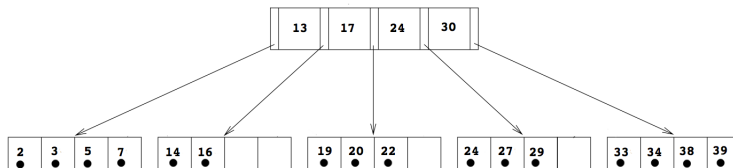
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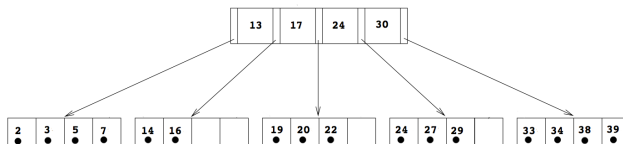
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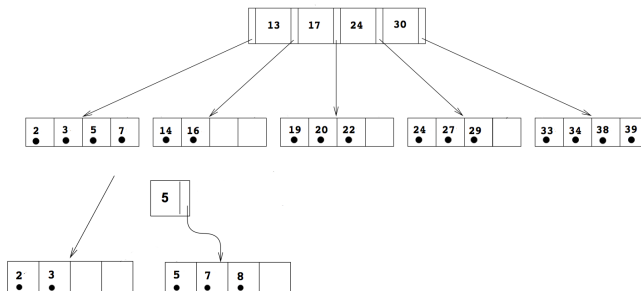


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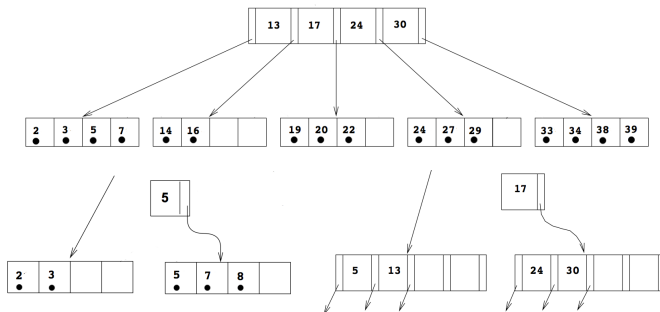
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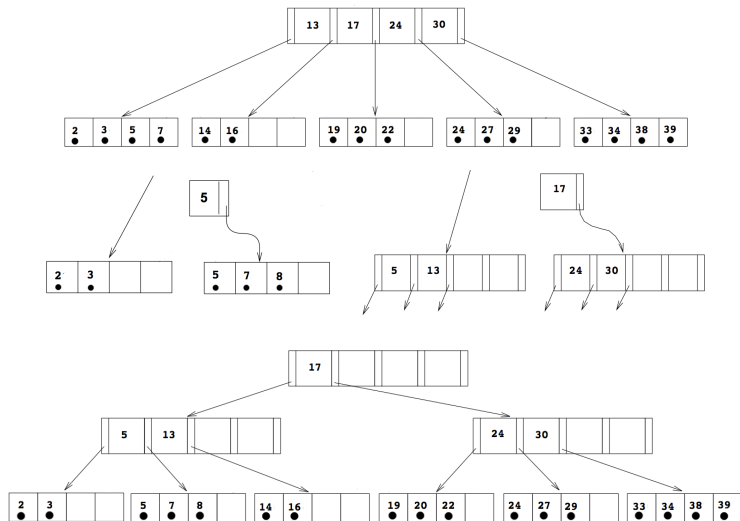


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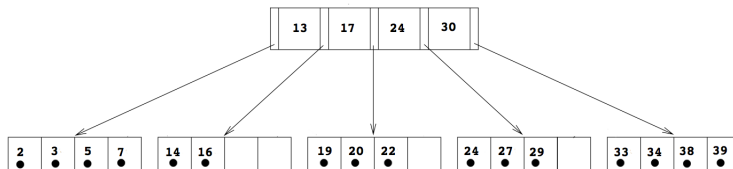
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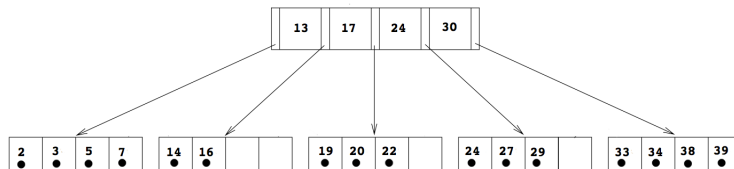
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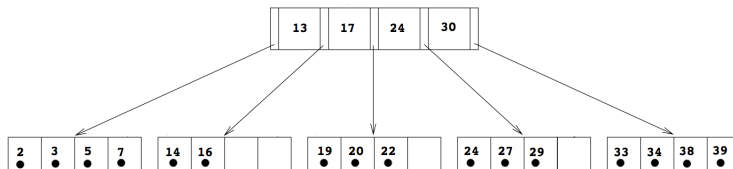
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- ▶ Insert, remove, search are logarithmic.

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- ▶ prefix sharing

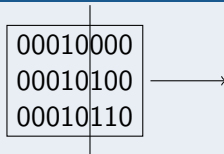
Prefix Sharing

Exploit common prefix

00010000
00010100
00010110

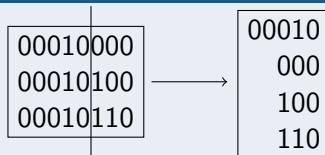
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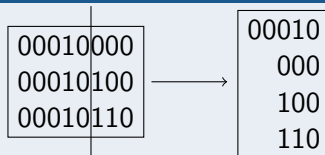
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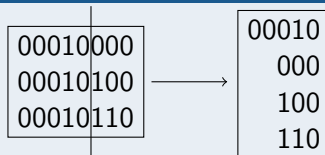
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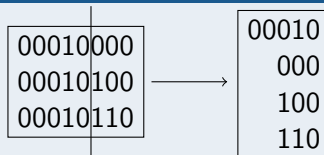
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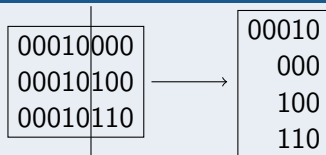
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 - ▶ the number redistributions

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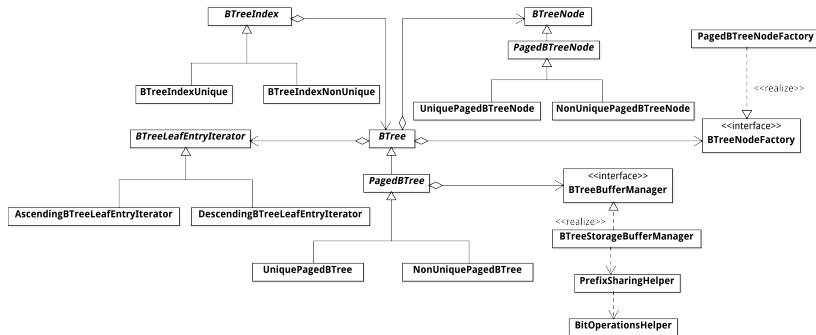
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 2. do not cover duplicates nor prefix sharing
- ▶ low-level implementation optimizations

Index Implementation



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- ▶ Write
 - ▶ only write dirty nodes
 - ▶ prefix encoding

Microbenchmarks

Duration

Operation	Baseline (No prefix sharing)	Prefix sharing
Search	1	0.9 - 1.1
Insert	1	1.6 - 2.8
Delete	1	1.45 - 2.9

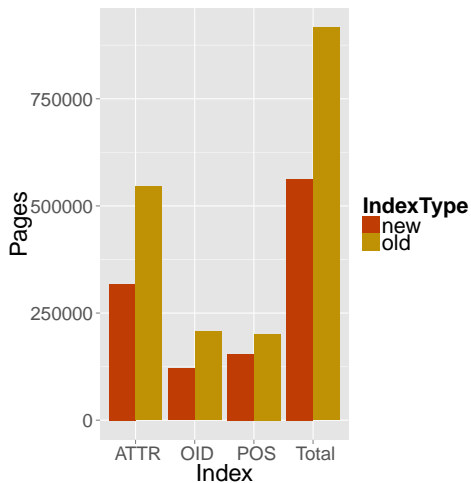
Size of B+ tree

Operation	Baseline (No prefix sharing)	Prefix sharing
Insert	1	0.5 - 1.1
Delete	1	0.5 - 0.75

StackOverflow Data Import

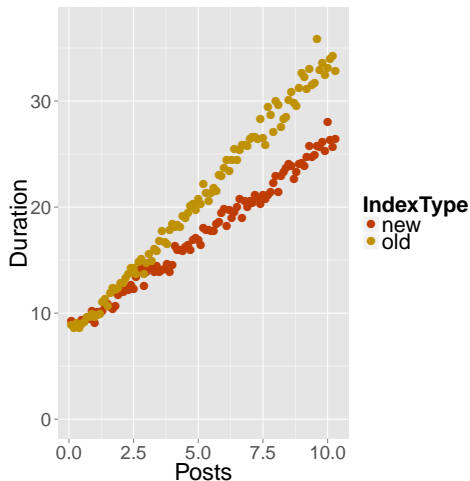
- ▶ Real-world workload consisting of importing StackOverflow data: users, posts, comments and votes
- ▶ 3 key unique attribute indexes and 9 key-value unique indexes

StackOverflow Import - Index Sizes



Index	Space saving (%)
Attribute	41.6
OID	41.5
POS	23.1
Total	38.5

StackOverflow Import - Commit times



- ▶ predominantly searches
- ▶ more entries in a node
→ fewer dirty nodes
- ▶ data locality

Q&A

- ▶ Thank you for your attention!
- ▶ Questions ?