

Parameterized and Runtime-tunable Snapshot Isolation in Distributed Transactional Key-value Stores

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Parameterized and Runtime-tunable Snapshot Isolation

RVSI: Relaxed Version Snapshot Isolation

- 1 Motivation for RVSI
- 2 Definition of RVSI
- 3 CHAMELEON Prototype and RVSI Protocol
- 4 Experimental Evaluation

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Figure: Distributed key-value stores.

`put(K key, V val)` `get(K key)`

Transactional semantics

existential consistency atomic visibility example

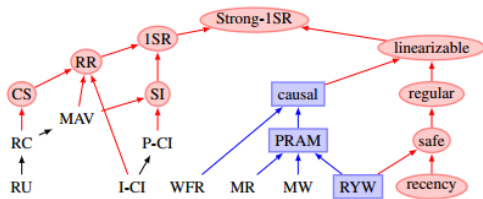


Figure: Transactional consistency models (from [Bailis@VLDB'14]).

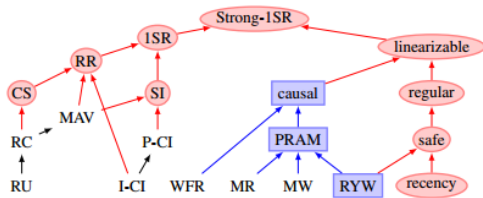


Figure: Transactional consistency models (from [Bailis@VLDB'14]).

Snapshot isolation (SI [Berenson@SIGMOD'95], [Adya@Thesis'99]):

- ▶ **Read** from the “latest” snapshot as of the time the transaction started
- ▶ No **write**-conflicting concurrent transactions

Reading the “latest” in a distributed setting
often requires intensive coordinations.

¹GSI: Generalized Snapshot Isolation [Elnikety@SRDS'05]

²NMSI: Non-Monotonic Snapshot Isolation [Ardekani@SRDS'13]

³PL-FCV: Forward Consistent View [Aday@Thesis'99]

⁴PSI: Parallel Snapshot Isolation [Sovran@SOSP'11]

Reading the “latest” in a distributed setting often requires intensive coordinations.

Relaxed variants of (distributed) SI:

GSI¹: allows to read from “older” snapshots

NMSI²: allows to observe non-monotonically ordered snapshots

PL-FCV³: allows a transaction to observe the updates of transactions that commit after it started

PSI⁴: causal ordering of transactions across sites

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Two possible drawbacks:

1. Unbounded inconsistency

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1. Unbounded inconsistency

- ▶ no specification of the severity of the anomalies w.r.t SI

2. Untunable at runtime

- ▶ determined at the system design phase
- ▶ remain unchanged once the system is deployed

An online bookstore application for motivating
“bounded inconsistency” and “runtime-tuable”:

Title	Authors	Publisher	Sales	Inventory	Ratings	Reviews	...
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- ▶ inventory updated by concurrent transactions committed *after* T_2 starts

Sales Analyst (T_3): Studying sales vs. ratings of a book

- ▶ sales and ratings from *separate snapshots*

The idea of “parameterized and runtime-tunable snapshot isolation”.

► RVSI: Relaxed Version Snapshot Isolation

k_1 -BV: k_1 -version bounded *backward* view

k_2 -FV: k_2 -version bounded *forward* view

k_3 -SV: k_3 -version bounded *snapshot* view

⁵<http://www.aliyun.com/>

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- ▶ CHAMELEON prototype: distributed transactional key-value store

 - ▶ achieves RVSI

 - ▶ allows each transaction to tune its consistency level at runtime

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► CHAMELEON prototype: distributed transactional key-value store

- achieves RVSI
- allows each transaction to tune its consistency level at runtime
- deployed on Aliyun ⁵
- explore the impacts of RVSI on the transaction abort rates

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Transaction T_i : $s_i \ (r_i/w_i)^+ \ c_i/a_i$

s_i : start operation

r_i/w_i : read/write operation

c_i/a_i : commit/abort operation

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s_i : start operation

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c_i/a_i : commit/abort operation

x_i : version i of data item x written by T_i

$r_i(x_j)$: transaction T_i reading x_j

$w_i(x_i)$: transaction T_i writing x_i

History: modelling an execution of a transactional key-value store

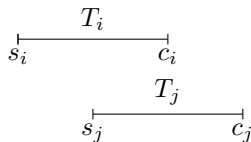
- ▶ *time-precedes partial order* \prec_h over operations

History: modelling an execution of a transactional key-value store

- ▶ *time-precedes partial order* \prec_h over operations

Two transactions are *concurrent* if

$$s_i \prec_h c_j \wedge s_j \prec_h c_i$$



A history h is in *snapshot isolation* iff it satisfies [Adya@Thesis'99]

Snapshot Read: All reads of transaction T_i occur at T_i 's start time.

Snapshot Write: No concurrent committed transactions may write the same data item. (WCF: write-conflict freedom)

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Snapshot Read: All reads of transaction T_i occur at T_i 's start time.

$$\begin{aligned} \forall r_i(x_{j \neq i}), w_{k \neq j}(x_k), c_k \in h : \\ (c_j \in h \wedge c_j \prec_h s_i) \wedge (s_i \prec_h c_k \vee c_k \prec_h c_j). \end{aligned}$$

Snapshot Write: No concurrent committed transactions may write the same data item. (WCF: write-conflict freedom)

$$\forall w_i(x_i), w_{j \neq i}(x_j) \in h \implies (c_i \prec_h s_j \vee c_j \prec_h s_i).$$

Principles of RVSI:

- ▶ Using parameters (k_1, k_2, k_3) to control the severity of the anomalies w.r.t SI

⁶RC: Read Committed isolation.

Principles of RVSI:

- ▶ Using parameters (k_1, k_2, k_3) to control the severity of the anomalies w.r.t SI
- ▶ $\text{RC}^6 \supset \text{RVSI}(k_1, k_2, k_3) \supset \text{SI}$
- ▶ $\text{RVSI}(\infty, \infty, \infty) = \text{RC}$ $\text{RVSI}(1, 0, *) = \text{SI}$

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Each transaction reads data from the “latest” snapshot as of the time the transaction started.

– The “Snapshot Read” property of SI

RVSI relaxes “Snapshot Read” in three ways:

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– *The “Snapshot Read” property of SI*

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k_1 -BV (Backward View): “stale” data versions

staleness $\leq k_1$

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– The “Snapshot Read” property of SI

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k_2 -FV (Forward View): “concurrent” data versions forward level $\leq k_2$

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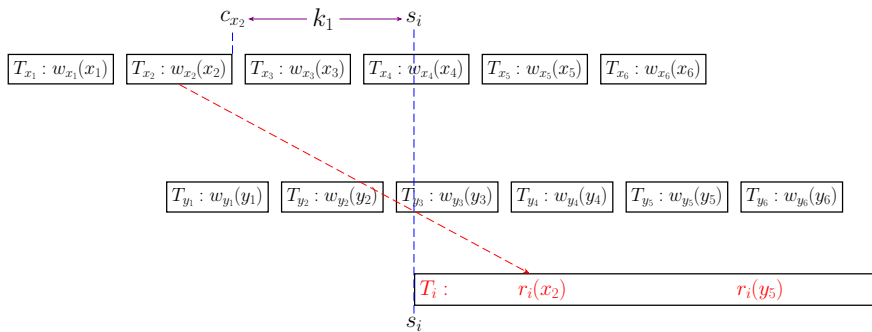
k_2 -FV (Forward View): “concurrent” data versions forward level $\leq k_2$

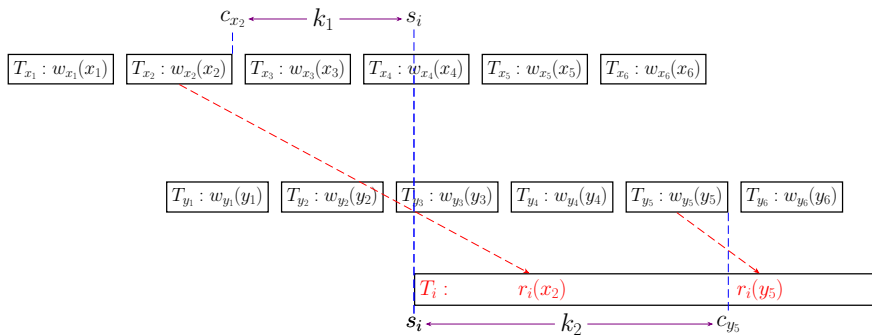
k_3 -SV (Snapshot View): “non-snapshot” data versions distance $\leq k_3$

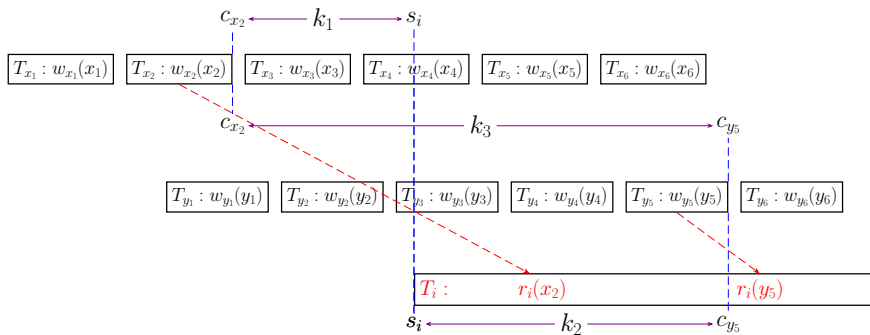
$$\boxed{T_{x_1} : w_{x_1}(x_1)} \quad \boxed{T_{x_2} : w_{x_2}(x_2)} \quad \boxed{T_{x_3} : w_{x_3}(x_3)} \quad \boxed{T_{x_4} : w_{x_4}(x_4)} \quad \boxed{T_{x_5} : w_{x_5}(x_5)} \quad \boxed{T_{x_6} : w_{x_6}(x_6)}$$

$$\boxed{T_{y_1} : w_{y_1}(y_1)} \quad \boxed{T_{y_2} : w_{y_2}(y_2)} \quad \boxed{T_{y_3} : w_{y_3}(y_3)} \quad \boxed{T_{y_4} : w_{y_4}(y_4)} \quad \boxed{T_{y_5} : w_{y_5}(y_5)} \quad \boxed{T_{y_6} : w_{y_6}(y_6)}$$

$$\boxed{T_i : \quad r_i(x_2) \quad r_i(y_5)}$$







$(k_1\text{-BV})$

$$\forall r_i(x_j), w_k(x_k), c_k \in h : \left(c_j \in h \wedge \bigwedge_{k=1}^m (c_j \prec_h c_k \prec_h s_i) \right) \Rightarrow m < k.$$

 $(k_2\text{-FV})$

$$\forall r_i(x_j), w_k(x_k), c_k \in h : \left(c_j \in h \wedge \bigwedge_{k=1}^m (s_i \prec_h c_k \prec_h c_j) \right) \Rightarrow m \leq k.$$

 $(k_3\text{-SV})$

$$\forall r_i(x_j), r_i(y_l), w_k(x_k), c_k \in h : \left(\bigwedge_{k=1}^m (c_j \prec_h c_k \prec_h c_l) \right) \Rightarrow m \leq k_3.$$

$$h \in \text{RVSI} \iff h \in k_1\text{-BV} \cap k_2\text{-FV} \cap k_3\text{-SV} \cap \text{WCF}$$

$$\text{RVSI}(\infty, \infty, \infty) = \text{RC} \quad \text{RVSI}(1, 0, *) = \text{SI}$$

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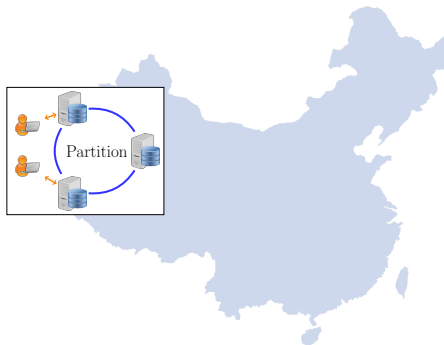
CHAMELEON prototype:

A prototype **partitioned replicated**
distributed transactional **key-value** store

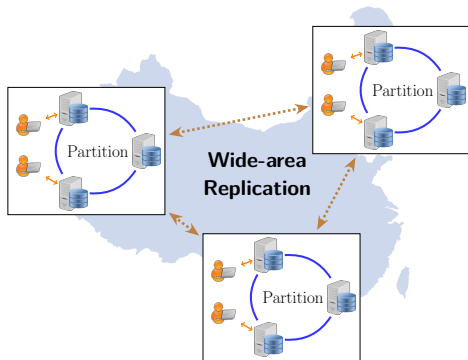
Classic **key-value** data model

Key: (row key, column key)

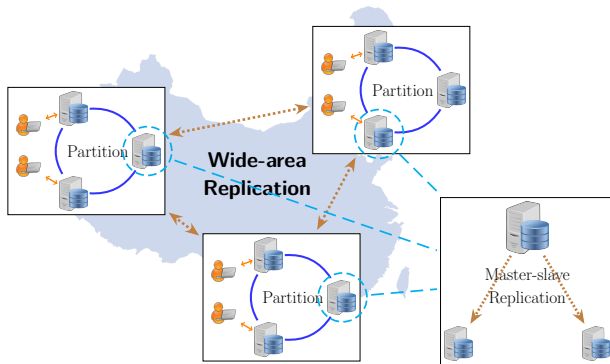




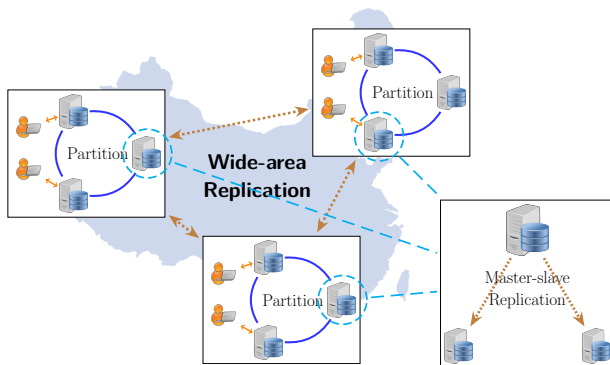
Keys are **partitioned** within a single datacenter.



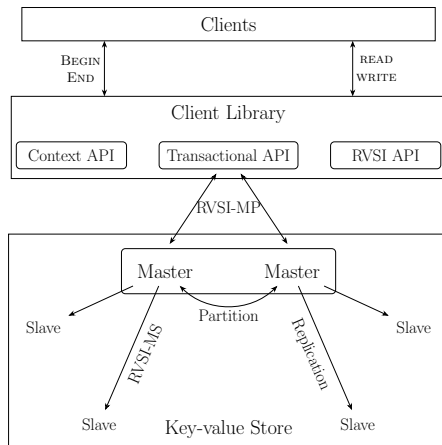
Each key is **replicated** across datacenters

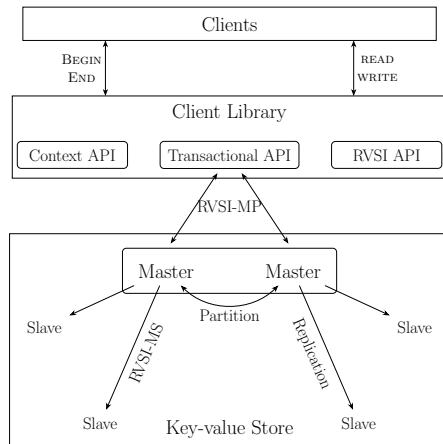


Each key is **replicated** across datacenters in a **master-slave** manner.

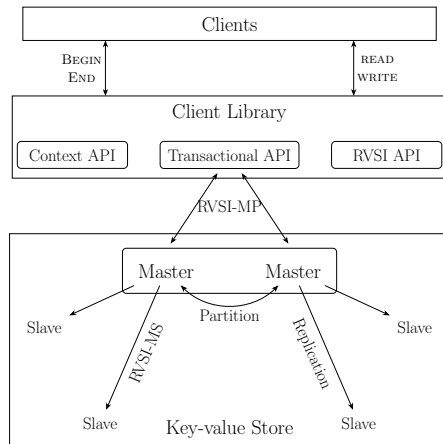


Transactions are first executed and committed on the **masters**, and are then asynchronously propagated to **slaves**.





1. Partitioned replicated transactional key-value store



2. Client library

Code snippet for writing RVSI transactions:

```
// Initialize keys (ck1 and ck2) here

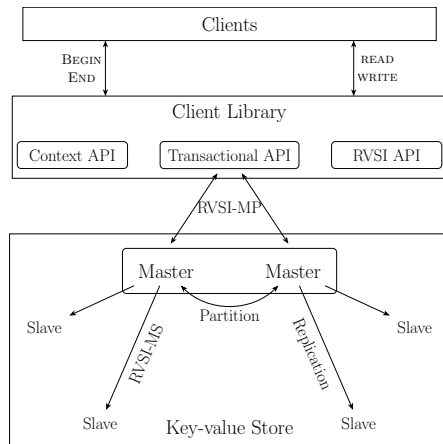
ITx tx = new RVSITx(** context **);

tx.begin();

// Read and write here

// Specify RVSI specs. (e.g., SVSpec)
RVSISpec sv = new SVSpec();
sv.addSpec({ck1, ck2}, 2);
tx.collectRVSISpec(sv);

boolean committed = tx.end();
```



3. RVSI protocol: RVSI-MS + RVSI-MP

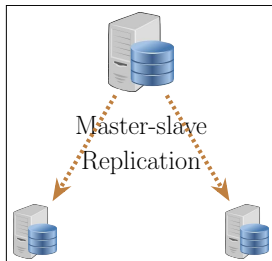
RVSI-MS: RVSI protocol for master-slave replication

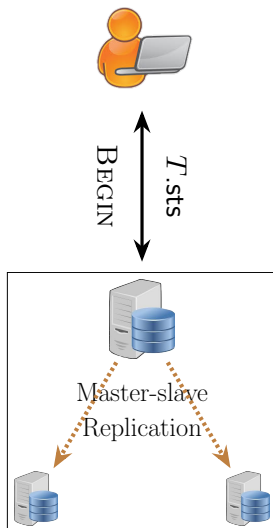
In terms of *event* generation and handling:

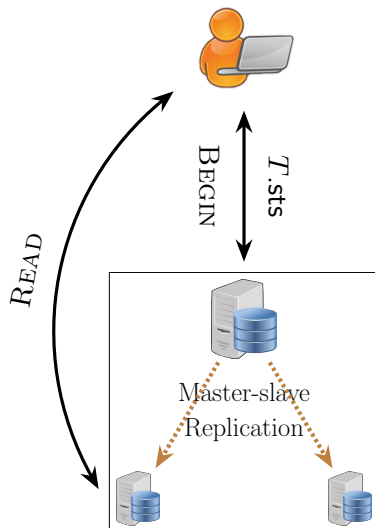
Clients: BEGIN, READ, WRITE, END

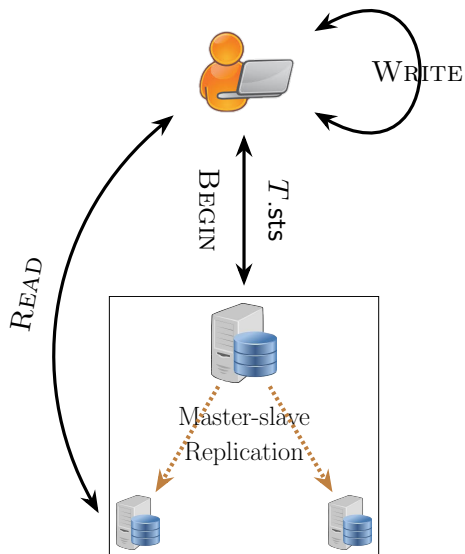
Master: START, COMMIT, SEND

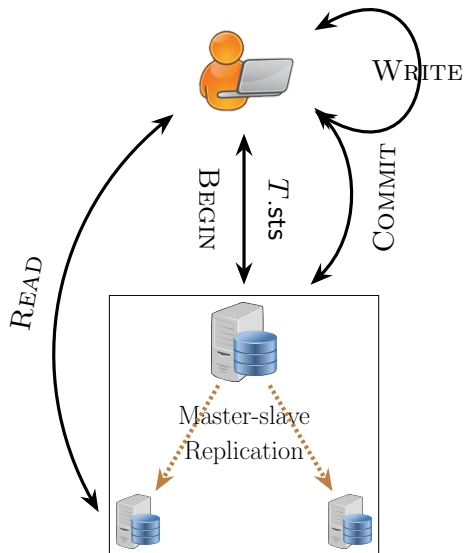
Slaves: RECEIVE

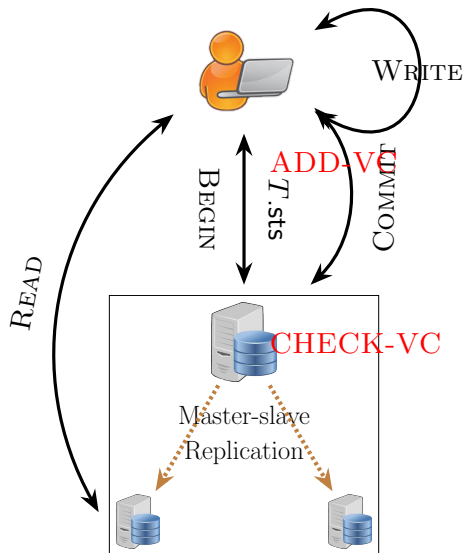












Calculating version constraints for RVSI:

$\mathcal{O}_x(t) = \#$ of versions of x before time t

$$r_i(x_j) \in T_i$$

k_1 -BV:

$$\mathcal{O}_x(T_i.sts) - \mathcal{O}_x(T_j.cts) < k_1$$

k_2 -FV:

$$\mathcal{O}_x(T_j.cts) - \mathcal{O}_x(T_i.sts) \leq k_2$$

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k_3 -SV:

$$r_i(x_j), r_i(y_l) \in T_i$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{\textcolor{red}{x}}(T_l.cts) - \mathcal{O}_{\textcolor{red}{x}}(T_j.cts) \leq k_3$$

Algorithm 1 RVSI-MS Protocol for Executing Transaction T (Client).

```

1: procedure BEGIN()
2:    $T.sts \leftarrow$  rpc-call START() at master  $\mathcal{M}$ 
3: procedure READ( $x$ )
4:    $x.ver \leftarrow$  rpc-call READ( $x$ ) at any site
5: procedure WRITE( $x, v$ )
6:   add  $(x, v)$  to  $T.writes$ 
7: procedure END( $T$ )
8:    $T.vc \leftarrow$  ADD-VC()
9:    $c/a \leftarrow$  rpc-call COMMIT( $T.writes, T.vc$ ) at  $\mathcal{M}$ 
  
```

Algorithm 1 RVSI-MS Protocol for Executing Transaction T (Master).

$\mathcal{M}.ts$: for start-timestamps and commit-timestamps

$\{x.ver = (x.ts, x.ord, x.val)\}$: set of versions of x

```

1: procedure START()
2:   return ++ $\mathcal{M}.ts$ 
3: procedure READ( $x$ )
4:   return the latest  $x.ver$  installed
5: procedure COMMIT( $T.writes, T.vc$ )
6:   if CHECK-VC( $T.vc$ ) && write-conflict freedom then
7:      $T.cts \leftarrow ++\mathcal{M}.ts$ 
8:     ▷ apply  $T.writes$  locally and propagate it
9:      $T.upvers = \emptyset$                                 ▷ collect updated versions
10:    for  $(x, v) \in T.writes$  do
11:       $x.new-ver \leftarrow (T.cts, ++x.ord, v)$ 
12:      add  $x.new-ver$  to  $\{x.ver\}$  and  $T.upvers$ 
13:    broadcast  $\langle PROP, T.upvers \rangle$  to slaves
14:    return  $c$  denoting “committed”
15:  return  $a$  denoting “aborted”

```

Algorithm 1 RVSI-MS Protocol for Executing Transaction T (Slave).

$x.ver = (x.ts, x.ord, x.val)$: the latest version of x

```

1: procedure READ( $x$ )
2:   return  $x.ver$ 
3: upon RECEIVED( $\langle \text{PROP}, T.upvers \rangle$ )
4:   for  $(x.ver' = (x.ts', x.ord', x.val')) \in T.upvers$  do
5:     if  $x.ord' > x.ord$  then
6:        $x.ver \leftarrow x.ver'$ 
  
```

Distributed transactions spanning multiple masters
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Using the two-phase commit (2PC) protocol [[Bernstein@Book'87](#)].

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Two issues to address

Assumes a timestamp oracle [\[Peng@OSDI'10\]](#):

Client: asks for the start-timestamp in BEGIN

Coordinator: asks for the commit-timestamp in COMMIT

Split the RVSI version constraints according to partitions:

$$r_i(x_j) \in T_i$$

k_1 -BV:

$$\mathcal{O}_{\textcolor{red}{x}}(T_i.sts) - \mathcal{O}_{\textcolor{red}{x}}(T_j.cts) < k_1$$

k_2 -FV:

$$\mathcal{O}_{\textcolor{red}{x}}(T_j.cts) - \mathcal{O}_{\textcolor{red}{x}}(T_i.sts) \leq k_2$$

k_3 -SV:

$$r_i(x_j), r_i(y_l) \in T_i$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{\textcolor{red}{x}}(T_l.cts) - \mathcal{O}_{\textcolor{red}{x}}(T_j.cts) \leq k_3$$

All version constraints involve only one data item.

Algorithm 2 RVSI-MP for Executing Transaction T (Client).

```

1: procedure BEGIN()
2:   return rpc-call GETTS() at  $\mathcal{T}$ 
3: procedure END()
4:    $T.vc \leftarrow \text{ADD-VC}()$ 
5:    $c/a \leftarrow \text{rpc-call C-COMMIT}(T.writes, T.vc)$  at  $\mathcal{C}$ 
  
```

Algorithm 2 RVSI-MP for Executing Transaction T (Timestamp Oracle).

$\mathcal{T}.ts$: for start-timestamps and commit-timestamps

```
1: procedure GETTS()  
2:   return ++ $\mathcal{T}.ts$ 
```

Algorithm 2 RVSI-MP for Executing Transaction T (Coordinator).

```

1: procedure C-COMMIT( $T.writes, T.vc$ )
2:   split  $T.writes$  and  $T.vc$  with the data partitioning strategy
3:   ▷ the prepare phase:
4:   rpc-call PREPARE( $T.writes, T.vc$ ) at each  $\mathcal{M}$ 
5:   ▷ the commit phase:
6:   if all PREPARE( $T.writes, T.vc$ ) return true then
7:      $T.cts \leftarrow$  rpc-call GETTS() at  $\mathcal{T}$ 
8:     rpc-call COMMIT( $T.cts, T.writes$ ) at each  $\mathcal{M}$ 
9:   else
10:    rpc-call ABORT() at each  $\mathcal{M}$ 
11:    return  $a$  denoting “aborted”
12:   if all COMMIT( $T.cts, T.writes$ ) return true then
13:     return  $c$  denoting “committed”
14:   else
15:     return  $a$  denoting “aborted”
  
```

Algorithm 2 RVSI-MP for Executing Transaction T (Master).

```

1: procedure PREPARE( $T.writes, T.vc$ )
2:   return CHECK-VC( $T.vc$ ) && write-conflict freedom
3: procedure COMMIT( $T.cts, T.writes$ )
4:   ▷ apply  $T.writes$  locally and propagate it
5: procedure ABORT()
6:   ▷ abort
  
```

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Impacts of RVSI specification on the *transaction abort rates* in various scenarios

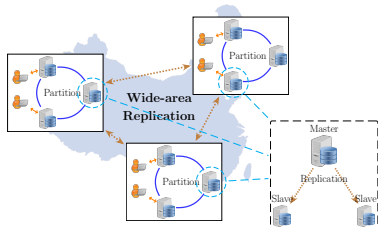
Impacts of RVSI specification
on the *transaction abort rates* in various scenarios

What about performance?

- ▶ Not done yet in this work
- ▶ RVSI-MS and RVSI-MP protocols in CHAMELEON are simple

CHAMELEON prototype on Aliyun:

- ▶ 3 datacenters ¹
- ▶ 3 nodes in each datacenter
- ▶ Partition & Replication
- ▶ Clients in our lab ²



¹ Located in East China, North China, and South China, respectively.

² Located in East China.

³ <https://github.com/hengxin/aliyun-ping-traces>

CHAMELEON prototype on Aliyun:

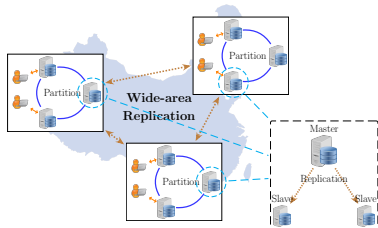
- ▶ 3 datacenters ¹
- ▶ 3 nodes in each datacenter
- ▶ Partition & Replication
- ▶ Clients in our lab ²

(One-way) delays among nodes ³:

Within datacenter: 1 ~ 2ms

Across datacenters: 15 ~ 25ms

Clients to nodes: 15 ~ 20ms



¹ Located in East China, North China, and South China, respectively.

² Located in East China.

³ <https://github.com/hengxin/aliyun-ping-traces>

Three categories of workload parameters for experiments on Aliyun.

Parameter	Value	Explanation
#keys	25 = 5 (rows) \times 5 (columns)	
#clients	5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30	
#txs/client	1000	
#ops/tx	\sim Binomial(20, 0.5)	
rwRatio	1:2, 1:1, 4:1	#reads/#writes
zipfExponent	1	parameter for Zipfian distribution
minInterval	0ms	min/max/mean inter-transaction time
maxInterval	10ms	
meanInterval	5ms	
(k_1, k_2, k_3)	(1,0,0) (1,1,0) (1,1,1) (2,0,0) (2,0,1) (2,1,1)	

Three categories of workload parameters for experiments on Aliyun.

Parameter	Value	Explanation
#keys	25 = 5 (rows) \times 5 (columns)	
#clients	5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30	
#txs/client	1000	
#ops/tx	\sim Binomial(20, 0.5)	
rwRatio	1:2, 1:1, 4:1	#reads/#writes
zipfExponent	1	parameter for Zipfian distribution
minInterval	0ms	min/max/mean inter-transaction time
maxInterval	10ms	
meanInterval	5ms	
(k_1, k_2, k_3)	(1,0,0) (1,1,0) (1,1,1) (2,0,0) (2,0,1) (2,1,1)	

Transactions abort for two reasons:

- ▶ “vc-aborted”: RVS version constraints violated
- ▶ “wcf-aborted”: the WCF property violated

⁷<https://github.com/hengxin/chameleon-transactional-kvstore>

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Transactions abort for two reasons:

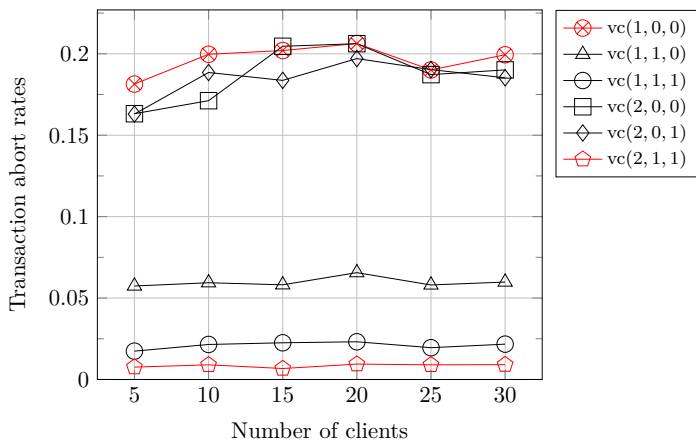
- ▶ “vc-aborted”: RVSI version constraints violated
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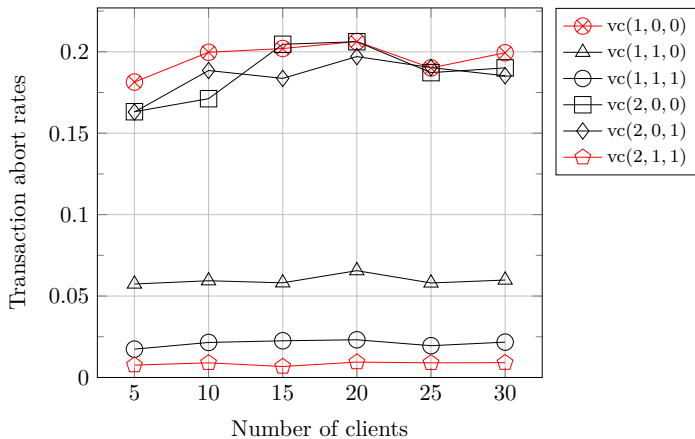
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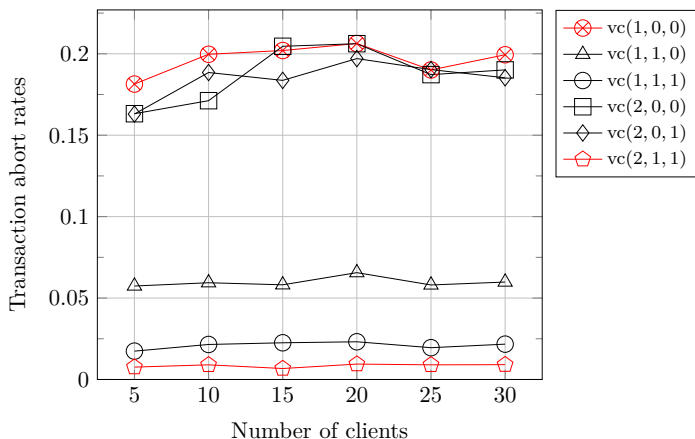
We report the results under the read-frequent workloads ⁷.

⁷<https://github.com/hengxin/chameleon-transactional-kvstore>



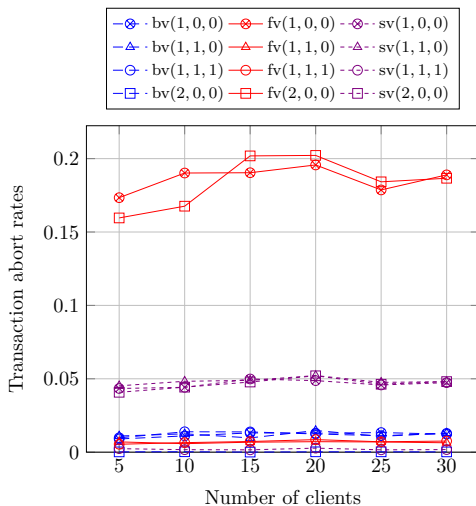


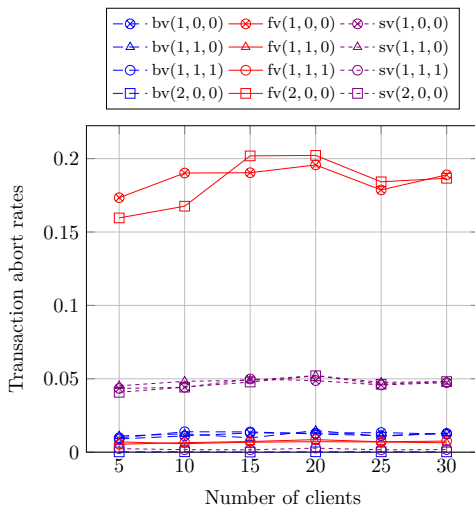
The transaction abort rates due to “vc-aborted”



The transaction abort rates due to “vc-aborted” can be **greatly reduced** by **slightly** increasing the values of k_1 , k_2 , or k_3 :

$$vc(1, 0, 0) = 0.1994 \implies vc(2, 1, 1) = 0.0091 \quad (\#clients = 30)$$





Most “vc-aborted” transactions abort because of violating k_2 -FV.

$$fv(1, 0, 0) = 0.1889 \implies fv(2, 0, 0) = 0.1866 \implies fv(1, \mathbf{1}, 0) = 0.0064$$

Question: when does k_1 for k_1 -BV take effect?

It seems that k_1 -BV has *little* impact on the transaction abort rates.

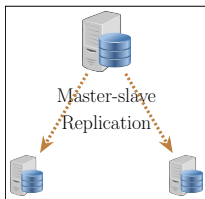
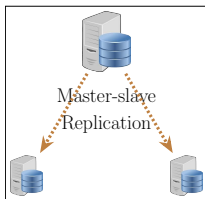
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It may be the case in the Aliyun scenarios.

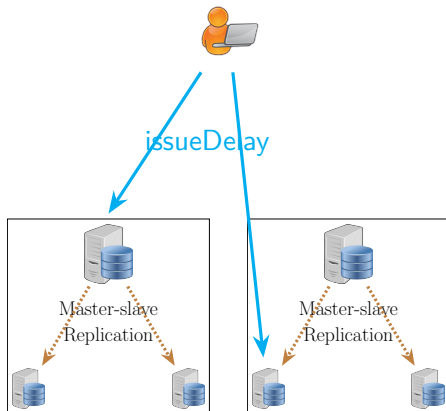
What about other scenarios?

Three types of delays for **controlled experiments** on local hosts.



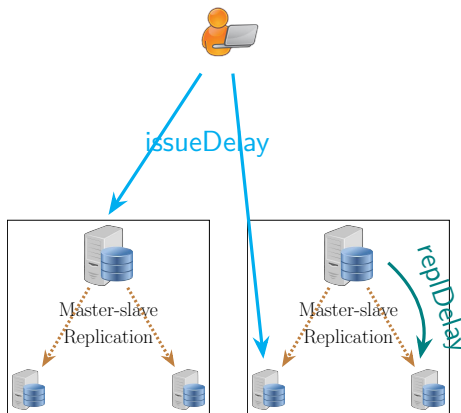
Types	Values (ms)	Explanation
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Three types of delays for **controlled experiments** on local hosts.



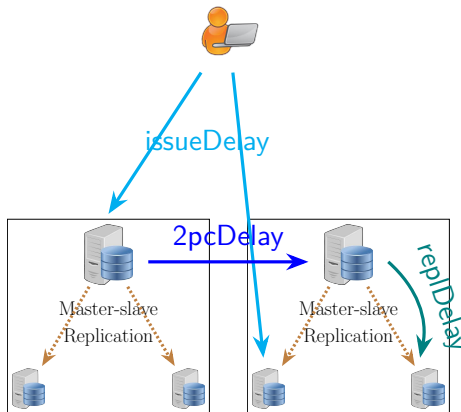
Types	Values (ms)	Explanation
issueDelay	5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20	delays between clients and replicas

Three types of delays for **controlled experiments** on local hosts.

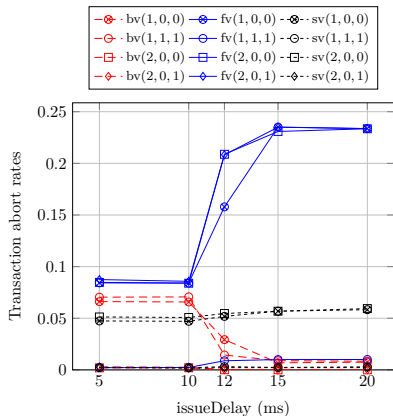


Types	Values (ms)	Explanation
<code>replDelay</code>	5, 10, 15, 20, 30	delays between masters and slaves

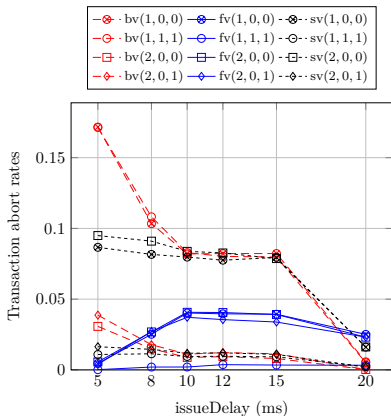
Three types of delays for **controlled experiments** on local hosts.



Types	Values (ms)	Explanation
2pcDelay	10, 20, 30, 40, 50	delays among masters



(Under read-frequent workloads.)



(Under write-frequent workloads.)

When the “**issueDelay**” gets shorter,
the impacts of k_1 -BV have begun to emerge.

Generally, RVSI *helps to reduce the transaction abort rates* when applications are willing to tolerate certain anomalies.

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k_1 -BV: In controlled experiments, the impacts of k_1 -BV emerge when the “issueDelay” gets shorter.

k_3 -SV: Complex and challenging (involving multiple data items)