Document

This documentation provides a detailed description of directories, files, classes and methods for implementing ProjectDb.

Directory Structure

- benchmark: This directory contains the code used for benchmarking ProjectDb.
- config: This directory contains the code for parsing config files, as well as the header and cpp file for parameters used by the database.
- db: The ProjectDb related implementations, things like Key, Value, MemTable, SSTable, TransactionLog, etc are in this directory.
- include: This is the directory that needs to be added to the include path of ProjectDb user in order to access the apis provided.
- tests: This directory contains unit tests, written using googletest framework.
- utils: This directory contains utility class and functions.

Description of some files, classes and functions

• .github/workflows:

This is used for setting up CI to run unit test and clang-format check everytime we create a pull request.

benchmark/*:

See Measurements.pdf for detailed description of benchmarks.

- config:
 - db_config.h/cpp:

This file contains the parameters user can configure before running ProjectDb. A detailed description of each parameter can be found in comments of db_config.h.

The performance of the database will be affected by some of the parameters.

- db_config_parser.h/cpp:

This file contains ConfigParser class that parses a config file that user provides into the parameters used by the database.

- db:
 - key.h/cpp:

This file contains a wrapper class around std::string to represent the key type for the database.

- memtable.h/cpp:

This file contains MemTable class that represents a MemTable. Its methods represents the operations that could be done to a MemTable.

- memtable_queue.h/cpp:

This file contains MemTableQueue class that represents a queue of [MemTable, TransactionLog] pairs.

When searching for a key, this is the first place we try.

- projectdb.cpp:

This file contains the implementation of the ProjectDb class.

ProjectDb delegates all its implementation to ProjectDbImpl in order to minimize the implementation details exposed to user.

It is put in db directory instead of together with projectdb.h under include/projectdb also to hide implementation details.

- sstable.h/cpp:

This file contains SSTableMetaData and SSTable class to represent an SSTable.

SSTableMetaData is something that we write to disk at the start of every SSTable. It currently only contains a timestamp, and is not being used. However, we decide to keep it here for further extensions.

- sstable_index.h/cpp:

This file contains SSTableIndex class, that represents the index we generate for a given SSTable.

SSTableIndex are generated at the same time we load or flush SSTable to disk.

- sstable_index_queue.h/cpp:

This file contains SSTableIndexQueue class, that represents a queue of SSTableIndex. It contains indicies that maps to all the SSTables on disk.

When we failed to find a key in MemTableQueue, we will try to search for it in SSTableIndexQueue.

- sstable_ops.h/cpp:

This file contains operations that we perform to flush, load, and compact (merge) SSTables.

- table.h/cpp:

This file contains a wrapper class around std::map<Key, Value> to represent the underlying table that we use to store the data. It is a member for both MemTable and SSTable.

- transaction_log.h/cpp:

This file contains TransactionLogWritter class, which writes a set or remove operation to transaction log, and TransactionLogLoader class, which loads a transaction log into MemTable.

TransactionLogLoader is needed during database initialization.

- value.h/cpp:

This file contains a wrapper class around std::string to represent the value type for the database.

• include/projectdb

- projectdb.h:

This file contains ProjectDb class, which user will use to access the provided apis.

This is the only file that user needs to include when using ProjectDb. For more details, see Tutorial.

• utils

- db_concepts.h/cpp:

This file contains the **concepts** and type traits we defined. These are mainly used to try to make serialization and describilization more generic.

A more detailed description can be found in comments in this file.

- exception.h/cpp:

This file contains DbException class, which is being thrown whenever there's an exception happens during operations

We decided to define our own exception class so that we can more clearly distinguish between the exception that's thrown by our code, and the those that are thrown by standard library for example.

- log.h/cpp:

This file provides utilities under log namespace that are used for printing logs.

One main reason for adding logging utilities is that with log::debug wrapper for example, we can easily remove all debug log when we do a release build.

- serializer.h/cpp:

This file provides SerializationWrapper and DeserializationWrapper classes. These classes provide a generic, easy-to-use interface for doing serialization and deserialization.

Specifically, the Serializable concept is implemented following this defination:

Trivial represents the POD types, and SerializableUserDefinedType represents user defined classes that have serializeImpl and deserializeImpl defined. (We did encounter this issue that a POD type could also have these two methods defined, resulting in an ambiguous match. Currently this is solved by adding a virtual dtor)

Pair represents a std::pair, and Container represents a container like class. (With the current Container concept defination, it also matches std::string)

With this recursive defination of Serializable, it can match every data structures and classs that we need to serialize and describilize, things like int for timestamp, and std::map<Key, Value> for Table. And, due to the recursive defination, it can also match nested data structures, such as std::map<Key, std::vector<Value>>, which could be useful latter when more features are added to the database.

Regarding the format of data that we store on disk, since the data on disk is intended to be write and read on the same machine, we don't have to worry about things like POD size difference, or endian difference between machines.

Also, since the serialization and descrialization will be called by the same program (in normal cases), we don't have to worry about encoding the type information to disk, because descrializer should know what type should the bytes be descrialize to.

However, this will have a problem if user first build up a database using the current version, then, a newer version of ProjectDb is used to read this previously populated database. In this case, if there are some serialization/deserialization related updates, the deserialization might fail.

This could be resolved by adding a VERSION_NUMBER so that we get backward compatability. We will implement this in the future when the project is more stable.

Below lists the format we use for different type of data:

- * Trivial: Conver to a vector of bytes.
- * SerializableUserDefinedType: Just calls serializeImpl and deserializeImpl. So it's up to the user to define how it should be serialized/deserialized.
- * Pair: We serialize Pair.first, then serialize Pair.second.
- * Container: We first serialize Container.size(), so that we know how many entries to read. Then, we serialize each entry of the container.

• tests:

This directory contains unit tests that are implemented using google-test framework.

• Dockerfile:

This file is used to run CI on all the PRs that we submitted, as well as uniform the development environment across the team.

• .clang-format, apply-format, git-pre-commit-format, init.sh:

These are files that are used for install git pre-commit hook to automatically run clang-format when commit.

apply-format and git-pre-commit-format are taken from https://github.com/barisione/clang-format-hooks/