

5 Evaluation

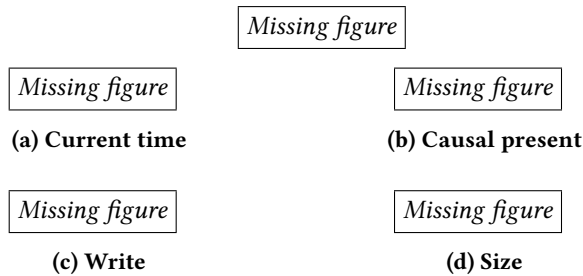


Figure 6: Comparison of different timestamp encodings.

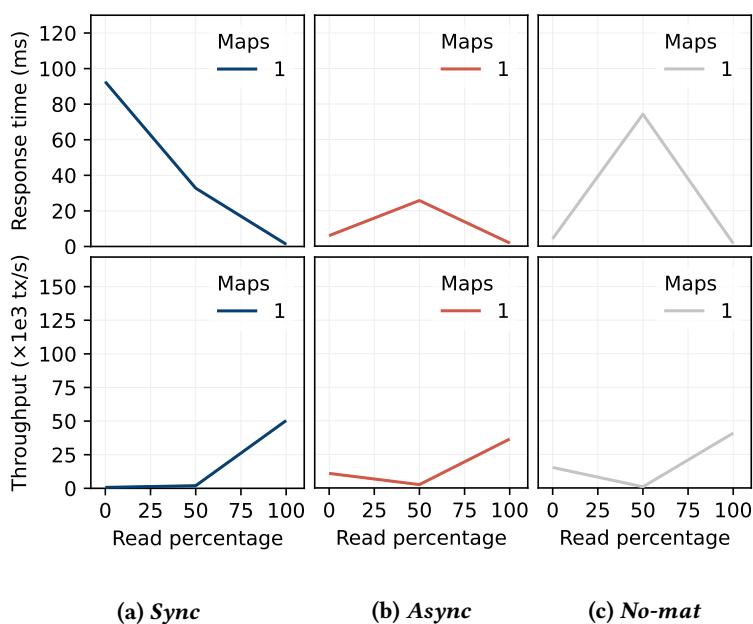
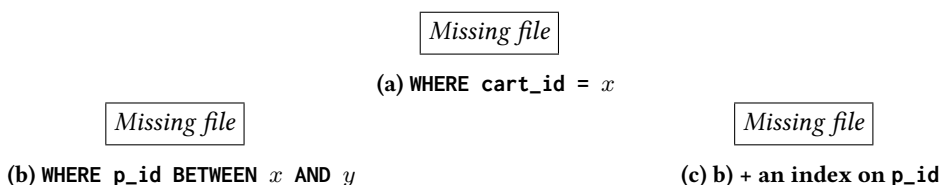


Figure 7: Comparison of different materialization strategies in CRDV, based on the workload and number of *maps*.



Listing 3: Physical plans for different CRDV queries

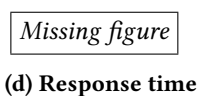


Figure 9: CRDV's read performance with different levels of nesting. *M* refers to the *MapAwLww* view.

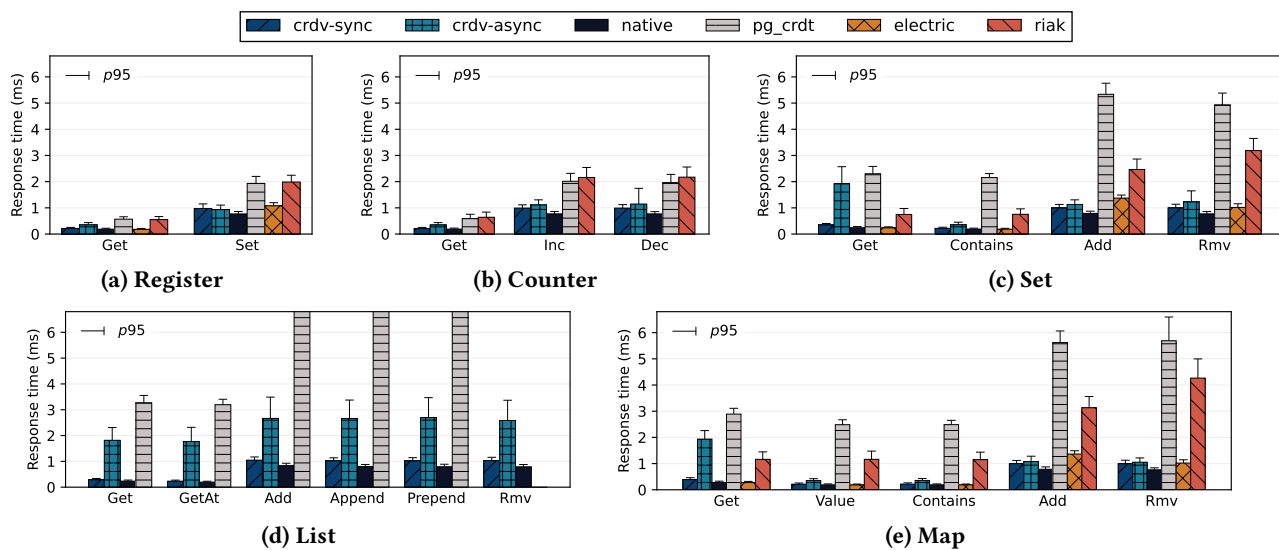


Figure 10: Performance comparison between different operations in different structures, using different solutions. *Get* - read the structure; *GetAt* - list's element at some index; *Contains* - check if an element/key exists in a *set/map*; *Value* - value of some key in a *map*; *Set* - update a *register*; *Inc/Dec* - increment/decrement a counter; *Add* - add a new entry to a *set/list/map* or update a *map*'s value; *Prepend/Append* - insert an entry at the start/end of a list; *Rmv* - remove an entry from a *set/list/map*. The missing structures/operations are not supported by their respective solutions.

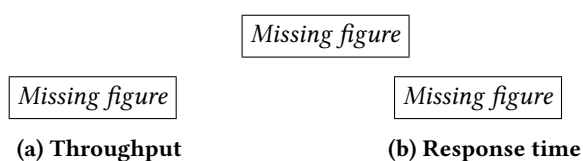


Figure 11: Write performance of different solutions in a variable contention workload, using 64 clients.

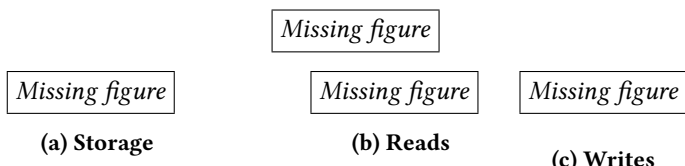


Figure 12: Storage usage and latency of different solutions with 100k key-value pairs, based on the total number of *maps*. $x=1 \rightarrow 100k$ *maps* of size 1, $x=2 \rightarrow 50k$ *maps* of size 2, and so on.

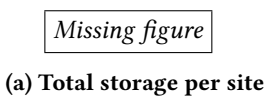


Figure 13: Storage usage based on the number of sites.

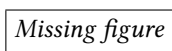


Figure 14: Network overhead of different distributed solutions, based on 100k operations performed to *maps*. X_1 and X_{100} represent operations done to *maps* with 1 and 100 entries, respectively.

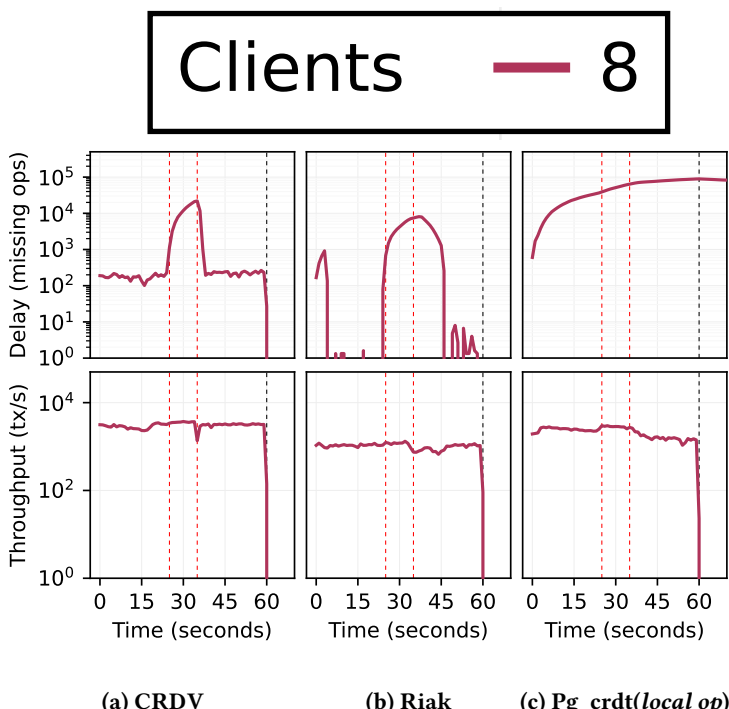


Figure 15: Delay and throughput over time of different distributed solutions. The network is partitioned between $t=25$ and $t=35$.

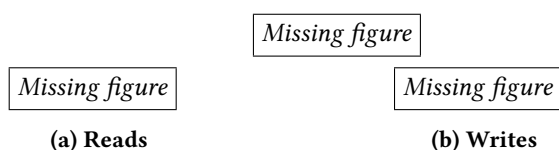


Figure 16: Performance comparison based on the cluster size.