

How We Doubled System Read Throughput with Only 26 Lines of Code

Presented by Minghua Tang



About me

- Minghua Tang
- Interested in databases, storage systems (and Civilization)
- R&D, PingCAP
- Github ID: <u>@5kbpers</u>





Agenda

- What's TiKV
- How Follower Read was built
- General use cases
- Q&A





Part 1 - What's TiKV



TiKV is ...

- a distributed transactional key-value database originally created by PingCAP as the underlying storage engine for TiDB
- based on the design of Google Spanner and HBase, but simpler to manage and without dependencies on any distributed file system
- a CNCF incubating project with 7.6 K GitHub Stars and 246 Contributors





Key-Value store



- Put(Key, Value)
- Delete(Key)
- Scan(StartKey)

Infra build upon TiKV:

TiDB (SQL like), Tedis (Redis like), etc





- Key-Value store
- Cloud native

You can run TiKV across physical, virtual, container, and cloud environments



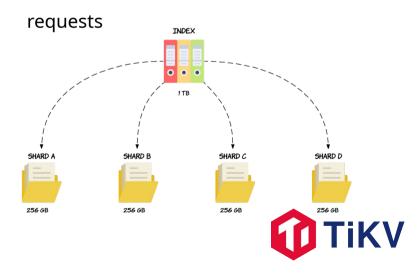


- Key-Value store
- Cloud native
- Horizontal scalability



Deploy more TiKV instances to **scale out**:

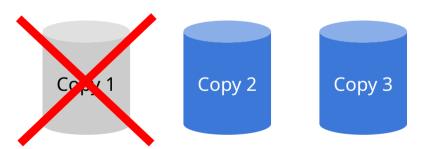
- Scale Storage to store petabytes of data
- Scale Performance to handle more



- Key-Value store
- Cloud native
- Horizontal scalability
- High availability



Replicate and store data in multiple distant physical locations to provide redundancy in case of data center failures.





- Key-Value store
- Cloud native
- Horizontal scalability
- High availability
- Dynamic membership

Grow or **shrink** TiKV clusters dynamically, without the need for downtime



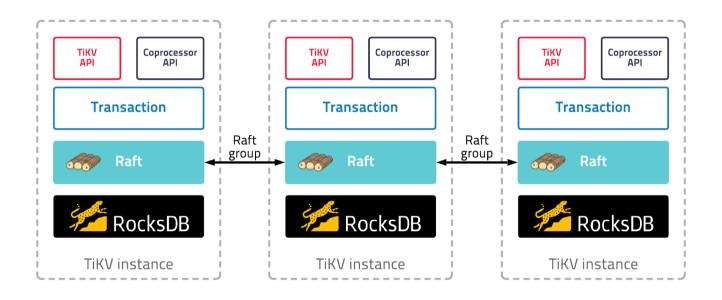


- Key-Value store
- Cloud native
- Horizontal scalability
- High availability
- Dynamic membership
- Transactional

Provides externally consistent distributed transactions (**ACID**) to operate over multiple Key-Value pairs.

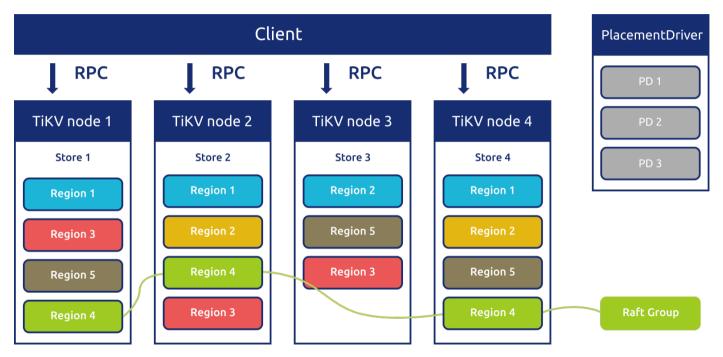


System architecture



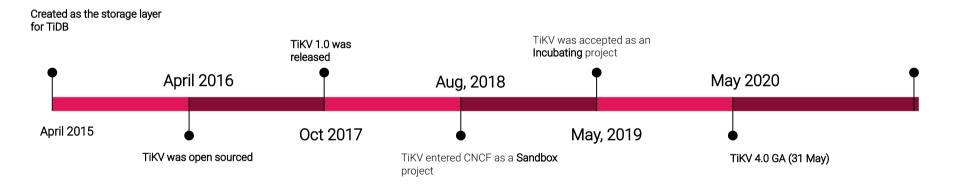


System architecture





TiKV Timeline





Part 2 - How Follower Read was built



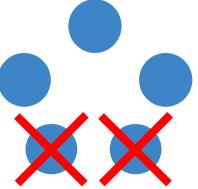
Why Follower Read?

- By default, only the leader in a Region handled heavy workloads.
- Question: how to reduce the load on the leader and scale out efficiently?
- Follower Read: let followers serve read requests



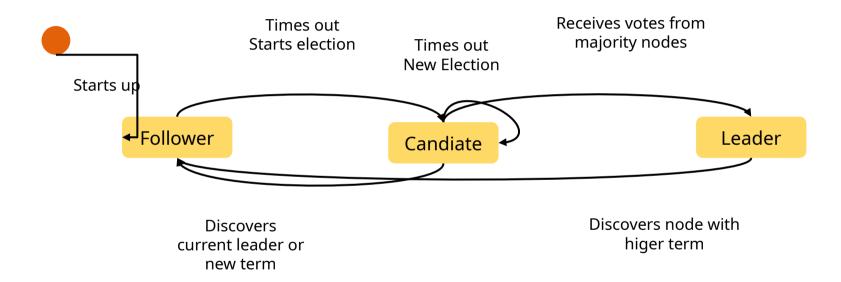
Raft Consensus Algorithm

- What is consensus?
 - Agreement on shared state
 - Recovers from server failures autonomously
 - Minority of servers fail: no problem
 - Majority fail: lose availability, retain consistency



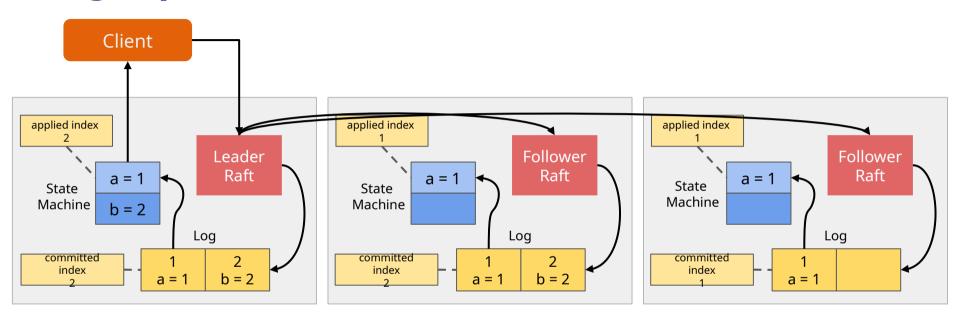


Server States





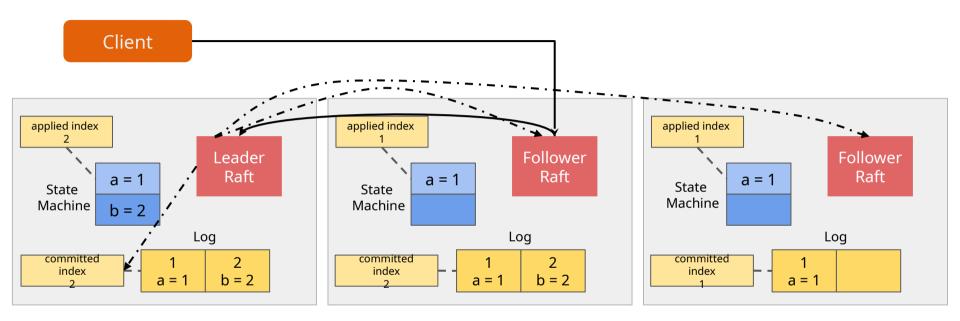
Log replication



- Commit: Replicate logs to a majority of replicas. The progress was recorded by committed index (only available on leader)
- Apply: Execute commands inside logs in the state machine. The progress was recorded by applied index
- Note: follower applied index != leader applied index != leader committed index



Read Index

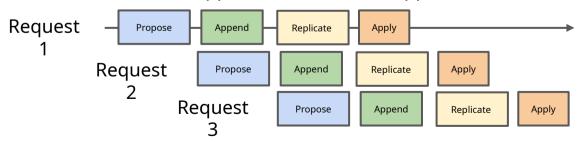


Steps:

- 1. Follower requests a ReadIndex from leader
- Leader reads its committed index and broadcasts a message for confirming its liveness
- 3. Leader returns the committed index to follower
- Optimazation: Lease Read

Follower Read

- Two steps
 - request leader committed index through ReadIndex
 - read states locally in state machine of the follower
- Exception:
 - TiKV implements pipelined raft, "apply" is executed asynchronously
 - leader may apply slower than followers
 - Then what if follow applied index > leader applied index?





follower applied index > leader applied index

Break linearizability !!!

But snapshot isolation is still ok.





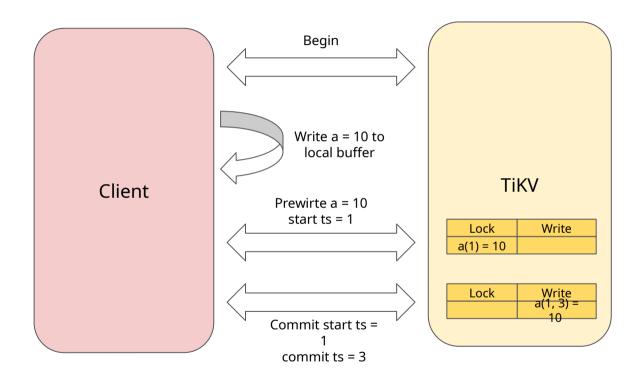
committed index = 2 applied index = 1



committed index = 2 applied index = 2



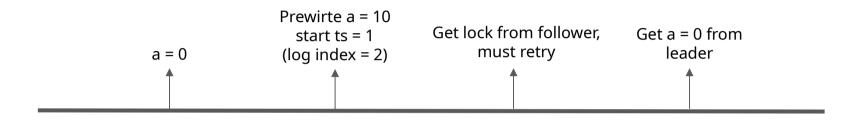
Tranactions in TikV





Snapshot Isolation?

Snapshot isolation is still ok.





committed index = 2 applied index = 1

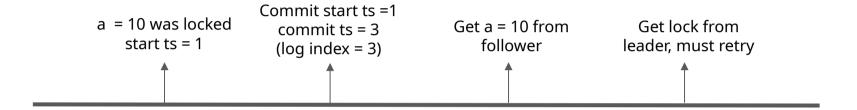


committed index = 2 applied index = 2



Snapshot Isolation?

Snapshot isolation is still ok.





committed index = 3 applied index = 2



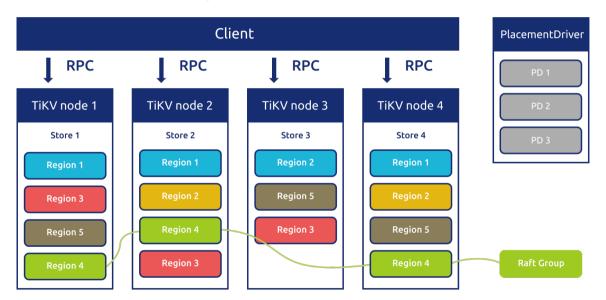
committed index = 3 applied index = 3



Part 3 - General use cases

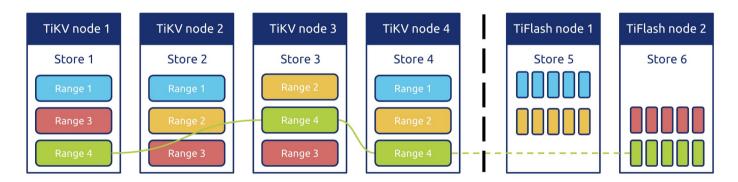


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- Use case 2: Read cross multiple data centers

Performing read on nearlier data center

| Number of scan keys | QPS | P99 latency for TiKV | P99 latency for the client |
|---------------------|-------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 10 | 3,110 | 43 ms | 115 ms |
| 100 | 314 | 450 ms | 7,888 ms |
| 200 | 158 | 480 ms | 13,180 ms |
| 500 | 63 | 500 ms | 23,630 ms |
| 1,000 | 31 | 504 ms | 34,693 ms |
| 1,500 | 8 | 507 ms | 50,220 ms |

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- Use case 1: Build a HTAP system
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- Use case 2: Read cross multiple data centers
 - Performing read on nearlier data center
- Use case 3: Scale out for the read performance

Clastically add a store in which places raft learners for improving read performance

| Number of scan keys | QPS | P99 latency for TiKV | P99 latency for the client |
|---------------------|--------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 10 | 18,865 | 31 ms | 33 ms |
| 100 | 4,233 | 58 ms | 267 ms |
| 200 | 2,321 | 94 ms | 550 ms |
| 500 | 1,008 | 130 ms | 1,455 ms |
| 1,000 | 480 | 330 ms | 3,228 ms |
| 1,500 | 298 | 450 ms | 6,438 ms |

| Number of scan keys | QPS | P99 latency for TiKV | P99 latency for the client |
|---------------------|--------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 10 | 15,021 | 31 ms | 34 ms |
| 100 | 3,859 | 62 ms | 272 ms |
| 200 | 2,186 | 120 ms | 560 ms |
| 500 | 947 | 243 ms | 1,305 ms |
| 1,000 | 450 | 480 ms | 3,189 ms |
| 1,500 | 277 | 763 ms | 5,058 ms |



Leader Read Follower Read

Thanks!



