

Department of Informatics, University of Zürich

**BSc Vertiefungsarbeit**

# **Detecting Volatile Index Nodes in a Hierarchical Database System**

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# 1 Introduction

Apache Jackrabbit Oak (reference) (Oak) a tree-structured database system, with two design goals in mind. It needs to be able to **a) *operate in a distributed environment*** and **b) *guarantee write throughput***. Multiple Oak instances can work concurrently by making use of Multiversion Concurrency Control (MVCC) (reference), a commonly used optimistic technique (reference Principles of Distributed databases). Whilst Oak is responsible for handling the database logic, it stores the actual data on MongoDB. Although Oak is an Open-source project, it is being actively maintained by Adobe (reference). Adobe's Content Management System (CMS) makes use of Oak in one of their products, specifically Adobe Experience Manager (AEM).

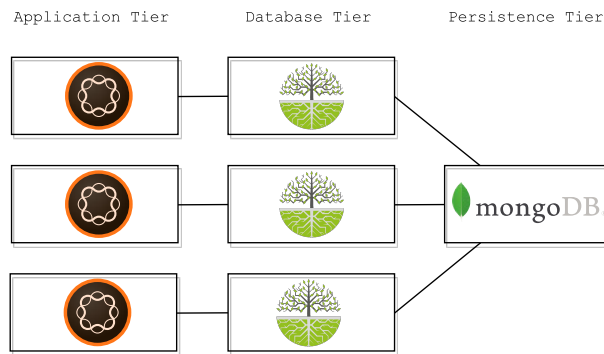


Figure 1.1: Apache Jackrabbit Oak's system architecture. The application, Adobe Experience Manage in this figure, connects to Oak.

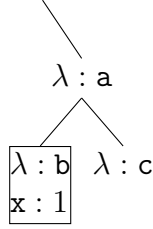
In the following pages, we will take a closer look at Oak. Specifically, we will see how Oak handles querying, writing and concurrency control. After that we will describe an instance of a problem Oak is having and we will briefly introduce a solution which results in higher throughput under certain circumstances. Lastly, we will modify Oak's reference implementation in order to satisfy our solution.

## 2 Problem definition

### 2.1 Property Index

Oak mostly executes content-and-structure (CAS) queries (**ref**). Given node  $m$ , property  $k$  and value  $v$ , a CAS query returns all descendants of  $m$  which have  $k$  set to the  $v$ . An example of such a query can be found in section 2.1.

**Definition 1** (*CAS-Query*):  $Q_{k,v,m} = \{ n \mid n[k] = v \wedge n \in \text{desc}(m) \}$



Having the following query, that is every descendant of  $/a$  with  $x$  set to 1, we receive a set including node  $/a/b$ , enclosed in a rectangle on the left.

$$Q_{x,1,/a} = \{ /a/b \}$$

Figure 2.1: CAS Query example.

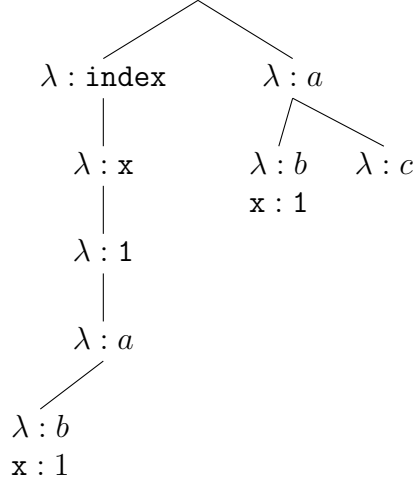
In order to answer such queries efficiently, Oak implements a Property Index (PI) (ref kevin's paper). A property index is a hierarchical index. Section 2.1 depicts a PI and shows how a CAS query can be answered by using it.

Since the PI is hierarchical, its performance deteriorates if used with CMS' workloads.

### 2.2 Workload implications

A Content management system's workloads share common properties. **a)** They are skewed and the same data item is repeatably added and removed from the index. **b)** They are update-heavy.

Hierarchical indexes with skewed and update-heavy workloads grow and shrink often. Since index modifications propagate up and down, adding and removing nodes cause a sequence of nodes to be added or removed in addition, thus deteriorating the index update performance. (REF TO EXAMPLE) Index update performance also suffers from conflicting index updates. Highly skewed workloads create hotspots where nodes are frequently added or removed, increasing conflicting index updates, as shown in (ref kevin paper).




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**Data:** Triple  $(k, v, m)$ , where  $k$  is a property,  $v$  a value and  $m$  a node.

**Result:**  $\{n \mid n[k] = v \wedge n \in \text{desc}(m)\}$

**begin**

```

  n ← /index
  for λ ∈ ⟨k, v, …, par(m)[λ], m[λ]⟩ do
    n ← n|λ
    if ∄n then
      return ∅
  r ← ∅
  for d ∈ desc(n) do
    if d[k] = k then
      r ← r ∪ {trunc(d)}
  return r

```

Where  $\lambda$  is a node's label, i.e., node  $/a/c$  has  $c$  as a label,  $|$  is the concatenation operator,  $\text{par}(m)$  returns the parent node of  $m$ ,  $d[k]$  returns the value of property  $k$  of node  $d$  and  $\text{trunc}(/k/v/a/b) = /a/b$  truncates the property name and value from the node's path.

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Figure 2.2: Tree with Property Index and answering a CAS query efficiently.

## 2.3 Proposal

In order to improve performance, the following is being proposed. We exploit the workloads' skewness by not removing frequently accessed nodes from the PI. By not removing these *volatile* nodes, we **a)**

# 3 Oak's Mechanics

## 3.1 Persistence Tier

Before we get into the inner workings of Oak, we need to understand how Oak chose to persist data. As mentioned earlier, Oak's data is tree-structured and is stored in a MongoDB instance. Each tree node is persisted in the shape of a JSON document. Each tree node contains properties, which are represented by key-value pairs inside the JSON document. Each node is identifiable by its tree-depth concatenated with its absolute path from the root node, denoted as `"_id"`, which is also a unique identifier. Figure 3.1 illustrates a tree alongside its persisted state.

In order to support MVCC, Oak keeps a history of values each property had in the past such that we are able to tell when each value was persisted and which Oak instance committed the change. Properties which have such a history are called versioned properties. In fig. 3.1, we take a look at node `/a/c` and see how property `x`'s value changes over time.

Oak also keeps a versioned property in order to determine if a node was added or deleted. The property is called `"_deleted"` and has a boolean value.

Each value's key is composed with a timestamp, a counter that is used to differentiate between value changes during the same instance of time and the identifier of the oak instance committing the change. Let's consider `r15cac0dbb00-0-2`. `r` is a standard prefix and can be neglected. The `15cac0dbb00` following `r`, is an timestamp (number of milliseconds since the Epoch) in hexadecimal encoding which represents the time during which the change was committed. The `0` following the timestamp, tells that the change was the 1st change of the specific property during that instance of time. The `2` following the counter, tells that the change was committed by the Oak instance with an id of 2.

It is worth mentioning that certain properties exist which are not meant for public usage. Such values are prefixed with an underscore (`_`).

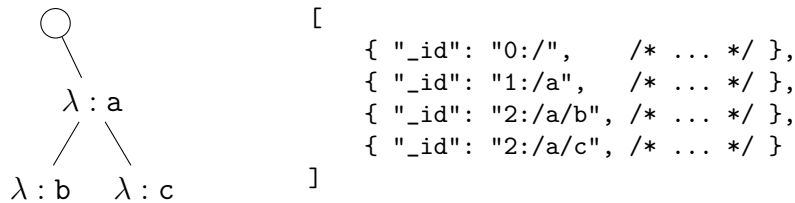


Figure 3.1: A tree and its JSON representation.

```

[
  {
    "_id": "2:/a/c",
    "x": {
      "r15ca9f191c0-0-1": "1",
      "r15cabff1500-0-2": "2",
      "r15cac0dbb00-0-2": "3"
    },
    "_deleted": {
      "r15ca9eb2920": false,      /* added */
      "r15ca9ec1380": true,       /* removed */
      "r15ca9ecfde0-0-1": false  /* added */
    },
    /* ... */
  },
  /* ... */
]

```

Figure 3.2: A node's property in detail.

## 3.2 Periodic Synchronization

Even though every cluster node  $O_i$  accesses the same MongoDB instance, each  $O_i$  sees a different slice of MongoDB. Every  $O_i$  performs periodic synchronization with the MongoDB instance. During the synchronization, the cluster node:

1. Makes locally committed changes visible to other cluster nodes.
2. Gains access to changes other cluster nodes have made visible.

The synchronization is executed on a background process and is independent from the transactions. In the following chapter, we will see how synchronization works in more detail. Specifically, making locally committed changes visible (1) is covered in

[ceref{transaction-write}](#)

and gaining access to new changes (2) is covered in section 3.3.1.

## 3.3 Transactions

In this chapter we will see how Oak handles transactions. Since Oak has to operate in a distributed environment, the underlying data structure is immutable in order to prevent side-effect and keep Oak thread-safe (reference oak). Specifically, Oak implements a Persistent Tree (reference cormen). A transaction is composed as follows:

$$Read \longrightarrow Validate \longrightarrow Write$$

### 3.3.1 Read

The read phase extends from the start of the transaction until just before it commits. During this phase, a transaction is able to read and write changes on a (local) copy of the tree. As you might remember, every property value is accompanied by a timestamp. A transaction only sees the most recent value of a property up to the time the transaction started. Let  $O_i$  denote a cluster node. Let  $T_i$  denote a recently started transaction on  $O_i$ . Let  $t_{sync}(T_i)$  denote the most recent instance of time  $O_i$  synchronized just before  $T_i$  started. Let  $n^i$  denote a version of node (or property value)  $n$ . Let  $t_{sync}(n^i)$  denote the instance of time the node (or property value) was made visible.

**Definition 2** (*Visibility*): The version  $n^i$  of node (or property value)  $n$  is visible to  $T_i$  iff one of the following mutually exclusive conditions is true:

1. a)  $n^i$  was committed by transaction  $T_{i-1}$  on the same cluster node **and**  
 b) there does not exist any more recent version  $n^j$  which was committed by a  $O_i$  synchronized, i.e.,
2. a)  $n^i$  was made visible before  $O_i$  synchronized, and  
 b) there does not exist any more recent version  $n^j$  which was made visible before  $O_i$  synchronized, i.e.,

$$ts(n^i) \leq ts(T_i) \wedge \nexists n^j (ts(n^j) < ts(n^i) \leq ts(T_i))$$

This ensures that concurrent transactions can not mutate  $T_i$ 's read values. Figure 3.3.1 shows how Oak reads values from the tree in a more illustrative manner.

```
[
  { "_id": "0:/", /* ... */ },
  { "_id": "2:/a/b", "x": {
    "r15e830cae80-0-1": 0, /* 01:00 */
    "r15e830d98e0-0-1": 1, /* 01:01 */
    "r15e830f6da0-0-2": 2, /* 01:03 */
  },
    /* ... */
  },
  /* ... */
]
```

Figure 3.3: Assume cluster node  $O_1$  synchronized at 01:02. Assume  $O_1$  starts transaction  $T_1$  just after synchronization finished. This implies that  $/a/b$ 's property  $x$  has value 1 during transaction  $T_1$ , i.e.,  $t_{sync}(T_1) = 01:02 \wedge n_1 = /a/b \implies n_1[x] = 1$ .

Assume transaction  $T_i$  wants to remove property  $x$  from node  $/a/b$ . We define any change to a property, a property level change. A property level change occurs if a property was added, removed or its value changed.  $wp(/a/b, x)$  denotes such a property level change. In the particular example, property  $x$  of node  $/a/b$  had a change.

Analogously, any change to a node is defined as node level change. A node level change occurs if a node was added or deleted.  $wn(/a/b)$  denotes such a node level change. In the particular example, node  $/a/b$  had a change.

Note that if a PI exists, a property level change can cause an update in the PI, such that nodes are added or removed from the PI. Node level changes in the PI caused by property level changes are also called implicit node level changes.

During  $T_i$ , any node- or property- level change is added to the write set (reference). The write set of  $T_i$  is defined as:

$$\Delta T_i = \{ \begin{array}{ll} wp(/a/b, x), & \triangleright \text{remove } x \text{ from } /a/b \\ wn(/index/x/1/a/b), & \triangleright \text{remove node } /index/x/1/a/b \\ wn(/index/x/1/a), & \dots \\ wn(/index/x/1), & \\ wn(/index/x & \end{array} \quad (3.1)$$

### 3.3.2 Validate

During the validation phase, Oak determines if there is any interference with concurrent transactions.

**Definition 3** (*Conflict-zone*): Transaction  $T_i$  is a member of transaction  $T_j$ 's conflict zone iff

Since Oak uses Optimistic Techniques (MVCC) in order to handle Concurrency Control, the validation phase is executed after the read phase.

WLOG, when using Optimistic Techniques, a transaction  $T_j$  passes iff all of the following conditions are true (reference principles of distributed database systems, tamer özsu):

- All transactions  $T_i$ , where  $t_{start}(T_i) < t_{start}(T_j)$ , finished writing before  $T_j$  started reading.
- All transactions  $T_i$ , where  $t_{start}(T_i) < t_{start}(T_j)$  and  $T_i$  are writing while  $T_j$  is reading, are writing items not read by  $T_j$ .
- All transactions  $T_i$ , where  $t_{start}(T_i) < t_{start}(T_j)$  and  $T_i$  are validating while  $T_i$  is reading, are writing items not read by  $T_j$  and  $T_i$  is not writing items written by  $T_j$ .



### 3.4 Querying

Oak is commonly queried using content-and-structure (CAS) queries. Given a node, a property and its value, a CAS query returns all descendants of the node which have the property set to the value.

We see that Algorithm ??’s performance is dependent on node  $m$ ’s tree depth (1st loop) and on the number of descendants of  $n$  (2nd loop).

Descendants of a value node ( $v_k$ ) in the PI are not guaranteed to satisfy a CAS Query. Let’s consider the example depicted in Figure ??. Obviously  $Q_{\chi,1,/} = \{ /a, /a/b \}$ . Assume now that  $/a$  does not have a property  $\chi$  anymore.  $Q_{\chi,1,/} = \{ /a/b \}$  but the PI remains the same.  $/a$  still is a member of the PI (under  $/index/\chi/1$ ) but does not satisfy the CAS Query anymore.