

LevelDB-Study

Team_Cache Analysis

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Cache flow analysis

```
Cache::Handle* handle = nullptr;
Status s = FindTable(file_number, file_size, &handle);
if (s.ok()) {
    Table* t = reinterpret_cast<TableAndFile*>(cache_->Value(handle))->table;
    s = t->InternalGet(options, k, arg, handle_result);
    cache_->Release(handle);
}
return s;
```

Cache flow analysis

```
~T~\ ~T~@(1000) leveldb::GLOBAL_N_1::ShardedLRUCache::Lookup
~T~B (1000) leveldb::TableCache::FindTable
~T~B (1000) leveldb::TableCache::Get
~T~B (1000) leveldb::Version::Get::State::Match
~T~B (1000) leveldb::Version::ForEachOverlapping
~T~B (1000) leveldb::Version::Get
~T~B (1000) leveldb::DBImpl::Get
~T~B (1000) leveldb::Benchmark::ReadRandom
```

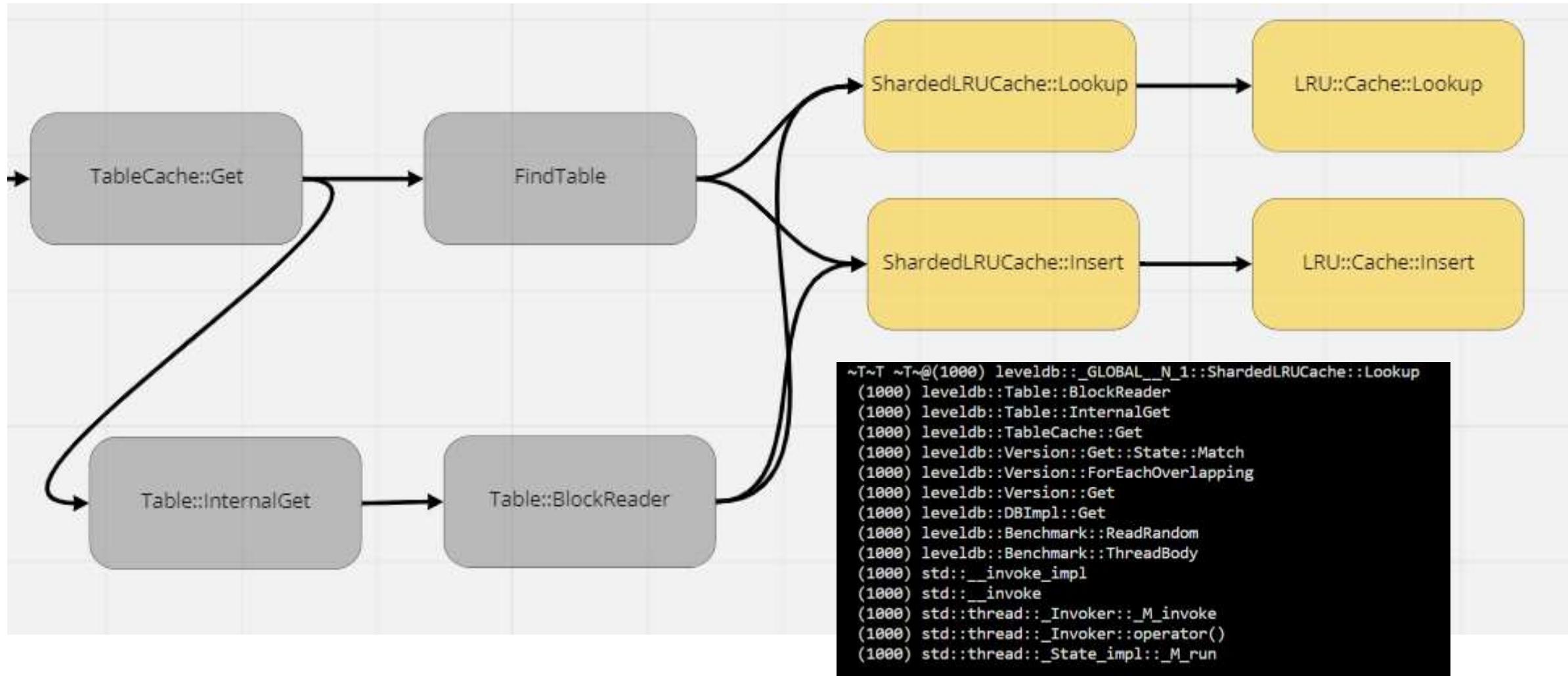
```
~T~T ~T~@(1000) leveldb::__GLOBAL__N_1::ShardedLRUCache::Lookup  
(1000) leveldb::Table::BlockReader  
(1000) leveldb::Table::InternalGet  
(1000) leveldb::TableCache::Get  
(1000) leveldb::Version::Get::State::Match  
(1000) leveldb::Version::ForEachOverlapping  
(1000) leveldb::Version::Get  
(1000) leveldb::DBImpl::Get  
(1000) leveldb::Benchmark::ReadRandom
```

```
Status TableCache::FindTable(uint64_t file_number, uint64_t file_size,
                           Cache::Handle** handle) {
```

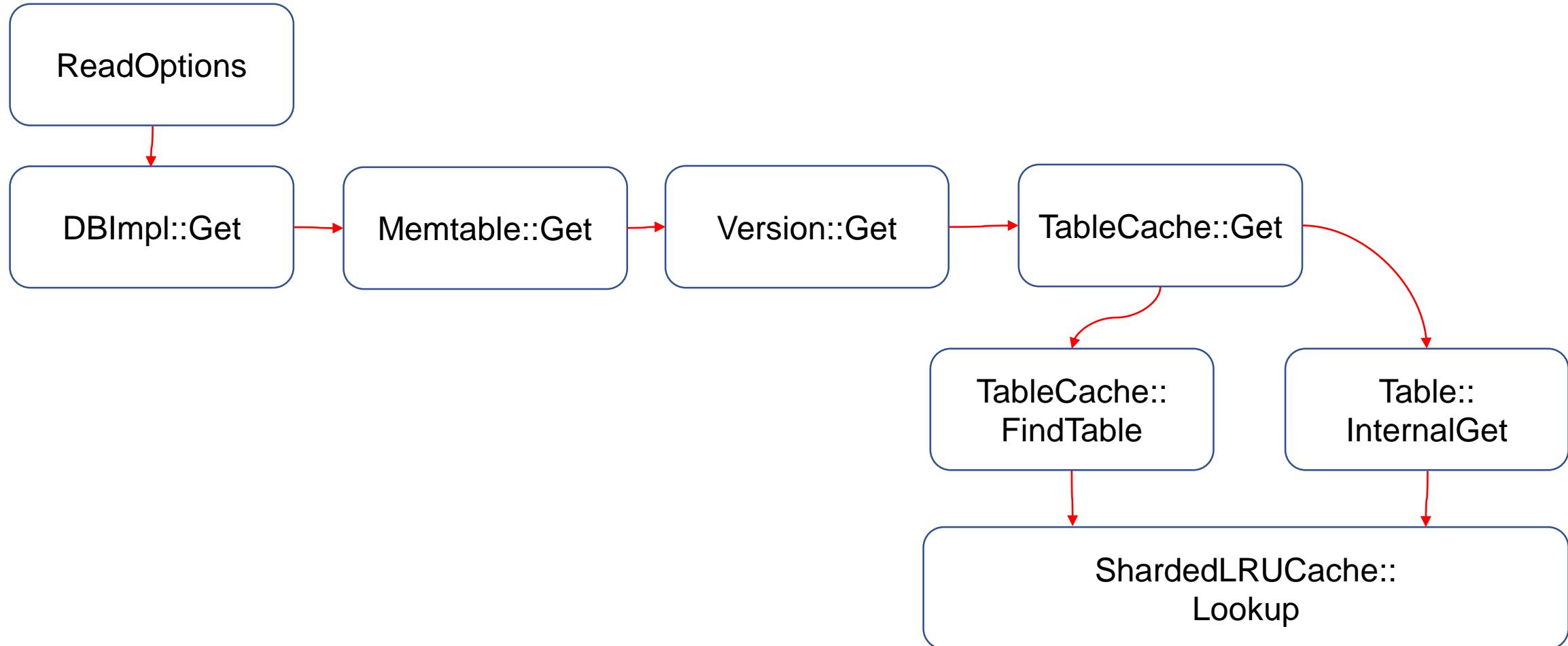
```
*handle = cache_->Lookup(key);
```

```
cache_handle = block_cache->Lookup(key);
```

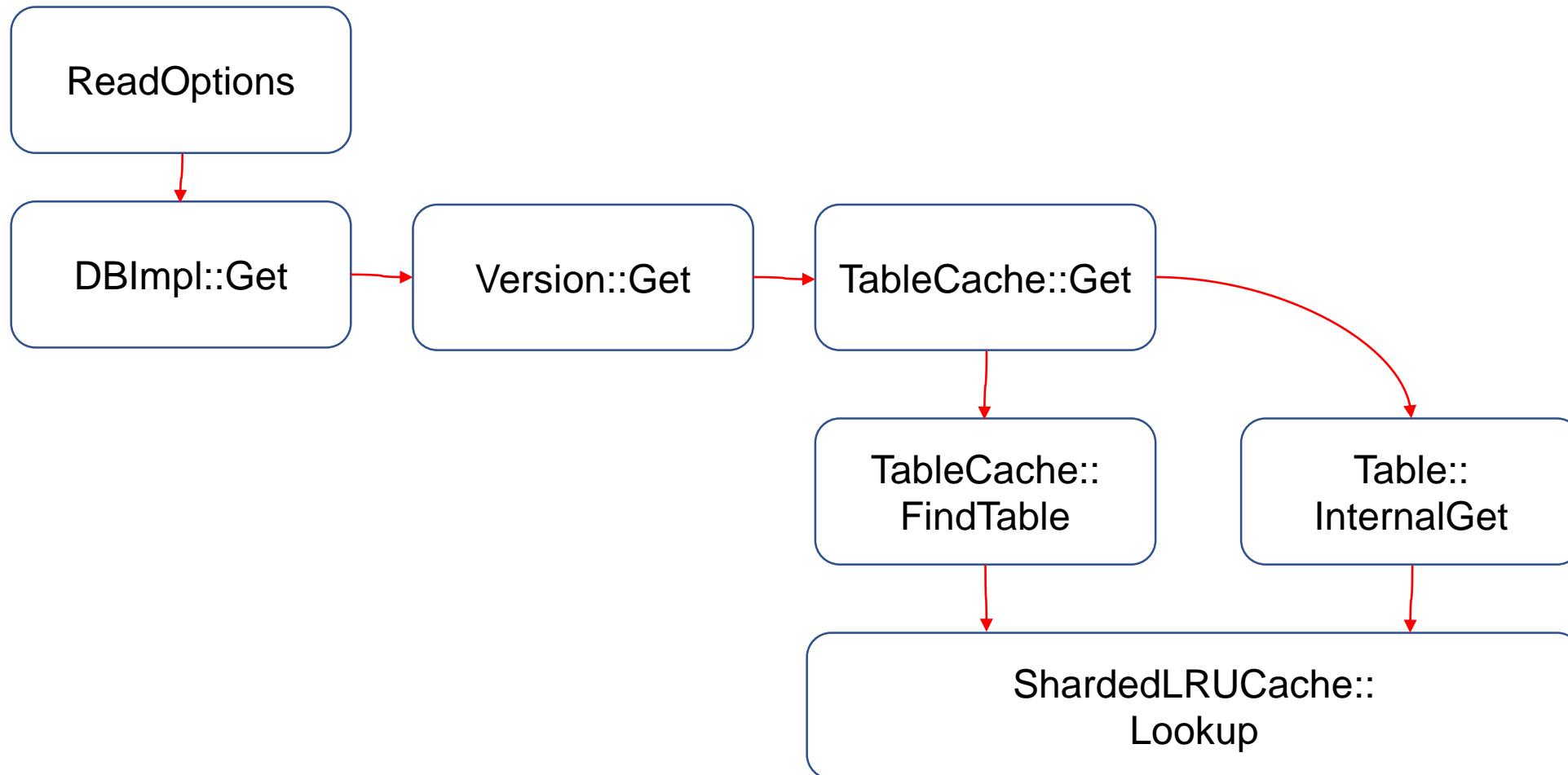
Cache flow analysis



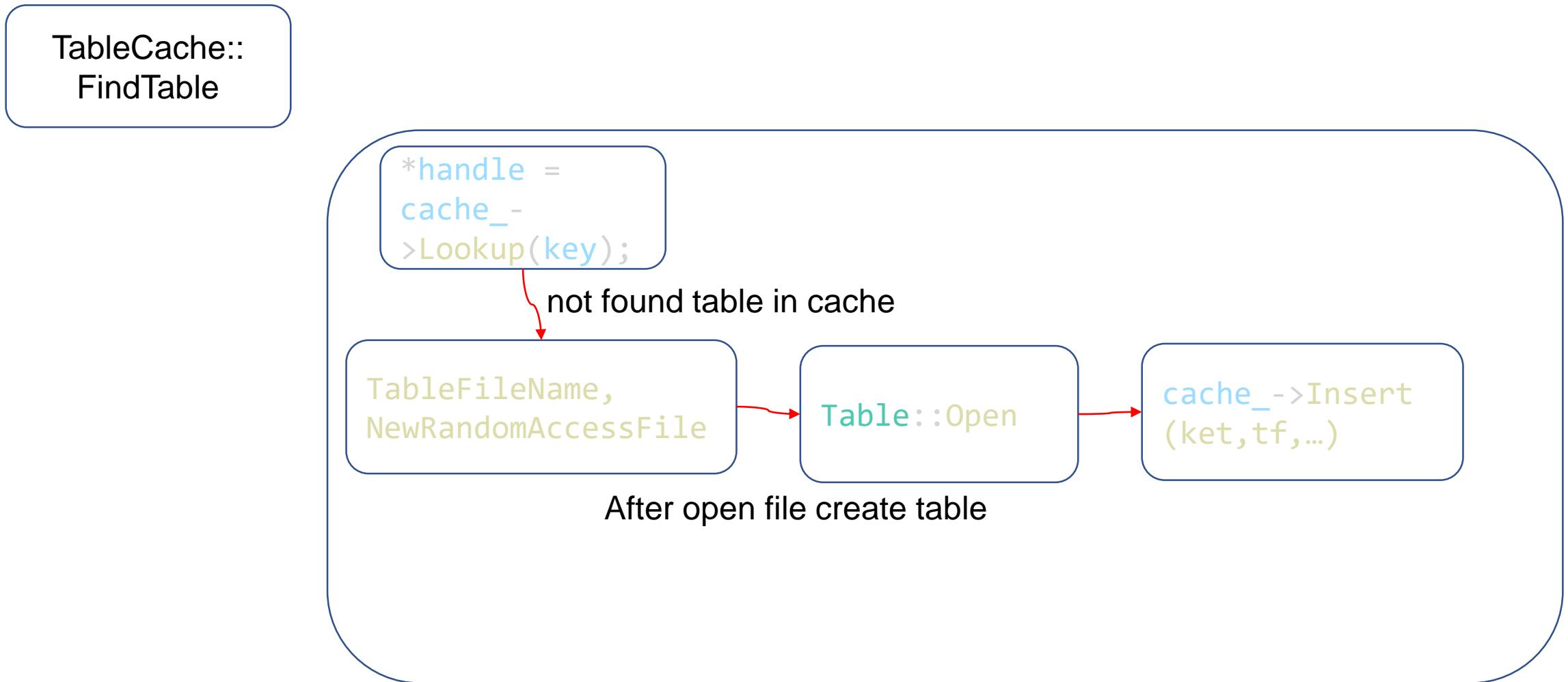
Cache flow analysis



Cache flow analysis



Cache flow analysis



Cache flow analysis

TableCache::
FindTable

```
*handle =  
cache_-  
>Lookup(key);
```

not found table in cache

TableFileName,
NewRandomAccessFile

Table::Open

cache_->Insert
(key, tf, ...)

After open file create table

```
struct TableAndFile {  
    RandomAccessFile* file;  
    Table* table;  
};
```

Cache flow analysis

key	value
file_number	RandomAccessFile*

Table Cache Structure

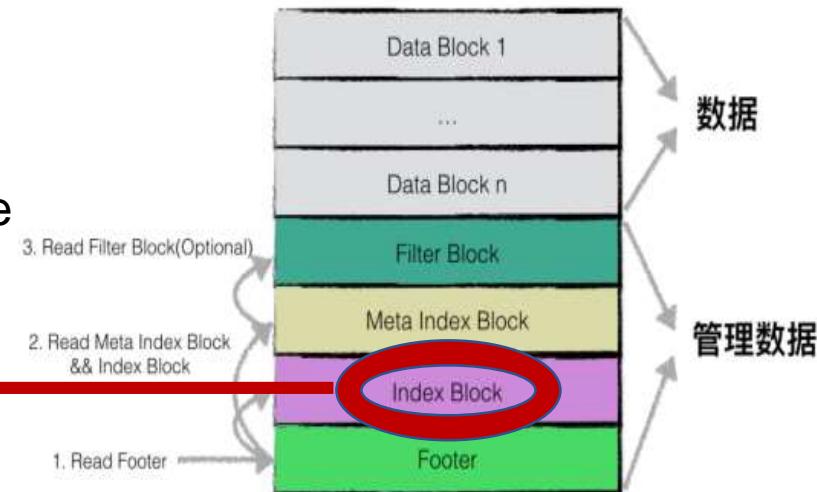
RandomAccessFile*

: opened SST file

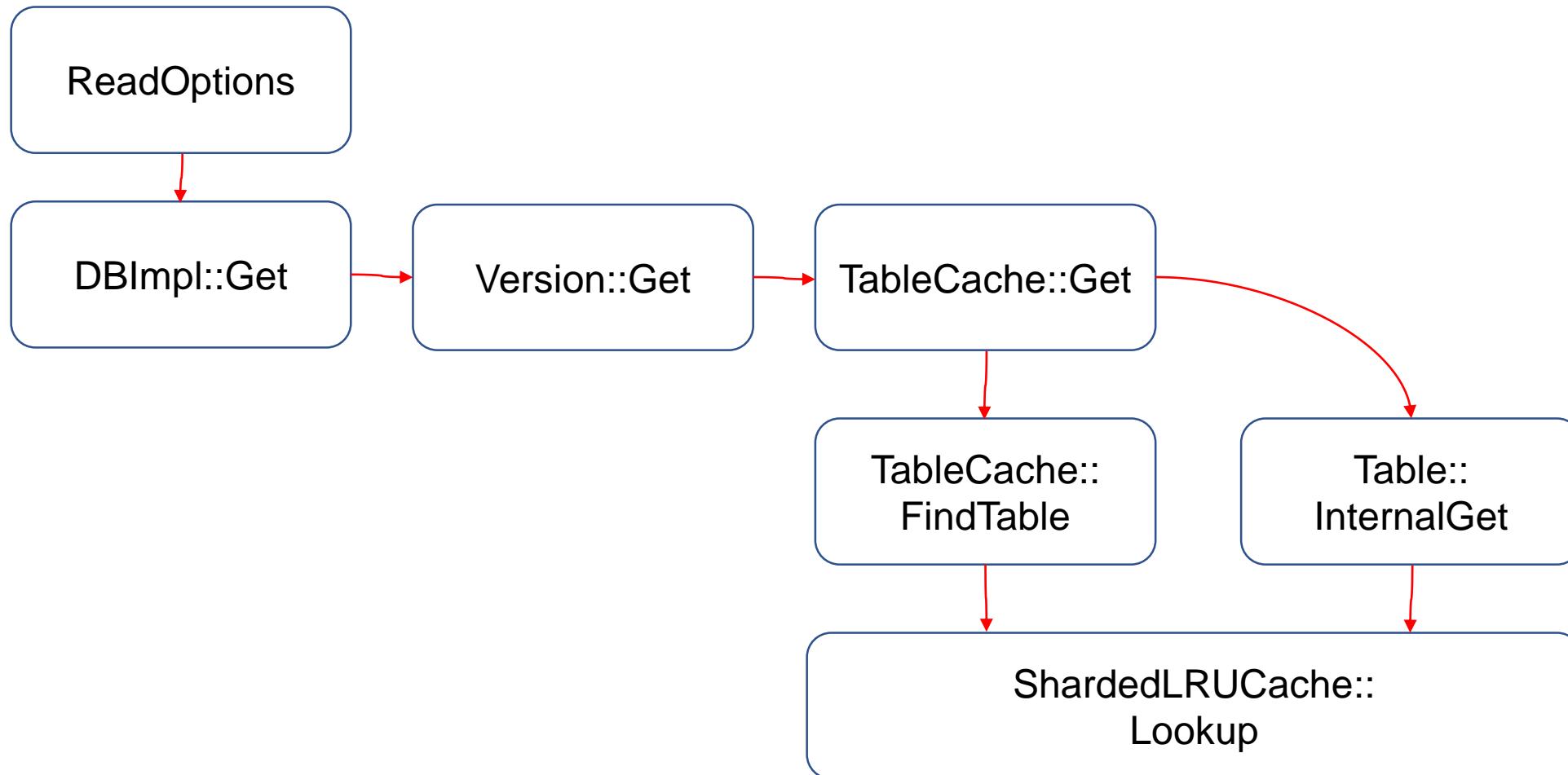
Table*

the entire index block of the SST file

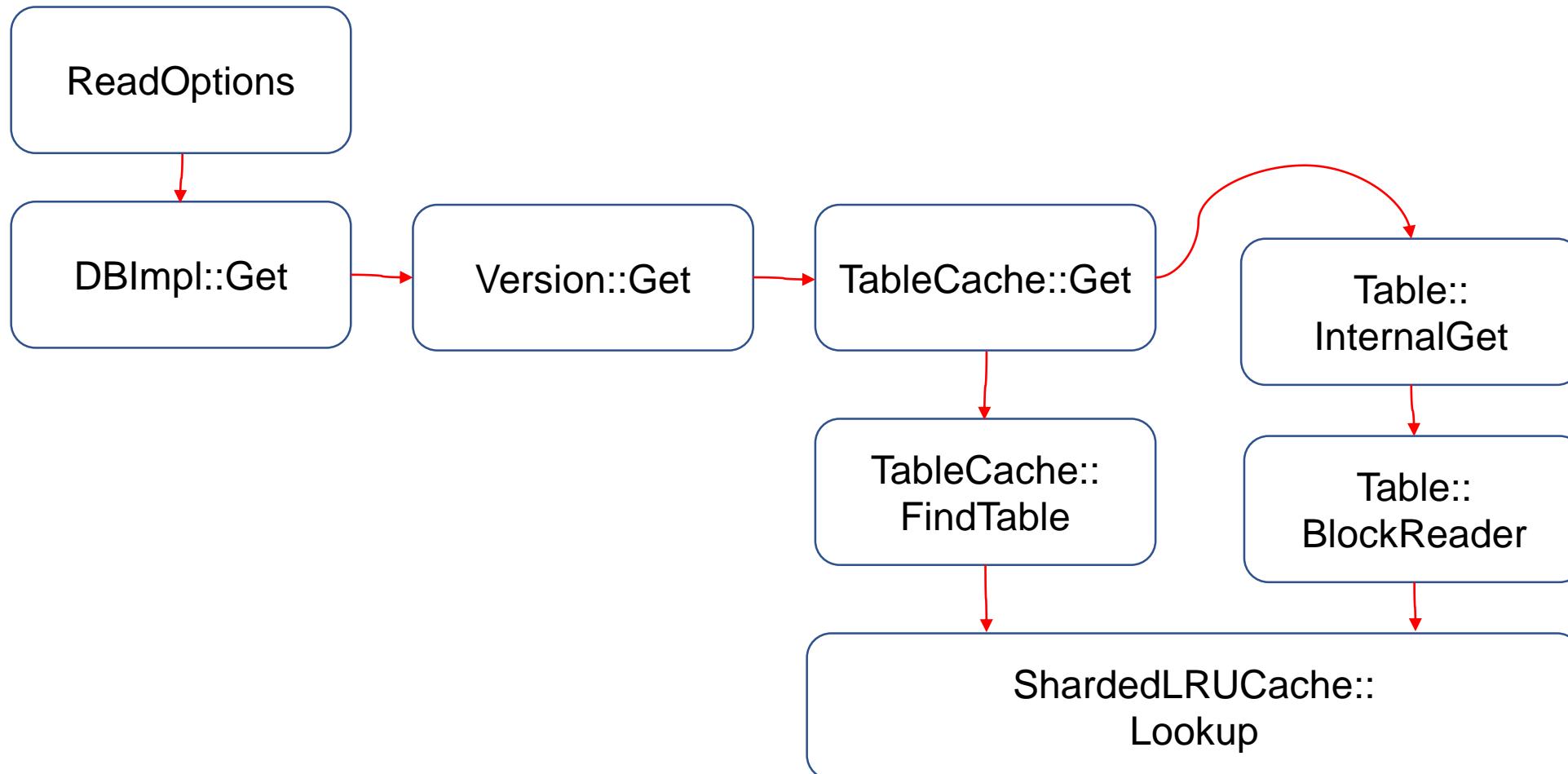
<https://github.com/DKU-StarLab/leveldb-wiki/>



Cache flow analysis



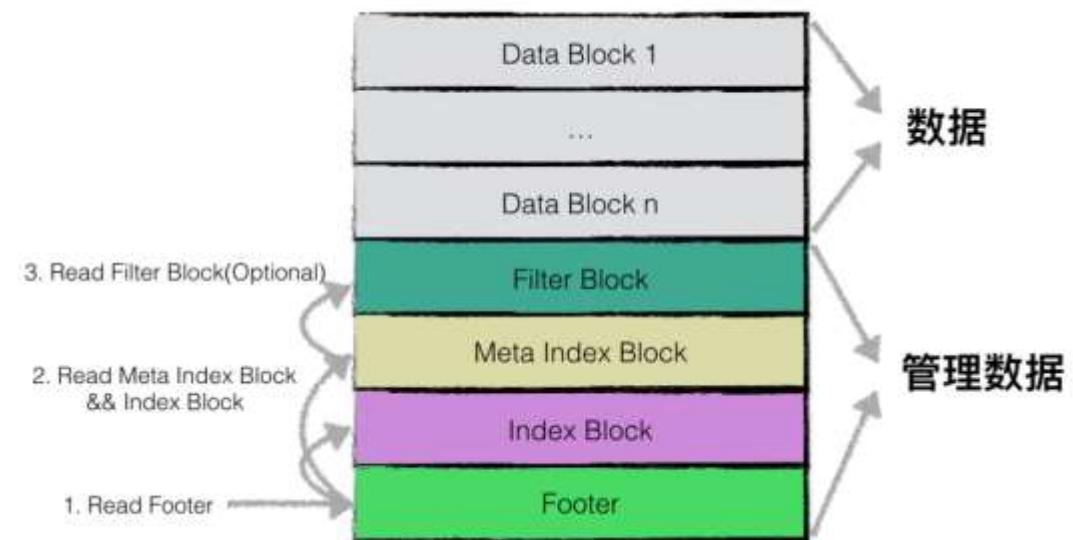
Cache flow analysis



Cache flow analysis

cache_id + block_offset	Block Data (Data Block)
cache_id + block_offset	Block Data
cache_id + block_offset	Block Data

Block Cache Structure

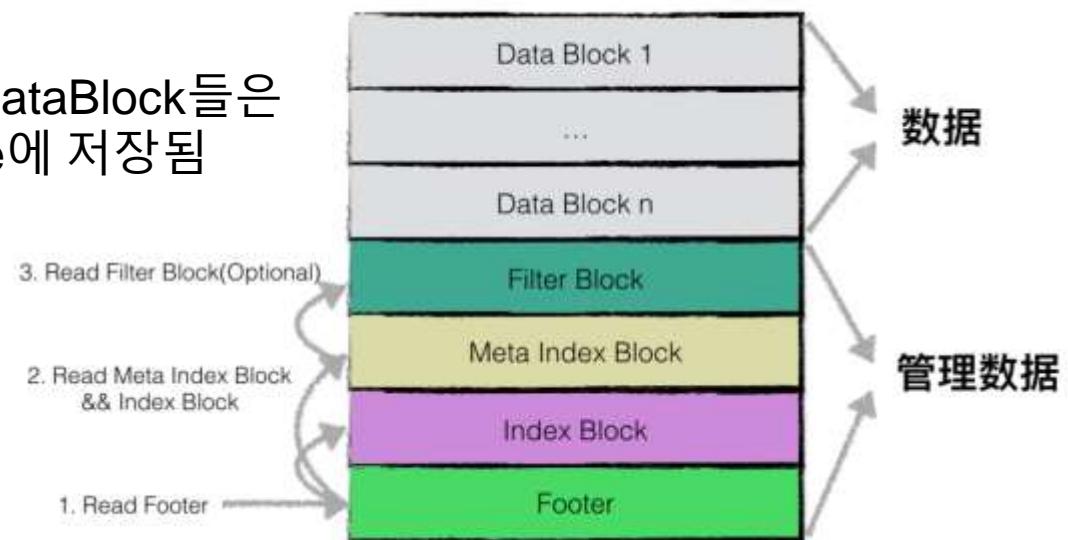


Cache flow analysis

key	value
cache_id + block_offset	Block Data (Data Block)
cache_id + block_offset	Block Data
cache_id + block_offset	Block Data

Block Cache Structure

열린 sst파일의 DataBlock들은 전역 BlockCache에 저장됨

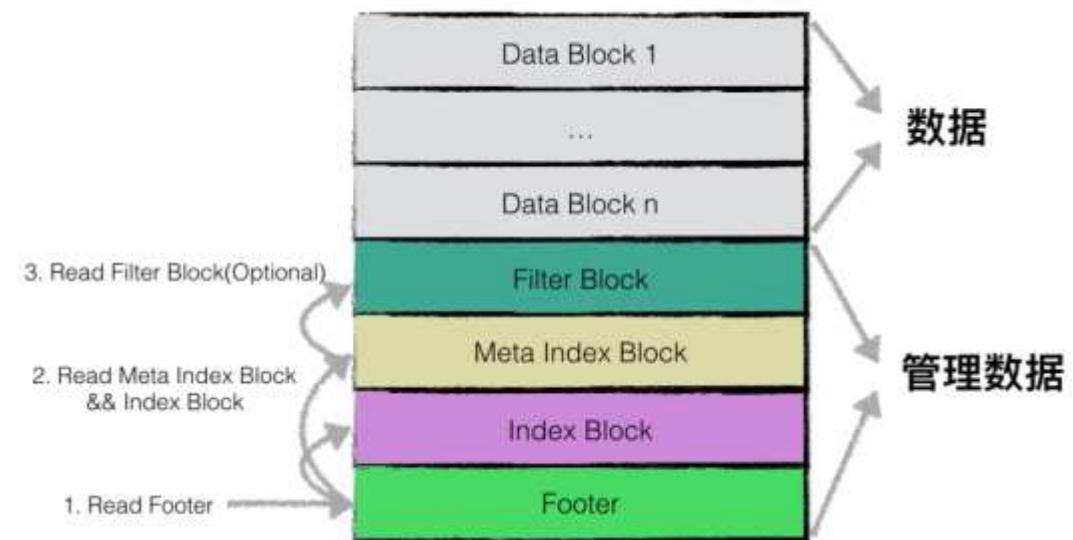


Cache flow analysis

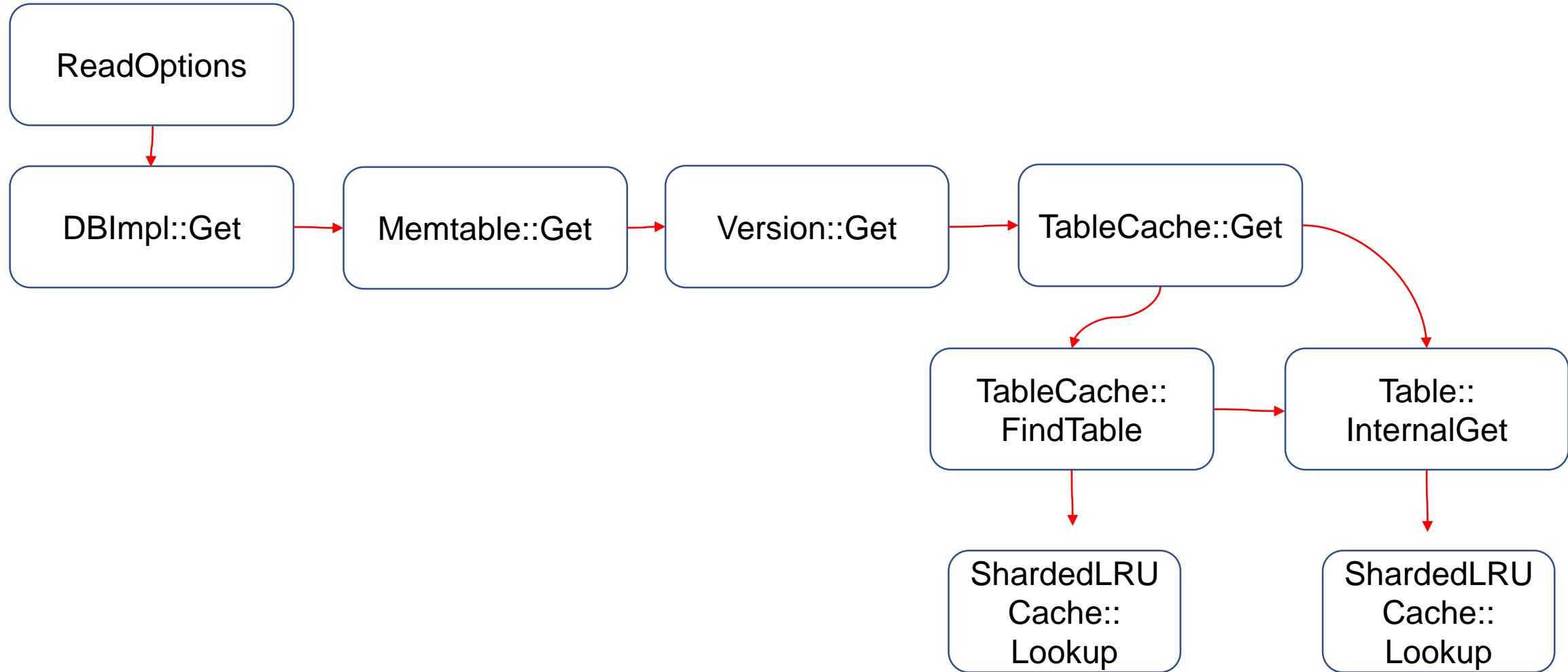
cache_id + block_offset	Block Data (Data Block)
cache_id + block_offset	Block Data
cache_id + block_offset	Block Data

Block Cache Structure

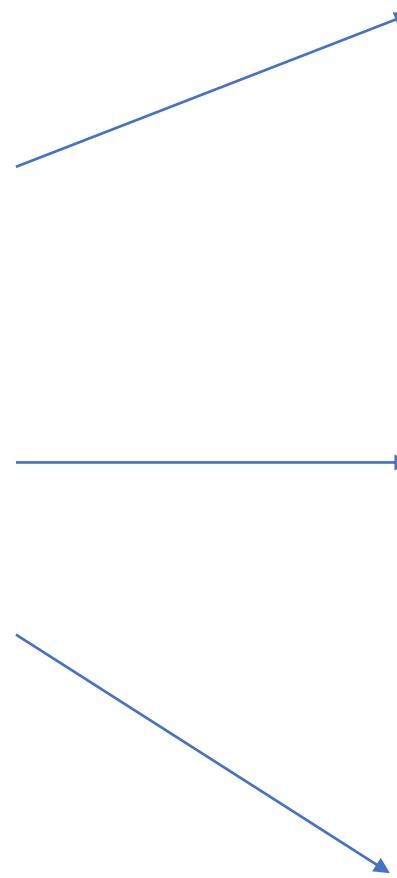
다른 sst파일의 Data Block offset이
동일할 수 있으므로 구별을 위해,
각 sst파일에 고유한 cache_id를 조
합하여 key를 구성함



Cache flow analysis



과목	성적
국어	85
수학	97
영어	88
생명	95
지구과학	75
물리	87
화학	70



과목	성적
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90~80

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80~70

과목	성적
지구과학	75
화학	70

list_[0](*LRUHandle)

list_[1](*LRUHandle)

list_[2](*LRUHandle)

.

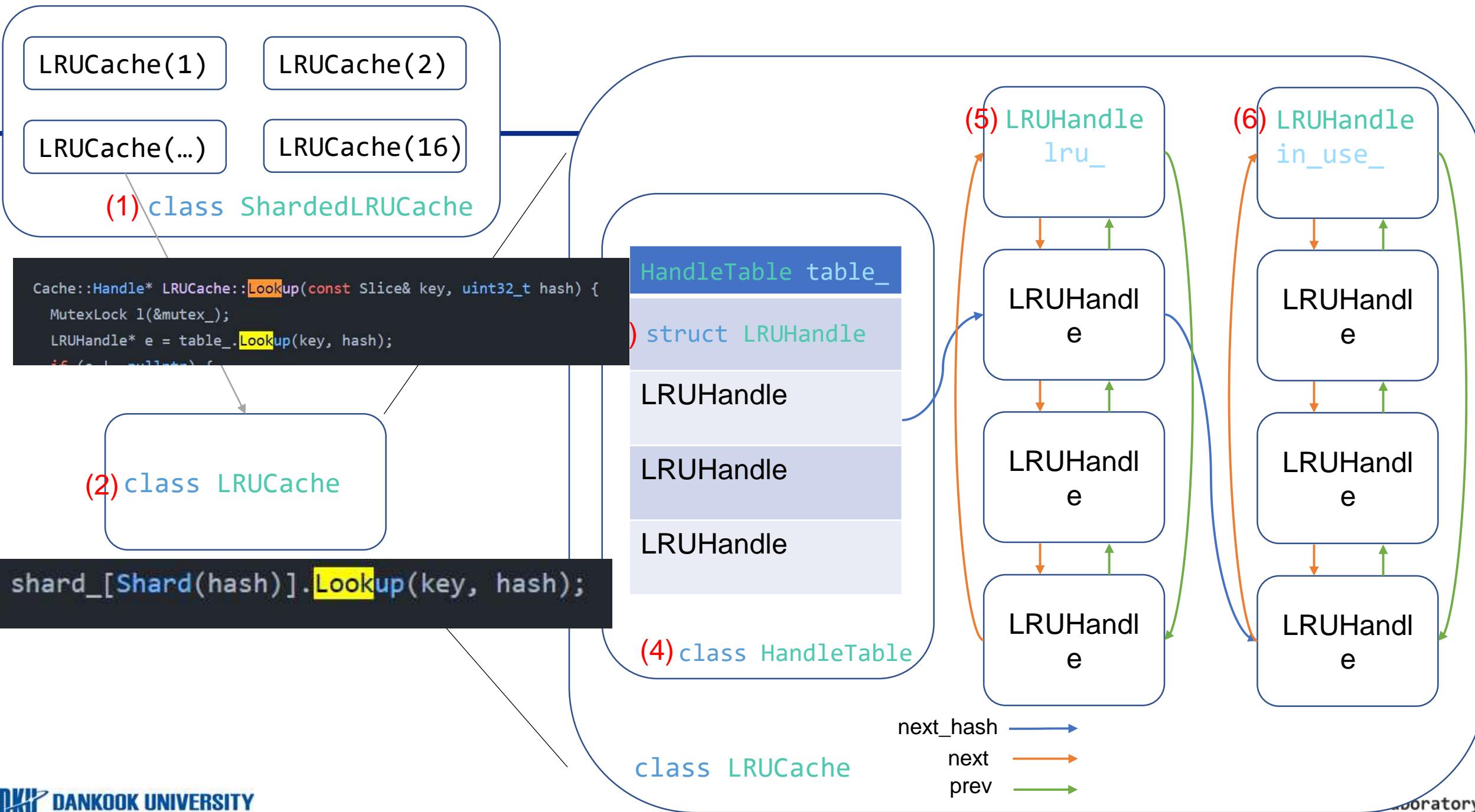
.

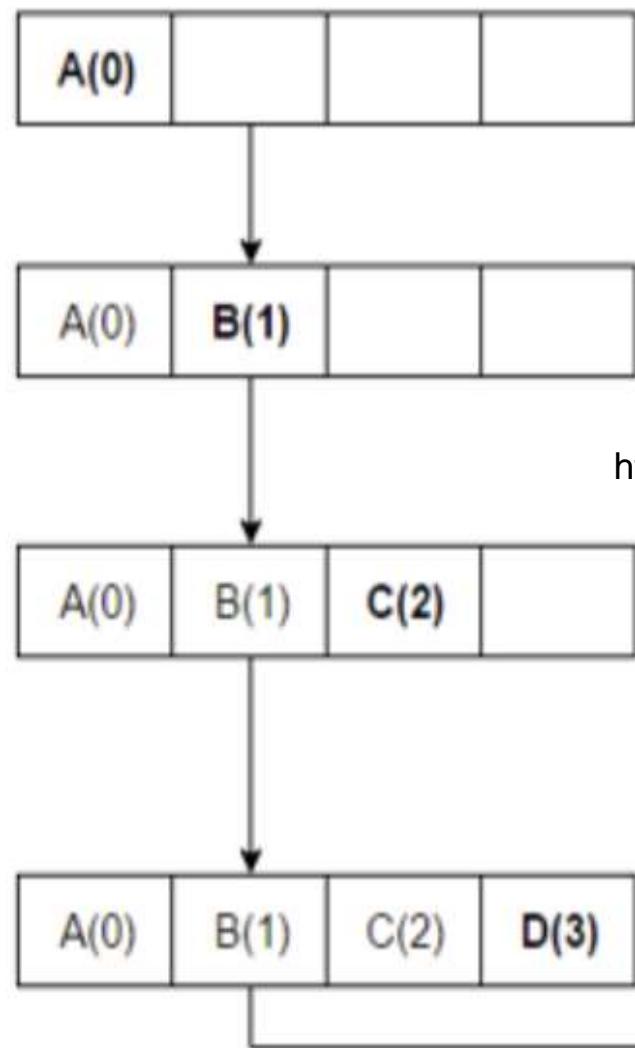
list_[length_ - 2](*LRUHandle)

list_[length_ - 1](*LRUHandle)

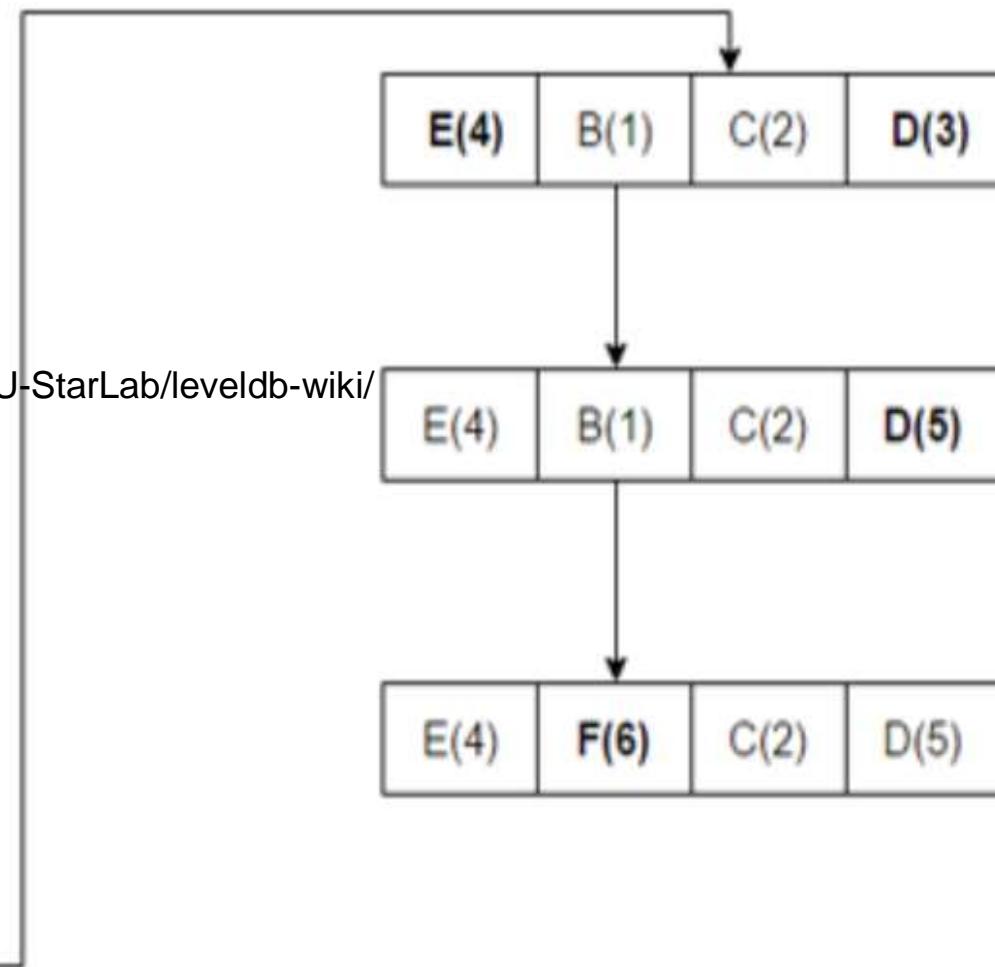
class HandleTable

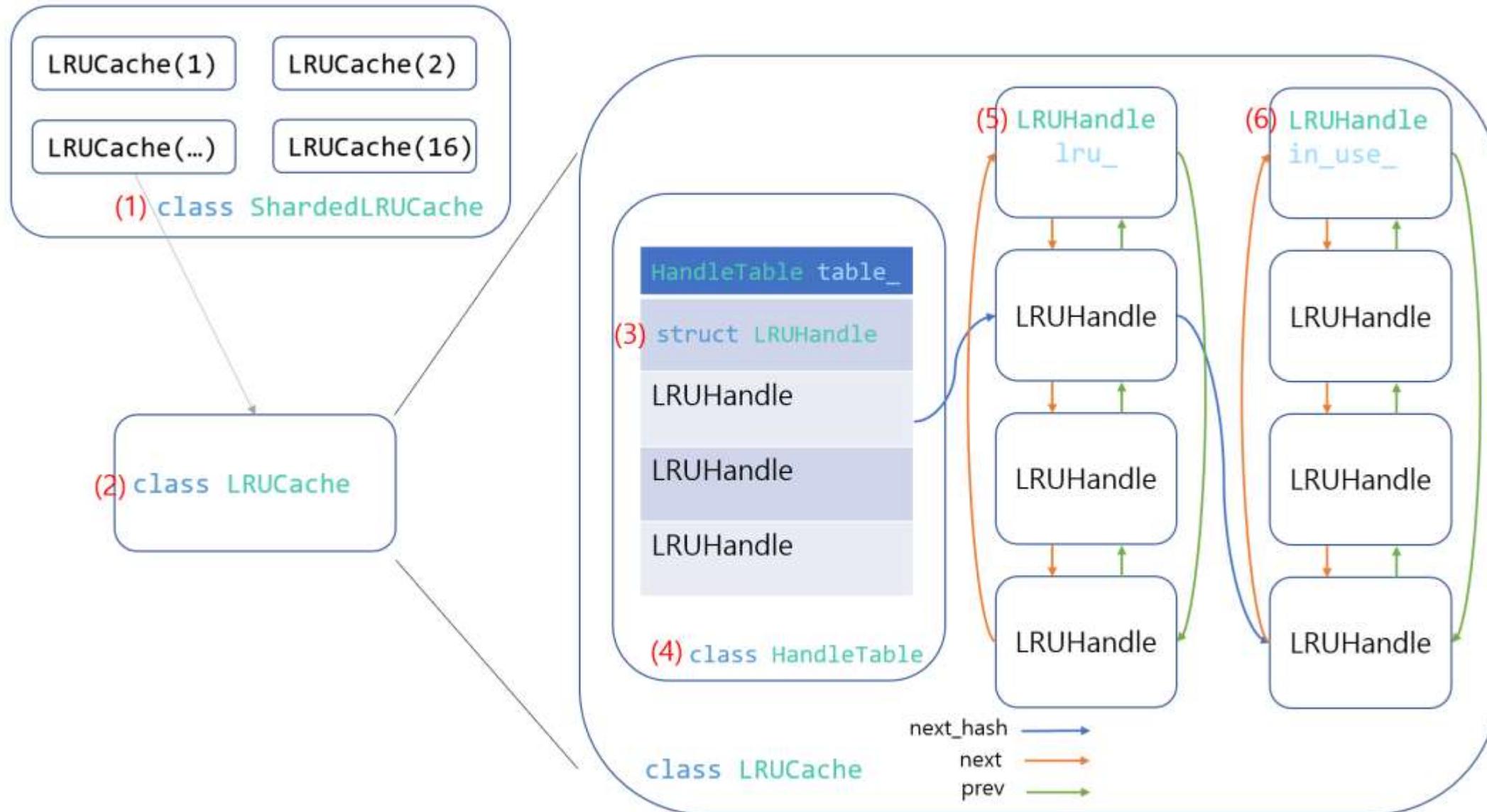
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(4) struct LRUHandle

LRUHandle

LRUHandle

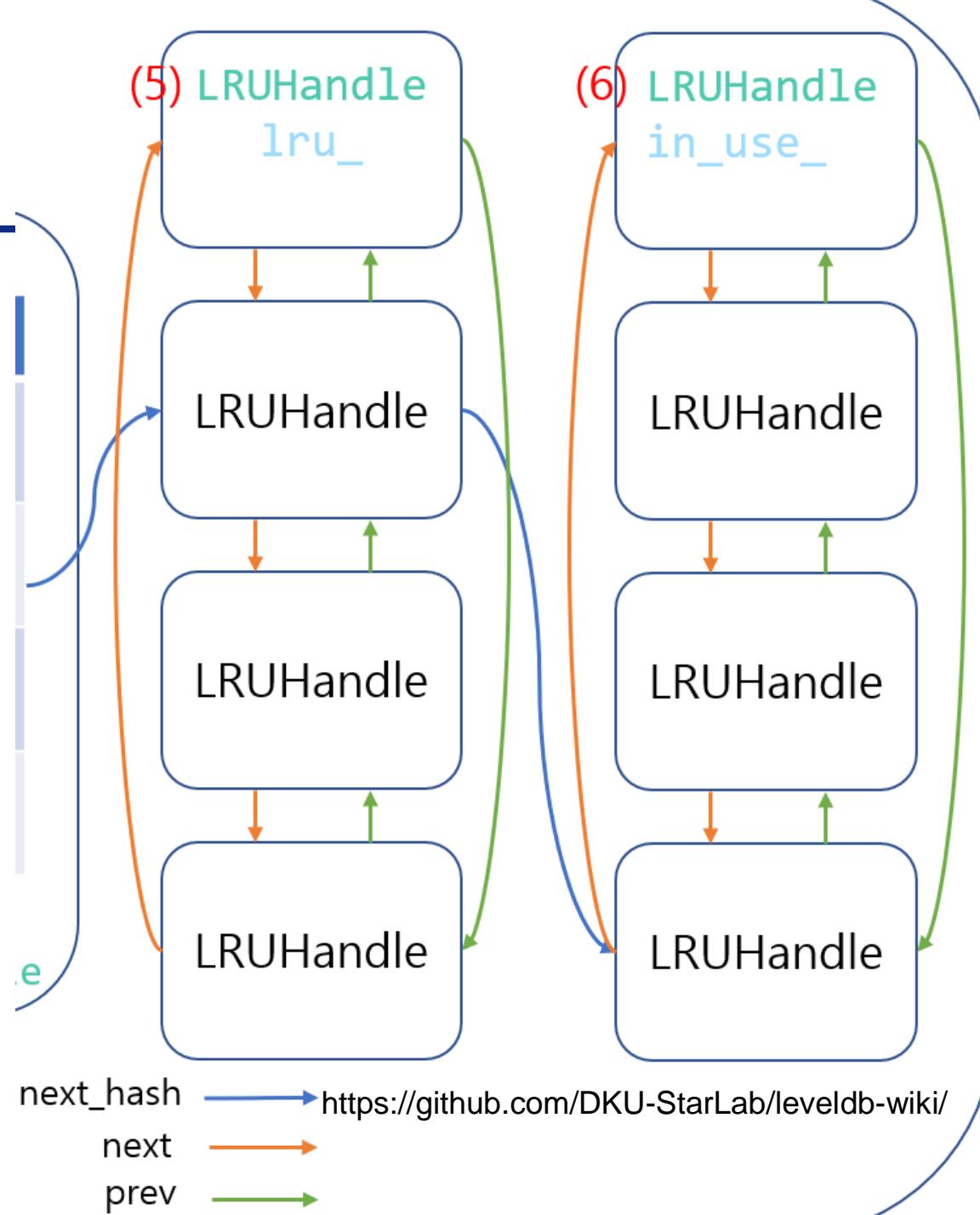
LRUHandle

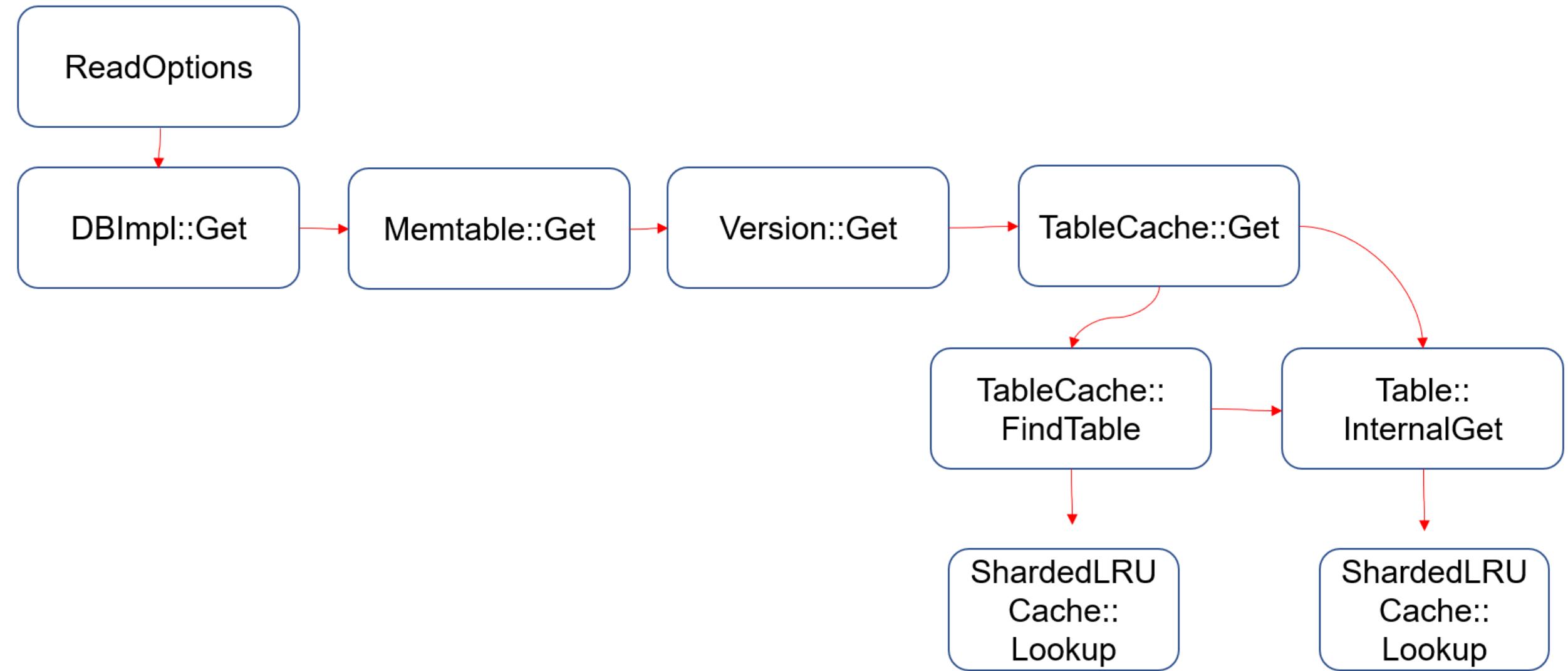
LRUHandle

LRUHandle

(3)
class HandleTable

<https://github.com/DKU-StarLab/leveldb-wiki/>

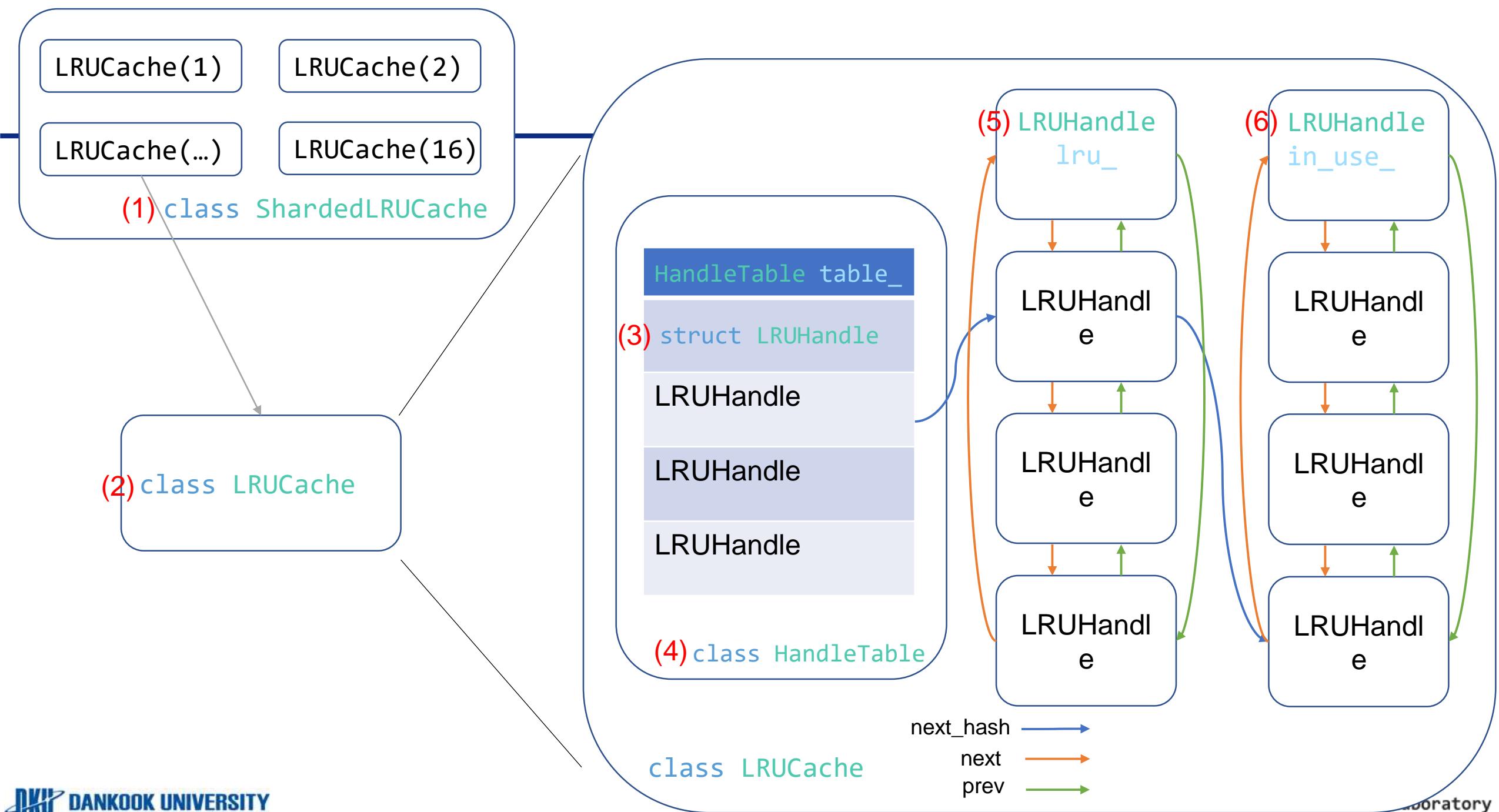




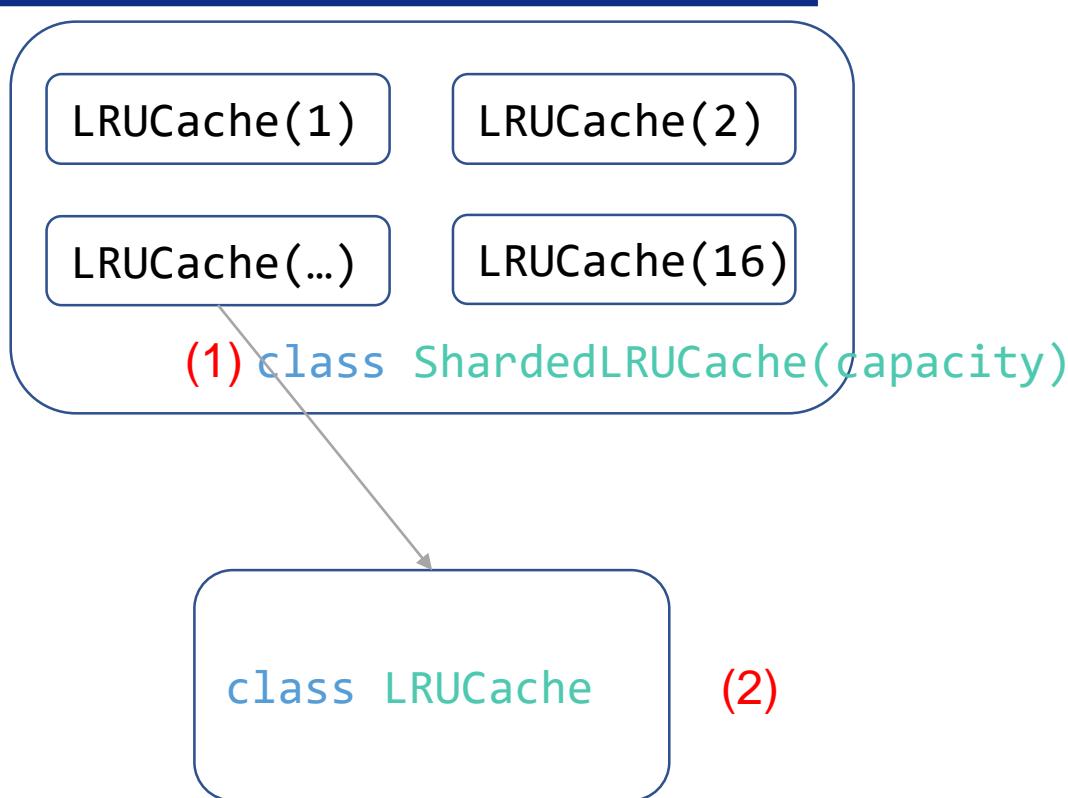
key	value
cache_id + block_offset	Block Data (Data Block)
cache_id + block_offset	Block Data
cache_id + block_offset	Block Data

Block Cache Structure

<https://github.com/DKU-StarLab/leveldb-wiki/>

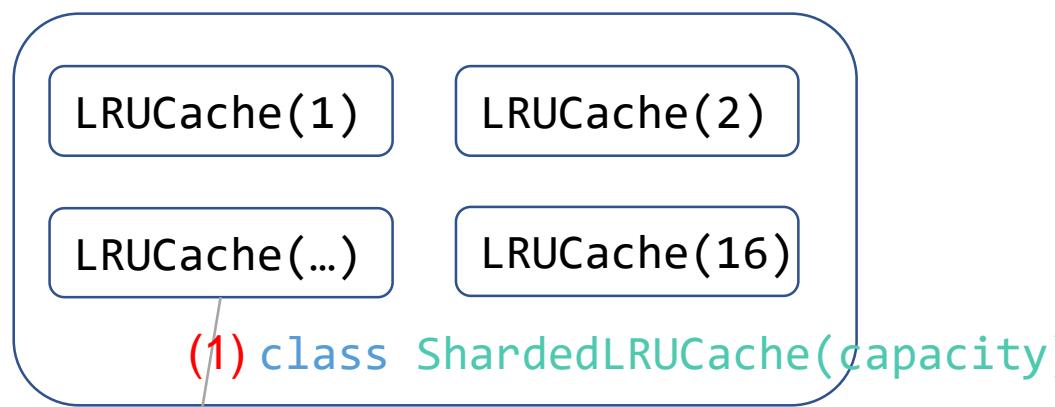


```
./db_bench --benchmarks="fillrandom,readrandom" --  
cache_size=1000000
```



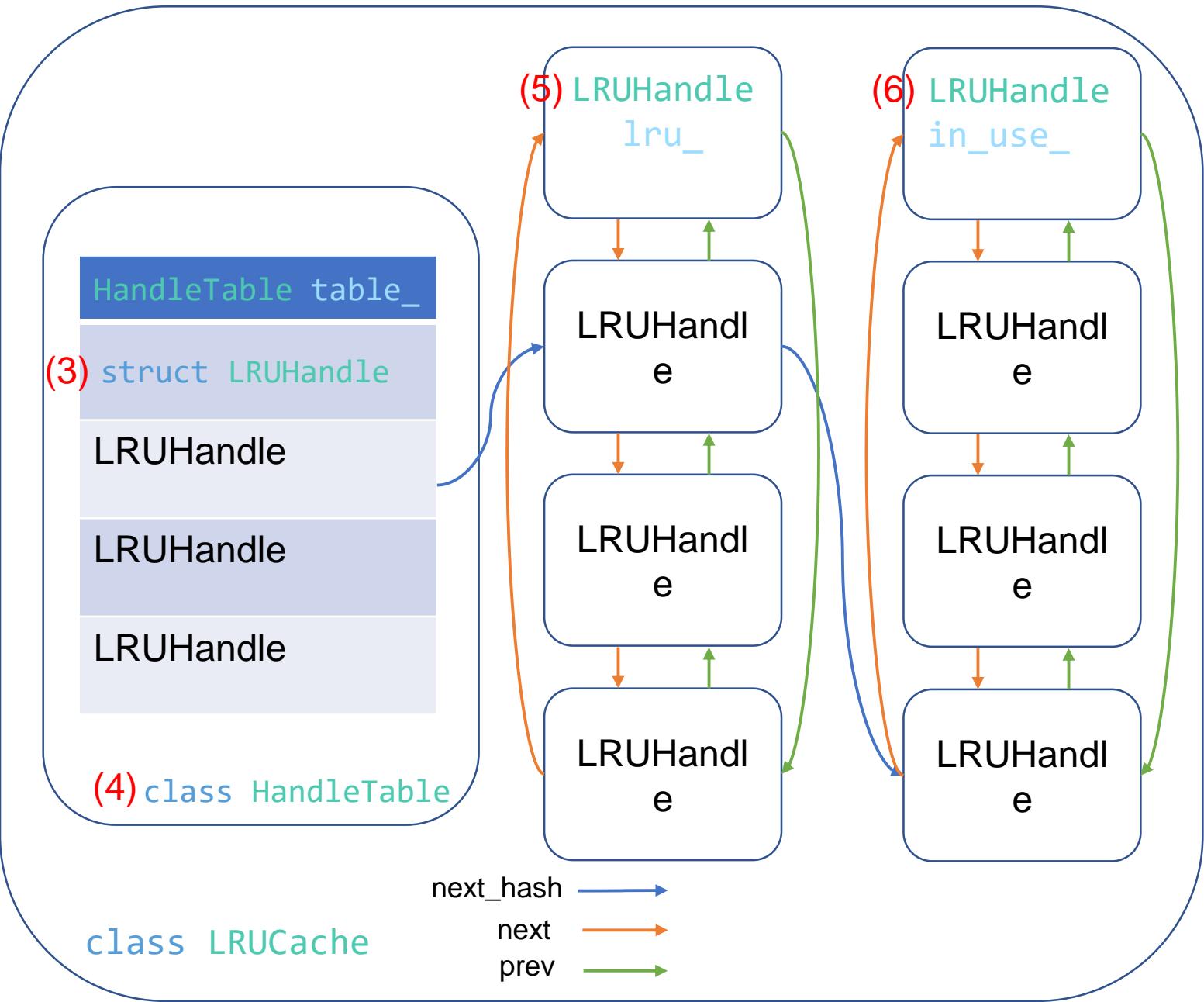
```
static const int kNumShardBits = 4;  
static const int  
kNumShards = 1 << kNumShardBits; // 16  
  
class ShardedLRUCache : public Cache  
  
LRUCache shard_[kNumShards];
```

```
./db_bench --benchmarks="fillrandom,readrandom" --cache_size=1000000 --open_files=1000(default)
```



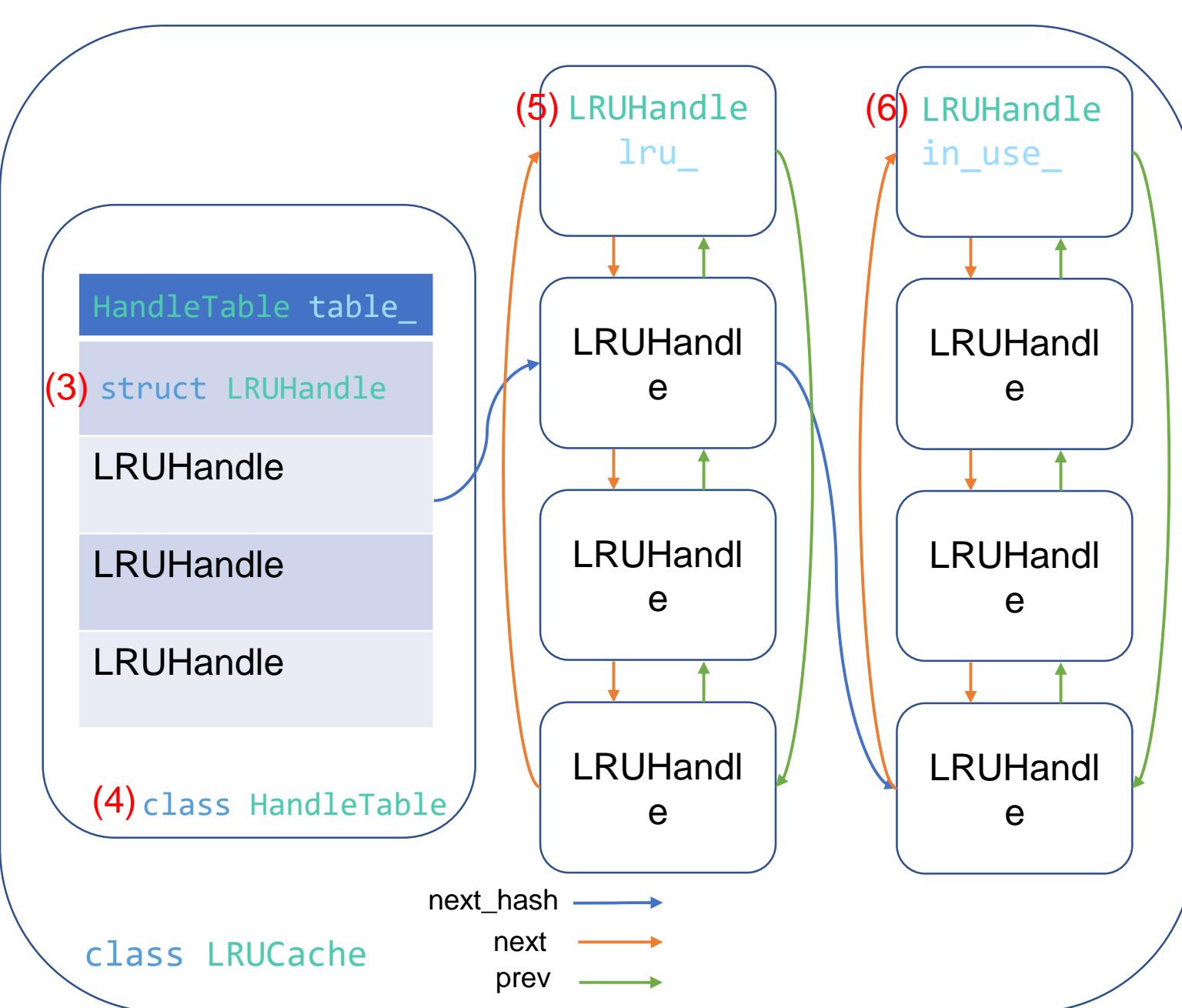
```
explicit ShardedLRUCache(size_t capacity) : last_id_(0) {
    const size_t per_shard = (capacity + (kNumShards - 1)) / kNumShards
    for (int s = 0; s < kNumShards; s++) {
        shard_[s].SetCapacity(per_shard);
    }
}
```

⇒ SetCapacity 는 LRUCache 배열의 버퍼 즉, LRUCache 각각의 capacity를 설정
⇒ Cache_size가 클수록 _shard 배열의 각 버퍼인 LRUCache의 capacity가 커짐



```
size_t capacity_;
// SetCapacity를 통해 각
// LRU Cache의 capacity를 담는
// 변수임 (용량)
```

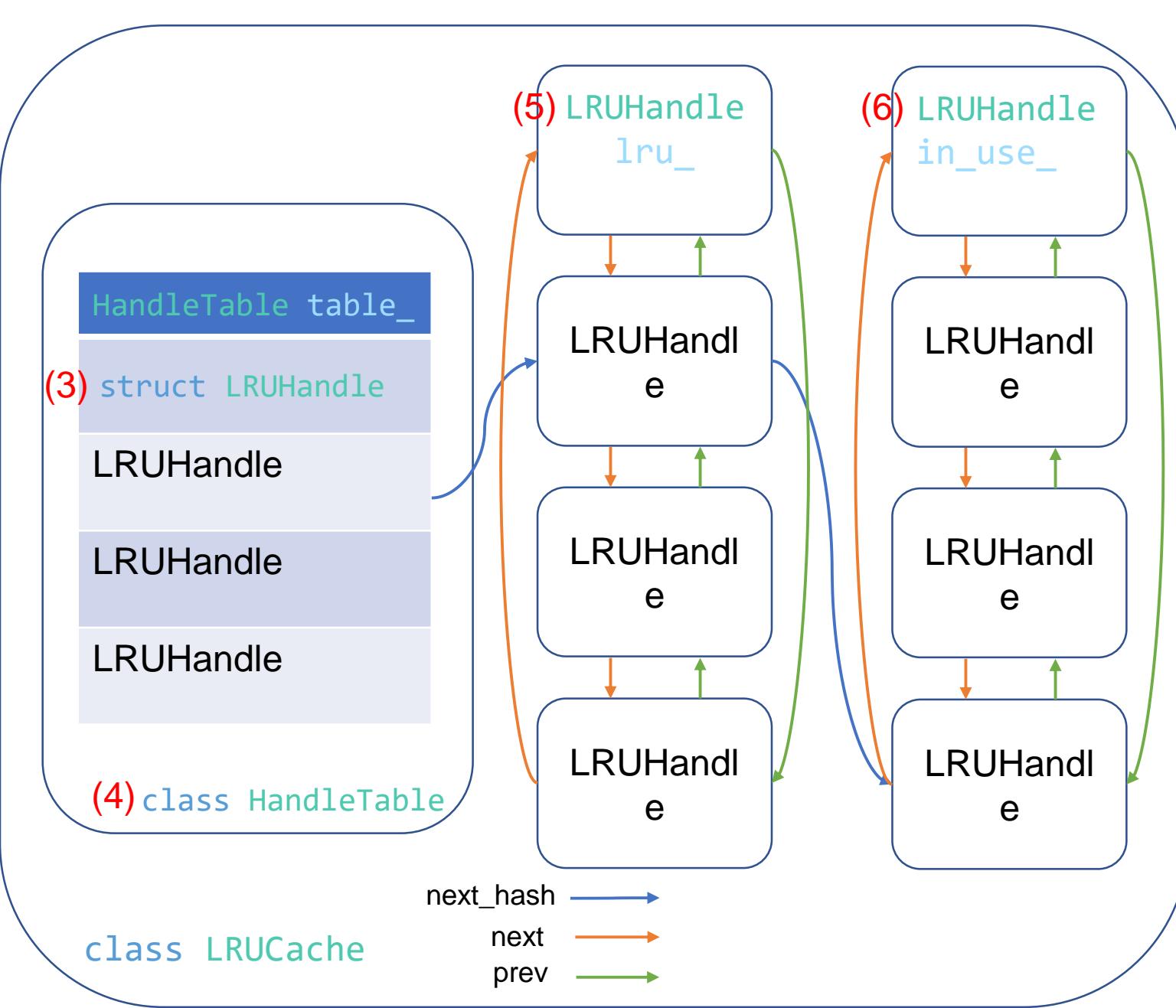
```
size_t usage_;
// (사용량)
```



```
Cache::Handle*
LRUCache::Insert(const
Slice& key, uint32_t hash,
void* value, size_t
charge)
```

Insert되는 블록들은 charge를 갖고 Insert함수를 호출하며 호출될 때마다 usage에 charge를 더해감

Insert시에 LRUHandle을 lru_에 먼저 넣으며(refs=1)
Capacity_가 양수일 경우
Refs를 1 올리고
in_use에 LRUHandle을 넣고
lru_에서 LRUHandle을 빼고
Usage에 charge를 더함



Usage_ 가 capacity_ 보다 커질 경우
`lru_`에서 오래된 노드(LRUHandle)을 제거 함
 usage_에서 제거된 노드의 charge를 뺌
 => LRU 정책

```
./db_bench --benchmarks="fillrandom" –use=0
```

H

```
LRUCache(1)      LRUCache(2)  
LRUCache(...)    LRUCache(16)
```

(1) class ShardedLRUCache(capacity)

⇒ shard_는 LRUCache 배열 즉, LRUCache배열의 각 인덱스의 capacity를 설정
⇒ Cache_size가 클수록 _shard배열의 각 버퍼인 LRUCache의 capacity가 커짐

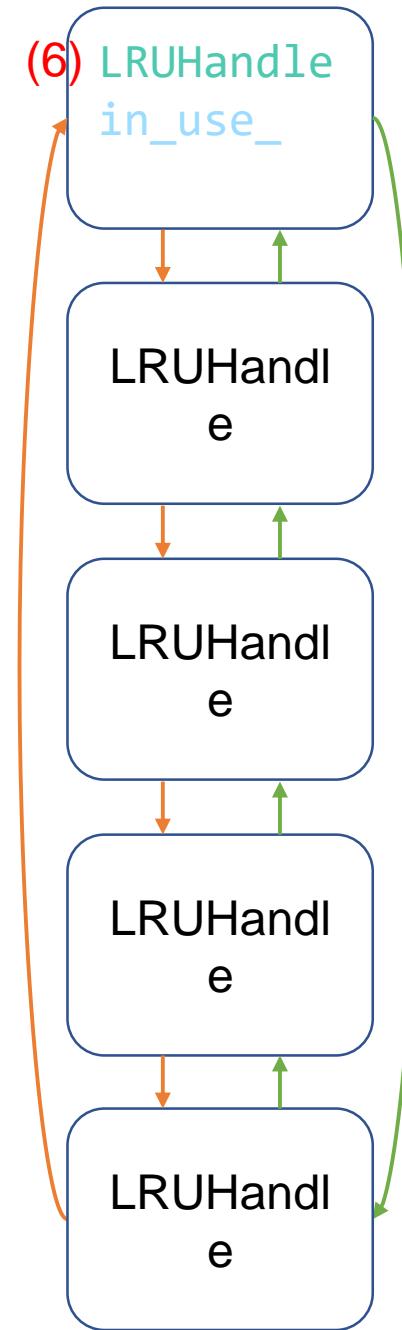
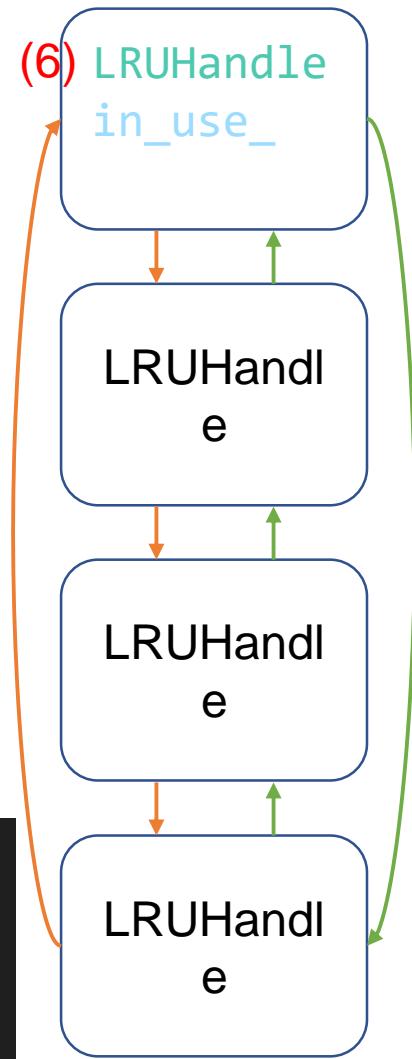
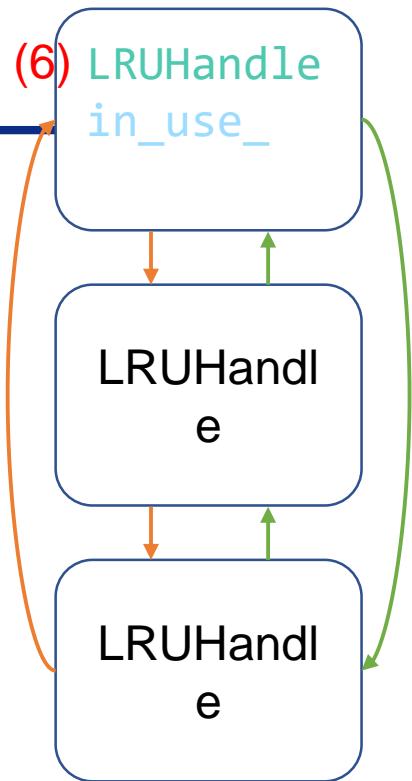
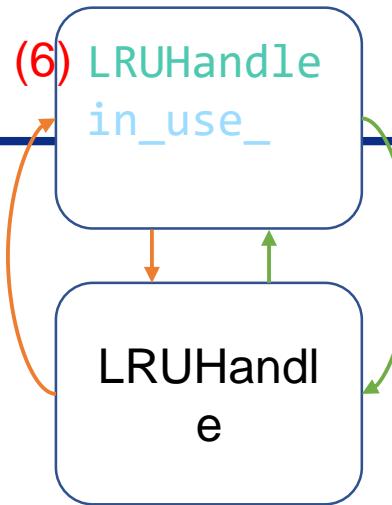
```
class LRUCache
```

⇒ LRUCache의 capacity가 커지면 장점?

⇒ shard_는 LRUCache 배열 즉, LRUCache 배열의 각 인덱스의 capacity를 설정
⇒ Cache_size가 클수록 _shard 배열의 각 버퍼인 LRUCache의 capacity가 커짐

⇒ LRUCache의 capacity가 커지면 장점?

```
Cache::Handle* LRUCache::Insert(const Slice& key, uint32_t hash, void*  
value, size_t charge, void (*deleter)(const Slice& key, void* value))  
=> cache에 넣을 block의 key-value, hashtable의 hash, deleter, cache  
size인 charge
```



LRU_Append(&in_use_, e);

```
void LRUcache::LRU_Append(LRUHandle* list, LRUHandle* e) {
    // Make "e" newest entry by inserting just before *list
    e->next = list;
    e->prev = list->prev;
    e->prev->next = e;
    e->next->prev = e;
}
```

각 double linked list의 LRUHandle에는 HandleTable(HashTable)을 통해 바로 접근이 가능