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【rocksdb源码分析】写优化之 JoinBatchGroup

27-34 minutes

N次阅读rocksdb和leveldb源码后,我对它们的简答粗暴概括理解如下:

跟leveldb学习LSM-Tree及C++(C98)实践 跟rocksdb学习存储引擎的实现

rocksdb在leveldb的基础上做了大量(非常大)的优化,更适合在生产环境使用,我们自己的开源项目(pika、zeppelin)等都使用rocksdb作为存储引擎。

所以,我打算积累一个【rocksdb源码分析】系列,详细整理一下rocksdb的实现原理及相比较于leveldb,它在细节处做的优化。

本篇就先介绍一下rocksdb在写入时的一个优化点实现。

注: 源码分析主要基于rocksdb v5.0.1及v5.4.5两个版

本,后者相较于前者在代码结构及实现上都有较大改

动,不过核心一样,后续内容也主要以这两个版本为主

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这个函数主要做什么呢,leveldb和rocksdb都支持多线程,不过对于Write是单写者的实现,这就需要使用类似队列的东西将上层多线程的多个Writer进行排列,每次只允许队列头的Writer写db,队头Writer写完后再唤醒队列其他的Writer。leveldb在这里有一个优化,就是队头Writer在写db时,并不是只将自己的WriteBatch写完就拉倒,而是在写之前先将自己和它之后正在等待的其他Writer的WriteBatch一起打包成一个更大的WriteBatch,然后一起再写,这样,当它写完db唤醒其他Writer后,有一部分Writer会发现自己的活已经被做完了,直接返回。这样的实现可以提高写入速度,算是一个不小的优化。那么问题来了,rocksdb基于这之上还能做哪些优化呢?

2. 优化点

rocksdb在Writer之间Wait的地方做了优化,先看下leveldb这块是怎么做的:

```
Status DBImpl::Write(const WriteOptions& options,
WriteBatch* my_batch) {
    .....

MutexLock 1(&mutex_);
    writers_.push_back(&w);
    while (!w.done && &w != writers_.front()) {
```

```
w.cv.Wait()
}
if (w.done) {
  return w.status;
}
```

很简单,就是pthread_cond_wait。这样做有什么问题吗?呃…貌似有

For reference, on my 4.0 SELinux test server with support for syscall auditing enabled, the minimum latency between FUTEX_WAKE to returning from FUTEX_WAIT is 2.7 usec, and the average is more like 10 usec. That can be a big drag on RockDB's singlewriter design.

从FUTEX_WAIT到FUTEX_WAKE平均需要10us的时间,这对于单写着的引擎来说,代价的确不小,因外除过真正写引擎的时间,还有很大一部分时间用在了pthread_cond_wait及pthread_cond_signal上。

2. 如何优化

条件锁因为Context Switches而代价高昂,rocksdb通过一系列优化来尽量少用条件锁的使用并且尽可能的减少Context Switches。它将leveldb简单一条

pthread_cond_wait拆成3步来做:

- Loop
- Short-Wait: Loop + std::this_thread::yield()
- Long-Wait: std::condition_variable::wait()下面来依次分析

1. Loop

这里主要就是通过循环忙等待一段有限的时间,大约1us,绝大多数的情况下,这1us的忙等足以让state条件满足(Leader Writer的WriteBatch执行完),而忙等待是占着CPU,不会发生Context Switches,这就减小了额外开销;

```
// On a modern Xeon each loop takes about 7
nanoseconds (most of which
// is the effect of the pause instruction), so
200 iterations is a bit
// more than a microsecond. This is long enough
that waits longer than
// this can amortize the cost of accessing the
clock and yielding.
for (uint32_t tries = 0; tries < 200; ++tries) {
   state =
   w->state.load(std::memory_order_acquire);
```

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```
if ((state & goal_mask) != 0) {
   return state;
}
port::AsmVolatilePause();
}
```

实现非常简单,循坏200次(大约1us),每次循环判断条件是否满足,满足则返回。有个地方值得注意:

```
port::AsmVolatilePause();
```

这个是做什么用的呢?跟一下,它的实现是这样: pause指令,查了一下文档,如下:

Improves the performance of spin-wait loops. When executing a "spin-wait loop," a Pentium 4 or Intel Xeon processor suffers a severe performance penalty when exiting the loop because it detects a possible memory order violation. The PAUSE instruction provides a hint to the processor that the code sequence is a spin-wait loop. The processor uses this hint to avoid the memory order violation in most situations, which greatly improves processor performance. For this reason, it is recommended that a PAUSE instruction be placed in all spin-wait loops.

An additional function of the PAUSE instruction is to reduce the power consumed by a Pentium 4 processor

while executing a spin loop. The Pentium 4 processor can execute a spin-wait loop extremely quickly, causing the processor to consume a lot of power while it waits for the resource it is spinning on to become available. Inserting a pause instruction in a spin-wait loop greatly reduces the processor's power consumption. This instruction was introduced in the Pentium 4 processors, but is backward compatible with all IA-32 processors. In earlier IA-32 processors, the PAUSE instruction operates like a NOP instruction. The Pentium 4 and Intel Xeon processors implement the PAUSE instruction as a pre-defined delay. The delay is finite and can be zero for some processors. This instruction does not change the architectural state of the processor (that is, it performs essentially a delaying no-op operation).

可以看出,pause指令主要就是提升spin-wait-loop的性能,当执行spin-wait的时候处理器会在退出循坏的时候检测到memory order violation而进行流水线重排,造成性能损失,pause指定则是告诉cpu,当前正处在spin-wait中,绝大多数情况下,处理器根据这个提示来避免violation,提高性能。

结合rocksdb,发现上面的200次循环中每次都会load state变量,检查是否符合条件,当Leader Writer的

WriteBatch执行完,修改了这个state变量时,会产生store指令,由于处理器是乱序执行的,当有了store指令后,需要重排流水线确保在store之后的load指令在执行store之后再执行,而重排会带来25倍左右的性能损失。pause指令其实就是延迟40左右个clock,这样可以尽可能减少流水线上的load指令,减少重排代价。

另外pause指令还可以减少处理器能耗,不过这不是我们关心的。

2. Short-Wait

如果能够准确预测未来,那么rocksdb其实只需要Loop和Long-Wait两种策略即可,预测到等待时间很短就用Loop,等待时间很长则只能用Long-Wait。但没有预言家,不可能每次提前准确知道该用那个,所以rocksdb才有了Short-Wait策略,这个一个灵活测策略,先来看实现:

```
while ((iter_begin - spin_begin) <=
std::chrono::microseconds(max_yield_usec_)) {
   std::this_thread::yield();

   state =
w->state.load(std::memory_order_acquire);
   if ((state & goal_mask) != 0) {
```

```
// success
    would_spin_again = true;
    break;
  auto now = std::chrono::steady_clock::now();
  if (now == iter begin ||
      now - iter begin >=
std::chrono::microseconds(slow_yield_usec_)) {
    // conservatively count it as a slow yield if
our clock isn't
    // accurate enough to measure the yield
duration
   ++slow yield count;
    if (slow_yield_count >=
kMaxSlowYieldsWhileSpinning) {
      // Not just one ivcsw, but several.
Immediately update ctx
      // and fall back to blocking
      update ctx = true;
      break;
  iter begin = now;
```

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和Loop一样,还是循环判断state条件是否满足,满足则 跳出循环,不满足则std::this_thread::yield()来主动让出 时间片,这里的循环不是无止境的,最多持续 max_yield_usec_us (需要用 enable_write_thread_adaptive_yield=true来打开, 打开 后默认是100us)。这么做是可取的,因为yield并不一 定会发生Context Switches, 如果线程数小于CPU的 core数, 也就是每个core上只有一个线程的时候, 是不会 发生Context Switches, 花费差不多不到1us。不同于 Loop每次固定循环200次,Short-Wait循环的上限是 100us, 这100us使用CPU的高占用(involuntary context switches)来换取rocksdb可能的高吞吐,如果很不幸每 次100us后state还没有满足条件而进去最后的Long-Wait, 那么这100us做了很多无谓的Context Switches, 消耗了CPU。有没有什么办法来动态判断在Short-Wait 中是否需要break出循环直接进行Long-Wait呢? rocksdb 是通过yield的持续时长来做的调整,如果yield前后间隔 大于3us,并且累计3次,则认为yield已经慢到足够可以 通过直接Long-Wait来等待而不用进行无谓的yield。

另外, 进不进行Short-Wait其实也是有条件的, 如下:

```
if (max_yield_usec_ > 0) {
   update_ctx =
Random::GetTLSInstance()->OneIn(256);
```

```
if (update_ctx | |
ctx->value.load(std::memory_order_relaxed) >= 0)
{
    .....
}
```

首先max_yield_usec_大于0,其次update_ctx等于true (1/256的概率)或者ctx->value大于0;ctx->value就是这个动态的开关,如果在Short-Wait中成功等到state条件满足,则增加value,如果Short-Wait没有成功等到条件满足而最终还是靠Long-Wait来等待,则减少这个value,然后通过它是否大于0来决定下次是否需要进行Short-Wait,可以看到,如果Short-Wait大量命中,则value一定会远大于0,每次都进行Short-Wait。value的更新策略如下:

```
if (update_ctx) {
  auto v =
ctx->value.load(std::memory_order_relaxed);
  // fixed point exponential decay with decay
constant 1/1024, with +1
  // and -1 scaled to avoid overflow for int32_t
  v = v + (v / 1024) + (would_spin_again ? 1 :
-1) * 16384;
```

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```
ctx->value.store(v, std::memory_order_relaxed);
```

3. Long-Wait

很不幸,前两步的尝试都没有等到条件满足,只能通过 代价最高的std::condition_variable::wait()来做的,这里 就和leveldb的逻辑一样了,不过就在这里rocksdb还是 做了优化:

```
uint8_t WriteThread::BlockingAwaitState(Writer*
w, uint8 t goal mask) {
 // We're going to block. Lazily create the
mutex. We guarantee
 // propagation of this construction to the
waker via the
 // STATE_LOCKED_WAITING state. The waker won't
try to touch the mutex
  // or the condvar unless they CAS away the
STATE LOCKED WAITING that
 // we install below.
 w->CreateMutex();
```

直到需要进行std::condition_variable::wait()的时候,才创建Writer的std::condition_variable变量。还是可以看出

rocksdb对于single-writer的写入流程做了尽可能极致的 优化来最大程度上提高性能。

总结

- 1. leveldb的一条pthread_cond_wait被rocksdb扩展出这么多的步骤及策略,目的还是为了尽可能的优化性能。的确,基础组件或者服务写的好不好直接决定着上层应用的性能,对于可能存在的瓶颈一定要吃透直到最优。
- 2. rocksdb默认打开Short-Wait的

(enable_write_thread_adaptive_yield = true) max_yield_usec_默认是100us,可以通过配置项write_thread_slow_yield_usec来调整,增大它就是靠消耗更多CPU (Short-Wait持续时间越长)来提高rocksdb的吞吐。另外slow_yield_usec_默认是3us,可以通过配置项write_thread_slow_yield_usec来调整,增大它则会导致slow_yield_usec_门槛变高,减少Short-Wait半路break出去直接进行Long-Wait的概率,同样是用CPU来换吞吐。

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