Claret

Using Data Types for High Contention Distributed Transactions

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UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON

PaPoC'15 @ EuroSys

Brandon Holt @holtbg

At #EuroSys right now!

EuroSys 2015

EuroSys 2015 @EuroSys2015

Co-located workshop: Principles and Practice of Consistency for Distributed Data.
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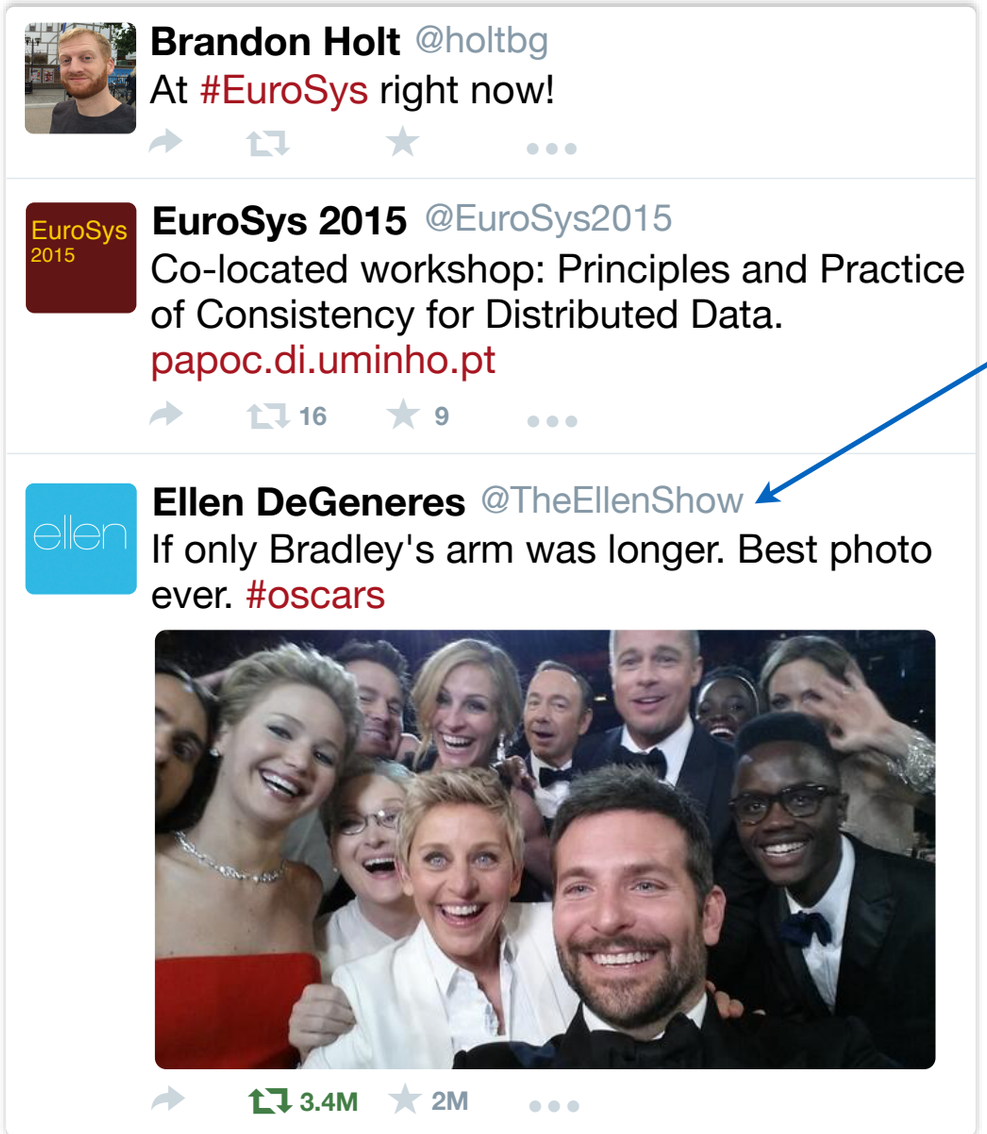
16 9

ellen

Ellen DeGeneres @TheEllenShow

If only Bradley's arm was longer. Best photo ever. #oscars

3.4M 2M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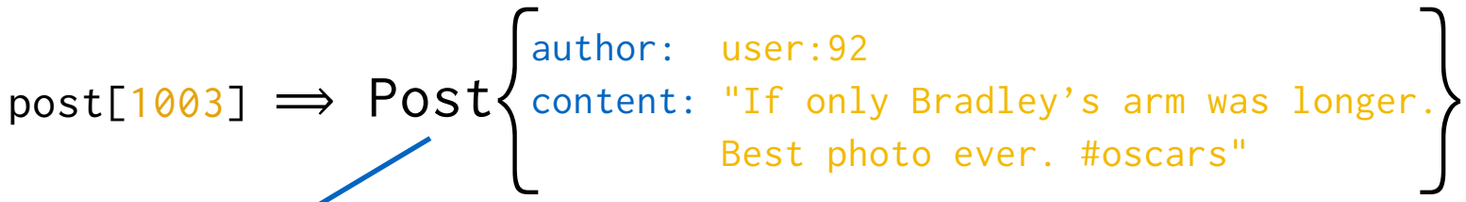
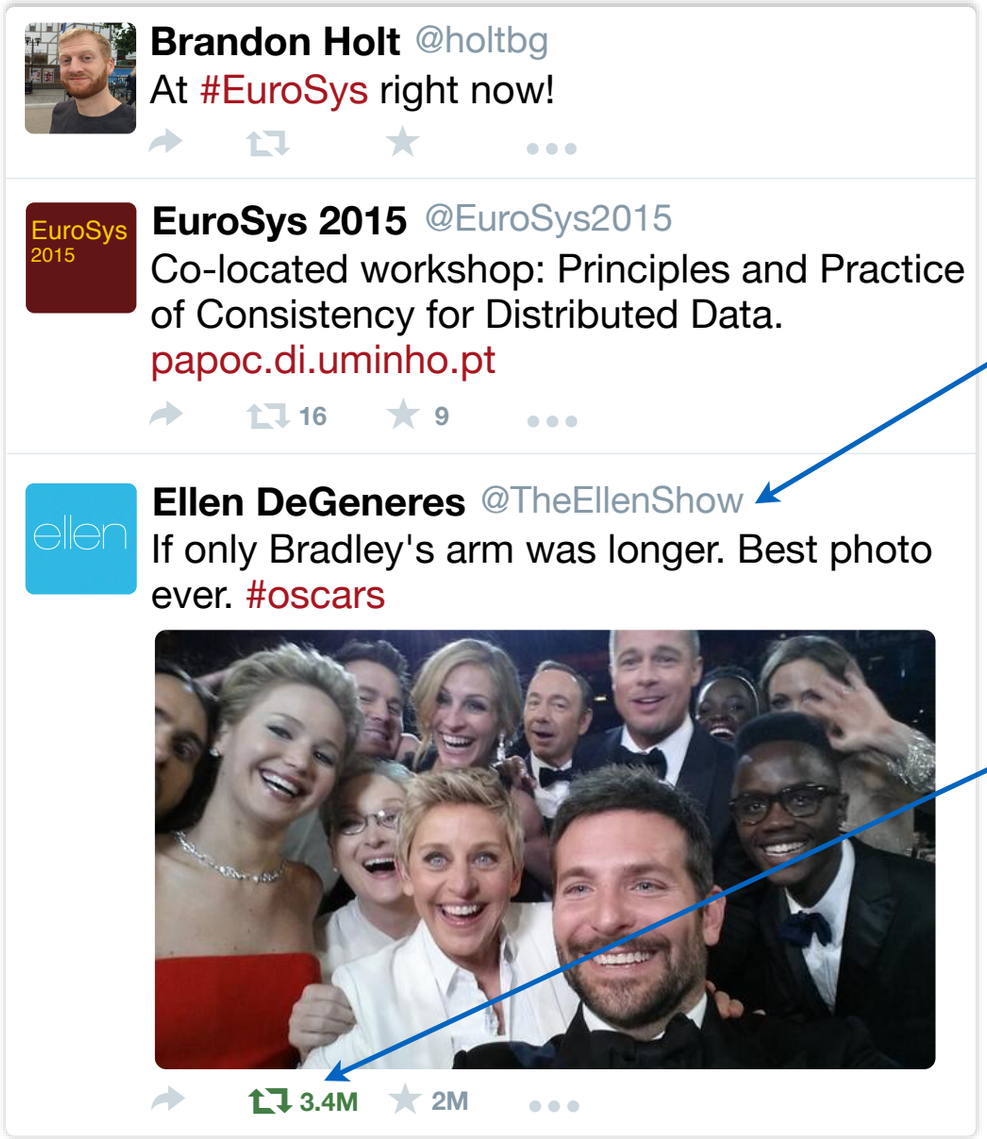

post[1003] ⟹ Post
author: user:92
content: "If only Bradley's arm was longer.
Best photo ever. #oscars"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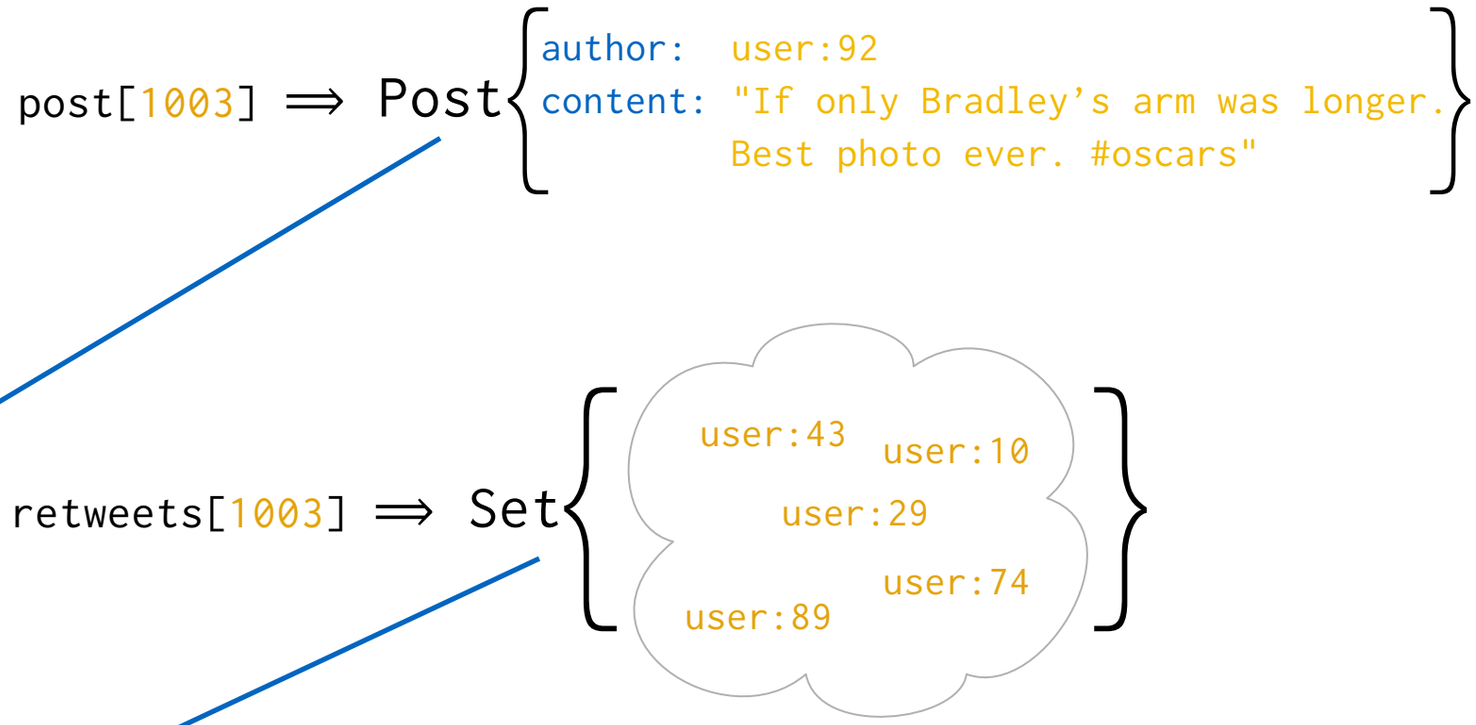
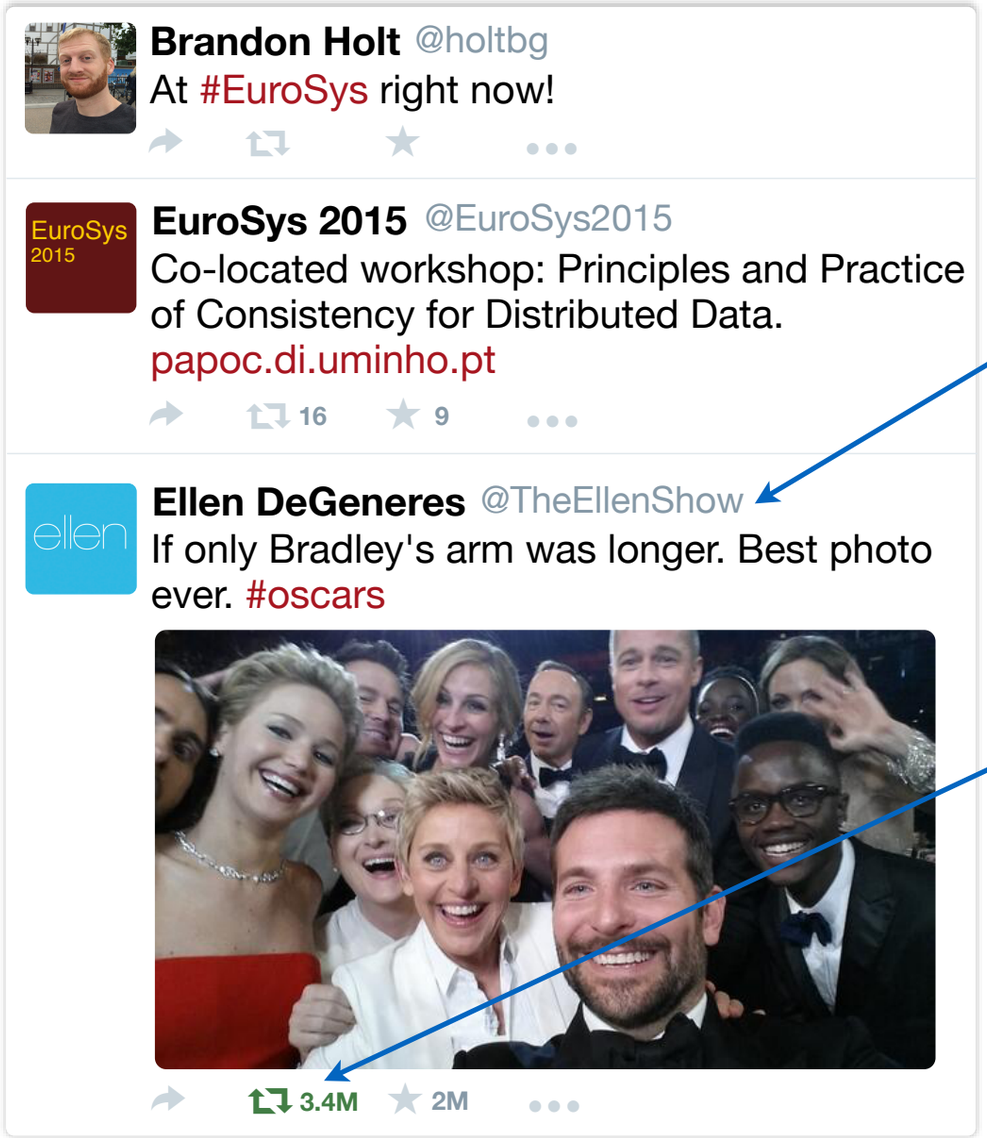
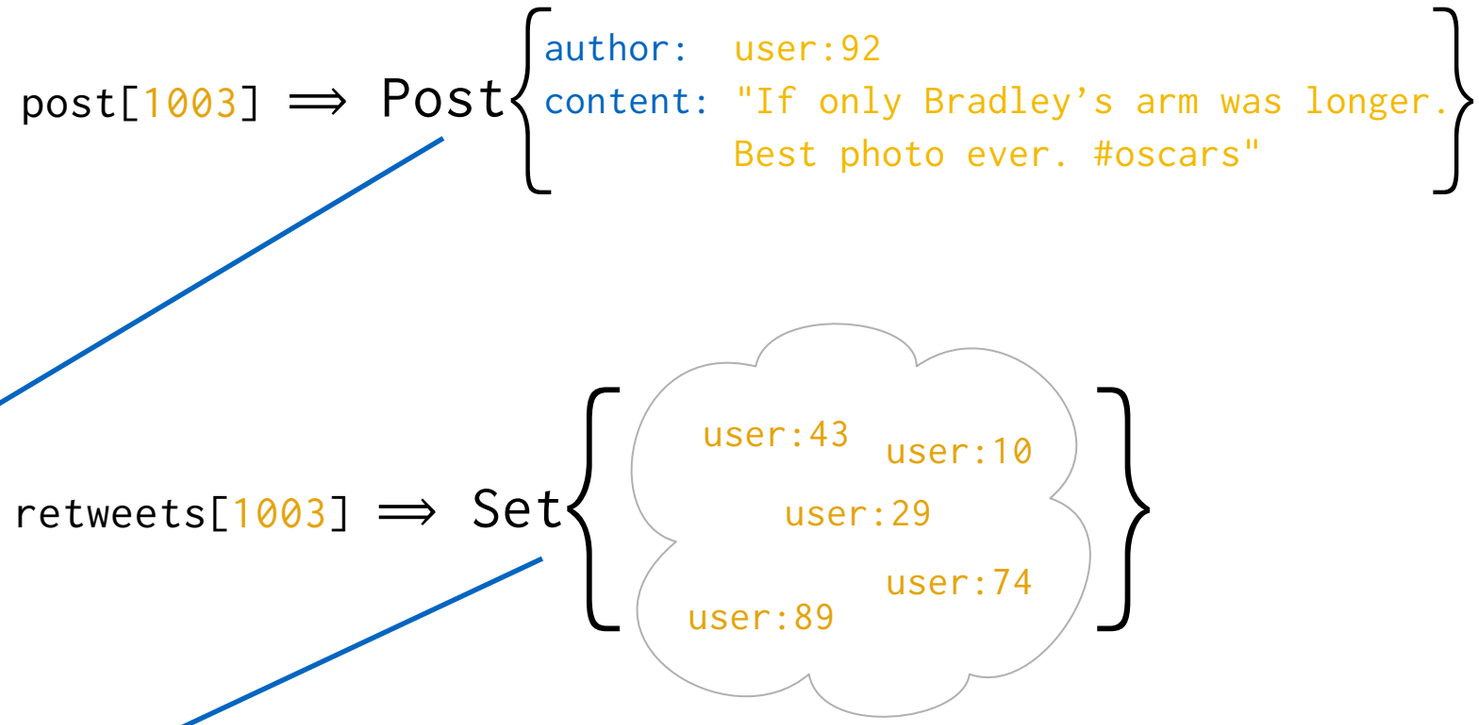
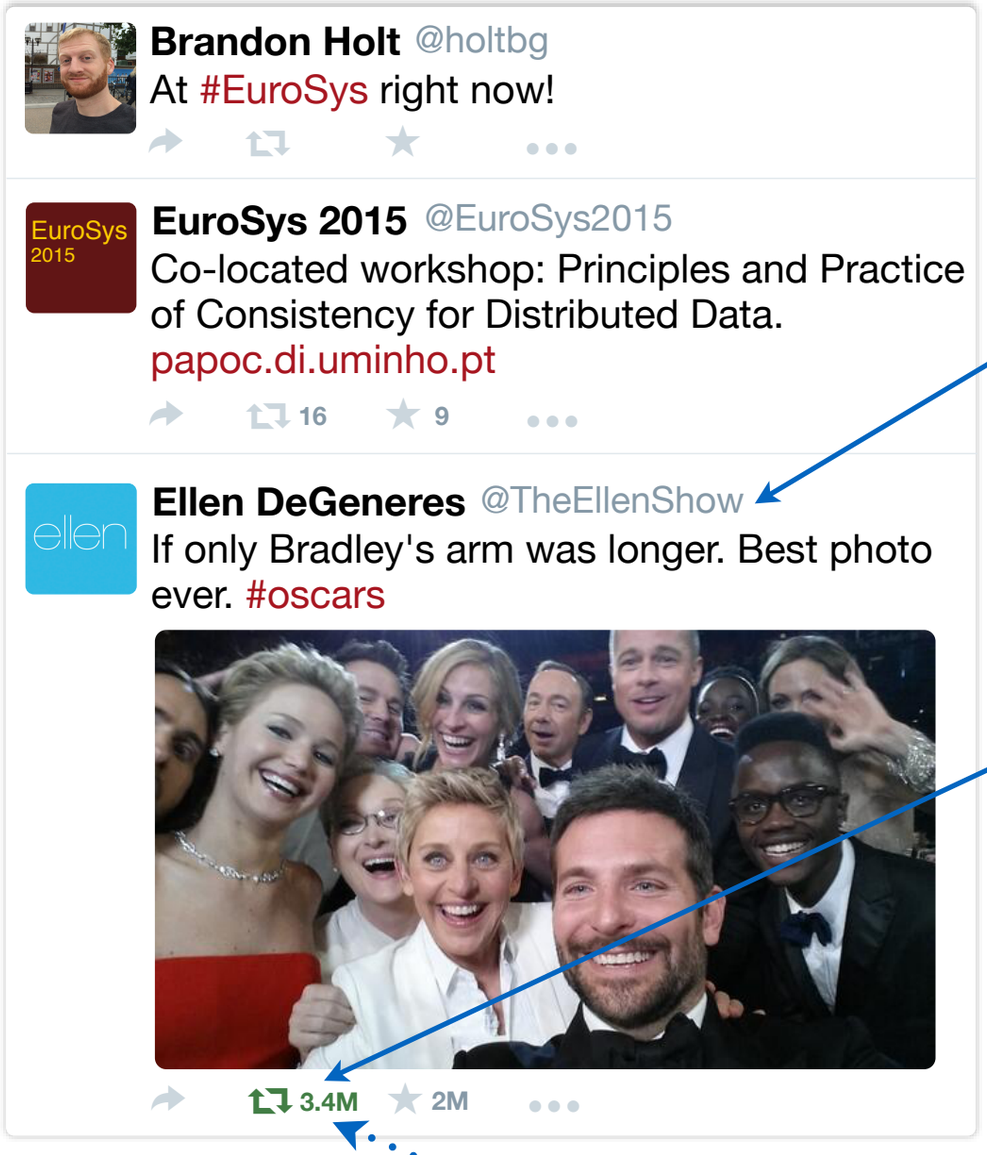

post[1003] ⟹ Post
author: user:92
content: "If only Bradley's arm was longer. Best photo ever. #oscars"
retweets[1003] ⟹ Set
user:43
user:10
user:29
user:74
user:89





Retweet

```
retweets[1003].add("user:53")
```

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post[1003] ⟹ Post{ author:  user:92
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                              Best photo ever. #oscars" }
```

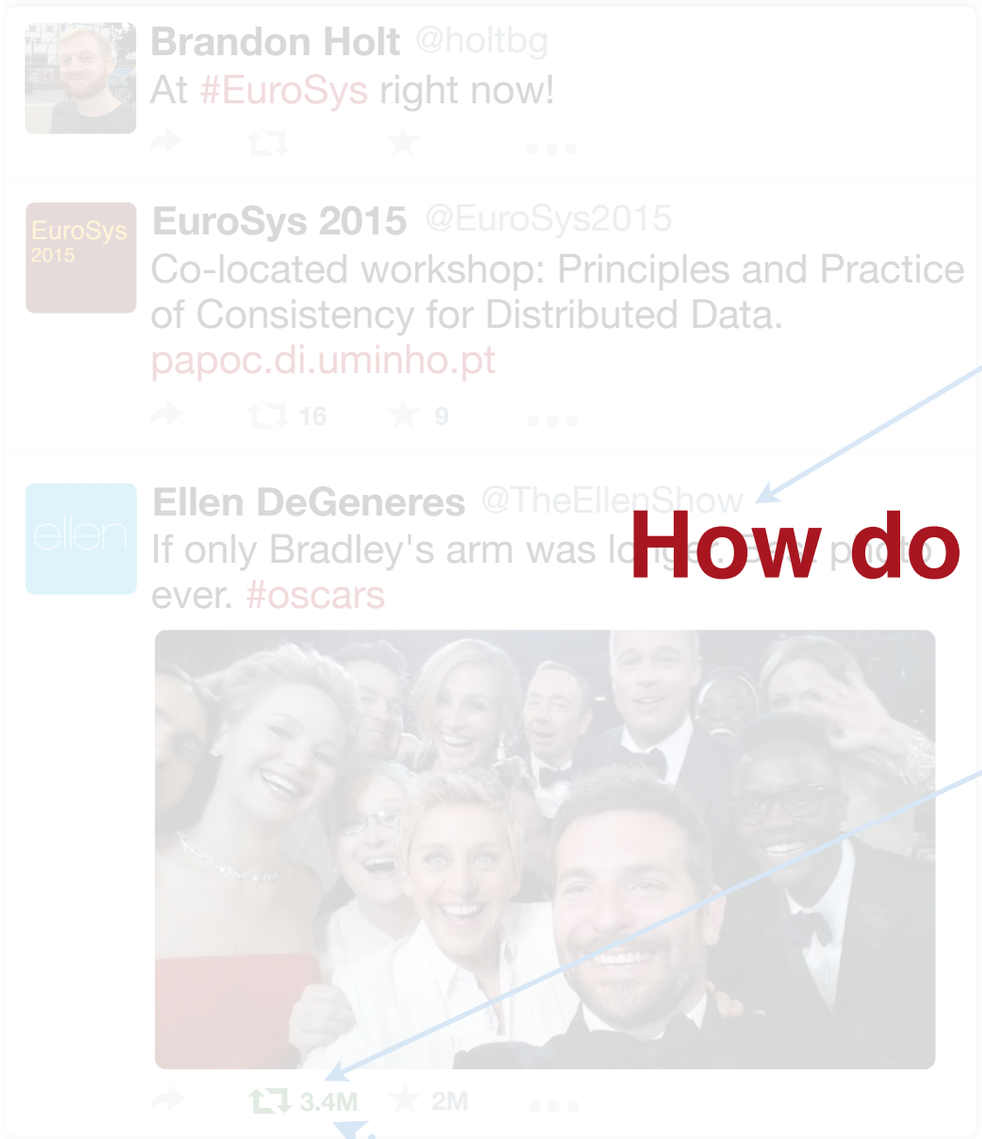
```
retweets[1003] ⟹ Set{ user:43  user:10  user:29  user:74  user:89 }
```

Retweet

```
retweets[1003].add("user:53")
```

View post

```
retweet_count = retweets[1003].size()
# ...
```

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```
retweets[1003] ⟹ Set{ user:43  user:10  user:29  user:74 }
```

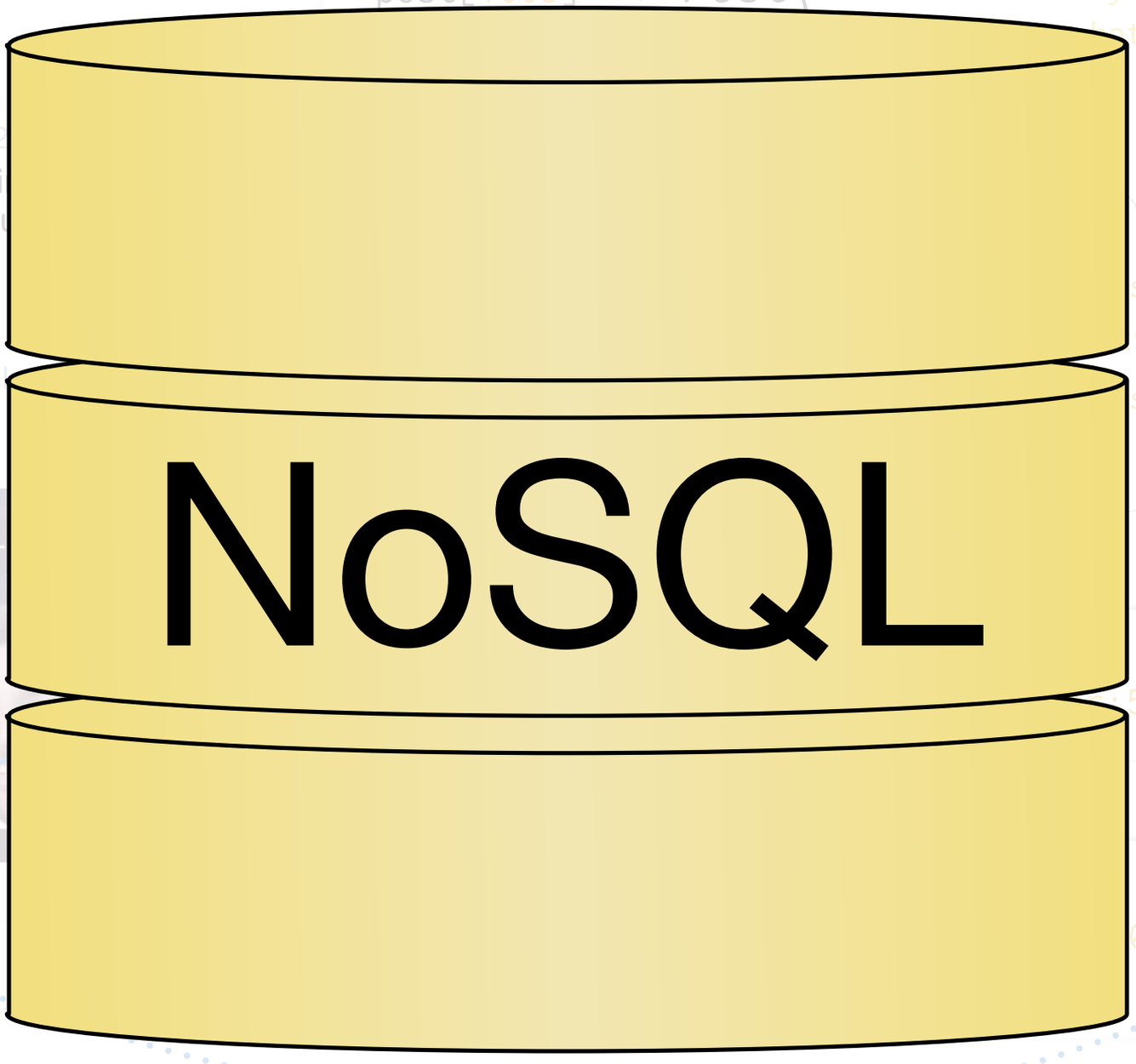
How do we make this scale?

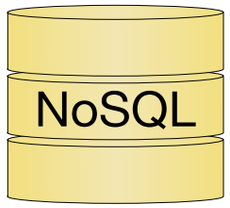
Retweet

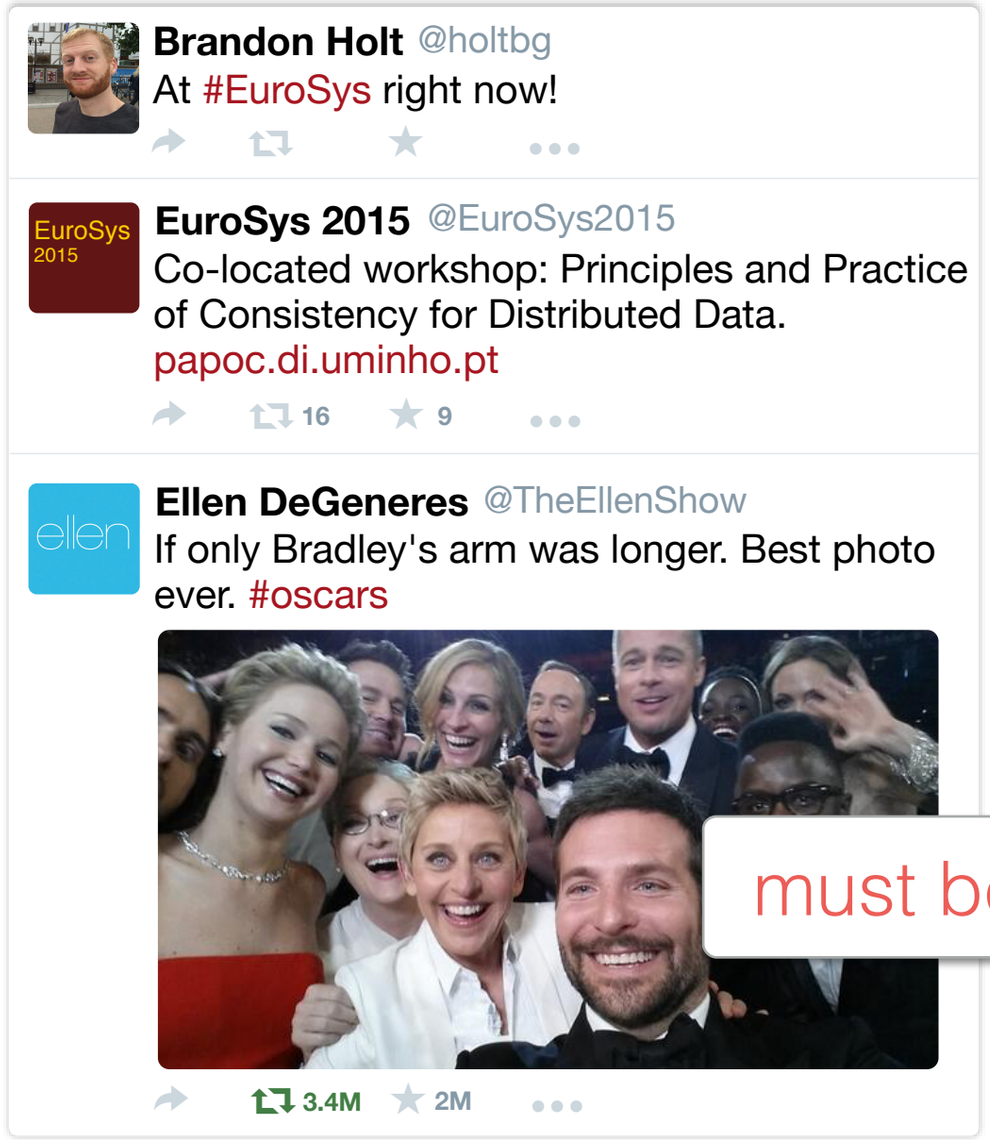
```
retweets[1003].add("user:53")
```

View post

```
retweet_count = retweets[1003].size()
# ...
```


NoSQL






```
post:1003:author   ⟹ 92
post:1003:content  ⟹ "If only Bradley's arm was longer.
                       Best photo ever. #oscars"

retweeters:1003    ⟹ "user29,user:89,user:74,
                       user:10,user:43"
```

Retweet

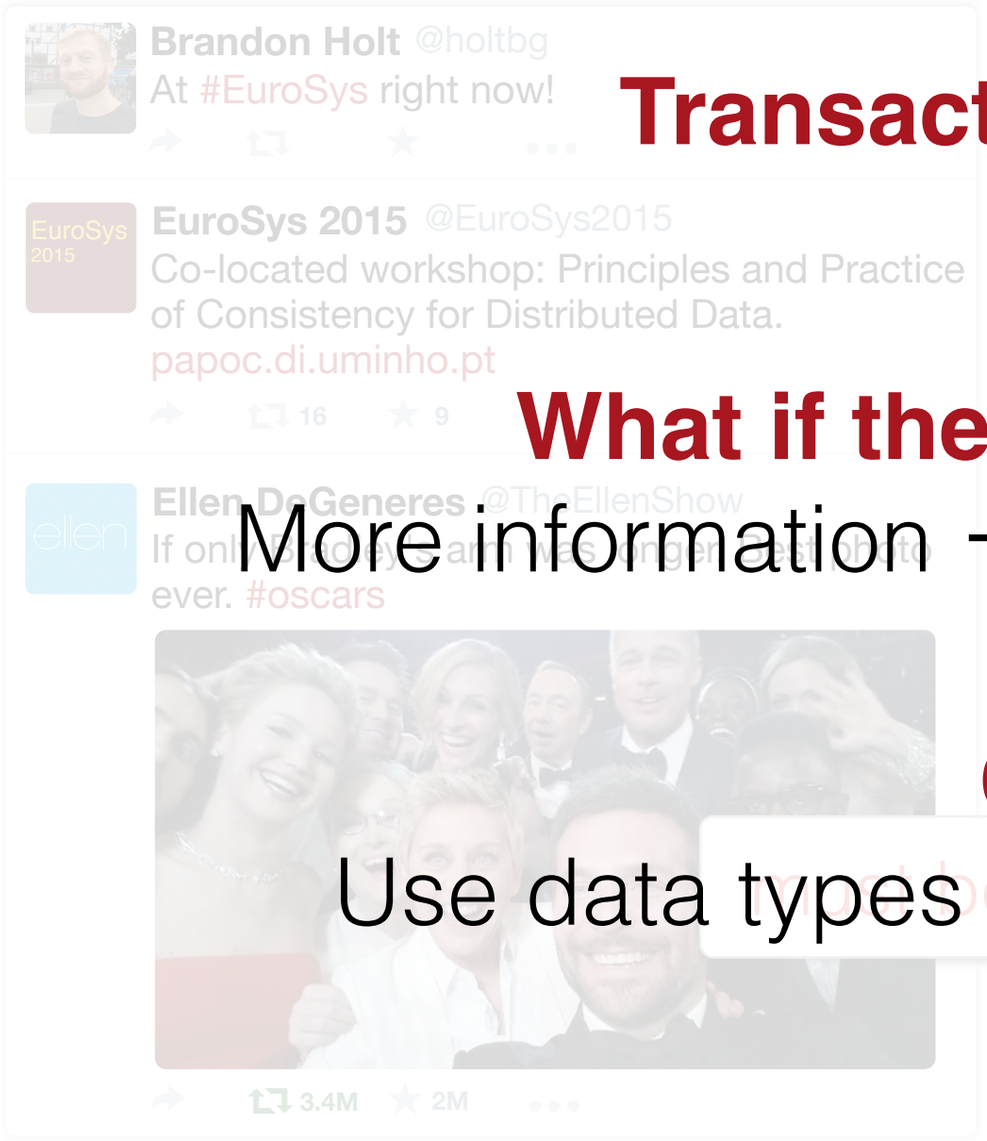
```
s = get("retweeters:1003")
if "user:43" not not in s:
  s += "user:43"
  put("retweeters:1003", s)
```

must be atomic

View post

```
retweets = get("retweeters:1003")
# ...
```

which retweets will this contain?



Transactions? *"Too expensive."*

"Don't scale."

What if the datastore knew more?

More information → more chance for optimization

Opportunity:

Use data types provided by the programmer

Abstract Data Types in **NoSQL**

- programmers express *intent* through types
- *flexible* data model, no fixed schema
- *leverage ADT properties* for transaction performance
- *sanely* trade off consistency for scalability

redis

riak

Leveraging **Abstract Data Types** in **NoSQL**

Commutativity

- Transactional boosting
- Combining

Approximate data types

- Bounded inconsistency
- Isolated eventual consistency (CRDTs)
- Probabilistic data types

Evaluation: *Claret* prototype

Leveraging **Abstract Data Types** in **NoSQL**

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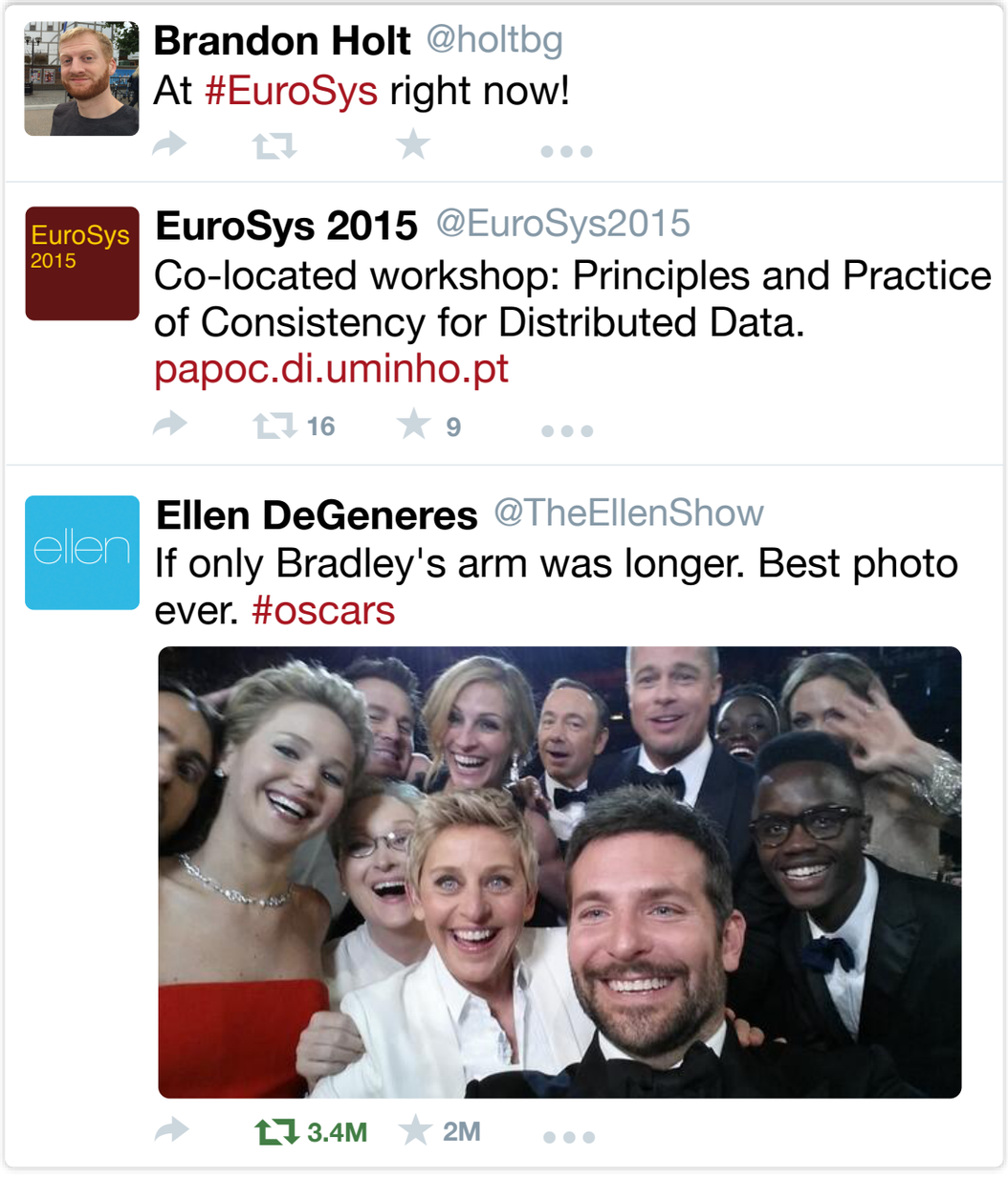
Evaluation:

Commutativity




```
post:1003 ⟹ { author:  92
               content: "If only Bradley's arm was longer.
                         Best photo ever. #oscars" }
```

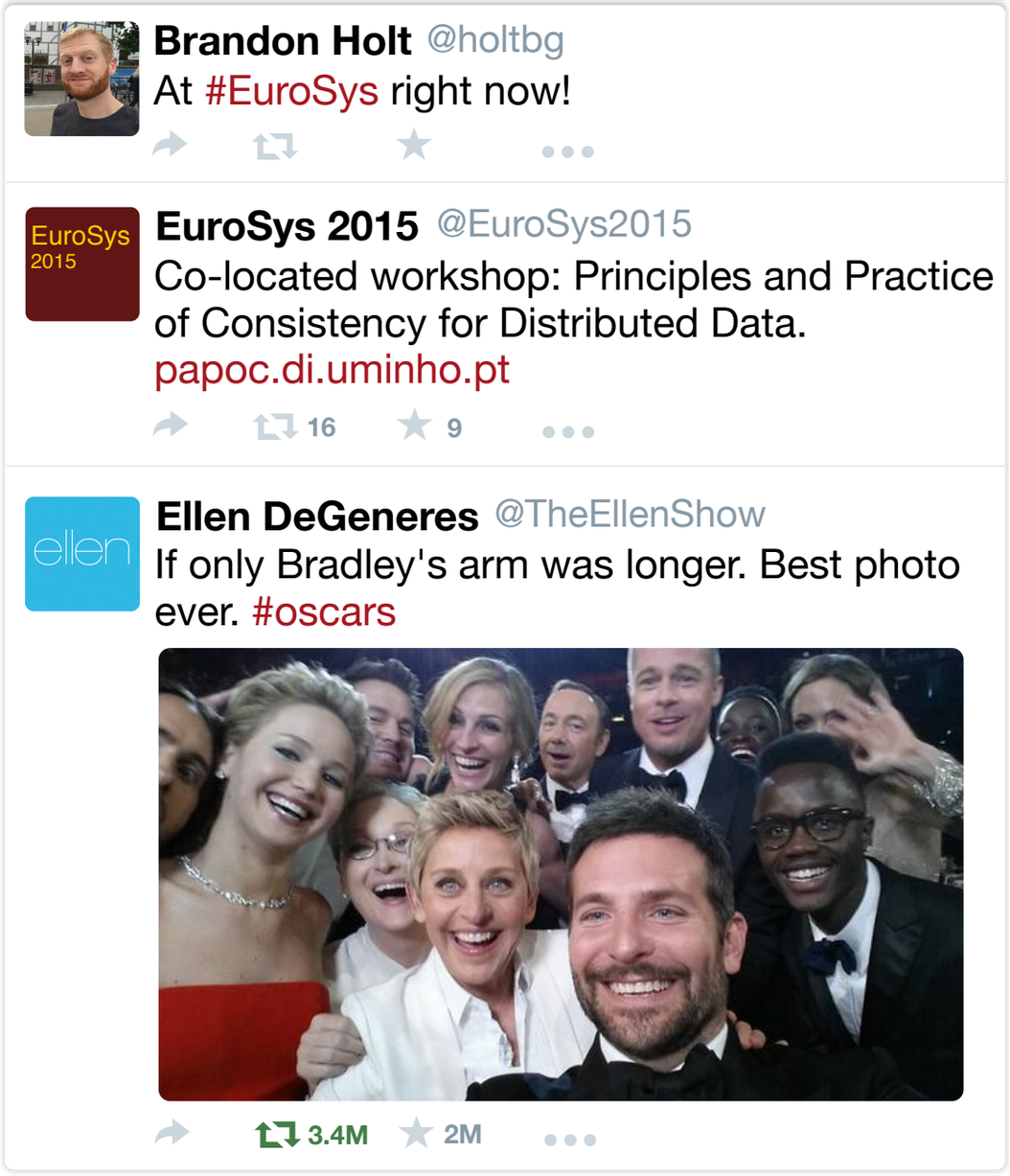
retweeters:1003 ⟹ user:43, user:10, user:29, user:89, user:74

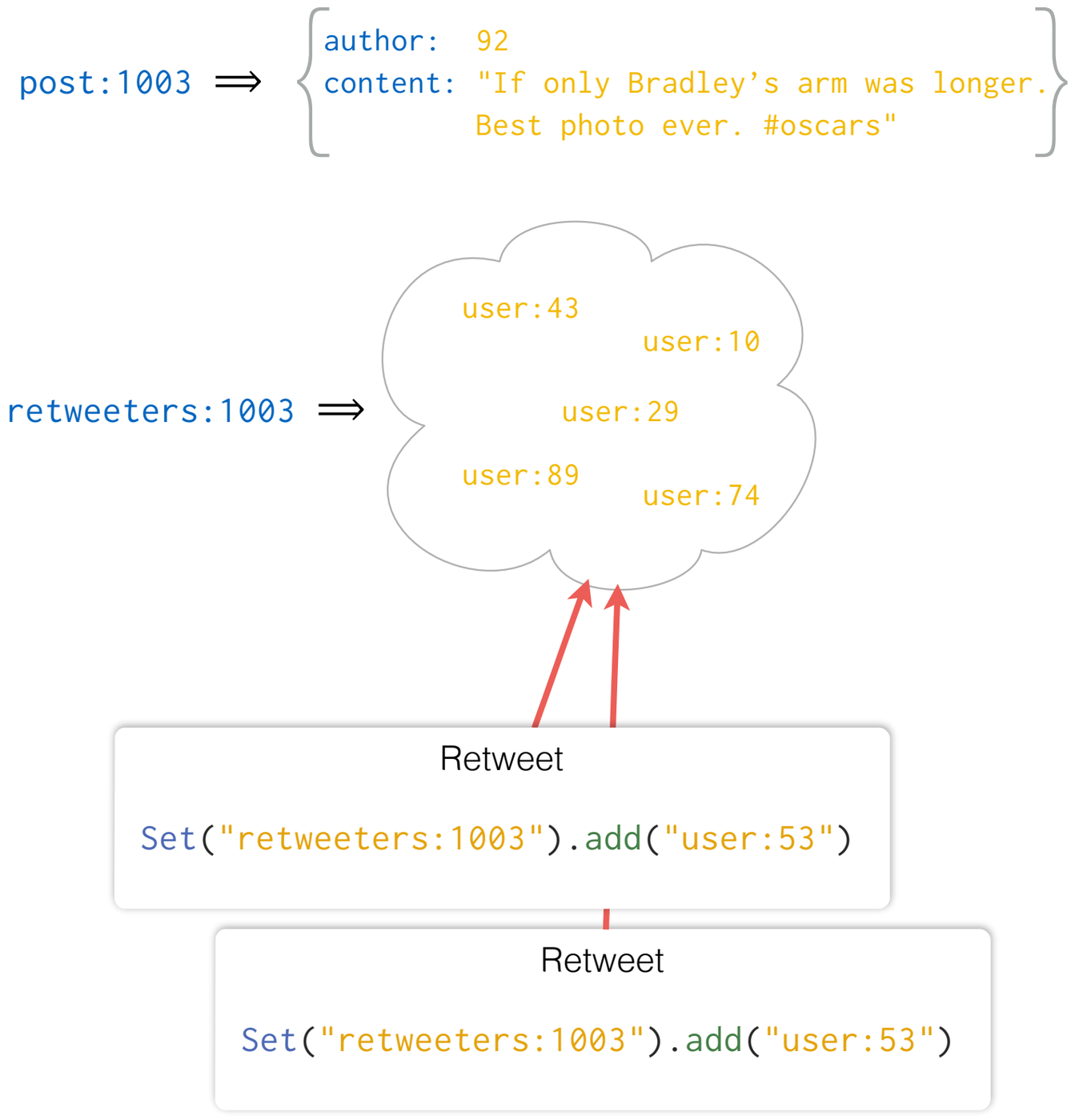
many reads → okay

View post

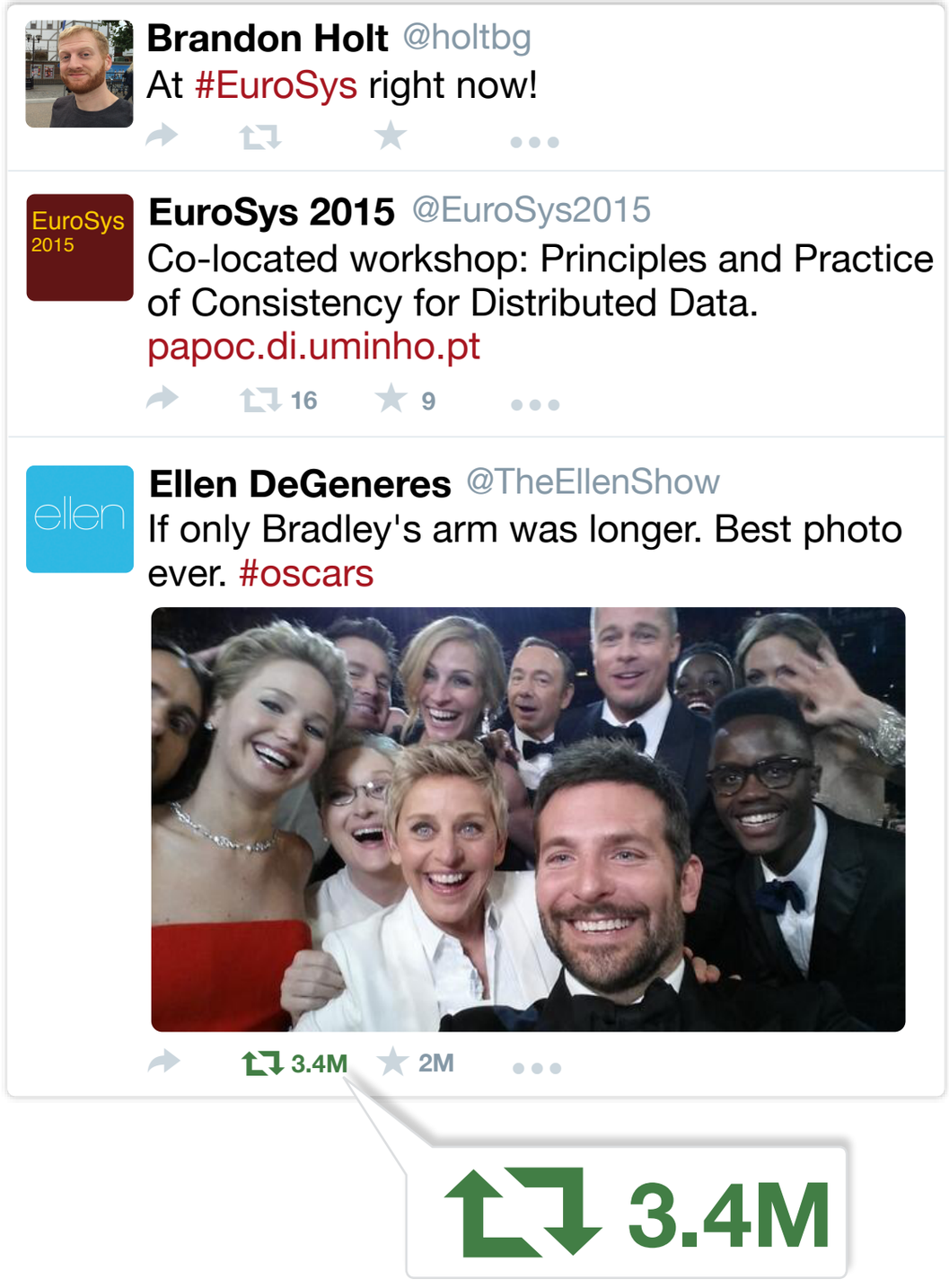
```
post = Map("post:1003").get()
retweets = Set("retweeters:1003").size()
# ...
```

Commutativity





Commutativity

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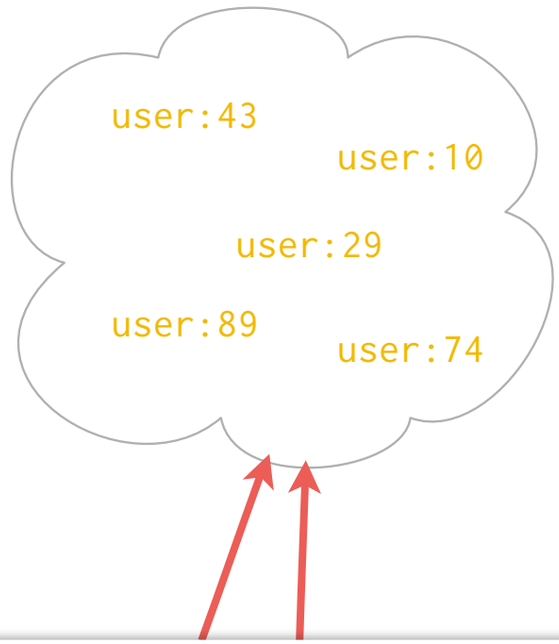


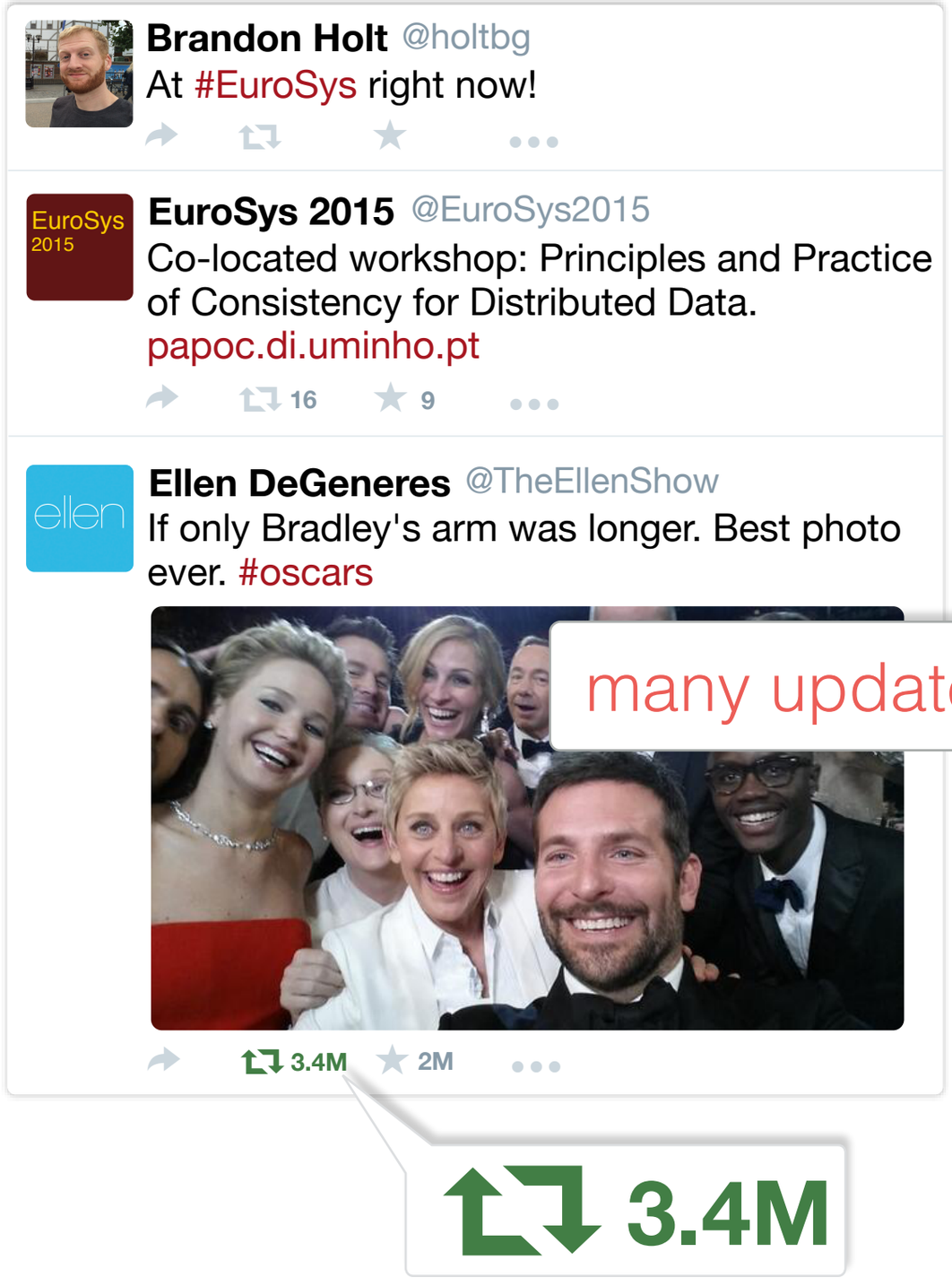
Retweet

```
Set("retweeters:1003").add("user:53")
```

Retweet

```
Set("retweeters:1003").add("user:53")
```

Commutativity



many updates → contention

```
post:1003 ⟹ { author:  92
              content: "If only Bradley's arm was longer.
                        Best photo ever. #oscars" }
```

retweeters:1003 ⟹

user:43, user:10, user:29, user:89, user:74

Retweet

```
Set("retweeters:1003").add("user:53")
```

Retweet

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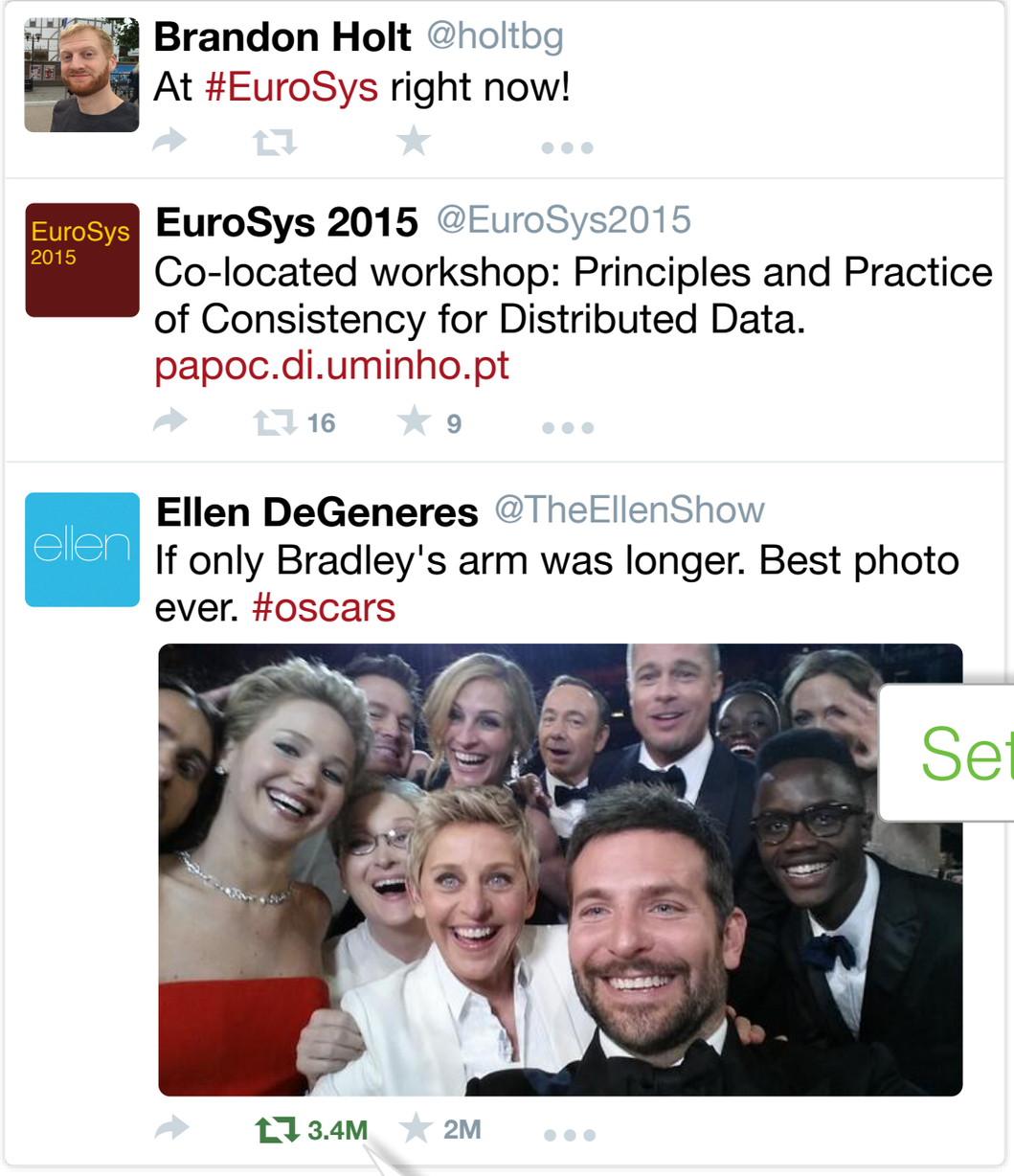
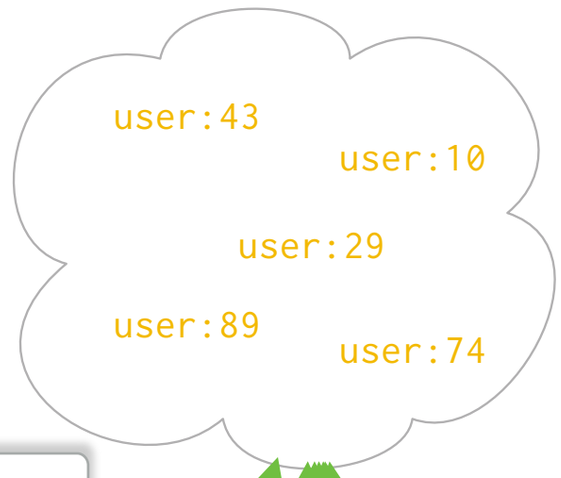
Set("retweeters:1003").add("user:53")
```

Commutativity




```
post:1003 ⟹ { author:  92
               content: "If only Bradley's arm was longer.
                         Best photo ever. #oscars" }
```

retweeters:1003 ⟹



Set adds commute!

Retweet

```
Set("retweeters:1003").add("user:53")
# add post to followers' timelines
```

Retweet

```
Set("retweeters:1003").add("user:53")
# add post to followers' timelines
```

Commutativity

For a given data type: which pairs of operations commute?

Commutativity Specification* for Set

method:	commutes with:	when:
`add(x): void`	`add(y)`	$\forall x,y$
`remove(x): void`	`remove(y)`	$\forall x,y$
	`add(y)`	$x \neq y$
`size(): int`	`add(x)`	$x \in Set$
	`remove(x)`	$x \notin Set$
`contains(x): bool`	`add(y)`	$x \neq y \vee y \in Set$
	`remove(y)`	$x \neq y \vee y \notin Set$
	`size()`	$\forall x$

* M. Kulkarni, D. Nguyen, D. Prountzos, X. Sui, and K. Pingali. Exploiting the Commutativity Lattice. *PLDI '11.*

Commutativity

For a given data type: which pairs of operations commute?

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`remove(x): void`	`remove(y)`	$\forall x,y$
	`add(y)`	$x \neq y$
`size(): int`	`add(x)`	$x \in Set$
	`remove(x)`	$x \notin Set$
`contains(x): bool`	`add(y)`	$x \neq y \vee y \in Set$
	`remove(y)`	$x \neq y \vee y \notin Set$
	`size()`	$\forall x$

If the key/value store knew this, what could it do?

* M. Kulkarni, D. Nguyen, D. Prountzos, X. Sui, and K. Pingali. Exploiting the Commutativity Lattice. *PLDI '11.*

Commutativity

Problem: contention → many aborts / retries

T1

```
Set("retweeters:1003").add(53)
# add post to followers' timelines
f = followers(53).all()
timeline(f[0]).push(1003)
timeline(f[1]).push(1003)
timeline(f[2]).push(1003)
timeline(f[3]).push(1003)
```

T2

```
Set("retweeters:1003").add(89)
# add post to followers' timelines
f = followers(89).all()
timeline(f[0]).push(1003)
timeline(f[1]).push(1003)
timeline(f[2]).push(1003)
timeline(f[3]).push(1003)
```

Commutativity

Problem: contention → many aborts / retries

T1

```
Set("retweeters:1003").add(53)
# add post to followers' timelines
f = followers(53).all()
timeline(f[0]).push(1003)
timeline(f[1]).push(1003)
timeline(f[2]).push(1003)
timeline(f[3]).push(1003)
```

T2

```
Set("retweeters:1003").add(89)
# add post to followers' timelines
f = followers(89).all()
timeline(f[0]).push(1003)
timeline(f[1]).push(1003)
timeline(f[2]).push(1003)
timeline(f[3]).push(1003)
```

Commutativity

Problem: contention → many aborts / retries

T1

```
Set("retweeters:1003").add(53)
# add post to followers' timelines
f = followers(53).all()
timeline(f[0]).push(1003)
timeline(f[1]).push(1003)
timeline(f[2]).push(1003)
timeline(f[3]).push(1003)
```

T2

```
Set("retweeters:1003").add(89)
# add post to followers' timelines
f = followers(89).all()
timeline(f[0]).push(1003)
timeline(f[1]).push(1003)
timeline(f[2]).push(1003)
timeline(f[3]).push(1003)
```

T2

```
Set("retweeters:1003").add(89)
# add post to followers' timelines
f = followers(89).all()
timeline(f[0]).push(1003)
timeline(f[1]).push(1003)
timeline(f[2]).push(1003)
timeline(f[3]).push(1003)
```

Commutativity

Problem:

Solution: *Transactional boosting**

- when operations commute, no need to abort their transactions

T1

```
Set("retweeters:1003").add(53)
# add post to followers' timelines
f = followers(53).all()
timeline(f[0]).push(1003)
timeline(f[1]).push(1003)
timeline(f[2]).push(1003)
timeline(f[3]).push(1003)
```

T2

```
Set("retweeters:1003").add(89)
# add post to followers' timelines
f = followers(89).all()
timeline(f[0]).push(1003)
timeline(f[1]).push(1003)
timeline(f[2]).push(1003)
timeline(f[3]).push(1003)
```

* M. Herlihy and E. Koskinen.
Transactional Boosting: A Methodology for Highly-concurrent Transactional Objects. PPoPP 2008.

Commutativity

Problem:

Solution: *Transactional boosting**

- when operations commute, no need to abort their transactions
- reduce abort rate → increase throughput

T1

```
Set("retweeters:1003").add(53)
# add post to followers' timelines
f = followers(53).all()
timeline(f[0]).push(1003)
timeline(f[1]).push(1003)
timeline(f[2]).push(1003)
timeline(f[3]).push(1003)
```

T2

```
Set("retweeters:1003").add(89)
# add post to followers' timelines
f = followers(89).all()
timeline(f[0]).push(1003)
timeline(f[1]).push(1003)
timeline(f[2]).push(1003)
timeline(f[3]).push(1003)
```

T3

```
Set("retweeters:1003").add(71)
# add post to followers' timelines
f = followers(71).all()
timeline(f[0]).push(1003)
timeline(f[1]).push(1003)
timeline(f[2]).push(1003)
timeline(f[3]).push(1003)
```

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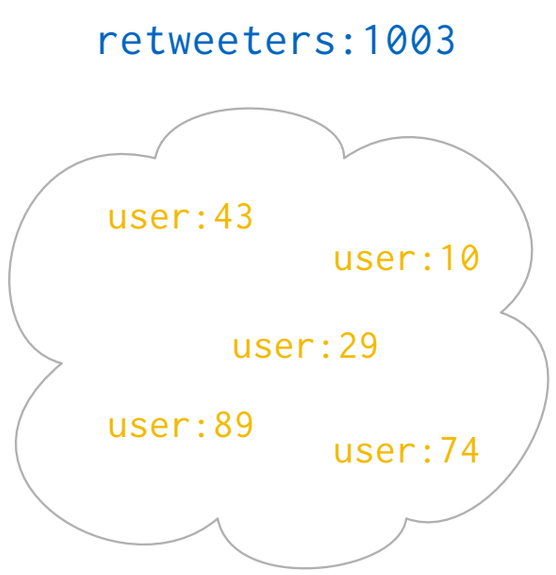
Transactional Boosting: A Methodology for Highly-concurrent Transactional Objects. PPoPP 2008.

Commutativity

Problem: Serializing operations on **hot** records

```
Set("retweeters:1003").add(53)
Set("retweeters:1003").add(89)
Set("retweeters:1003").add(71)
Set("retweeters:1003").add(22)
Set("retweeters:1003").add(11)
Set("retweeters:1003").add(55)
Set("retweeters:1003").add(42)
Set("retweeters:1003").add(91)
Set("retweeters:1003").add(96)
```



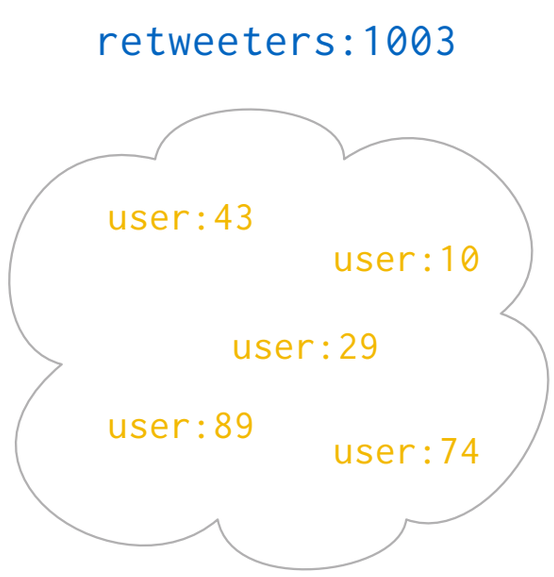
Commutativity

Problem:

```
Set("retweeters:1003").add(53)
Set("retweeters:1003").add(89)
Set("retweeters:1003").add(71)
```

```
Set("retweeters:1003").add(22)
Set("retweeters:1003").add(11)
Set("retweeters:1003").add(55)
```

```
Set("retweeters:1003").add(42)
Set("retweeters:1003").add(91)
Set("retweeters:1003").add(96)
```



* D. Hendler, I. Incze, N. Shavit, and M. Tzafrir. Flat combining and the synchronization-parallelism tradeoff. ACM Symposium on Parallelism in Algorithms and Architectures, 2010.

Commutativity

Problem:

Solution: *Combining**

- merge multiple operations together and apply them all at once

```
Set("retweeters:1003").add(53)
Set("retweeters:1003").add(89)
Set("retweeters:1003").add(71)
```

→

```
Set("retweeters:1003").add([53,89,71])
```

```
Set("retweeters:1003").add(22)
Set("retweeters:1003").add(11)
Set("retweeters:1003").add(55)
```

→

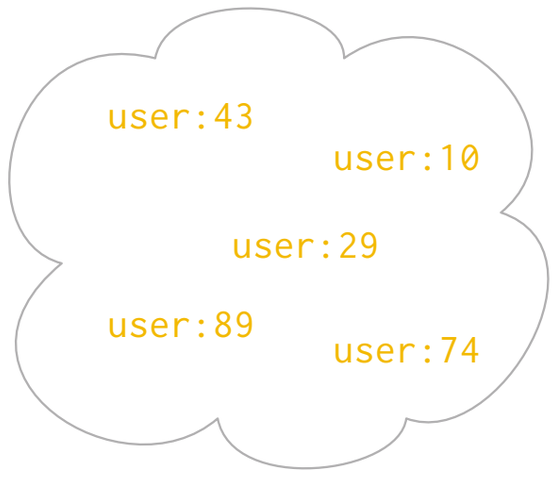
```
Set("retweeters:1003").add([22,11,55])
```

```
Set("retweeters:1003").add(42)
Set("retweeters:1003").add(91)
Set("retweeters:1003").add(96)
```

→

```
Set("retweeters:1003").add([42,91,96])
```

retweeters:1003



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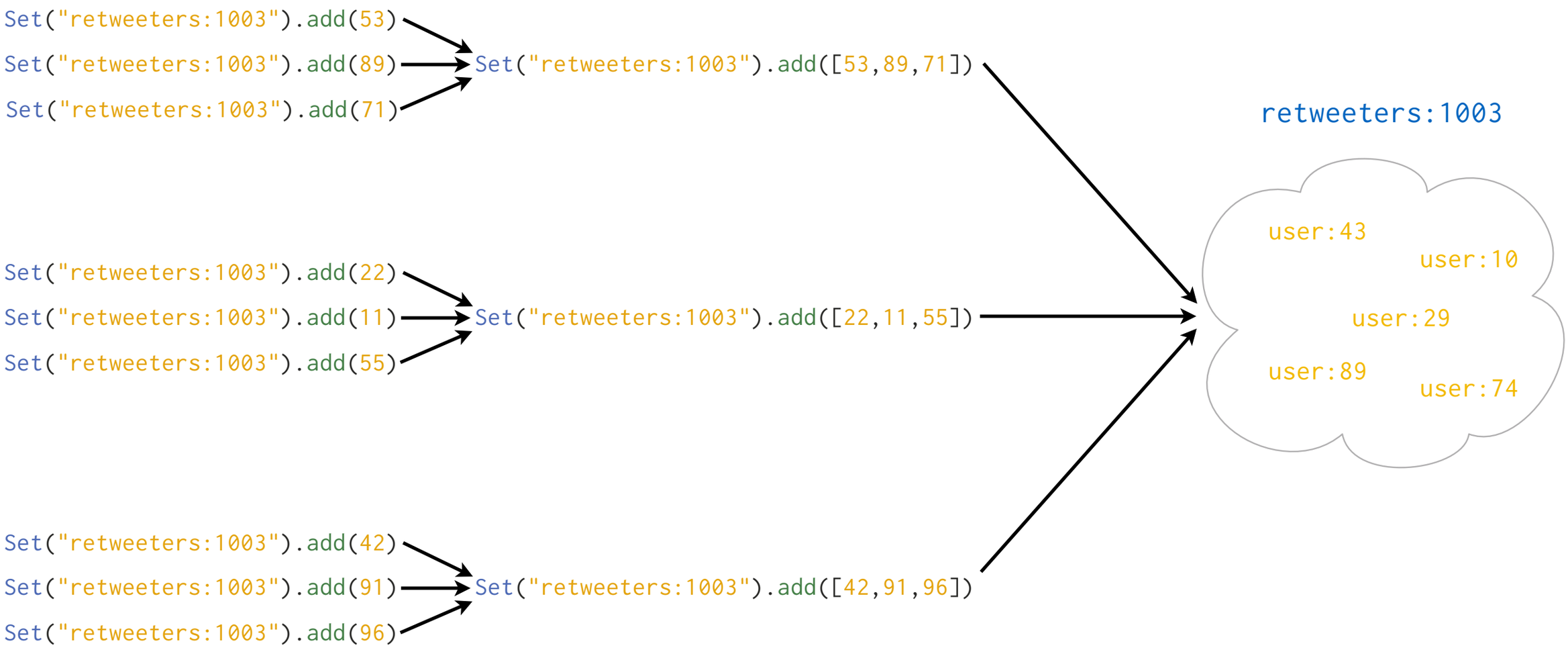
Commutativity

Problem:

Solution: *Combining**

- merge multiple operations together and apply them all at once
- parallelize and decrease contention



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Leveraging **Abstract Data Types** in **NoSQL**

Commutativity

- Transactional boosting
- Combining

Approximate data types

- Bounded inconsistency
- Isolated eventual consistency (CRDTs)
- Probabilistic data types

Evaluation: *Claret* prototype

Approximate data types

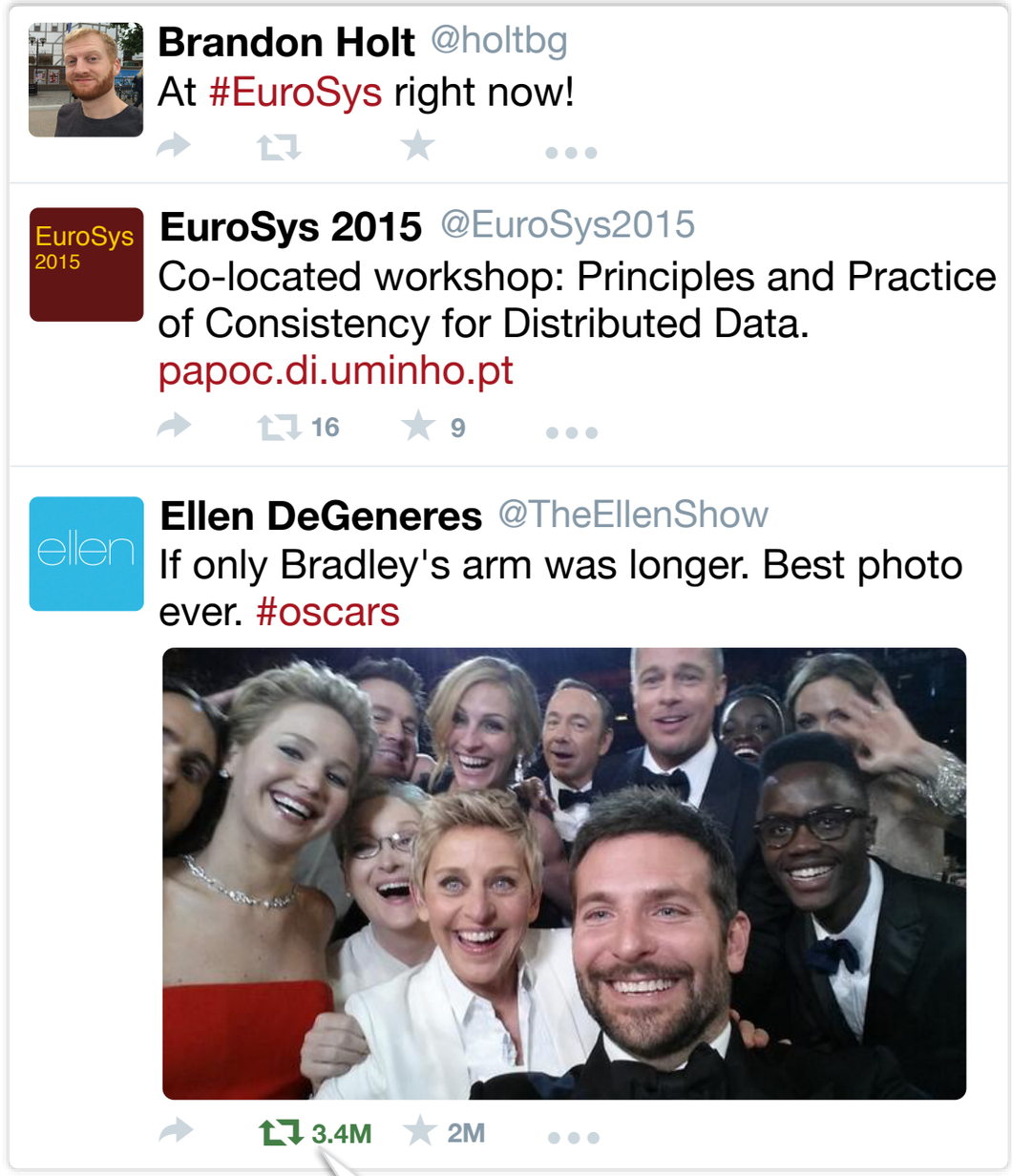
Problem: Reads don't commute with **updates**

Retweet

```
Set("retweeters:1003").add("user:53")
# ...
```

View post

```
# ...
retweets = Set("retweeters:1003").size()
# ...
```



Approximate data types

Problem: Reads don't commute with **updates**

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Set("retweeters:1003").add("user:53")
# ...
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View post

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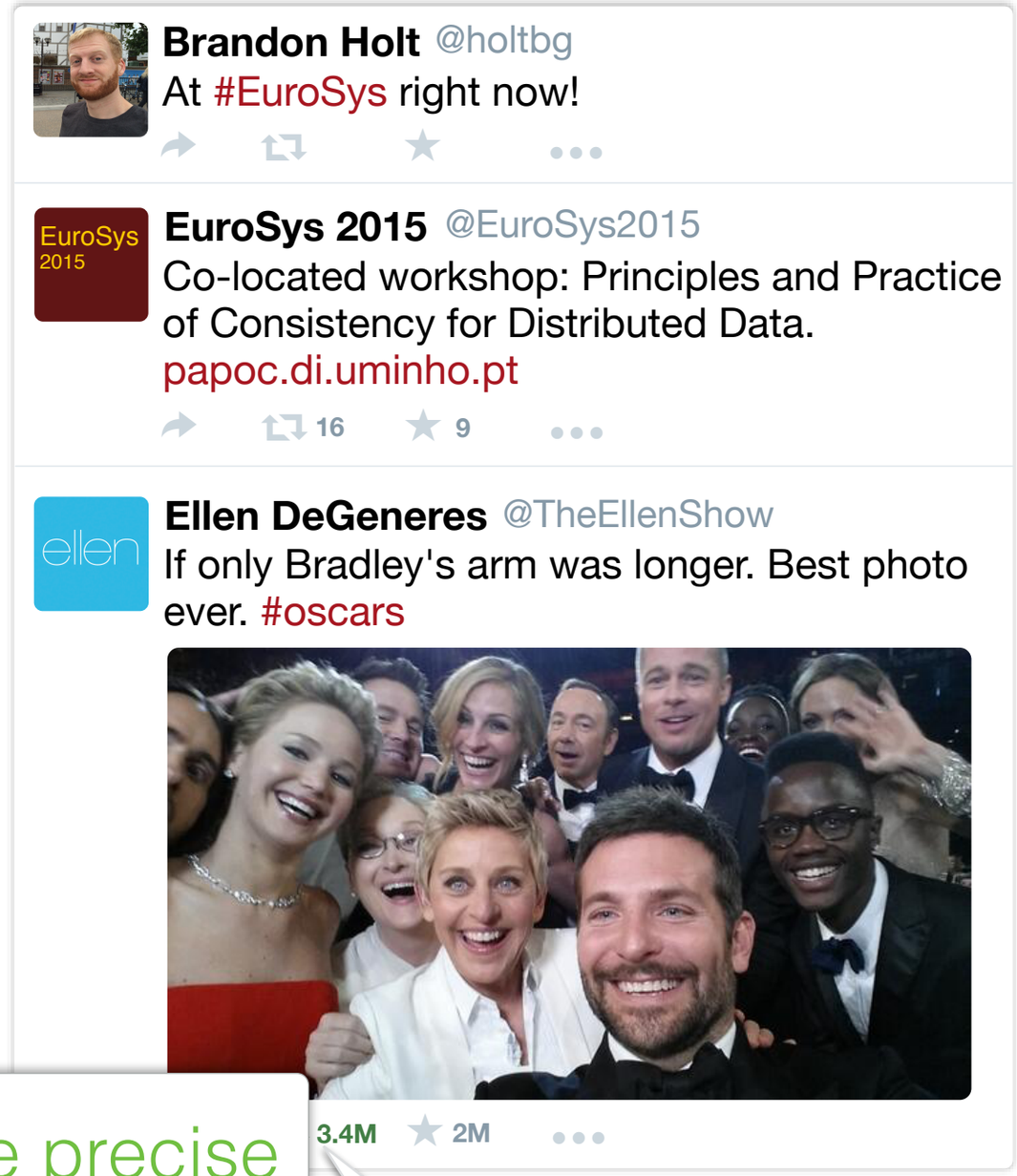
# ...
retweets = Set("retweeters:1003").size()
# ...
```



doesn't need to be precise

Approximate data types

Problem:

Solution: *Bounded inconsistency*

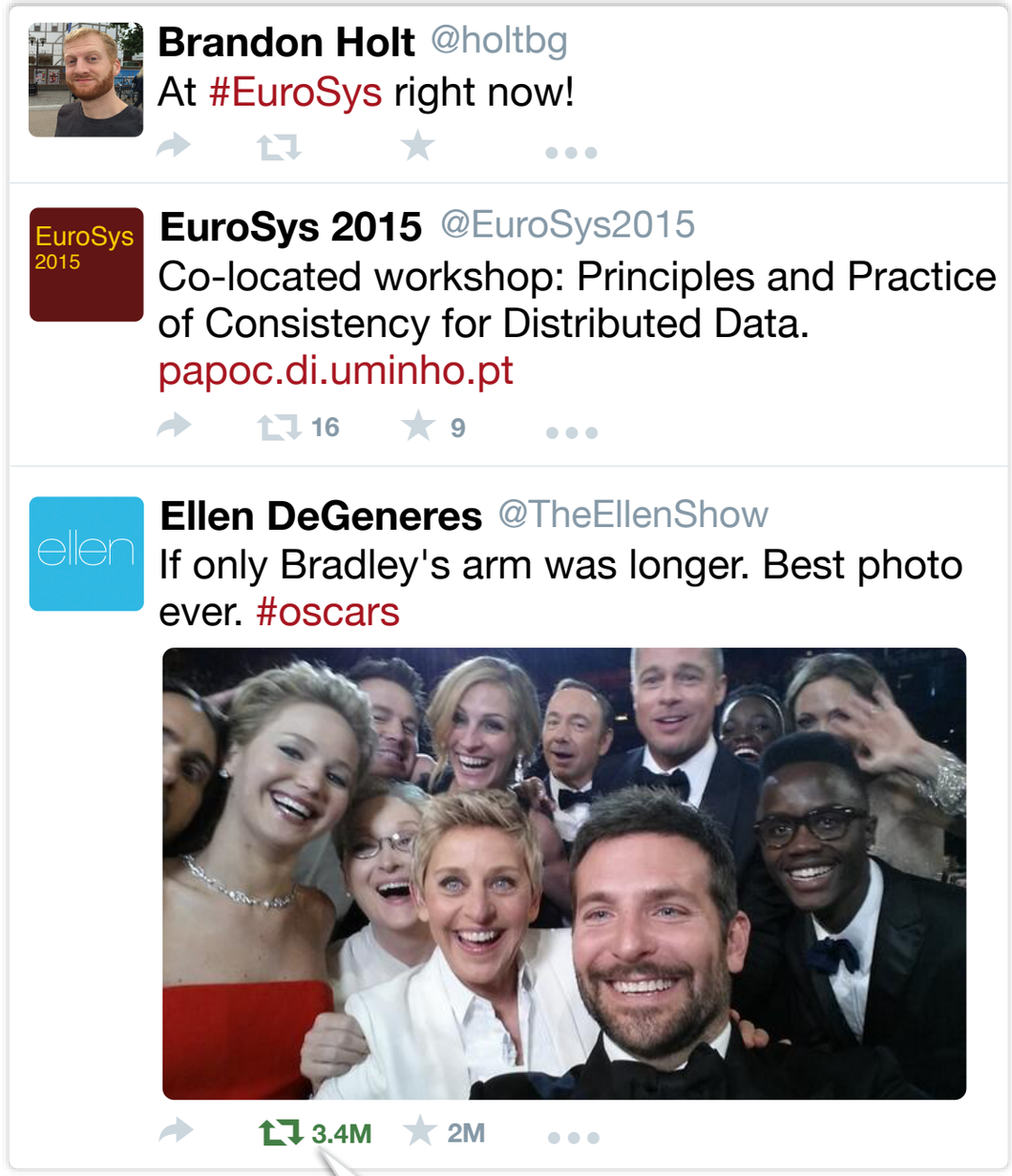
- allow *some* updates concurrently with reads
- exposes additional "commutativity"

Retweet

```
Set("retweeters:1003").add("user:53")
# ...
```

View post

```
# ...
retweets = Set("retweeters:1003").approxSize<0.05>()
# ...
```



Approximate data types

Problem:

Solution: *Bounded inconsistency*

- allow *some* updates concurrently with reads
- exposes additional "commutativity"

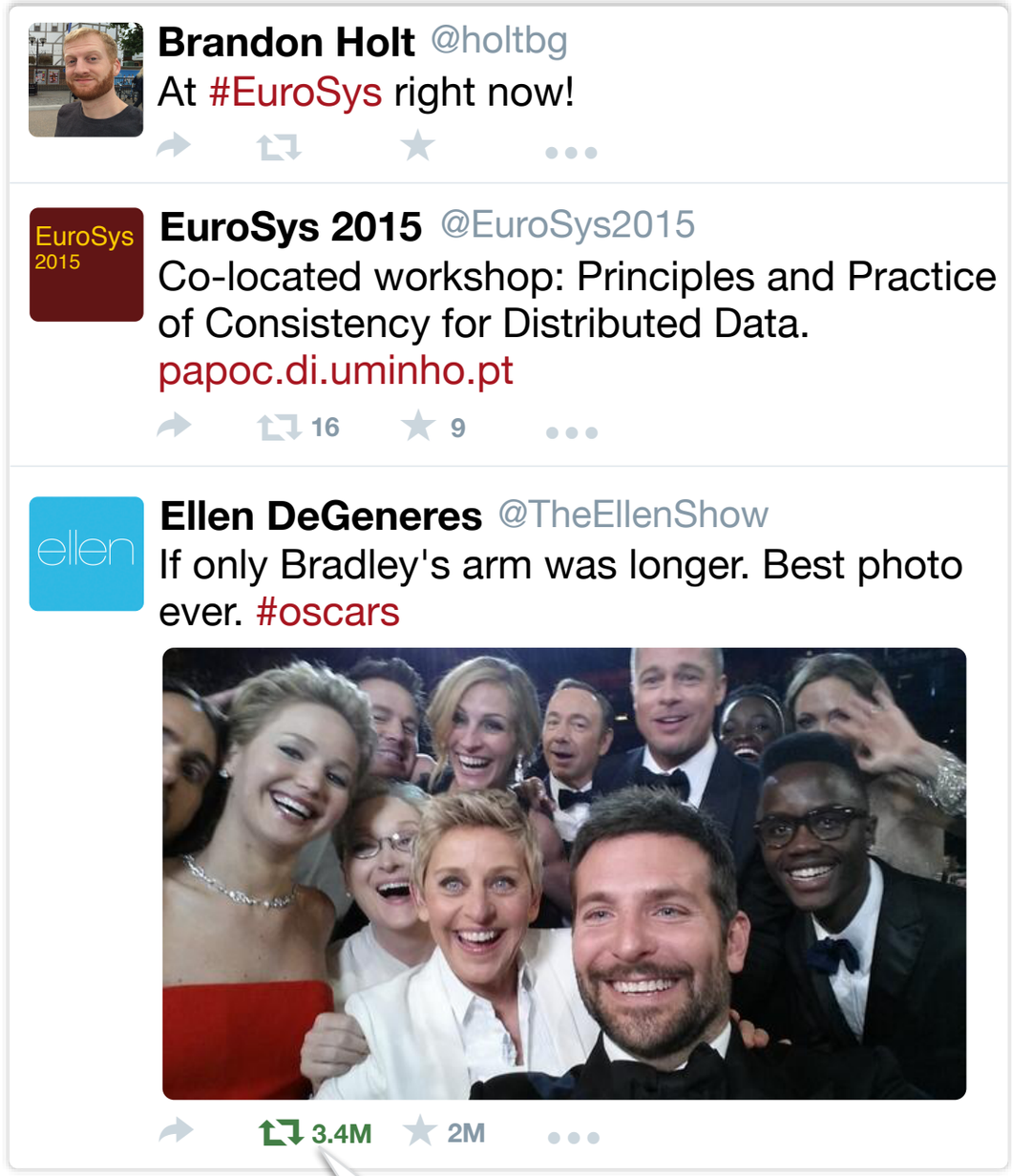
Retweet

```
Set("retweeters:1003").add("user:53")
# ...
```

View post

```
# ...
retweets = Set("retweeters:1003").approxSize<0.05>()
# ...
```

5% error → 170,000 adds



Approximate data types

Problem: Scaling → high latencies, low availability

Approximate data types

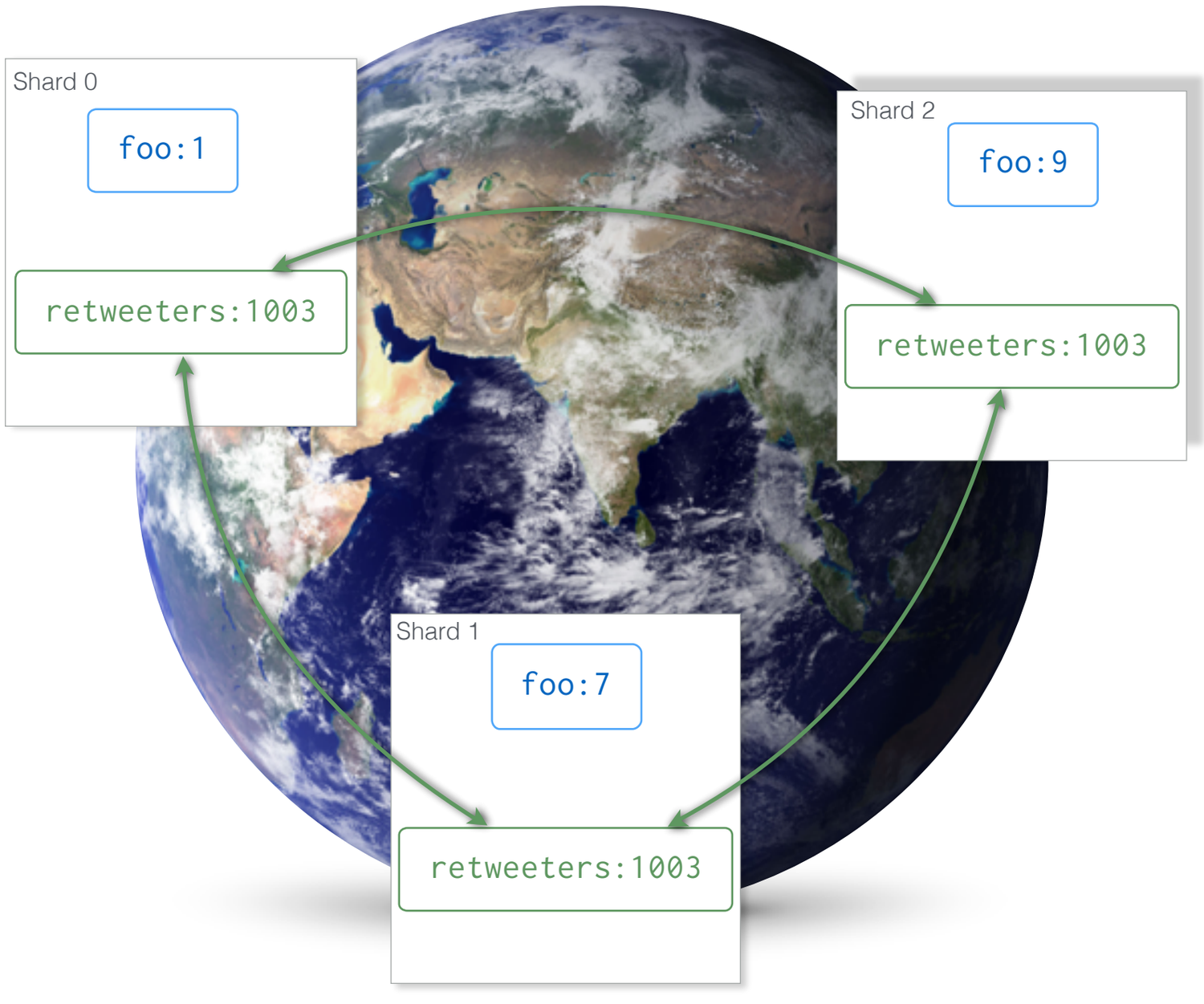
Problem: Scaling → high latencies, low availability

Approximate data types

Problem:

Solution: *Isolated eventual consistency* via *CRDTs*

- use CRDT data type only where needed for scaling or low-latency
- programmers choose what can be approximate



Approximate data types

Problem: Can’t (or don’t want to) store all the data

Approximate data types

Problem:

Tweets per second

Approximate data types

Problem:

Solution: *Probabilistic data types*

- e.g. HyperLogLog, Bloom filter, Count-min sketch, T-digest
- useful for tracking statistics, summary of high-volume data, or partially-materialized views

Tweets per second

Leveraging **Abstract Data Types** in **NoSQL**

Commutativity

- Transactional boosting
- Combining

Approximate data types

- Bounded inconsistency
- Isolated eventual consistency (CRDTs)
- Probabilistic data types

Evaluation: *Claret* prototype

- Transactional boosting
- Bounded inconsistency

Evaluation

Claret: Key-value store with data types

- simple two-phase commit protocol with locking
  (**+transactional boosting**)
- experiments run with 4 shards,
  standard local ethernet network,
  8-core 2GHz Intel Xeon processor per node

Evaluation

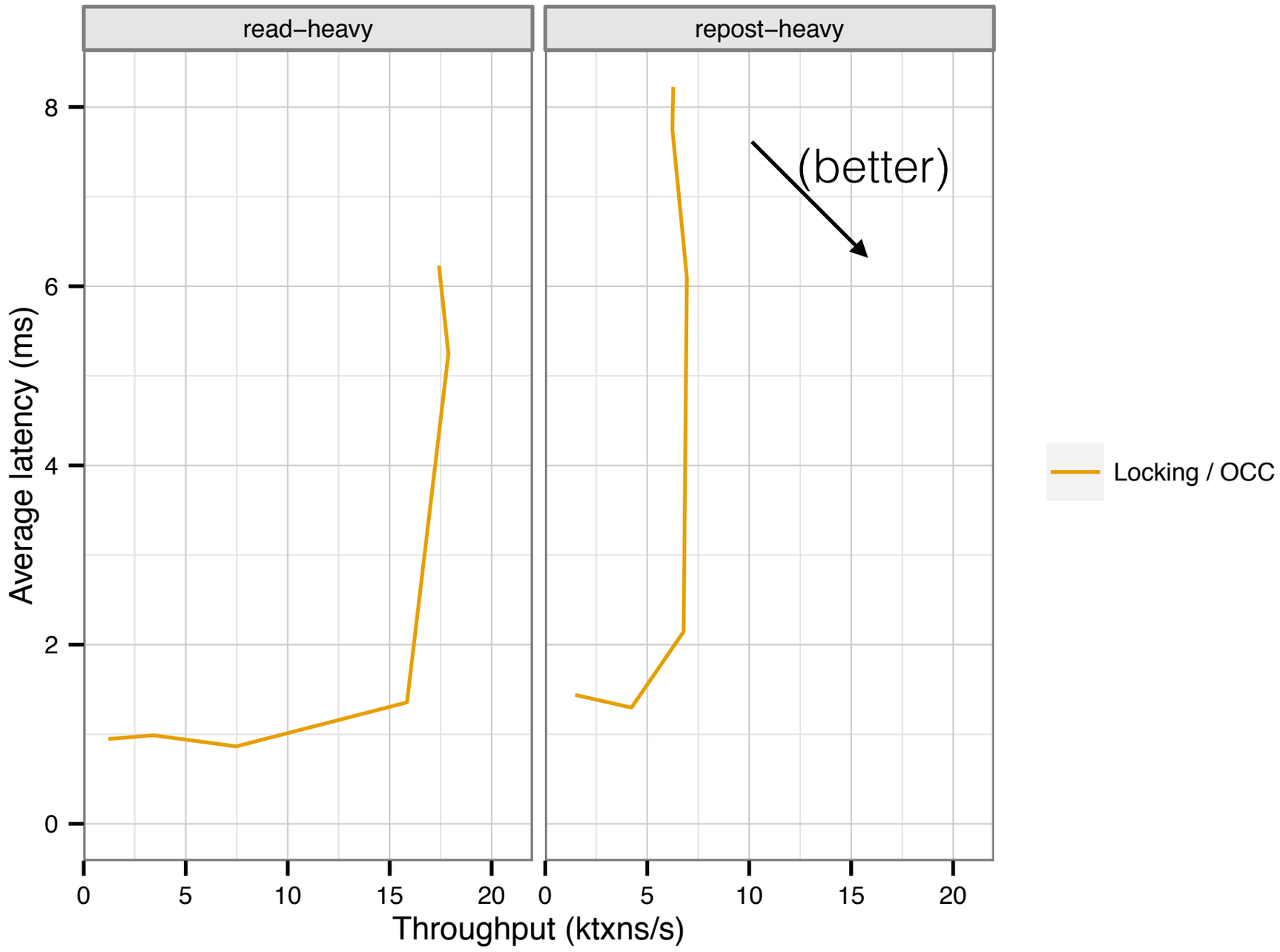
Case study: Twitter clone

- realistic synthetic graph (Kronecker, scale 14)
- simple random user model, retweet more popular posts (*viral* effect)

Evaluation

Case study: Twitter clone

- realistic synthetic graph (Kronecker, scale 16)
- simple random user model, retweet more popular posts (*viral* effect)



Evaluation

Case study: Twitter clone

- realistic synthetic graph (Kronecker, scale 16)
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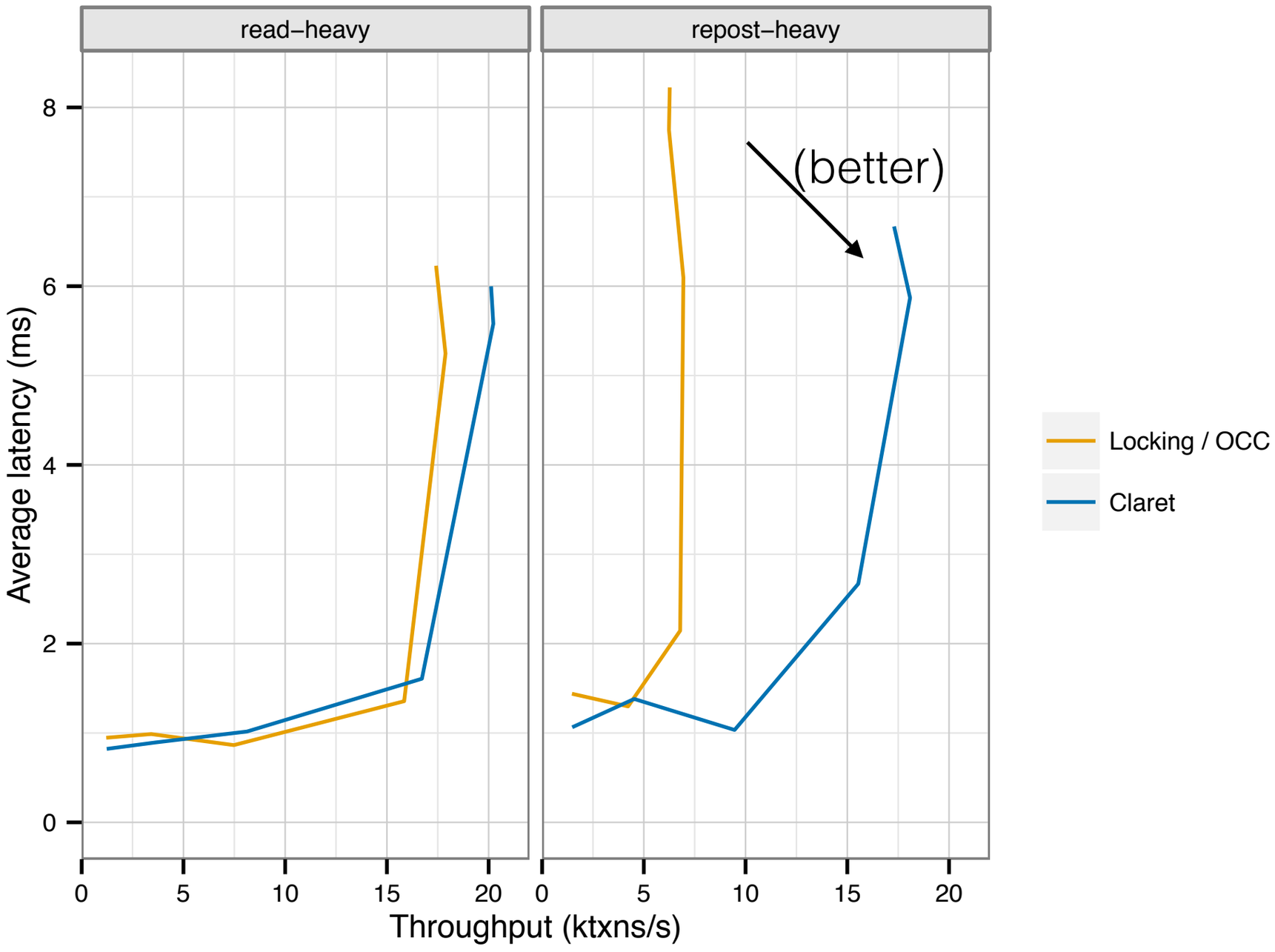

Evaluation

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- realistic synthetic graph (Kronecker, scale 16)
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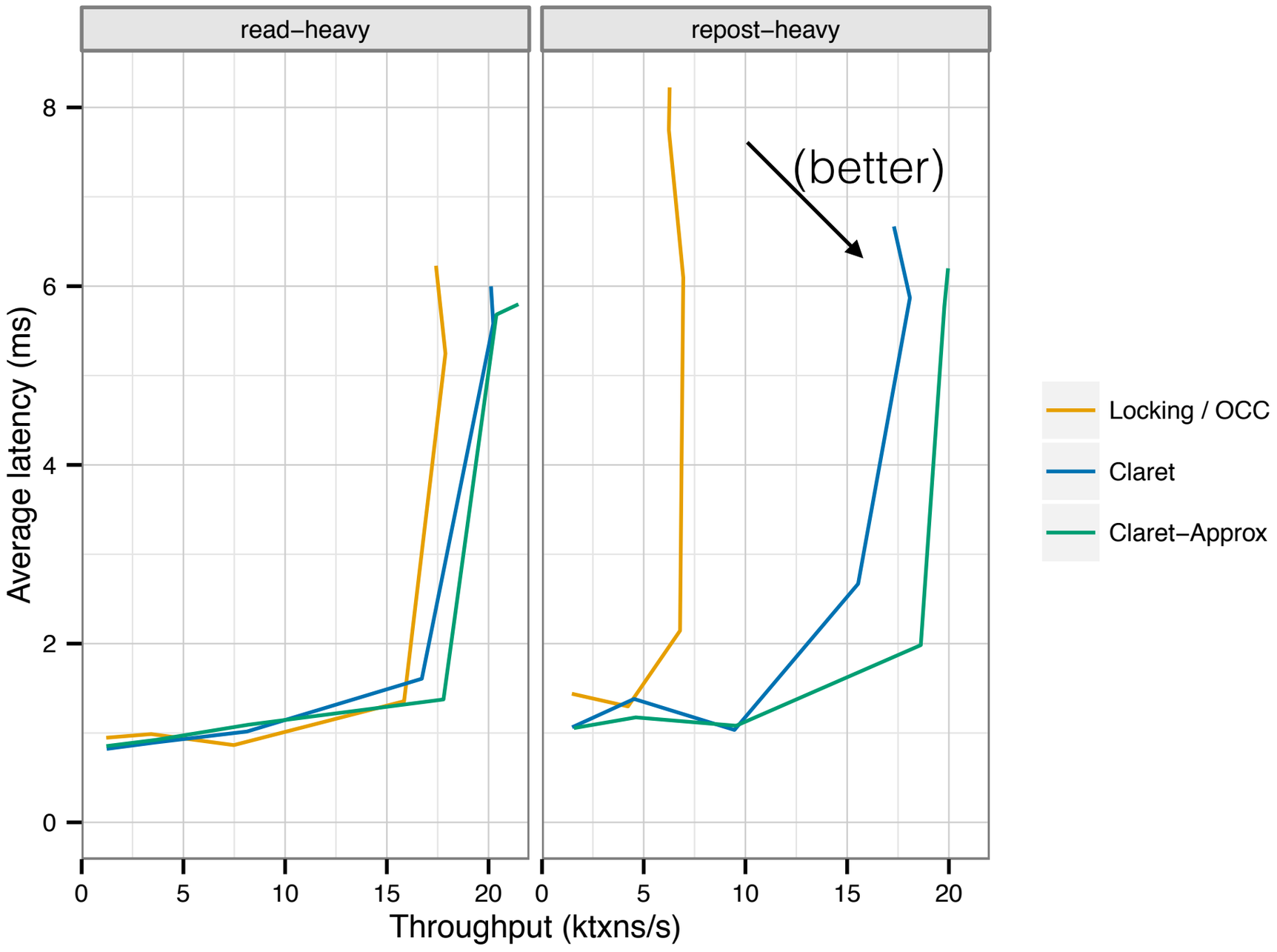

Claret

Abstract Data Types for **NoSQL**

Flexible data model lets programmers express *intent*

Commutativity

Leverage type info for transaction performance

Approximate data types

Sanely trade off consistency for scalability

Claret

Abstract Data Types for **NoSQL**

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