Bigsets…CRDT sets but BIGGER

Russell Brown, Basho Technologies
russelldb@basho.com

basho


riak


riakKV


riakKV


riakTS

riakS2

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7th Research Framework Programme, ICT call 10,
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4 Sections

1. What are CRDTs (good for)?

2. History of CRDT Sets

3. Sets in Riak

4. Bigger Sets in Riak

Why CRDTs?

Fundamental Trade Off

- Lipton/Sandberg ’88
- Attiya/Welch ’94
- Gilbert/Lynch ’02

Low Latency/Availability:
- Increased Revenue
- User Engagement

Strong Consistency:
- Easier for Programmers
- Less user “surprise”

Dynamo: Amazon's Highly Available Key-value Store

Giuseppe DeCandia, Deniz Hastorun, Madan Jampani, Gunavardhan Kakulapati,
Avinash Lakshman, Alex Pilchin, Swaminathan Sivasubramanian, Peter Vosshall
and Werner Vogels

Amazon.com

ABSTRACT

Reliability at massive scale is one of the biggest challenges we face at Amazon.com, one of the largest e-commerce operations in the world; even the slightest outage has significant financial consequences and impacts customer trust. The Amazon.com platform, which provides services for many web sites worldwide, is implemented on top of an infrastructure of tens of thousands of servers and network components located in many datacenters around the world. At this scale, small and large components fail continuously and the way persistent state is managed in the face of these failures drives the reliability and scalability of the software systems.

This paper presents the design and implementation of Dynamo, a highly available key-value storage system that some of Amazon's core services use to provide an "always-on" experience. To achieve this level of availability, Dynamo sacrifices consistency under certain failure scenarios. It makes extensive use of object versioning and application-assisted conflict resolution in a manner that provides a novel interface for developers to use.

Categories and Subject Descriptors

D.4.2 [**Operating Systems**]: Storage Management; D.4.5 [**Operating Systems**]: Reliability; D.4.2 [**Operating Systems**]: Performance;

One of the lessons our organization has learned from operating Amazon's platform is that the reliability and scalability of a system is dependent on how its application state is managed. Amazon uses a highly decentralized, loosely coupled, service oriented architecture consisting of hundreds of services. In this environment there is a particular need for storage technologies that are always available. For example, customers should be able to view and add items to their shopping cart even if disks are failing, network routes are flapping, or data centers are being destroyed by tornados. Therefore, the service responsible for managing shopping carts requires that it can always write to and read from its data store, and that its data needs to be available across multiple data centers.

Dealing with failures in an infrastructure comprised of millions of components is our standard mode of operation; there are always a small but significant number of server and network components that are failing at any given time. As such Amazon's software systems need to be constructed in a manner that treats failure handling as the normal case without impacting availability or performance.

To meet the reliability and scaling needs, Amazon has developed a number of storage technologies, of which the Amazon Simple Storage Service (also available outside of Amazon and known as Amazon S3), is probably the best known. This paper presents the design and implementation of Dynamo, another highly available

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2 REPLICAS

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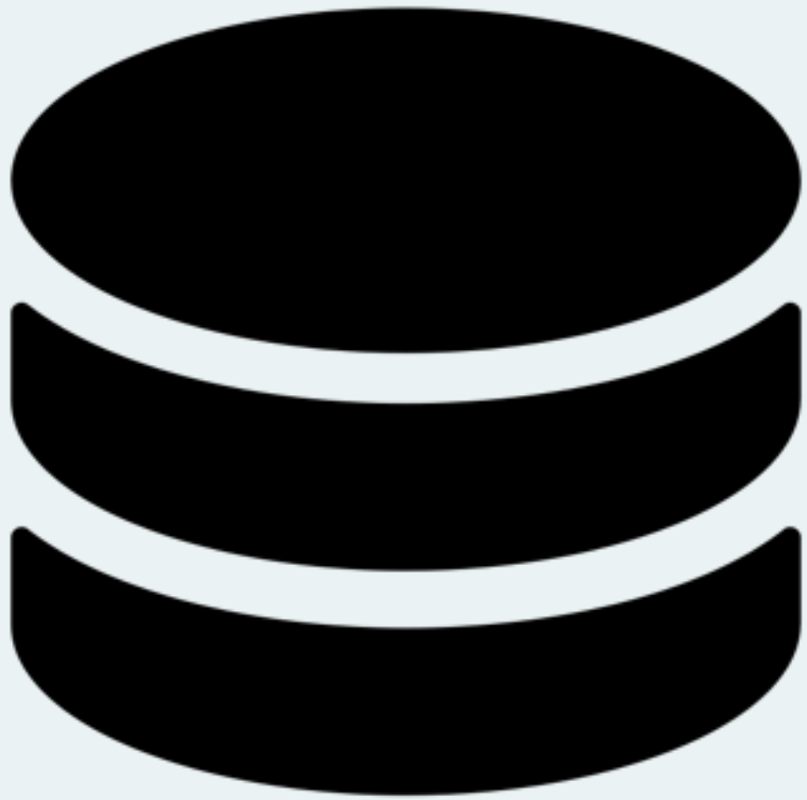

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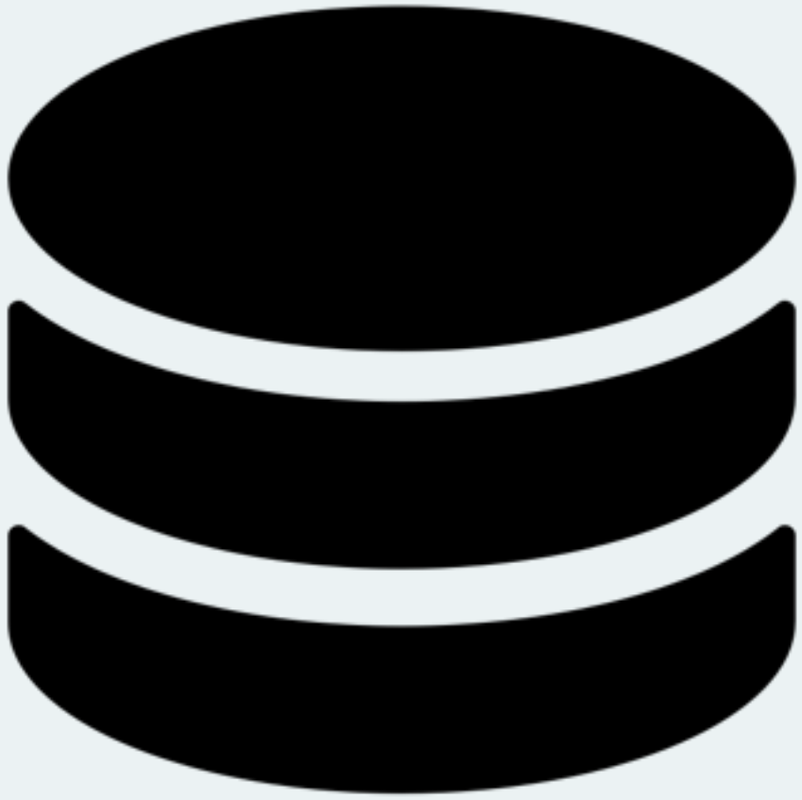
1 KEY

1 CLIENT



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REPLICATE

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GET

PUT

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UPDATE

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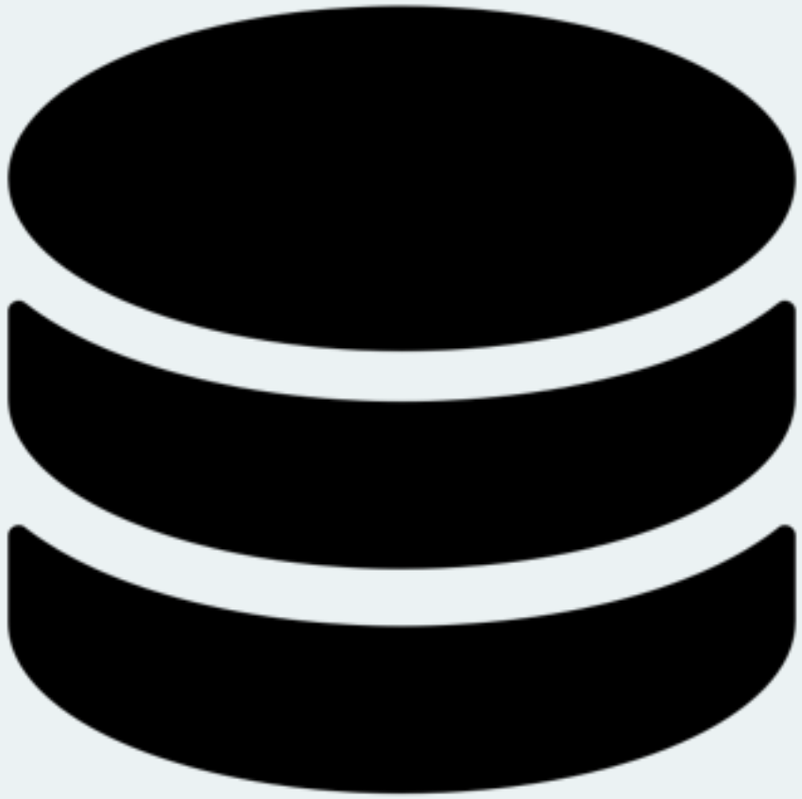

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PUT

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PUT

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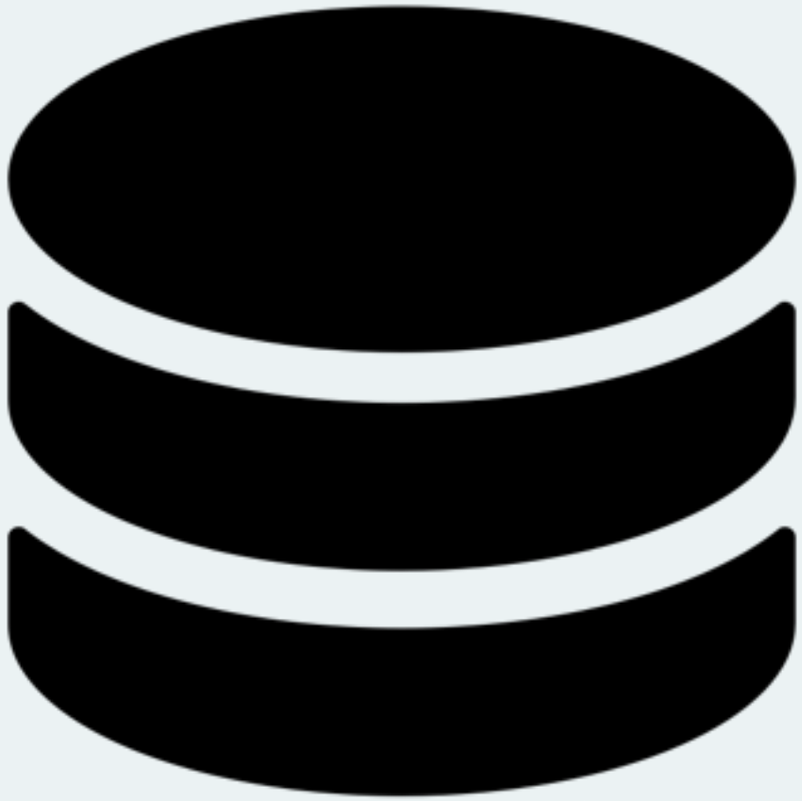
Quorum



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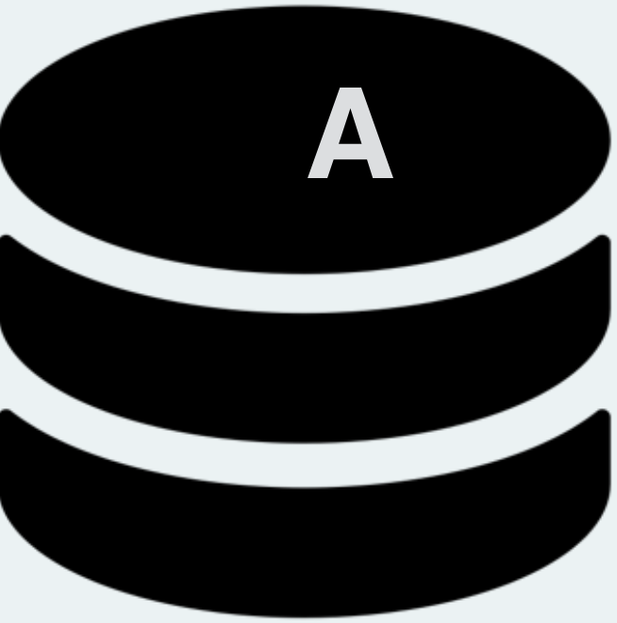
TEMPORAL TIME



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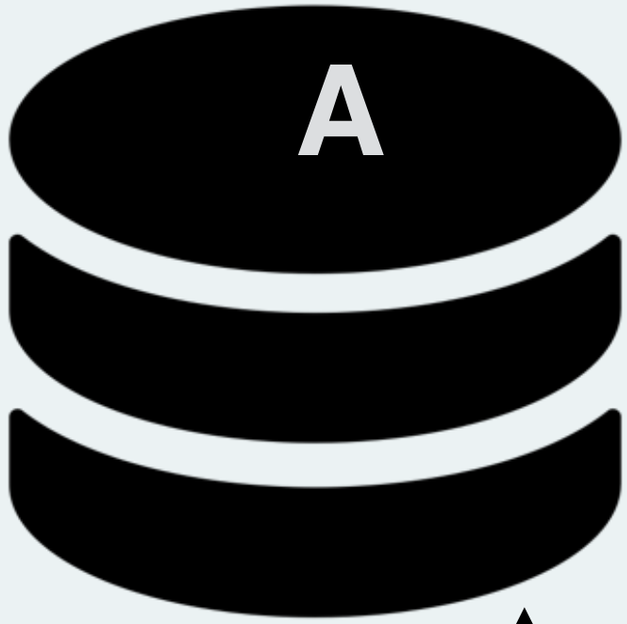

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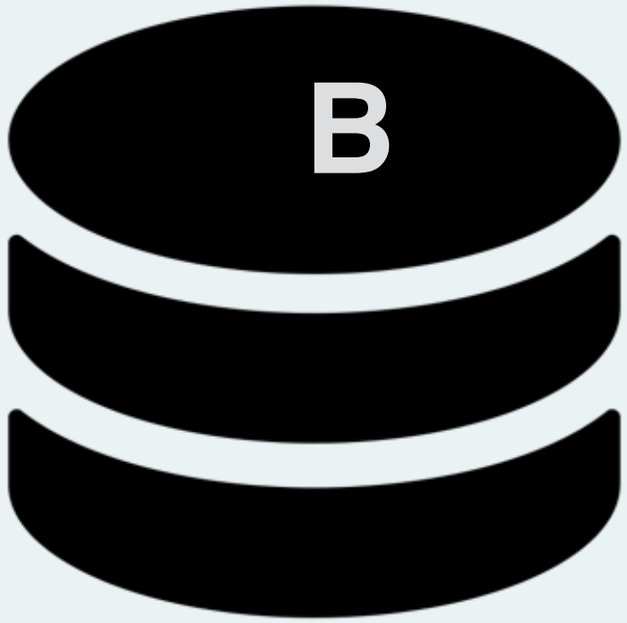
PUT



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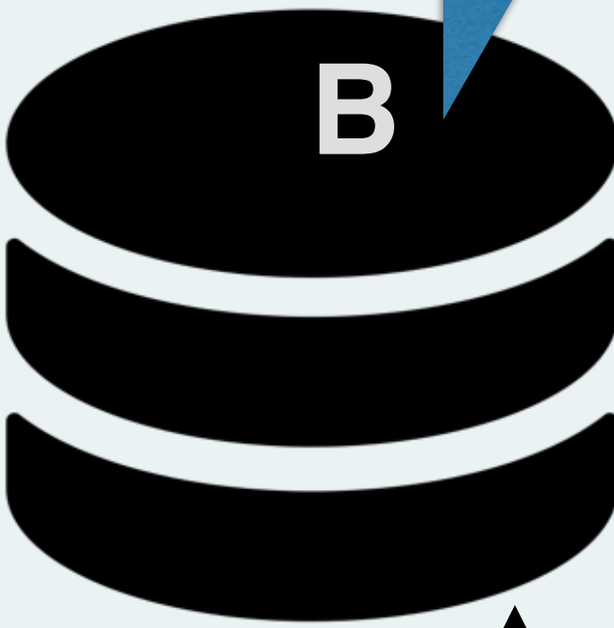
GET



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PUT

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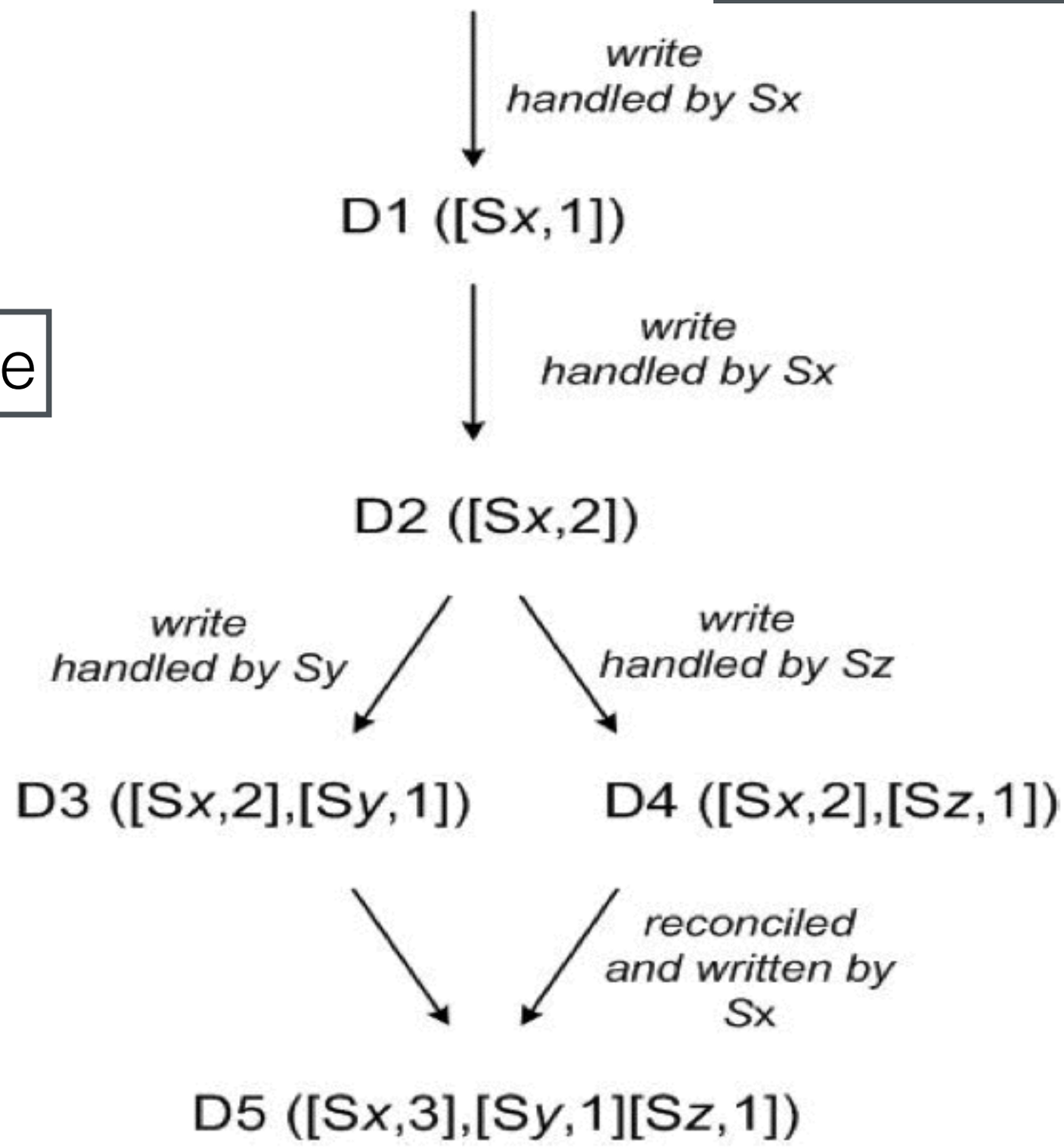
Logical Clocks

happens before

concurrent
divergent

convergent

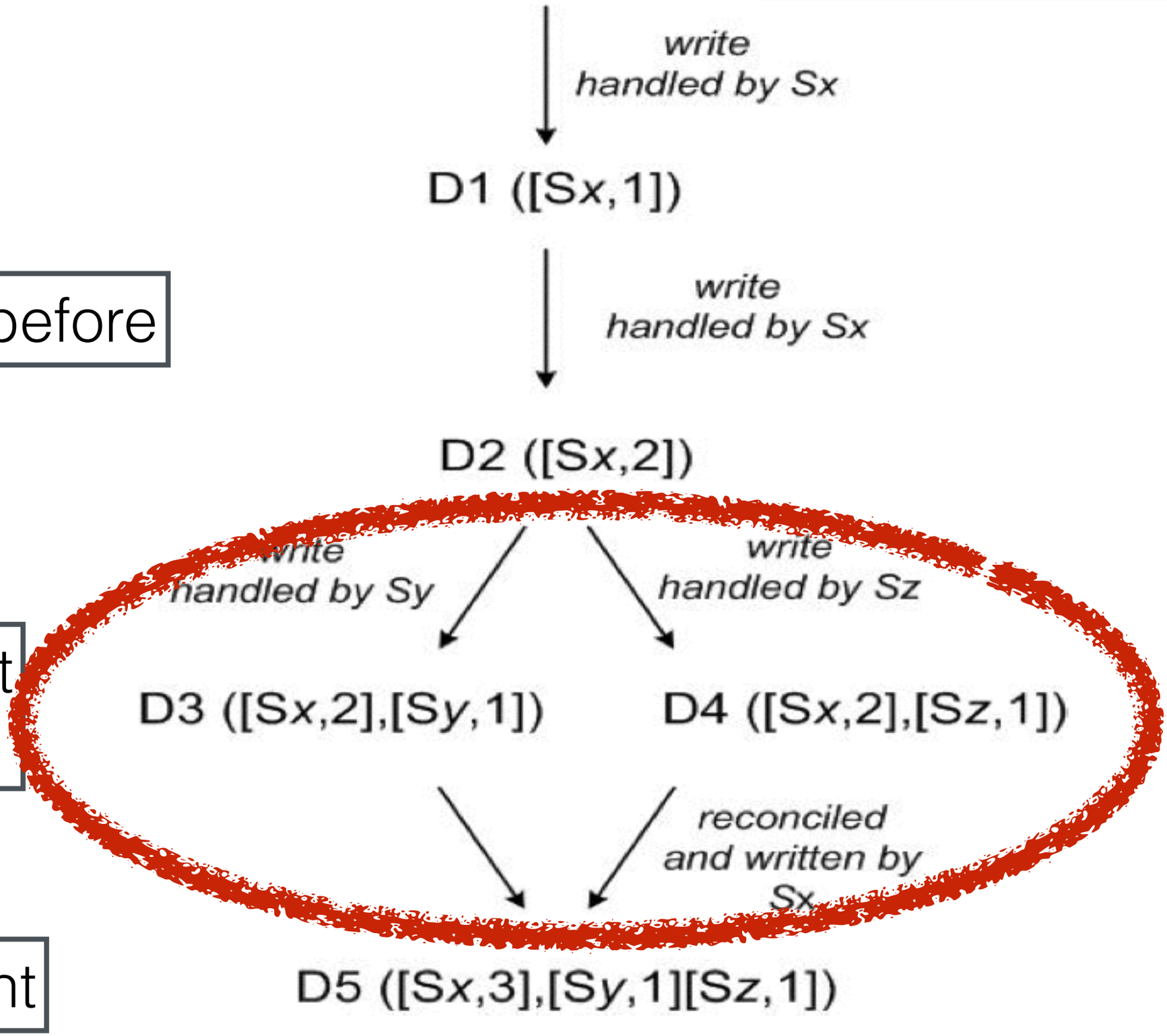


Logical Clocks

happens before

concurrent
divergent

convergent



Google+

```
if (result.hasConflicts()) {
    // TODO: What should we do???
```

48:22 Live

Timestamp based reconciliation

155196119890 > 155196118001

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Business Logic/Semantic Reconciliation

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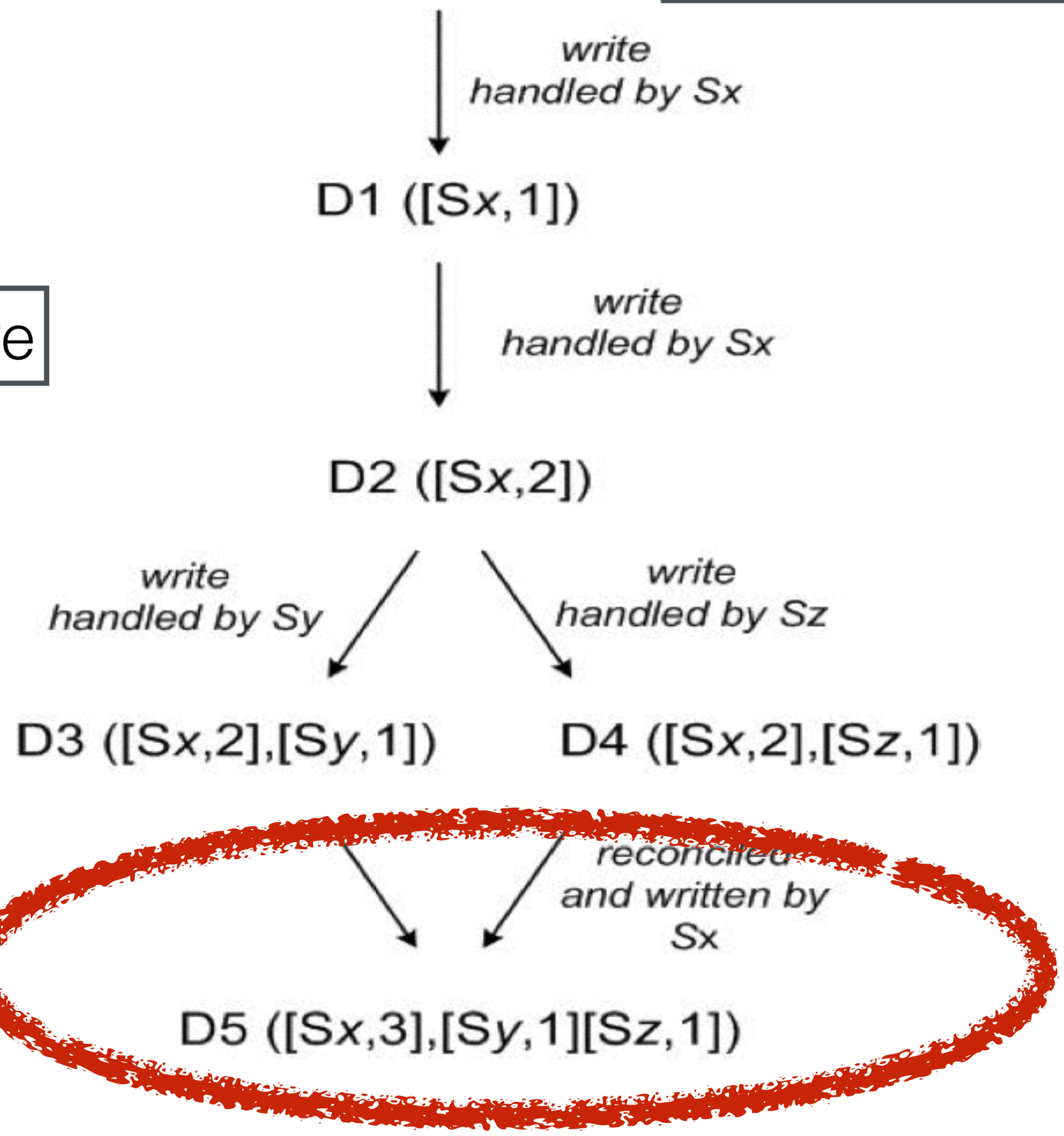
Logical Clocks

happens before

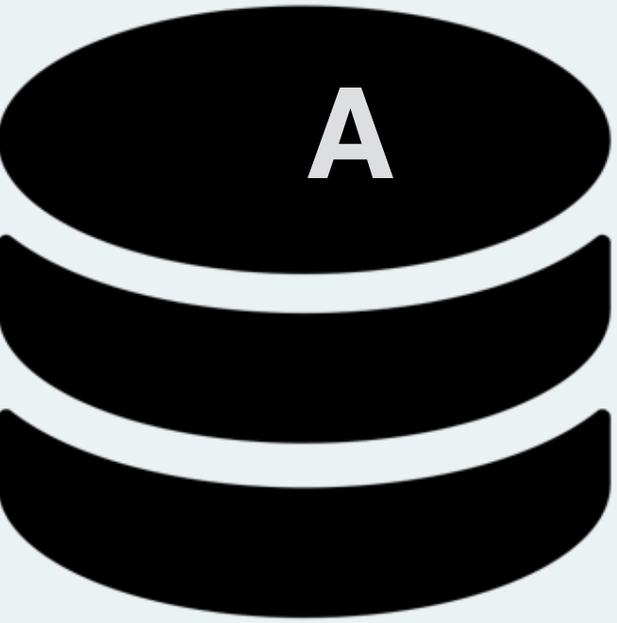
concurrent
divergent

convergent



Removes?

TEMPORAL TIME



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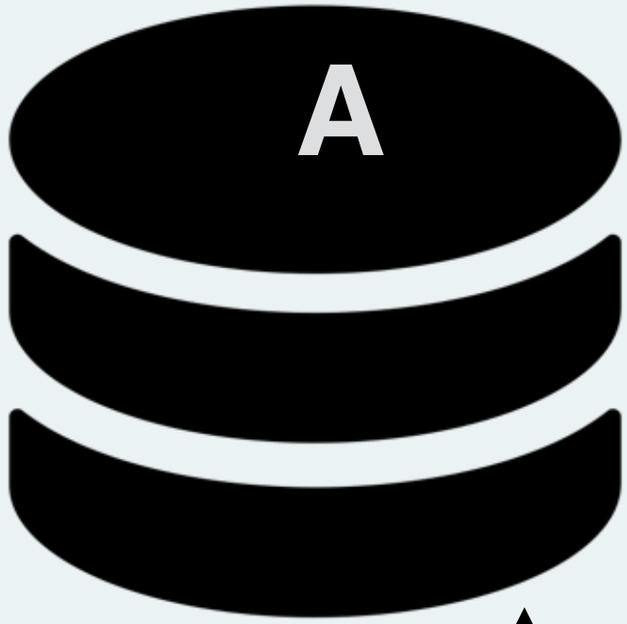
GET



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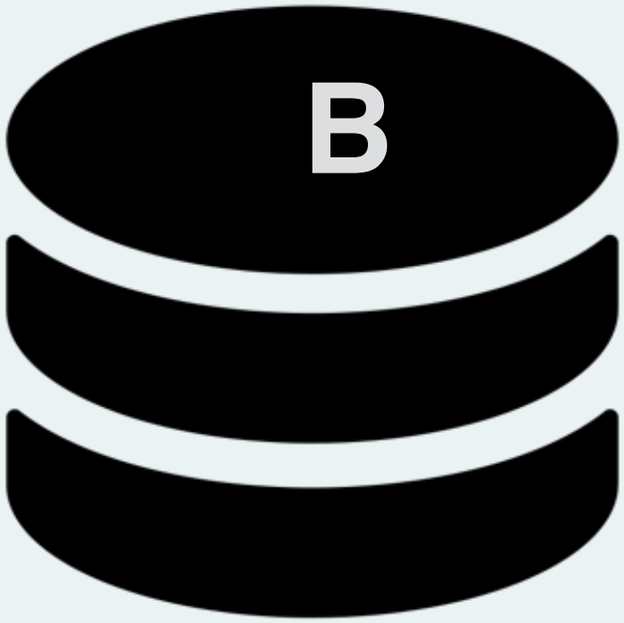
PUT



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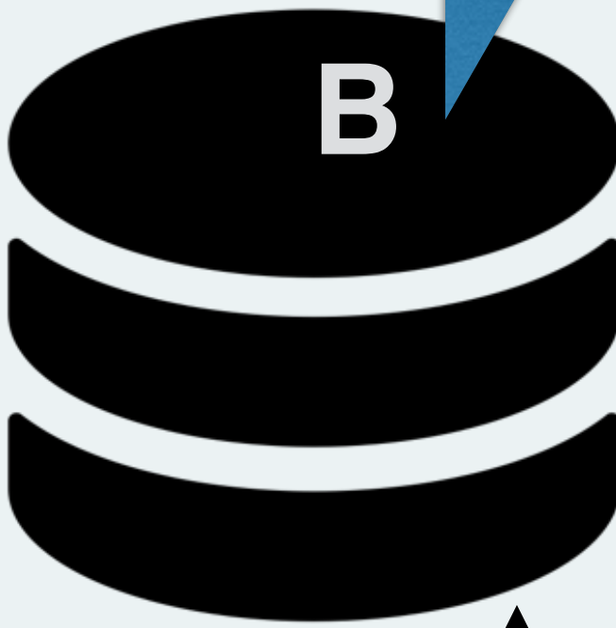
GET



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PUT

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Removes?

"merging" different versions of a customer's shopping cart. Using this reconciliation mechanism, an "add to cart" operation is never lost. However, deleted items can resurface.

Google F1

"Designing applications to cope with concurrency **anomalies** in their data is very **error-prone, time-consuming**, and ultimately ***not worth the performance gains***."

"…writing merge functions was likely to **confuse the hell** out of all our developers and ***slow down development***…"

http://www.infoq.com/articles/key-lessons-learned-from-transition-to-nosql

CRDTs

DATA TYPES That CONVERGE

CRDTs

Off the shelf MERGE functions

CRDTs

CRDTs are Data Types (maps/sets/booleans/graphs/etc)

THAT CONVERGE

INSTITUT NATIONAL DE RECHERCHE EN INFORMATIQUE ET EN AUTOMATIQUE

A comprehensive study of Convergent and Commutative Replicated Data Types

Marc Shapiro, INRIA & LIP6, Paris, France
Nuno Preguiça, CITI, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal
Carlos Baquero, Universidade do Minho, Portugal

Marek Zawirski, INRIA & UPMC, Paris, France

CRDT

SETS

"…after some analysis we found that **much of our data could be modelled within sets** so by leveraging CRDT's our developers don't have to worry about writing bespoke merge functions for **95% of carefully selected use cases**…"

riak

http://www.infoq.com/articles/key-lessons-learned-from-transition-to-nosql

Evolution of a CRDT Set

Evolution of a Set

G-SET

Replica A

Shelly

Bob

Pete

Anna

Replica B

Alex

Shelly

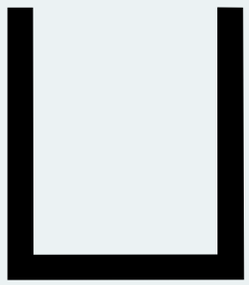
Replica A

Shelly

Bob

Pete

Anna



Replica B

Alex

Shelly

Shelly

Bob

Pete

Anna

Alex

G-SET

Removes?

Evolution of a Set

G-SET

2P-SET

Adds	Removes
Shelly	Shelly
Bob	Bob
Pete	Pete
Anna	

2P-SET

Adds	Removes
Shelly	Shelly
Bob	Bob
Pete	Pete
Anna	

=

Anna

Value /= Structure

Adds	Removes
Shelly	Shelly
Bob	Bob
Pete	Pete
Anna	

=

Anna

I changed my mind!

Adds	Removes
Shelly	Shelly
Bob	Bob
Pete	Pete
Anna	
Shelly	

=

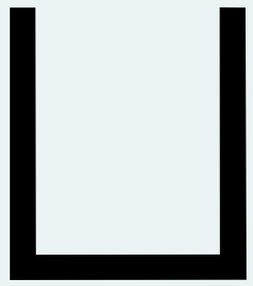
Anna

Evolution of a Set

U-SET

Replica A

1	Shelly
2	Bob
3	Pete
4	Anna



Replica B

5	Alex
6	Shelly

1,6	Shelly
2	Bob
3	Pete
4	Anna
5	Alex

U-SET

Evolution of a Set

U-SET

OR-SET

Evolution of a Set

~~OR-SET~~

AW-SET

Adds	
1,5	Shelly
2	Bob
3	Pete
4	Anna

Removes	
1	Shelly
2	Bob
3	Pete

AW-SET

Replica A

Adds	
1	Shelly
2	Bob
3	Pete

Removes	
1	Shelly
2	Bob
3	Pete

∪

Replica B

Adds	
4	Anna
5	Shelly

Adds	
1,5	Shelly
2	Bob
3	Pete
4	Anna

Removes	
1	Shelly
2	Bob
3	Pete

=

Anna
Shelly

Observed

Remove

Semantics

Add

Wins

Evolution of a Set

AW-SET

Adds	
1,5	Shelly
2	Bob
3	Pete
4	Anna

Removes	
1,5	Shelly
2	Bob
3	Pete
4	Anna

=

Shelly []

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An Optimized Conflict-free Replicated Set

Annette Bieniusa, INRIA & UPMC, Paris, France
Marek Zawirski, INRIA & UPMC, Paris, France
Nuno Preguiça, CITI, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal
Marc Shapiro, INRIA & LIP6, Paris, France
Carlos Baquero, HASLab, INESC TEC & Universidade do Minho, Portugal
Valter Balegas, CITI, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal

Sérgio Duarte CITI, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal

11 Oct 2012

Evolution of a Set

OR-SWOT

Evolution of a Set

~~OR-SWOT~~

Optimised AW-SET

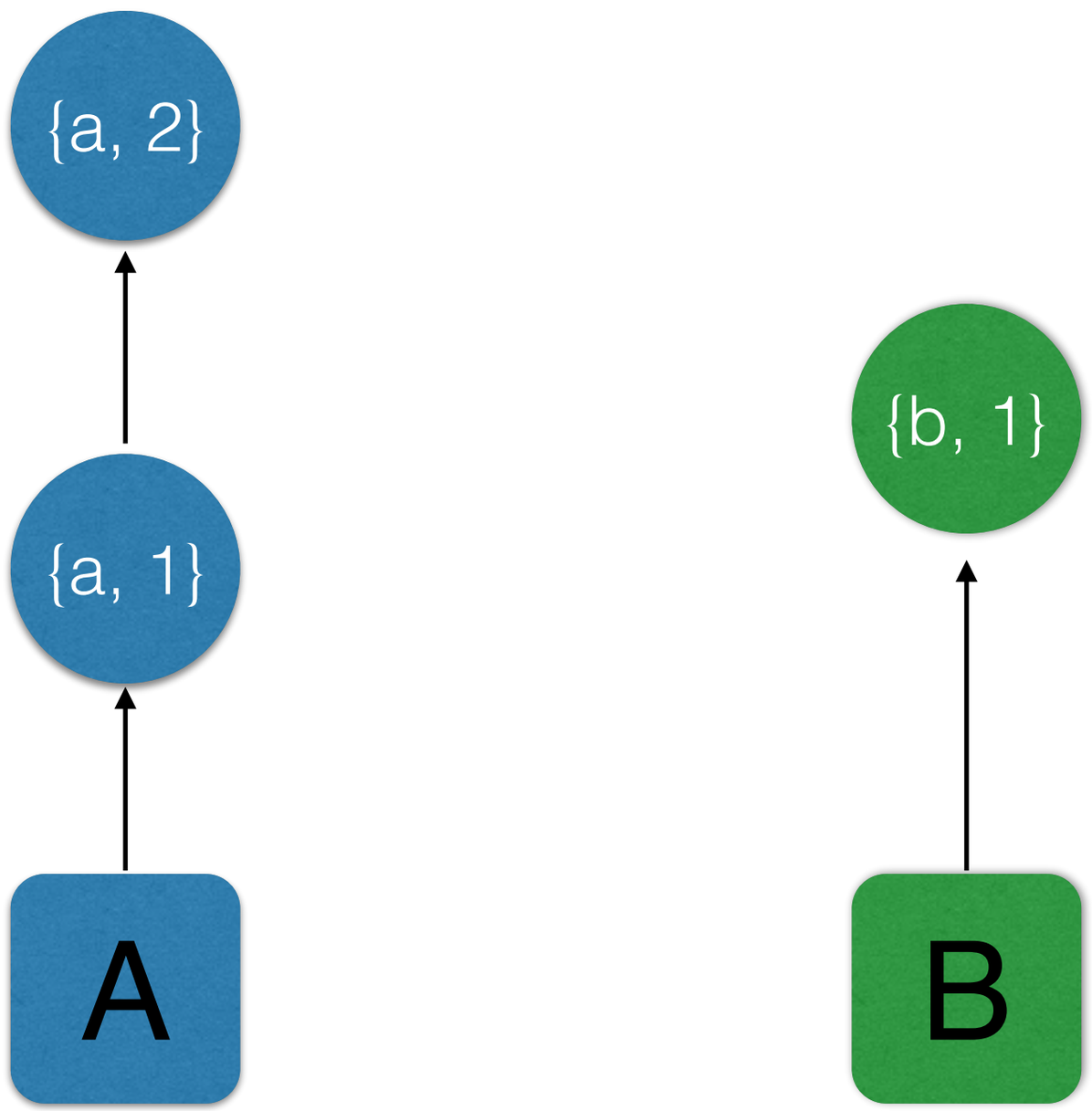
Version Vectors

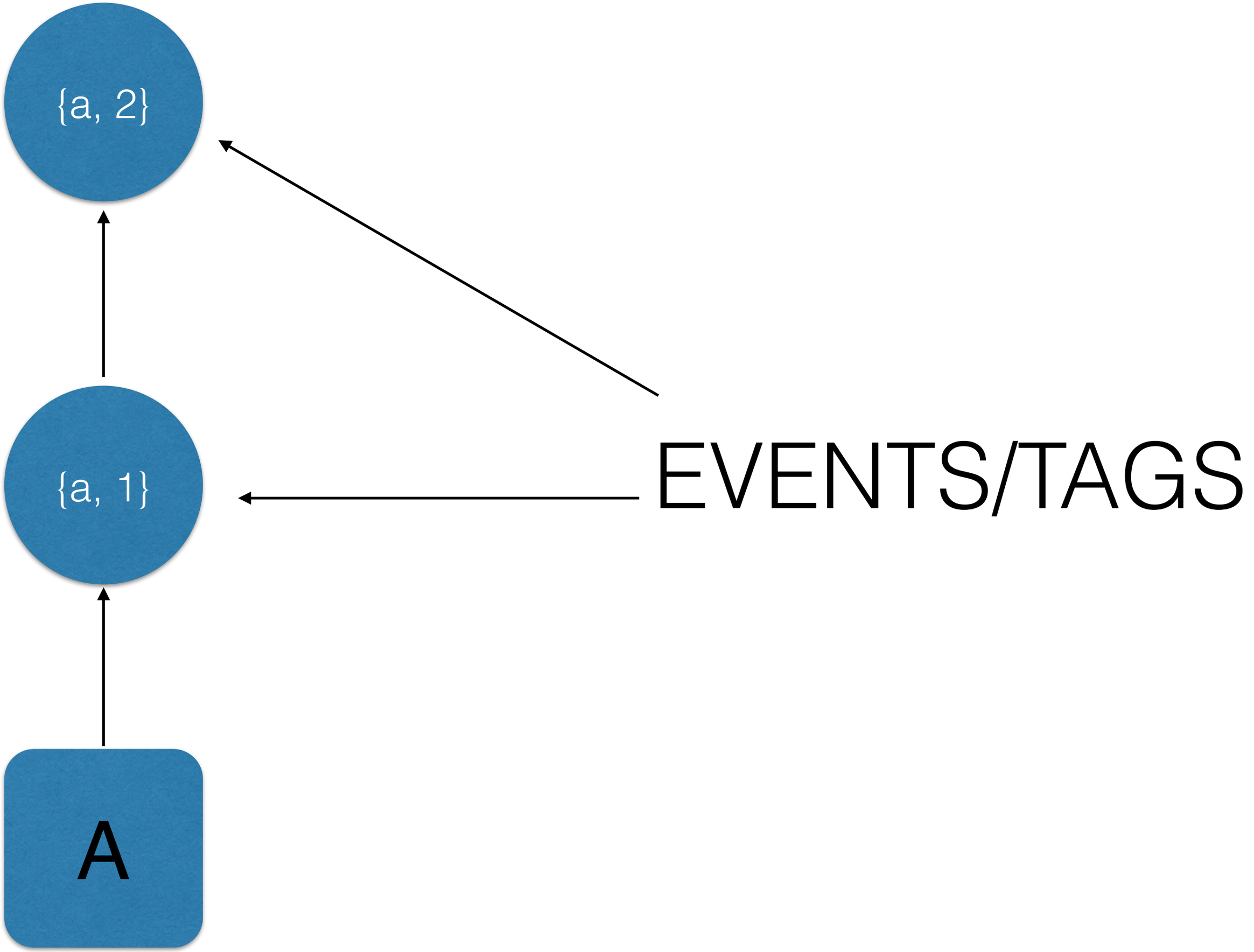
A

B

Version Vectors

[{a, 2}, {b, 1}]




{a, 2}
{a, 1}
A
EVENTS/TAGS

Replica A

[{a, 1}]

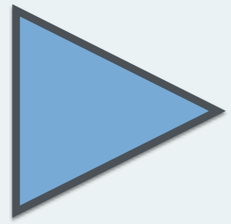
{a, 1} | Shelly

Replica A

Replica B

[{a, 1}]

{a, 1} Shelly



[{a, 1}

{a, 1} Shelly

Replica A

[{a, 1}]

{a, 1}	Shelly

Replica B

[{a, 1}, {b, 3}]

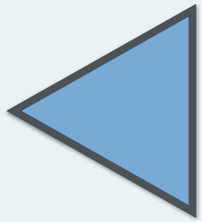
{a, 1}	Shelly
{b, 1}	Bob
{b, 2}	Phil
{b, 3}	Pete

Replica A

Replica B

[{a, 1}, {b,3}]

{a, 1}	Shelly
{b, 1}	Bob
{b, 2}	Phil
{b, 3}	Pete



[{a, 1}, {b, 3}]

{a, 1}	Shelly
{b, 1}	Bob
{b, 2}	Phil
{b, 3}	Pete

Replica A

Replica B

[{a, 2}, {b, 3}]

{a, 1}	Shelly
{b, 1}	Bob
{b, 2}	Phil
{b, 3}	Pete
{a, 2}	Anna

[{a, 1}, {b, 4}]

{a, 1}	Shelly
{b, 1}	Bob
{b, 2}	Phil
{b, 3}	Pete
{b, 4}	John

Replica A

Replica B

[{a, 2}, {b, 3}]

{a, 1}	Shelly
{b, 1}	Bob
{b, 3}	Pete
{a, 2}	Anna

[{a, 1}, {b, 4}]

{a, 1}	Shelly
{b, 1}	Bob
{b, 2}	Phil
{b, 3}	Pete
{b, 4}	John

Replica A

[{a, 2}, {b, 3}]

{a, 1}	Shelly
{b, 1}	Bob
{b, 3}	Pete
{a, 2}	Anna

Replica B

[{a, 1}, {b, 4}]

{a, 1}	Shelly
{b, 1}	Bob
{b, 2}	Phil
{b, 3}	Pete
{b, 4}	John

MERGE

Replica A

[{a, 2}, {b, 3}]

{a, 1}	Shelly
{b, 1}	Bob
{b, 3}	Pete
{a, 2}	Anna

Replica B

[{a, 1}, {b, 4}]

{a, 1}	Shelly
{b, 1}	Bob
{b, 2}	Phil
{b, 3}	Pete
{b, 4}	John

MERGE

{a, 1}	Shelly
{b, 1}	Bob

{b, 2}

Phil

∈

[{a, 2}, {b, 3}]

{b, 2}

Phil

∈

[{a, 2}, {b, 3}]

Replica A	Replica B	MERGE
[{a, 2}, {b, 3}]	[{a, 1}, {b, 4}]	
{a, 1} Shelly	{a, 1} Shelly	{a, 1} Shelly
{b, 1} Bob	{b, 1} Bob	{b, 1} Bob
	{b, 2} Phil	
{b, 3} Pete	{b, 3} Pete	{b, 3} Pete
{a, 2} Anna	{b, 4} John	

{a, 2}

∉

[{a, 1}, {b, 4}]

Anna

Replica A

Replica B

MERGE

[{a, 2}, {b, 3}]

[{a, 1}, {b, 4}]

{a, 1}	Shelly
{b, 1}	Bob
{b, 3}	Pete
{a, 2}	Anna

{a, 1}	Shelly
{b, 1}	Bob
{b, 2}	Phil
{b, 3}	Pete
{b, 4}	John

=

{a, 1}	Shelly
{b, 1}	Bob
{b, 3}	Pete
{a, 2}	Anna
{b, 4}	John

[{a, 2}, {b, 4}]

{a, 1}	Shelly
{b, 1}	Bob
{b, 3}	Pete
{a, 2}	Anna
{b, 4}	John

Shelly

Bob

Pete

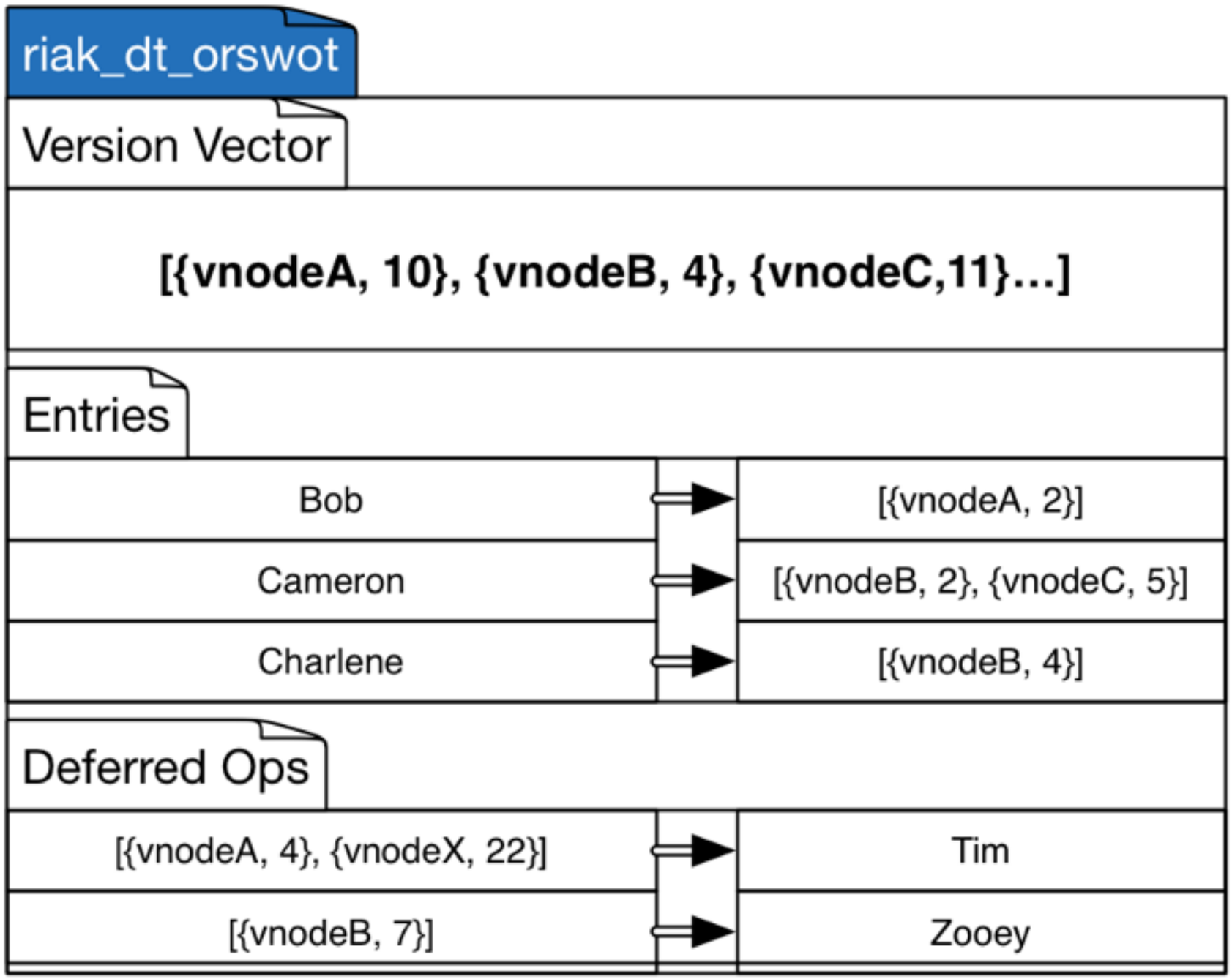
Anna

John

CRDT Sets

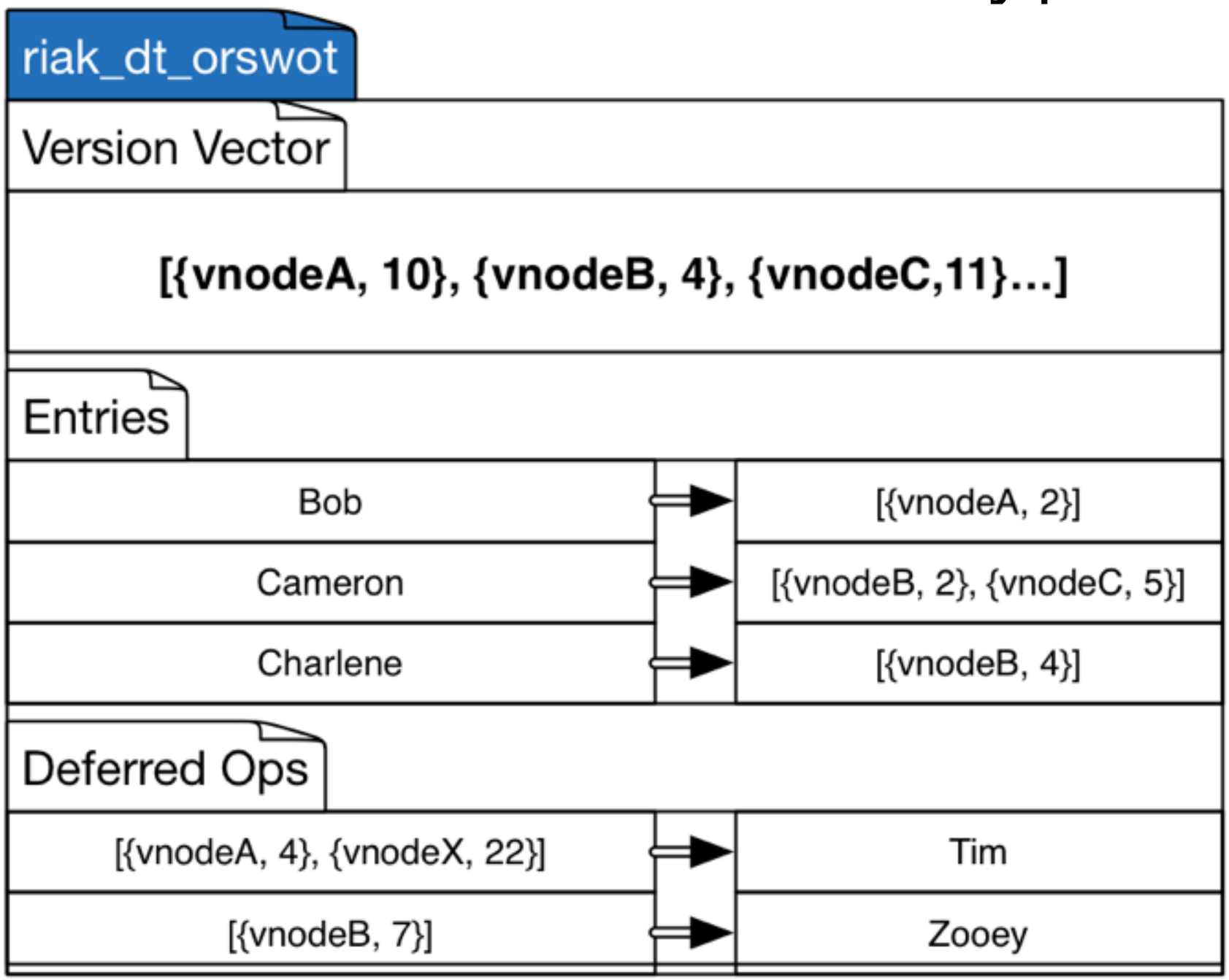
a semantic of “Add-Wins”
via
“Observed Remove”

SETS in RIAK 2.0+

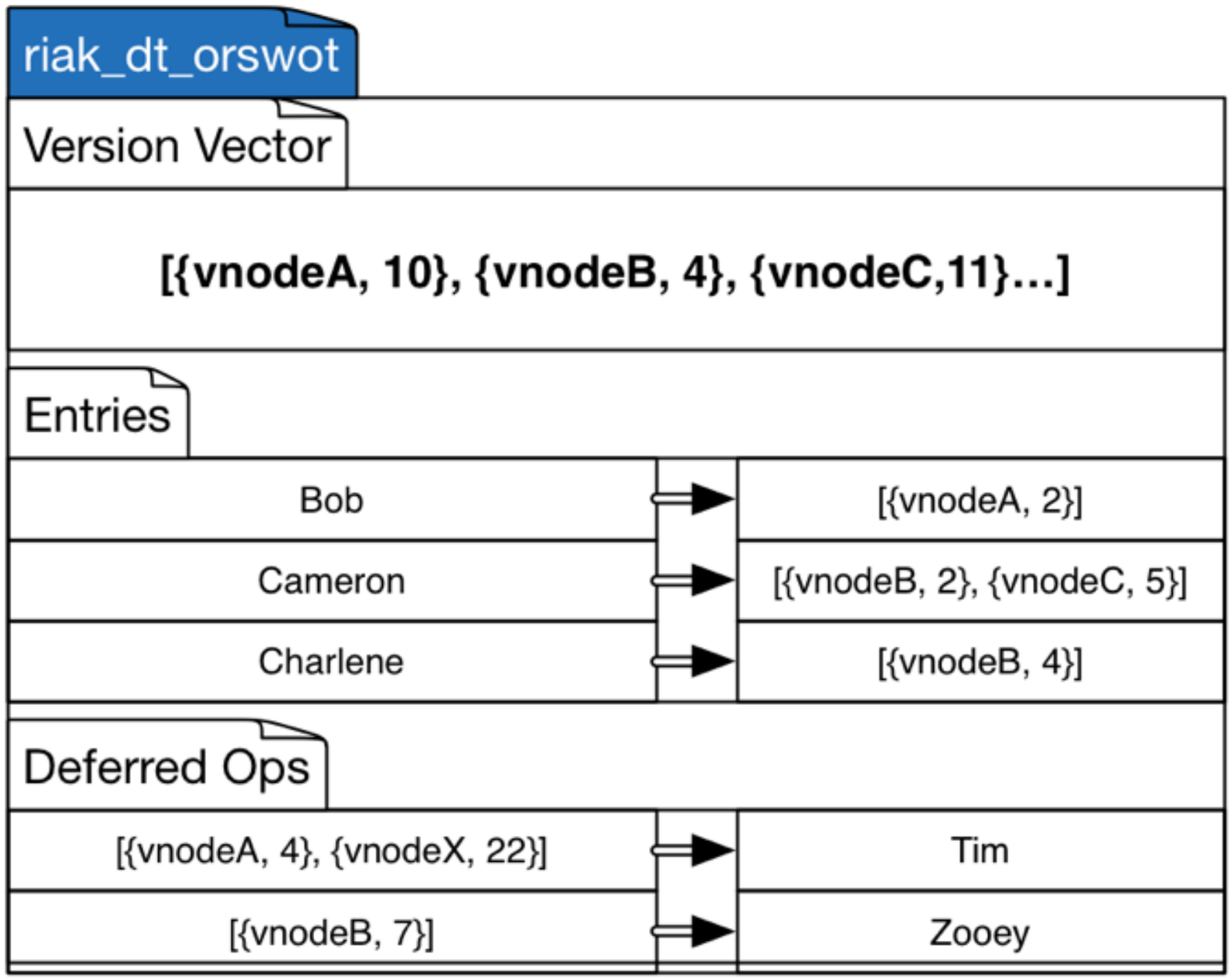


Riak 2.0

riak_dt -> Riak Data Types

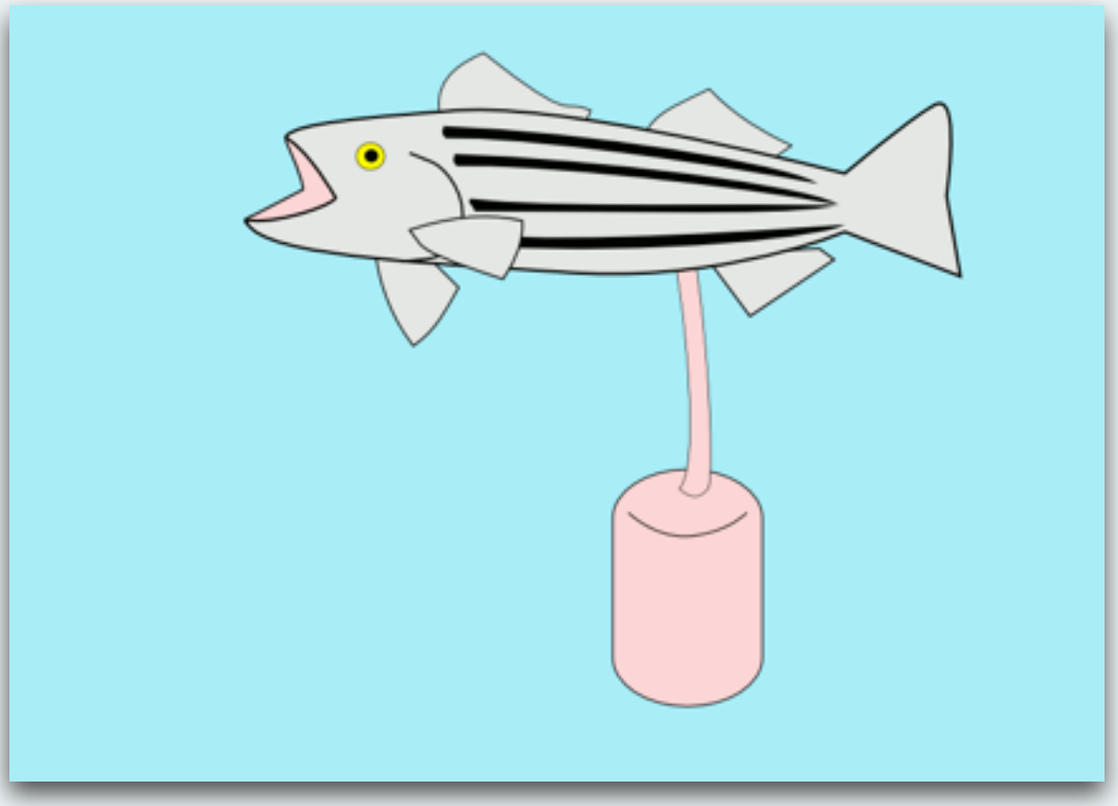


Sets in Riak

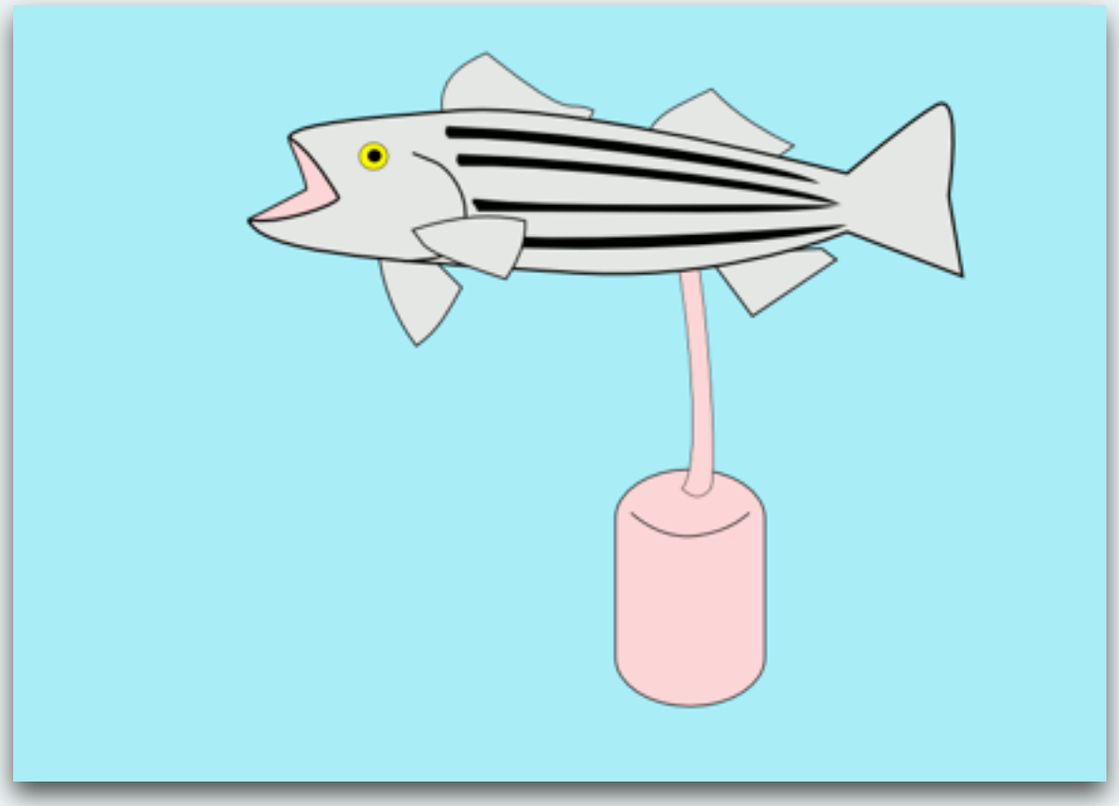


An optimized conflict-free replicated set
Annette Bieniusa et al
http://arxiv.org/abs/1210.3368

WHO USES THE LIB?



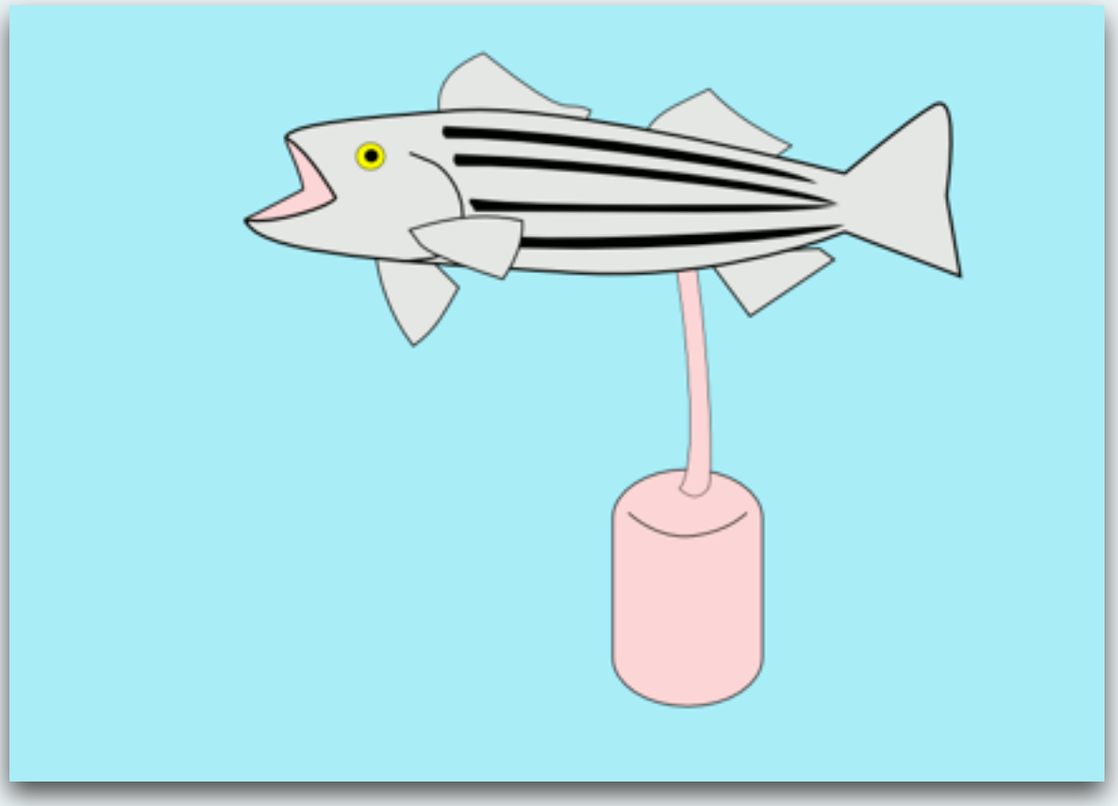
A



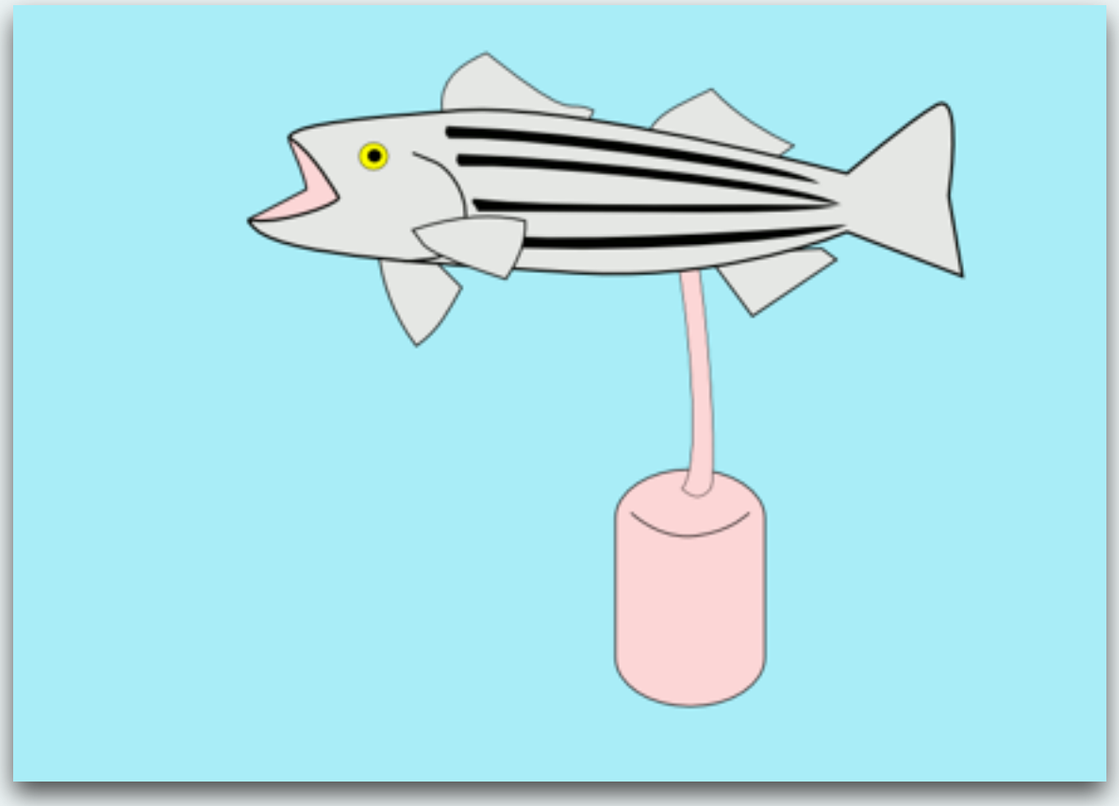
B

who’s the actor?

Client 1 Client 2 ..... Client 10000



A



B

{c1, 1}

{c2, 1}

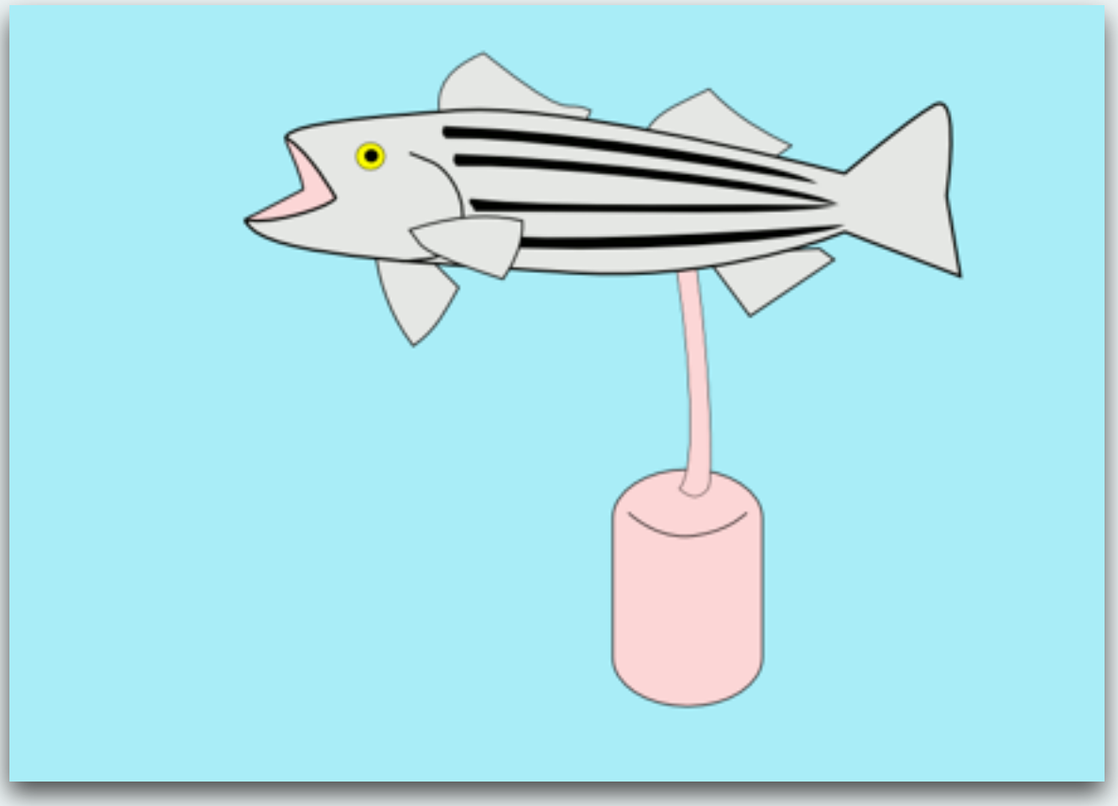
{cX, 1}

Client 1

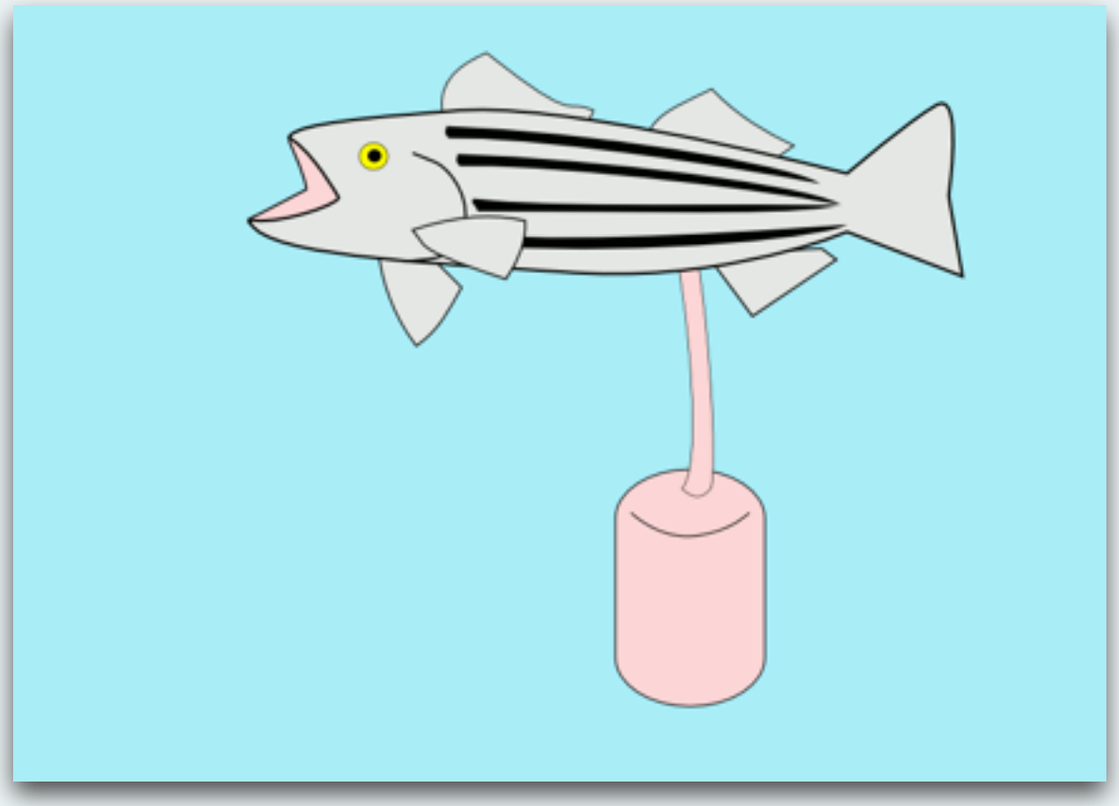
Client 2

.....

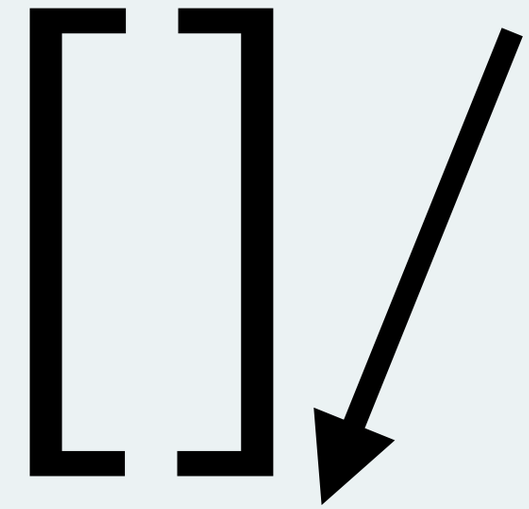
Client 10000



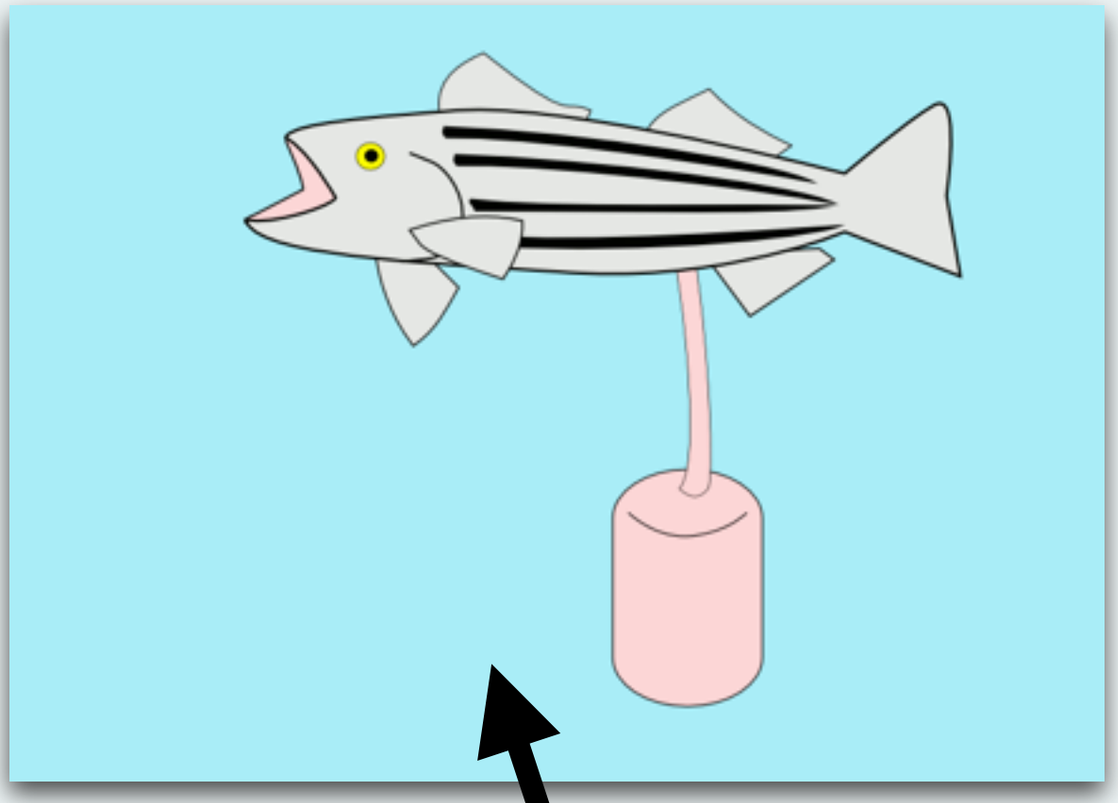
A



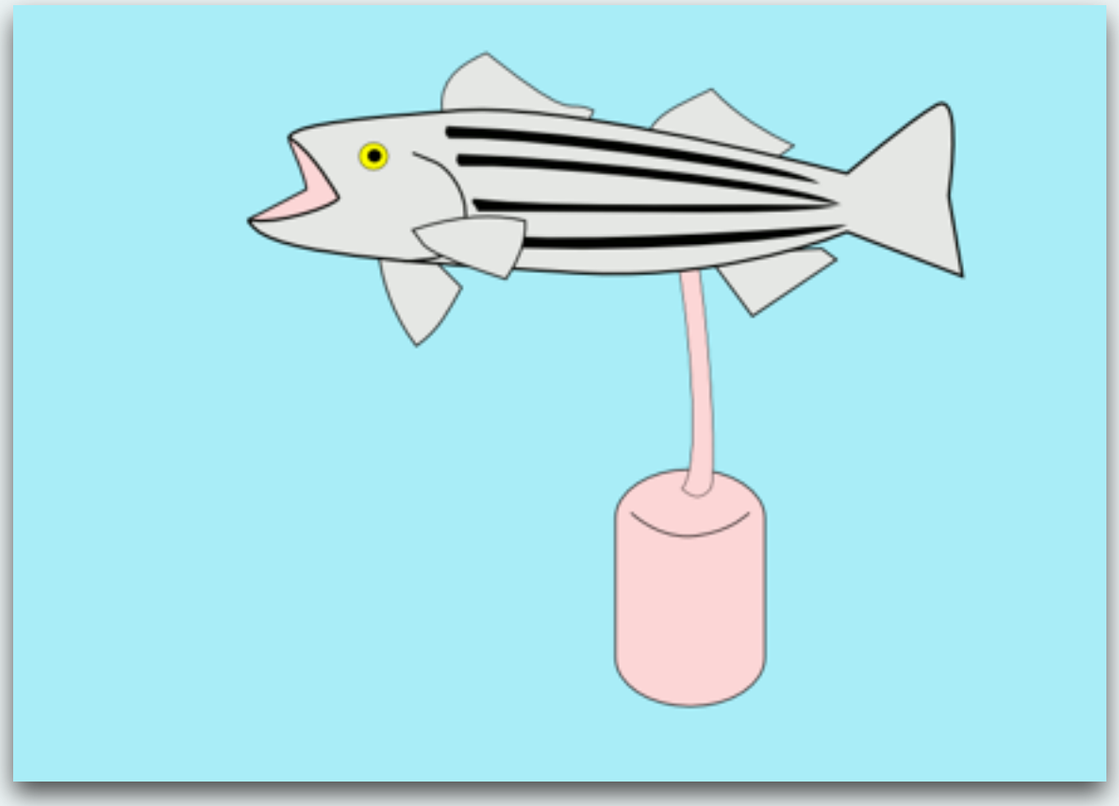
B



Client 1



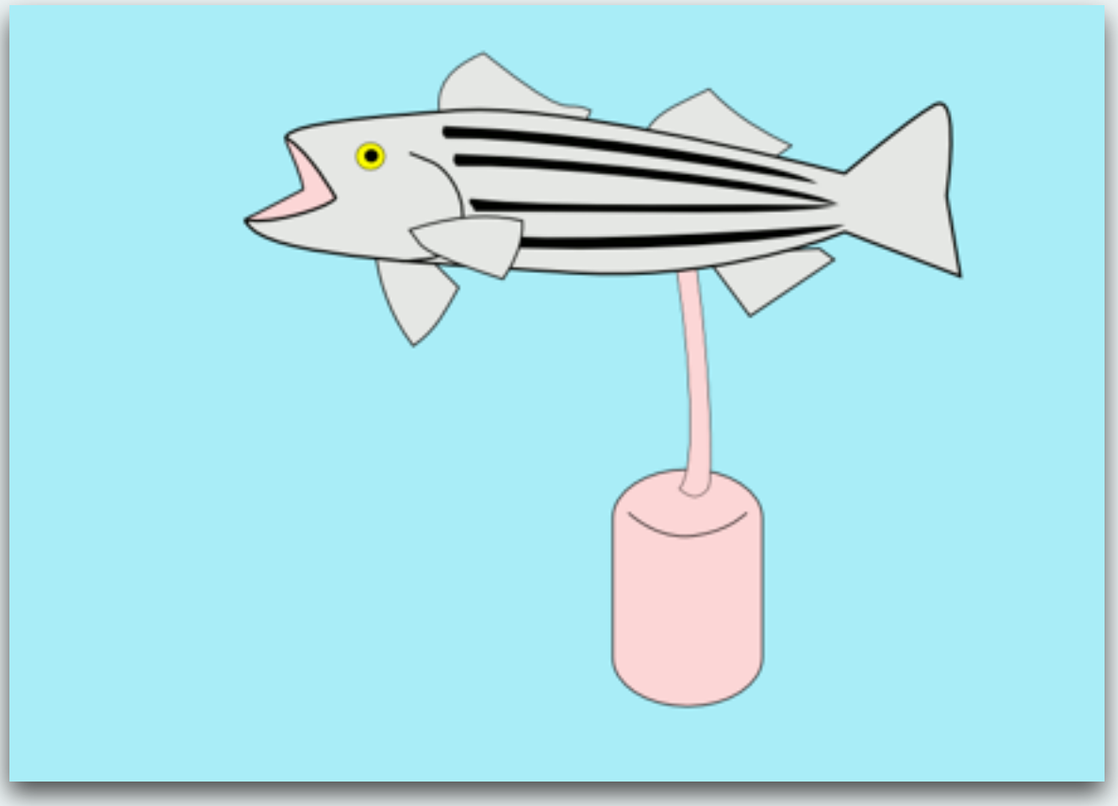
A



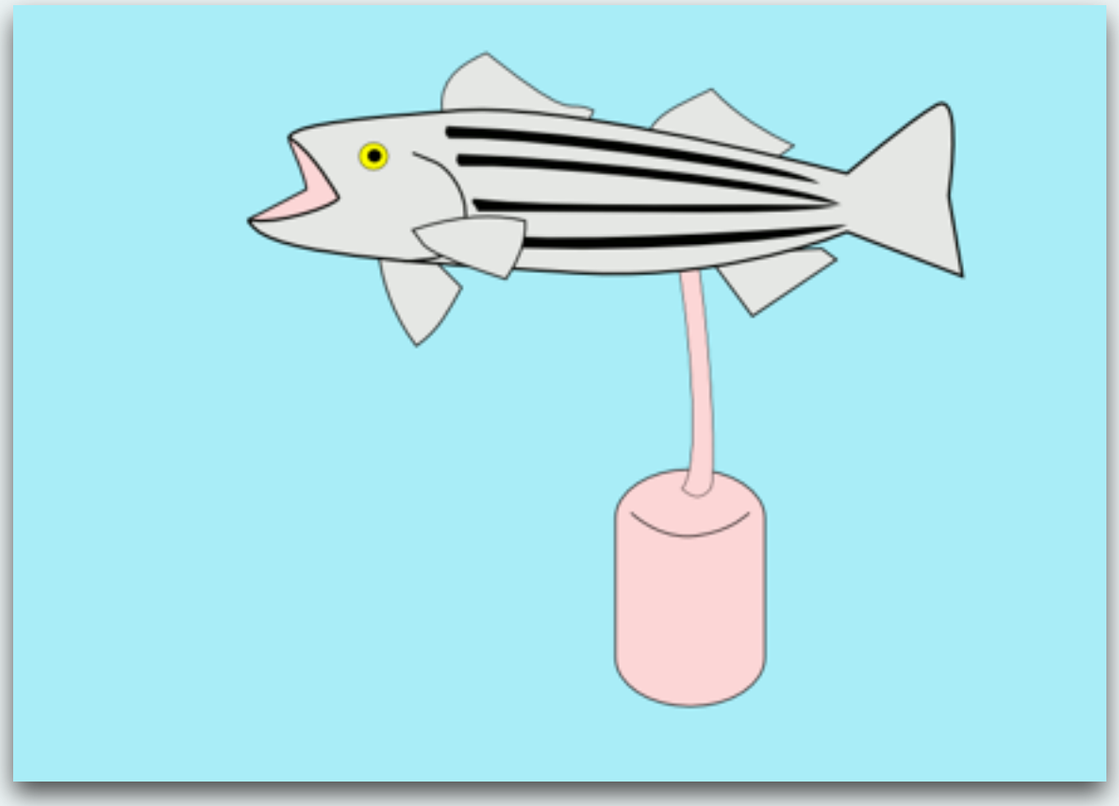
B

{c1, 1} Shelly

Client 1



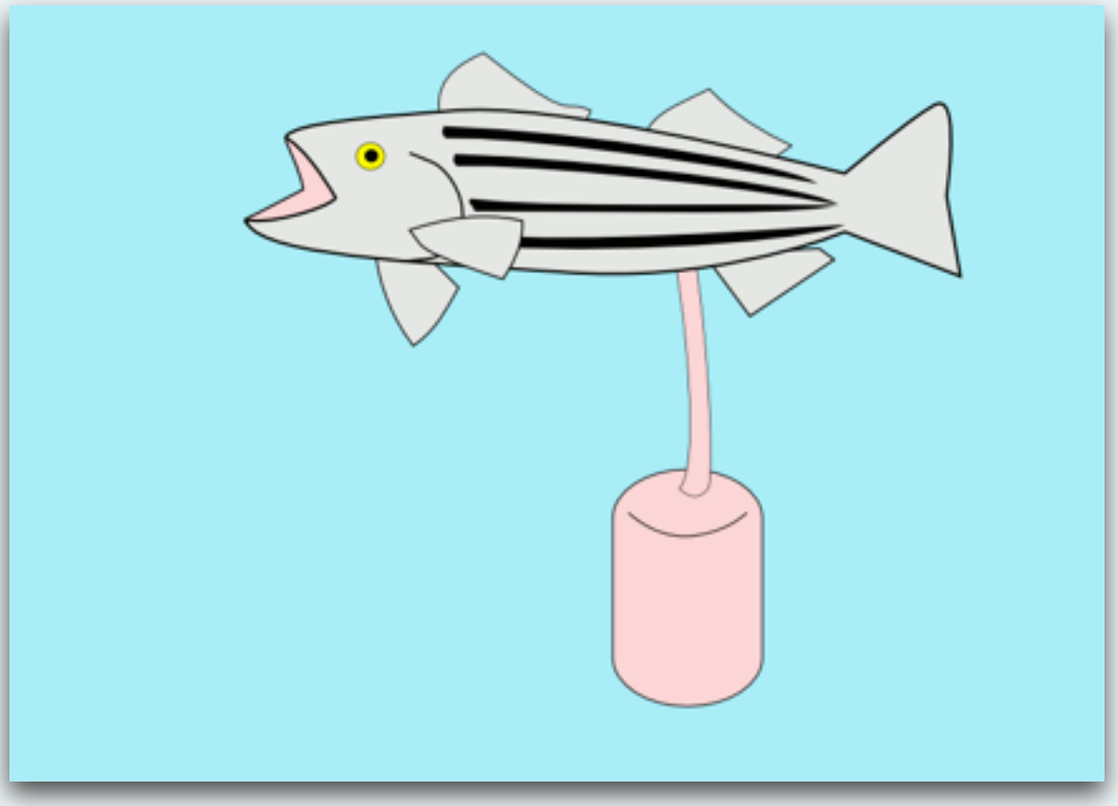
A



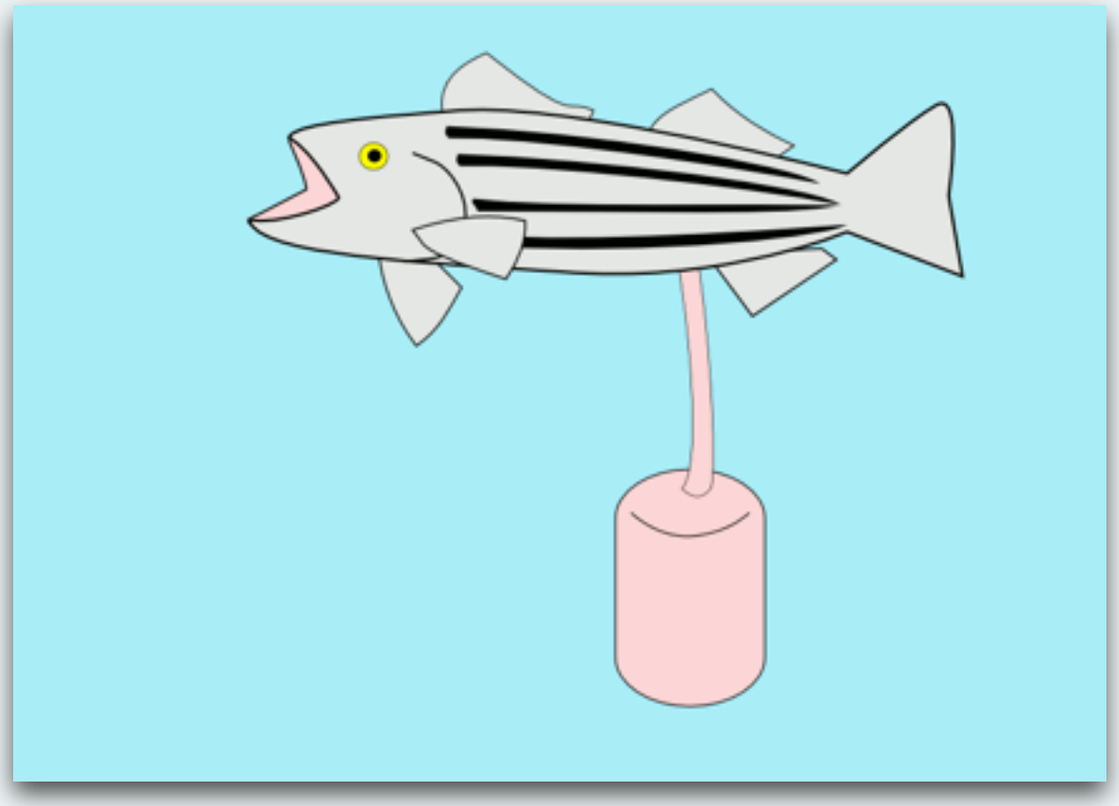
B

[ ]

Client 1



A

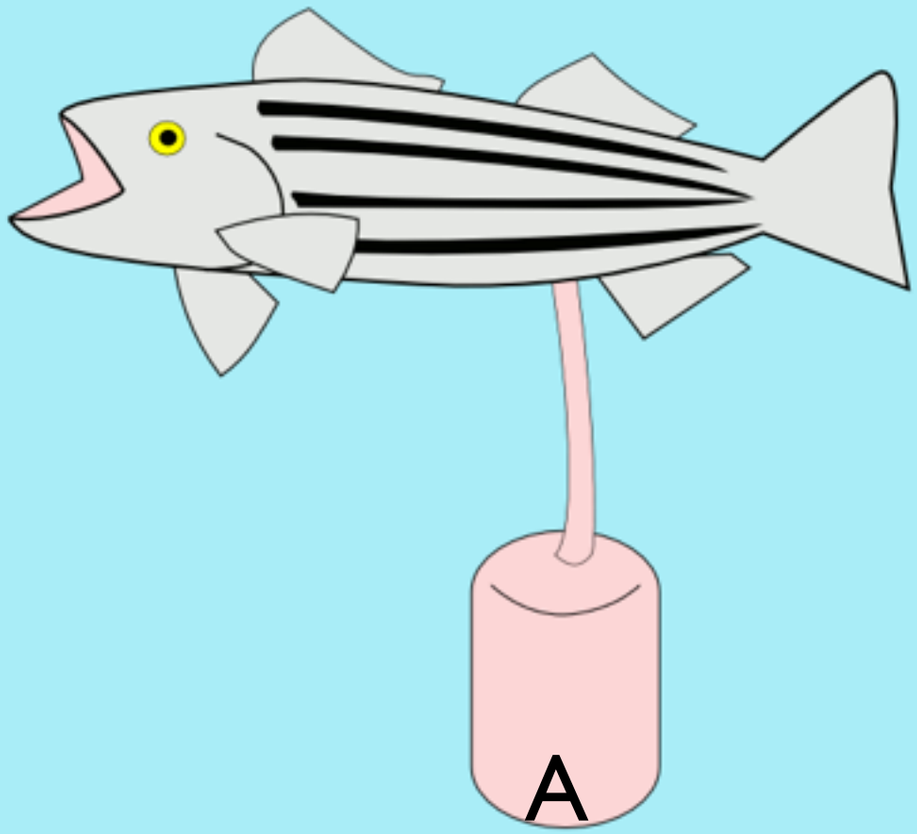


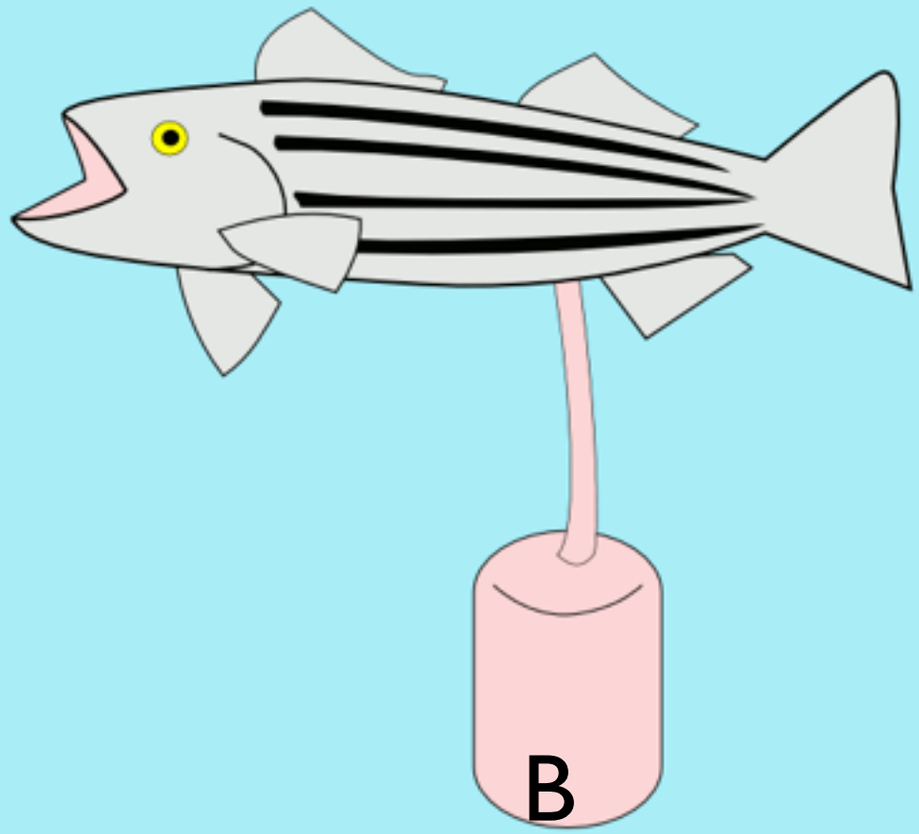
B

{c1, 1} Bob

Client 1

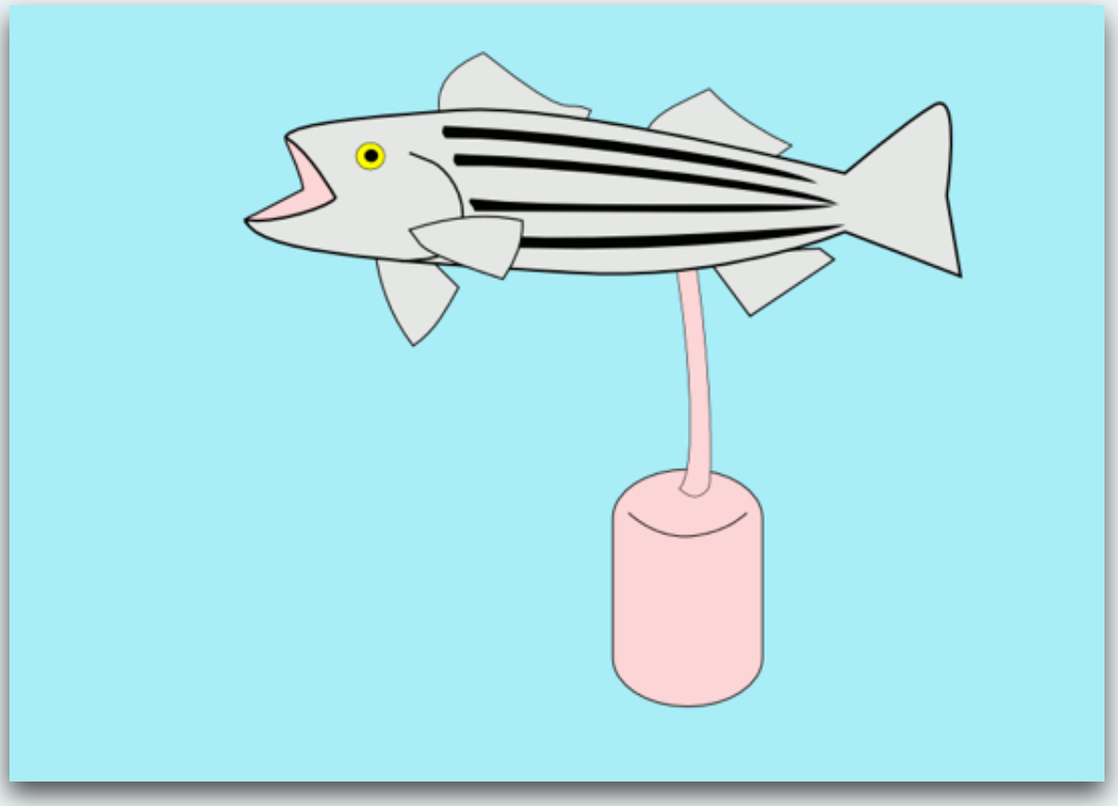
Read Your Own Writes

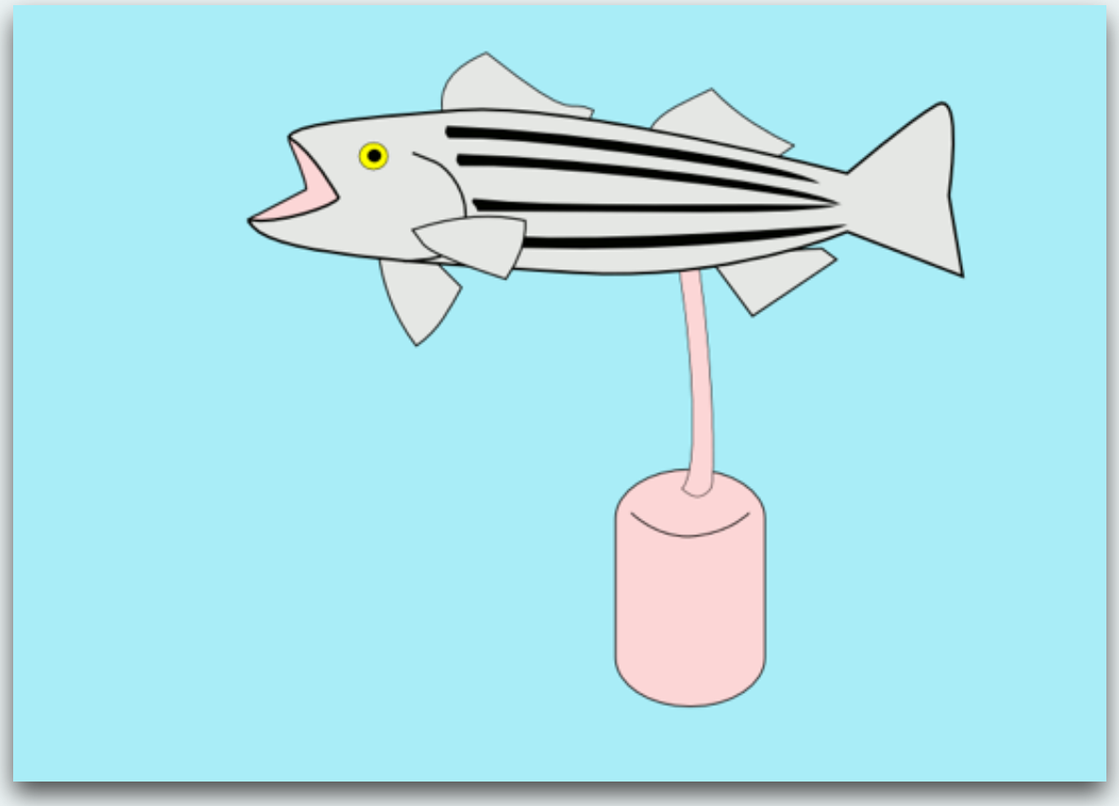




REPLICAS
ACTORS

HOW TO USE THE LIB?



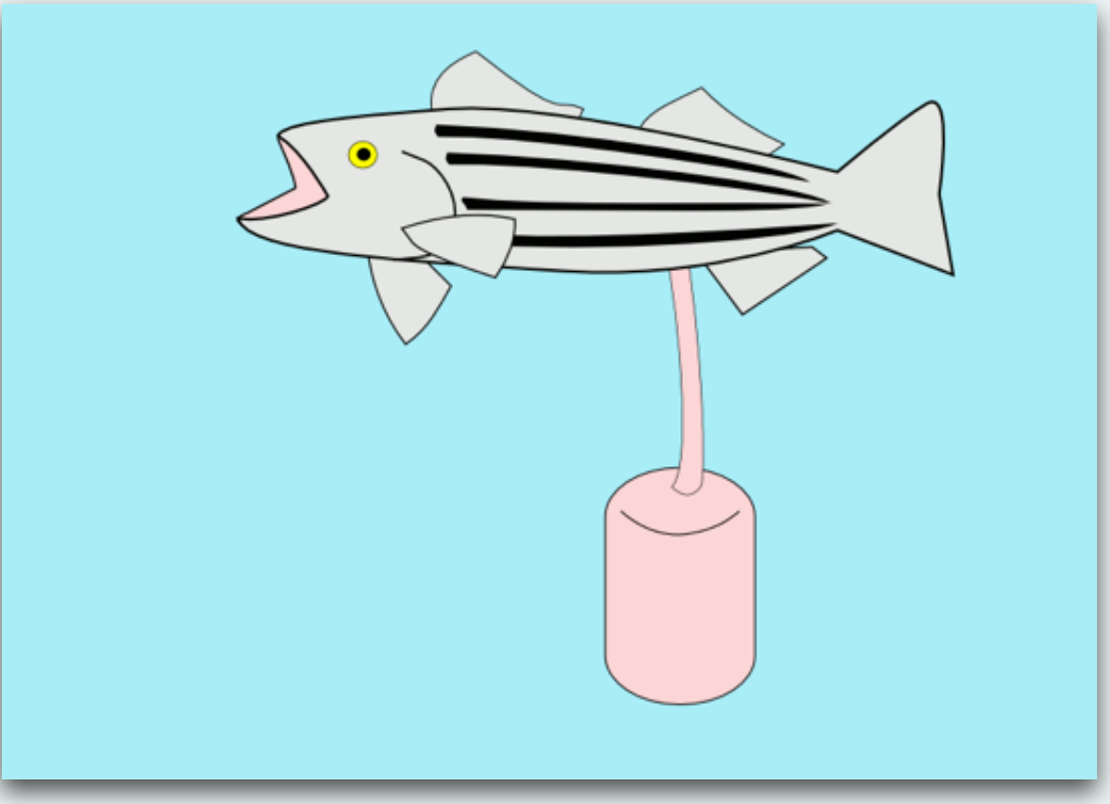


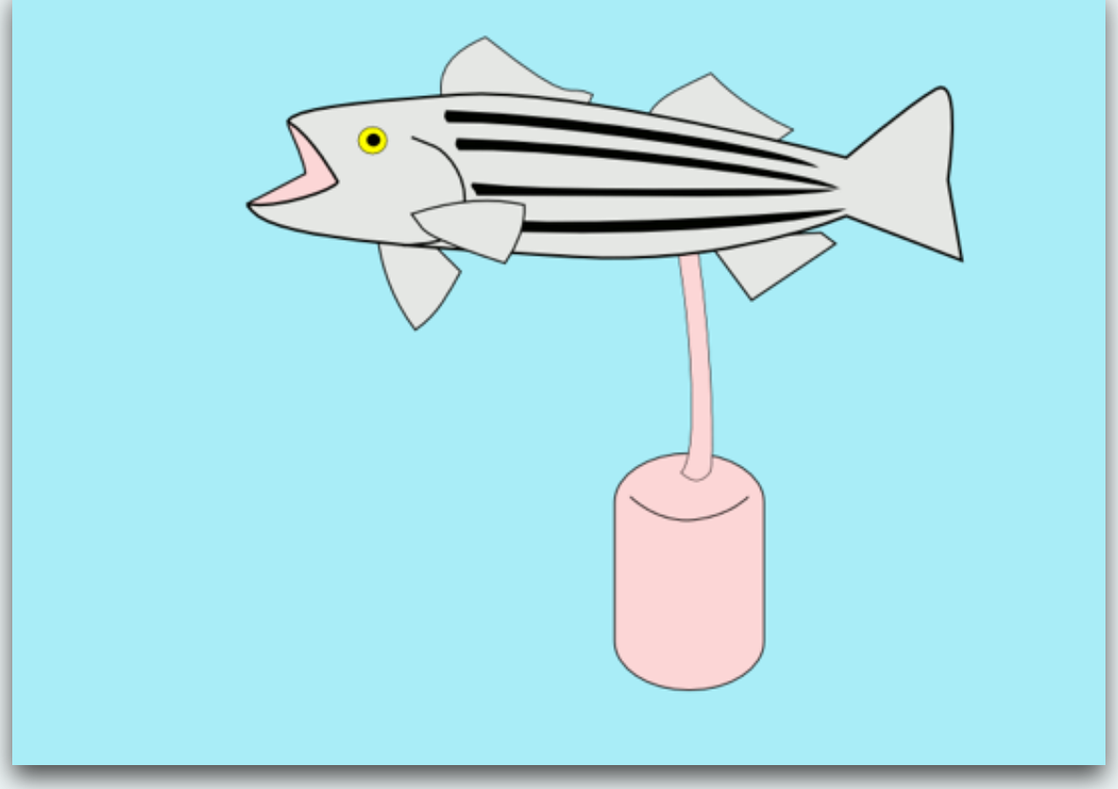
A

B

SHOPPING CART

[HAIRDRYER, PENCIL CASE]





A

B

ZUCK's FOLLOWERS?

```
[…, …, …, …, …, …, …, …, …, …, …,
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 …, …, …, …, …, …, …, …, …, …, …,
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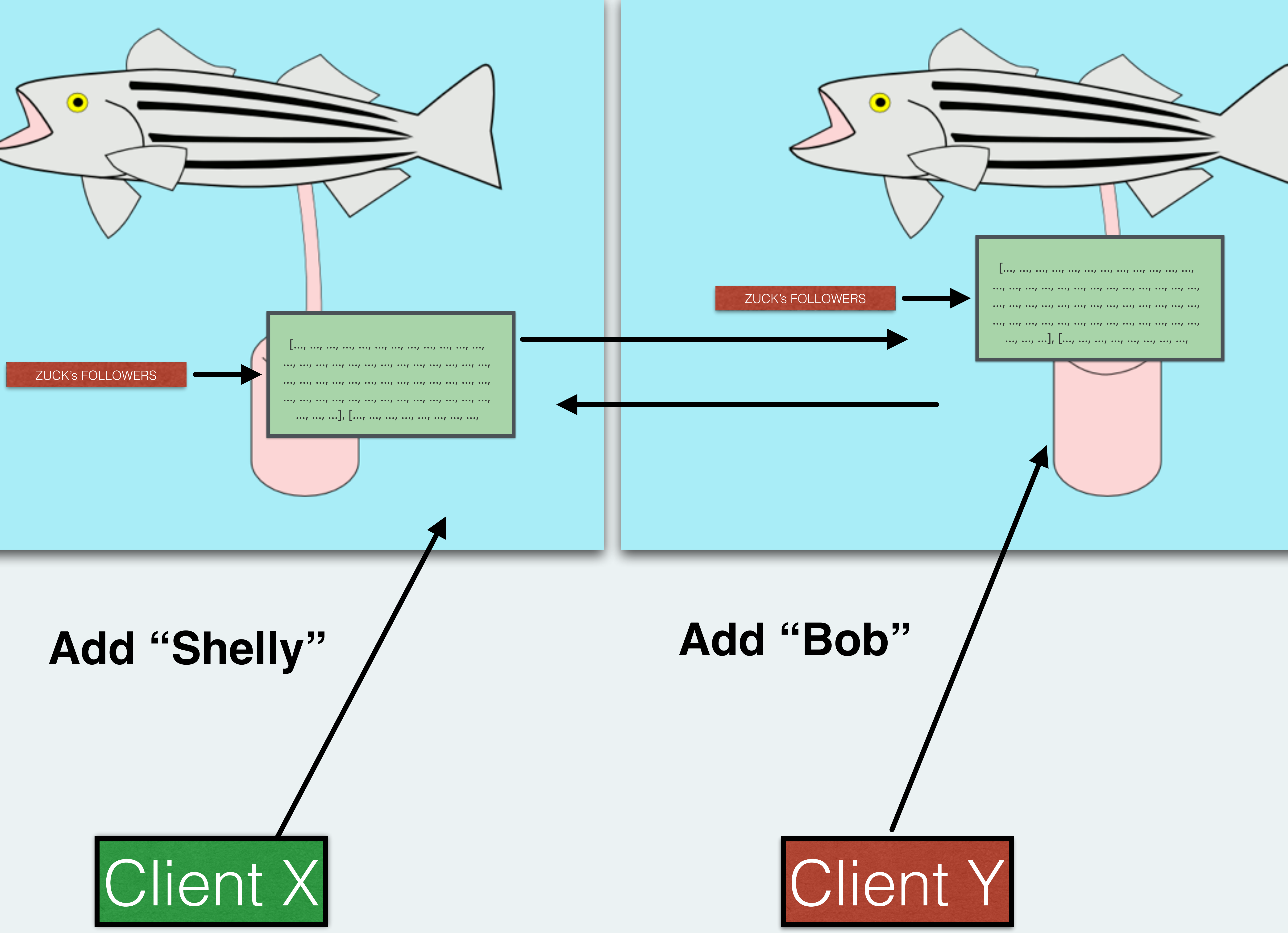
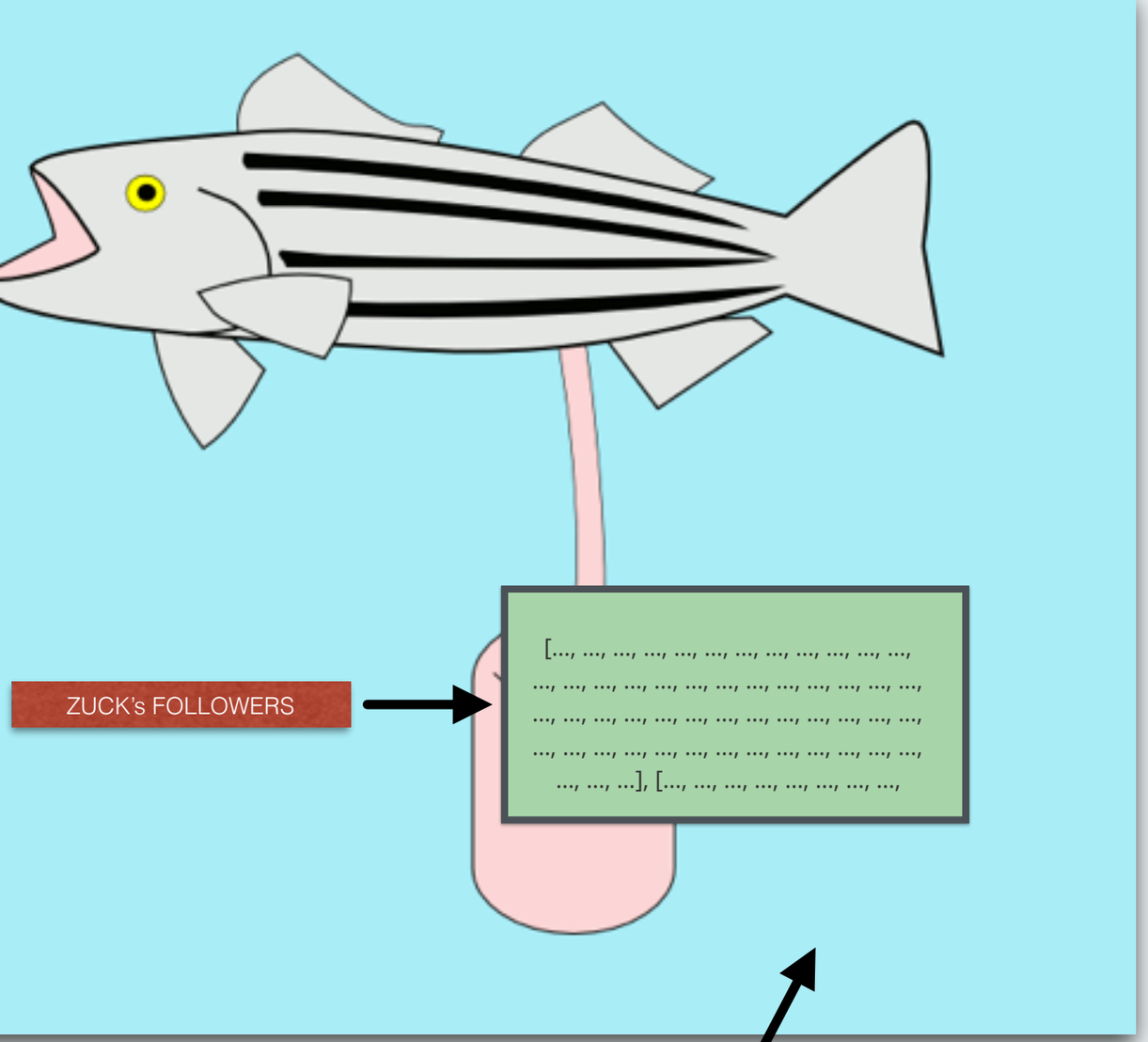
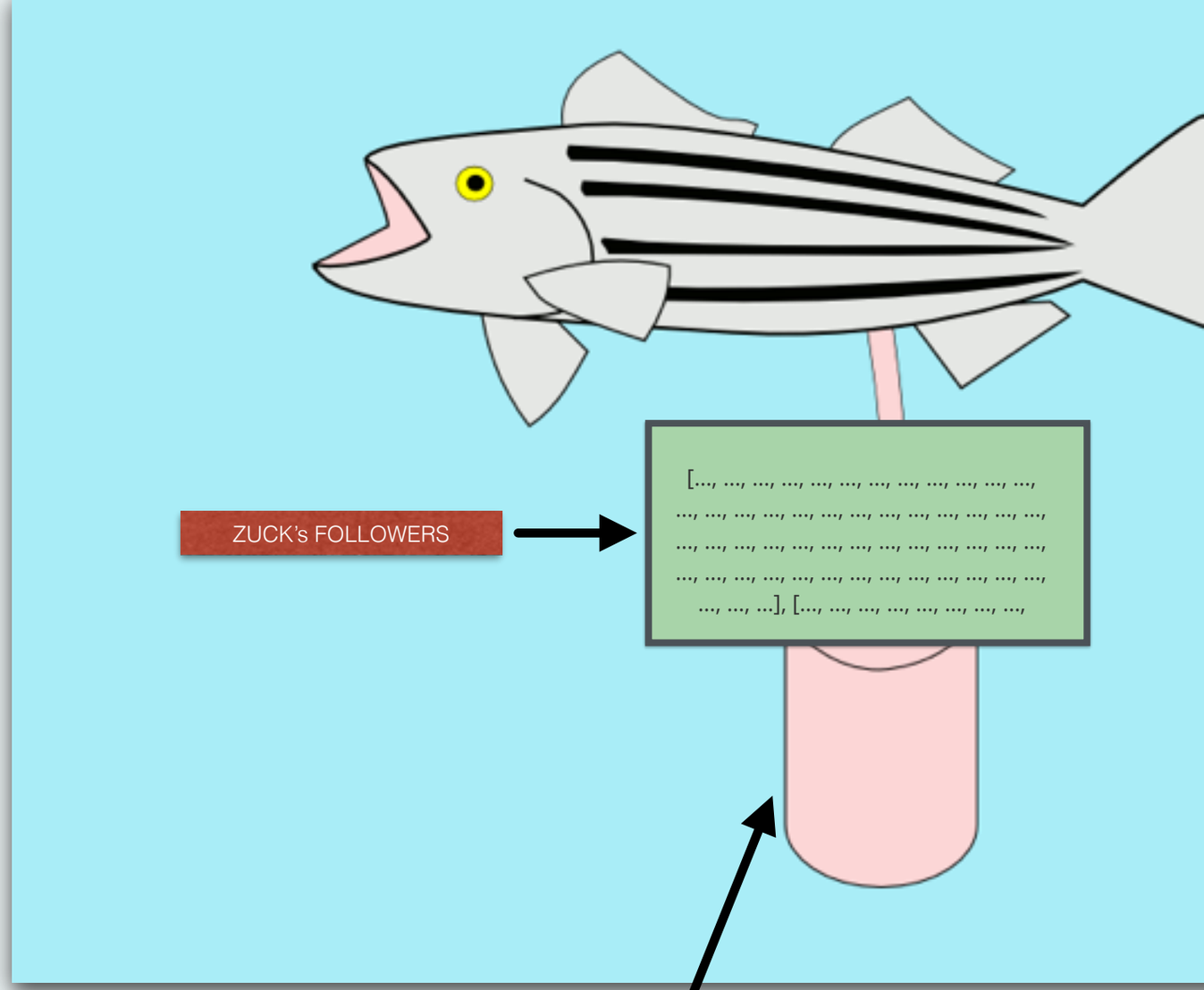

ZUCK's FOLLOWERS
ZUCK's FOLLOWERS
Add "Shelly"
Add "Bob"
Client X
Client Y



remove "Shelly"

Client X

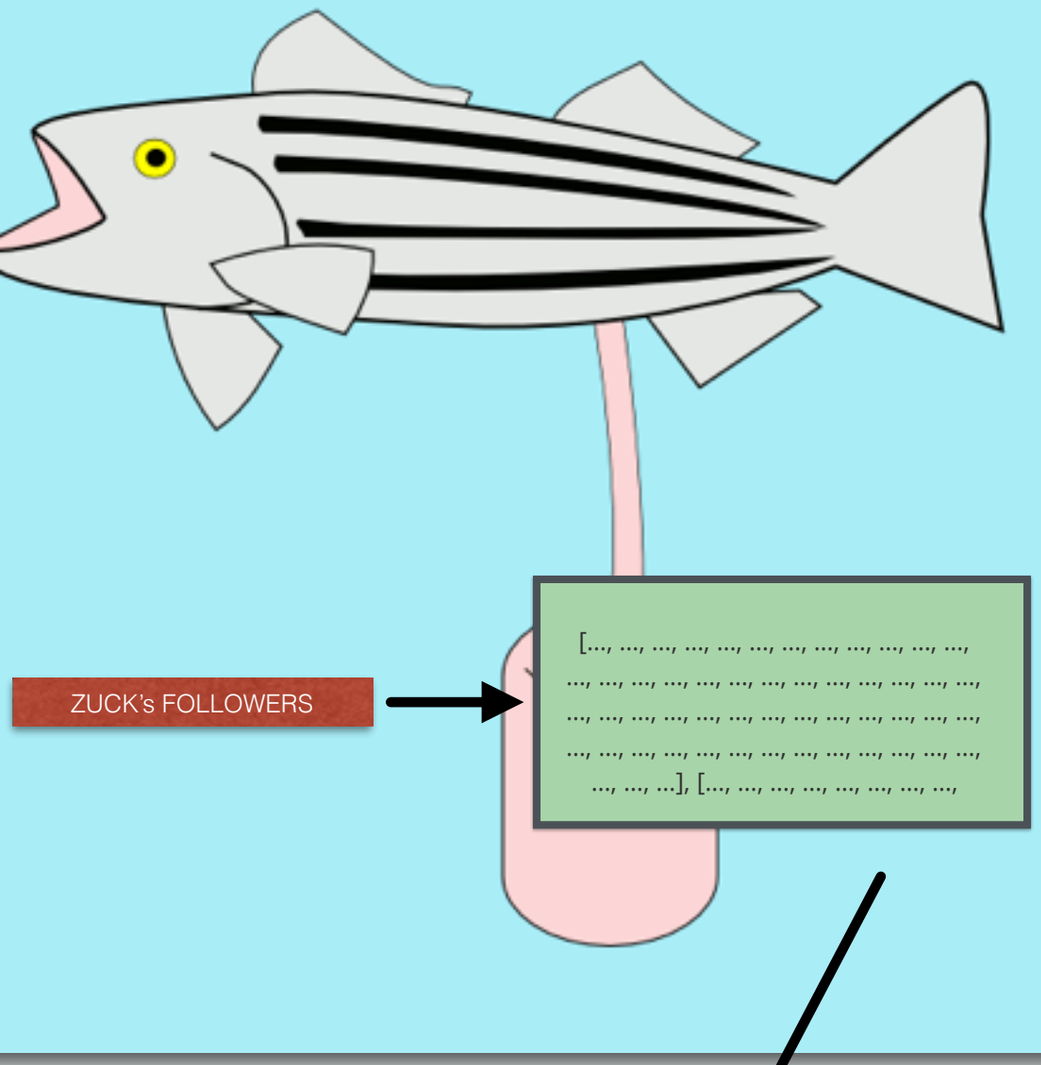


remove "Bob"

Client Y

Observed

Remove


ZUCK's FOLLOWERS
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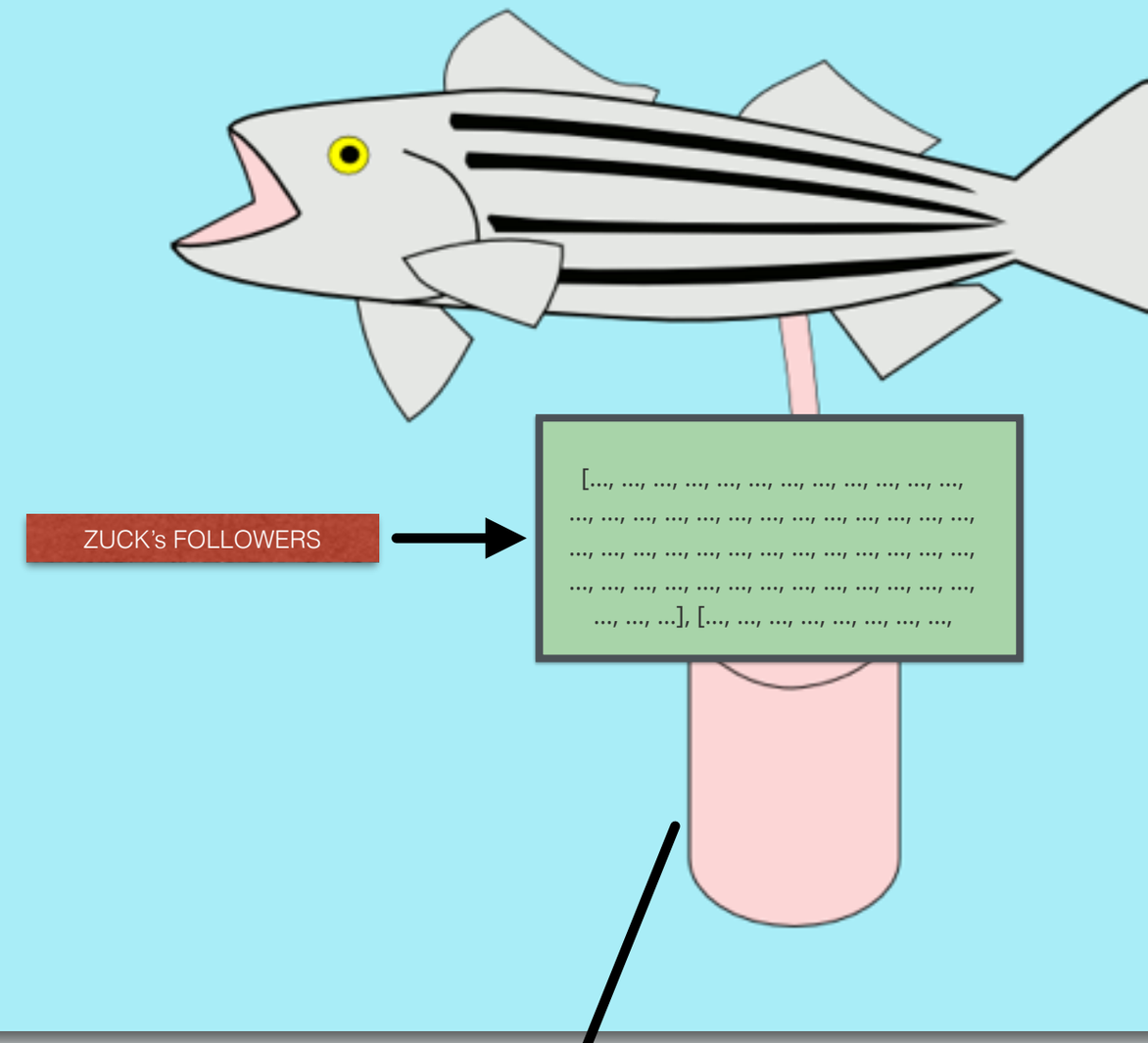
ZUCK's FOLLOWERS
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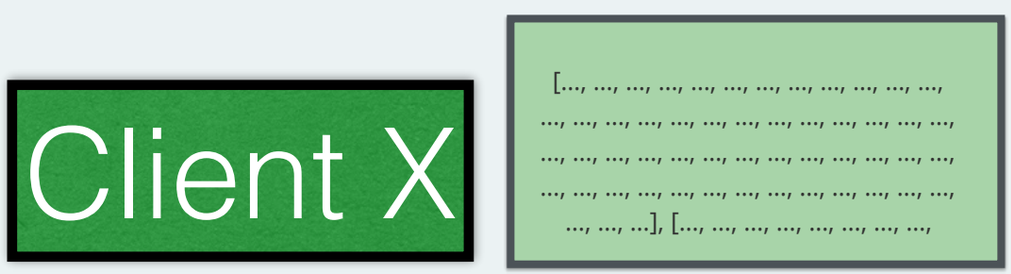
Client X
[..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ...,
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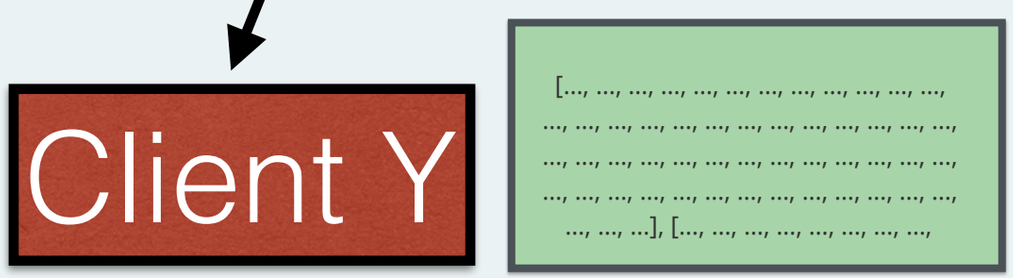
Client Y
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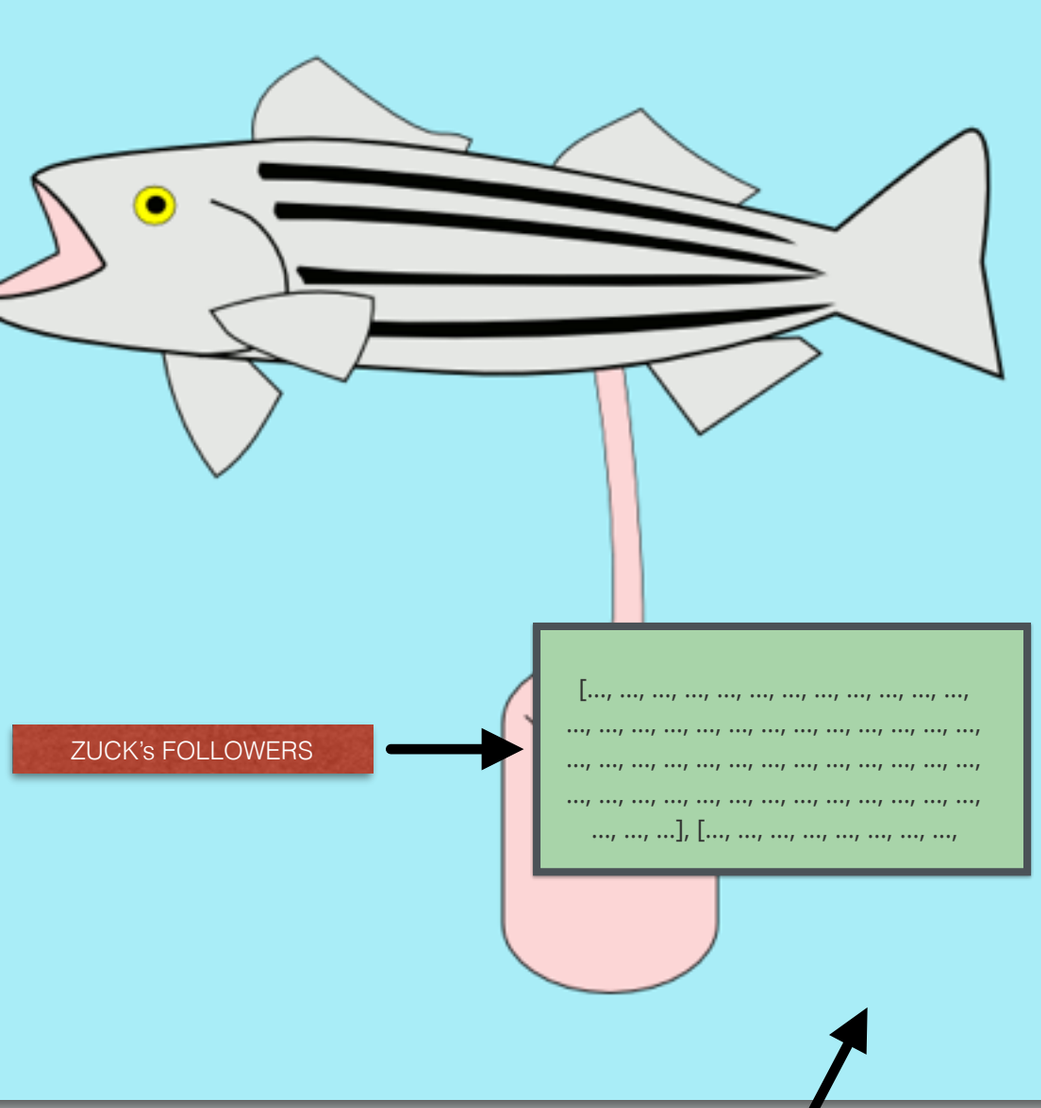
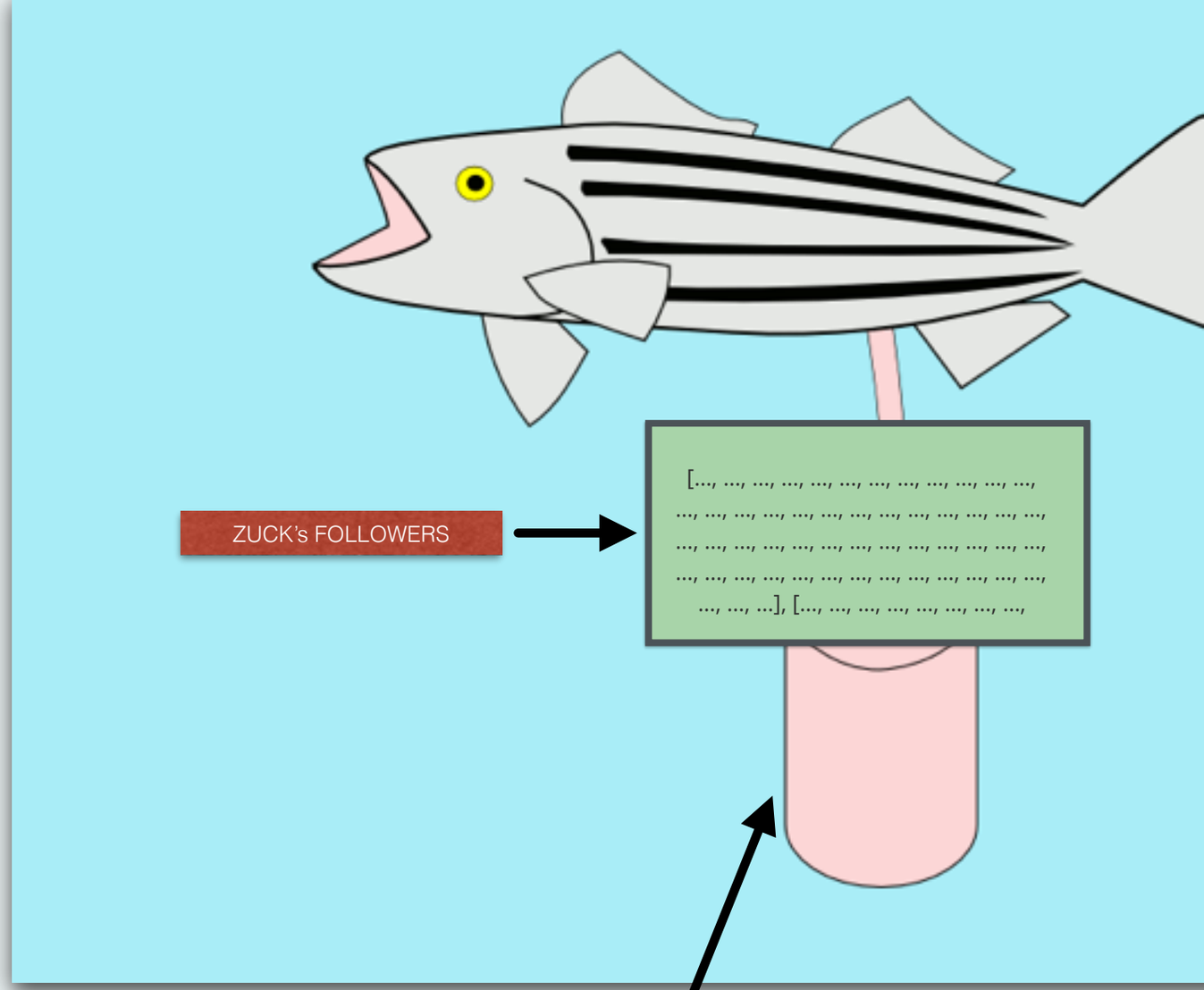


remove "Shelly"
[{A3, B4}]

Client X



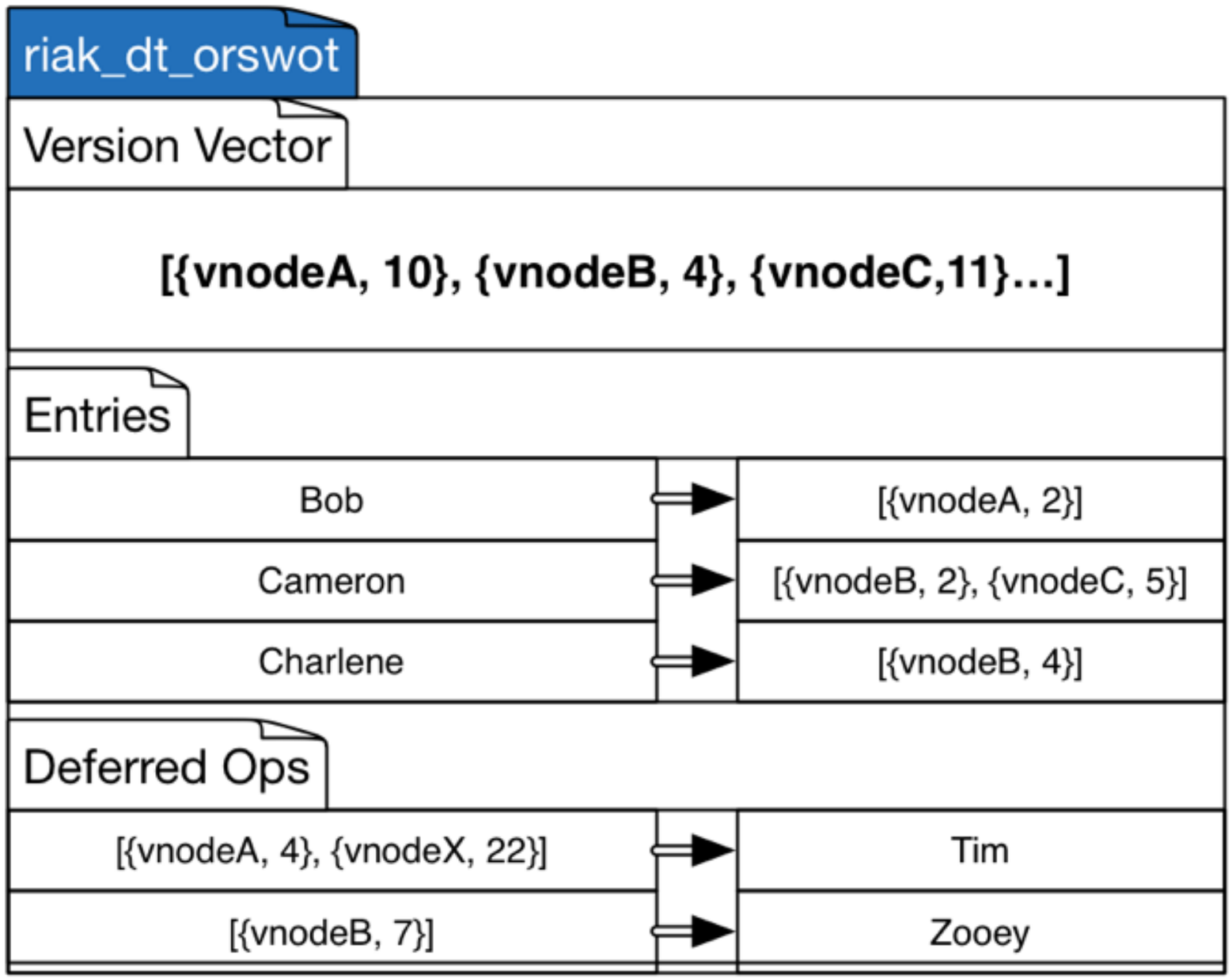
remove "Bob"
[{A1, B5}]

Client Y

Sets in Riak

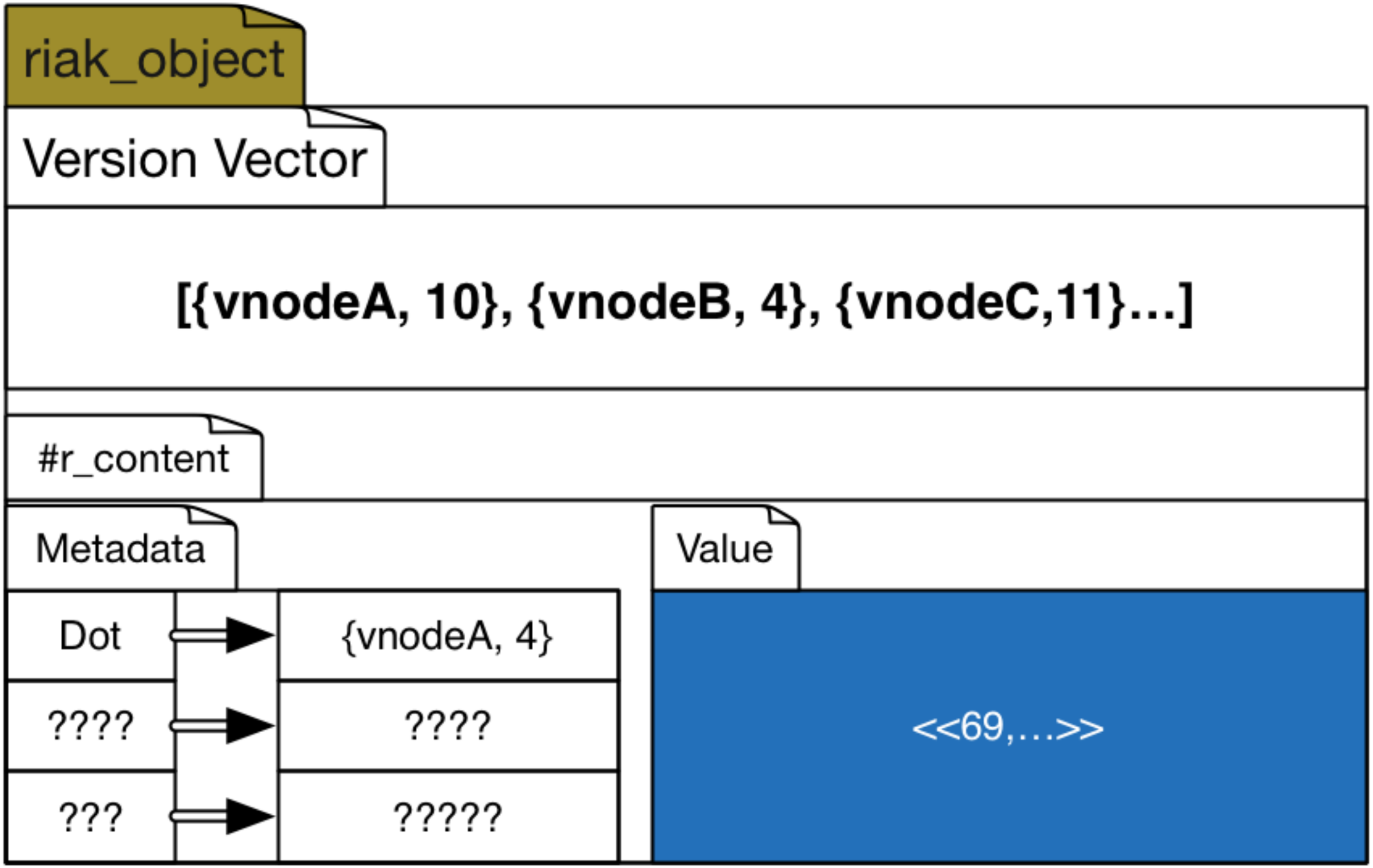
- Operation Based API
  - With causal Context for removes!
- Vnode As Actor/Replica
  - Action-at-a-distance
- Full state replication

Sets in Riak

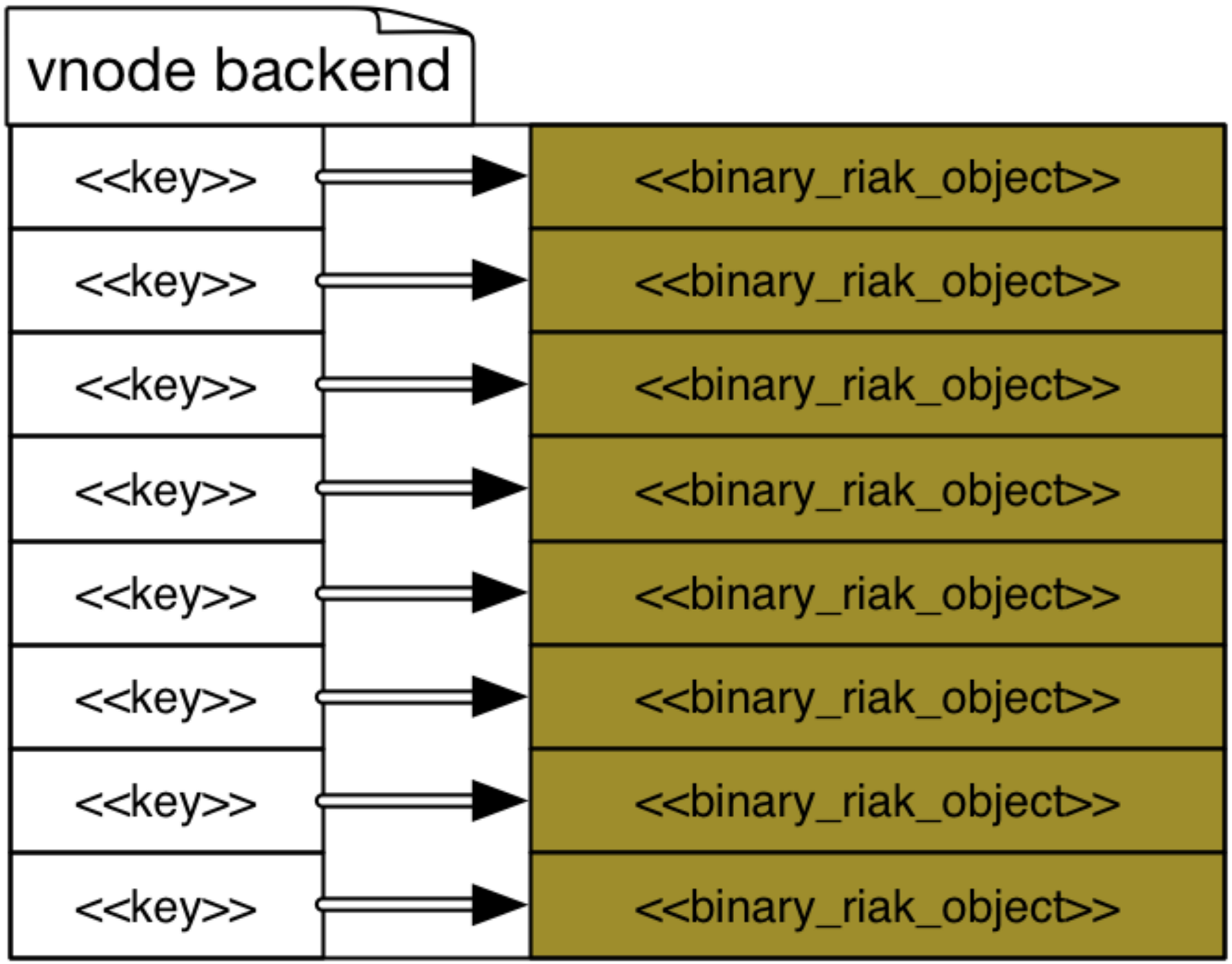


An optimized conflict-free replicated set
Annette Bieniusa et al
http://arxiv.org/abs/1210.3368

Sets in Riak


riak_object
Version Vector
[{vnodeA, 10}, {vnodeB, 4}, {vnodeC,11}...]
#r_content
Metadata
Dot
{vnodeA, 4}
????
????
???
?????
Value
<<69,...>>

Sets in Riak


vnode backend
<<key>>
<<key>>
<<key>>
<<key>>
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<<key>>
<<key>>
<<binary_riak_object>>
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<<binary_riak_object>>
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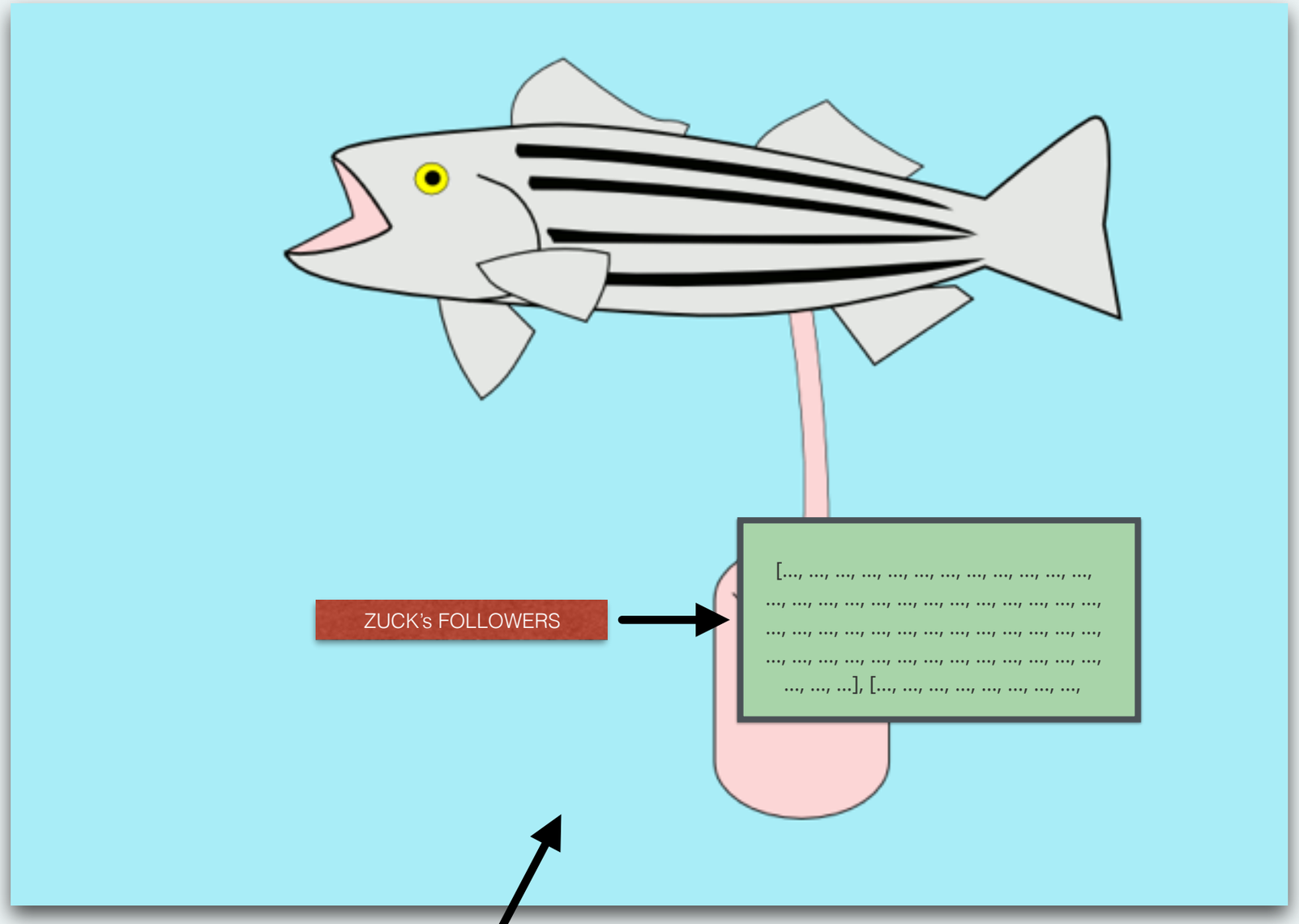
<<binary_riak_object>>

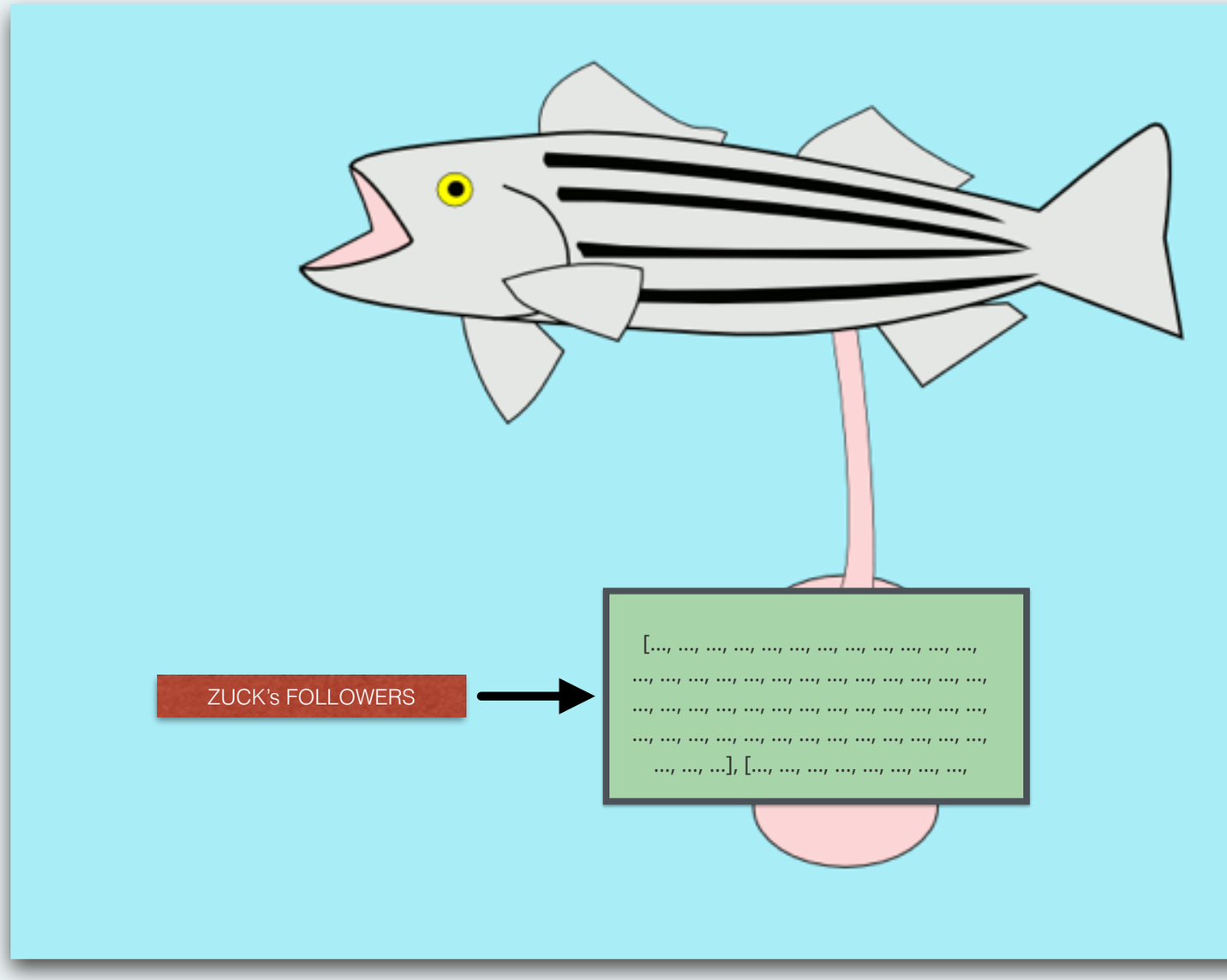
Sets in Riak

PHOTO © 2011 J. RONALD LEE, CC ATTRIBUTION 3.0.
https://www.flickr.com/photos/jronaldlee/5566380424



Add "Shelly"

Client X


ZUCK's FOLLOWERS
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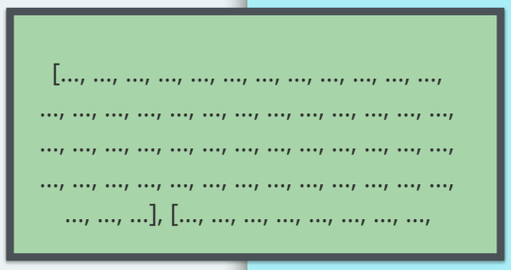
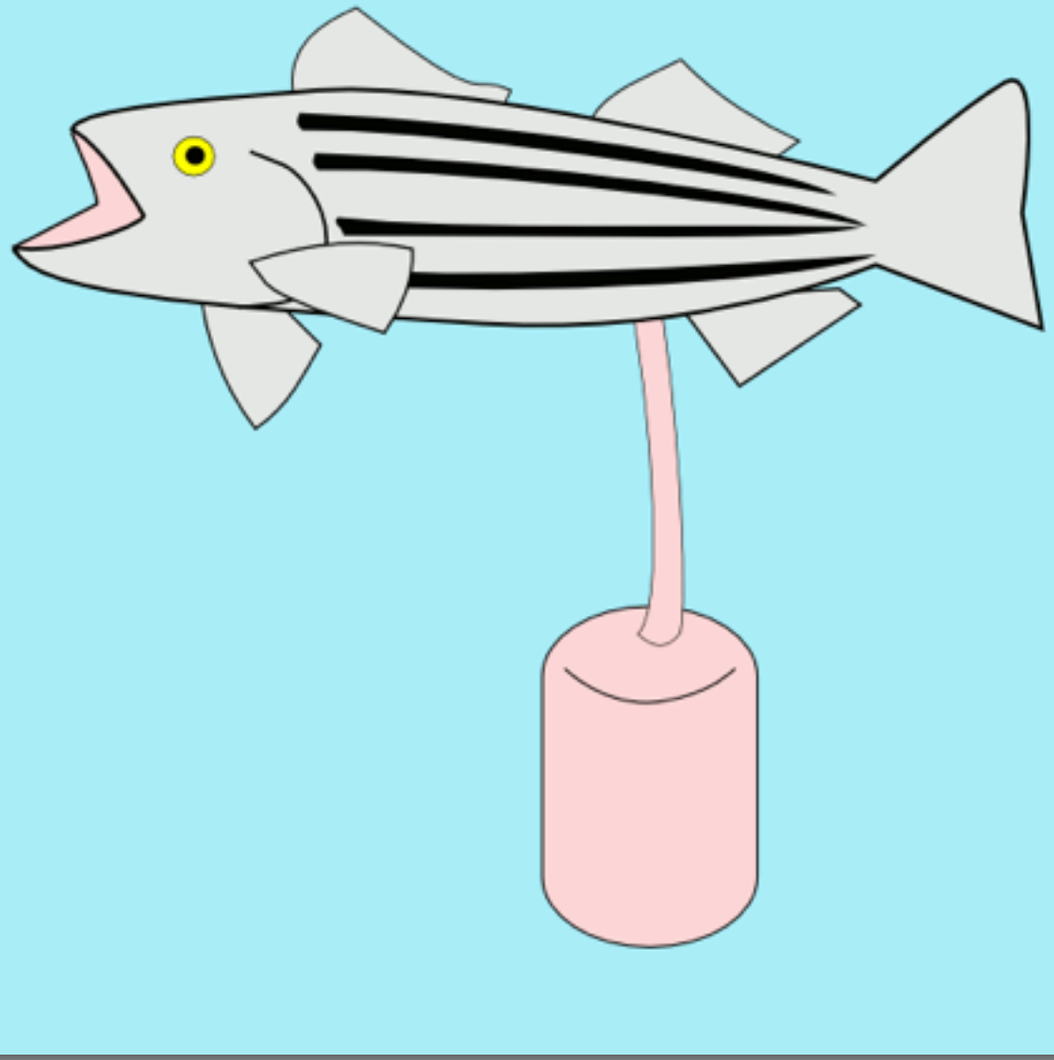
ZUCK's FOLLOWERS





ZUCK's FOLLOWERS

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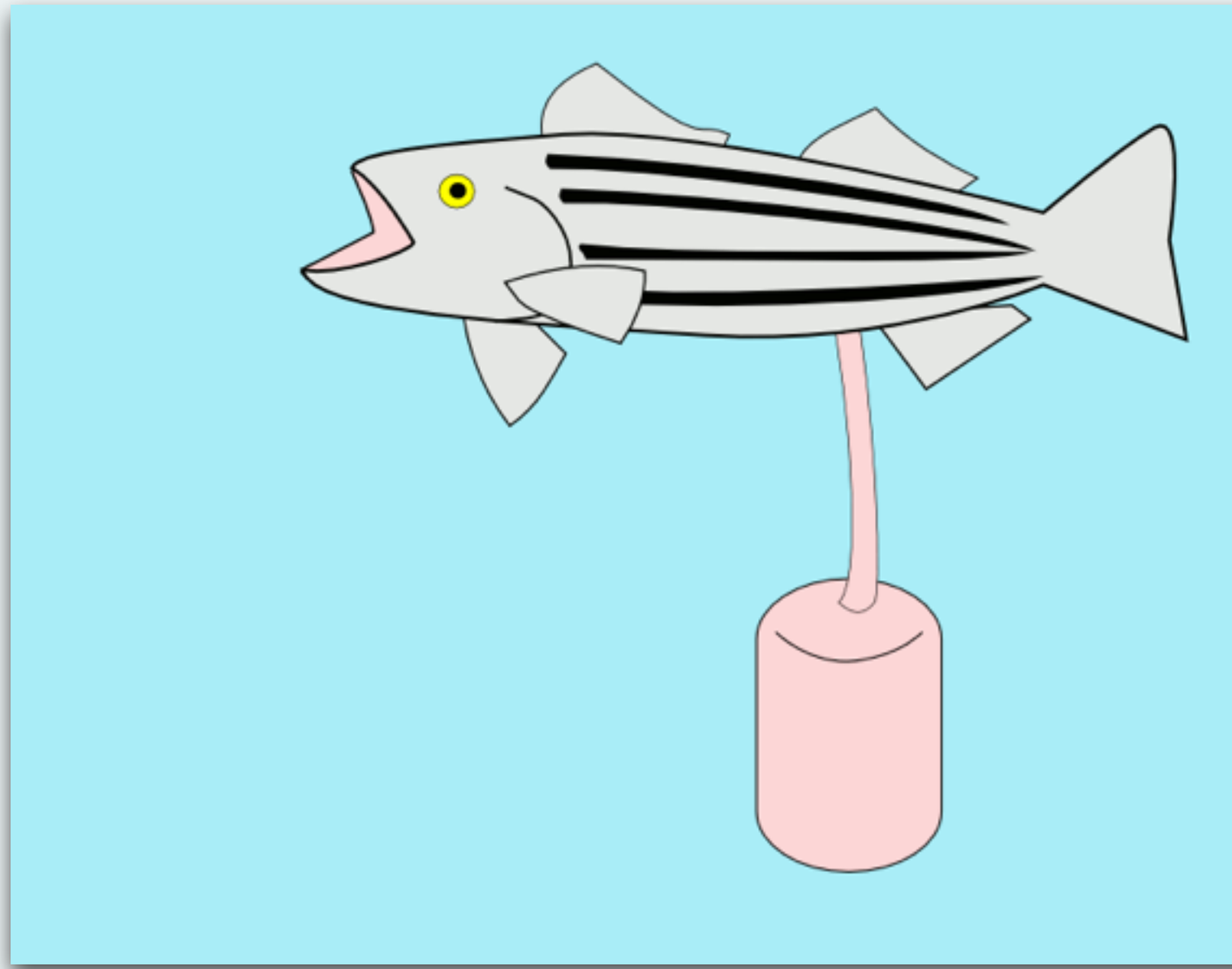
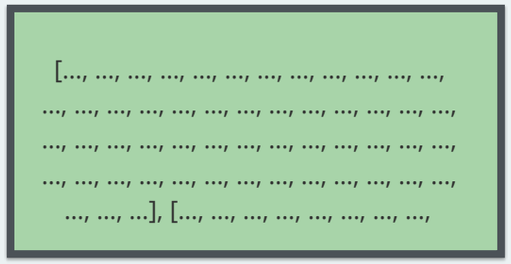
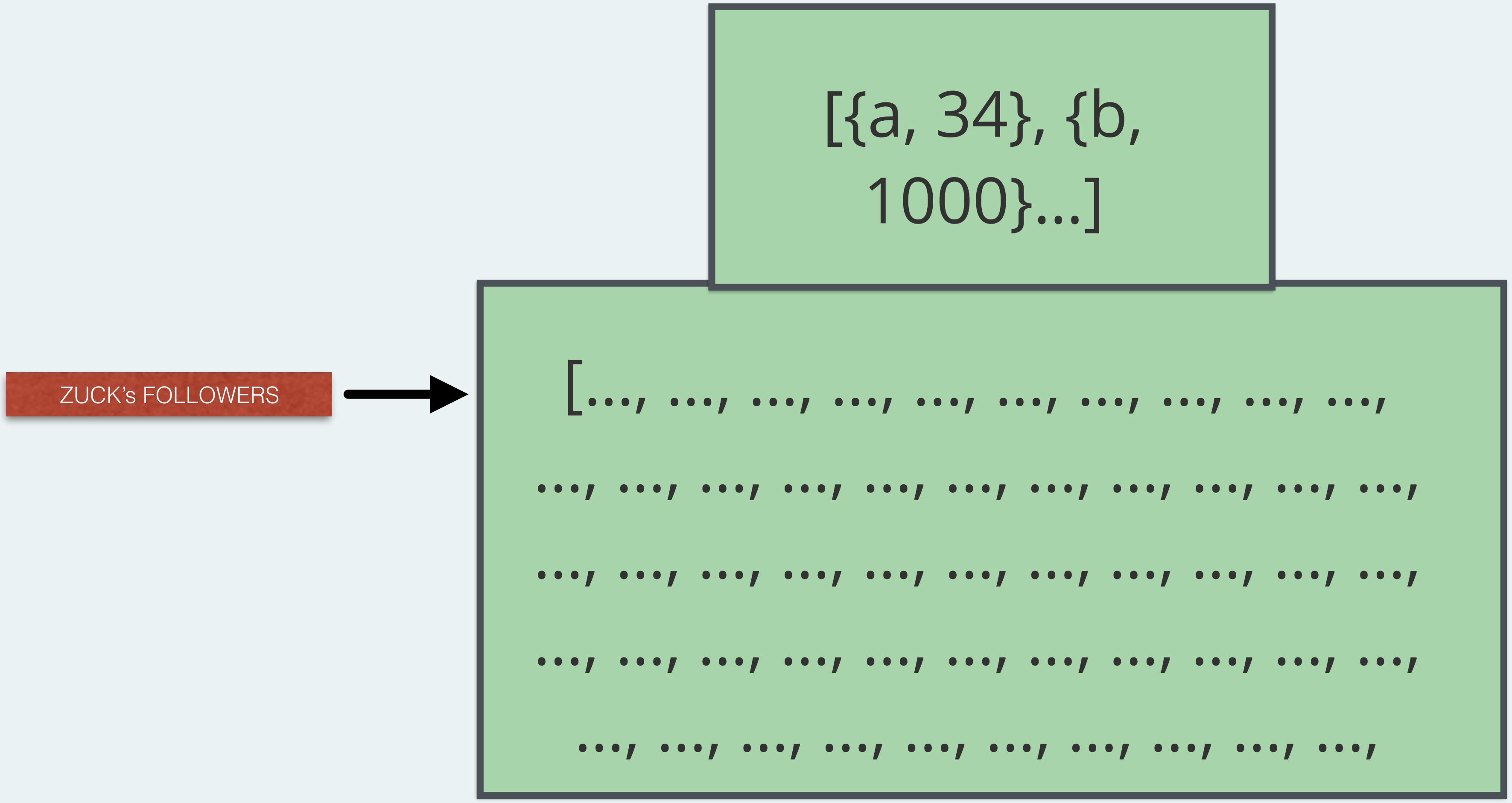


ZUCK's FOLLOWERS




[{a, 34}, {b, 1000}...]
ZUCK's FOLLOWERS
[..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ...,
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..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ...,
..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ...,

[{a, 35}, {b, 1000}...]

ZUCK's FOLLOWERS

[{a35}shelly, ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ...,

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ZUCK's FOLLOWERS

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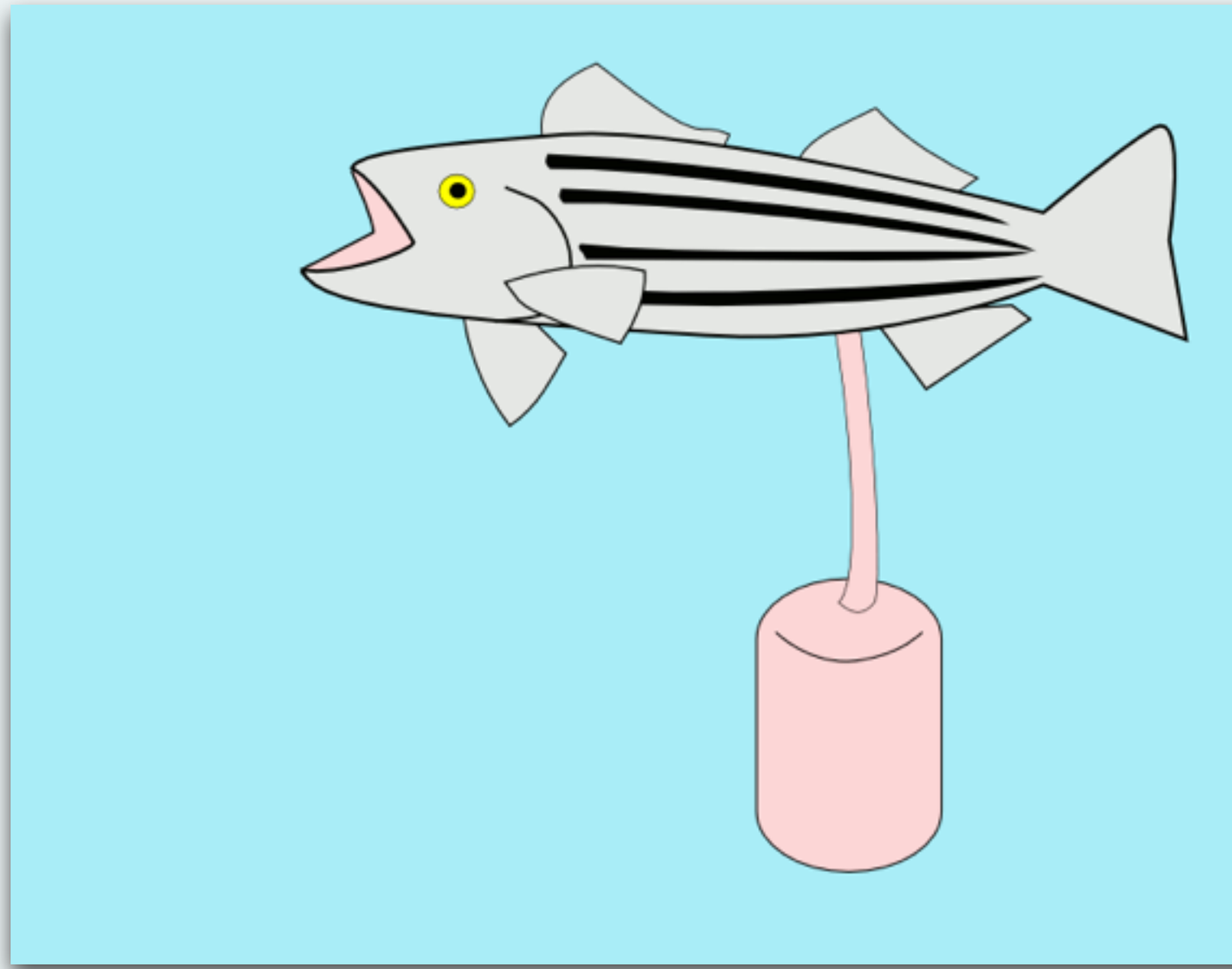
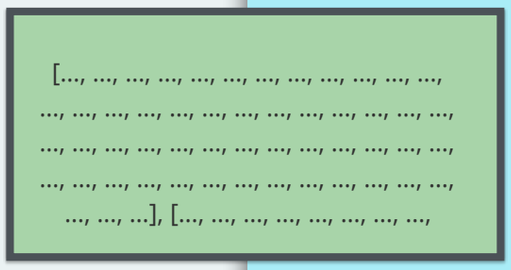
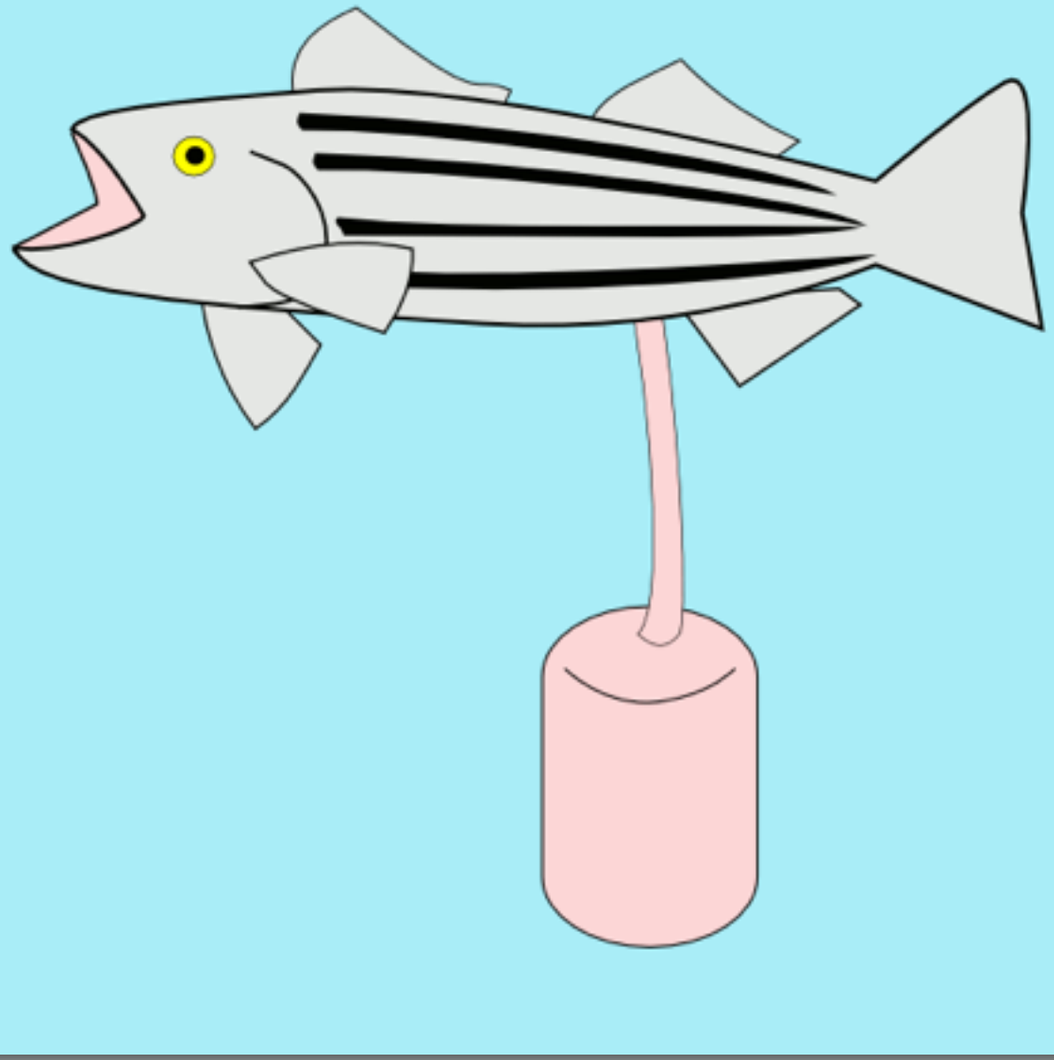
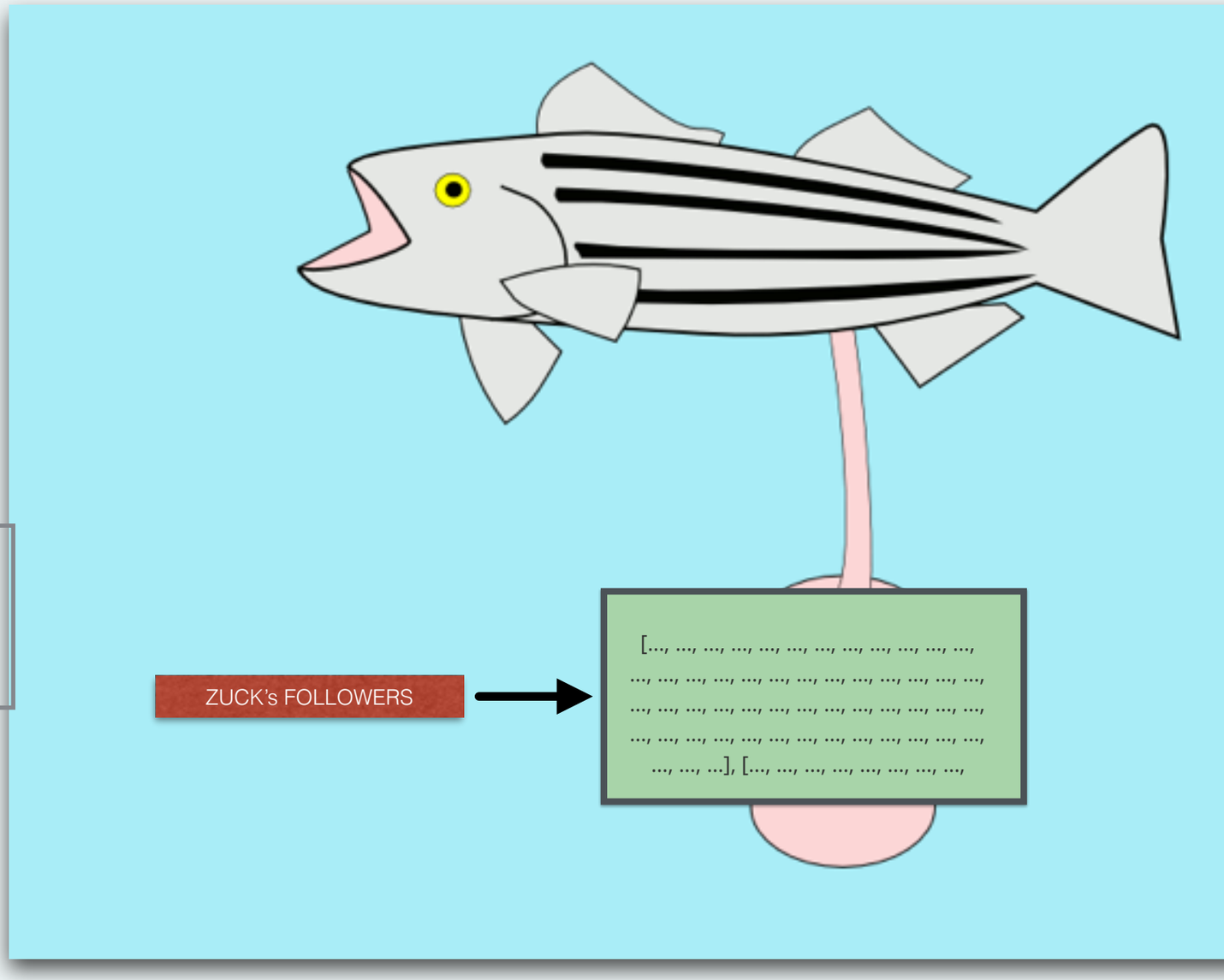


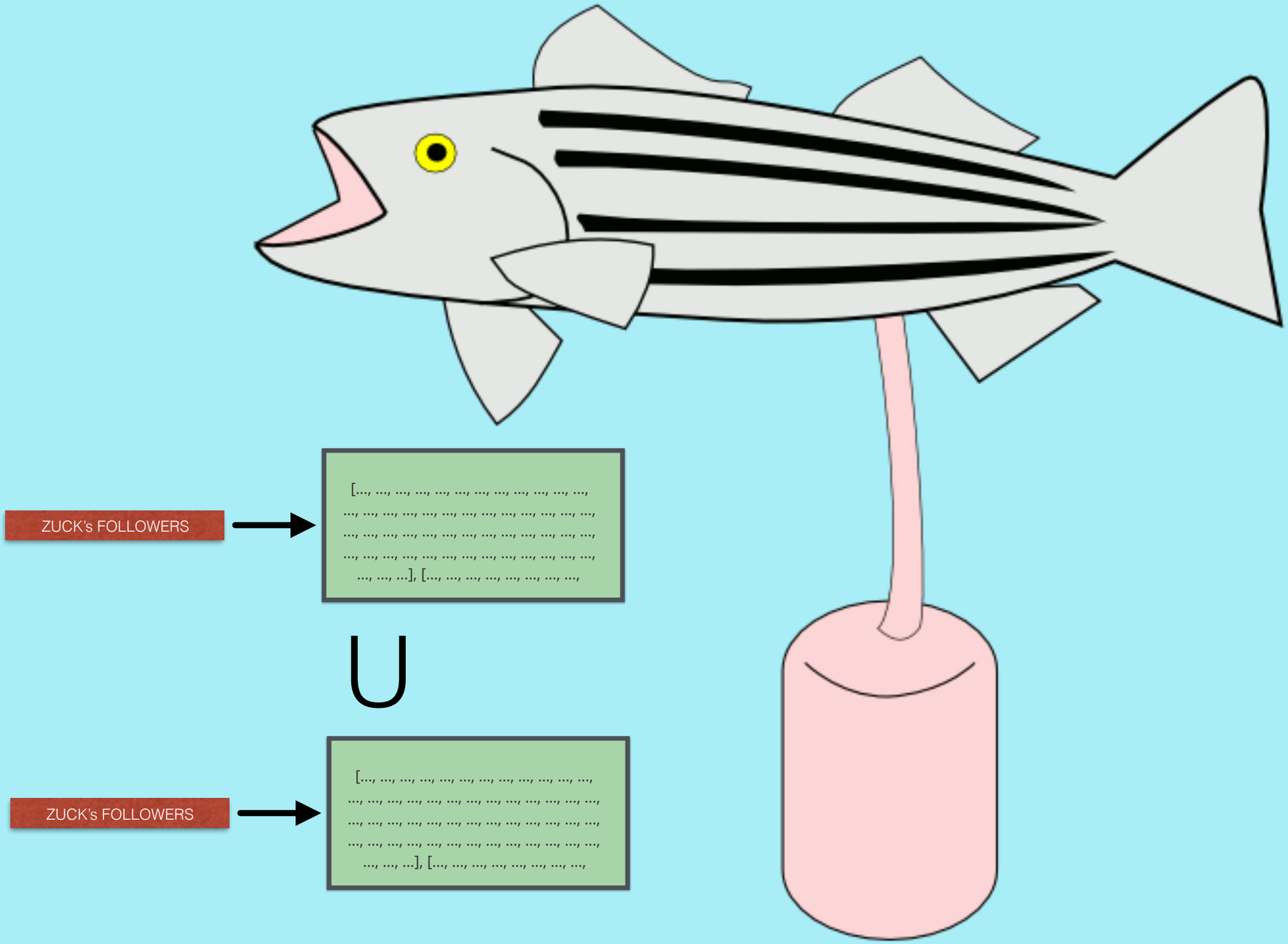
ZUCK's FOLLOWERS





REPLICATE




ZUCK's FOLLOWERS
[..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ...,
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..., ..., ...], [..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ...,
U
ZUCK's FOLLOWERS
[..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ...,
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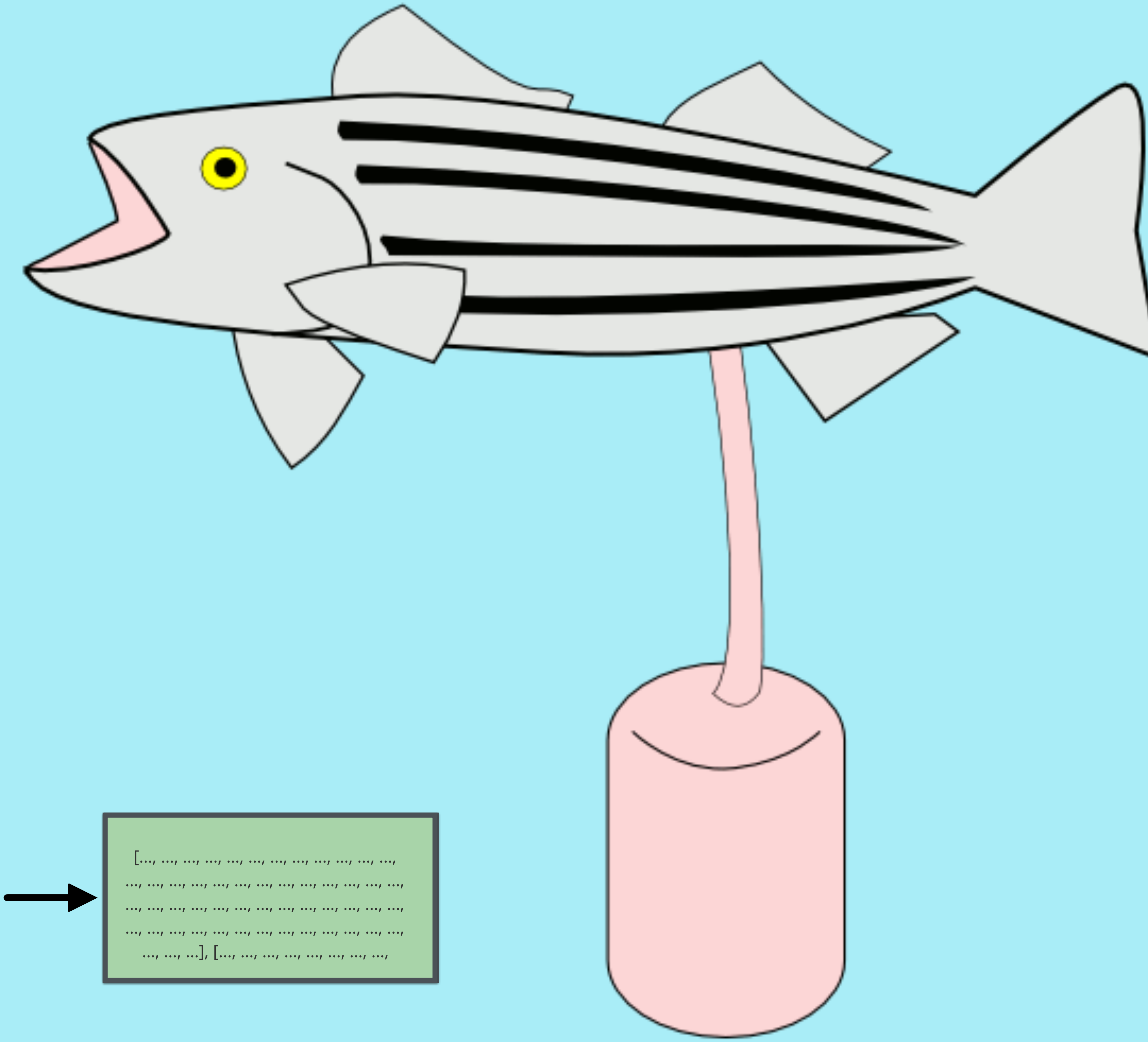

ZUCK's FOLLOWERS

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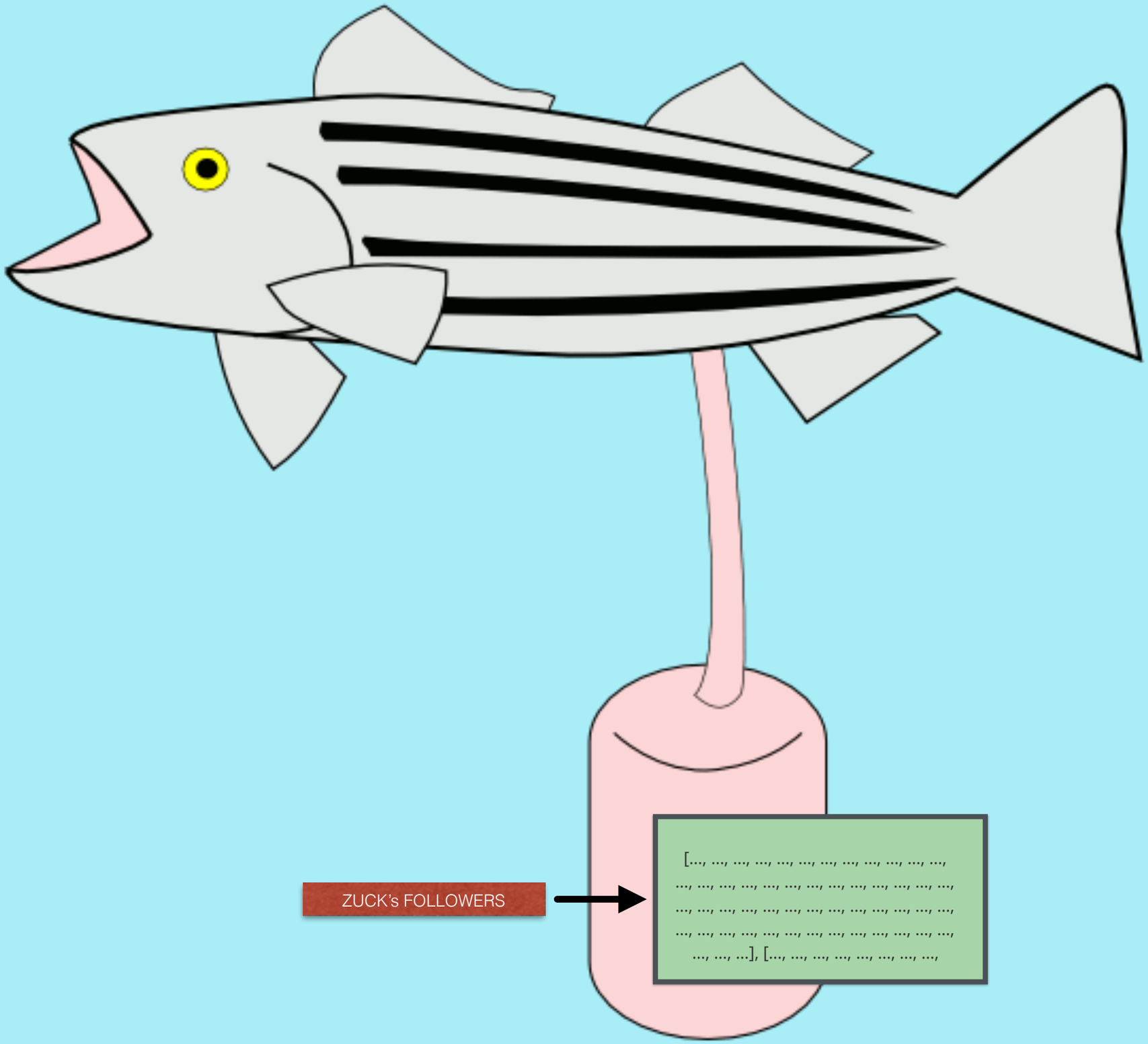
ZUCK's FOLLOWERS
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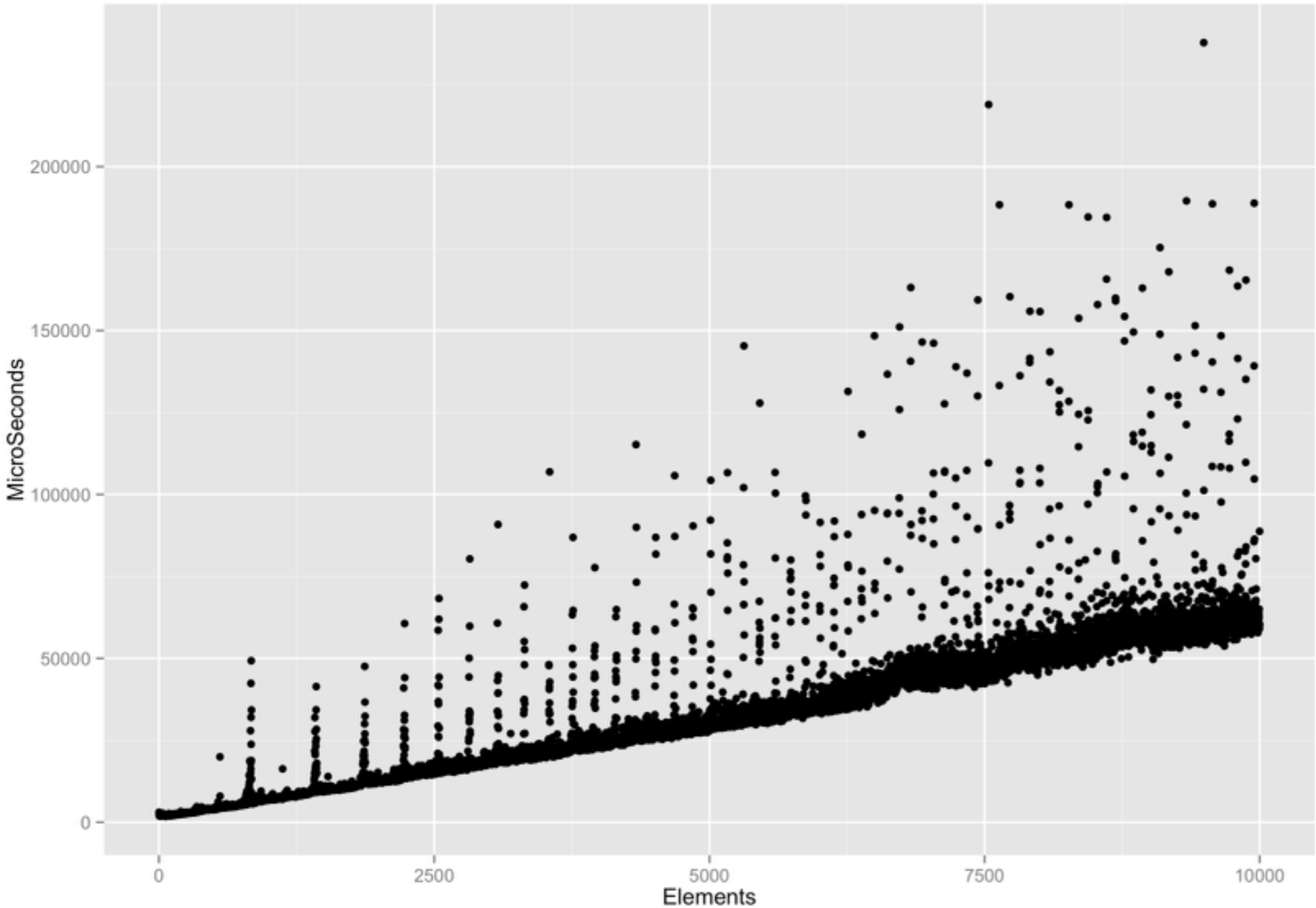
..., ..., ...], [..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ...,

Problem?

- 1key -> 1 Set
- Poor Write speed
- Can’t have “big” sets

Every time we change the set we read and write the whole set!

Sets in Riak


200000
150000
100000
50000
0
MicroSeconds
0
2500
5000
7500
10000
Elements

10k sets, 100k elements, 50 workers - write

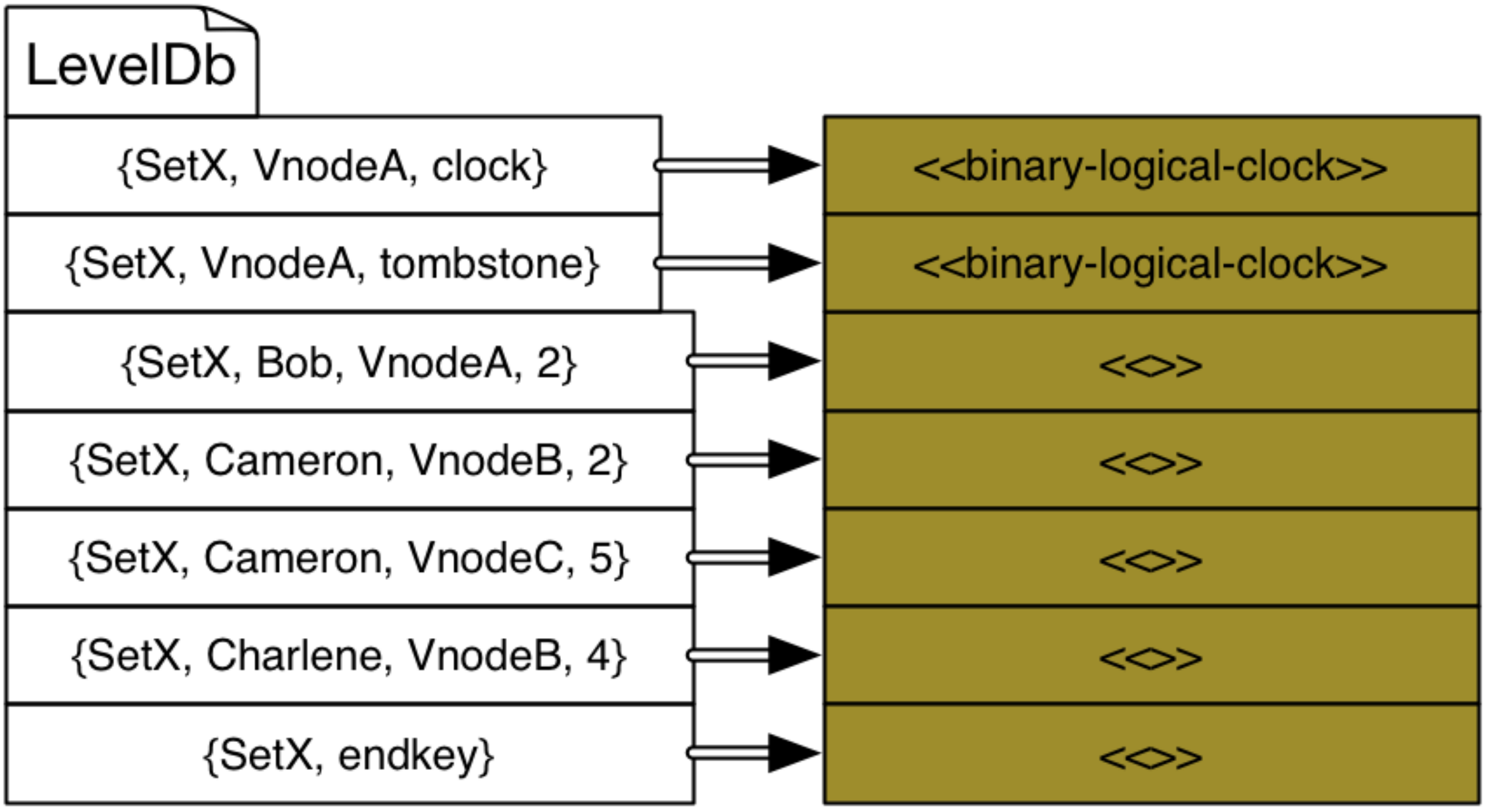
Sets in Riak

Small : riak object

1MB limit

Bigsets:
Make writes faster
and
sets bigger

Bigset Design: Overview



riak_dt_orswot

Version Vector

[{vnodeA, 10}, {vnodeB, 4}, {vnodeC,11}...]

Entries

Bob	[{vnodeA, 2}]
Cameron	[{vnodeB, 2}, {vnodeC, 5}]
Charlene	[{vnodeB, 4}]

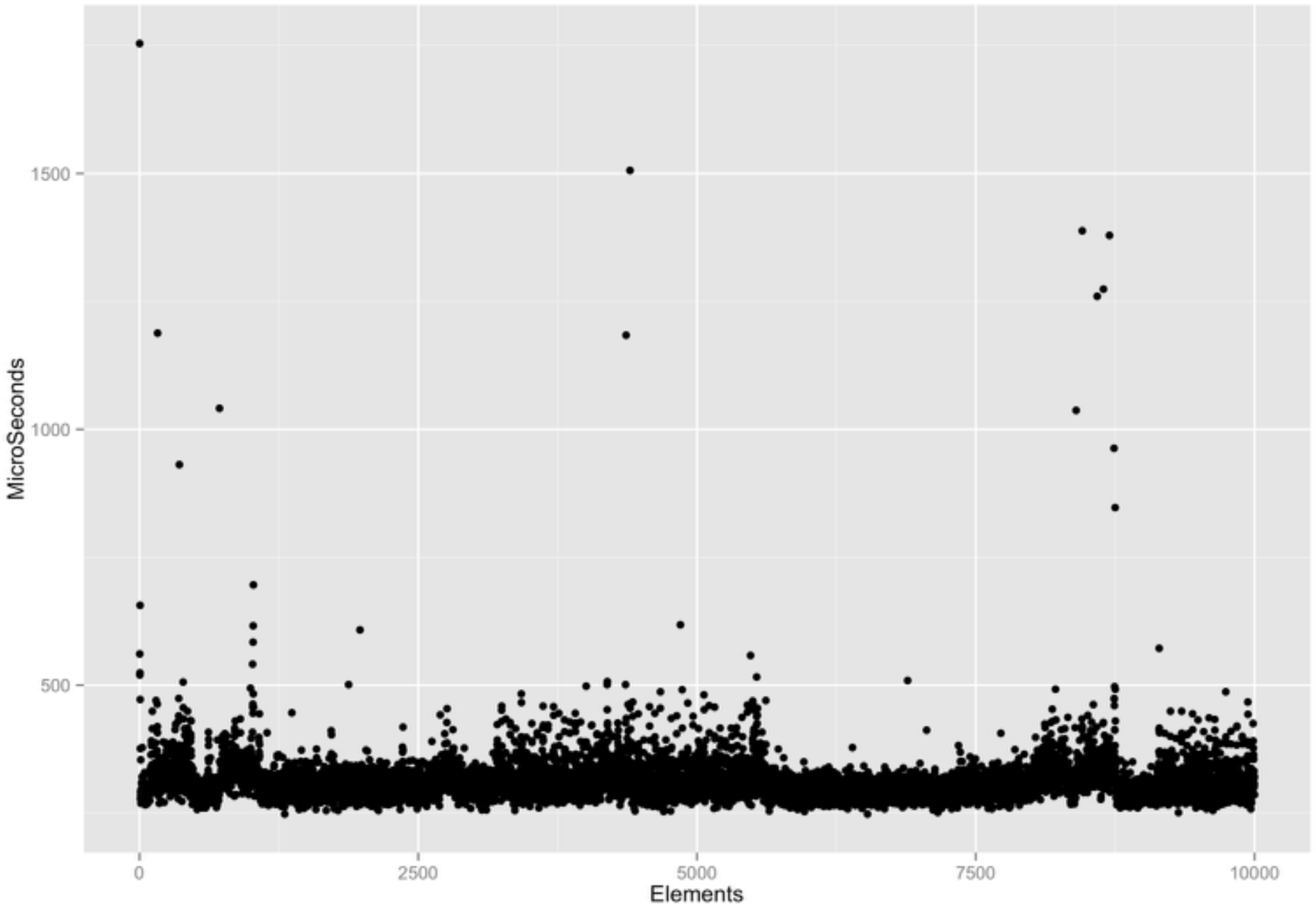
Deferred Ops

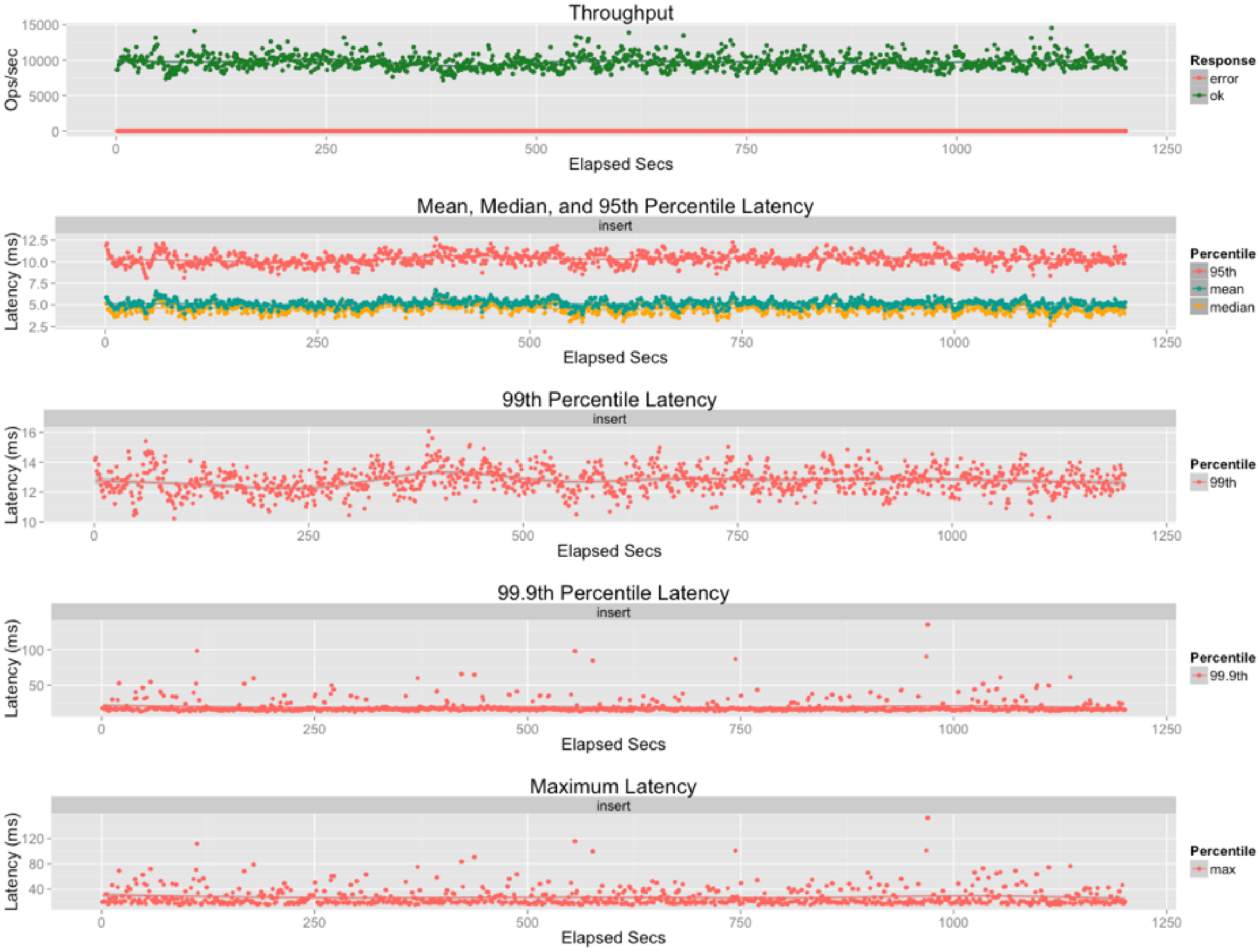
[{vnodeA, 4}, {vnodeX, 22}]	Tim
[{vnodeB, 7}]	Zooey

vnode backend

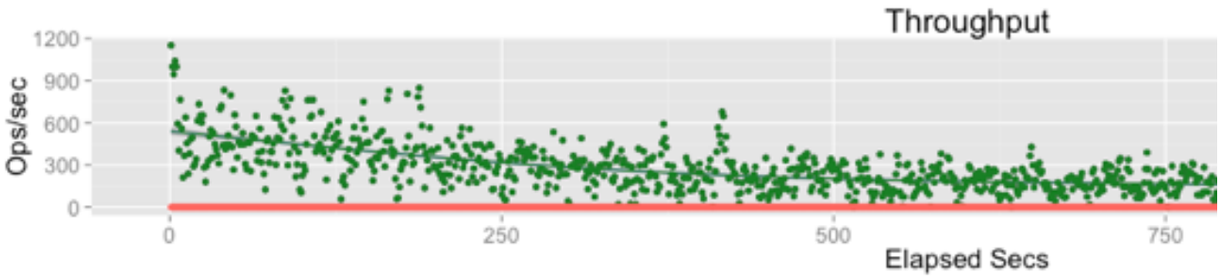
{SetX, VnodeA, clock}	<<binary-logical-clock>>
{SetX, VnodeA, tombstone}	<<binary-logical-clock>>
{SetX, Bob, VnodeA, 2}	<<>>
{SetX, Cameron, VnodeB, 2}	<<>>
{SetX, Cameron, VnodeC, 5}	<<>>
{SetX, Charlene, VnodeB, 4}	<<>>
{SetX, endkey}	<<>>

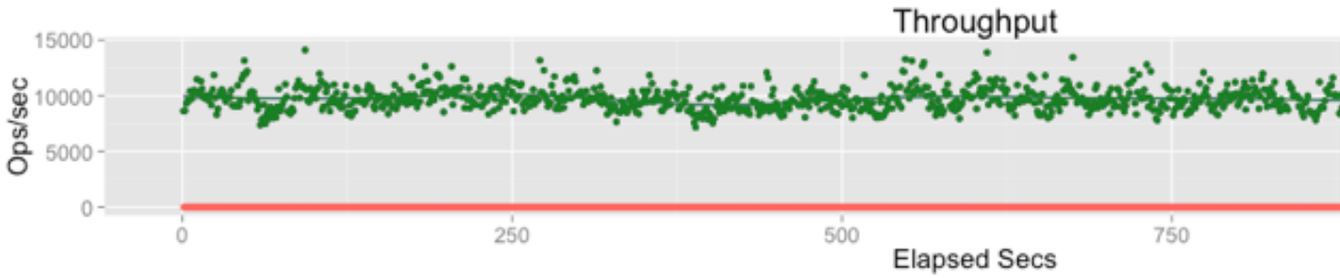
Initial Results

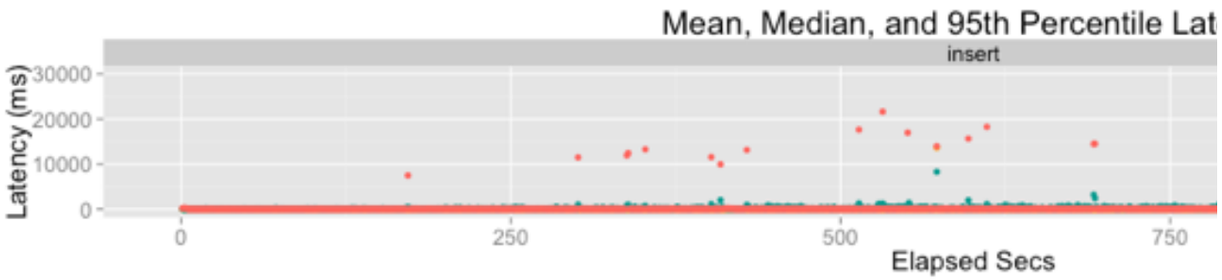


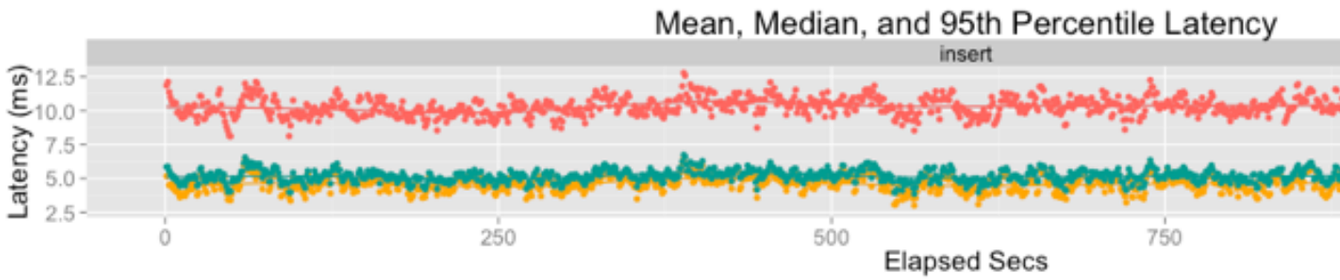


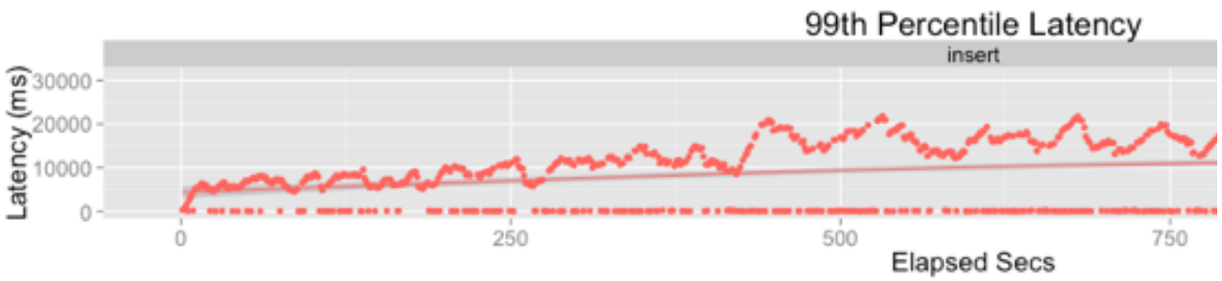
10k sets, 100k elements, 50 workers - write

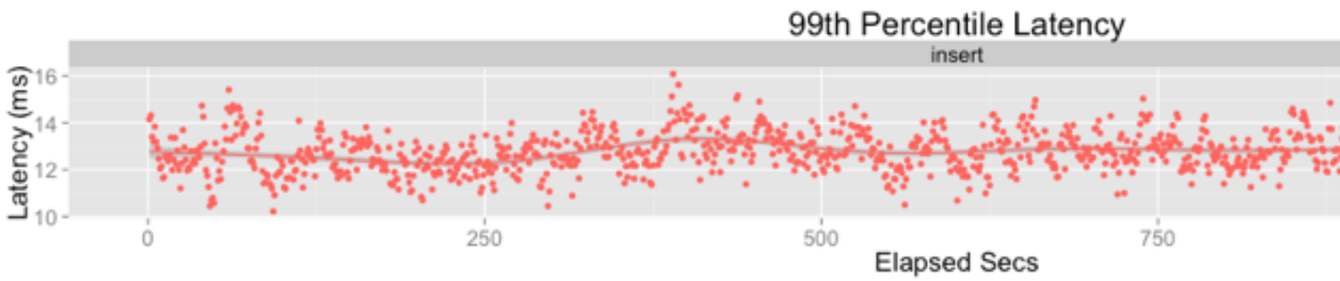


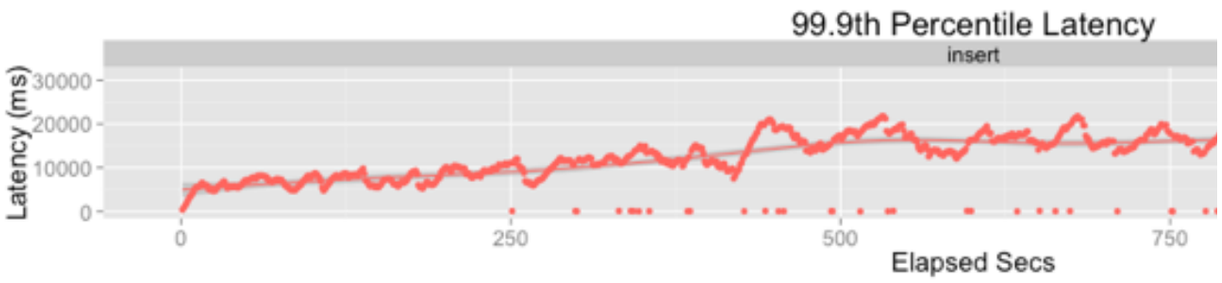


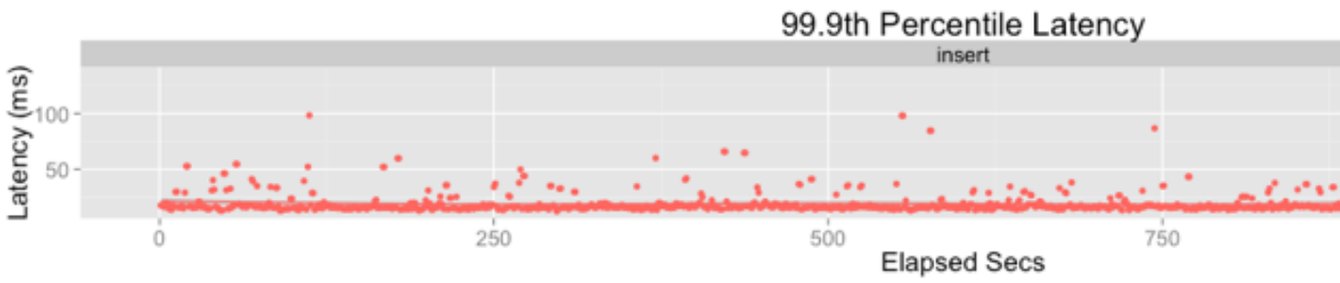


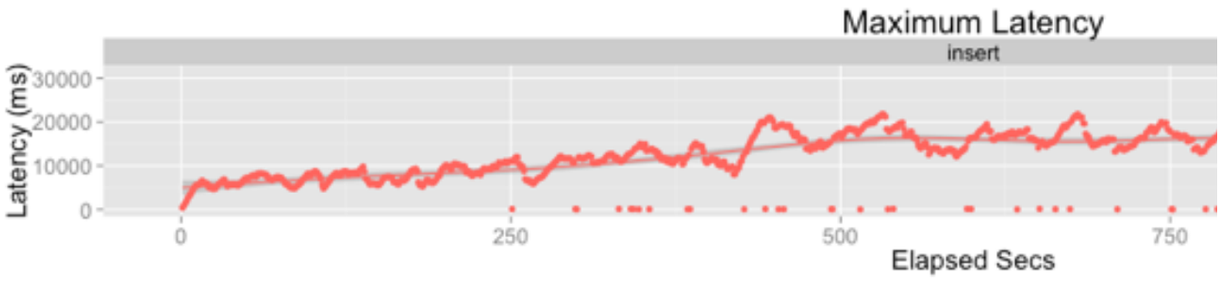


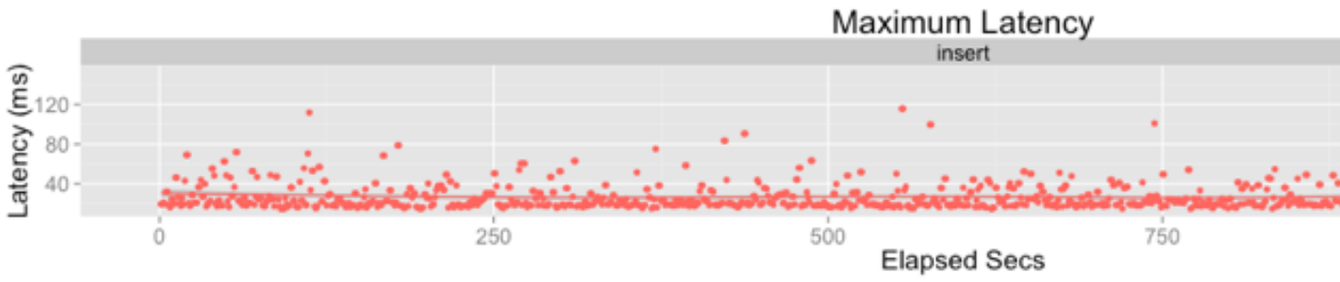




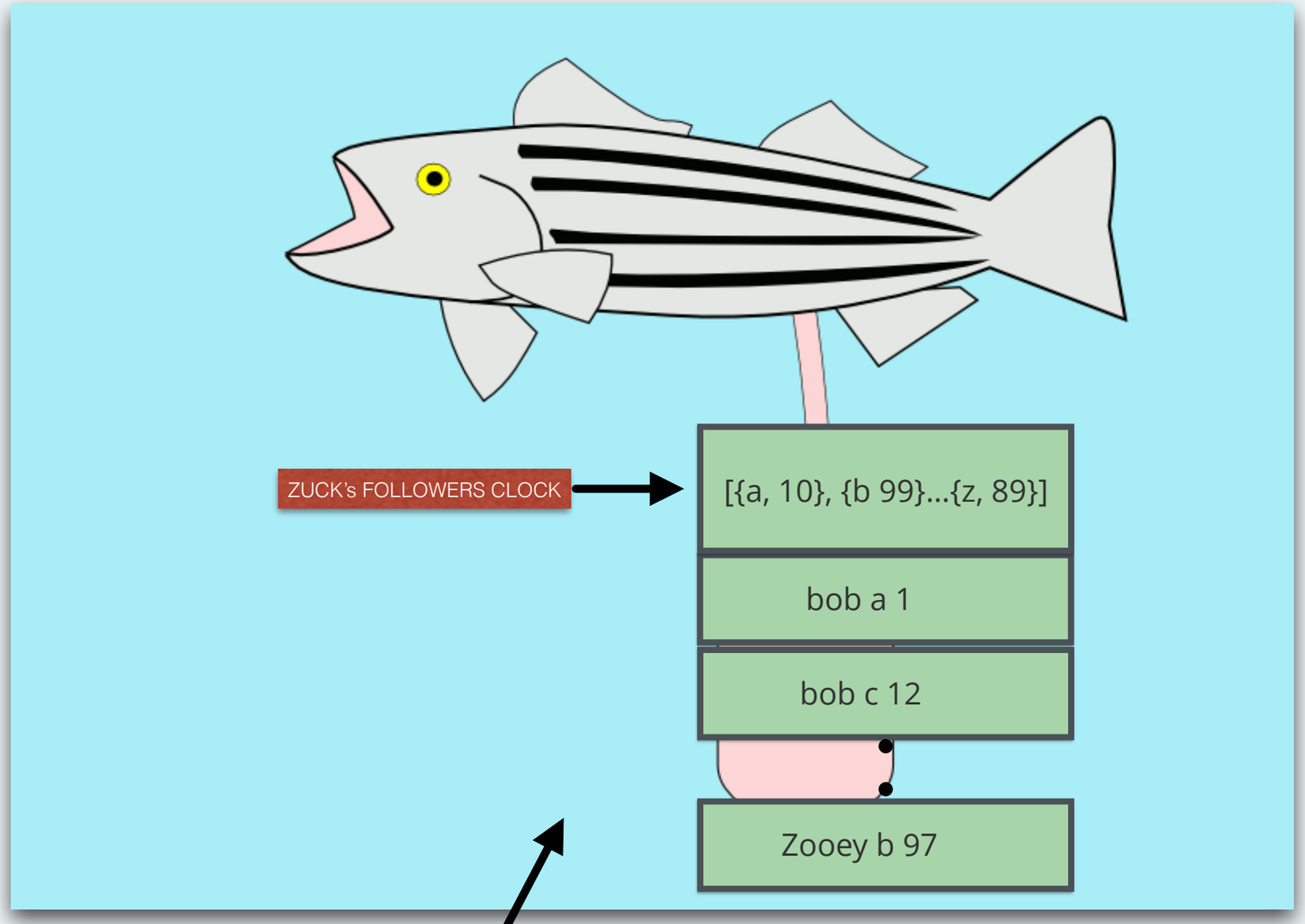






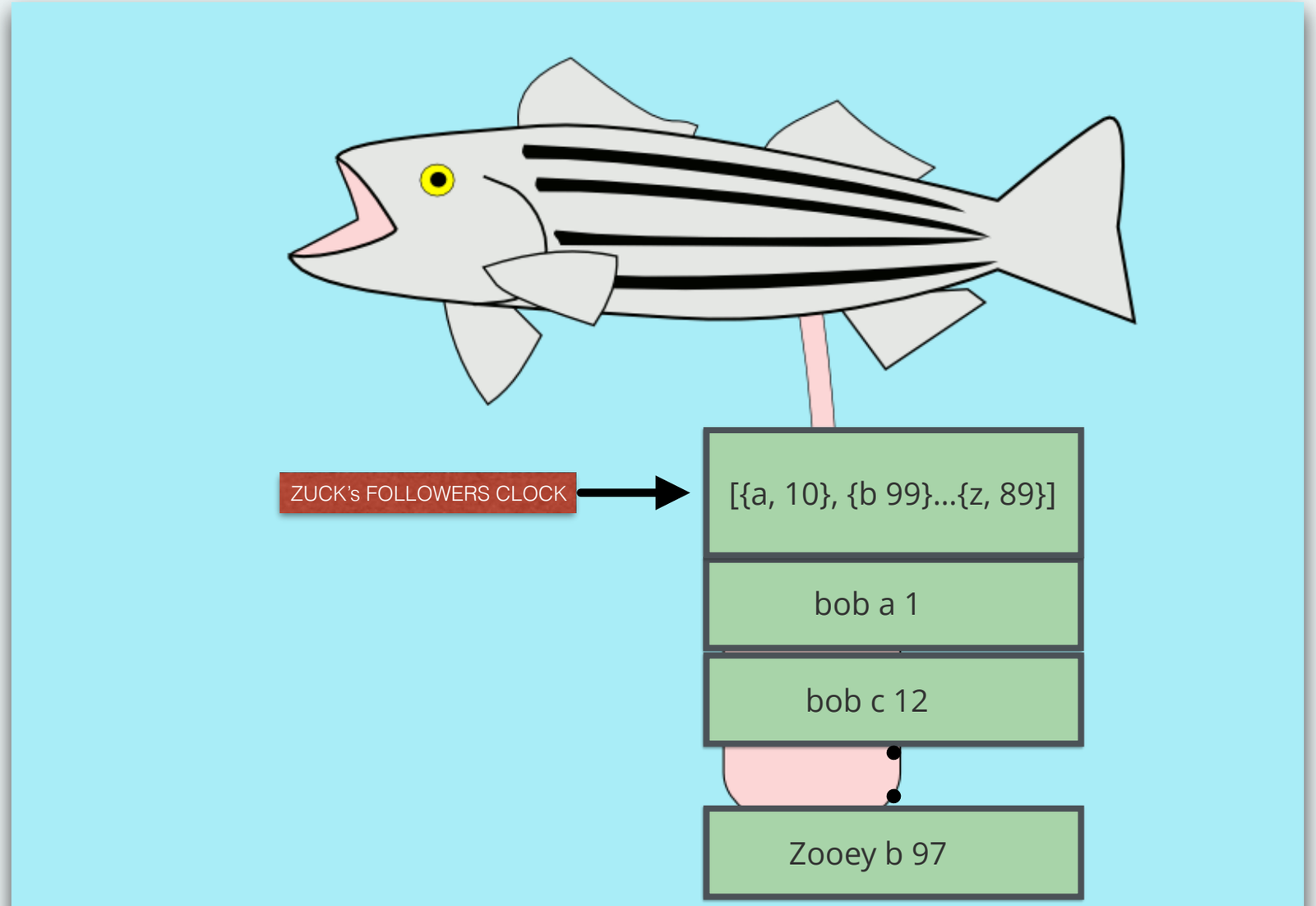


10k sets, 100k elements, 50 workers - write

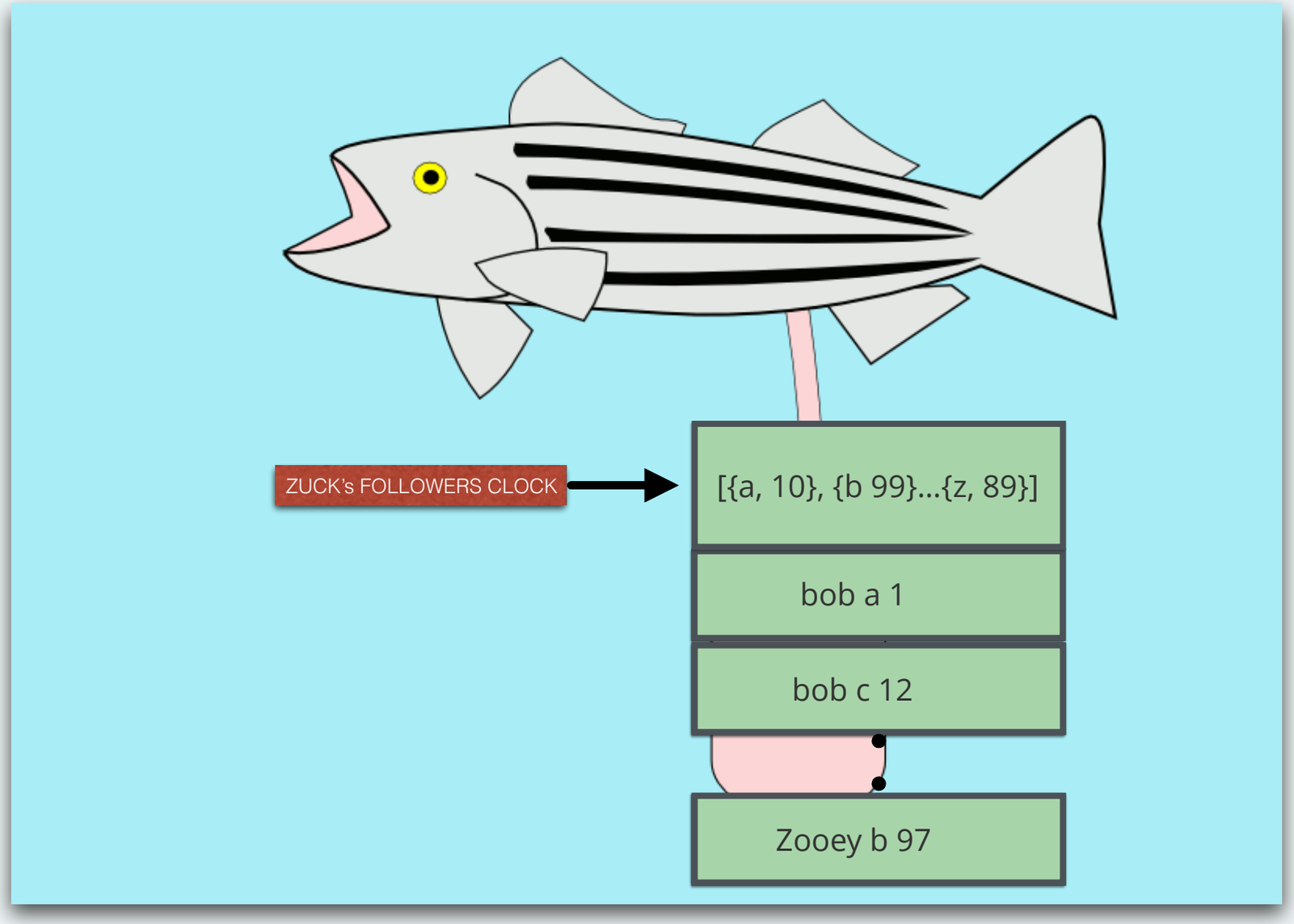


Add "Shelly"

Client X

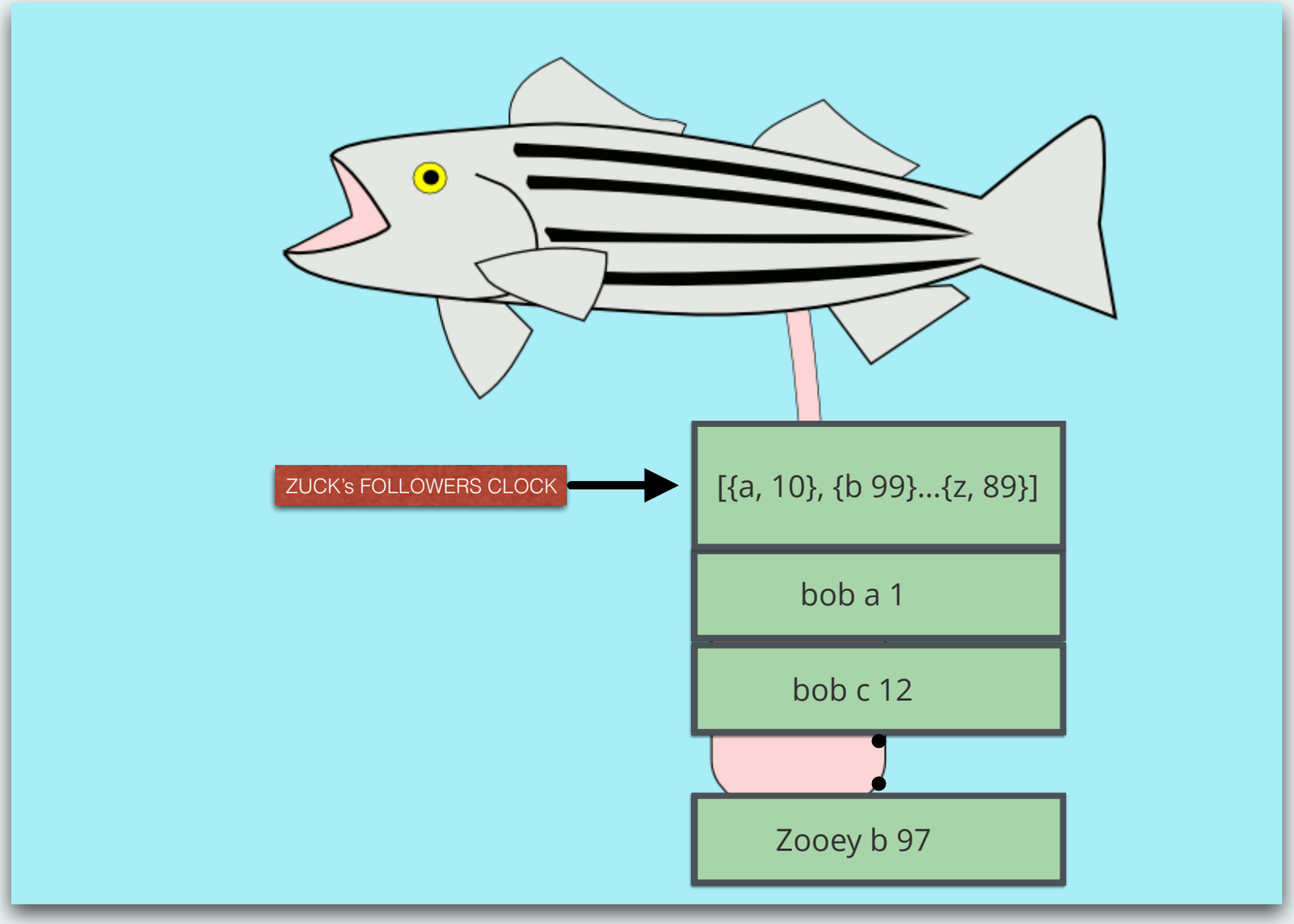

ZUCK's FOLLOWERS CLOCK
[{a, 10}, {b 99}...{z, 89}]
bob a 1
bob c 12
Zooey b 97

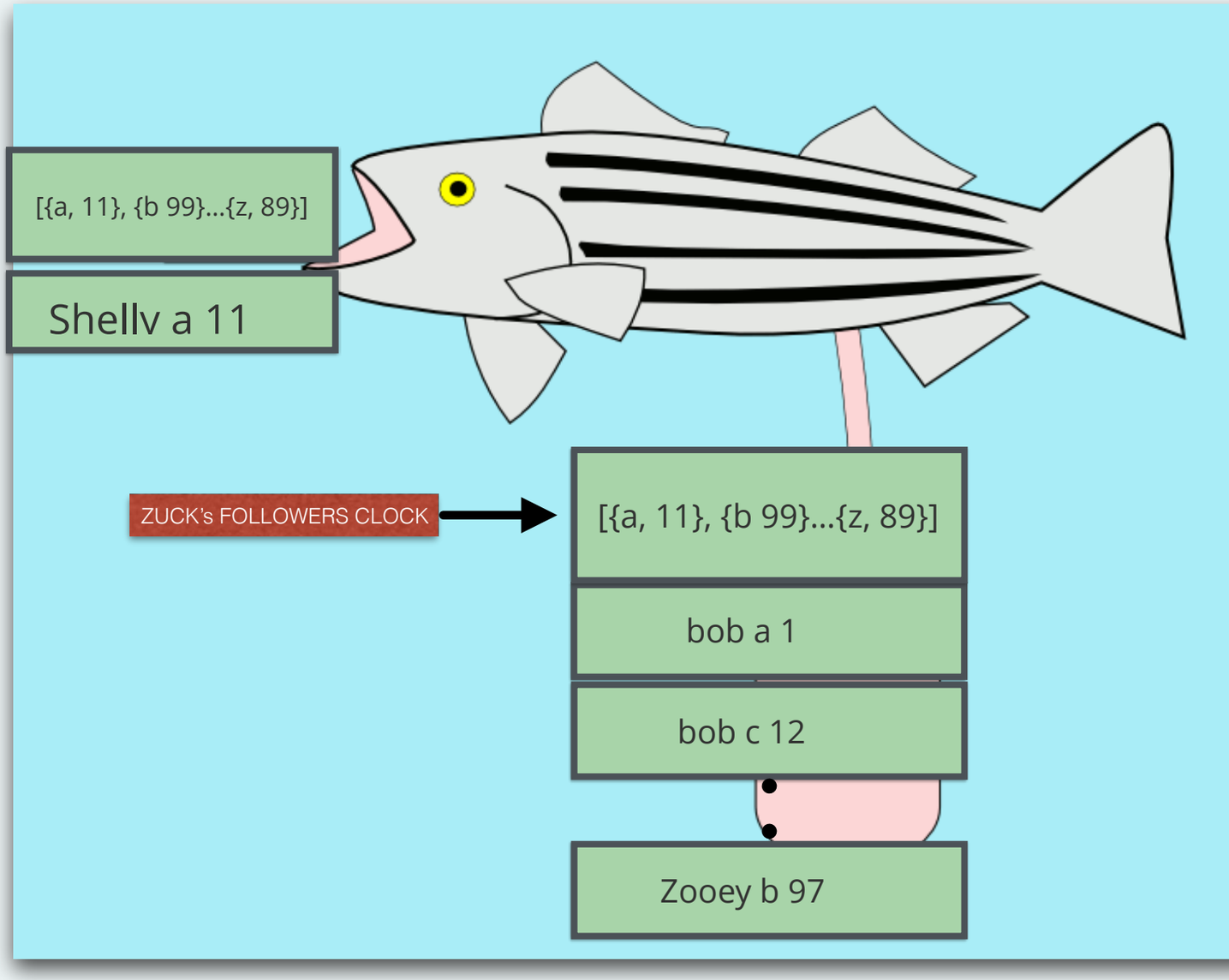
[{a, 10}, {b 99}...{z, 89}]



[{a, 11}, {b 99}...{z, 89}]

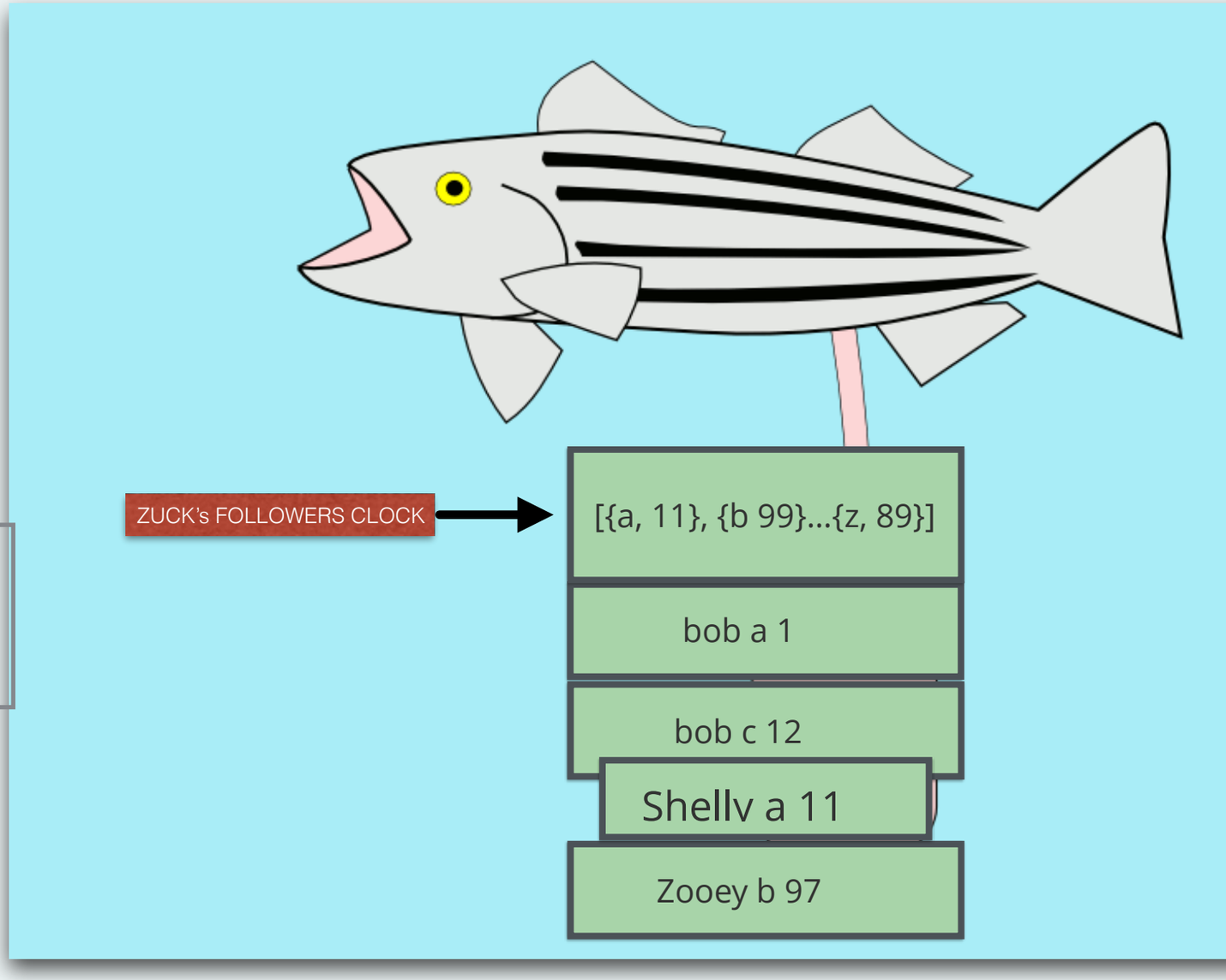
Shelly a 11

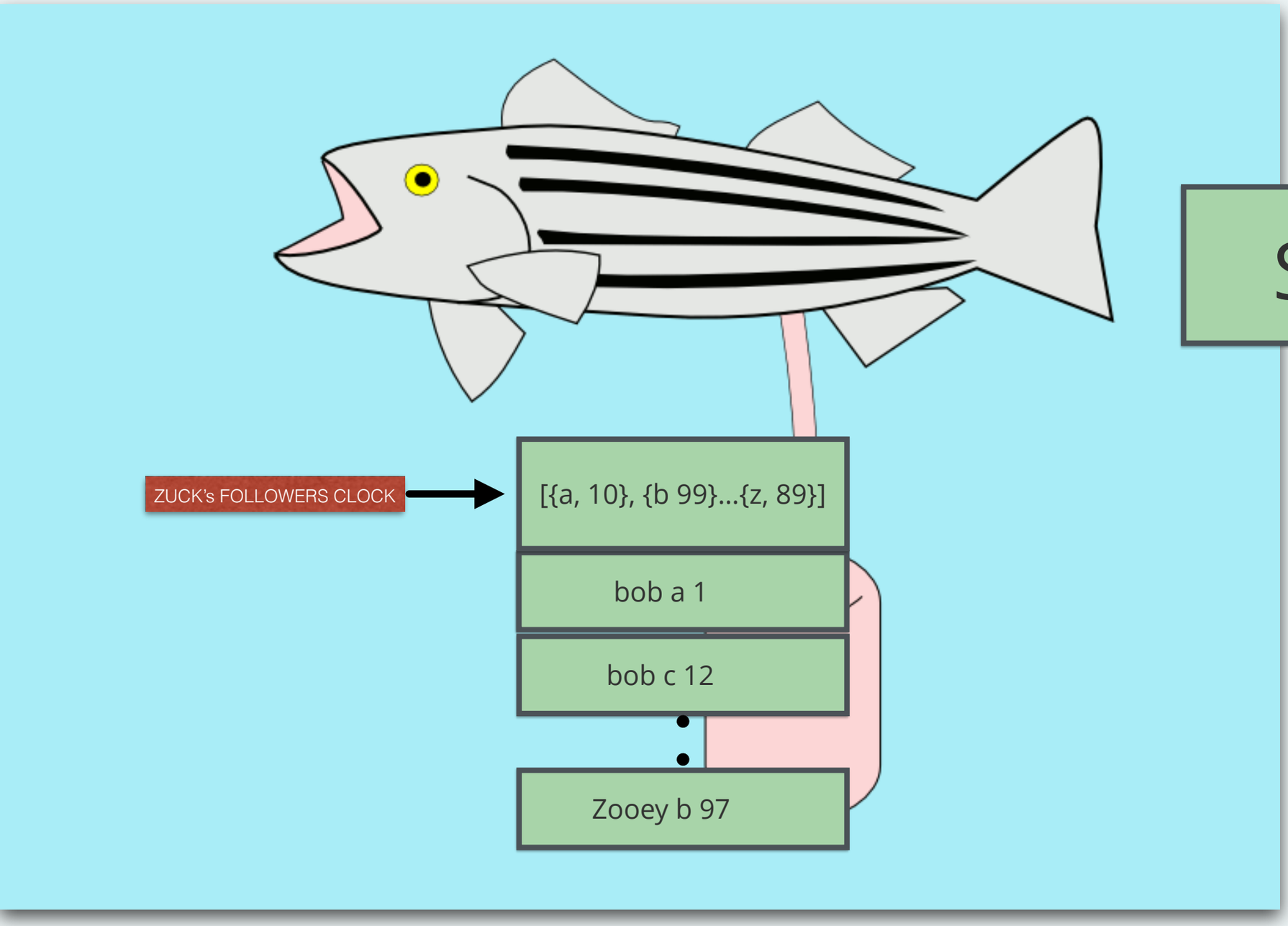



[{a, 11}, {b 99}...{z, 89}]
Shellv a 11
ZUCK's FOLLOWERS CLOCK
[{a, 11}, {b 99}...{z, 89}]
bob a 1
bob c 12
Zooey b 97

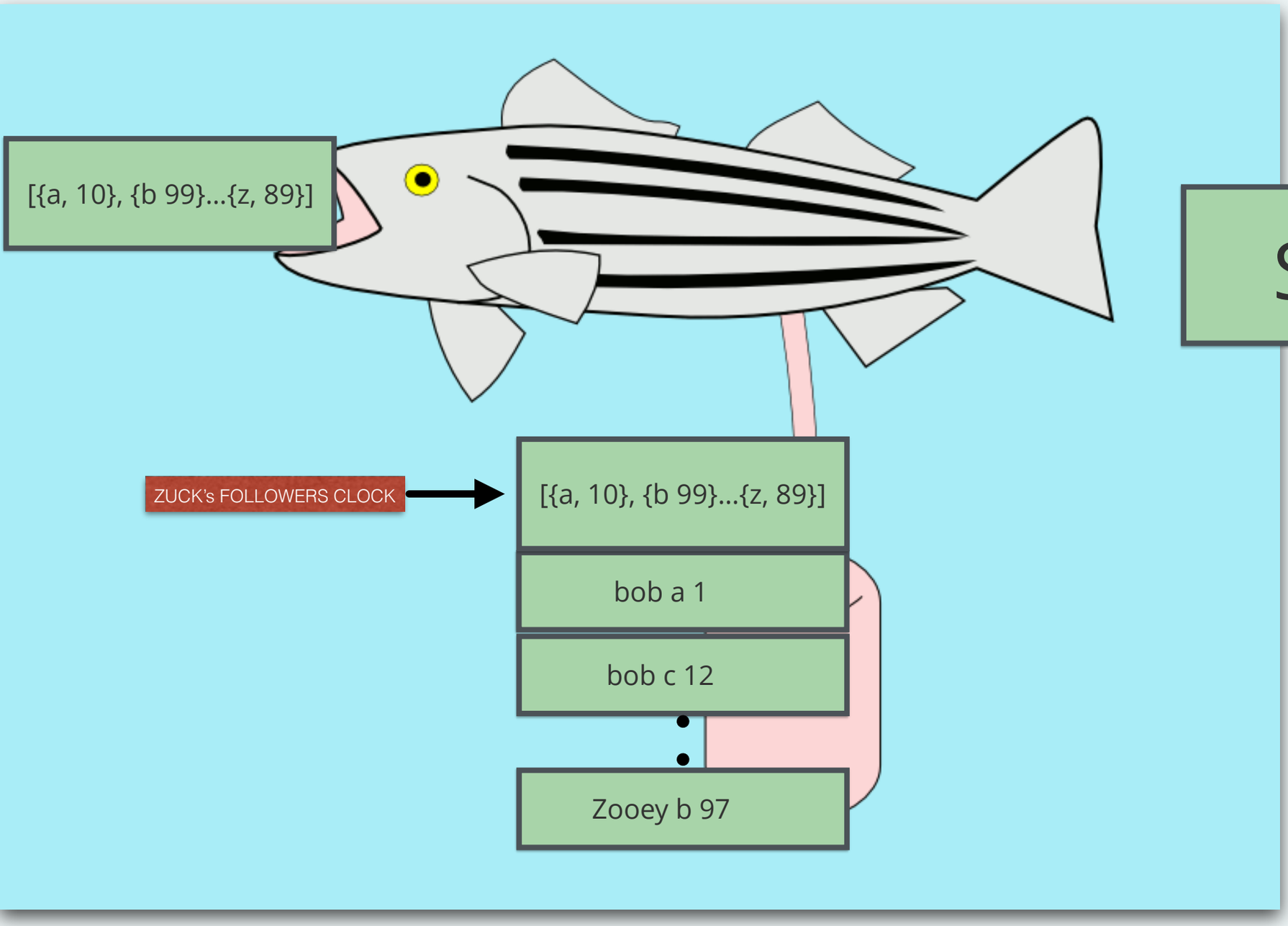
Shelly a 11

REPLICATE

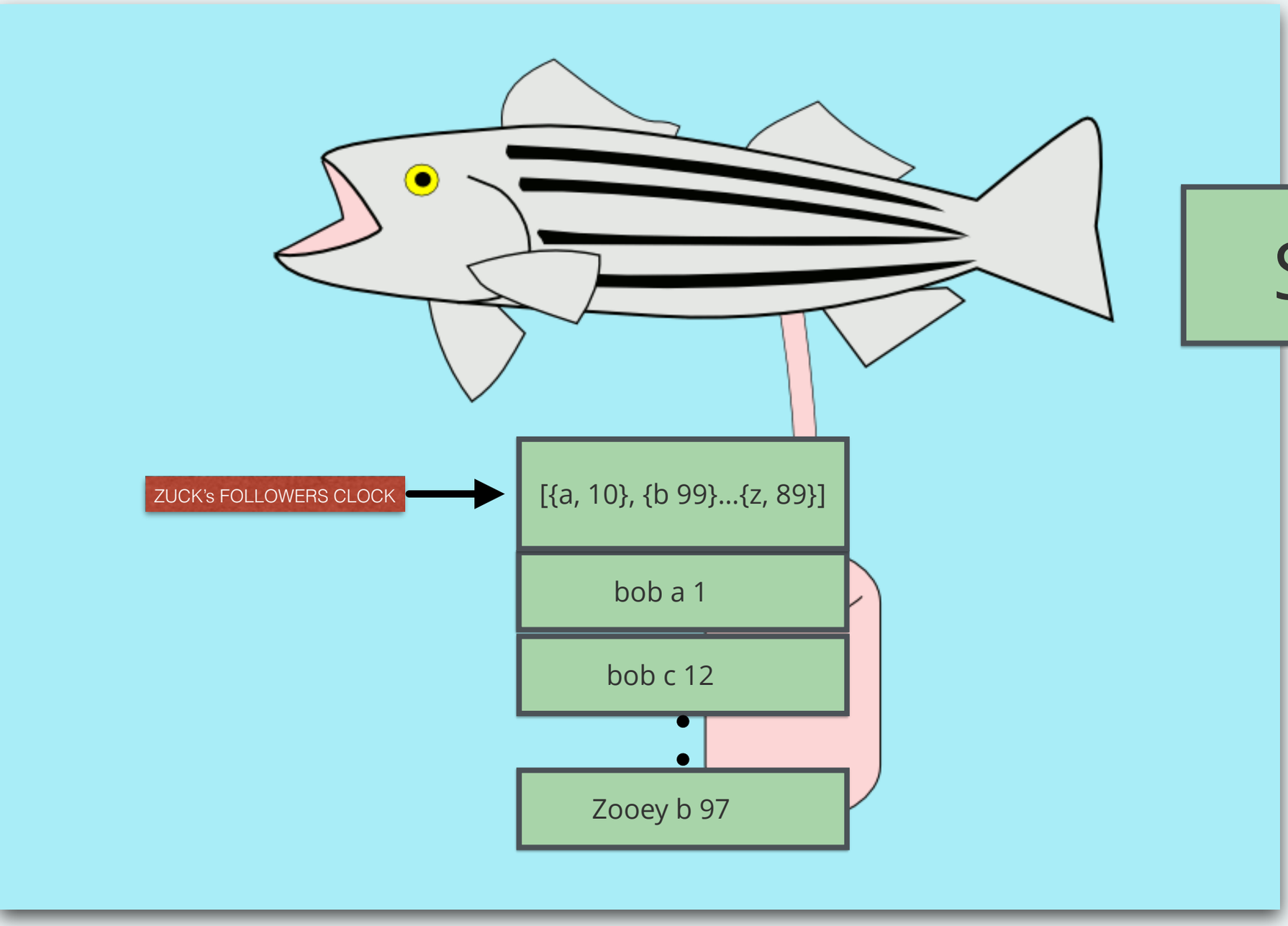




Shelly a 11

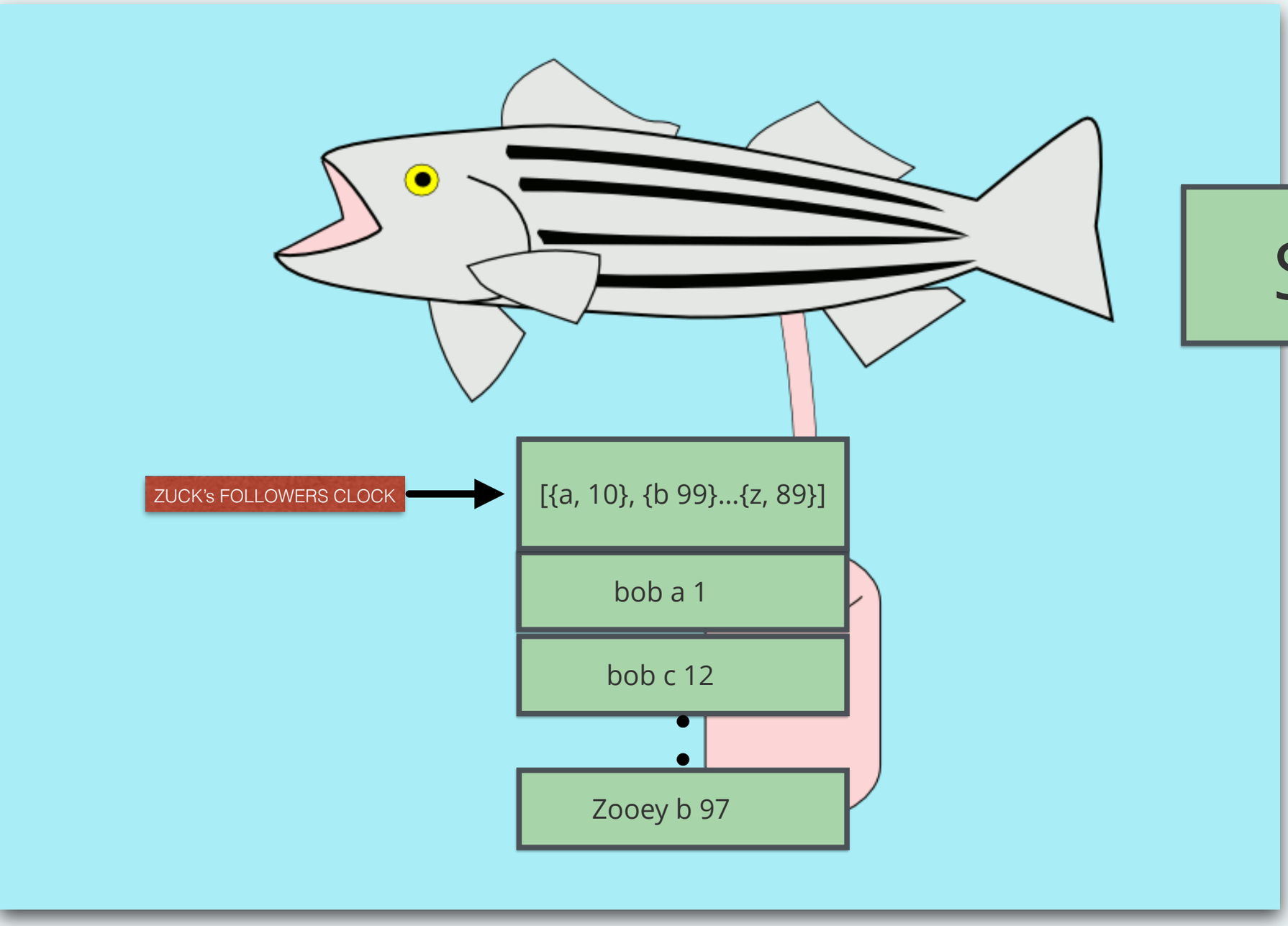

[{a, 10}, {b 99}...{z, 89}]
ZUCK's FOLLOWERS CLOCK
[{a, 10}, {b 99}...{z, 89}]
bob a 1
bob c 12
Zooey b 97

Shelly a 11



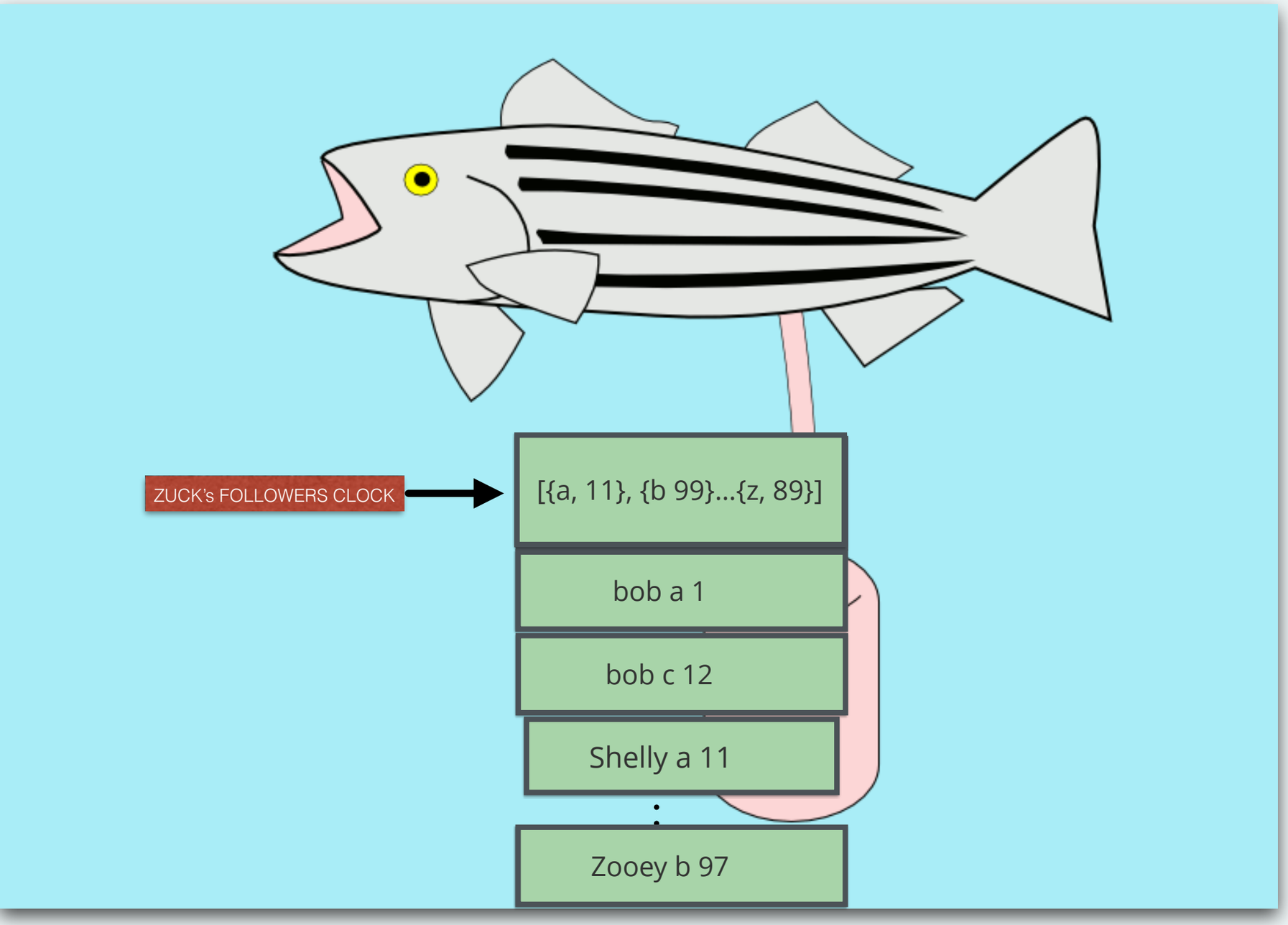
[{a, 10}, {b 99}...{z, 89}]

Shelly a 11



[{a, 11}, {b 99}...{z, 89}]

Shelly a 11


ZUCK's FOLLOWERS CLOCK
[{a, 11}, {b 99}...{z, 89}]
bob a 1
bob c 12
Shelly a 11
Zooey b 97

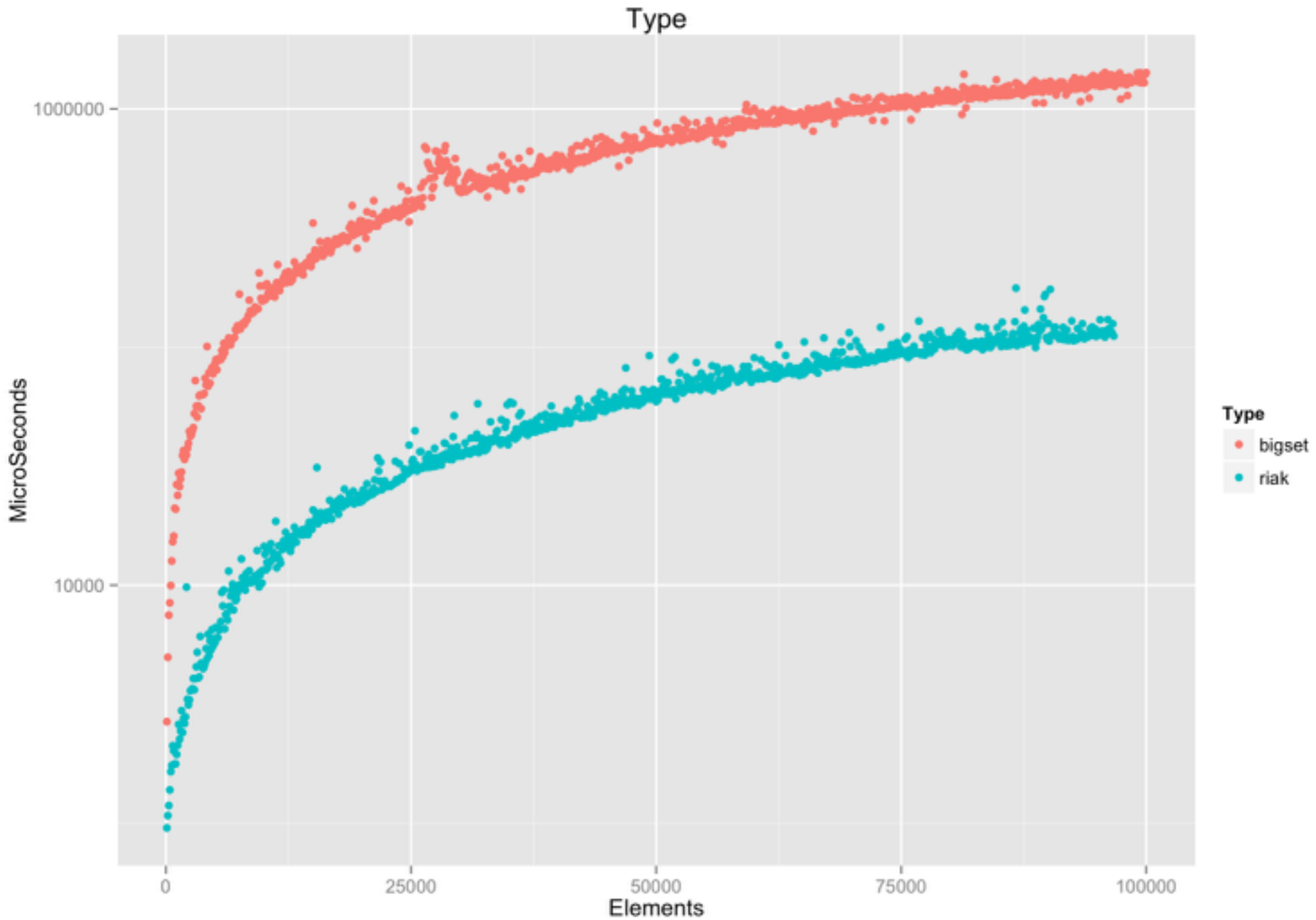
THAT'S IT!

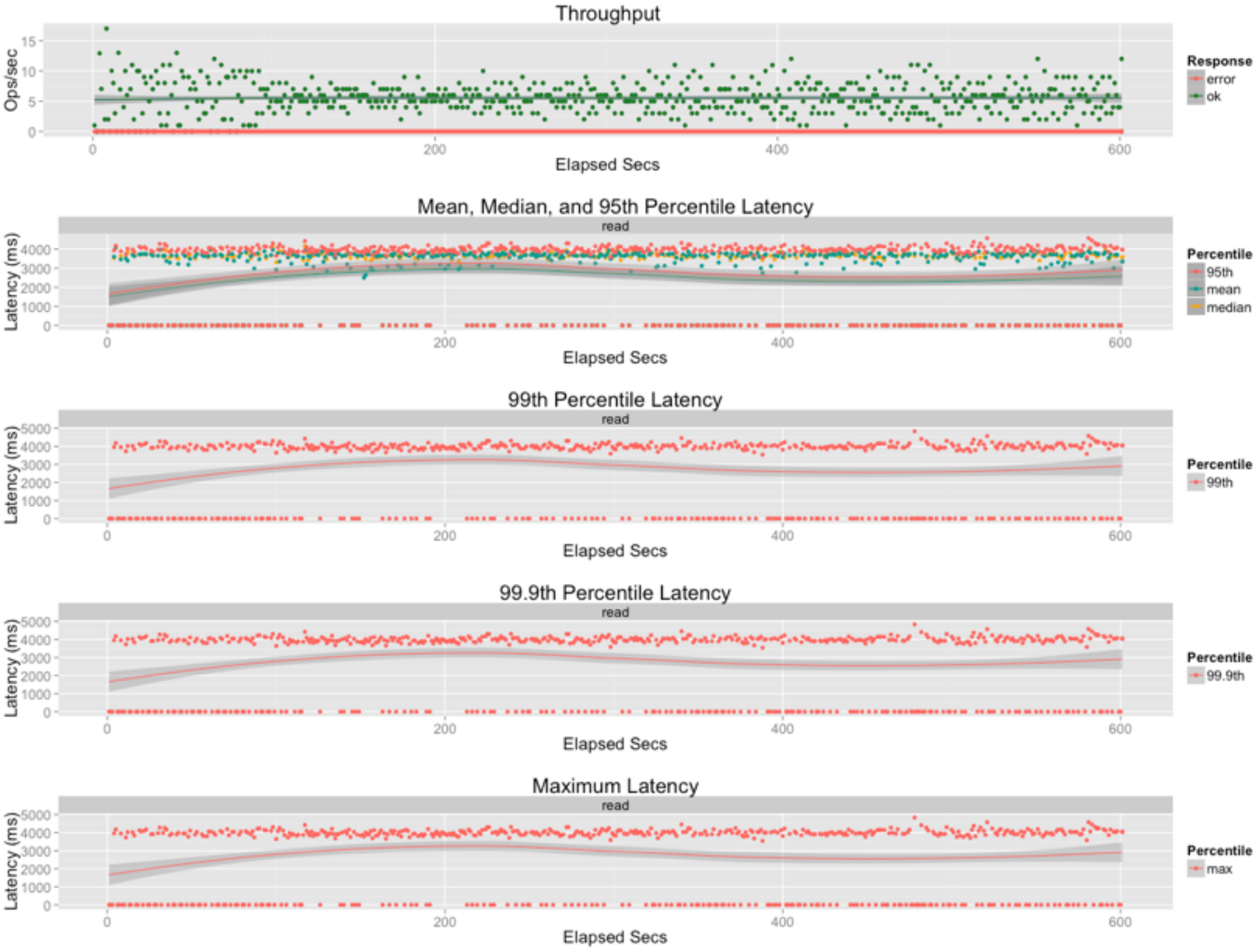
THAT'S IT?

- Reads!
- Version Vector!
- Hand-Off!
- AAE!

Reads?

Initial Read Results





10k sets, 100k elements, 20 workers - read

clock

set-tombstone

element-1

element-N

end_key

clock

set-tombstone

element-1

element-N

end_key

Read Clock

Iterate keys

riak_dt_orswot

Version Vector

[{vnodeA, 10}, {vnodeB, 4}, {vnodeC,11}…]

Entries

Bob	[{vnodeA, 2}]
Cameron	[{vnodeB, 2}, {vnodeC, 5}]
Charlene	[{vnodeB, 4}]

clock

set-tombstone

element-1

element-N

end_key

Read Clock

Iterate each key

C++

ERLANG

riak_dt_orswot

Version Vector

[{vnodeA, 10}, {vnodeB, 4}, {vnodeC,11}…]

Entries

Bob	[{vnodeA, 2}]
Cameron	[{vnodeB, 2}, {vnodeC, 5}]
Charlene	[{vnodeB, 4}]

clock

set-tombstone

element-1

element-N

end_key

Read Clock

100k buffer of keys

C++

ERLANG

riak_dt_orswot

Version Vector

[{vnodeA, 10}, {vnodeB, 4}, {vnodeC,11}…]

Entries

Bob	[{vnodeA, 2}]
Cameron	[{vnodeB, 2}, {vnodeC, 5}]
Charlene	[{vnodeB, 4}]

<<Set, \0, $c, \0, Actor, \0>>

<<Set, \0, $e, \0, Element-1, \0, Actor, Cnt:/64/big-unsigned-integer>>

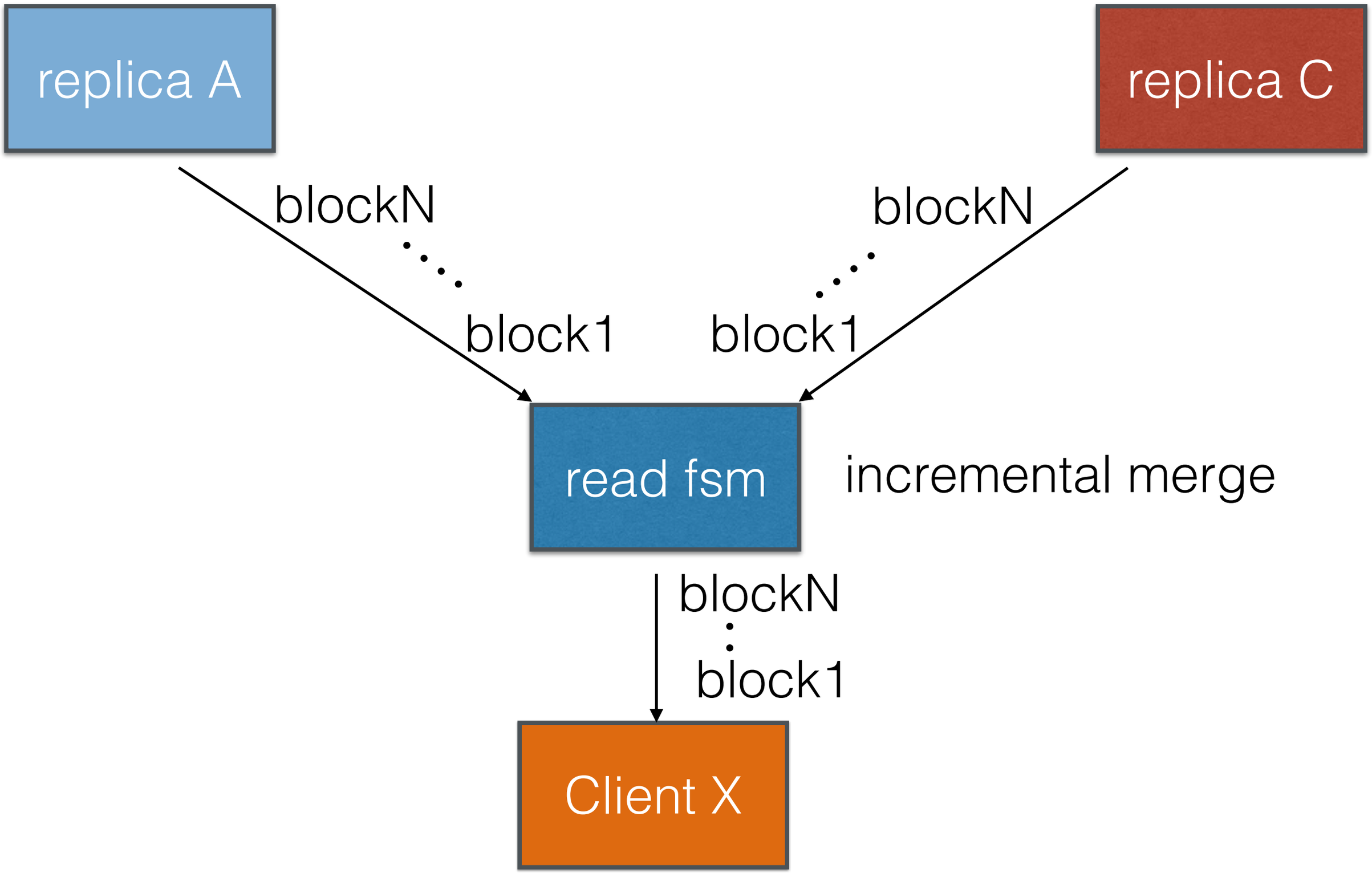
<<Set, \0, $e, \0, Element-1, \0, Actor, Cnt:/64/big-unsigned-integer>>

<<Set, \0, %z, \0, \0>>

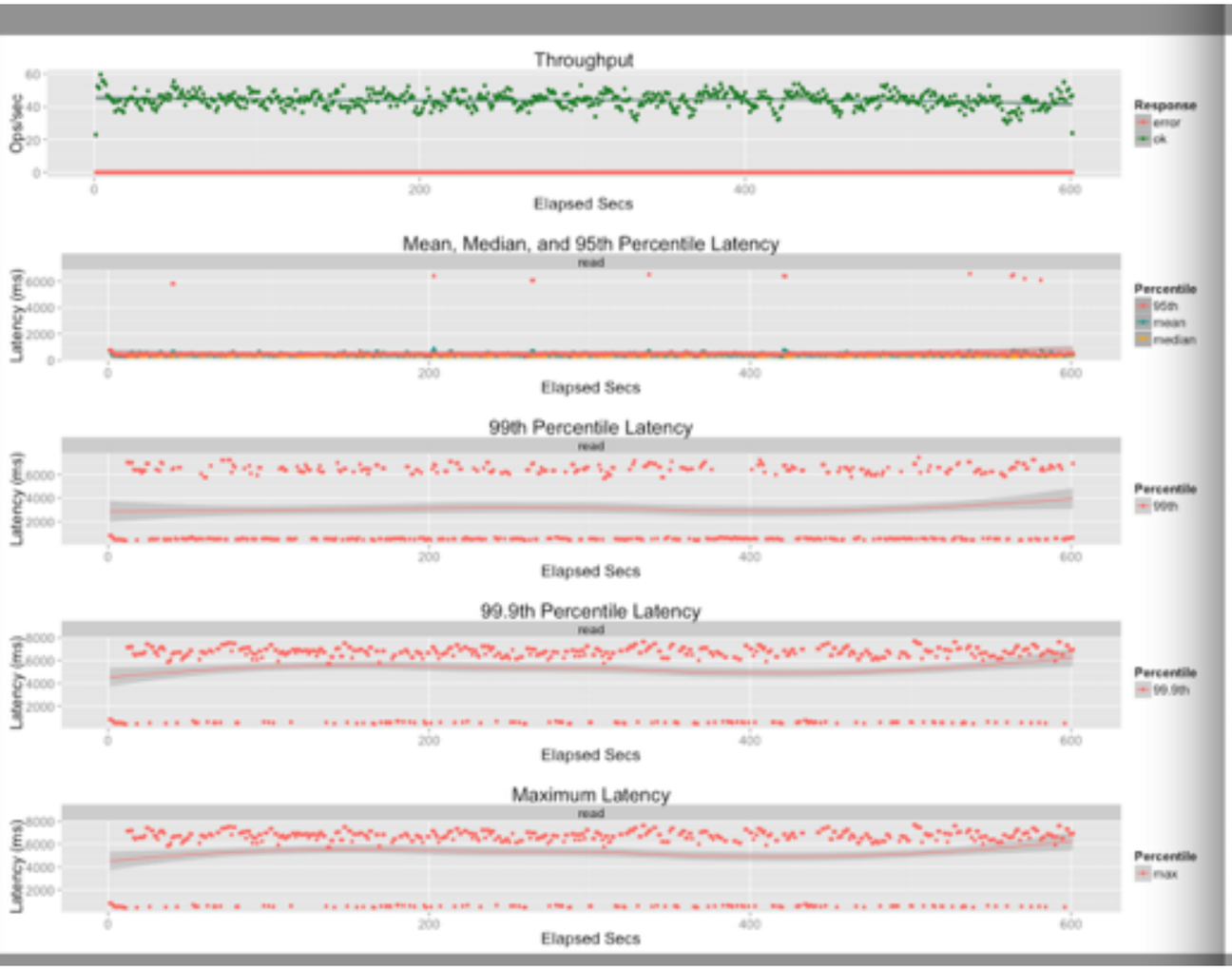
No Sext

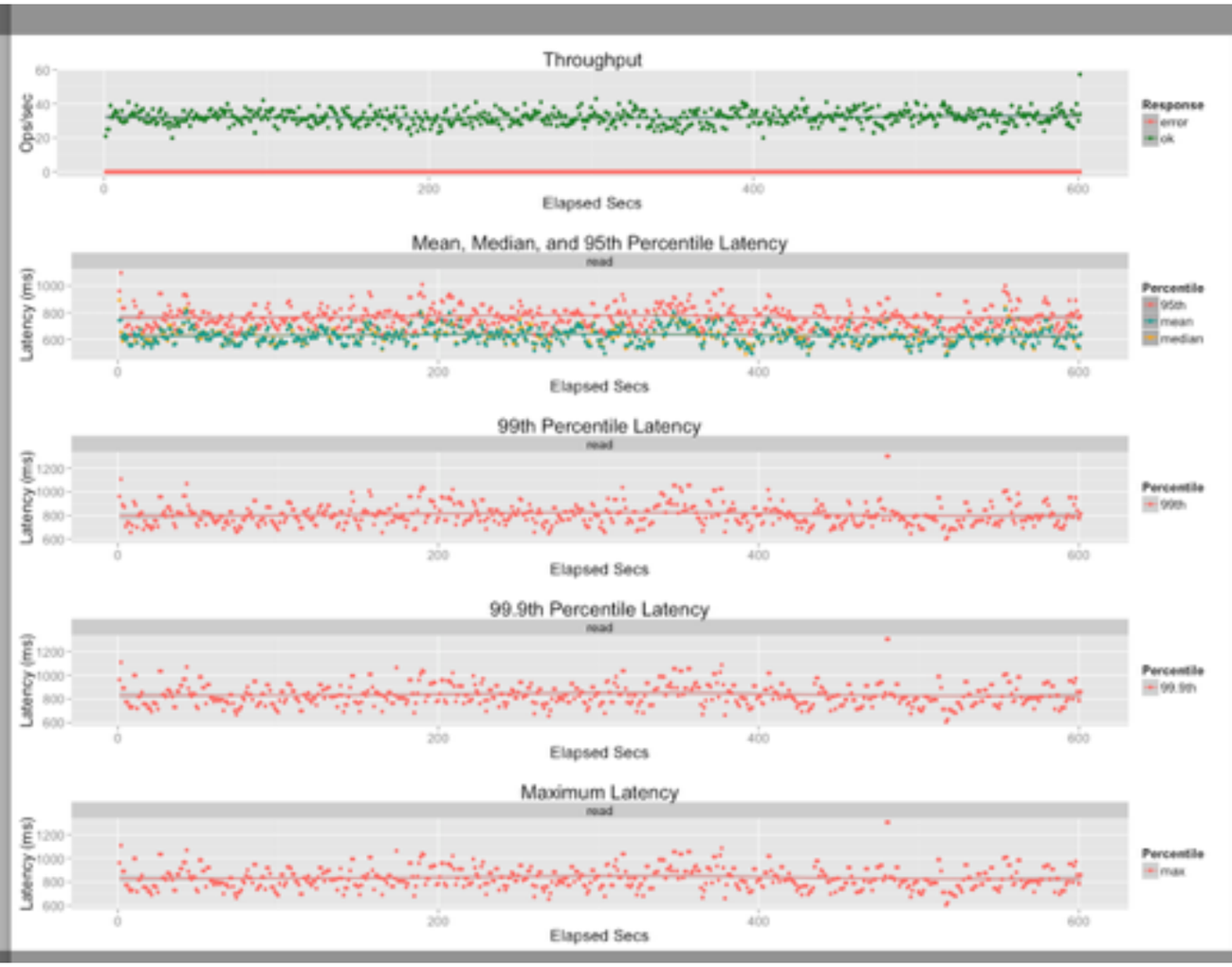
No T2B

Bigset Design: read



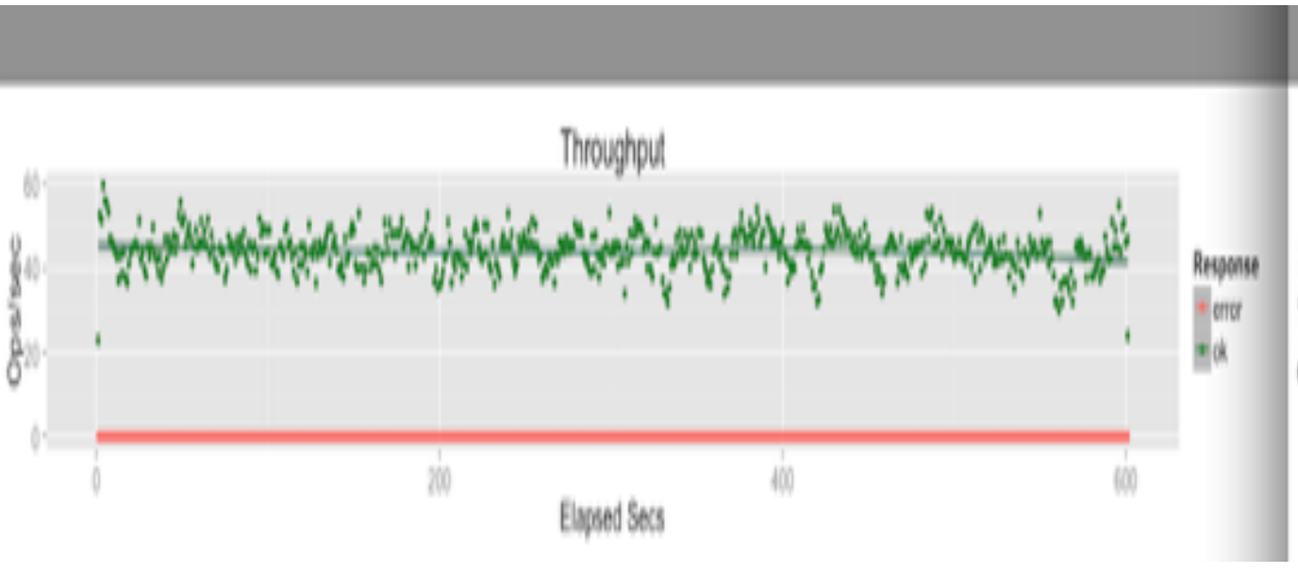
Reads Today

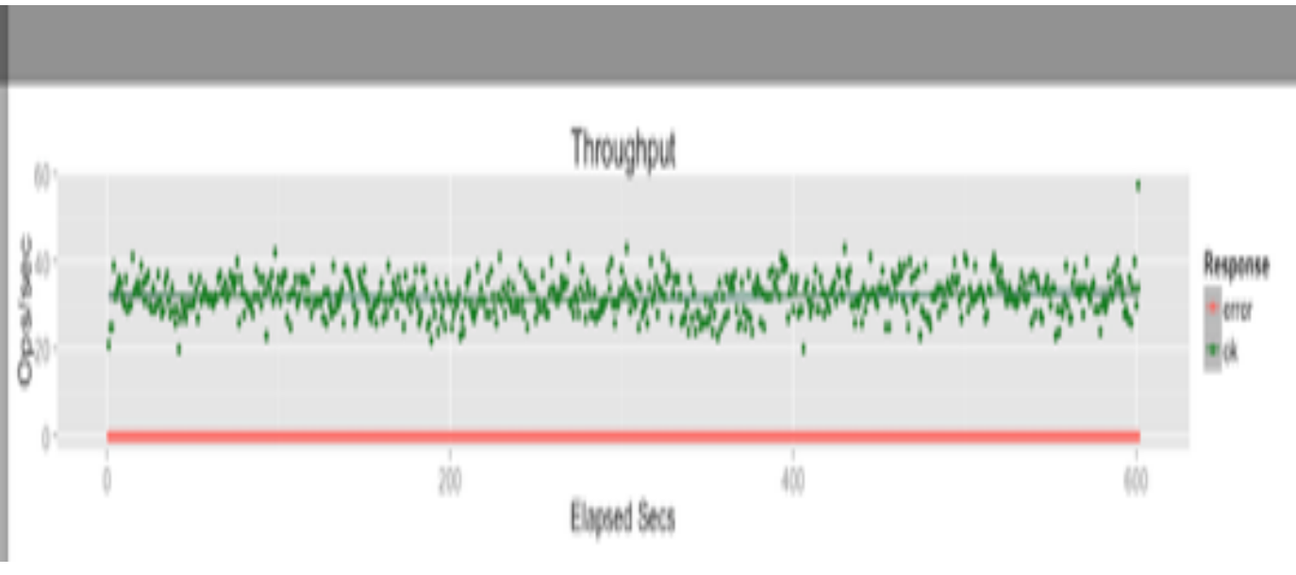


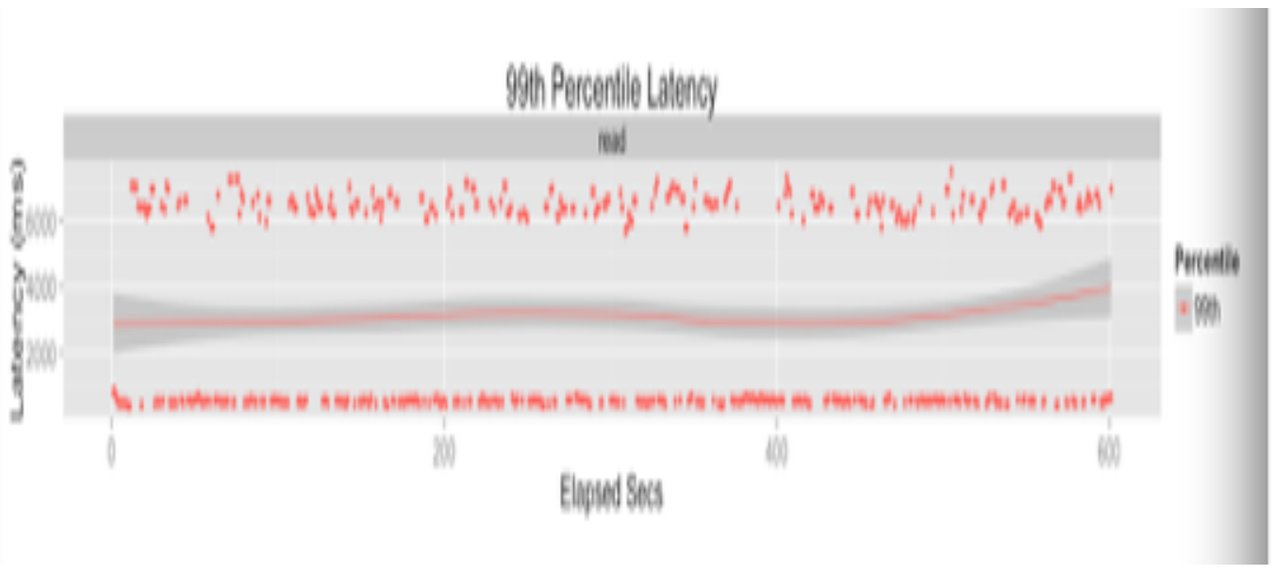


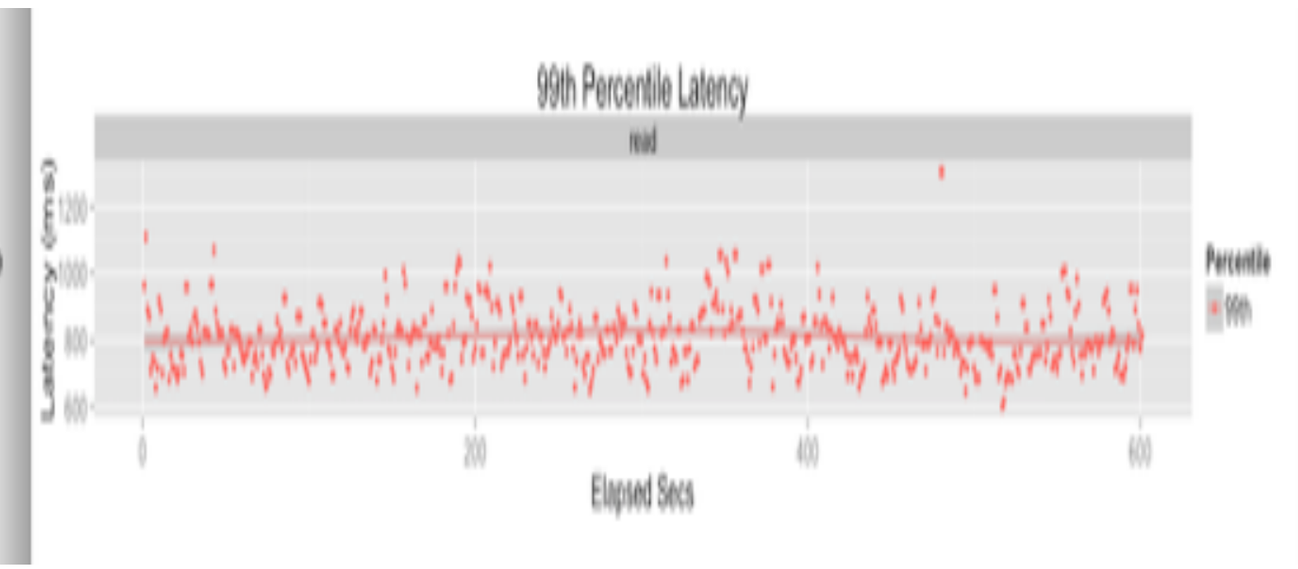
10k sets, 100k elements, 20 workers - read

Reads Today









10k sets, 100k elements, 20 workers - read

Full Set Read or Queries?

Why read the whole set?

‘Cos you HAVE TO!

Full Set Read or Queries?

Why read the whole set?

Full Set Read or Queries?

Why read the whole set?

‘Cos you HAVE TO!

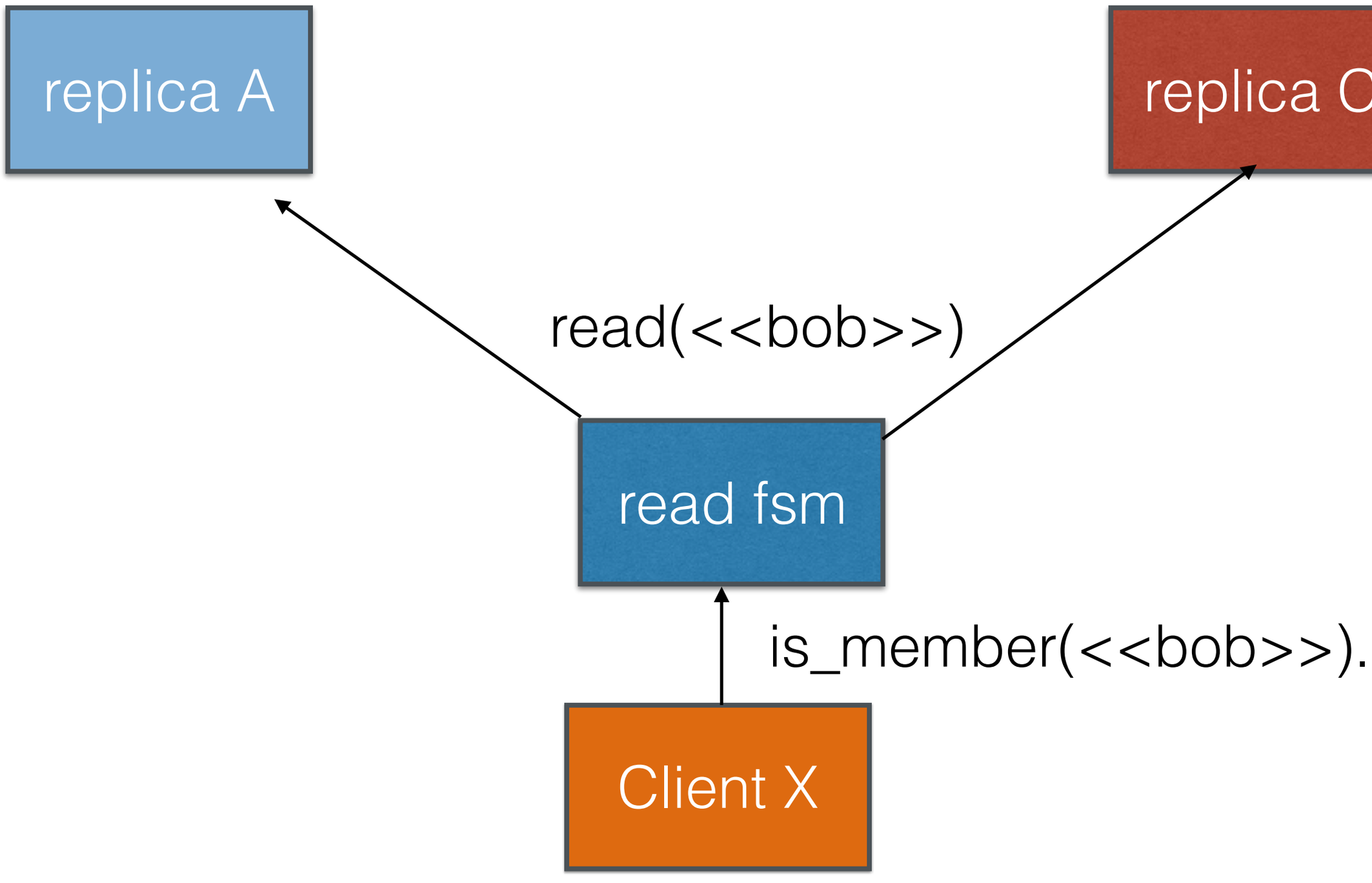
Bigset Queries

- Subset
  - Is Member?
- Range queries SORTED!
- Pagination

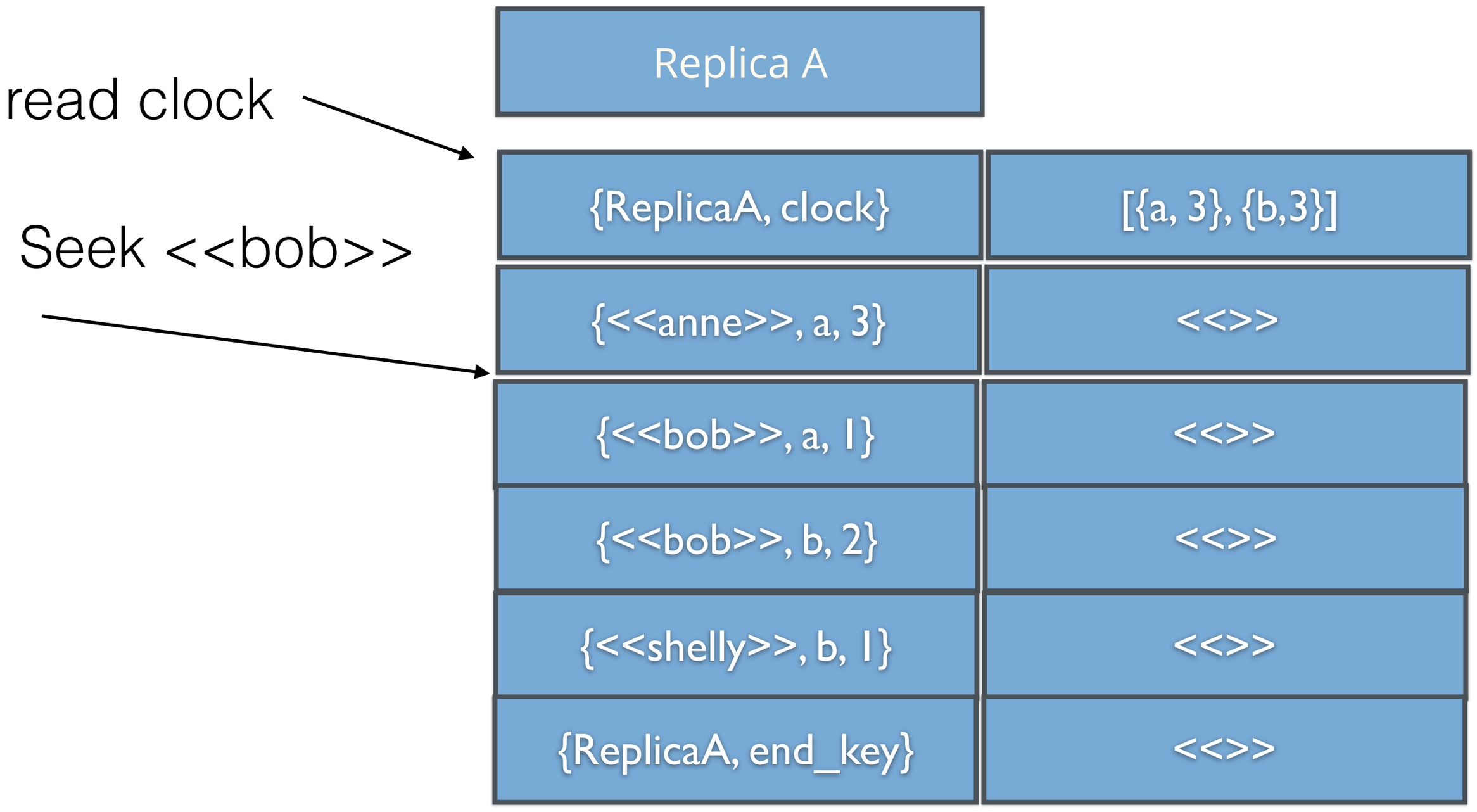
Removes

- Observed-Remove - context
  - Requires _some kind_ of read
    - cheap membership check

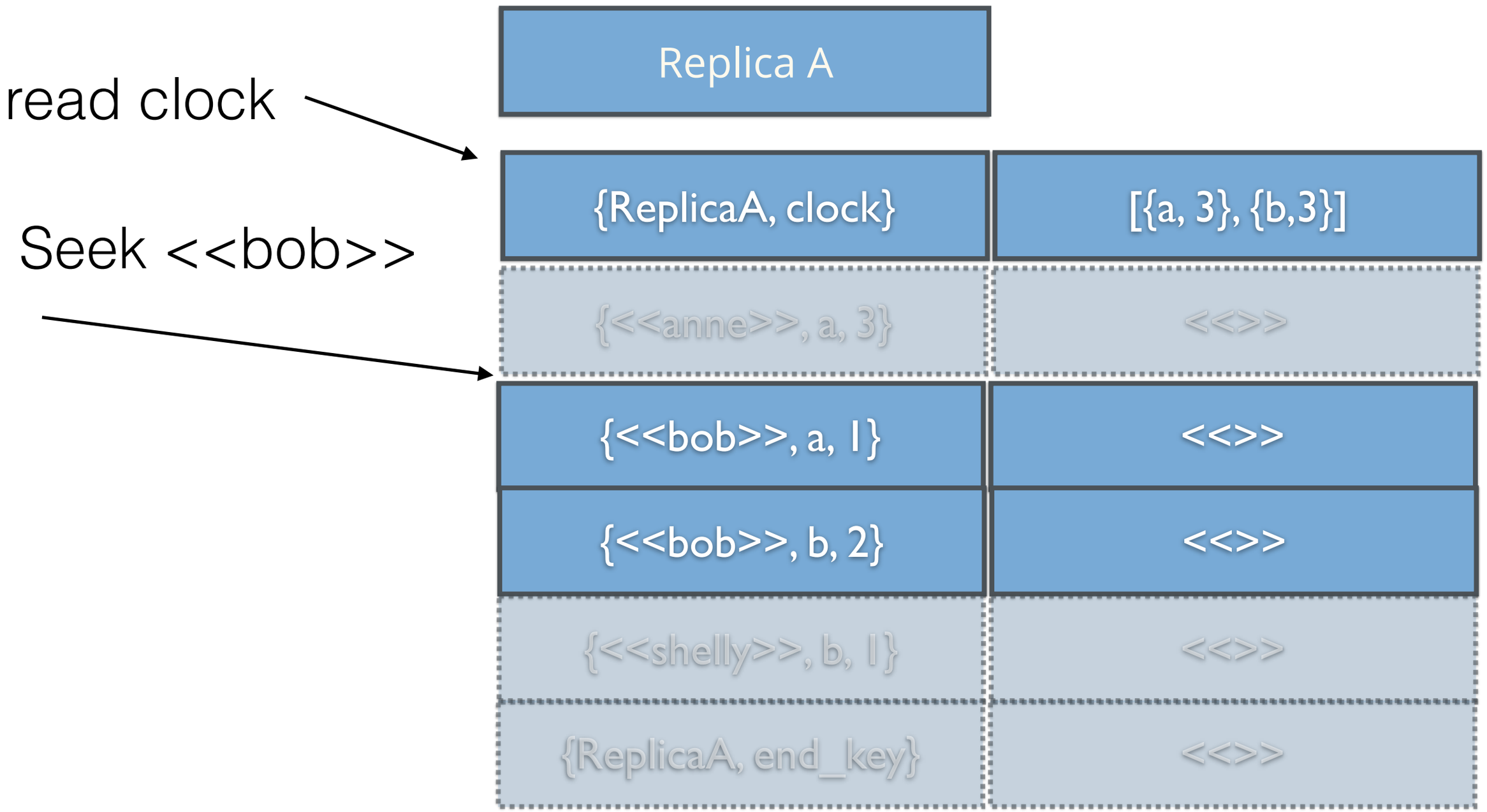
Is Member(X)



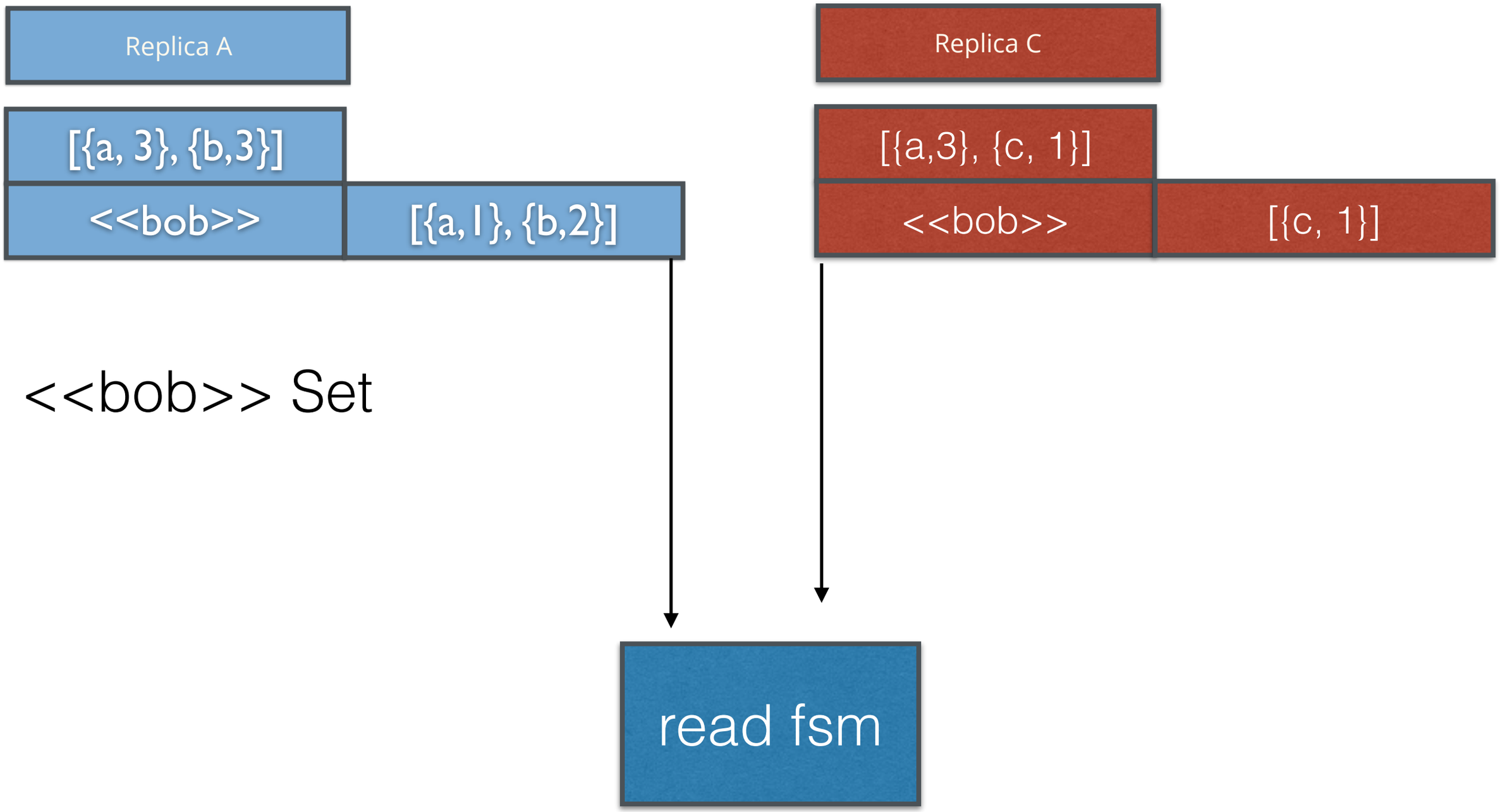
Is Member(X)


read clock
Seek <<bob>>
Replica A
{ReplicaA, clock}
[{a, 3}, {b,3}]
{<<anne>>, a, 3}
<<>>
{<<bob>>, a, 1}
<<>>
{<<bob>>, b, 2}
<<>>
{<<shelly>>, b, 1}
<<>>
{ReplicaA, end_key}
<<>>

Is Member(X)

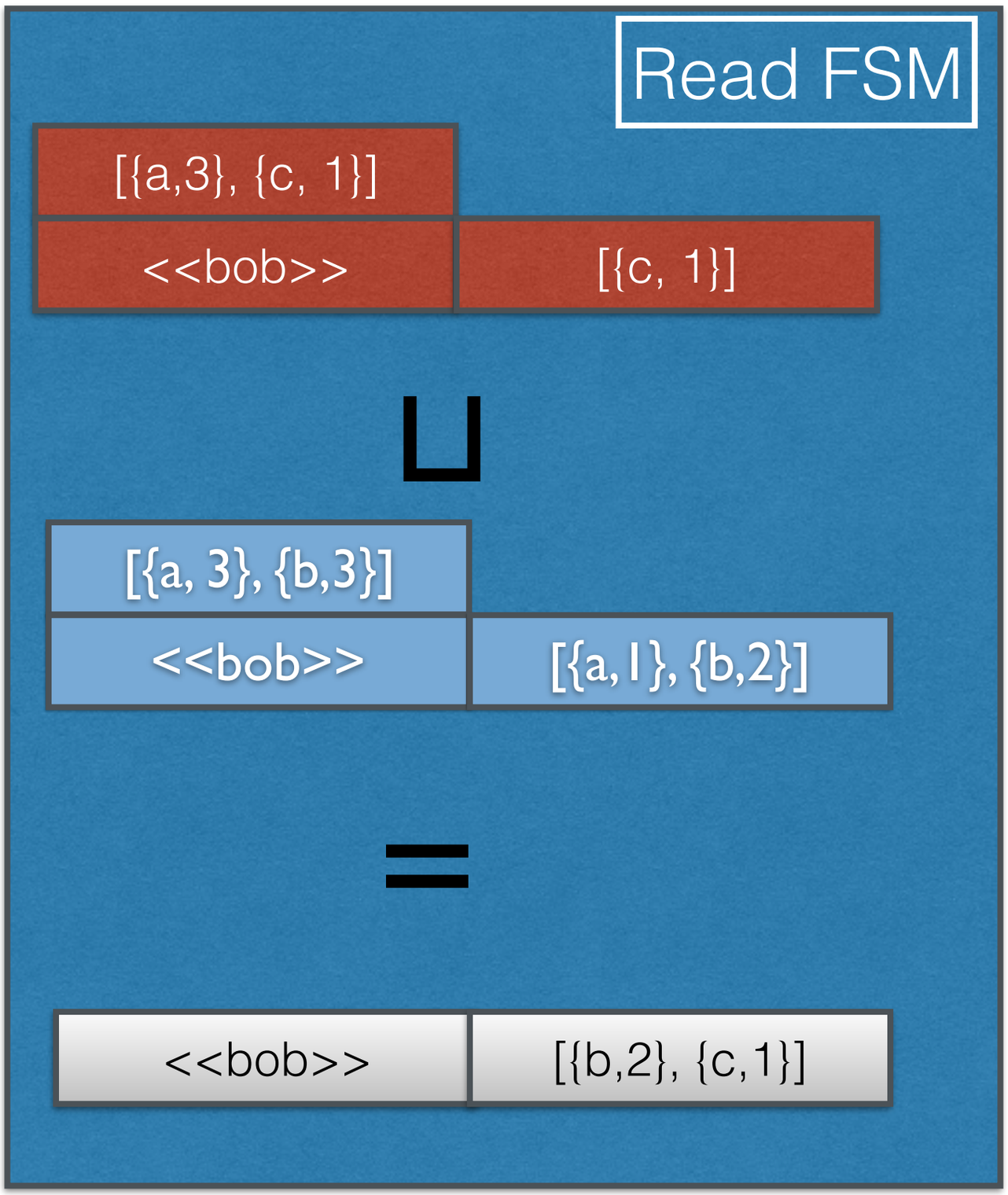

read clock
Seek <<bob>>
Replica A
{ReplicaA, clock}
[{a, 3}, {b,3}]
{<<anne>>, a, 3}
<<>>
{<<bob>>, a, 1}
<<>>
{<<bob>>, b, 2}
<<>>
{<<shelly>>, b, 1}
<<>>
{ReplicaA, end_key}
<<>>

Is Member(X)



<<bob>> Set

Is Member(X)



{true, [{b,2}, {c, 1}]}

Client X

Next?

- Other “Big” Types - Maps
- Quorum Read Secondary Indexes
- Big Sets of Maps - Tables
- Joins? SQL?

Summary

- CRDTs make eventual consistency easier on developers
- There exists an Optimised Add-Wins Set…
- It takes more more than a lib
- A little engineering goes a long way

Bigset Paper
https://arxiv.org/abs/1605.06424

THANK YOU!

WE'RE HIRING!

UK Client Service Engineer
Developer Advocate EMEA

bashojobs.theresumator.com

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Get your invitation to our IoT Riak TS Roadshow

basho