

# Overview of Concurrency in L-Store: 2VCC - Two-version Concurrency Control

Mohammad Sadoghi

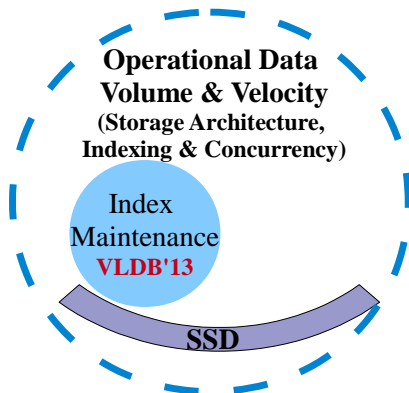
Exploratory Systems Lab  
University of California, Davis

ECS165a - Winter 2022



- 1 Data Velocity: Index Maintenance
- 2 Data Volume: MVCC Concurrency
- 3 Decentralized & Democratic Data Platform
- 4 References

# Extending Storage Hierarchy with Indirection Layer



# Reducing Index maintenance: Velocity Dimension

## Observed Trends

In the absence of in-place updates in operational multi-version databases, the cost of index maintenance becomes a major obstacle to cope with data velocity.

# Reducing Index maintenance: Velocity Dimension

## Observed Trends

In the absence of in-place updates in operational multi-version databases, the cost of index maintenance becomes a major obstacle to cope with data velocity.

Extending storage hierarchy (using fast non-volatile memory) with *an extra level of indirection* in order to

# Reducing Index maintenance: Velocity Dimension

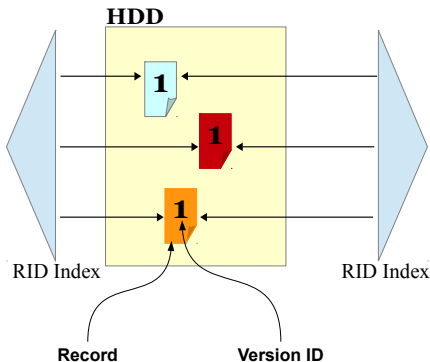
## Observed Trends

In the absence of in-place updates in operational multi-version databases, the cost of index maintenance becomes a major obstacle to cope with data velocity.

Extending storage hierarchy (using fast non-volatile memory) with *an extra level of indirection* in order to

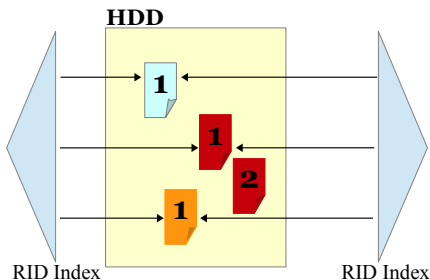
**Decouple Logical and Physical Locations of Records to  
Reduce Index Maintenance**

# Traditional Multi-version Indexing: Updating Records



Updating random leaf pages

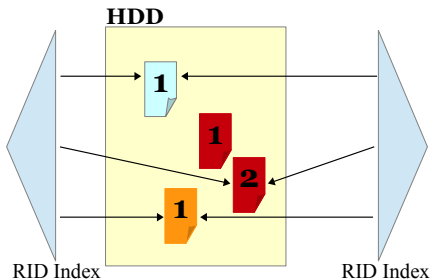
# Traditional Multi-version Indexing: Updating Records



Updating random leaf pages

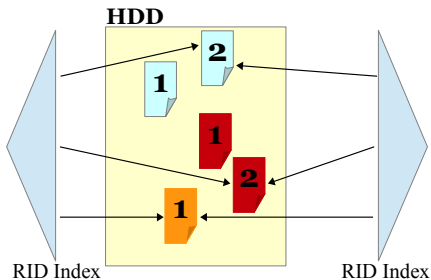


# Traditional Multi-version Indexing: Updating Records



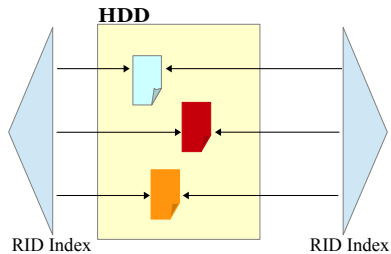
Updating random leaf pages

# Traditional Multi-version Indexing: Updating Records

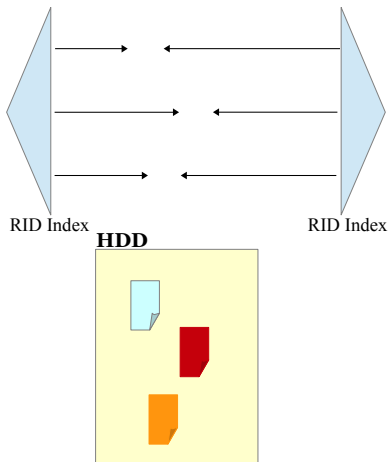


Updating random leaf pages

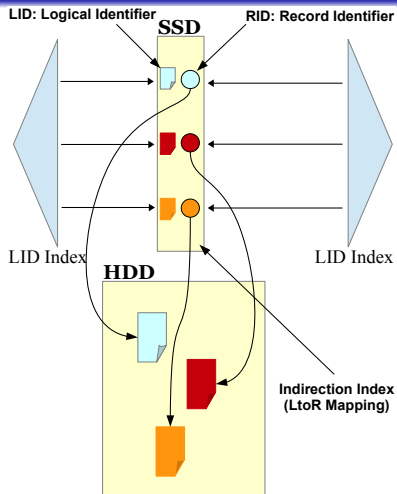
# Indirection Indexing: Updating Records



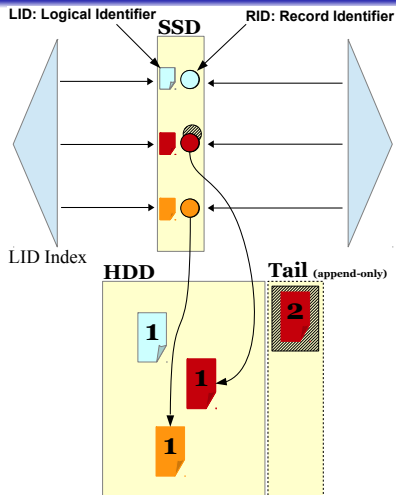
# Indirection Indexing: Updating Records



# Indirection Indexing: Updating Records

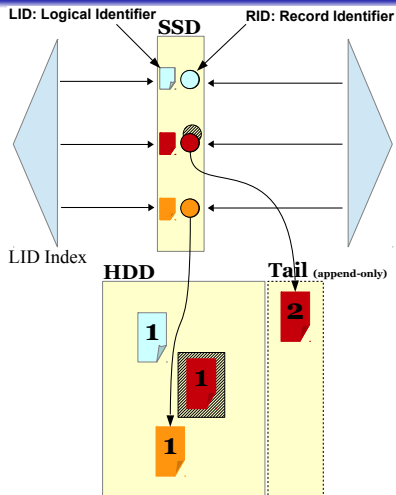


# Indirection Indexing: Updating Records



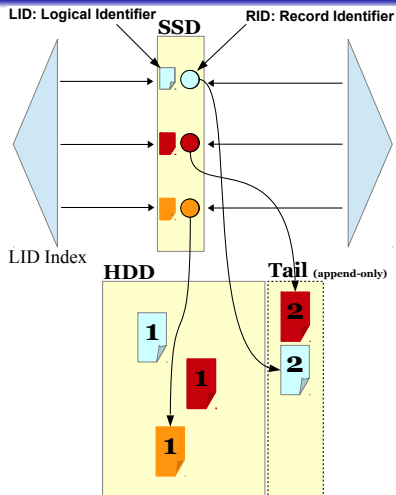
Eliminating random leaf-page updates

# Indirection Indexing: Updating Records



Eliminating random leaf-page updates

# Indirection Indexing: Updating Records



Eliminating random leaf-page updates



# Analytical & Experimental Evaluations

# Indirection Time Complexity Analysis

	Legend
$K$	Number of indexes
$LB$	LIDBlock size
$M$	Number of matching records

Method	Type	Imm. SSD	Def. SSD	Imm. HDD	Def. HDD
Base	Deletion	0	0	$2 + K$	$\leq 1 + K$
	<b>Single-attr. update</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b><math>3 + K</math></b>	<b><math>\leq 2 + K</math></b>
	Insertion	0	0	$1 + K$	$\leq 1 + K$
	Search Uniq.	0	0	2	0
	Search Mult.	0	0	$1 + M$	0
Indirection	Deletion	2	0	2	$\leq 3$
	<b>Single-attr. update</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b><math>\leq 3</math></b>
	Insertion	$2 + 2K$	$2K/LB$	1	$\leq 1 + 2K/LB$
	Search Uniq.	2	0	2	0
	Search Mult.	$1 + M$	0	$1 + M$	0

# Experimental Setting

## ■ Hardware:

- (2 × 8-core) Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E7-4820 @ 2.00GHz, 32GB, 2 × HDD, SSD Fusion-io

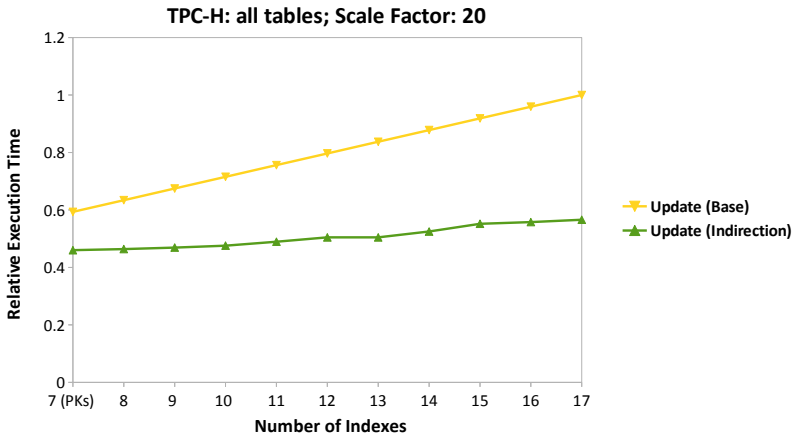
## ■ Software:

- Database: IBM DB2 9.7
- Prototyped in a commercial proprietary database
- Prototyped in Apache Spark by UC Berkeley
- LIBGist v.1.0: Generalized Search Tree C++ Library by UC Berkeley (**5K LOC**) (Predecessor of Generalized Search Tree (GiST) access method for PostgreSQL)
- **LIBGist<sup>mv</sup> Prototype:** Multi-version Generalized Search Tree C++ Library over LIBGist supporting Indirection/LIDBlock/DeltaBlock (**3K LOC**)

## ■ Data:

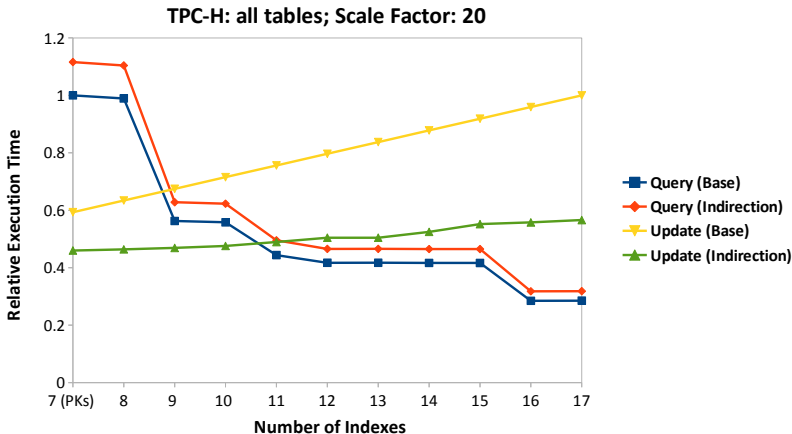
- TPC-H benchmark
- Microsoft Hekaton micro benchmark

# Indirection: Effect of Indexes in Operational Data Stores



Substantially improving the update time ...

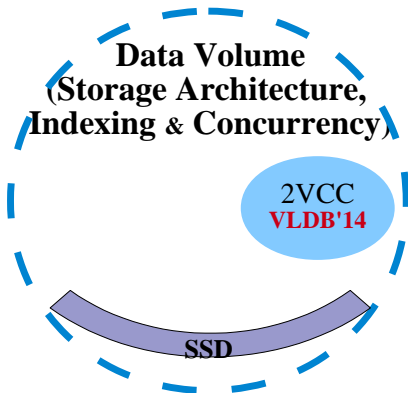
# Indirection: Effect of Indexes in Operational Data Stores



... Consequently affording more indexes and significantly reducing the query time

- 1 Data Velocity: Index Maintenance
- 2 Data Volume: MVCC Concurrency
- 3 Decentralized & Democratic Data Platform
- 4 References

# Introducing Multi-version Concurrency Control



# Generalized Concurrency Control: Volume Dimension

## Observed Trends

In operational multi-version databases, there is a tremendous opportunity to avoid clashes between readers (scanning a large volume of data) and writers (frequent updates).



# Generalized Concurrency Control: Volume Dimension

## Observed Trends

In operational multi-version databases, there is a tremendous opportunity to avoid clashes between readers (scanning a large volume of data) and writers (frequent updates).

Introducing a (latch-free) *two-version concurrency control* (2VCC) by extending indirection mapping (i.e., central coordination mechanism) and exploiting existing two-phase locking (2PL) in order to

# Generalized Concurrency Control: Volume Dimension

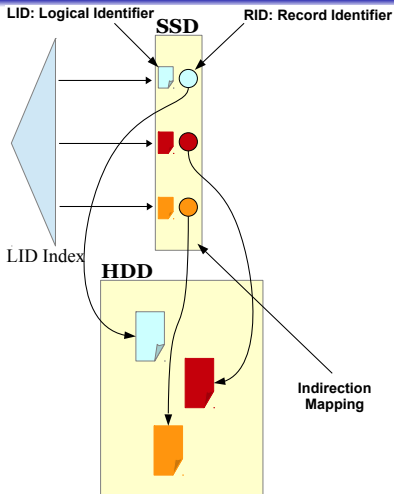
## Observed Trends

In operational multi-version databases, there is a tremendous opportunity to avoid clashes between readers (scanning a large volume of data) and writers (frequent updates).

Introducing a (latch-free) *two-version concurrency control* (2VCC) by extending indirection mapping (i.e., central coordination mechanism) and exploiting existing two-phase locking (2PL) in order to

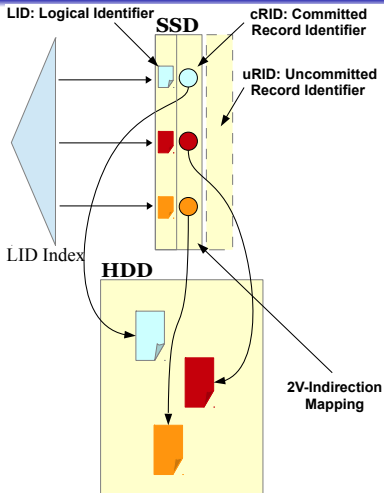
**Decouple Readers/Writers to Reduce Contention**  
**(Pessimistic and Optimistic Concurrency Control Coexistence)**

# 2V-Indirection Indexing: Updating Records



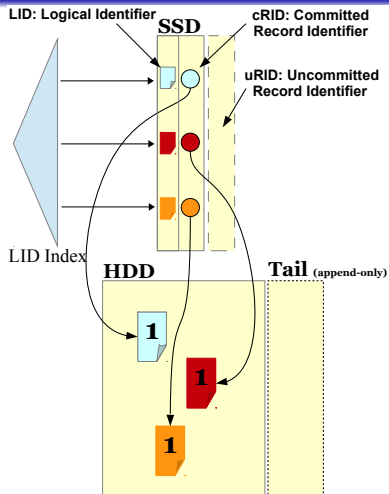
Recap: Indirection technique for reducing index maintenance

# 2V-Indirection Indexing: Updating Records



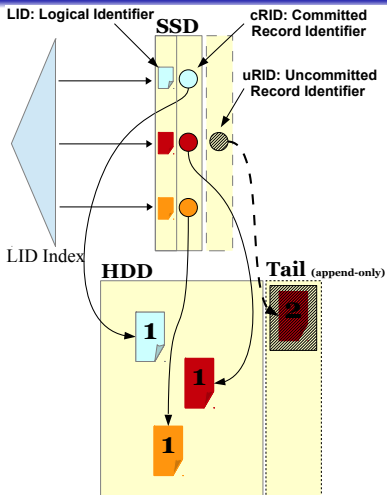
Extending the indirection to committed/uncommitted records

# 2V-Indirection Indexing: Updating Records



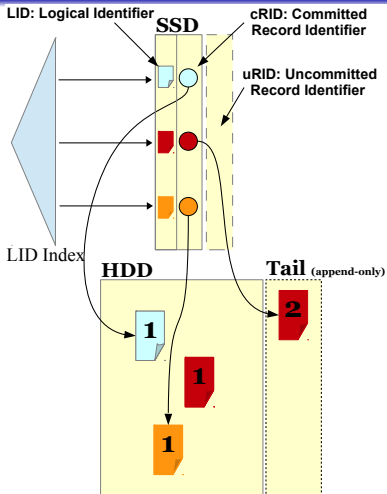
Extending the indirection to committed/uncommitted records

# 2V-Indirection Indexing: Updating Records



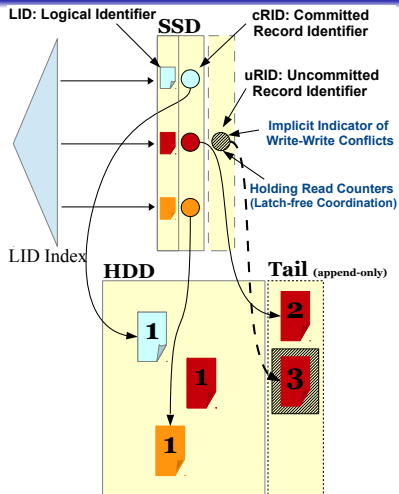
Decoupling readers/writers to eliminate contention

# 2V-Indirection Indexing: Updating Records



Decoupling readers/writers to eliminate contention

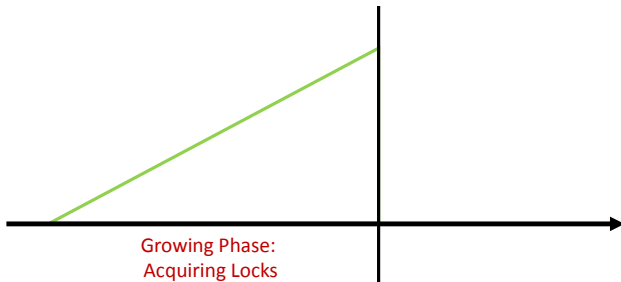
# 2V-Indirection Indexing: Updating Records



Decoupling readers/writers to eliminate contention

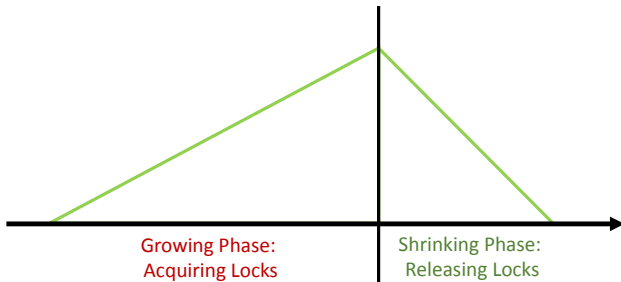


# Overview of Two-version Concurrency Control Protocol



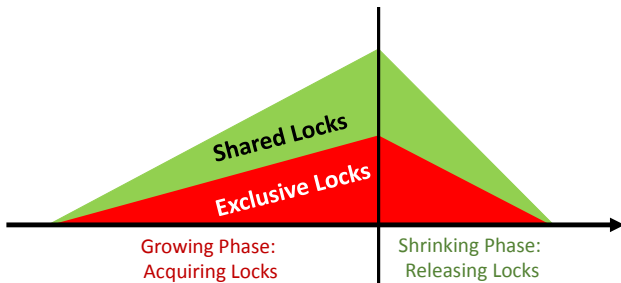
Two-phase locking (2PL) consisting of growing and shrinking phases

# Overview of Two-version Concurrency Control Protocol



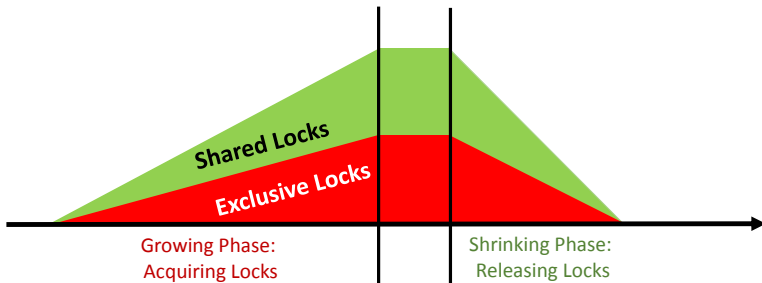
Two-phase locking (2PL) consisting of growing and shrinking phases

# Overview of Two-version Concurrency Control Protocol



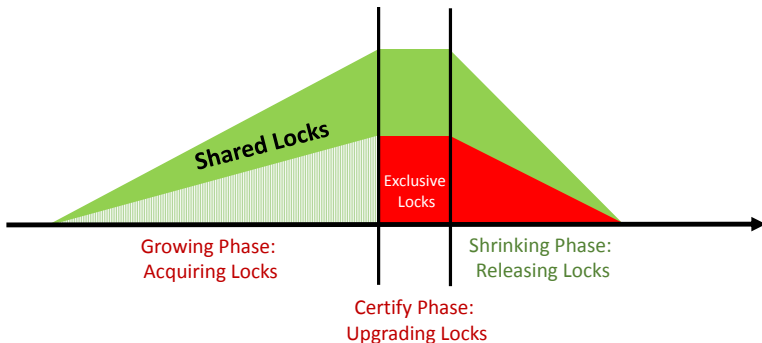
Two-phase locking (2PL) consisting of growing and shrinking phases

# Overview of Two-version Concurrency Control Protocol



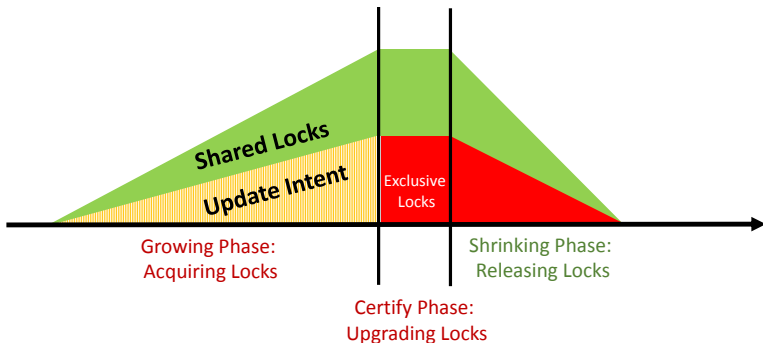
Extending 2PL with certify phase

# Overview of Two-version Concurrency Control Protocol



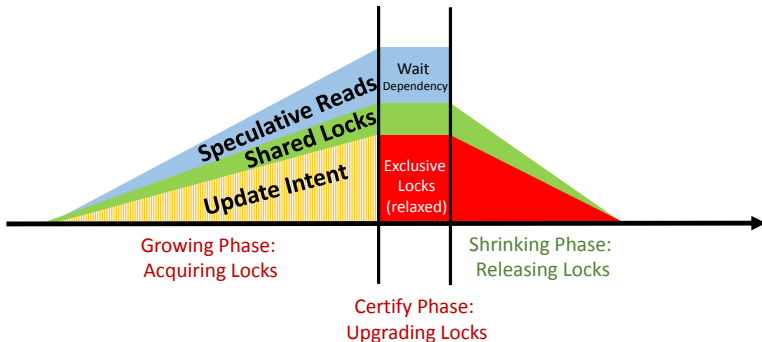
Exclusive locks held for shorter period (inherently optimistic)

# Overview of Two-version Concurrency Control Protocol



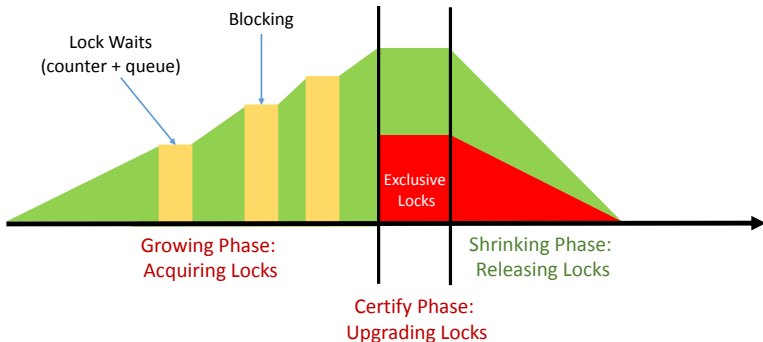
Exclusive locks held for shorter period (inherently optimistic)

# Overview of Two-version Concurrency Control Protocol



Relaxed exclusive locks to allow speculative reads (increased optimism)

# Overview of Two-version Concurrency Control Protocol

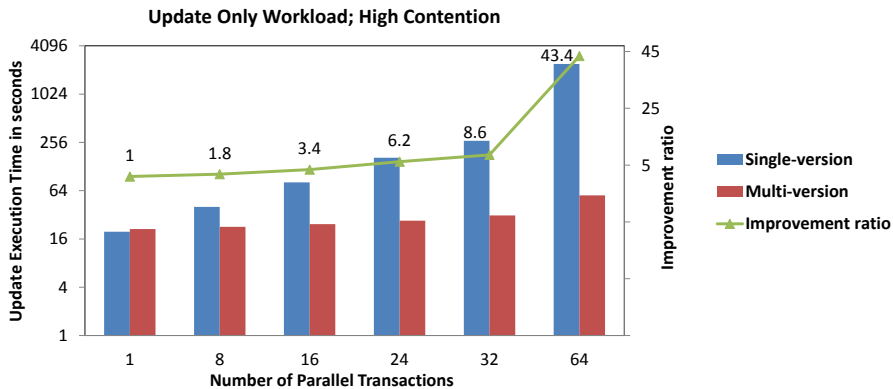


Trade-offs between blocking (i.e., locks) vs. non-blocking (i.e., read counters)



# Experimental Analysis

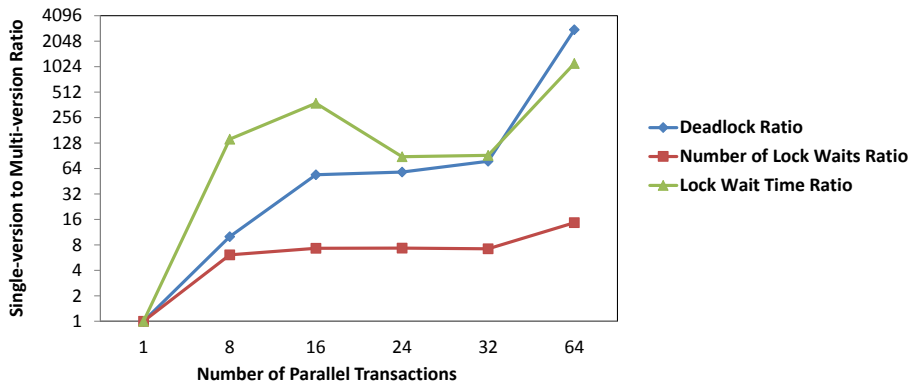
# 2VCC: Effect of Parallel Update Transactions



Substantial gain by reducing the read/write contention & using non-blocking operations

# 2VCC: Effect of Parallel Update Transactions

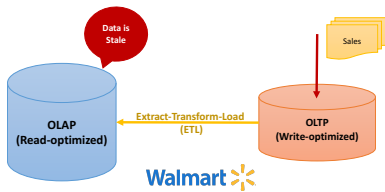
## Lock Statistics Comparison; High Contention



Substantial gain by reducing the read/write contention & using non-blocking operations

- 1 Data Velocity: Index Maintenance
- 2 Data Volume: MVCC Concurrency
- 3 Decentralized & Democratic Data Platform
- 4 References

# Recap: Data Management Challenges at Microscale



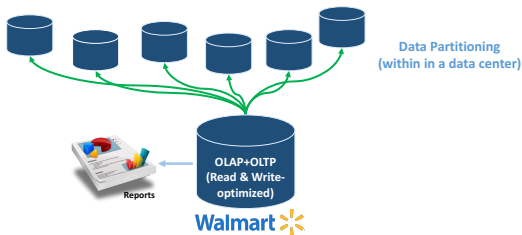
OLTP and OLAP data are isolated at microscale

# Recap: Data Management Challenges at Microscale



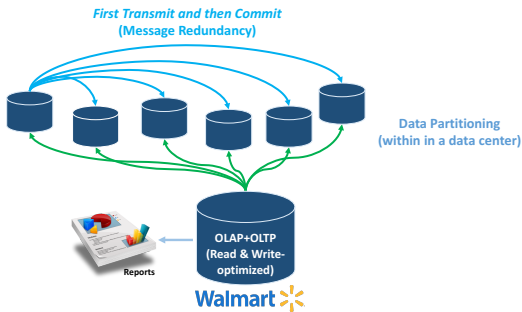
First step is to unify OLTP and OLAP

# Platform Scaling: Data Partitioning



Moving towards distributed environment

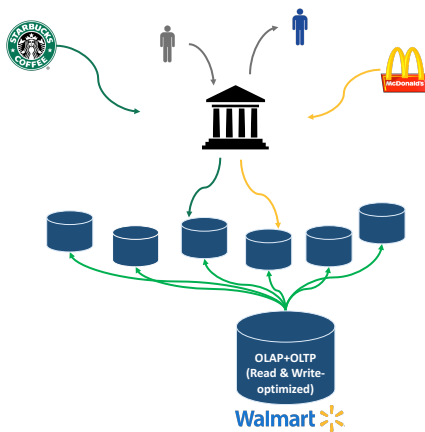
# Platform Scaling: Non-blocking Agreement Protocols



Message redundancy vs. latency trade-offs [EasyCommit, EDBT'18]

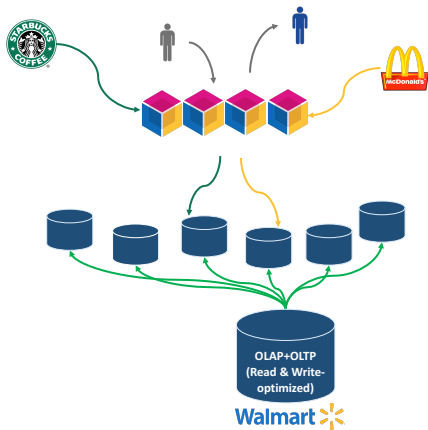


# Central Control: Data Gate Keeper



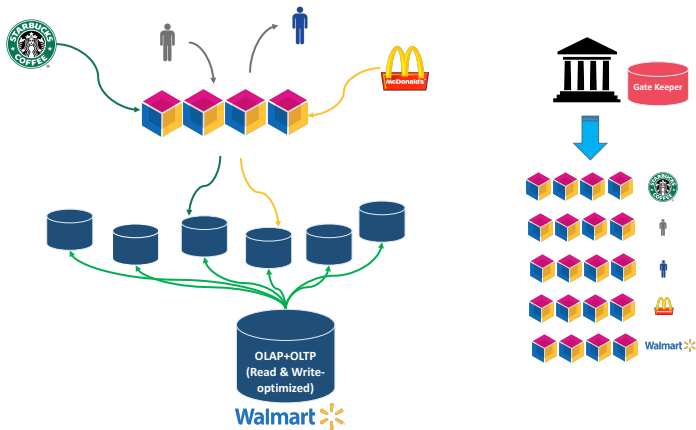
Conform to trusting the central authority and governance

# Decentralized Control: Removing Data Barrier



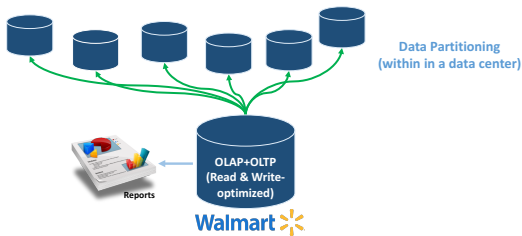
Seek trust in *decentralized* and *democratic* governance [PoE (EDBT'21), RCC (ICDE'21)]

# Democratic Control: Removing Trust Barrier



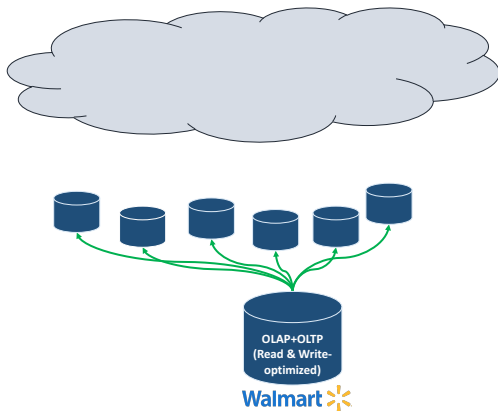
Seek trust in *decentralized* and *democratic* governance [PoE (EDBT'21), RCC (ICDE'21)]

# Global-scale Reliable Platform over Unreliable Hardware



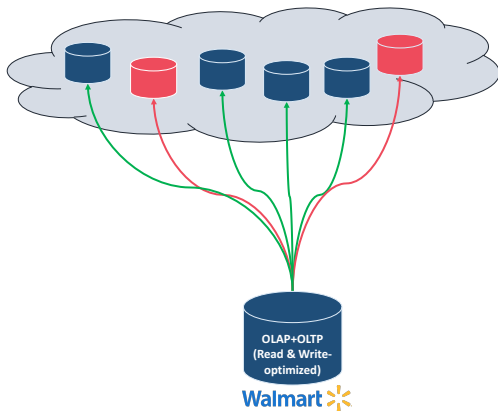
Self-managed infrastructure

# Global-scale Reliable Platform over Unreliable Hardware



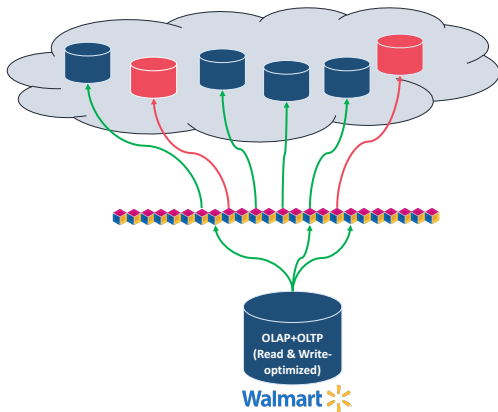
Cloud-managed infrastructure (trust the provider)

# Global-scale Reliable Platform over Unreliable Hardware



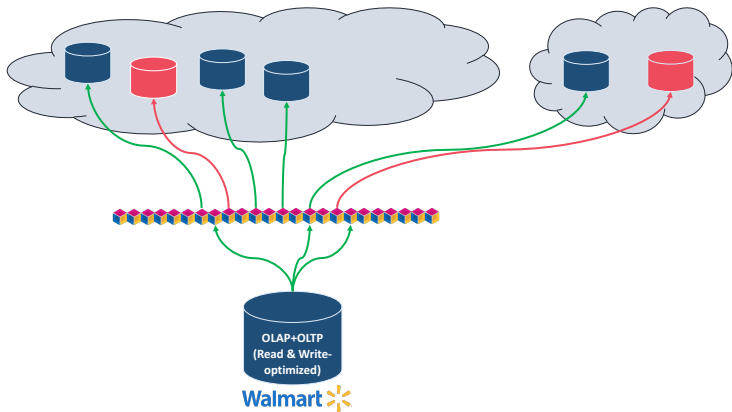
Cloud-managed infrastructure (trust the provider)

# Global-scale Reliable Platform over Unreliable Hardware



Light-weight, fault-tolerant, trusted middleware [Blockplane, (ICDE'18)]

# Global-scale Reliable Platform over Unreliable Hardware



Global Scale fault-tolerant protocols [GeoBFT (VLDB'20), Delayed Replication (ICDT'20)]



Questions?  
**Thank you!**

Exploratory Systems Lab (ExpoLab)  
Website: <https://expolab.org/>



