



МОСКВА
11-12 мая 2012

Application Developer Days
/*Программисты всех платформ, общайтесь!*/

Riak — простая, предсказуемая и масштабируемая БД.

Преимущества и недостатки.

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Профессионалы.ру
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О чем это ?

- Исторический экскурс БД от mainframe`ов 80х к вебу 2000-ных и текущим временам.
- Что такое Riak. Как он выглядит для разработчика\админа.
- Кто его и зачем использует.
- **Дополнительные плюшки, кроме чистого kv.**
- Не silver bullet - wtf`ы, проблемы и моменты, которые надо учитывать.
- Код и коммьюнити.
- «Кто, где и когда» ? Зачем и где его использовать.



DB: mainframe`ы

As an OLTP system benchmark, TPC-C simulates a complete environment where a population of terminal operators executes transactions against a database.

The benchmark is centered around the principal activities (transactions) of an order-entry environment.

These transactions include entering and delivering orders (insert, update), recording payments (insert, update), checking the status of orders (select), and monitoring the level of stock at the warehouses (group by, sum, etc).

<http://www.tpc.org/tpcc/detail.asp>



File Edit Application Utilities Help Browse 17:49:54
Z1.PODATCI

POPRAVAK KOPIR RAME

Tablica

P	Datum	Opis	T	Duguje	Potrazuj	Stanje
m	10.05.2003	PLACA 04/2003	1	8200.00	0.00	8621.57
M	15.05.2003	ZDRAVSTVENI DOPRINOS 04/2003	1	1250.23	0.00	7371.34
m	15.05.2003	VIP 04/2003	1	780.25	0.00	6591.09
M	15.05.2003	HT ISDN 04/2003 CCA	1	550.00	0.00	6041.09
M	28.05.2003	BRUDER HENN R1-250/2003 - 04/2003	2	0.00	12300.00	18341.09
m	28.05.2003	KNJIGOV. USLUGE 05/2003	1	1100.00	0.00	17241.09
m	28.05.2003	MIROVINSKO 05/2003 - 1. STUP	1	800.23	0.00	16440.86
m	28.05.2003	MIROVINSKO 05/2003 - 2. STUP	1	250.70	0.00	16190.16
m	31.12.2003	-- SLIJEDE DUZNICI -----	1	0.00	0.00	16190.16
M	31.12.2003	POPRAVAK POGONA TPK	2	0.00	2200.00	18390.16
M	31.12.2003	POPRAVAK TV - SERVIS MARULJIC	2	0.00	350.00	18740.16
M	18.04.2004	ZOVKO POVRAT PREPLATE ZA POPRAVAK R	1	34.00	0.00	18706.16
M	12.11.2004	BETAX - KIT ELEKTRONIKA	2	0.00	1800.00	20506.16
M	10.01.2005	TISKARA BEDA ZELINA	2	0.00	11322.99	31829.15

```
bogunov@bogunov-desktop:~$ /usr/bin/mysql -uroot profi3 -A -e "set names utf8;
select firstname, ad_budget, paid, balance from users where id >= 10000 and bal
nce > 0 and firstname like '%a%' order by id desc limit 10"
```

firstname	ad_budget	paid	balance
Valeriya	441080013	2	98159
Alexey	90000000	2	14103
Vladimir	0	2	243
Aleksandr	0	2	243
Elena	0	0	300
Sabilya	0	0	300
Max	0	0	499
Zinaida	37950000	1	10
Fatih	140285	0	300
Albina	0	0	300

DB/APP 80-х: интерфейсы
(найдите 10 отличий)



DB: MAINFRAME -> WEB

60-70e



+



= SQL

80e



= SQL



DB: MAINFRAME -> WEB

90e-2000e



+

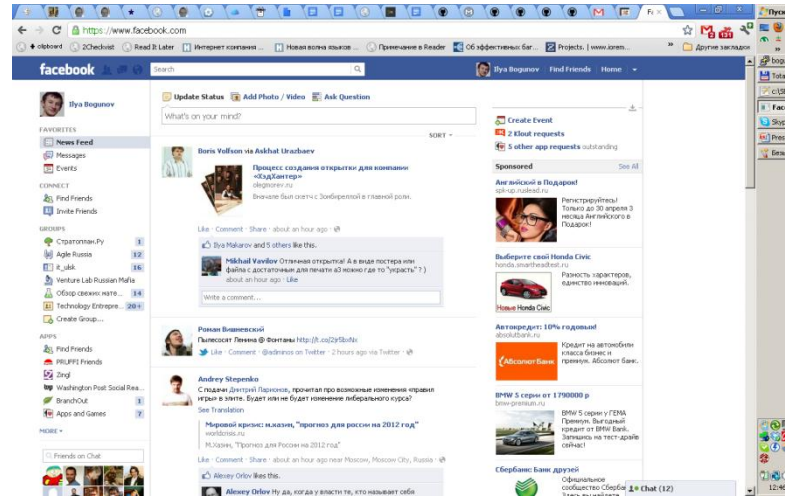


= (My)SQL

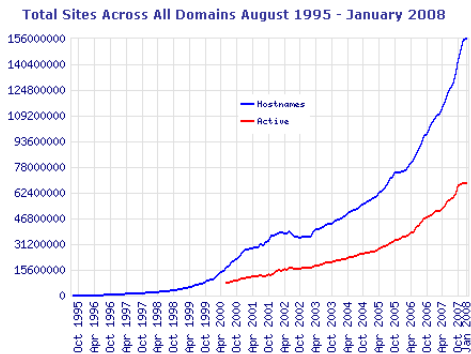
2000++



+



= SQL ?





DB: MAINFRAME -> WEB

MySql

- Replica (v 3.23.15, 2000)
- memcached (2003)
- batch insert/queue (mainframe`s)
- c/java daemon (custom binary file format)
- sharding (vertical/horizontal) + hand-made sharding framework



DB: MAINFRAME -> WEB

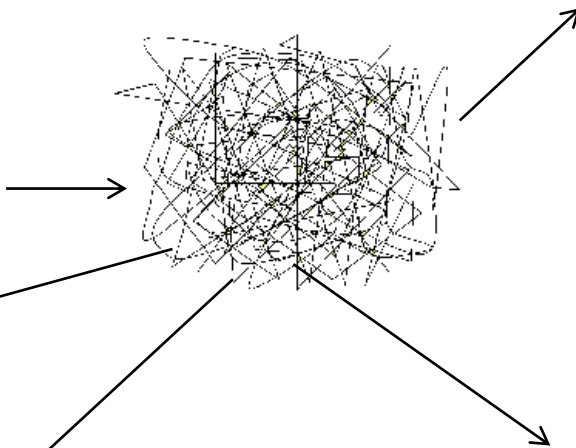


SHARDING



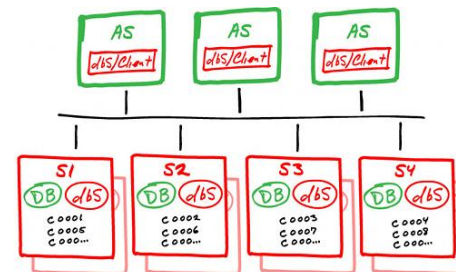
DB: MAINFRAME -> WEB

SHARDING



Middle layer

<http://www.dbshards.com/dbshards/>

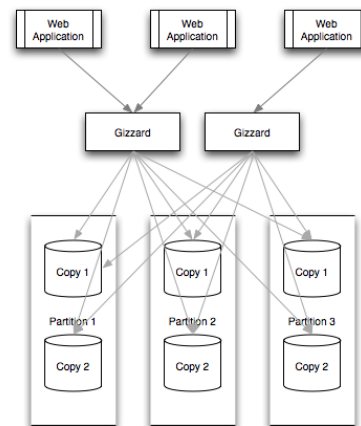


EAV

<http://backchannel.org/blog/friendfeed-schemaless-mysql>

Sharding framework

<https://github.com/twitter/gizzard>



mysql patching

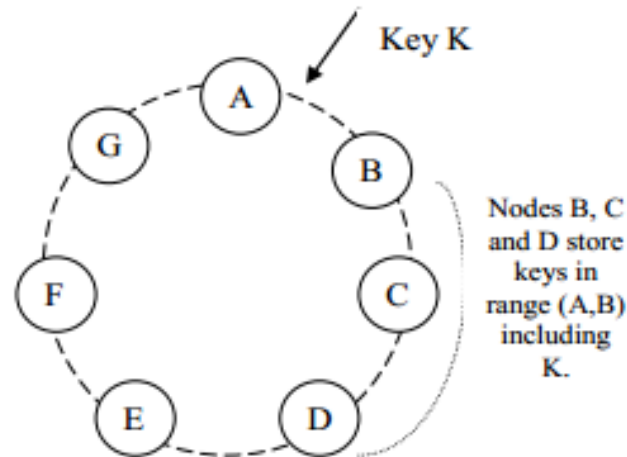
https://www.facebook.com/note.php?note_id=332335025932



DB: MAINFRAME -> WEB

Dynamo: Amazon's Highly Available Key-value Store (2007),

<http://www.allthingsdistributed.com/files/amazon-dynamo-sosp2007.pdf>



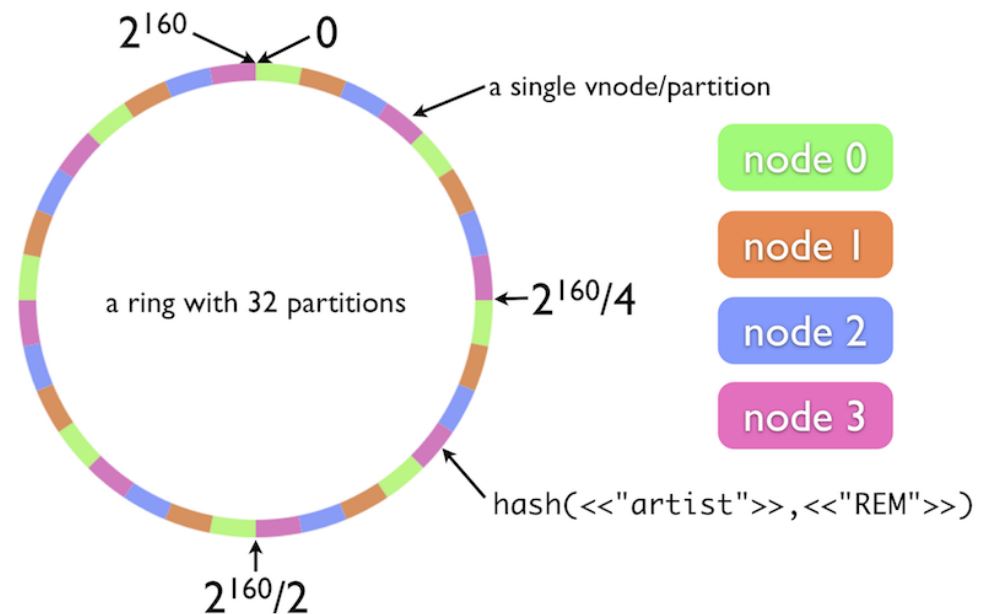


DB: MAINFRAME -> WEB

Amazon Dynamo Clones:

- Cassandra (2008)
- Voldemort (2009)
- Riak (2009)

DHT





RIAK:FOR DEVELOPER

RIAK(KV)

- PUT/GET/DELETE

Client:get(<<"bucket">>, <<"key">>)

- A (req/seconds)
- × B (% file cache miss)
- ≈ C iops

SQL

- INSERT/CREATE/UPDATE/DELETE/,
CREATE/ALTER/DROP, GRANT/REVOKE/DENY,
MERGE/JOIN/GROUP BY/HAVING/UNION ...

```
SELECT `dbo`.`Forecast`.`id`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`employeeid`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`identname`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`identid`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`identContact`,
`dbo`.`Forecast`.`identTypeid`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`revenueTypeid`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`revenueMonth`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`revenueQuarter`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`showName`,
`dbo`.`Forecast`.`showCityid`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`showOrderDate`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`showEndDate`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`showPeriod`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`boothOrder`,
`dbo`.`Forecast`.`projectedRevenue`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`disprobability`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`probabilityRevenue`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`status`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`markOrder`,
`dbo`.`Forecast`.`lastTail`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`orderId`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`contractedValue`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`grossMargin`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`currencyid`,
`dbo`.`Forecast`.`notes`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`created`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`modified`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`createdBy`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`modifiedBy`,
`dbo`.`Forecast`.`forecastYear`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`identCity`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`identStateProvince`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`boothNameid`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`boothWidth`,
`dbo`.`Forecast`.`boothDepth`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`boothSquareFeet`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`name AS northName`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`shortName AS northShortName`,
`dbo`.`Forecast`.`order AS northOrderid`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`quarter AS quarterName`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`quarter AS quarterName`,
`dbo`.`Forecast`.`name AS boothShortName`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`status AS statusName`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`location AS locationName`,
`dbo`.`Forecast`.`name AS identTypeName`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`name AS revenueName`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`location AS locationName`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`city`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`state`,
`dbo`.`Forecast`.`location AS locationName`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`name AS quarterName`, `dbo`.`Forecast`.`name AS revenueTypeName`,
`dbo`.`Forecast`.`projectedRevenue * `dbo`.`Currency`.`conversion AS ProjectedRevenueDollar`,
`dbo`.`Forecast`.`projectedRevenue * `dbo`.`Forecast`.`disprobability / 100 * `dbo`.`Currency`.`conversion AS ProbableRevenueDollar`,
`dbo`.`Forecast`.`contractedValue * `dbo`.`Currency`.`conversion AS ContractValueDollar`,
CASE `status` WHEN 5 THEN `contractedValue` WHEN 1 THEN `projectedRevenue` WHEN 2 THEN `projectedRevenue` WHEN 3 THEN `projectedRevenue` WHEN
4 THEN `projectedRevenue` ELSE 0 END * `dbo`.`Currency`.`conversion AS ContractedProjectValueDollar`,
CASE `status` WHEN 5 THEN `contractedValue` WHEN 1 THEN `projectedRevenue` * `disprobability / 100` WHEN 2 THEN `projectedRevenue` * `disprobability / 100` WHEN 3 THEN `projectedRevenue` * `disprobability / 100` WHEN 4 THEN `projectedRevenue` ELSE 0 END * `dbo`.`Currency`.`conversion AS ContractedProbableValueDollar`,
`dbo`.`Employee`.`lastname + ' ' + `dbo`.`Employee`.`firstname AS FullName`
FROM `dbo`.`Forecast` INNER JOIN
`dbo`.`Currency` ON `dbo`.`Forecast`.`currencyid` = `dbo`.`Currency`.`id` LEFT OUTER JOIN
`dbo`.`Month` ON `dbo`.`Forecast`.`revenueMonthid` = `dbo`.`Month`.`id` LEFT OUTER JOIN
`dbo`.`Quarter` ON `dbo`.`Forecast`.`revenueQuarterid` = `dbo`.`Quarter`.`id` LEFT OUTER JOIN
`dbo`.`Provider` ON `dbo`.`Forecast`.`providerid` = `dbo`.`Provider`.`id` LEFT OUTER JOIN
`dbo`.`BoothOrder` ON `dbo`.`Forecast`.`boothOrderid` = `dbo`.`BoothOrder`.`id` LEFT OUTER JOIN
`dbo`.`Status` ON `dbo`.`Forecast`.`statusid` = `dbo`.`Status`.`id` LEFT OUTER JOIN
`dbo`.`lastTail` ON `dbo`.`Forecast`.`lastTailid` = `dbo`.`lastTail`.`id` LEFT OUTER JOIN
`dbo`.`identType` ON `dbo`.`Forecast`.`identTypeid` = `dbo`.`identType`.`id` LEFT OUTER JOIN
`dbo`.`year` ON `dbo`.`Forecast`.`forecastYear` = `dbo`.`year`.`id` INNER JOIN
`dbo`.`employee` ON `dbo`.`employee`.`id` = `dbo`.`Forecast`.`employeeid` INNER JOIN
`dbo`.`location` ON `dbo`.`employee`.`locationid` = `dbo`.`location`.`id` INNER JOIN
`dbo`.`quarter` ON `dbo`.`location`.`quarterid` = `dbo`.`quarter`.`id` INNER JOIN
`dbo`.`revenueType` ON `dbo`.`Forecast`.`revenueTypeid` = `dbo`.`revenueType`.`id`
```

- X (req/seconds)
- × [index, locks, read-ahead, random-reads, optimizer index selection, cache, buffer sizes]
- = WTF ???



RIAK:FOR DEVELOPER

RIAK(KV) vs SQL

```
Client:mapred(List, fun () -> doX() end) = length(List) io reqs  
GROUP BY/COUNT = ? io (random read + filesort) reqs
```

```
pessimistic/optimistic locking, WRITE ALWAYS, FIX ON READ  
START TRANSACTION/COMMIT/ROLLBACK
```

```
`cat /etc/riak/app.config | grep "\s*{" | grep -v "%%" | wc -l` = 78  
`mysql -u root -e "show variables" | wc -l` = 301
```

~~ALTER~~

ALTER DOWNTIME\CUSTOM MIGRATION SCRIPT



RIAK: FOR ADMIN/OPS

- Read repair, failover, hinted handoff.
- горизонтальное масштабирование
- легкость установки и добавления

НОДЫ:

```
apt-get \pkgin\dpkg install riak
```

```
riak start
```

```
riak-admin join node@name
```



CASSANDRA

<http://wiki.apache.org/cassandra/Operations#Bootstrap>

- **Bootstrap**
- Adding new nodes is called "bootstrapping."
- To bootstrap a node, turn AutoBootstrap on in the configuration file, and start it.
- If you explicitly specify an InitialToken in the configuration, the new node will bootstrap to that position on the ring. Otherwise, it will pick a Token that will give it half the keys from the node with the most disk space used, that does not already have another node bootstrapping into its Range.
- Important things to note:
- You should wait long enough for all the nodes in your cluster to become aware of the bootstrapping node via gossip before starting another bootstrap. The new node will log "Bootstrapping" when this is safe, 2 minutes after starting. (90s to make sure it has accurate load information, and 30s waiting for other nodes to start sending it inserts happening in its to-be-assumed part of the token ring.)
- Relating to point 1, one can only bootstrap N nodes at a time with automatic token picking, where N is the size of the existing cluster. If you need to more than double the size of your cluster, you have to wait for the first N nodes to finish until your cluster is size 2N before bootstrapping more nodes. So if your current cluster is 5 nodes and you want add 7 nodes, bootstrap 5 and let those finish before bootstrapping the last two.
- As a safety measure, Cassandra does not automatically remove data from nodes that "lose" part of their Token Range to a newly added node. Run nodetool cleanup on the source node(s) (neighboring nodes that shared the same subrange) when you are satisfied the new node is up and working. If you do not do this the old data will still be counted against the load on that node and future bootstrap attempts at choosing a location will be thrown off.
- When bootstrapping a new node, existing nodes have to divide the key space before beginning replication. This can take awhile, so be patient.
- During bootstrap, a node will drop the Thrift port and will not be accessible from nodetool.
- Bootstrap can take many hours when a lot of data is involved. See [Streaming](#) for how to monitor progress.
- Cassandra is smart enough to transfer data from the nearest source node(s), if your EndpointSnitch is configured correctly. So, the new node doesn't need to be in the same datacenter as the primary replica for the Range it is bootstrapping into, as long as another replica is in the datacenter with the new one.
- Bootstrap progress can be monitored using nodetool with the netstats argument (0.7 and later) or streams (Cassandra 0.6).
- During bootstrap nodetool may report that the new node is not receiving nor sending any streams, this is because the sending node will copy out locally the data they will send to the receiving one, which can be seen in the sending node through the the "AntiCompacting...AntiCompacted" log messages.
- **Moving or Removing nodes**
- **Removing nodes entirely**
- You can take a node out of the cluster with nodetool decommission to a live node, or nodetool removetoken (to any other machine) to remove a dead one. This will assign the ranges the old node was responsible for to other nodes, and replicate the appropriate data there. If decommission is used, the data will stream from the decommissioned node. Ifremovetoken is used, the data will stream from the remaining replicas.
- No data is removed automatically from the node being decommissioned, so if you want to put the node back into service at a different token on the ring, it should be removed manually.
- **Moving nodes**
- nodetool move: move the target node to a given Token. Moving is both a convenience over and more efficient than decommission + bootstrap. After moving a node, nodetool cleanup should be run to remove any unnecessary data.
- As with bootstrap, see [Streaming](#) for how to monitor progress.
- **Load balancing**
- If you add nodes to your cluster your ring will be unbalanced and only way to get perfect balance is to compute new tokens for every node and assign them to each node manually by using nodetool move command.
- Here's a python program which can be used to calculate new tokens for the nodes. There's more info on the subject at Ben Black's presentation at Cassandra Summit 2010. <http://www.datastax.com/blog/slides-and-videos-cassandra-summit-2010>
- ```
def tokens(nodes):
 - for x in xrange(nodes):
 * print 2 ** 127 / nodes * x
```
- In versions of Cassandra 0.7.\* and lower, there's also nodetool loadbalance: essentially a convenience over decommission + bootstrap, only instead of telling the target node where to move on the ring it will choose its location based on the same heuristic as Token selection on bootstrap. You should not use this as it doesn't rebalance the entire ring.
- The status of move and balancing operations can be monitored using nodetool with the netstat argument. (Cassandra 0.6.\* and lower use the streams argument).
- **Replacing a Dead Node**
- Since Cassandra 1.0 we can replace a dead node with a new one using the property "cassandra.replace\_token=<Token>", This property can be set using -D option while starting cassandra demon process. (Note:This property will be taken into effect only when the node doesn't have any data in it, You might want to empty the data dir if you want to force the node replace.)
- You must use this property when replacing a dead node (If tried to replace an existing live node, the bootstrapping node will throw a Exception). The token used via this property must be part of the ring and the node have died due to various reasons.
- Once this Property is enabled the node starts in a hibernate state, during which all the other nodes will see this node to be down. The new node will now start to bootstrap the data from the rest of the nodes in the cluster (Main difference between normal bootstrapping of a new node is that this new node will not accept any writes during this phase). Once the bootstrapping is complete the node will be marked "UP", we rely on the hinted handoff's for making this node consistent (Since we don't accept writes since the start of the bootstrap).
- Note: We Strongly suggest to repair the node once the bootstrap is completed, because Hinted handoff is a "best effort and not a guarantee".



# VOLDEMORT

<https://github.com/voldemort/voldemort/wiki/Voldemort-Rebalancing>

- **What are the actual steps performed during rebalancing?**
- Following are the steps that we go through to rebalance successfully. The controller initiates the rebalancing and then waits for the completion.
- **Input**
  - Either {`currentCluster.xml,currentStores.xml,targetCluster.xml`} or `url,targetCluster.xml`
  - `batchSize` - Number of primary partitions to move together. There is a trade-off, more primary partitions movements = more redirections.
  - `maxParallelRebalancing` - Number of units (stealer + donor node tuples) to move together
- **Get the latest state from the cluster**
- Compare the `targetCluster.xml` provided and add all new nodes to `currentCluster.xml`
- **Verify that**
  - We are not in rebalancing state already (`"/bin/voldemort-admin-tool.sh --get-metadata server.state --url {url}"` all returns `NORMAL_SERVER` and `"/bin/voldemort-admin-tool.sh --get-metadata rebalancing_steal.info.key --url {url}"` all returns `"1"` i.e. no rebalancing state)
  - RD stores (if they exist) are all using the latest storage format (`"/bin/voldemort-admin-tool.sh --ro-metadata storage-format --url {url}"` returns all stores with `"ro2"` format)
- **Get a list of every primary partition to be moved**
- **For every "batch" of primary partitions to move**
  - Create a transition cluster metadata which contains movement of "batch size" number of primary partitions
  - Create a rebalancing plan based on this transition cluster.xml and the current state of the cluster. The plan generated is a map of stealer node to list of donor node + partitions to be moved.
  - **State change step**
    - `has_read_only_stores AND has_read_write_stores` => Change the rebalancing state [ with RD stores information ] change on all stealer nodes
    - `has_read_only_stores` => Change the rebalancing state change on all stealer nodes
  - **Start multiple units of migration [ unit => stealer + donor node movement ] of all RD stores data [ No changes to the routing layer and clients ]. At the end of each migration delete the rebalancing state => Done with parallelism ( maxParallelRebalancing )**
  - **State change step [ Changes in rebalancing state will lock in redirecting stores which will start redirecting requests to the old nodes ]**
    - `hasRDStore AND hasRWStore` => Change the cluster metadata + Swap on all nodes AND Change rebalancing state [ with RW stores information ] on all stealer nodes
    - `hasRDStore AND hasRWStore` => Change the cluster metadata + Swap on all nodes
    - `hasRDStore AND hasRWStore` => Change the cluster metadata on all nodes AND Change rebalancing state [ with RW stores information ] on all stealer nodes
  - **Start multiple units of migration of all RW Stores data [ With redirecting happening ]. At the end of migration delete the rebalancing state => Done with parallelism ( maxParallelRebalancing )**
- **What about the failure scenario?**
- Extra precaution has been taken and every step `S [ c,d,e,f ]` has a rollback strategy
- Rollback strategy for `S [ c, e ]`
  - If any failure takes place during the "State change step", the following rollback strategy is run on every node that was completed successfully
- Swap RDStore cluster metadata `Change stateRDStoreFTTRemove` from rebalancing state change `FTTRemove` from rebalancing state change `FTTChange` back cluster metadata `swapFTTRemove` from rebalancing state change `swapFTTChange` back cluster metadata `swapFTTRemove` from rebalancing state change `swapFTTChange` back cluster metadata `swapFTTRemove` from rebalancing state change `swapFTTChange` back cluster metadata
- Has RD stores/RW Stores/Finished RD stores/rollback Action [ in the correct order ] `FTTRollback` cluster change + `swapFTTRemove` from rebalancing state change `FTTRemove` from rebalancing state change `FTTChange` back cluster metadata `swapFTTRemove` from rebalancing state change `swapFTTChange` back cluster metadata
- The stealer node on receiving a "unit of migration" [ unit => single stealer + single donor node migration ] and does the following
- Check if the rebalancing state change was already done [ `S [ c, e ]` ] or was successfully completed
- Acquire a lock for the donor node [ Fail if donor node was already rebalancing ]
- Start migration of the store partitions from the donor node => `PARALLEL [ setMaxParallelStoresRebalancing ]`. At the end of every store migration remove it from the list rebalancing state change [ as to stop redirecting stores ]
- **What about the donor side?**
- The donor node has no knowledge for rebalancing at all and keeps behaving normally.
- **What about my data consistency during rebalancing?**
- Rebalancing process has to maintain data consistency guarantees during rebalancing. We are doing it through a proxy based design. Once rebalancing starts the stealer node is the new master for all rebalancing partitions. All the clients talk directly to stealer node for all the requests for these partitions. Stealer node internally make proxy calls to the original donor node to return correct data back to the client. The process steps are
- Client request stealer node for key 'k1' belonging to partition 'p1' which is currently being migrated/rebalanced.
- Stealer node looks at the key and understands that this key is part of a rebalancing partition
- Stealer node makes a proxy call to donor node and gets the list of values as returned by the donor node.
- Stealer node does local put for all (key,value) pairs ignoring all `ObsoleteVersionException`
- Stealer node now should have all the versions from the original node and now does normal local `get/put/delete` operations.
- **And how do my clients know the changes?**
- Voldemort client currently bootstrap from the bootstrap URL at the start time and use the returned cluster/stores metadata for all subsequent operation. Rebalancing results in the cluster metadata change and so we need a mechanism to tell clients that they should bootstrap if they have old metadata.
- Client Side routing bootstrapping: Since the client will be using the old metadata during rebalancing the server now throws `InvalidMetadataException` if it sees a request for a partition which does not belong to it. On seeing this special exception the client is re-bootstraps from the bootstrap url and will hence pick up the correct cluster metadata.
- Server side routing bootstrapping: The other method of routing is, make calls to any server with enable\_routing flag set to true and with re-routing to the connection taking place on the server side ( i.e. 2 hops). In this approach we've added a `RebootstrapStore` which picks up the new metadata in case of change.
- **How to start rebalancing?**
- **Step 1: Make sure cluster is not doing rebalancing.**
  - The rebalancing steal info should be null  
`./bin/voldemort-admin-tool.sh --get-metadata rebalancing_steal.info.key --url { url }`
  - The servers should be `NORMAL_STATE`  
`./bin/voldemort-admin-tool.sh --get-metadata server.state --url { url }`
- To check whether the keys were moved correctly we need to save some keys and later check if they have been migrated to their new locations  
`./bin/voldemort-rebalance.sh --current-cluster { current_cluster } --current-stores { current_stores_path } --entropy false --output-dir { directory where we'll store the keys for later use. Keys are stored on a per store basis }`
- Generate the new cluster.xml. This can be done either by hand or if you want to do it automatically here is a tool to do so  
`./bin/voldemort-rebalance.sh --current-cluster { current_cluster_path } --generate-cluster [should be the same as current-cluster but with new nodes put in with empty partitions] --current-stores { current_stores_path } --generate`
- Run the new metadata through key distribution generator to get an idea of skew if any. Make sure your standard deviation is close to 0.  
`./bin/run-class.voldemort.util.store.distribution.generator --cluster.xml {new_cluster.xml_generated_above} --stores.xml {stores_metadata}`
- Use the new `cluster.xml` and run the real rebalancing BUT first with `--show plan` (to check what we're going to move)  
`./bin/voldemort-rebalance.sh --url { url } --target-cluster { new_cluster_metadata_generated } --show plan`
- Run the real deal  
`./bin/voldemort-rebalance.sh --url { url } --target-cluster { new_cluster_metadata_generated }`
- Monitor by checking the `async jobs`  
`./bin/voldemort-admin-tool.sh --async get --url { url }`
- The following takes place when we are running the real rebalancing (i) Pick batch of partitions to move (ii) Generate transition plan (iii) Execute the plan as a series of 'stealer-donor' node copying steps. By default we do only one 'stealer-donor' tuple movement at a once. You can increase this by setting `--parallelism` option.
- If anything fails we can rollback easily ( as long as `--delete` was not used while running `voldemort-rebalance.sh` )
- To stop an `async process`  
`./bin/voldemort-admin-tool.sh --async stop --async-id {comma separated list of async jobs } --url { url } --node { node on which the async job is running }`
- To clear the rebalancing information on a particular node  
`./bin/voldemort-admin-tool.sh --clear-rebalancing-metadata --url { url } --node { node-id }`
- Following are some of the configurations that will help you on the server side
- Parameter on server `Default` `What it does` `maxRebalancingAttempts` Once a stealer node receives the plan to copy from a donor node, it will attempt this many times to copy the data [ in case of failure `rebalancing.timeout.seconds` \* 24 \* 60 \* 60Tme we give for the server side rebalancing to finish copying data from a donor `nodemax.parallel.stores.rebalancing` stores to rebalance in parallel `rebalancing.optimizer.timeout` some times ] we have data stored without being partition aware (Example: RDD). In this scenario we can run an optimization phase which ignores copying data over if a replica already exists **What is left to make this process better?**
- a) Execute tasks should be smarter and choose tasks to execute so as to avoid two disk sweeps happening on the same node.
- b) Fix `delete` - Make it run at the end instead of in the middle [ Even though I'll never run this in production ]
- c) Logging - Currently we propagate the message at the lowest level all the way to the top. Instead we should try to make a better progress bar [ Number of stores completed - 5/10 ] and push that upwards.
- d) Currently the stealer node goes into `REBALANCING_MASTER` state and doesn't allow any disk sweeps ( like `stop pusher jobs`, etc ) from not taking place. But what about the poor donor node





# HAND-MADE SHARDING

```
apt-get install x-sql
./configure
```

## Мигрируем

- **легкий способ:**
  1. стопнуть сервис
  2. запустить скрипты миграции
  3. запустить сервис
- **сложный способ:**
  1. дописать код работающий с 2мя партициями одновременно
  2. научить приложение понимать, когда идет миграция и что надо читать\писать в ОБА места
  3. следить чтоб при переезде не разбалансировался кластер
  4. ощутить после переезда всю прелесть неучтенных многопоточных ситуаций\неконсистентных данных



# RIAK: USES

- <http://wiki.basho.com/Who-is-Using-Riak.html>
- **Mozilla** <http://blog.mozilla.com/data/2010/05/18/riak-and-cassandra-and-hbase-oh-my/>
- **Unitypark** <http://muchdifferent.com/>
- **Yammer** [http://dl.dropbox.com/u/2744222/2011-03-22\\_Riak-At-Yammer.pdf](http://dl.dropbox.com/u/2744222/2011-03-22_Riak-At-Yammer.pdf)
- **Voxer** <http://speakerd.s3.amazonaws.com/presentations/4f229a9421e6f8002201fa9f/ScaleConf-HealthyDistributedSystems.pdf>
- **Unison** <http://www.unison.com/>
- **Mochimedia** <http://www.mochimedia.com/>
- **Seomoz** <http://devblog.seomoz.org/2011/10/using-riak-for-ranking-collection/>
- **Trifork** <http://www.erlang-solutions.com/upload/docs/116/Basho%20and%20Trifork.pdf>
- **clipboard.com** <http://blog.clipboard.com/2012/03/18/0-Milking-Performance-From-Riak-Search>
- **Echo** <http://aboutecho.com/>
- Другие =)



# RIAK: Когда \ Где ?

1. мне критична высоконадежность и высокодоступность
2. у меня миллионы юзеров \ приложений \ страниц \ топиков \ файлов \ объектов \ лент новостей
3. они между собой не связаны (нет real-time GROUP BY/JOIN)
4. можно для аналитики типа time-series data
5. можно слепить ежа с ужом и прикрутить Riak core например к Lucene



Come to  
the dark side.  
We have cookies...  
-V

Come to  
the dark side.  
We have cookies...  
-V





# Riak: дополнительные плюшки

## Индексы

```
Key = <<"X">>, Value = <<"X">>, IndexInt = 1.
```

```
Robj = riak_object:new(<<"X">>, Key, Value),
```

```
MetaData = dict:from_list([<<"index">>, [<<"index_bin">>, <<IndexInt:32/big-unsigned-integer>>]]]),
```

```
Robj2 = riak_object:update_metadata(Robj, MetaData),
```

```
Client:put(Robj2, 1).
```

```
Client:get_index(<<"X">>, {range, <<"index_bin">>, <<1:32/big-unsigned-integer>>, <<2:32/big-unsigned-integer>>}).
```

```
{ok, [<<"X">>]}
```



# Riak: дополнительные плюшки

## Полнотекстовый поиск

```
search:index_doc(<<"users">>, <<"test">>,
[{{<<"title">>, <<"The Test">>}, {<<"content">>, <<"The
Content">>}}]).
```

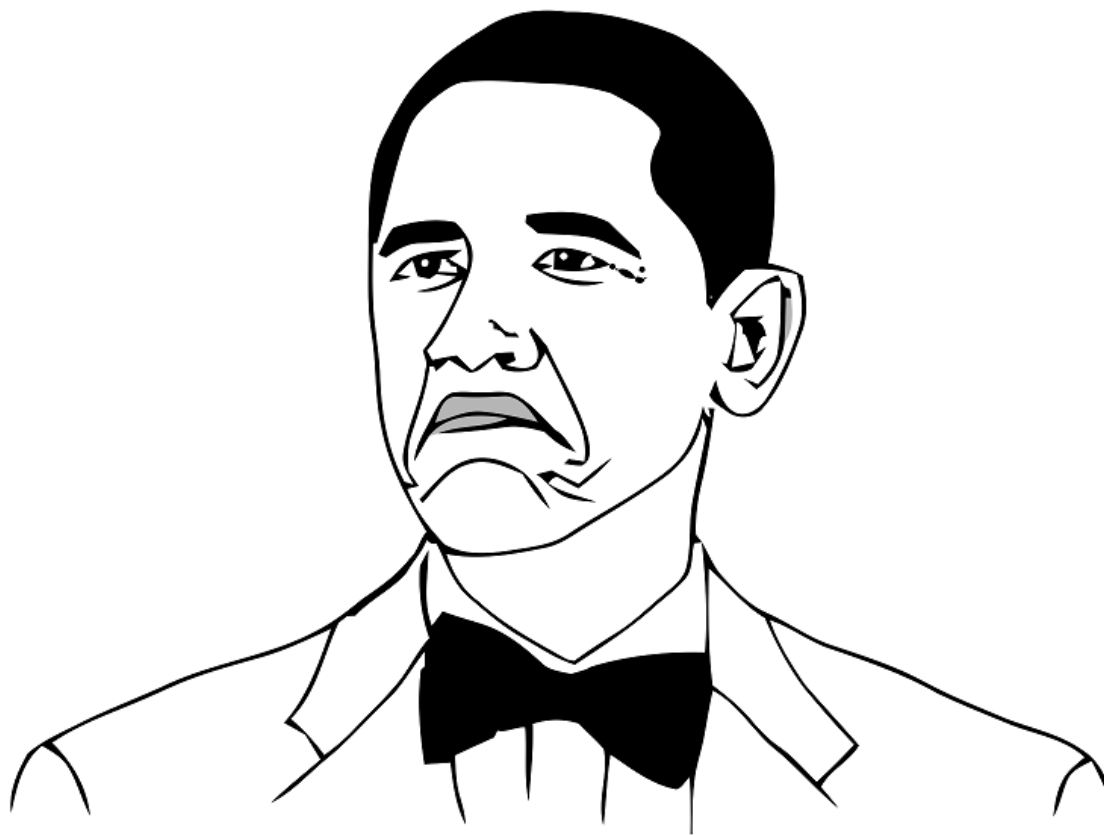
```
search:search(<<"users">>, <<"title:Test">>).
```

```
{1,
[{{<<"users">>,<<"test">>,
[{{p,[1]},{score,0.35355339059327373}}]]}
```



# Riak: дополнительные плюшки

- Post\pre-commit хуки:
  - Поиск – это тот же пре-коммит хук
  - Интеграция с RabbitMq  
<https://github.com/jbrisbin/riak-rabbitmq-commit-hooks>
- Map-reduce.
  - На эрланге =)
  - На javascript`е.
  - По заданному списку ключей!



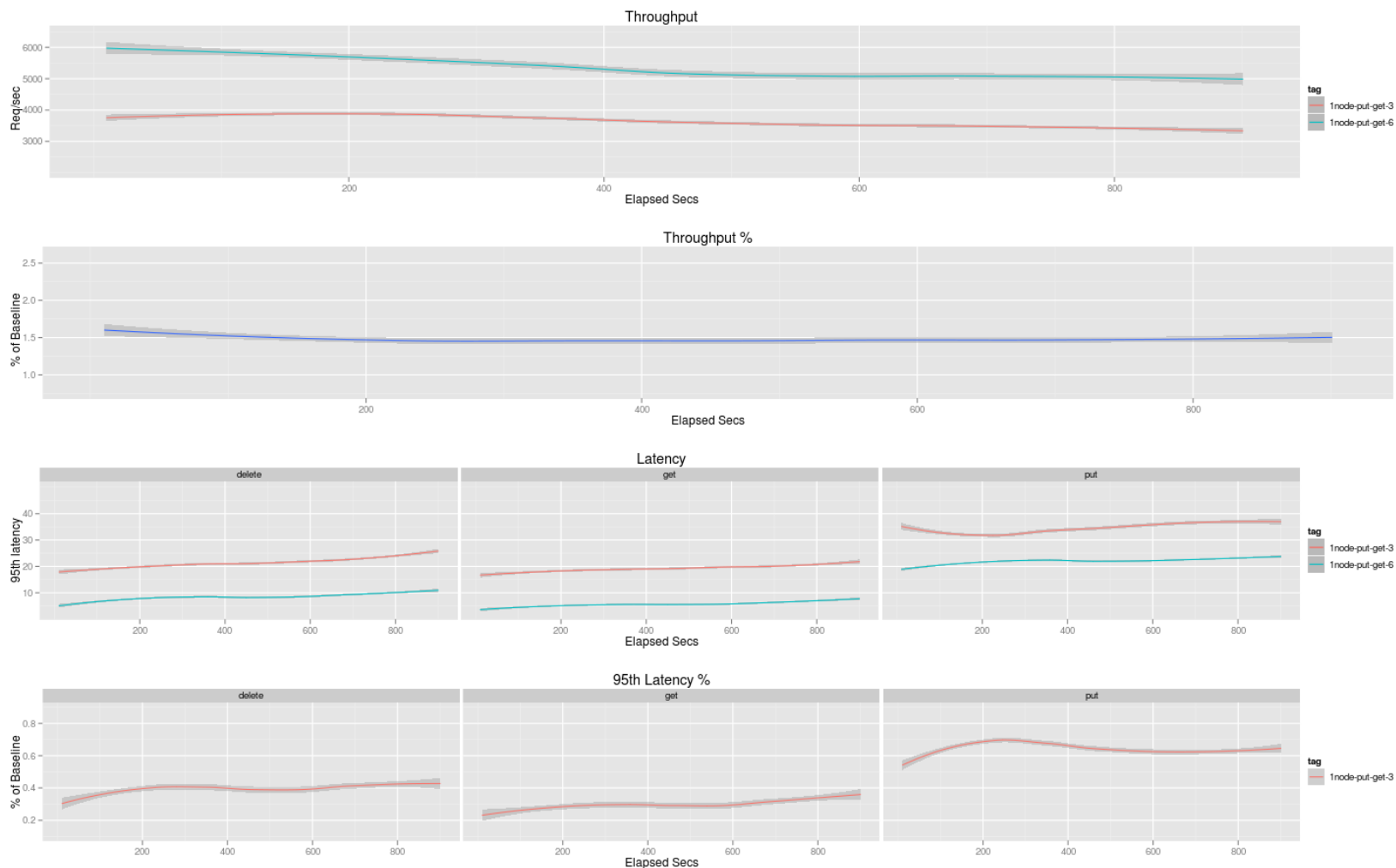
**NOT BAD**

**RIAK: а работает ?**





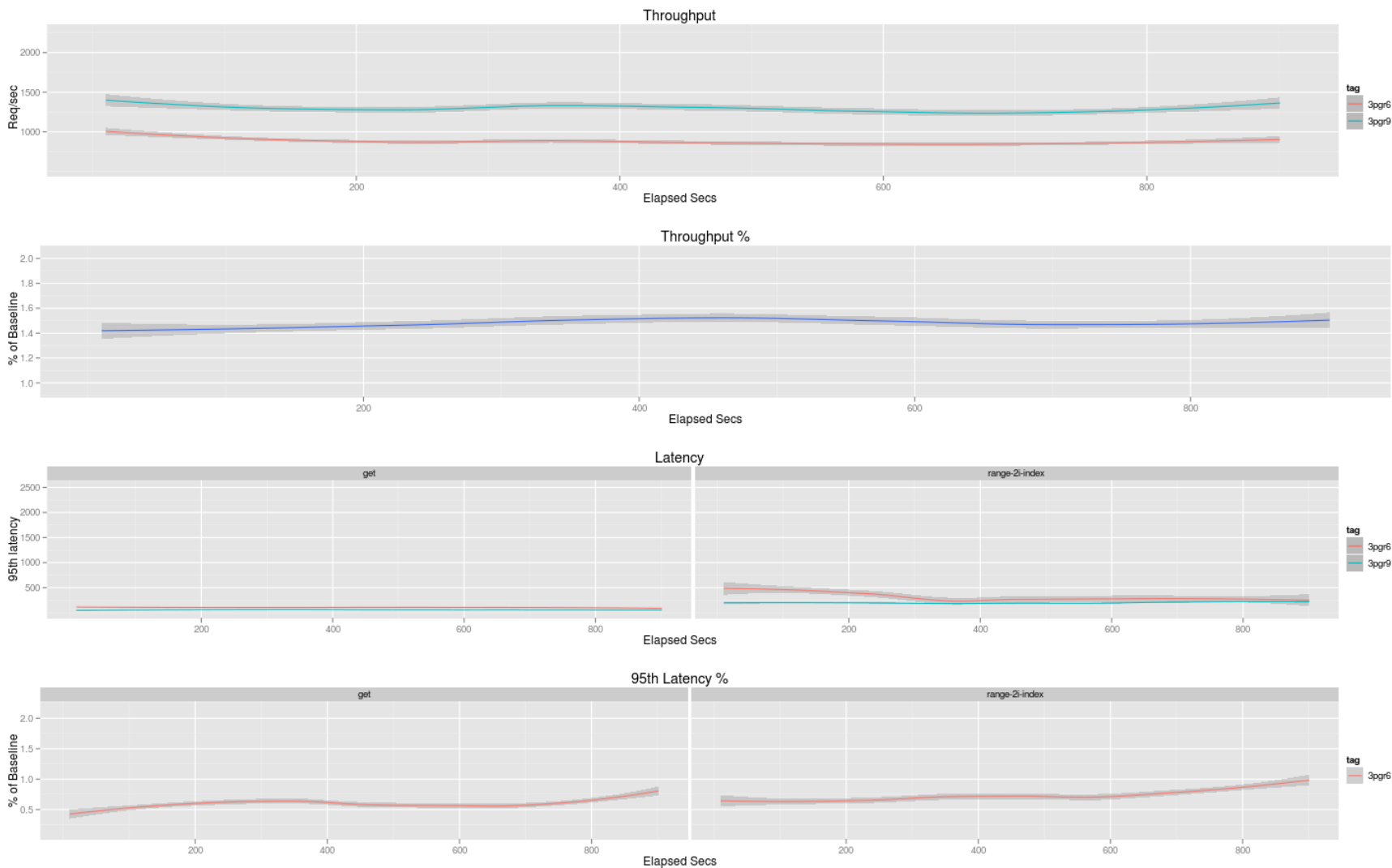
# RIAK: (put\get\delete, uniform, 3vs6)



<http://joyeur.com/2010/10/31/riak-smartmachine-benchmark-the-technical-details/>

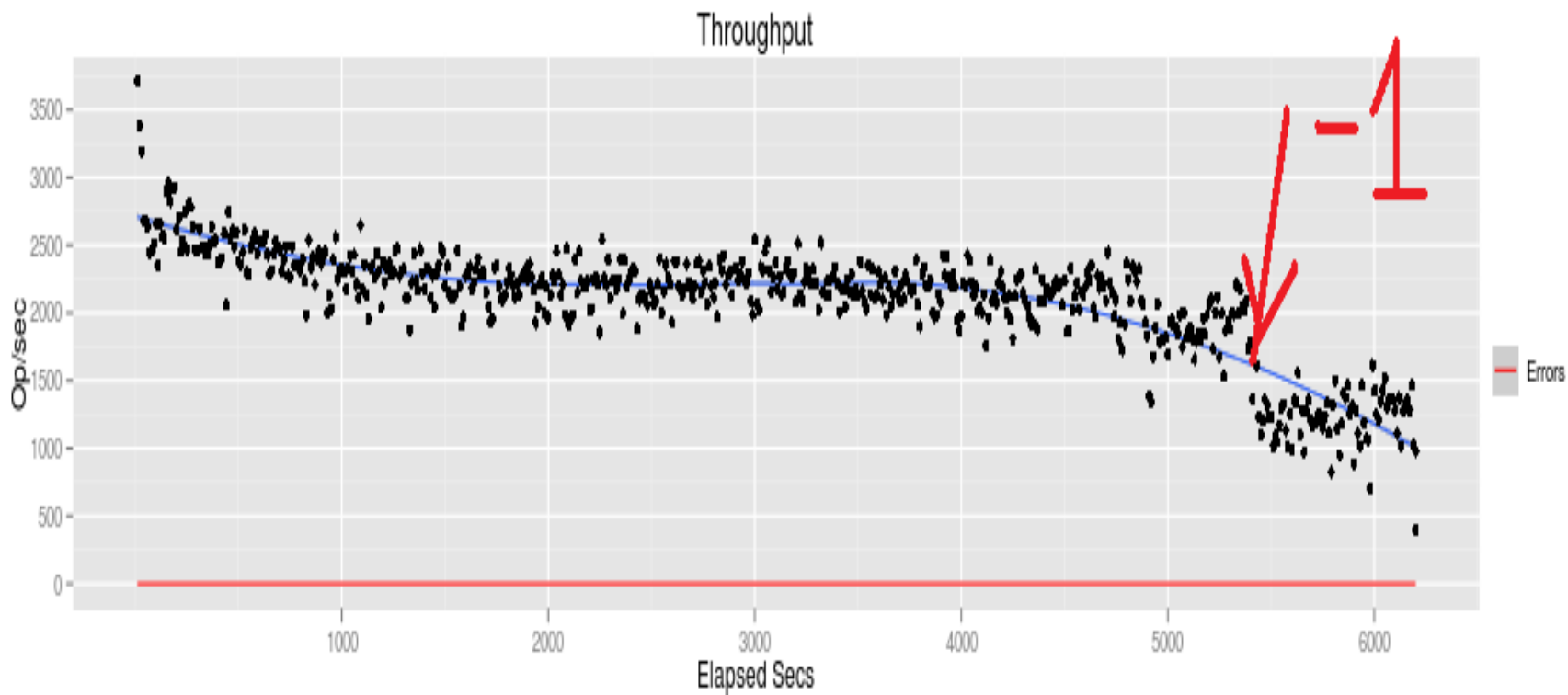


# RIAK: (get\range\_index, uniform, 6vs9)



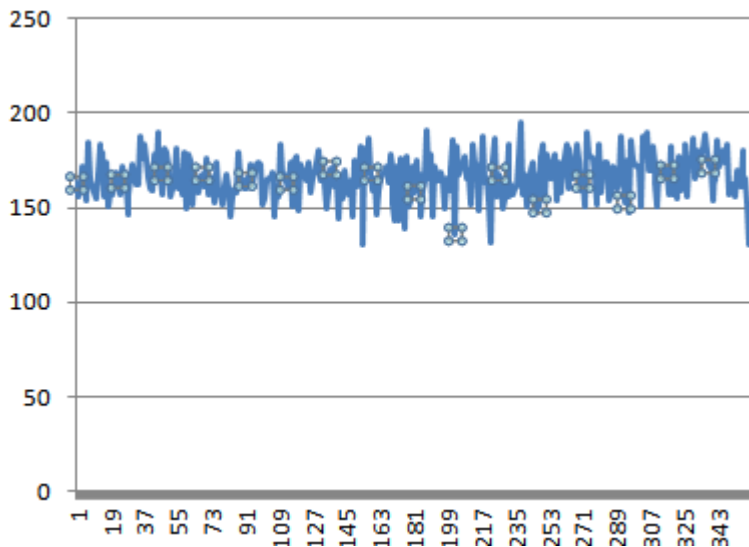


# RIAK: (puts, 3 nodes, node failure)

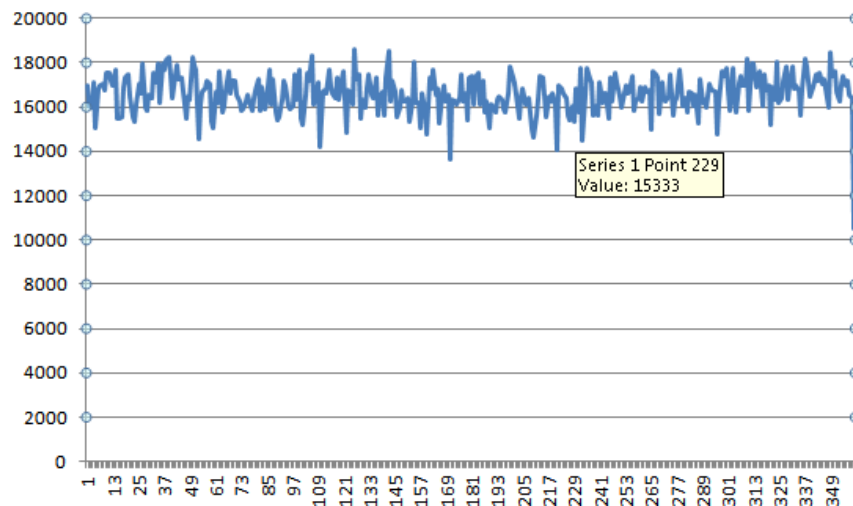




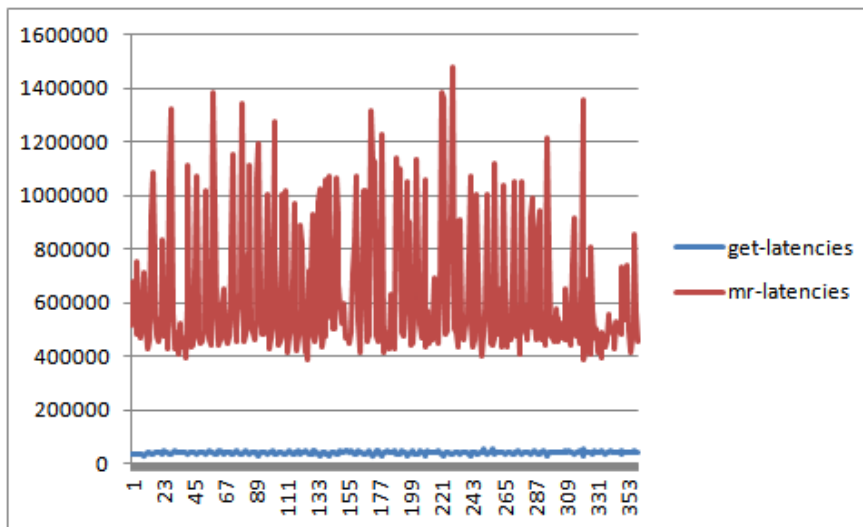
# RIAK: GET vs MR-GET



mr-get(x100)



Get(x1)





# RIAK: Неудобства и WTF`S

Неудобства:

- Adhoc запросы невозможны, нужно ЗАРАНЕЕ подумать о своих паттернах доступа
- COUNT\GROUP BY, только пред-агрегацией (map-reduce`ом довольно не удобно), либо хранить счетчики в Redis`е
- Eventual consistency, планируем свои данные чтоб уметь мерджить
- Нет пагинации и сортировки - либо редис, либо что-то вроде linked-list`а



# RIAK: Неудобства и WTF`S

## WTF`S:

- BUCKET = PREFIX
- «урезанный» map-reduce
- Восстановление данных только по reader на чтении, данные сами не починятся (без EDS)
- RiakSearch – нет анти-энтропии
- Специфичные проблемы, каждого из бекэндов



# RIAK: WTF`S



Вывод - читаем mailing list и код =)







# RIAK: CODE & COMMUNITY

```
@private
validate(timeout, StateData=#state(from = {raw, ReqId, _Pid}, options = Options,
 n = N, bucket_props = BucketProps, preflist2 = PL2)) -
 Timeout = get_option(timeout, Options, ?DEFAULT_TIMEOUT),
 RO = get_option(r, Options, ?DEFAULT_R),
 PRO = get_option(pr, Options, ?DEFAULT_PR),
 R = riak_kv_util:expand_rw_value(r, RO, BucketProps, N),
 PR = riak_kv_util:expand_rw_value(pr, PRO, BucketProps, N),
 NumVnodes = length(PL2),
 NumPrimaries = length([x || {_,primary} <- PL2]),

 NotFoundOk = riak_kv_util:expand_value(notfound_ok, NFOk0, BucketProps),
 DeletedVCLock = get_option(deletedvclock, Options, false),
 GetCore = riak_kv_get_core:init(N, R, FailThreshold,
 NotFoundOk, AllowMult,
 DeletedVCLock),
 {next_state, execute, StateData#state(get_core = GetCore,
 timeout = Timeout,
 req_id = ReqId), 0}

end.

@private
execute(timeout, StateData0=#state(timeout=Timeout,req_id=ReqId,
 bkey=BKey,
 preflist2 = Preflist2)) ->
 Tref = schedule_timeout(Timeout),
 Preflist = [IndexNode || {IndexNode, _Type} <- Preflist2],
 riak_kv_vnode:get(Preflist, BKey, ReqId),
 StateData = StateData0#state(tref=Tref),
 {next_state,waiting_vnode_r,StateData}.

@private
waiting_vnode_r({r, VnodeResult, Idx, _ReqId}, StateData = #state(get_core = GetCore)) ->
 UpdGetCore = riak_kv_get_core:add_result(Idx, VnodeResult, GetCore),
 case riak_kv_get_core:enough(UpdGetCore) of
 true ->
 {Reply, UpdGetCore2} = riak_kv_get_core:response(UpdGetCore),
 NewStateData2 = update_timing(StateData#state(get_core = UpdGetCore2)),
 client_reply(Reply, NewStateData2),
 update_stats(Reply, NewStateData2),
 maybe_finalize(NewStateData2);
 false ->
 {next_state, waiting_vnode_r, StateData#state(get_core = UpdGetCore)}

end;
```



# RIAK: CODE & COMMUNITY

[https://github.com/basho/riak\\_kv/blob/master/src/riak\\_kv\\_vnode.erl](https://github.com/basho/riak_kv/blob/master/src/riak_kv_vnode.erl)

```
get(Preflist, BKey, ReqId) ->
 Req = ?KV_GET_REQ(bkey=BKey,
 req_id=ReqId),
 %% Assuming this function is called from a FSM process
 %% so self() == FSM pid
 riak_core_vnode_master:command(Preflist,
 Req,
 {fsm, undefined, self()},
 riak_kv_vnode_master).
```

[https://github.com/basho/riak\\_core/blob/master/src/riak\\_core\\_vnode\\_master.erl](https://github.com/basho/riak_core/blob/master/src/riak_core_vnode_master.erl)

```
command(Preflist, Msg, VMaster) ->
 command(Preflist, Msg, ignore, VMaster).

%% Send the command to the preflight given with responses going to Sender
command([], _Msg, _Sender, _VMaster) ->
 ok;
command([{Index, Pid}|Rest], Msg, Sender, VMaster) when is_pid(Pid) ->
 gen_fsm:send_event(Pid, make_request(Msg, Sender, Index)),
 command(Rest, Msg, Sender, VMaster);
command([{Index,Node}|Rest], Msg, Sender, VMaster) ->
 proxy_cast({VMaster, Node}, make_request(Msg, Sender, Index)),
 command(Rest, Msg, Sender, VMaster);

%% Send the command to an individual Index/Node combination
command({Index, Pid}, Msg, Sender, _VMaster) when is_pid(Pid) ->
 gen_fsm:send_event(Pid, make_request(Msg, Sender, Index));
command({Index,Node}, Msg, Sender, VMaster) ->
 proxy_cast({VMaster, Node}, make_request(Msg, Sender, Index)).
```



# RIAK: CODE & COMMUNITY

[https://github.com/basho/riak\\_kv/blob/master/src/riak\\_kv\\_eleveldb\\_backend.erl](https://github.com/basho/riak_kv/blob/master/src/riak_kv_eleveldb_backend.erl)

```
get(Bucket, Key, #state{read_opts=ReadOpts,
 ref=Ref}=State) ->
 StorageKey = to_object_key(Bucket, Key),
 case eleveldb:get(Ref, StorageKey, ReadOpts) of
 {ok, Value} ->
 {ok, Value, State};
 not_found ->
 {error, not_found, State}
 {error, Reason} ->
 {error, Reason, State}
 end.
```

**ПОСМОТРЕЛ 5 ФАЙЛОВ**



**ПОНЯЛ КАК РАБОТАЕТ RIAK**



# RIAK: CODE & COMMUNITY

Сообщество живое, иногда даже излишне)

label:riak

Rapportive - Ilya Bogunov 1

1-100 of 905

|                          |   |                          |       |                                                                                                                       |          |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ☆ | Buri, Zheng (3)          | Inbox | Riak Anomaly - Witeman 在 2012-4-21, 上午8:04, Buri Arslon <buriwoy@gmail.com> 写道: Another ...                           | 10:05 am |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ☆ | Mark .. Buri, Zheng (32) | Inbox | redis Riak Adoption - What can we do better? - Witeman 在 2012-4-21, 上午6:00, Kyle Kingsbury <aphyr@                    | 9:56 am  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ☆ | Sangeetha.P., Wes (2)    | Inbox | riak erlang doubt - Probably you want #!/usr/local/bin/escript or #!/usr/bin/env escript at the top. Wes On Tue,      | Apr 20   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ☆ | Jorge Espada             | Inbox | ejabberd + riak ? - Hi, I'm planning to build a prototype using ejabberd with all state data (including user ...      | Apr 20   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ☆ | Elias Levy               | Inbox | Re: riak-users Digest, Vol 33, Issue 30 - On Fri, Apr 20, 2012 at 9:01 AM, <riak-users-request@lists.basho.c          | Apr 20   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ☆ | Elias Levy               | Inbox | Re: riak-users Digest, Vol 33, Issue 29 - On Thu, Apr 19, 2012 at 1:24 PM, <riak-users-request@lists.basho            | Apr 20   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ☆ | Antoine                  | Inbox | Setting and getting post-commit hooks via the erlang http client - Hi All, It looks like it is not possible to set (t | Apr 20   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ☆ | Dietrich Featherston     | Inbox | debugging riak behavior by looking at the network - Hey guys, I just wrote a new blog post debugging some             | Apr 20   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ☆ | Jordan West              | Inbox | Riak Core EDocs - We are beginning to use Riak Core and I noticed there are no edocs for the project (or p            | Apr 20   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ☆ | Nico, me (4)             | Inbox | Constant vnode crashes after disk corruption - Hi Bogunov! Simple truncation of the bitcask files won't trigge        | Apr 19   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ☆ | vijayakumar, Mark (5)    | Inbox | Updating data in a production setup - Mark, We run it with the following configurations: Extra Large Instance         | Apr 19   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ☆ | Mark Phillips            | Inbox | Riak Recap for April 13 - 17 - Evening, Morning, Afternoon to All - For today's Recap: blog posts, new code, n        | Apr 19   |



# RIAK: CODE & COMMUNITY

- За ним стоит коммерческая компания (с инвестициями), и в ней Eric Brewer =)
- Еженедельные дайджесты «что нового»

The screenshot shows an email search interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the text 'riak recap' and a magnifying glass icon. To the right of the search bar, it says 'Rapportive - Ilya Bogunov' with a red notification badge containing the number '1', and a '+ Share' button with a profile picture. Below the search bar, there are navigation controls: a dropdown menu, a refresh icon, and a 'More -' button. On the right side of these controls, it says '1-20 of about 90' with left and right arrow icons and a settings gear icon. The main content area displays a list of search results. Each result row includes a checkbox, a star icon, the sender's name, an 'Inbox' label, a 'riak' label, a snippet of the email subject and body, and the date. The results are as follows:

| Sender                | Subject / Snippet                                                                                              | Date   |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Mark Phillips         | Riak Recap for April 13 - 17 - ... twitter.com/pharkmillups Riak Recap for April 13 - 17 ...                   | Apr 19 |
| Mark Phillips         | Riak Recap for April 9 - 12 - ... twitter.com/pharkmillups Riak Recap for April 9 - 12 1) Christiano Anderi    | Apr 14 |
| Mark Phillips         | Riak Recap for April 6 - 9 - ... twitter.com/pharkmillups Riak Recap for April 6 - 9 1) If you're at Philadeli | Apr 10 |
| Mark Phillips         | Riak Recap for April 2 - 5 - ... twitter.com/pharkmillups Riak Recap for April 2 - 5 1) Basho Hacker Scot      | Apr 6  |
| Mark Phillips         | Riak Recap for April 1 - ... twitter.com/pharkmillups Riak Recap for April 1 1) Tryn Mirell is giving a Rial   | Apr 2  |
| Mark Phillips         | Riak Recap for March 28 - 30 - ... twitter.com/pharkmillups Riak Recap for March 28 - 31 1) Joseph Blt         | Apr 1  |
| Mark .. Mikhail (10)  | [ANN] Riak CS - ... changes in the Recap. :) The new large file component does not share a single lin          | Mar 28 |
| Mark Phillips         | Riak Recap for March 23 - 27 - ... twitter.com/pharkmillups Riak Recap for March 23 - 27 2) If you're at       | Mar 28 |
| Jonathan, Russell (4) | Storing JS functions in bucket/keys - ... 07/27/webinar-recap---mapreduce-querying-in-riak/ (over half         | Mar 27 |
| Mark, Mark (3)        | Riak Recap for March 19 - 22 - ... twitter.com/pharkmillups Riak Recap for March 19 - 22 1) The video i        | Mar 24 |



# RIAK: CODE & COMMUNITY

Riak Adoption - What can we do better? Inbox x redis x riak x SHARE RAPPORTIVE X 📄 🖨 📧

 **Mark Phillips** mark@basho.com Apr 19 (2 days ago) ☆ ↩ ⌵  
to riak-users ▾

At this point Riak has been deployed thousands of times. This is excellent, but as you can imagine we here at Basho feel this is just the tip of the iceberg. We want everyone to be running Riak. The software obviously needs to solve enough problems for people to want to deploy it. However, we need to get the software into developers' hands before this happens. So the question is:

What can we be doing better?

I'm not talking so much about features in Riak itself. I'm more interested in the other resources, tools, docs, processes, etc., that you think we need to put in place or refine to take the Riak community from 1000s of users to 100,000s of users. By virtue of being on this list, you've all spent some time using or investigating Riak. As such, your opinions and experiences would be very valuable.

Any comments, ideas, or thoughts you had would be great. On or off-list will work.


Thanks for your time. Long live the vnode!

Mark  
[twitter.com/pharkmillups](https://twitter.com/pharkmillups)

---

riak-users mailing list  
[riak-users@lists.basho.com](mailto:riak-users@lists.basho.com)  
<http://lists.basho.com/mailman/listinfo/riak-users> [lists.basho.com](http://lists.basho.com)

29 older messages







 **Buri Arslon** 3:23 AM (12 hours ago) ☆  
+2 for a book; O'Reilly would be nice +1 for quality screencasts +1 for a tut...

Mark Phillips

 mark@basho.com  
Greater Boston Area

Director of Community and Developer Evangelism at Basho Technologies  
Community Manager at Basho Technologies

-  @pharkmillups ✓ FOLLOWING
-  @jmhodges the real-est. reply · retweet · 5 hours ago
-  @imgur sorry. we had to. reply · retweet · 11 hours ago
-  @argv0 found this today on my desktop. made me smile 1000 smiles. <http://t.co/NLEQJVzn> reply · retweet · 12 hours ago

-  Facebook ADD FRIEND
-  LinkedIn CONNECT
-  Google Contacts
-  GitHub
-  Vimeo
-  Recent Mail COMPOSE

Add a note on this person



# RIAK: Стоит или не стоит ?

- У вас есть проблема с количеством IOPS.
- Вам важна высокодоступность и хочется минимум проблем при расширении кластера
- Вы готовы заранее полностью продумать то, как ваши данные положить на kv
- Вы знаете, как будете решать конфликты
- Вам не нужны транзакции (pessimistic\optimistic locking)
- Вы не боитесь erlang`а =) И не боитесь обратиться в community, чтобы получить ответ на свой вопрос



**RIAK: Стоит или не стоит ?**

TRY

**JUST DO IT.**





# Спасибо за внимание\Вопросы.

Илья Богунов



[bogunov@gmail.com](mailto:bogunov@gmail.com)

[twitter.com/tech\\_mind](https://twitter.com/tech_mind)



**Пожалуйста, поставьте  
оценку моему докладу.**

**Ваше мнение очень важно.**

**Спасибо!**