



# RocksDB

<http://rocksdb.org/>

## Embedded Key-Value Store for Flash and Faster Storage

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The logo for the Flash Memory Summit features a stylized yellow sunburst with multiple rays. The word "Flash" is in red, "Memory" is in blue, and "SUMMIT" is in white on a blue rectangular background.

# Flash Memory Summit Overview

- RocksDB and its architecture
- Example use case in facebook.
- Why is RocksDB flash-friendly?
- How to run benchmark



# What is RocksDB

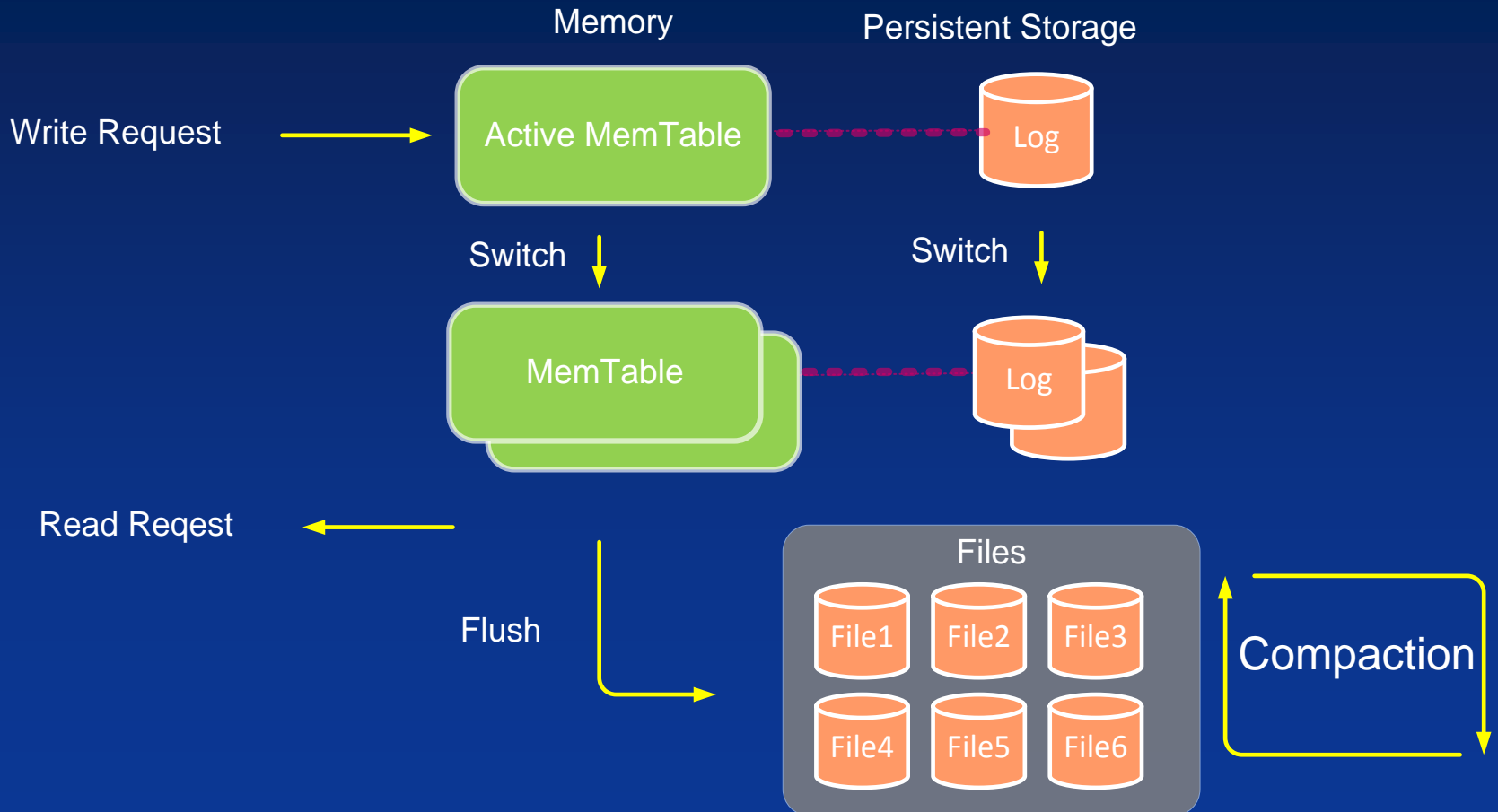
- Key-Value persistent store
- Embedded
- Optimized for fast storage
- Optimized for server workloads
- Open-Source, builds on LevelDB code base, written in C++



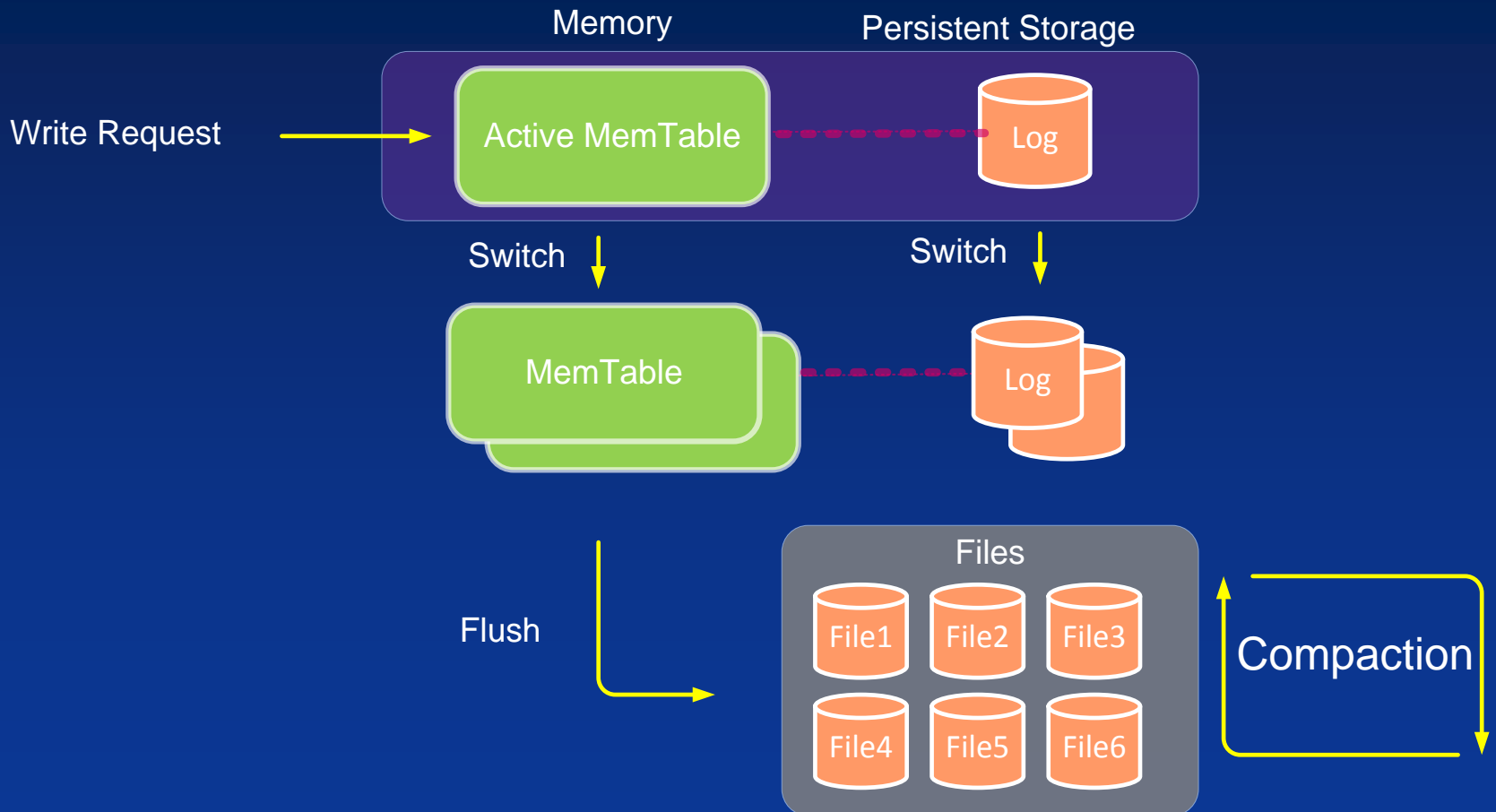
# RocksDB API

- Keys and values are arbitrary byte arrays
- Data are stored sorted by key
- Update Operations: Put/Delete/Merge
- Queries: Get/Iterator

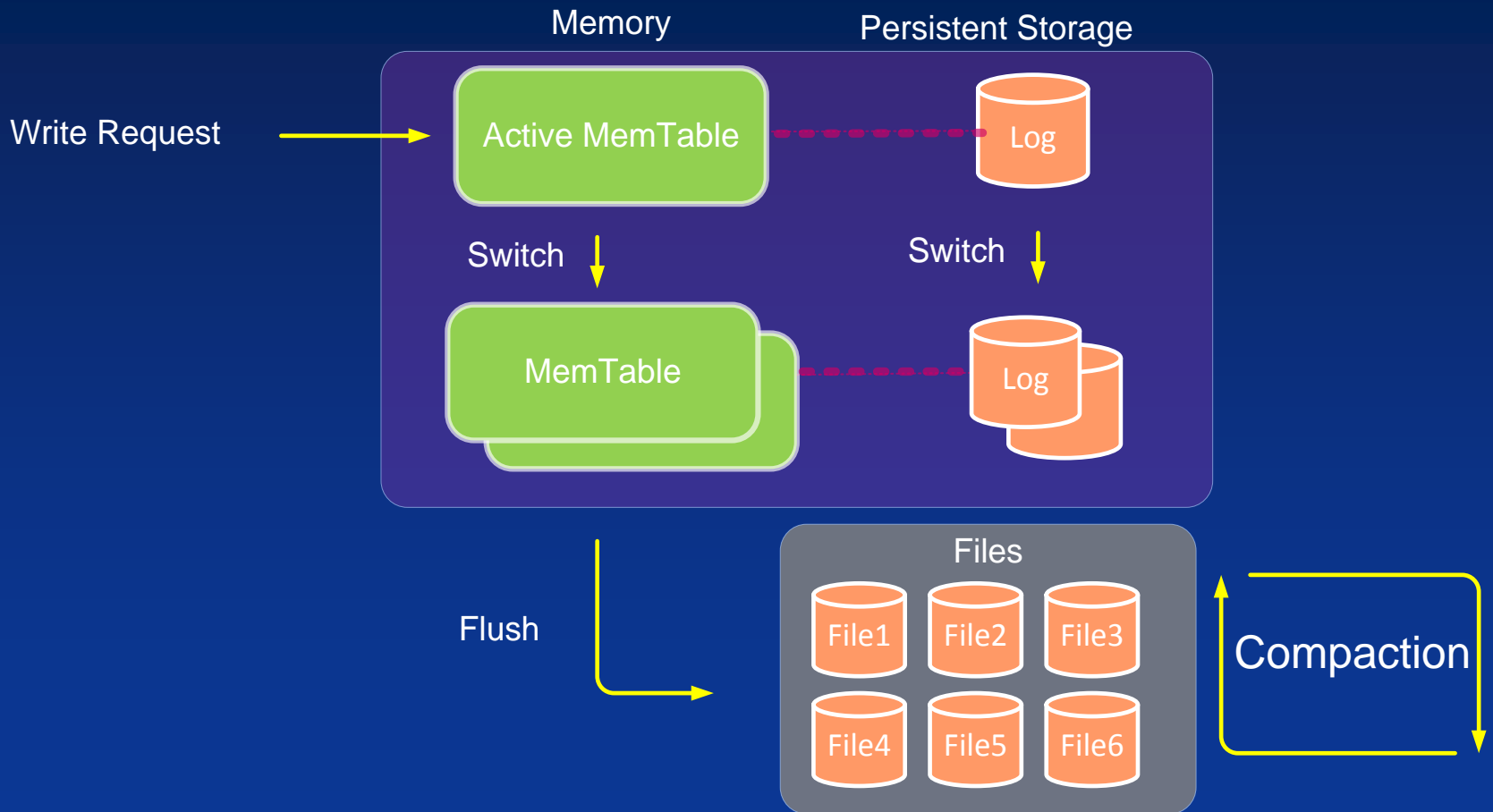
# RocksDB Architecture



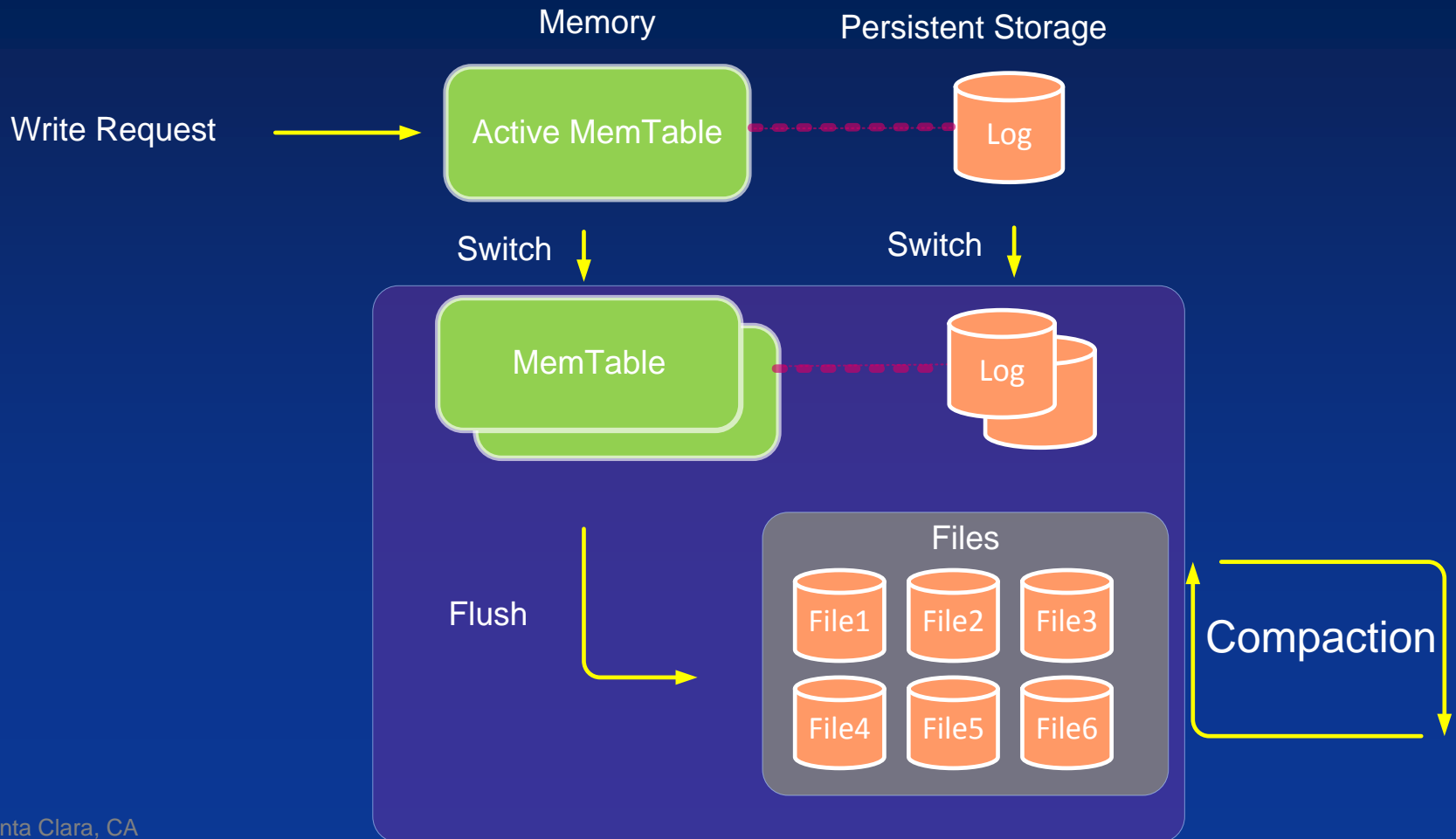
# Write Path (1)



# Write Path (2)

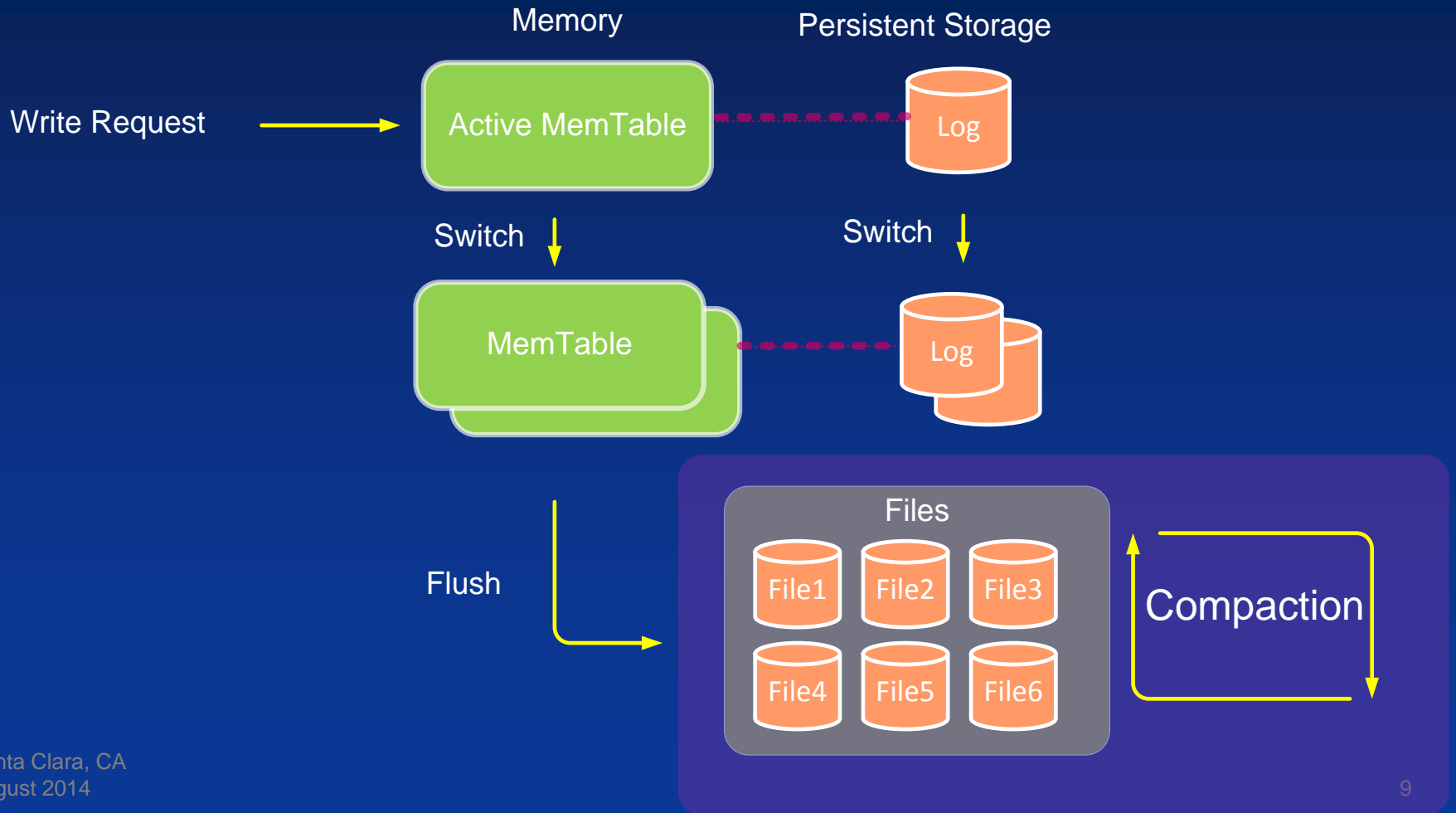


# Write Path (3)

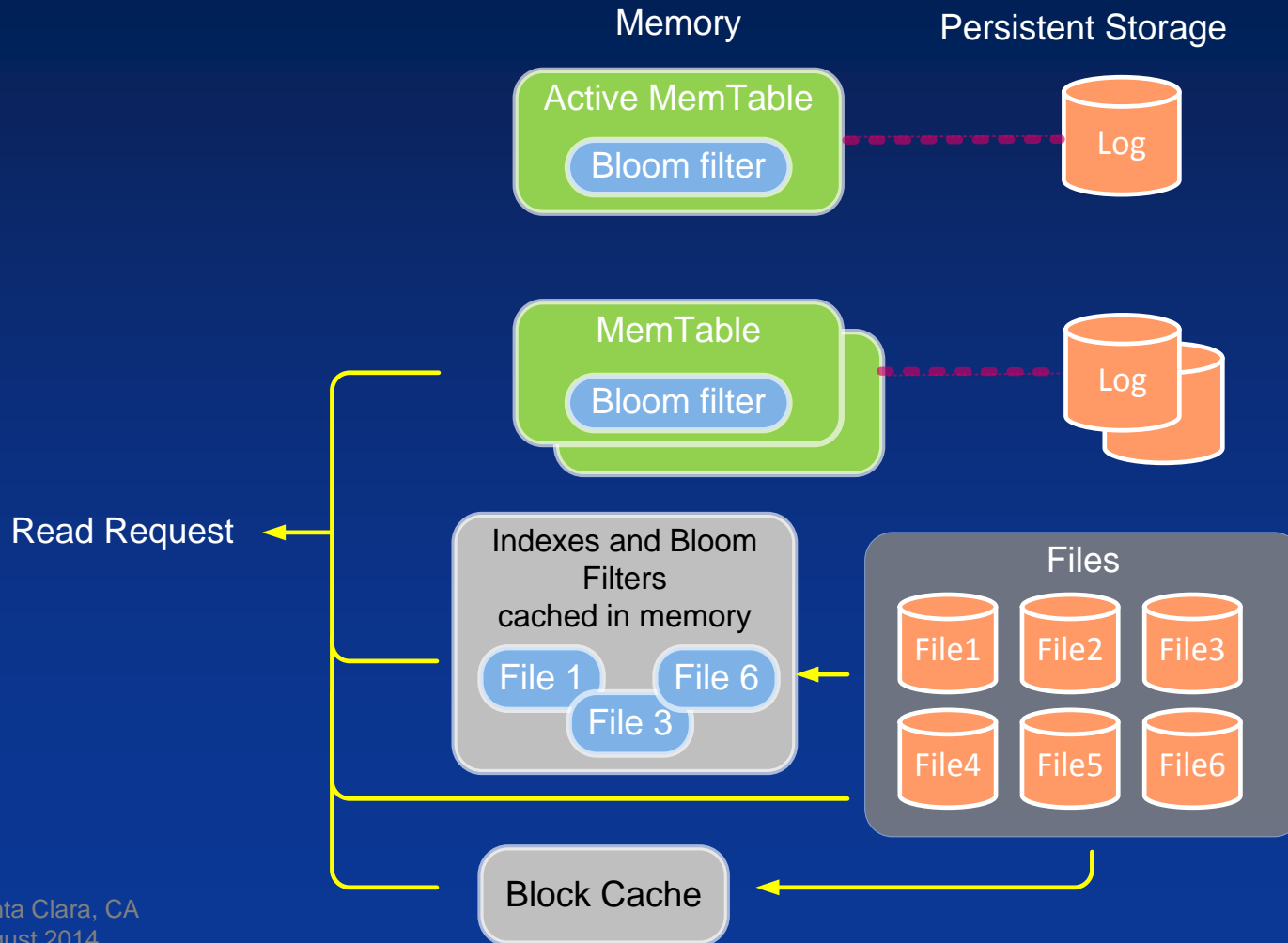




# Write Path (4)



# Read Path

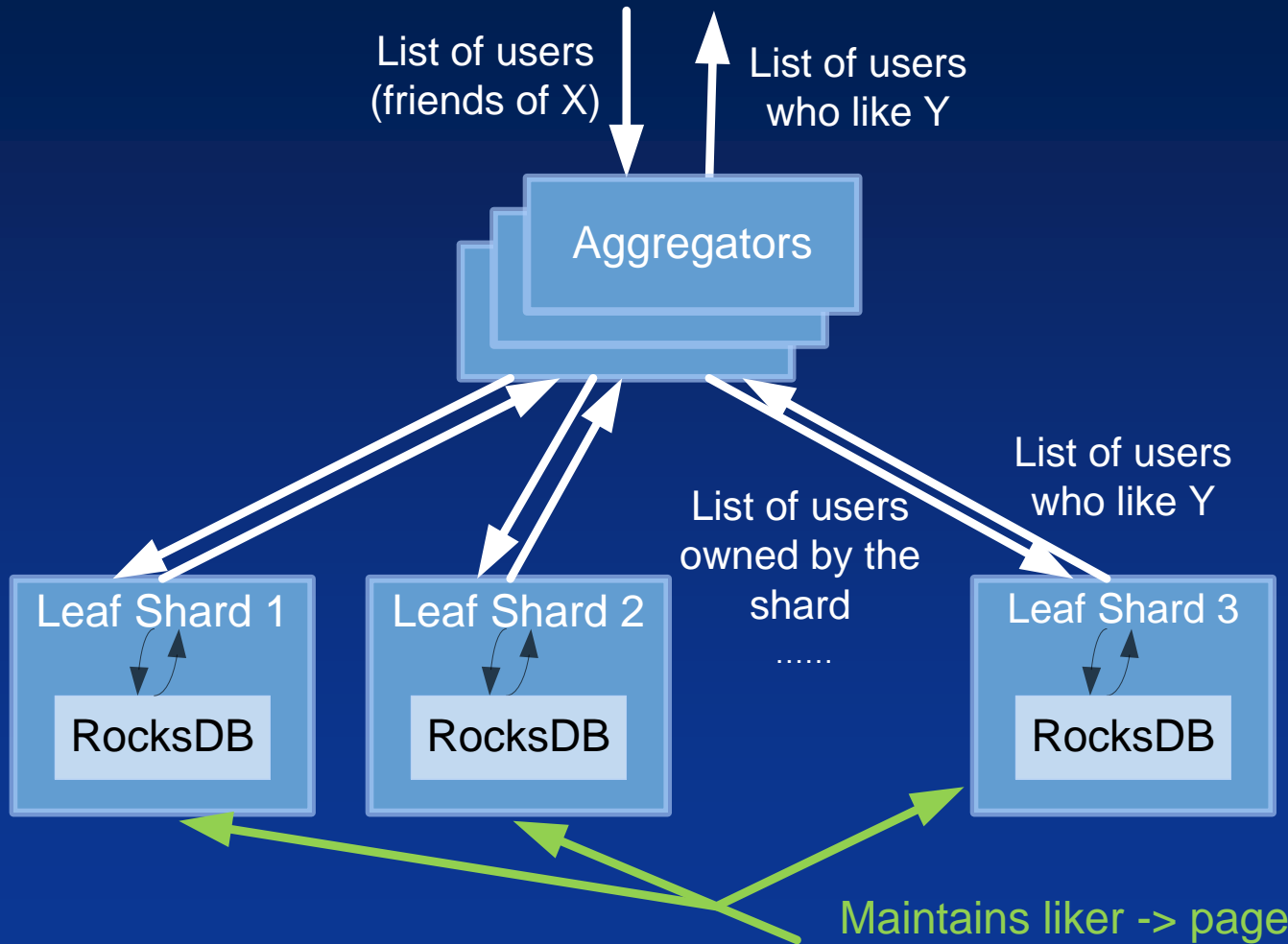




## Example Use Case: Find all friends of user X who like Page Y

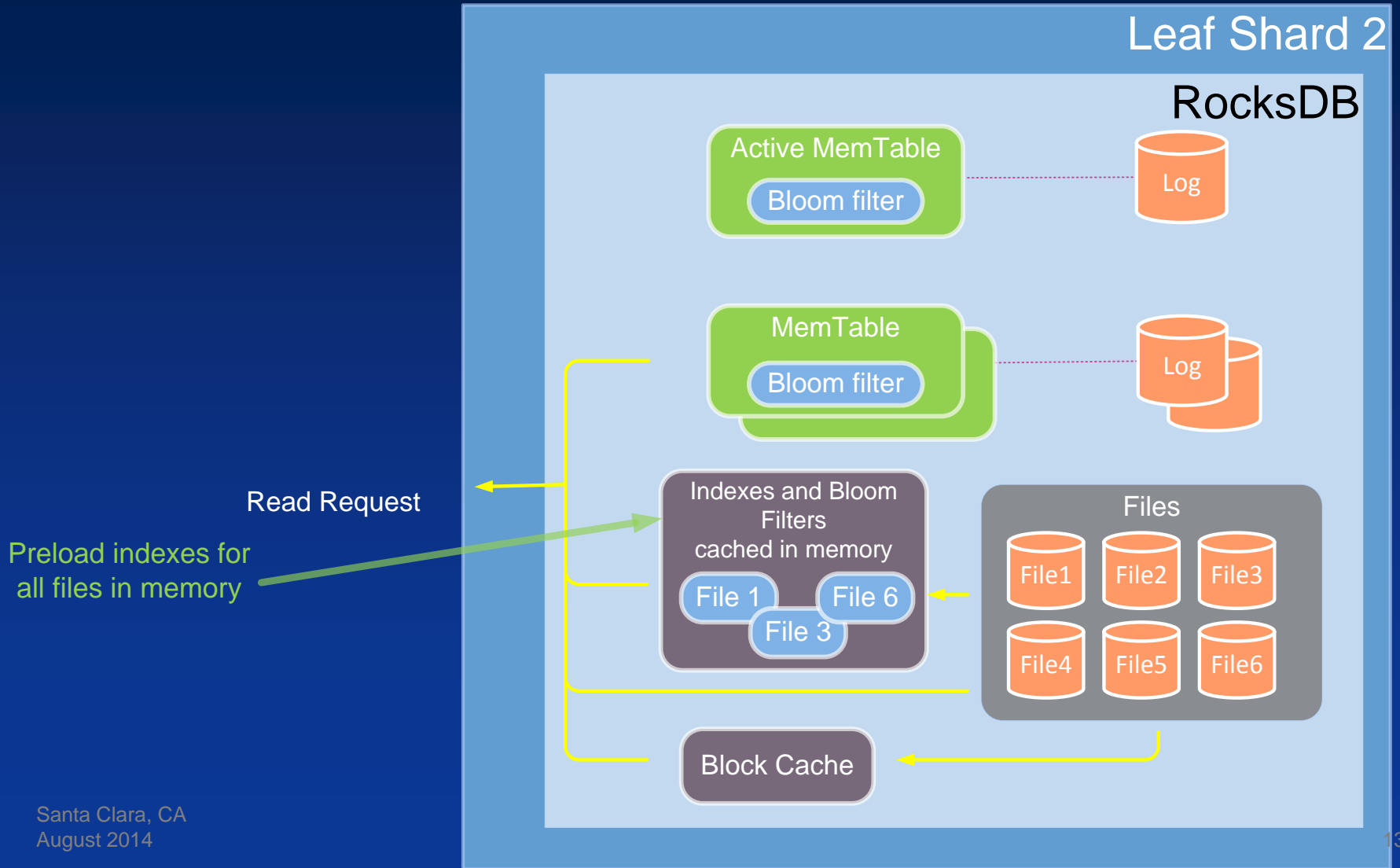
- Need to store liker-page mapping for fast look-up.
- Choice one: put the mapping in memory
  - Fast
  - Need to keep more replicas than needed by queries
- Choice two: put the mapping on flash
  - Slower, but still fast
  - One replica can handle fewer queries
  - Fewer hosts for one replica of data

# Example Use Case: Find all friends of user X who like page Y

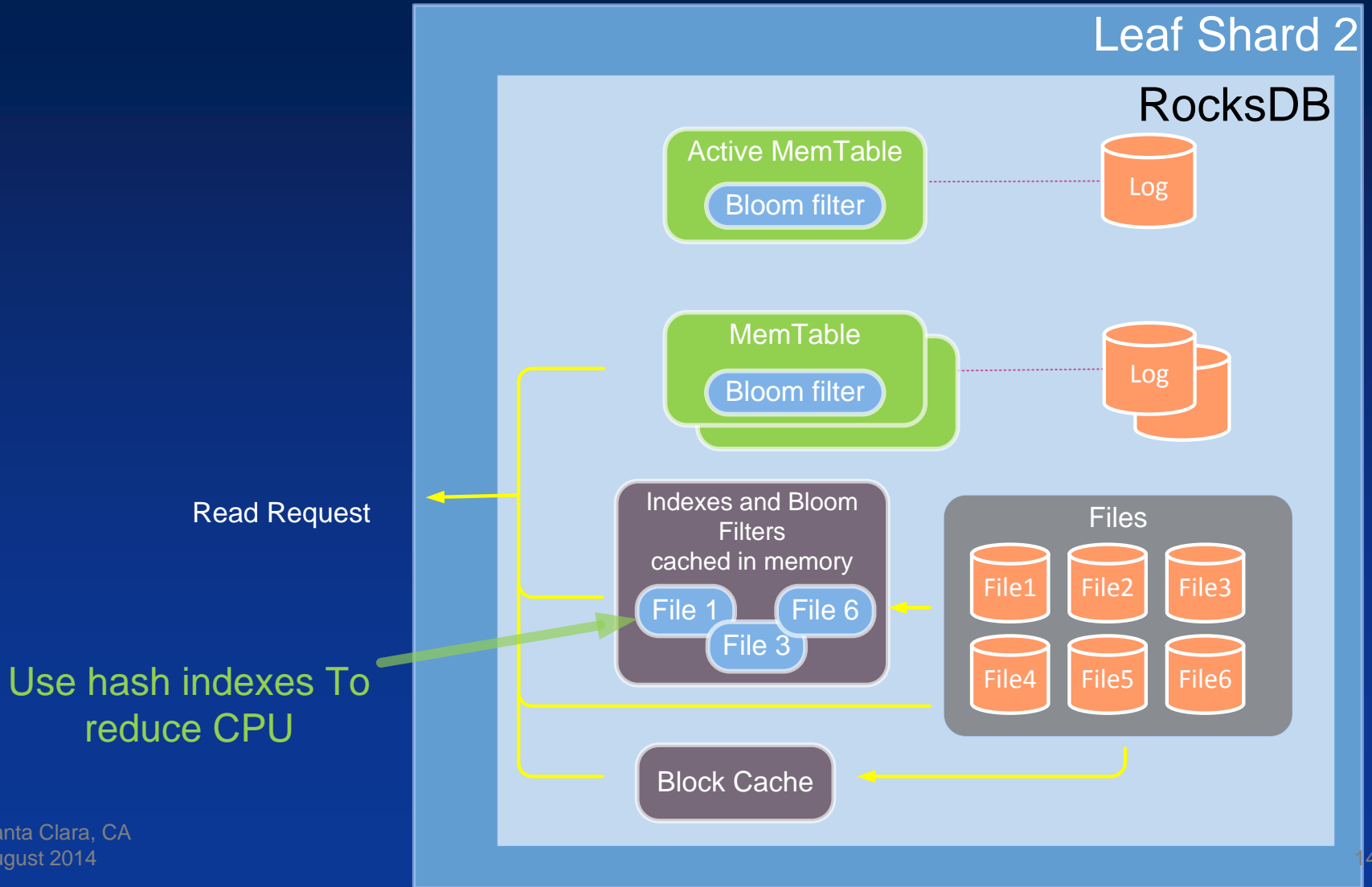


Maintains liker -> page mapping in RocksDB.  
Sharded by likers.

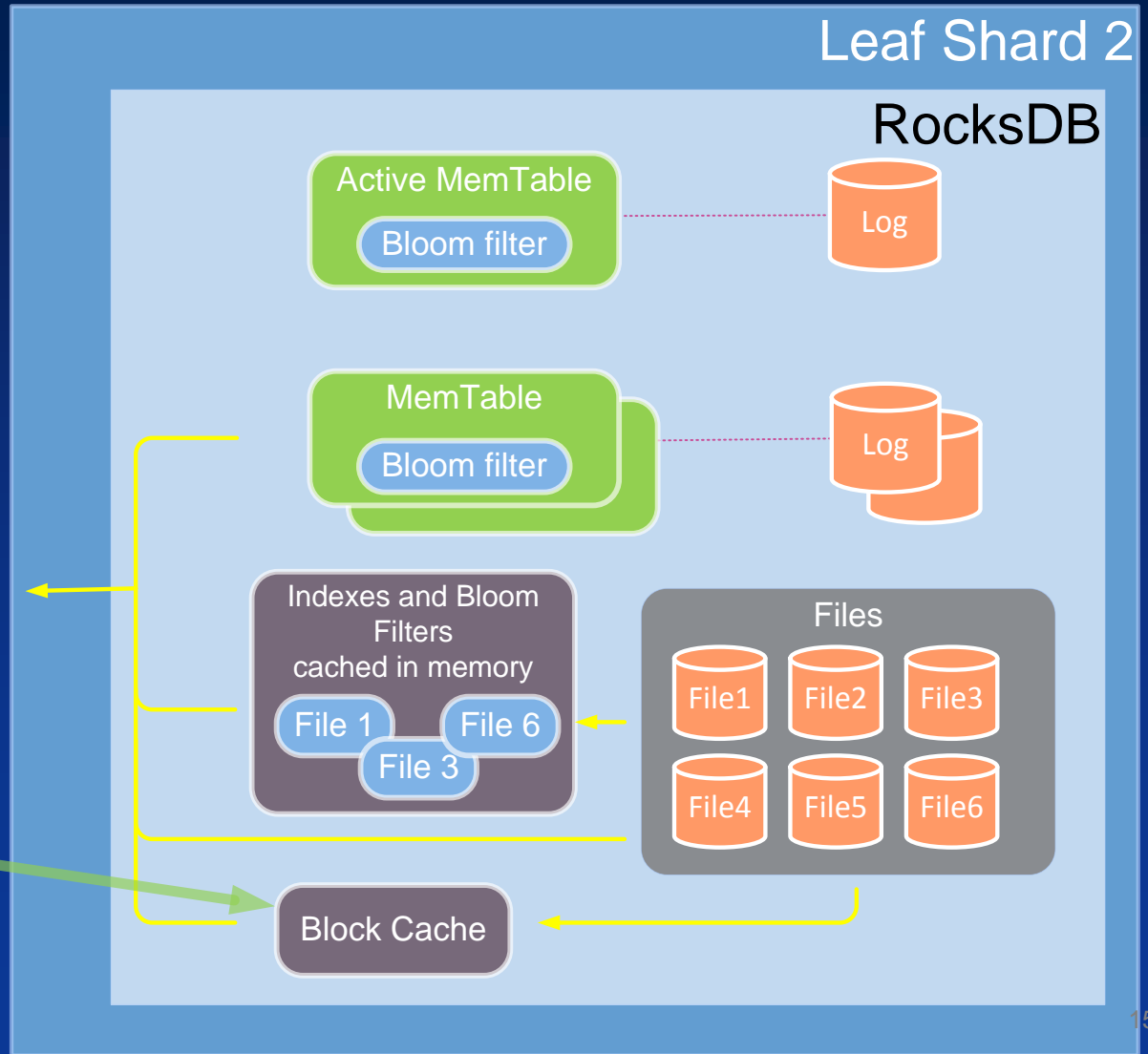
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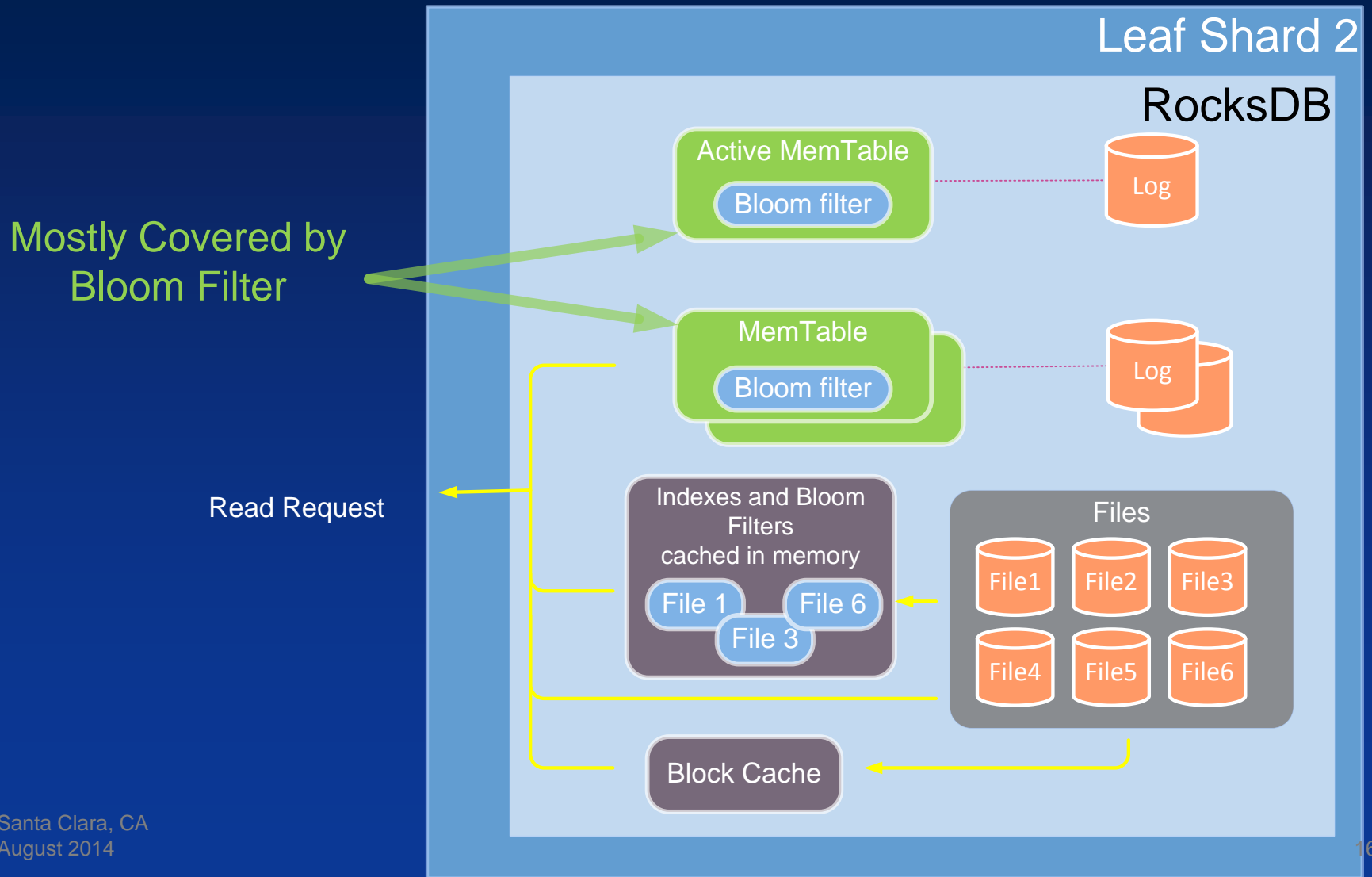
# Example Use Case: Find all friends of user X who like Page Y



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# Example Use Case: Find all friends of user X who like Page Y







# Why is RocksDB Friendly to Flash Devices?

## Reason 1:

Tunable between device wear-out and read latency

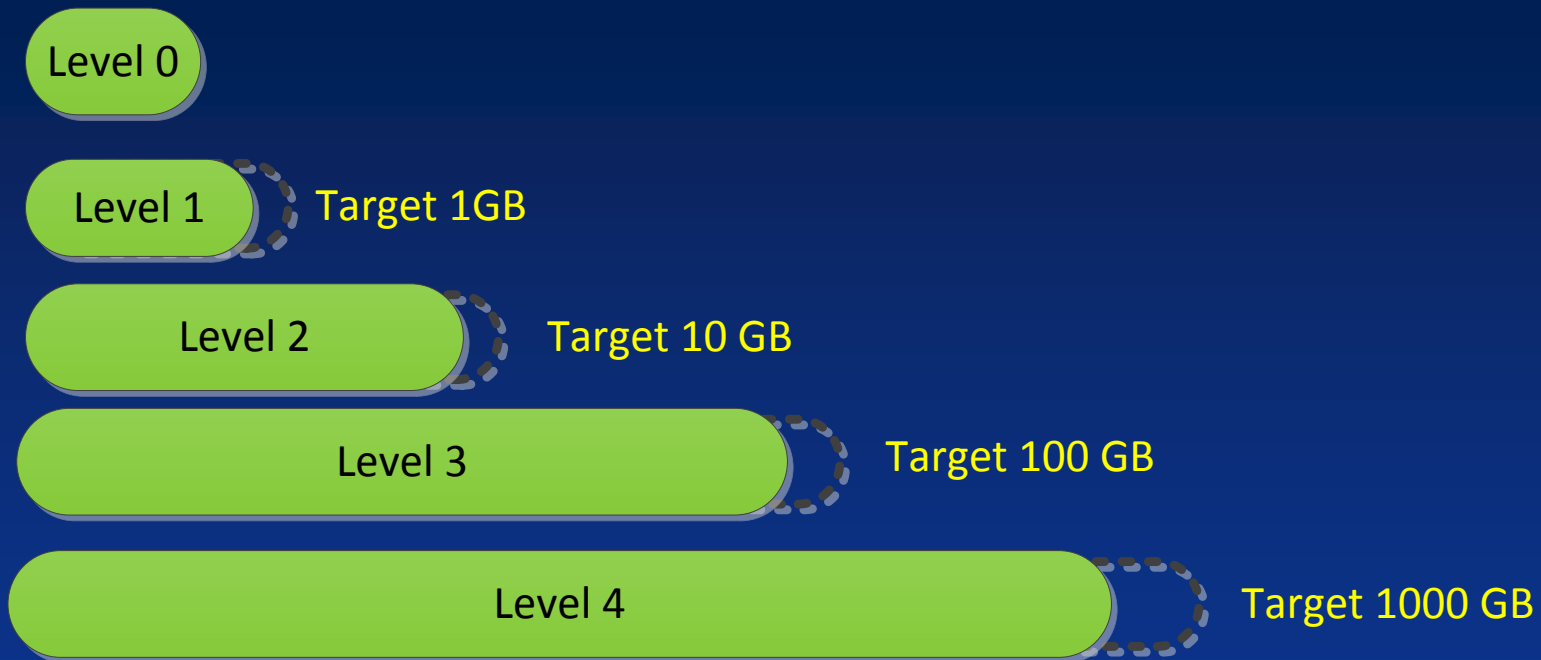
- Tunable compaction to trade-off
  - Read Amplification
  - Write Amplification
  - Space Amplification

## Compaction 1: compact to one file



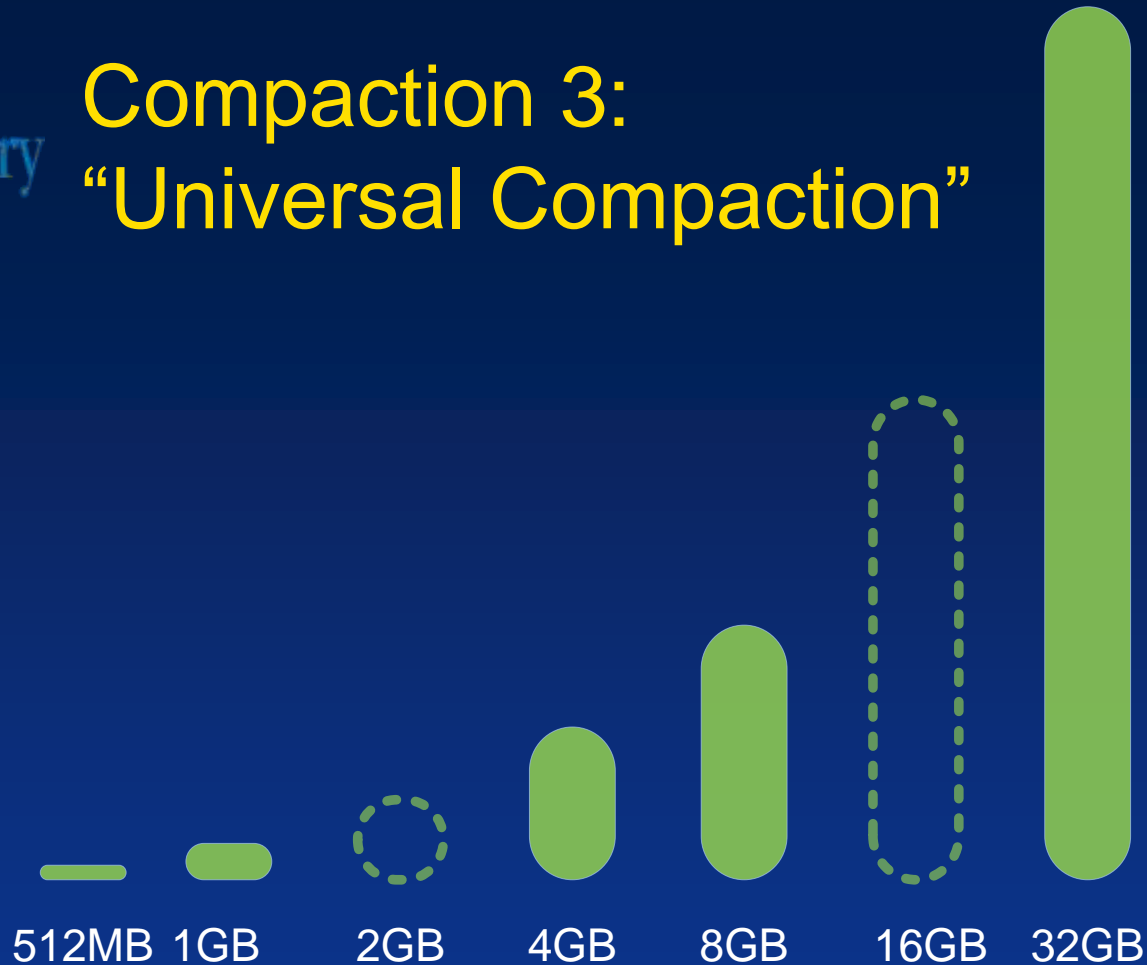
- Write Amplification = 1000
- Read Amplification = 2 or 1 using bloom
- Space Amplification = 1.001
- Need Double Space for compaction

# Compaction 2: Leveled-Compaction



- Read Amplification: number of levels or 1 (using bloom)
- Write Amplification:  $10 * \text{number of levels}$
- Space Amplification: 1.1

## Compaction 3: “Universal Compaction”



- Write Amplification  $\leq$  number of files
- Read Amplification: number of files or 1 (using bloom)
- Space Amplification: 2
- Need Double Space for compaction

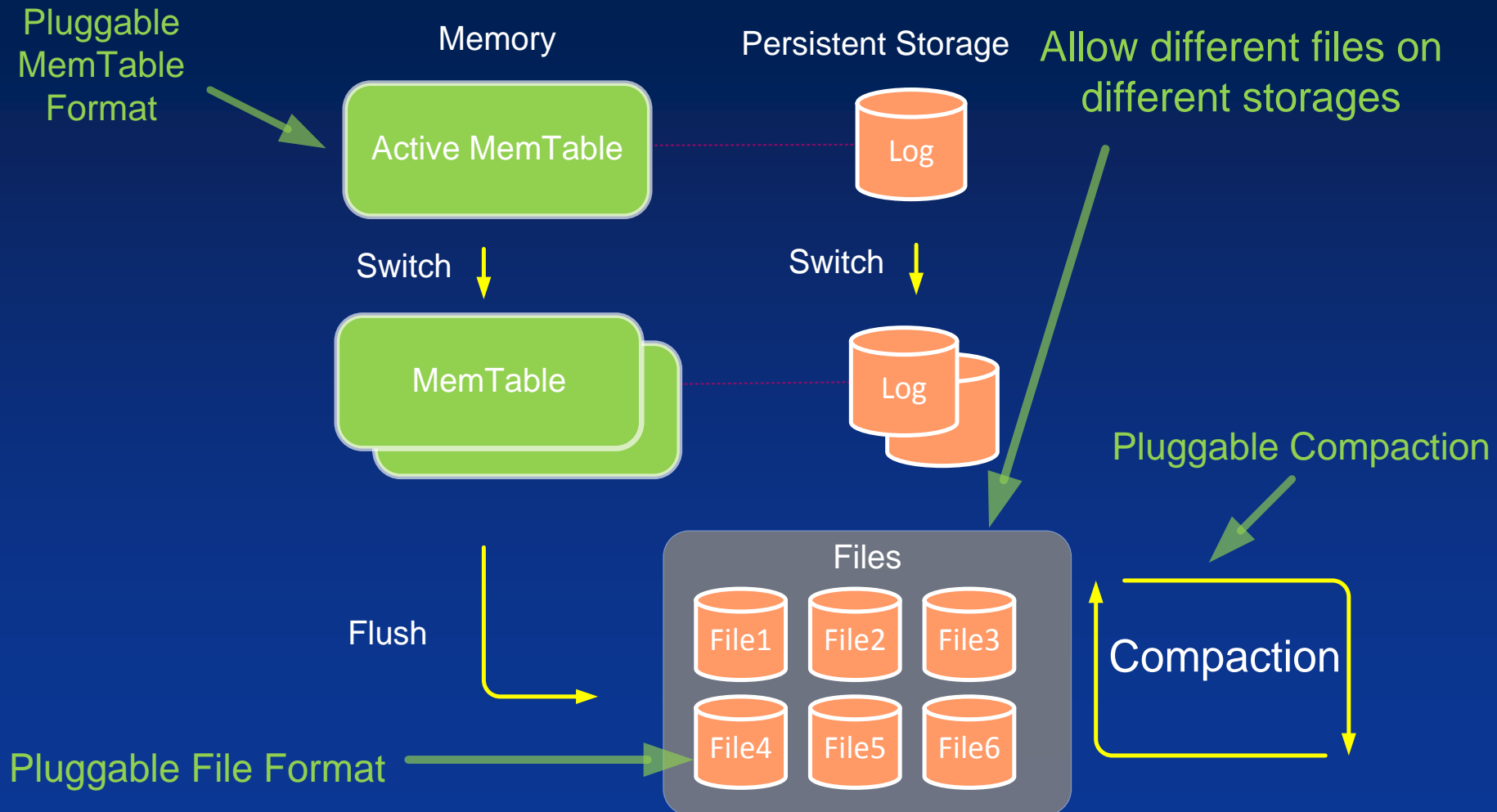


# Comparing Compaction (1TB DB, 1GB flush size)

	Get() Read- Amp	Range Scan Read- Amp	Prefixed scan Read- Amp	Write- Amp	Space- Amp	Double Space Issue?
Compaction 1 (to one file)	1 (using bloom)	2	$\leq 2$	1000	1.001	Yes
Compaction 2 ("Leveled")	1 (using bloom)	5	$\leq 5$ (using bloom)	40	1.1	No
Compaction 3 ("Universal")	1 (using bloom)	11	$\leq 11$ (using bloom)	$\leq 11$	2	Yes

- Write-Amp: Write Amplification
- Read-Amp: Read Amplification
- Space-Amp: Space Amplification

# Why is RocksDB Friendly to Flash Devices? Reason 2. Pluggable





# Why is RocksDB Friendly to Flash Devices?

## Reason 3: Optimized for fast storage

- Lock-free reads
- Optimize to reduce CPU usage



# Benchmarking RocksDB

- Use `db_bench`
- Our benchmark setting and results:
- <https://github.com/facebook/rocksdb/wiki/Performance-Benchmarks>
- Find all information on <http://rocksdb.org/>
- Benchmark RocksDB on your devices!





# Take-Away

- RocksDB and its architecture
- Example use case in facebook.
- RocksDB is flash-friendly
- Benchmark RocksDB on your devices!



Visit <http://rocksdb.org/>  
for more information!

Thank you!