PAPER REVIEW: LOG-STRUCTURED PROTOCOLS IN DELOS

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AGENDA

- Background and Motivation
- Contributions
 - Log-structured protocols design
 - Implementation of Nine Log-structured protocols
 - Two production databases using the abstraction
- Benefits
- Evaluation

BACKGROUND AND MOTIVATION

BACKGROUND

The Facebook Control Plane Ecosystem



BACKGROUND

The Facebook Control Plane Ecosystem



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BACKGROUND: CONTROL PLANE STORAGE REQUIREMENTS



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problem: each API requires a separate database



DELOS PLATFORM: HOURGLASS ARCHITECTURE



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USING DELOS



application 1: DelosTable in 2018 application 2: Zelos (ZooKeeper clone) in 2020...

USING DELOS



Zelos was blocked by platform on guarantees, features, performance.

application 1: DelosTable in 2018 application 2: Zelos (ZooKeeper clone) in 2020...

USING DELOS

Problem: The hourglass has a bottleneck



The platform became a bottleneck not in terms of scaling or throughput but in terms of developer productivity.

USE A GOOD IDEA AGAIN.

"

Butler Lampson, Hints for Computer System Design.

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LOG STRUCTURED PROTOCOLS: LAYERING THE STATE MACHINE



LOG STRUCTURED PROTOCOLS: LAYERING THE STATE MACHINE



Breaking the platform state machine into lots of fine-grained state machines, and layering these in a protocol state, much like network packet layering.

LOG-STRUCTURED PROTOCOLS DESIGN

LOG STRUCTURED PROTOCOL

A fine-grained replicated state machine executing above a shared log that can be layered into reusable protocol stacks under different databases.

Components

- Application Logic
- Engine
- Local Store
- Shared Log













THE LIFECYCLE OF A PROPOSAL

- Application split it into two parts: a Wrapper (exposing foo) and an Applicator
- Wrapper serializes an incoming request (without executing it) and calls propose on the top-most engine.
- Applicator receives this request from the top engine via the apply upcall, executes foo, and returns the response to the top engine.



LOG-STRUCTURED PROTOCOL ENGINE APIS

template <class ReturnType, class EntryType>
class IEngine {
 Future<ReturnType> propose(EntryType e);
 Future<ROTx> sync();
 void registerUpcall(IApplicator<ReturnType,
 EntryType> app);
 void setTrimPrefix(logpos_t pos);
}

template <class ReturnType, class EntryType>
class IApplicator {
 ReturnType apply(RWTx txn, EntryType e,
 logpos_t pos);
 void postApply(EntryType e, logpos_t pos);
}

A TALE OF TWO DATABASES AND NINE ENGINES

TWO DATABASES

DelosTable

- Rich API
- Support for transactions, secondary indexes, and range queries
- Strong guarantees on consistency, durability, and availability

Zelos

- Zookeeper-like interface
- Supports CRUD operations on a hierarchical structure of nodes



NINE LOG-STRUCTURED PROTOCOL ENGINES

Year	Engine	Prod	State/Prot	Use Case	LOC
2018	Base	Both	Yes/No	State Machine Replication over the log.	1081
2018	ViewTracking	Both	$\rm Yes/No$	Track durable copies of DB for trimming the log.	844
2018	Observer	Both	No/Yes	Monitor underlying stack.	208
2019	BrainDoctor	Both	$\rm Yes/No$	Edit LocalStore directly, bypassing DB.	274
2019	LogBackup	Both	$\rm Yes/No$	Coordinate learners to back up the log.	688
2020	SessionOrder	Zelos	Yes/Yes	Enforce session-ordering guarantee.	521
2020	Batching	Zelos	No/Yes	Improve throughput via batching + group commit.	512
2021	Time	None	$\rm Yes/No$	Implement distributed time-outs.	904
2021	Lease	None	Yes/Yes	Enable 0-RTT strongly consistent reads.	371

BASE ENGINE (1/2)

- BaseEngine resides at the bottom of the stack and implements the IEngine API over a shared log.
- Primary role: To play the log forward and apply each entry to the application above it.
- On a Propose,
 - Append the entry to the shared log
 - Play the log forward until the newly appended entry
 - Pass each entry up to the apply upcall of the application
 - Relay the application response to the waiting propose call

BASE ENGINE (2/2)

- A form of replicated RPC
- Durable: Returns only once the entry is stored durably on the shared log
- Failure-atomic: Executed on each server within a LocalStore transaction;
- Linearizable: Ordered via the shared log before executing on the local server
- Also responsible for the mechanism of GC: Periodically trims the shared log

VIEW TRACKING ENGINE

- ViewTrackingEngine coordinates the trimming of the log.
- It tracks the playback position of each server
- When all servers have played the log past some point X, the log can be trimmed until X.

OBSERVER ENGINE

- The ObserverEngine is placed between different layers of Delos stacks.
- A lightweight layer that measures and externally logs endto-end latencies on each propose/sync call
- Provides reusable monitoring functionality by tracking the time spent in a given engine

BRAIN DOCTOR ENGINE

- BrainDoctorEngine acts as a simple pass-through engine, with one addition: an external call that accepts a list of raw LocalStore writes and proposes it into the log.
- Used in emergencies to perform "brain surgery" on the keyvalue store (to fix a bug in the state of database)
- Directly changing the state of a running Delos database without going through application logic

LOG BACKUP ENGINE

- Customer request for Point-in-Time restore
- Need to copy the shared log to a backup store before trimming it
- Reconstruct any intermediate state of the database by starting from a prior snapshot backup and playing the log backup forward

SESSION ORDER ENGINE

- The SessionOrderEngine implements the idea of Zookeeper sessions
 - ZooKeeper provides a session-ordering guarantee: within a session, if a client first issues a write and then a concurrent read (without waiting for the write to complete), the read must reflect the write.
 - This property is stronger than linearizability, which allows concurrent writes and reads to be ordered arbitrarily; and encompasses exactly-once semantics
- Delos implements these semantics in the SessionOrderEngine by assigning sequence numbers (essentially autoincrementing IDs) to outgoing writes.
- When other nodes read from the log, they check that the writes are ordered based on the sequence number, reordering them into the correct sequence as necessary.

TIME ENGINE

- TimeEngine implemented to support time-based trimming in a way that is robust to clock skew and drift
- Allows the creation of a timer object which fires once a fixed amount of time has elapsed on a constant number of servers within the cluster

BATCHING ENGINE

- The BatchingEngine groups entries into a single transaction write to the LocalStore.
- Group commit optimization approach enables higher performance and provides a common implementation that both DelosTable and Zelos use (related to Delos' design goal of code re-use).

LEASE ENGINE

- The BaseEngine has a leaderless design above the shared log
 - Any server can propose a command, while each server can sync with the shared log to ensure strong consistency.
 - Advantage: The loss of a single server does not disrupt availability.
 - Disadvantage: The sync before a strongly consistent read incurs a round-trip to the shared log.
- Designs with a strong leader can provide 0-RTT strongly consistent reads at the leader.
- LeaseEngine elects a server as a designated proposer above the shared log.
- Reads at this server can be satisfied with strong consistency without accessing the shared log.

PRODUCTION DELOS STACKS



BENEFITS

BENEFIT#0: RAPID DEPLOYMENT

BaseEngine: implements State Machine Replication over the log.

ViewTrackingEngine: maintains a membership view for trimming the log (i.e., tracks stability).

BENEFIT#1: INCREMENTAL UPGRADES

LogBackupEngine: coordinated backup of the log to cold storage.

BENEFIT#2: CODE REUSE

BENEFIT #3: CUSTOMIZING BEHAVIOR

SessionOrderedEngine: filters and re-orders to enforce Session-Ordering.

BENEFIT #4: IMPROVING PERFORMANCE

BatchingEngine: batches multiple entries into a single entry for group commit.

BENEFIT #5: DIFFERENT ROLES

EVALUATION

EVALUATION The Overhead of Layering *Log-structured protocols are lightweight.*

Figure 7: Fleet-wide sampling of the apply thread in production clusters shows layering adds low overhead.

EVALUATIONThe Overhead of Layering The apply thread is not the bottleneck.

Figure 8: Apply thread utilization across the fleet for a single day, measured over 1-minute periods: for each minute, we show the three clusters with the max / p99 / p90 utilizations. For any given minute, 90% of the clusters are below 10% apply utilization.

The p99 latency is the highest latency value (slowest response) of the fastest 99 percent of requests i.e. worst latency observed by 99% of all requests if you ignore the top 1%.

EVALUATION Benefits of Layering Log-structured protocols

can optimize performance significantly.

Figure 9: The BatchingEngine provides a 2X increase in maximum throughput under 20ms p99 latency.

Figure 10: When enabled, the LeaseEngine allows zerocoordination strongly consistent reads at the server holding a lease, lowering read latency by 100X for a deployment distributed across the continental USA.

EVALUATION Benefits of Layering Log-structured protocols enhance observability.

- -viewtracking.propose.latency_us.p99.60 (DS3)
- braindoctor.propose.latency_us.p99.60 (DS4)
- -logbackup.propose.latency_us.p99.60 (DS5)
- base.propose.latency_us.p99.60 (DS6)

Figure 11: Screenshot of ObserverEngine-enabled production dashboard for monitoring engines on a cluster.

CONCLUSION

- Delos is a control plane database at the bottom of the Facebook Stack
- Log-Structured Protocols enabled multiple databases on a single platform:
 - DelosTable
 - Zelos
 - DelosQ
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THANK YOU