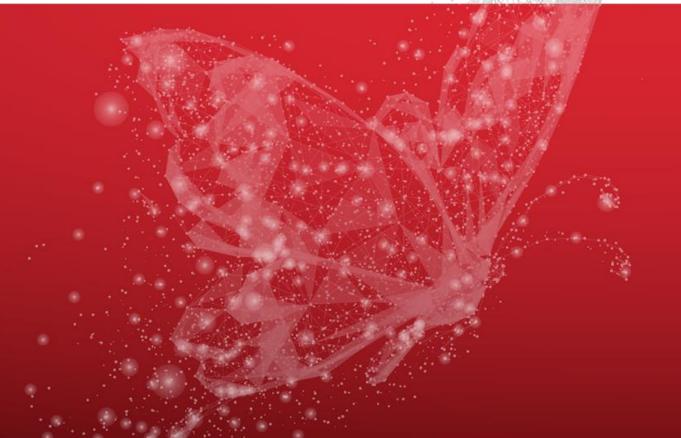




Data Distribution in Apache Ignite

Andrey Gura 03.12.2019



About me

Andrey Gura

- Software Engineer at GridGain
- Apache Ignite committer and PMC
- Email: agura@apache.org



Contents



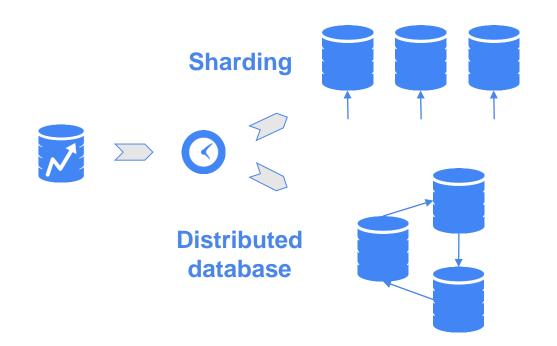
- Problem definition
- Possible solutions
- Apache Ignite



Problem Definition

Horizontal scalability

- High load (read/write scalability)
- Big data





Data distribution and requirements:

- Distributed *k*-agreement
 - Clients need to agree on which nodes objects are assigned to.
- Load balancing
 - Uniform distribution across the nodes.
- Minimal disruption
 - When a node fails only the objects mapped to that node need to be remapped.

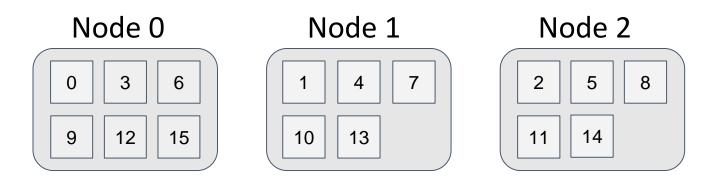


Naive approach

h(K) mod N

where

- K-object key
- *h* hash function
- N- amount of nodes

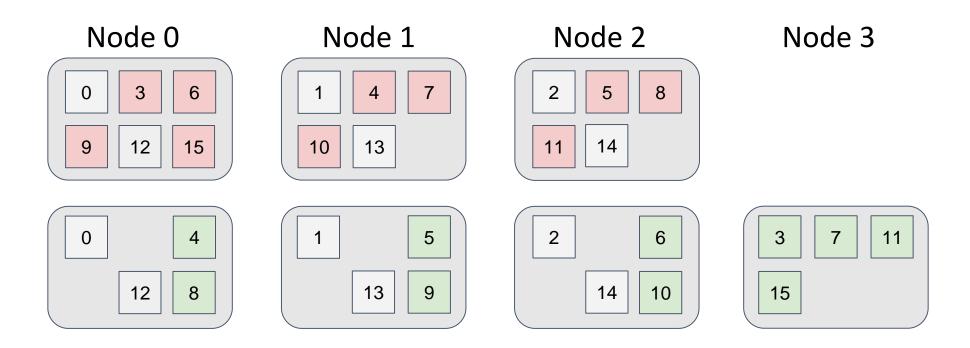




Naive approach

h(K) mod N

Add new node and ...





Solutions



Most popular

- Consistent hashing 1997
 - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Consistent_hashing
 - <u>https://www.akamai.com/us/en/multimedia/documents/technical-publication/consistent-hashing-and-random-trees-distributed-caching-protocols-for-relieving-hot-spots-on-the-world-wide-web-technical-publication.pdf</u>
 - <u>http://theory.stanford.edu/~tim/s16/l/l1.pdf</u>
- Rendezvous hashing (highest random weight) 1996
 - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rendezvous_hashing
 - http://www.eecs.umich.edu/techreports/cse/96/CSE-TR-316-96.pdf



Map nodes and keys to the same keyspace

- For each node determine a random point on the keyspace token
- For each key determine a random point on the keyspace
- Lookup the node for the key as the closest (direction is fixed) token on the keyspace

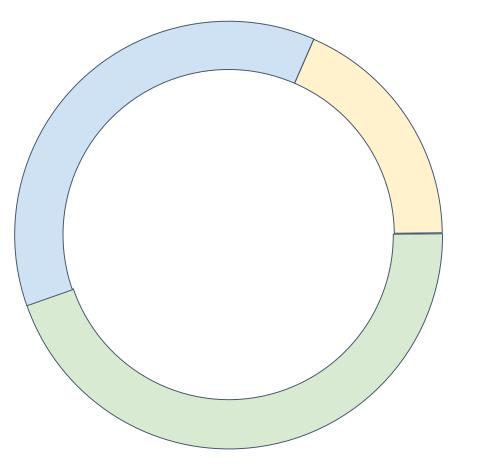
How to map nodes and keys to the keyspace?

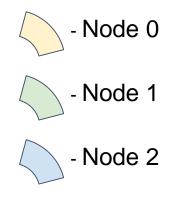
- Use hash function
- Hash function must be the same for keys and nodes





Distribution example for 3 nodes on keyspace



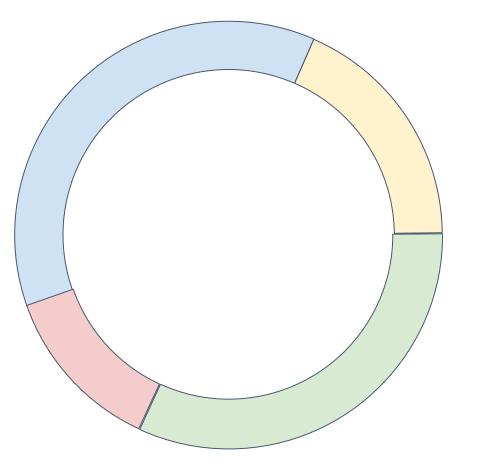


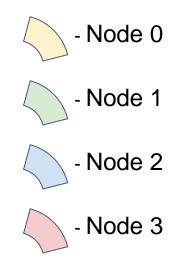
Big variance - too uneven distribution





Distribution example for 4 nodes on keyspace

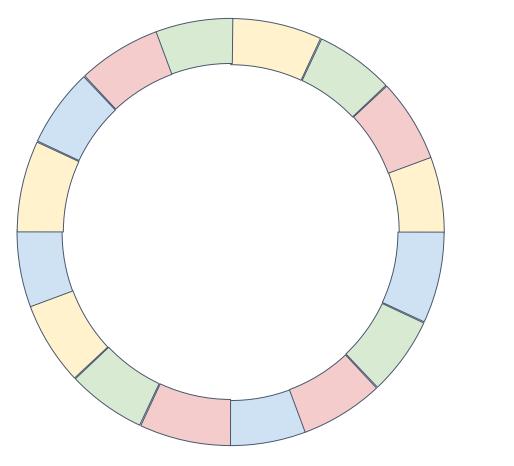


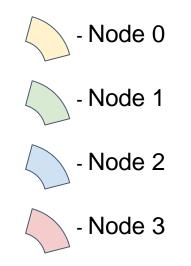


Big variance - too uneven distribution









Reduced variance - almost even distribution



Define relation order between nodes for each key

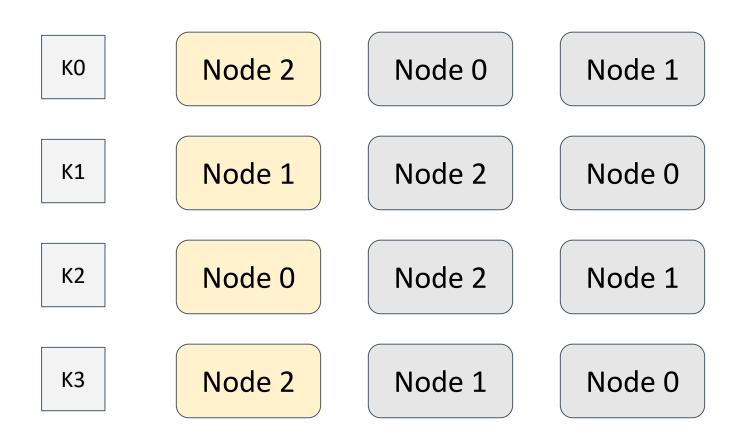
- Assign each node a weight for each key
- Assign the key to the node with highest weight

How to define relation order between nodes for the key?

• Use two place hash function for weight calculation - *h(key, node)*

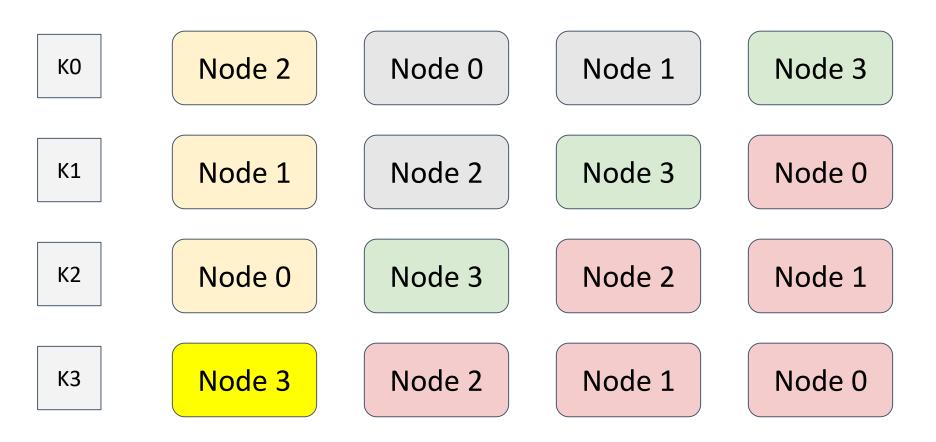


Distribution example: 4 keys, 3 nodes initially



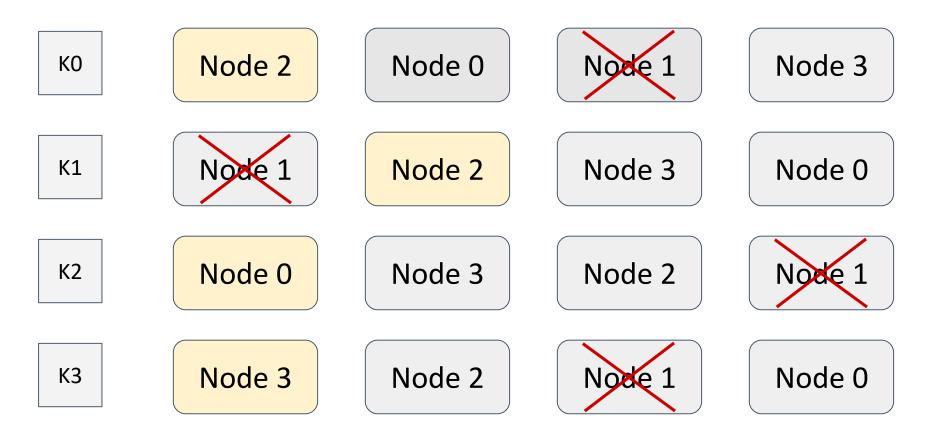


Distribution example: 4 keys, new node added





Distribution example: 4 keys, node 1 is removed

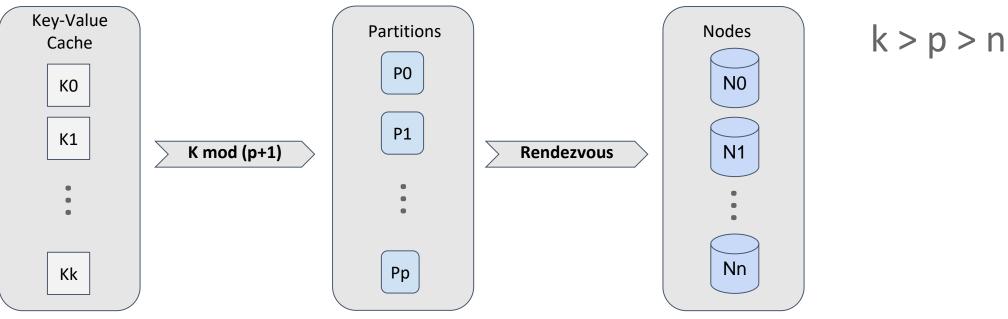




Apache Ignite

Data distribution and partitioning

- Partitioning is controlled by the affinity function
- The affinity function maps keys to partitions and partitions to nodes
- Partition (primary) can have several copies backups



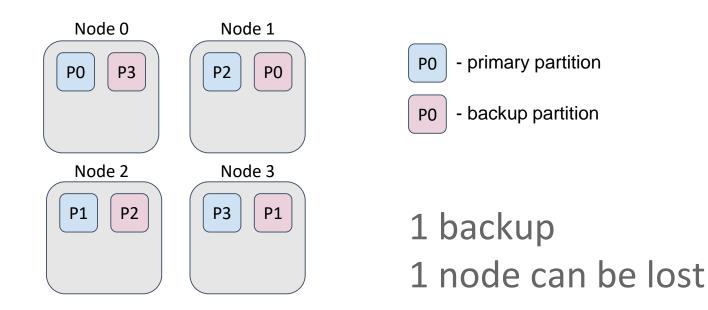






Partitioned cache

- Partitions (primary and backups) are evenly distributed between nodes
- Maximum performance



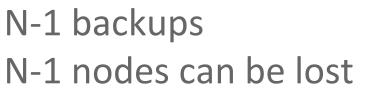


19 2019 © GridGain Systems

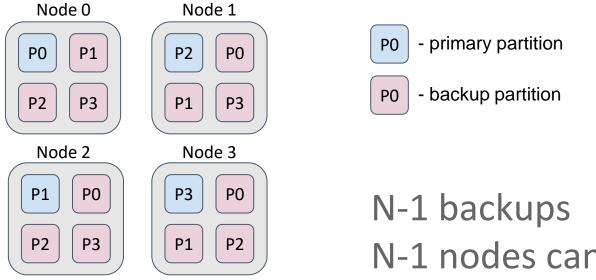
Apache Ignite

Replicated cache

- Every partition is replicated to every node •
- Maximum availability •









Apache Ignite



Affinity colocation

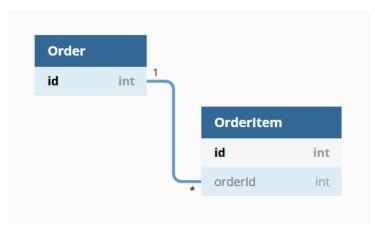
- Objects are assigned to partitions by the affinity function
- The objects that have the same affinity keys will be mapped to the same partitions
- By default primary key is affinity key
- But other object field could be used as affinity key (e.g. foreign key)
- Minimize data transfer between nodes
- Significantly reduce the computational task or query execution time

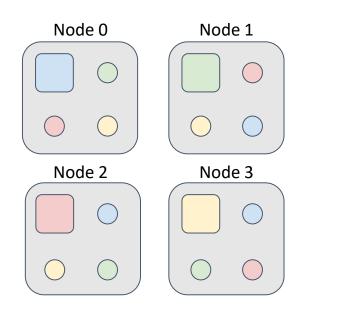


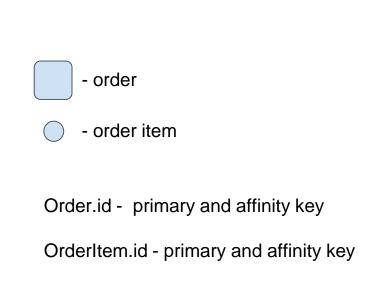
Apache Ignite

Affinity colocation

Related entries are not colocated











•

Order

id

1

int -

Affinity colocation Related entries are colocated

Node 0

Node 2

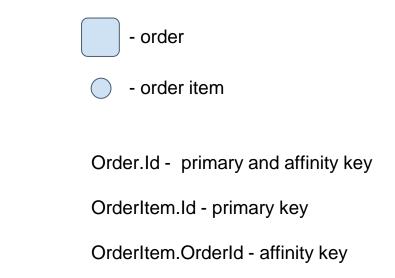
Node 1

Node 3

()

int id orderId int

Orderitem







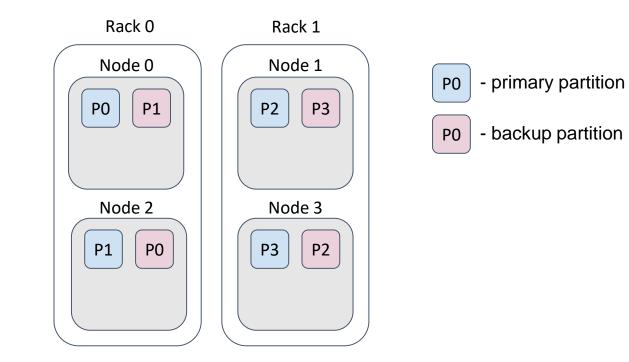
Configuration and input parameters

- Affinity function instance is cache configuration parameter
- Configuration (constant at runtime):
 - Number of partitions
 - Number of backups (from cache configuration)
 - Backup filter
 - Exclude neighbors flag
- Input:
 - Topology (list of nodes)



Backup filter

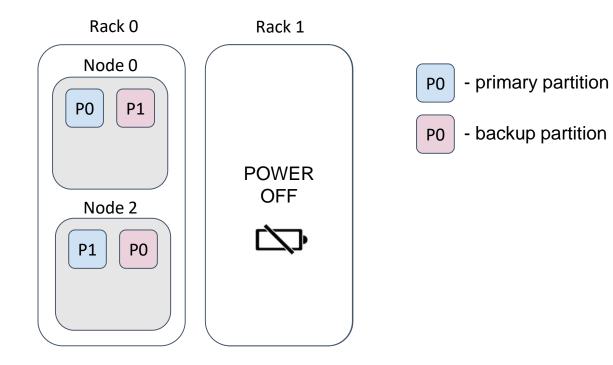
Let's say the nodes are located in several racks.





Backup filter

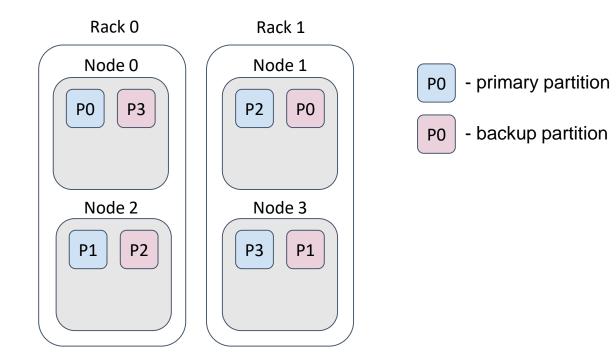
What if one of the racks will be turned off? Data is lost or unavailable.





Backup filter

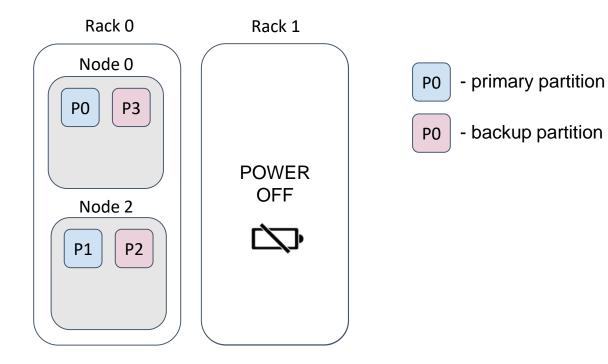
We can inform affinity function about nodes location using backup filter Backup partitions should not be assigned to the node that is filtered out





Backup filter

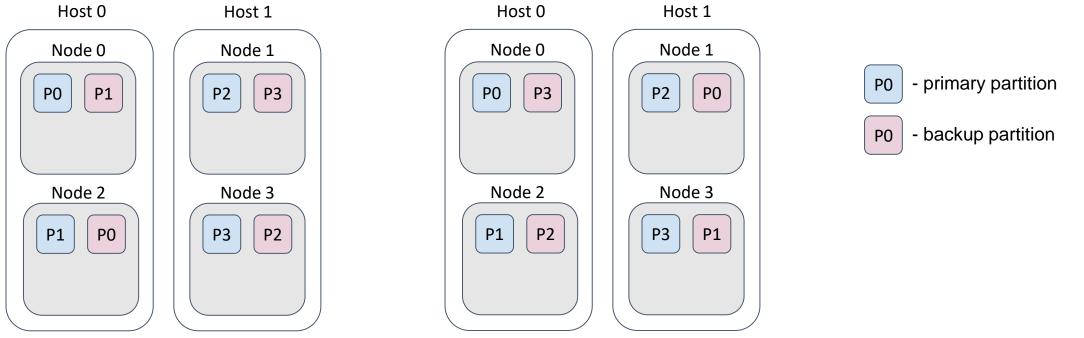
Rack 1 is turned off again, but ... All partitions are available and no data loss.





Exclude neighbors flag

Very similar to backup filter. Backup partition should not be assigned to the node on the same host.





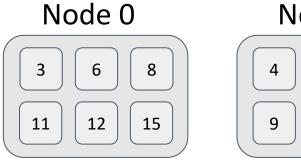
Rendezvous affinity example

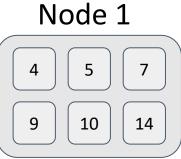
Parameters

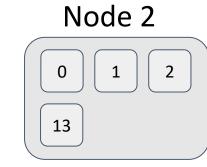
- Partitions 16
- Backups 0
- Nodes 3-4

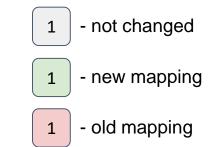


Distribution for initial topology of 3 nodes





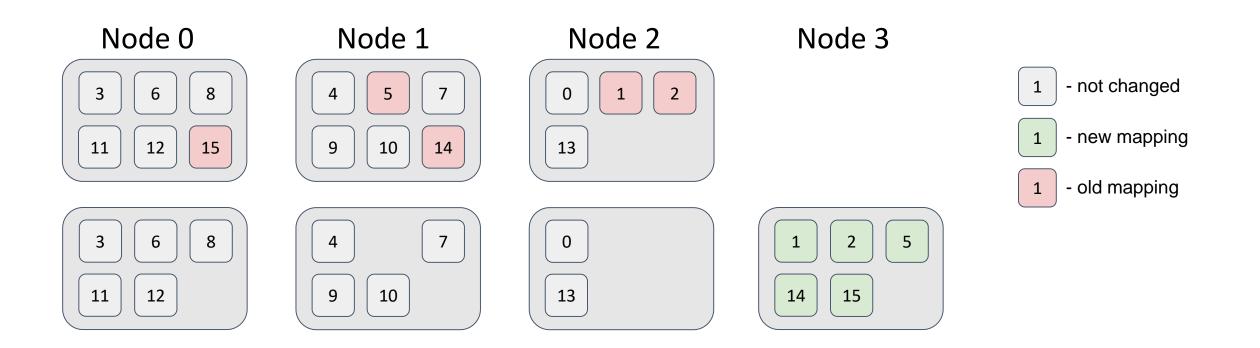






Rendezvous affinity example

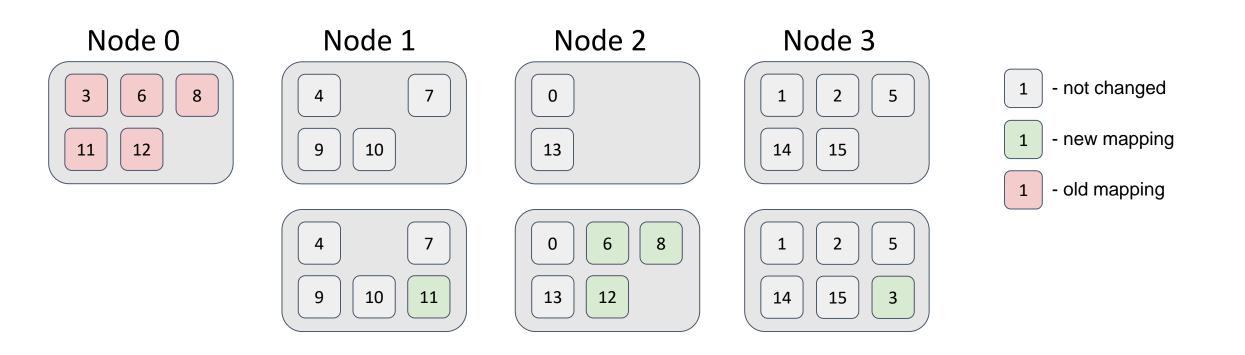
New "Node 3" joined





Rendezvous affinity example

"Node 0" failed





Apache Ignite community

Welcome to contribute!

- Project page
 - http://ignite.apache.org
- Users mailing list and forum
 - user@ignite.apache.org
 - http://apache-ignite-users.70518.x6.nabble.com
- Developers mailing list and forum
 - dev@ignite.apache.org
 - <u>http://apache-ignite-developers.2346864.n4.nabble.com</u>
- GitHub
 - https://github.com/apache/ignite

