

Rethinking Topology in Cassandra

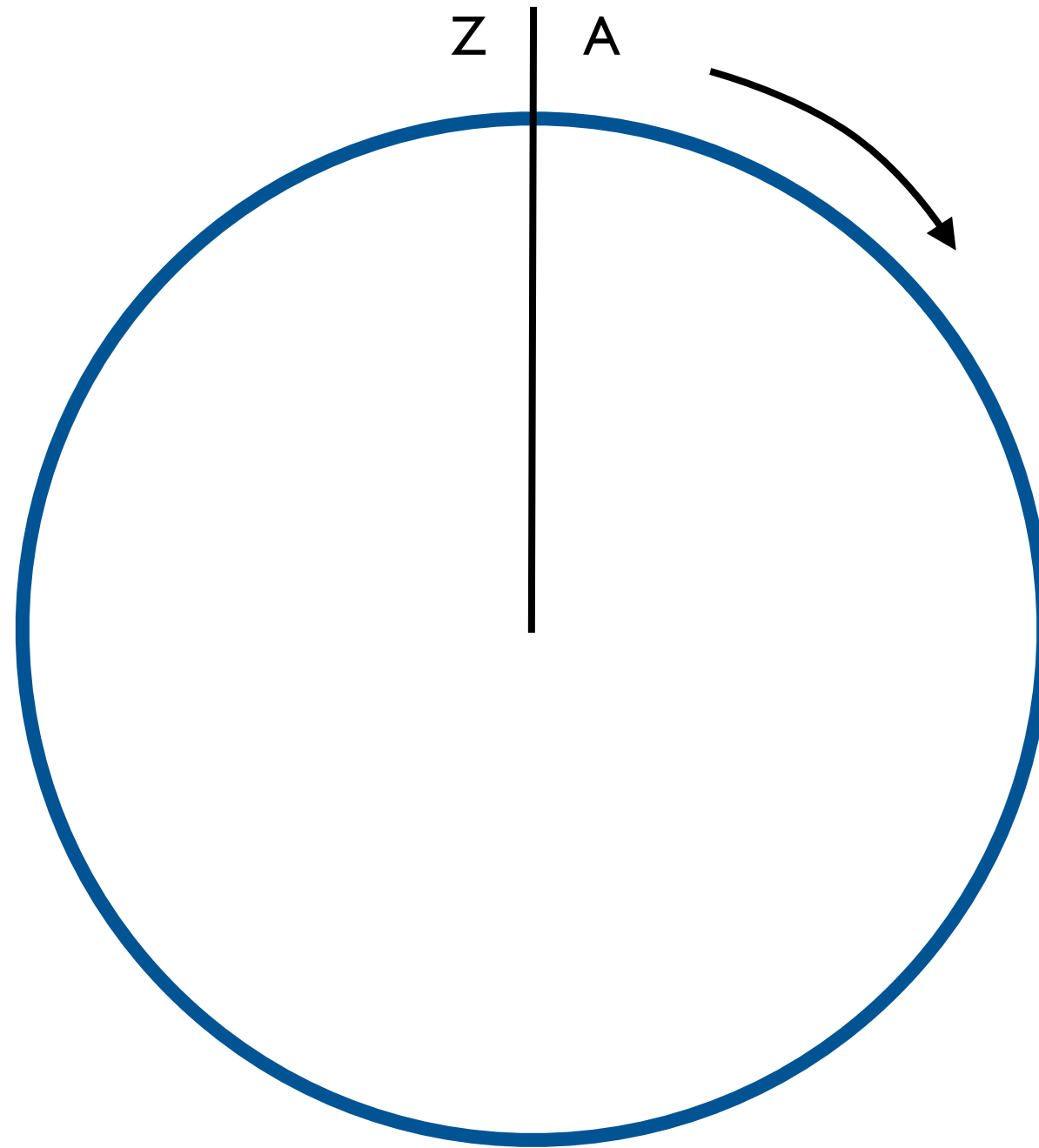
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Eric Evans
eevans@acunu.com
[@jericevans](https://twitter.com/jericevans)

DHT 101

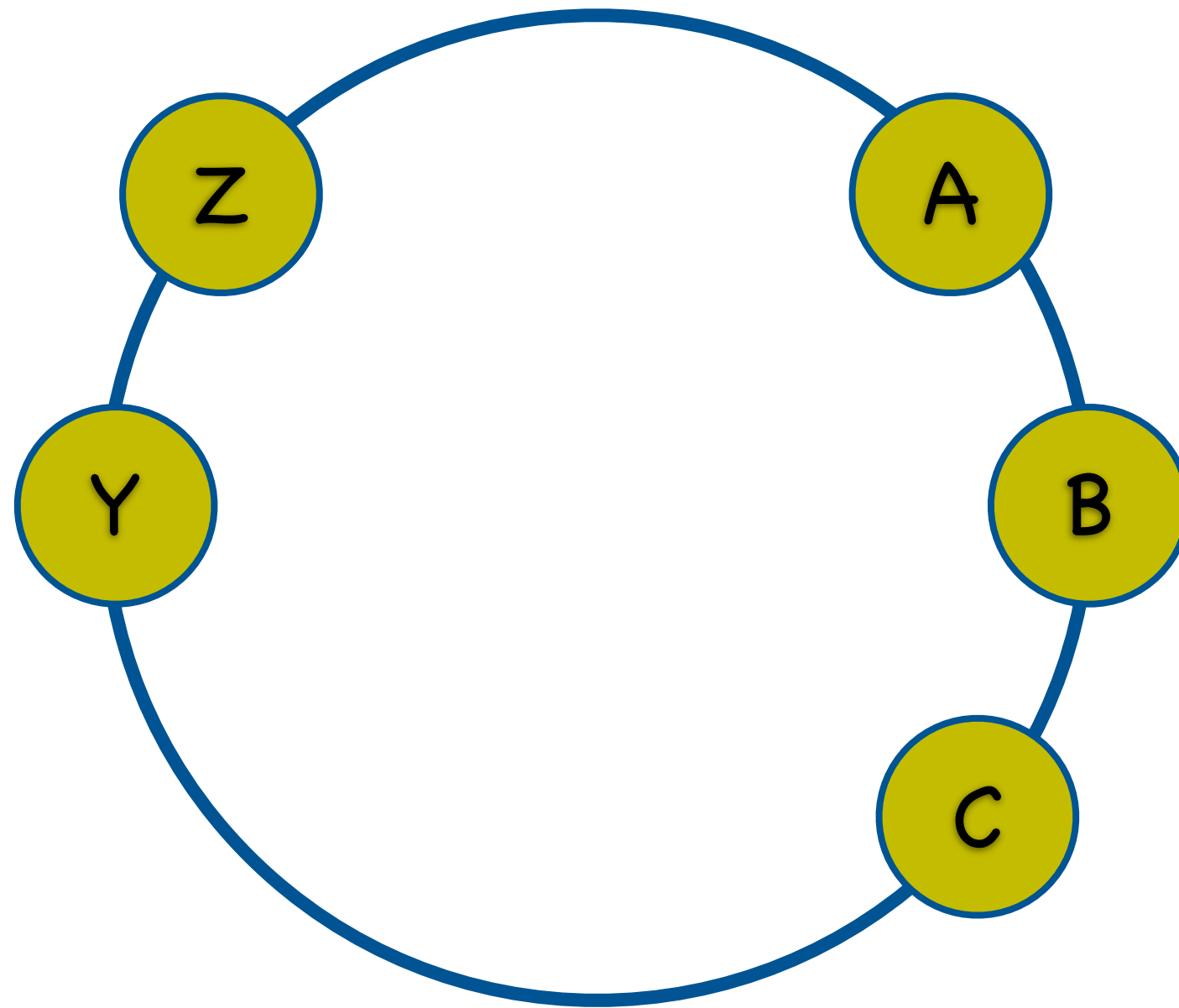
DHT 101

partitioning



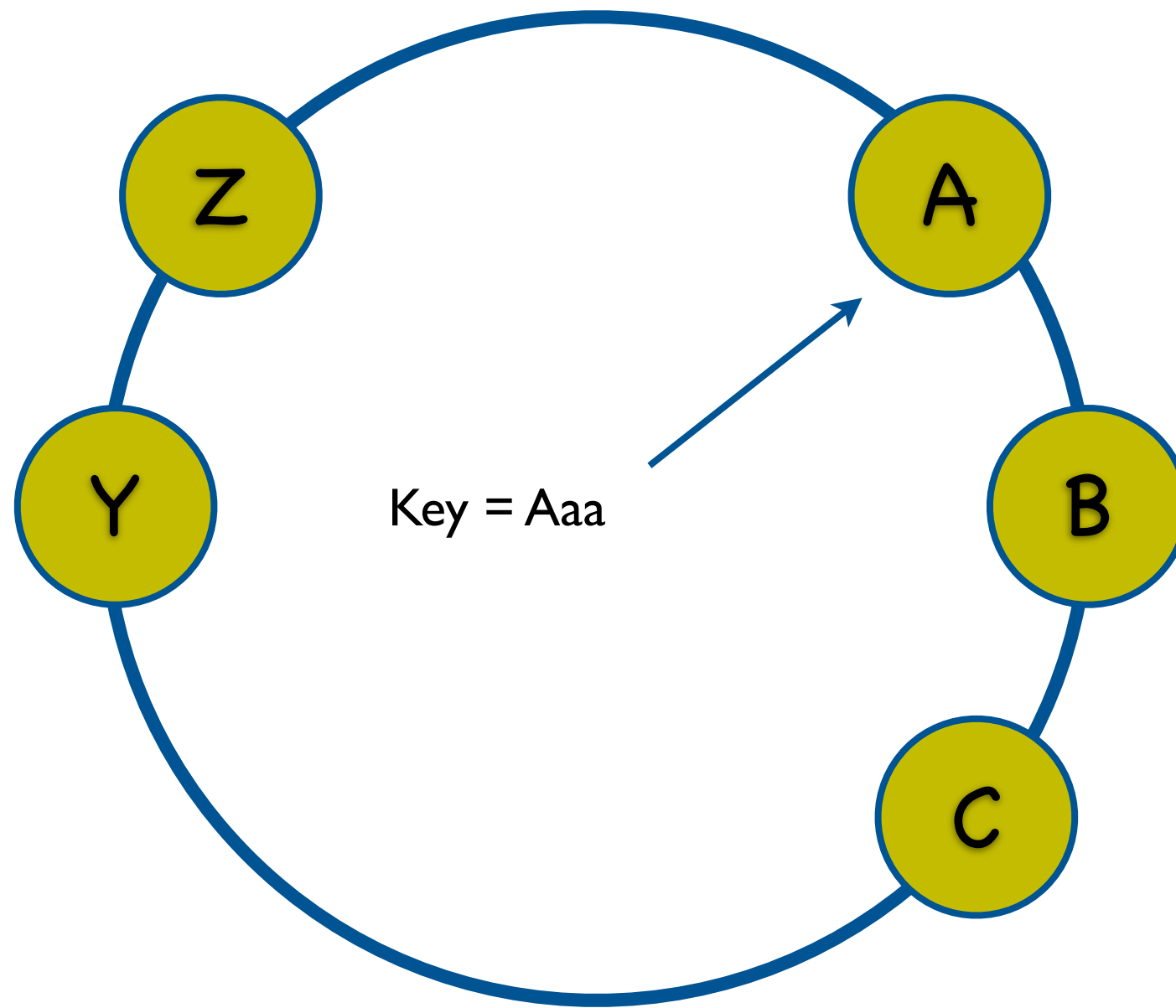
DHT 101

partitioning



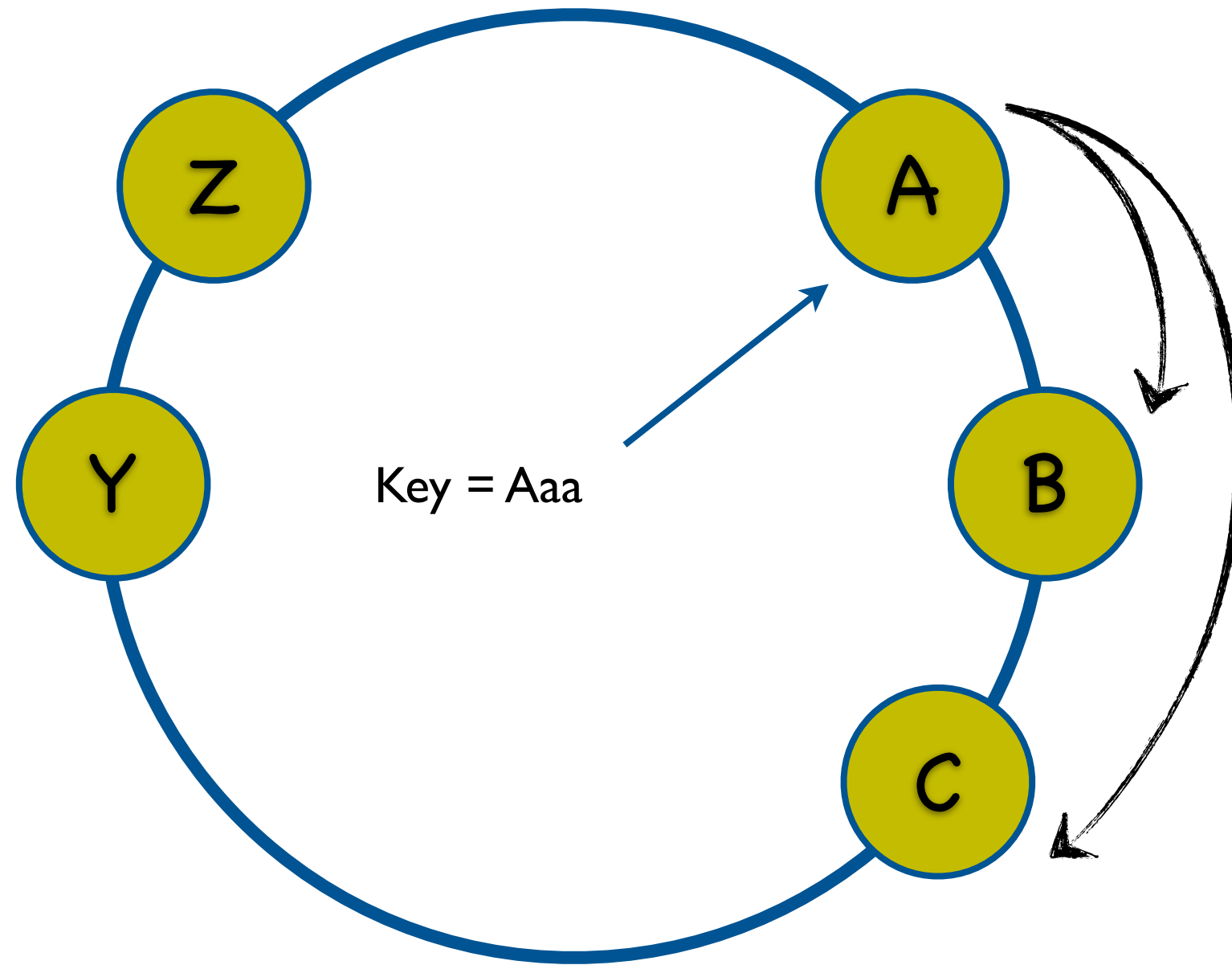
DHT 101

partitioning



DHT 101

replica placement



DHT 101

consistency

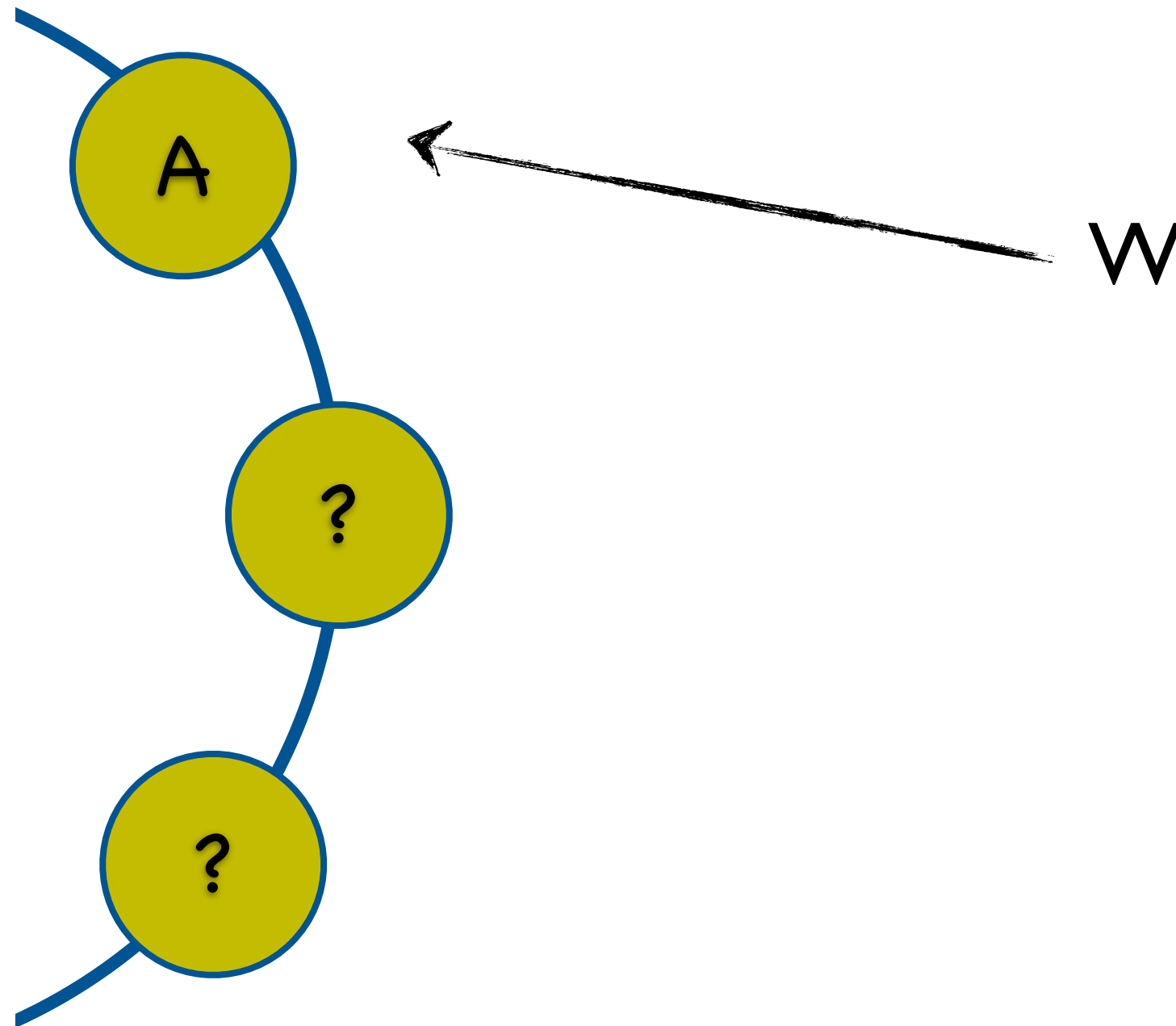
Consistency

Availability

Partition tolerance

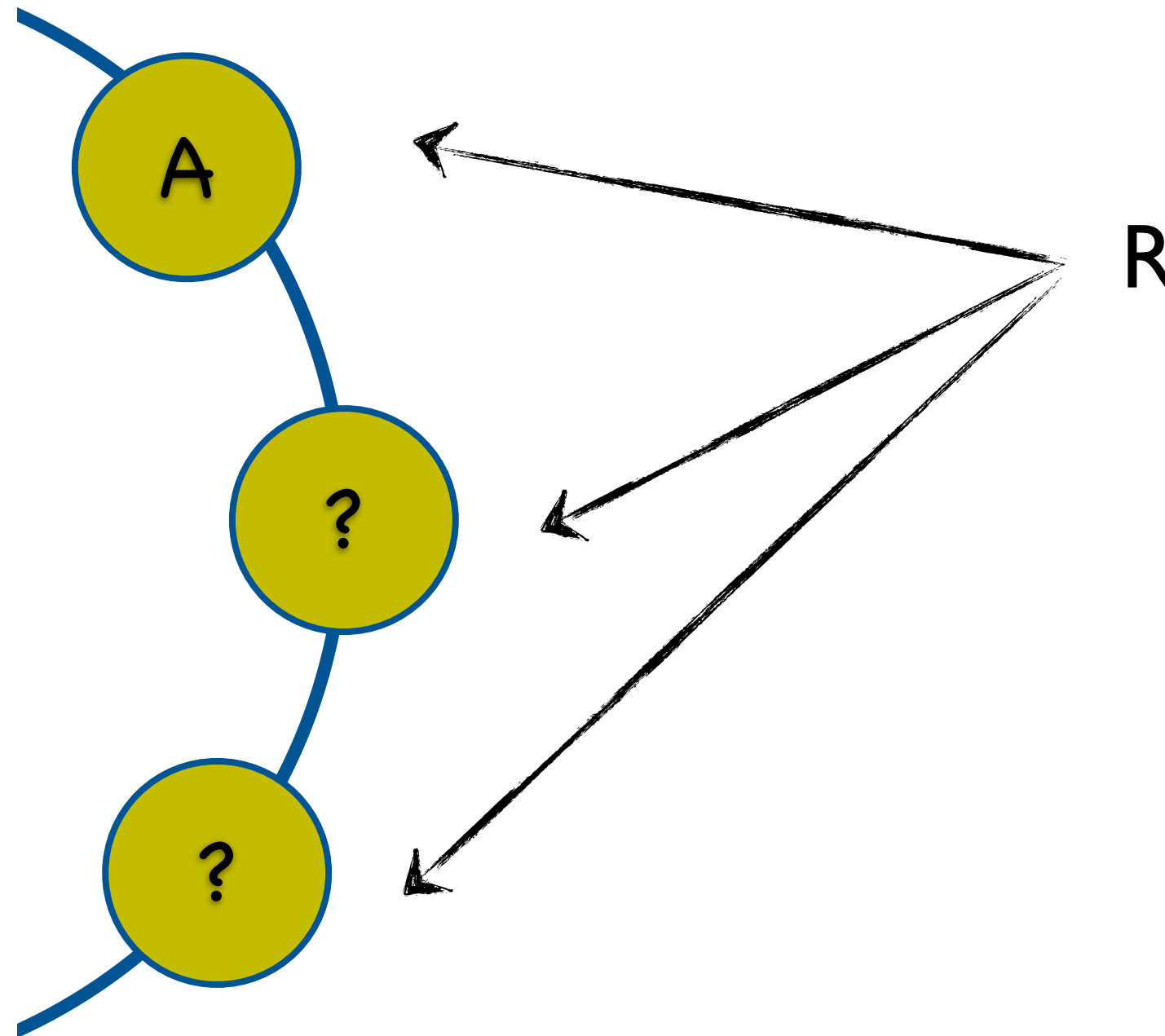
DHT 101

scenario: consistency level = one



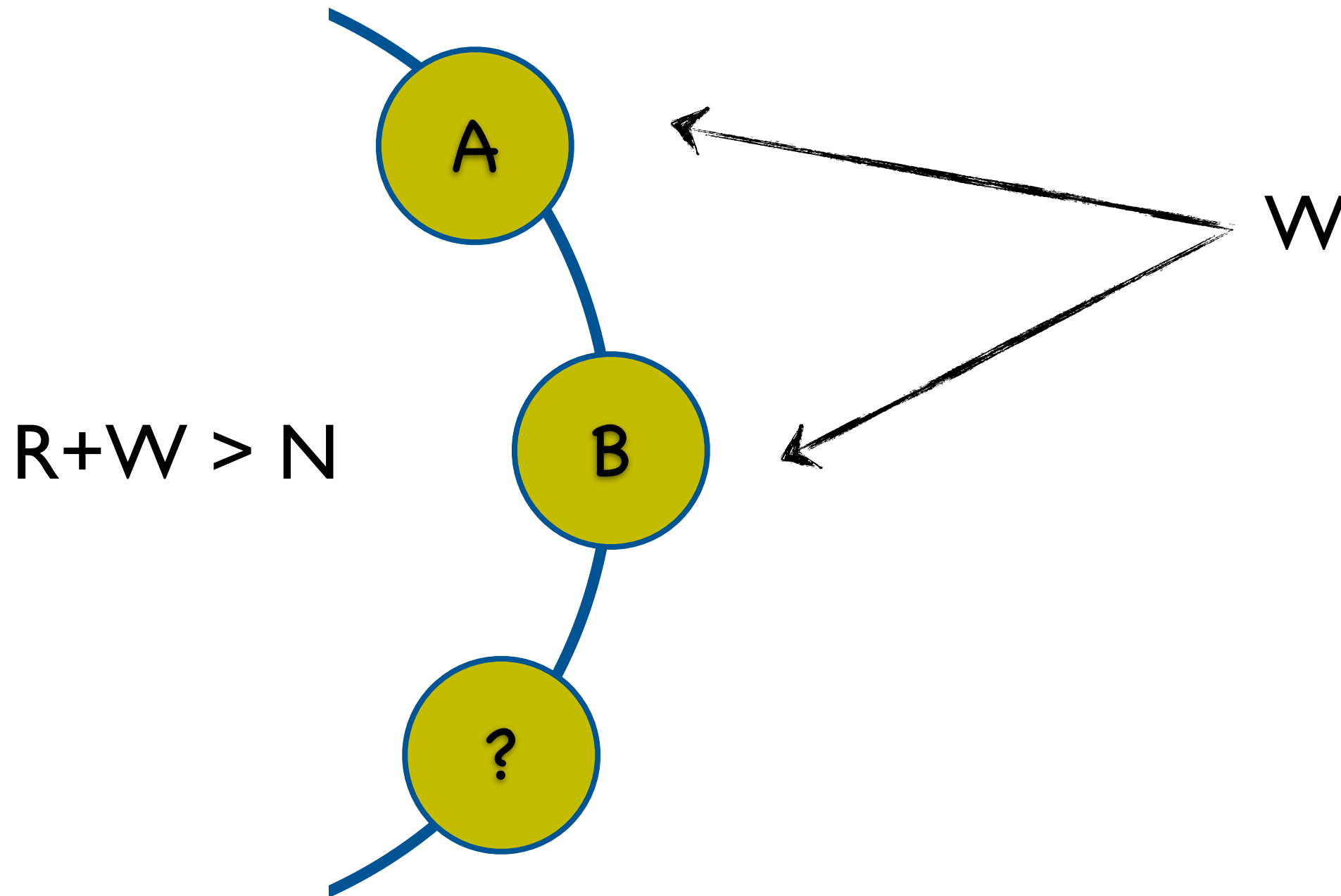
DHT 101

scenario: consistency level = all



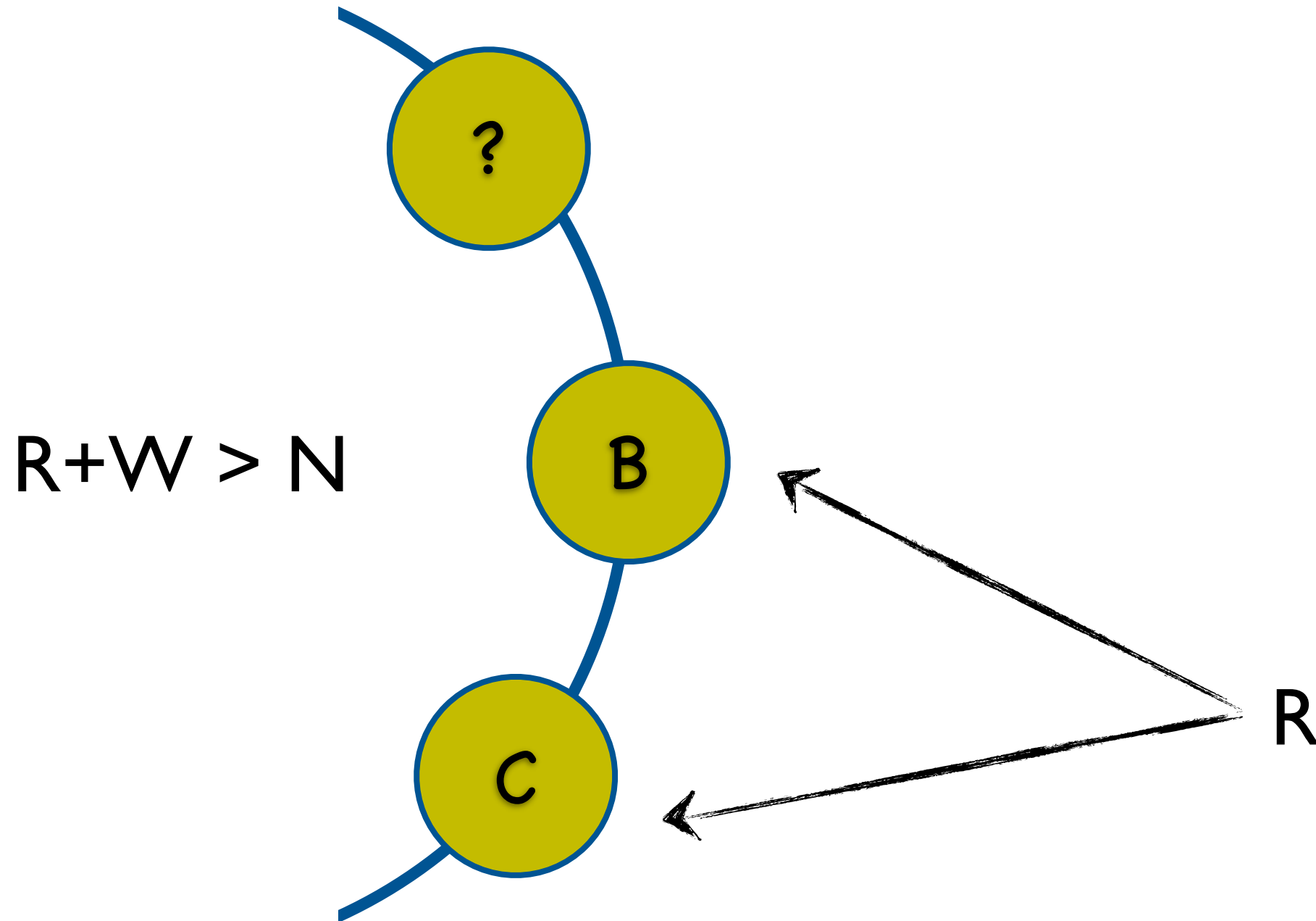
DHT 101

scenario: quorum write



DHT 101

scenario: quorum read



Awesome, yes?



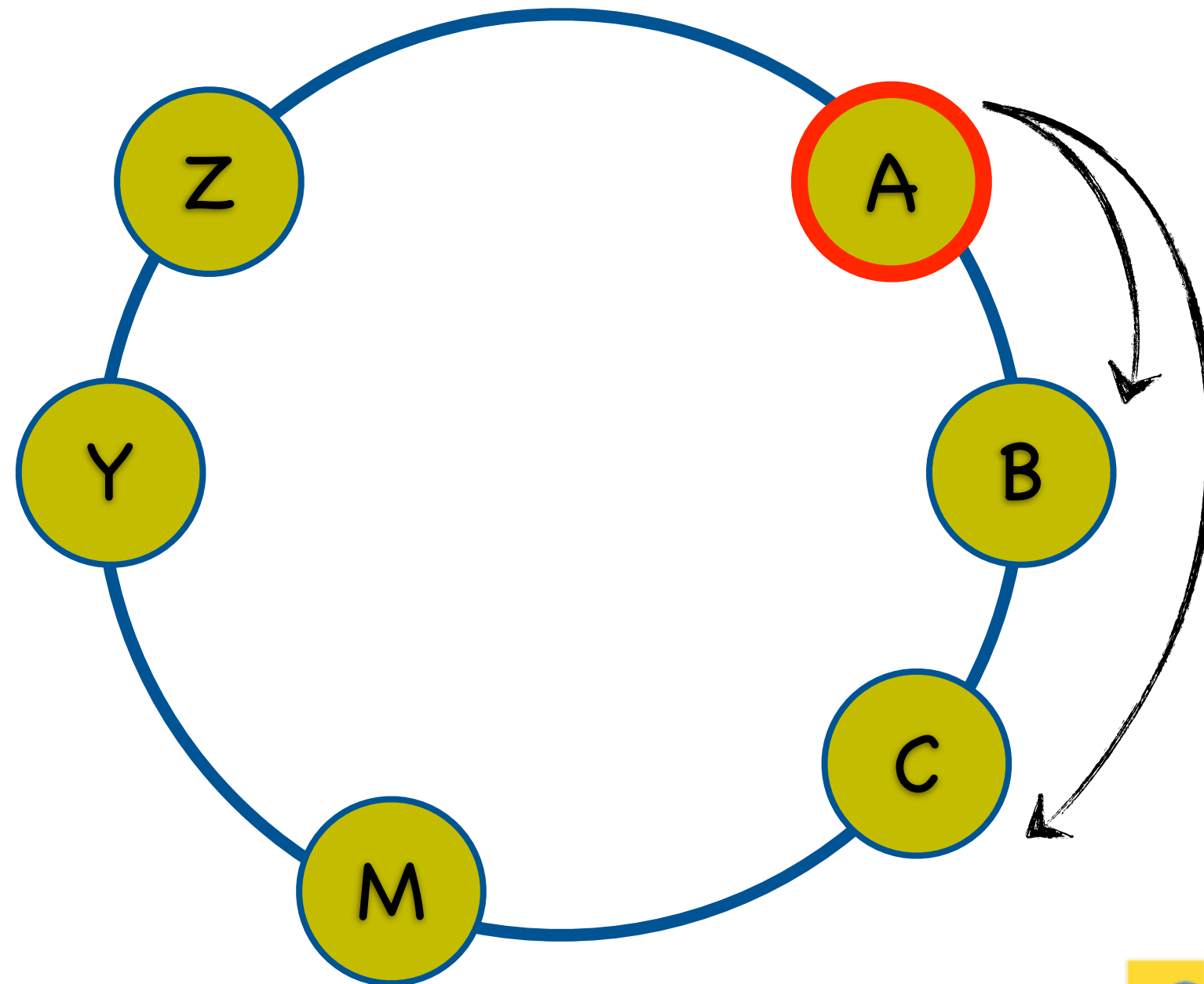
Well...



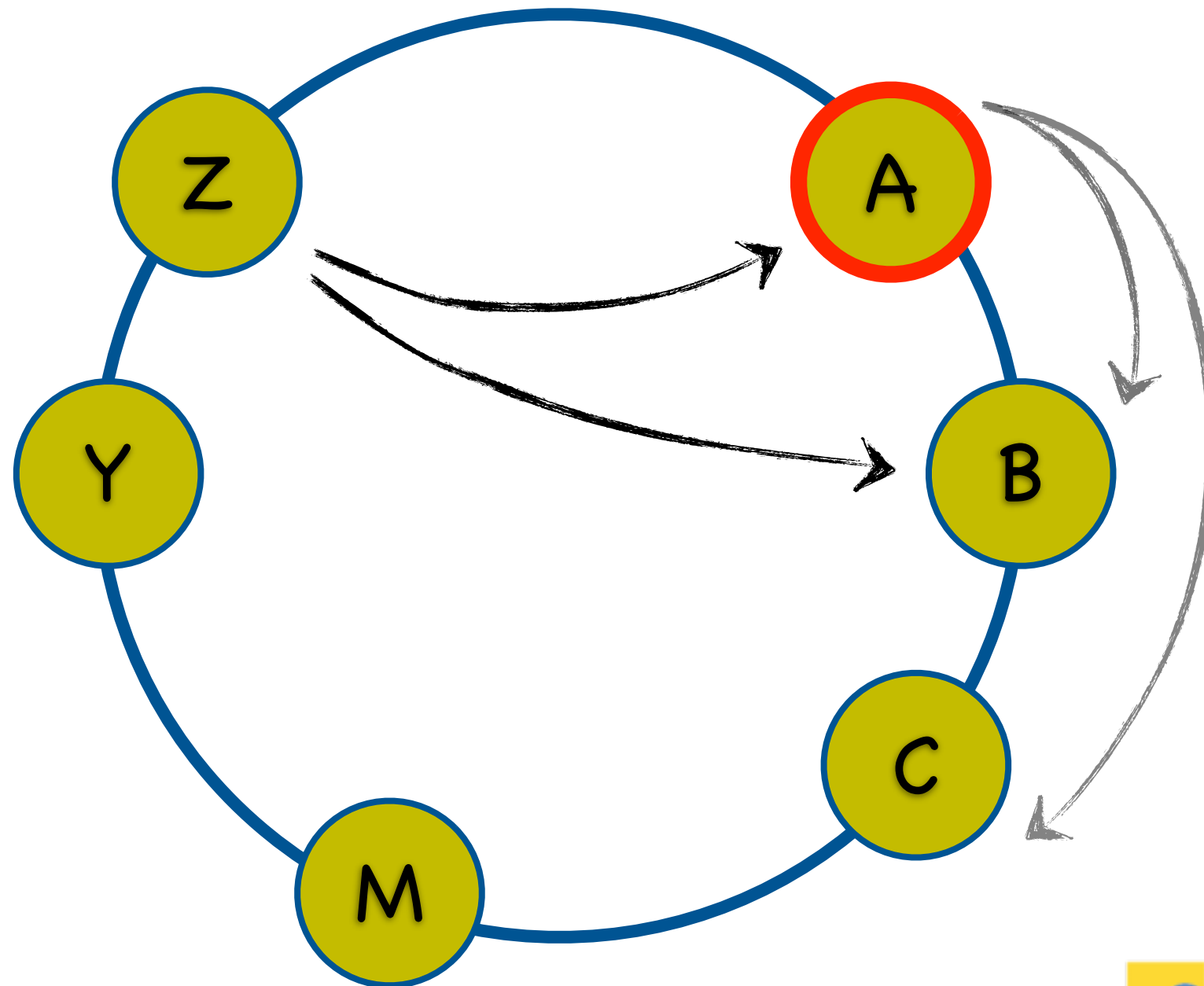
Problem:

Poor load distribution

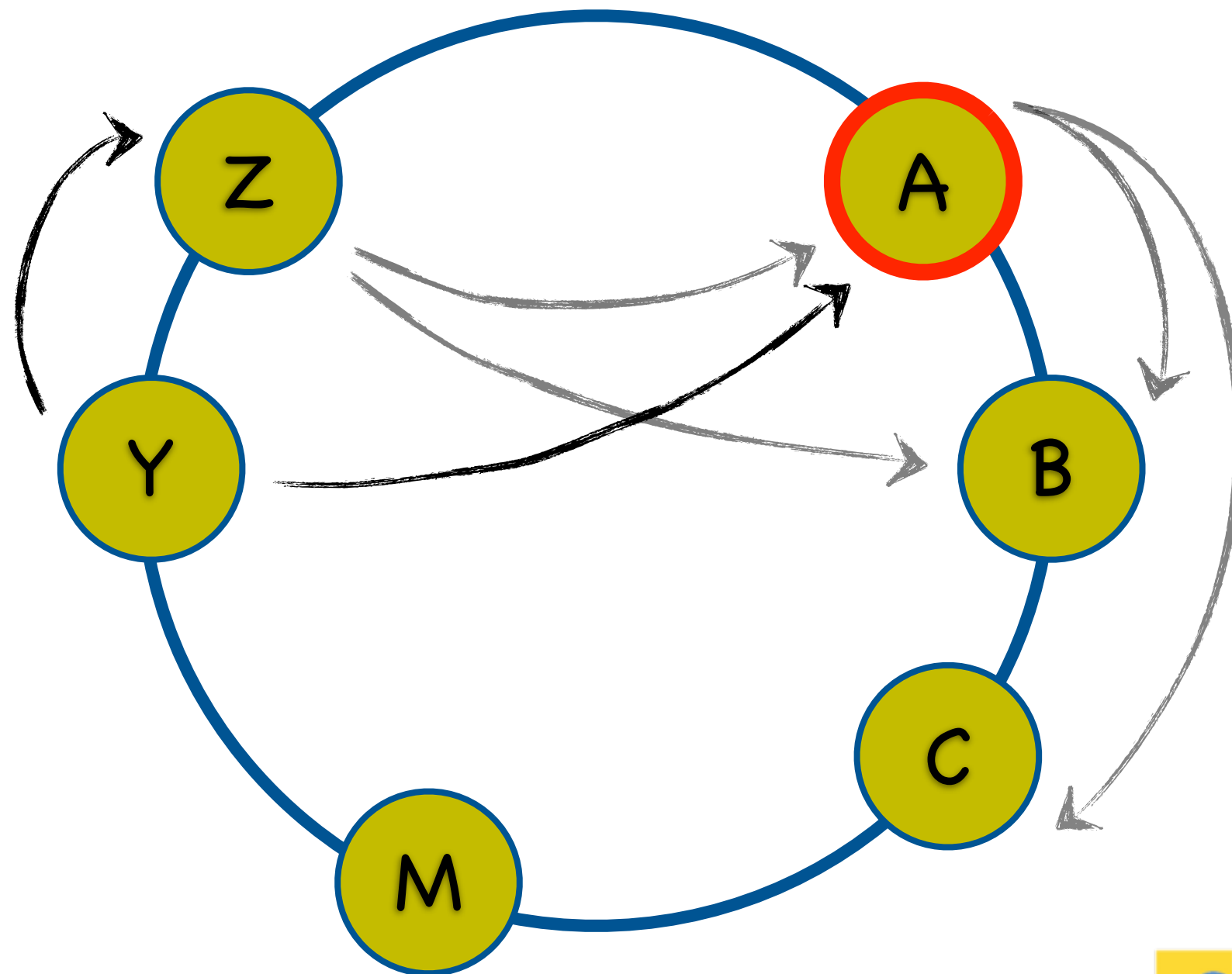
Distributing Load



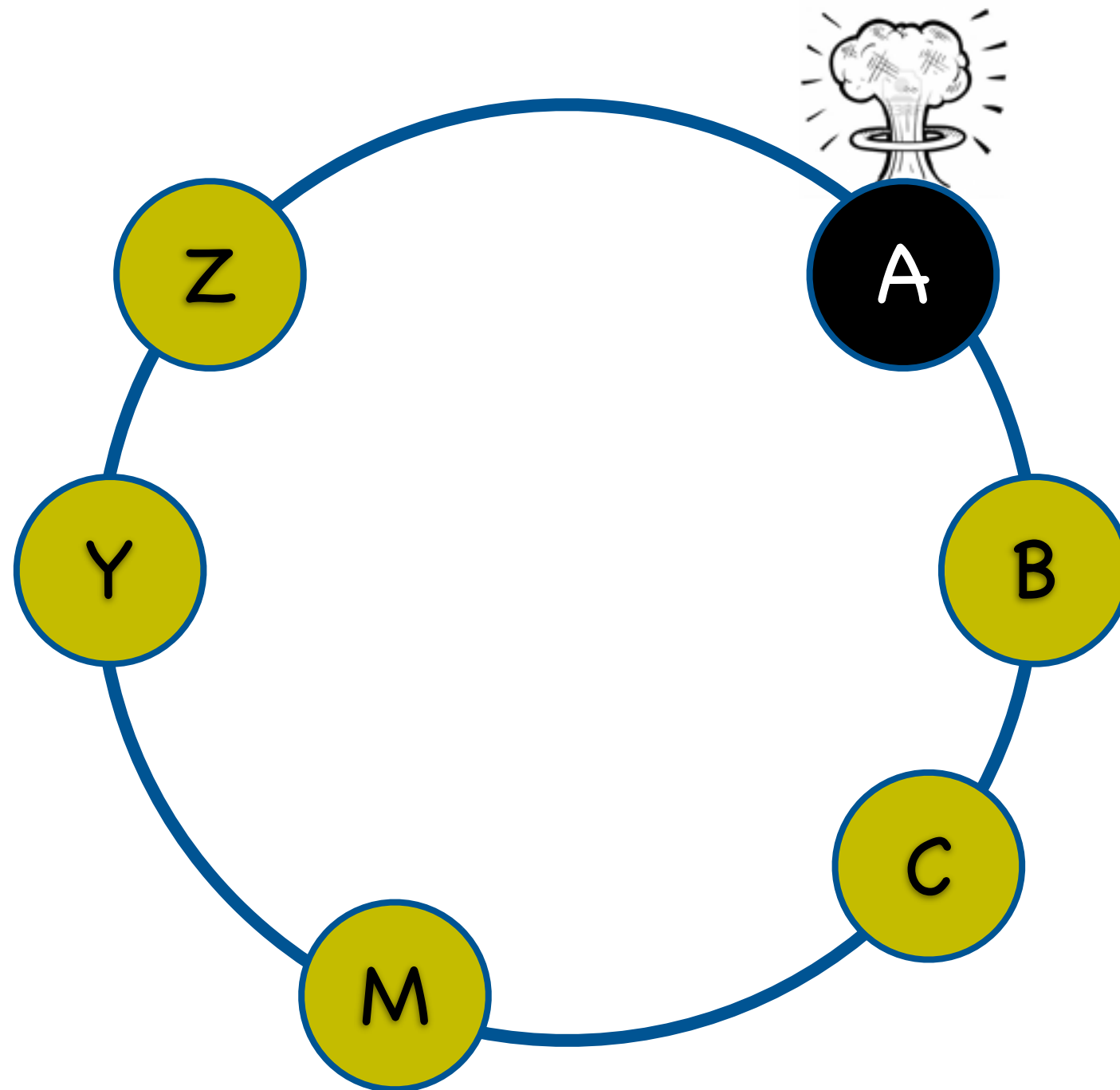
Distributing Load



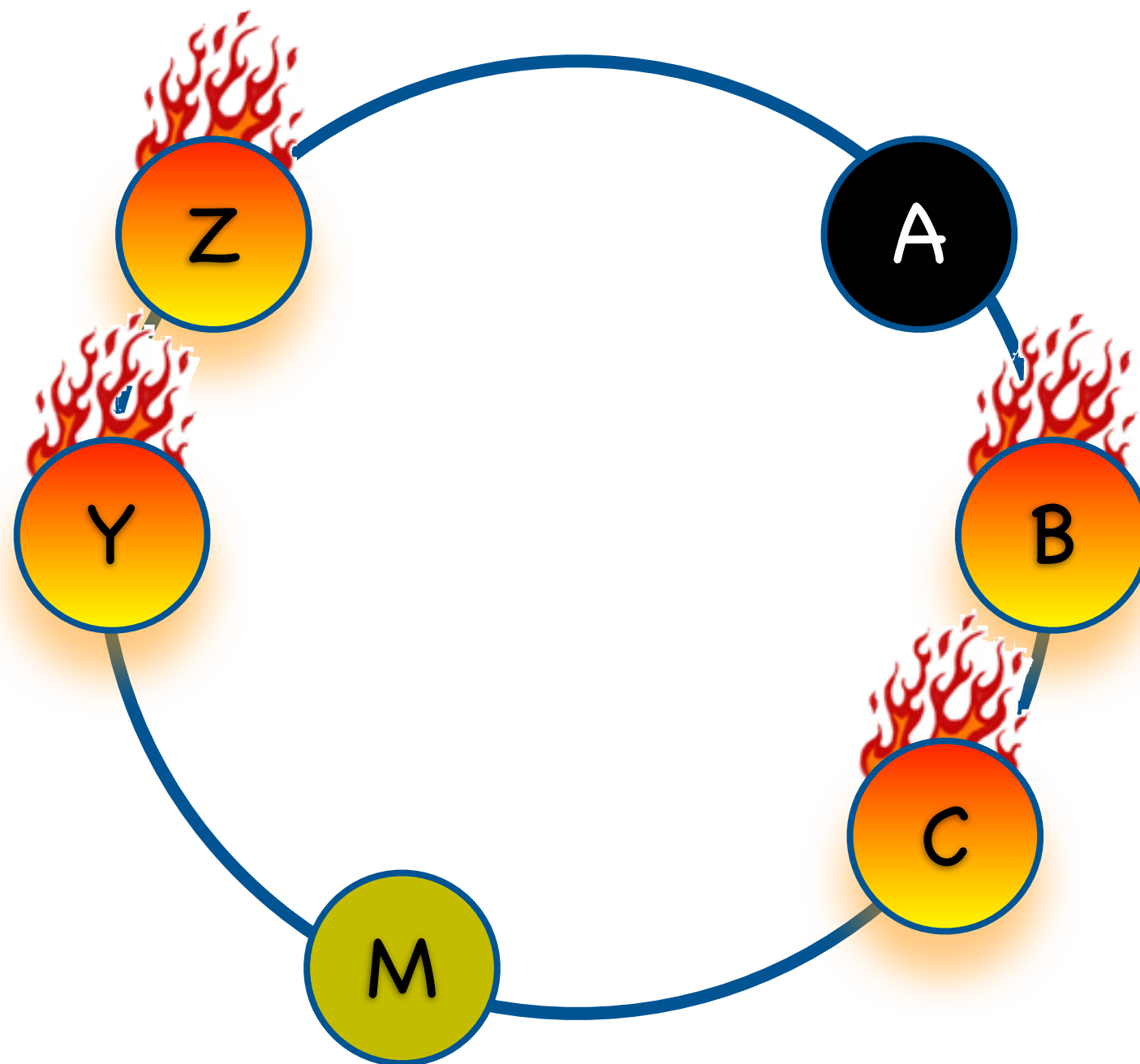
Distributing Load



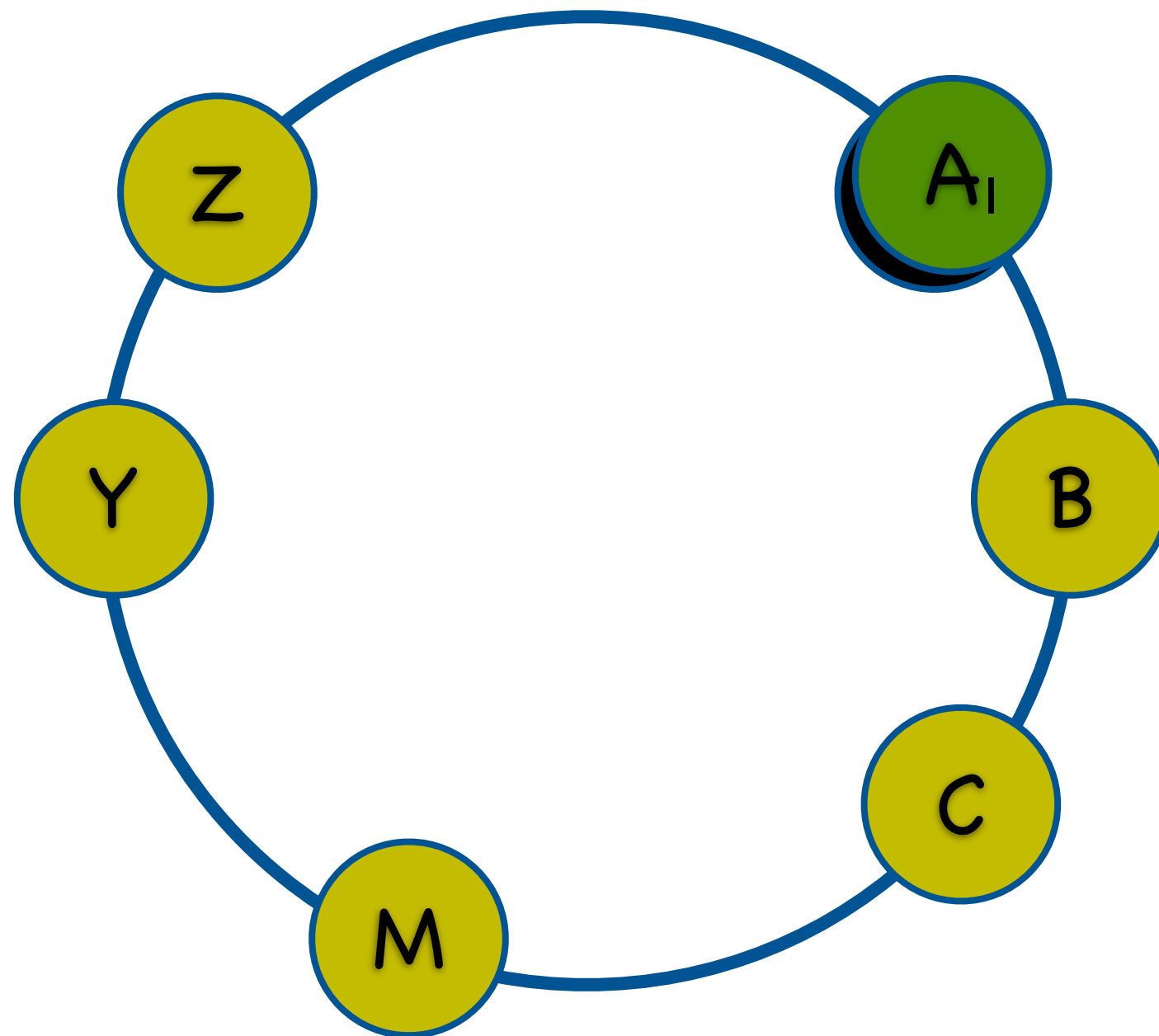
Distributing Load



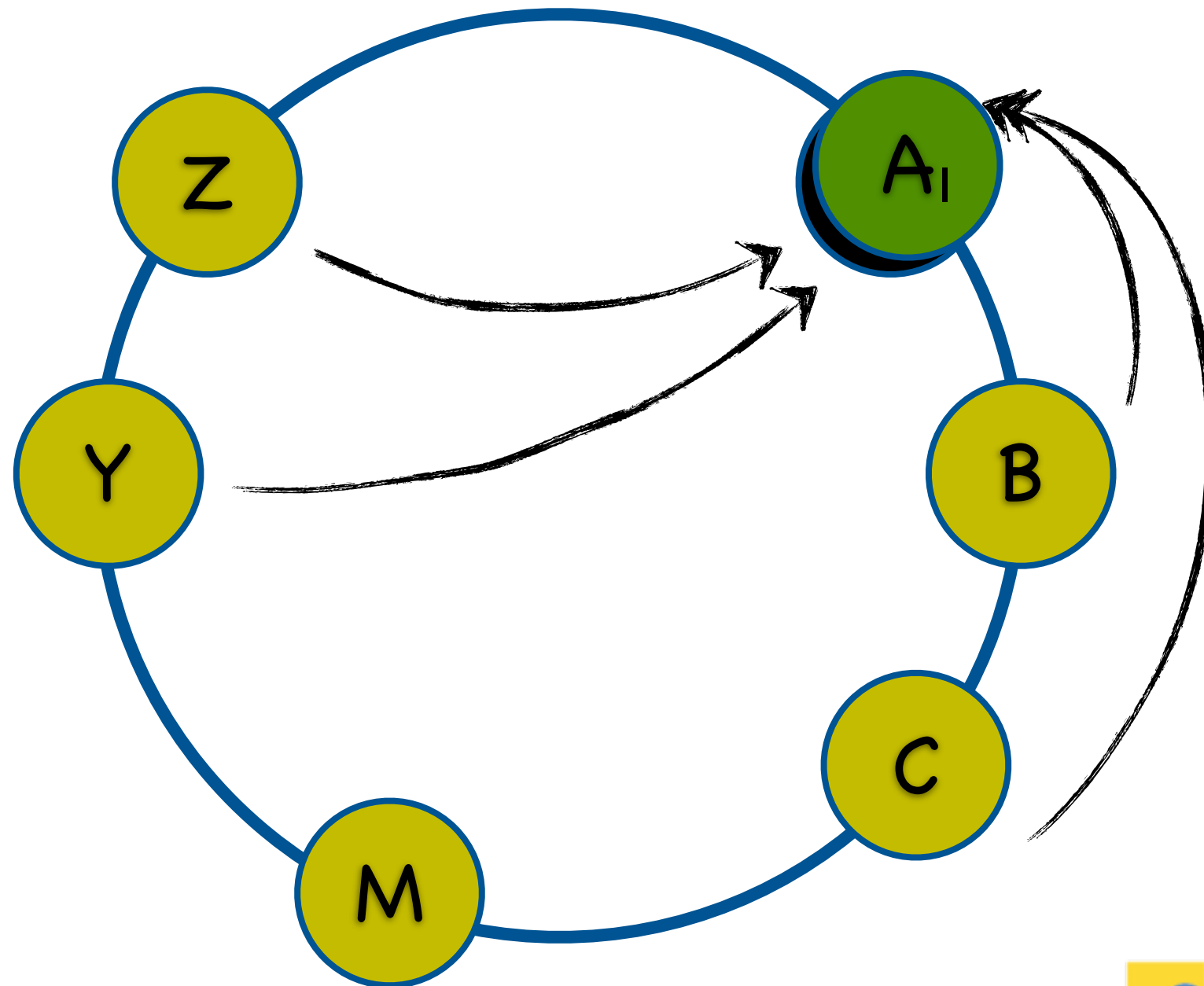
Distributing Load



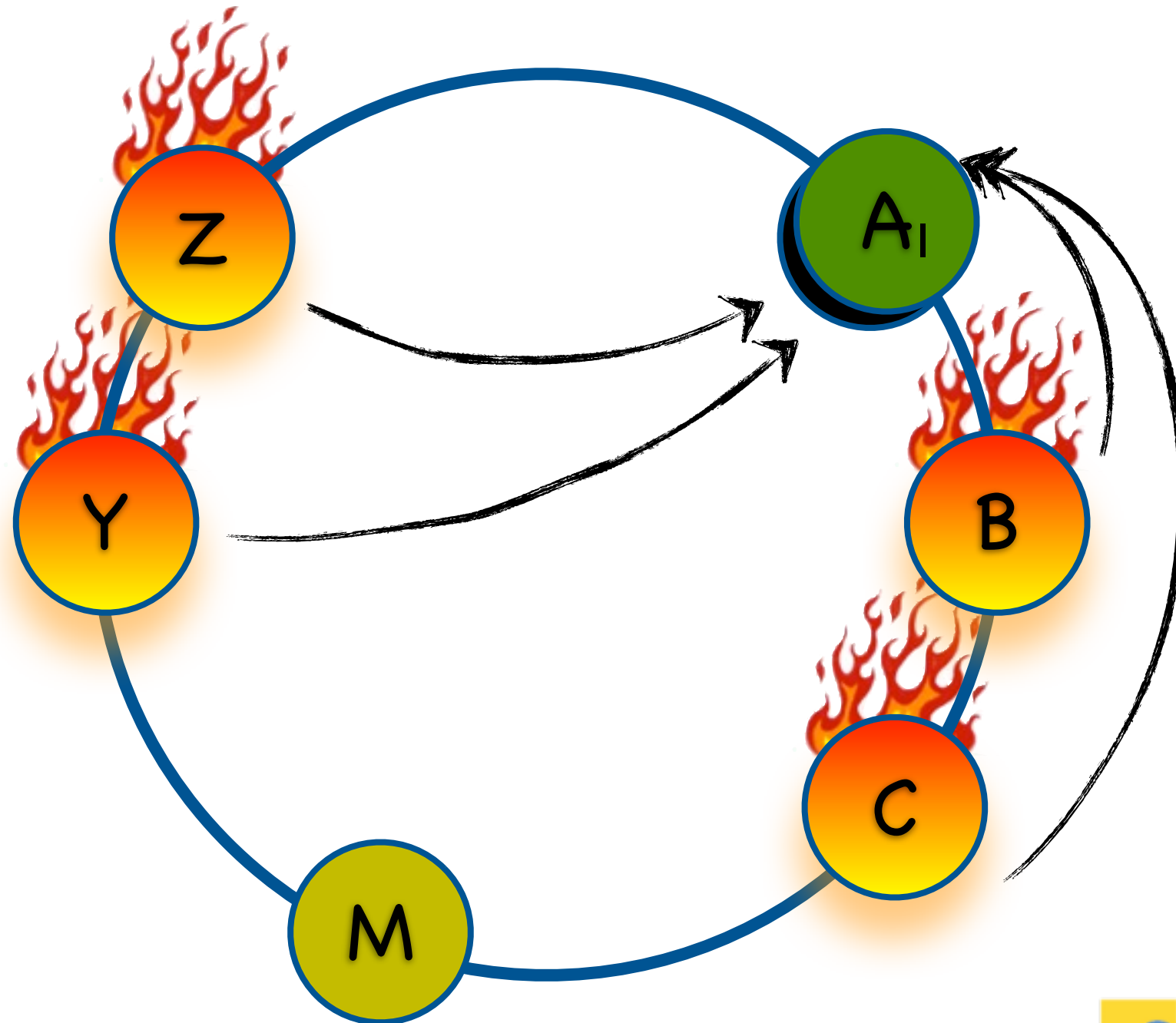
Distributing Load



Distributing Load



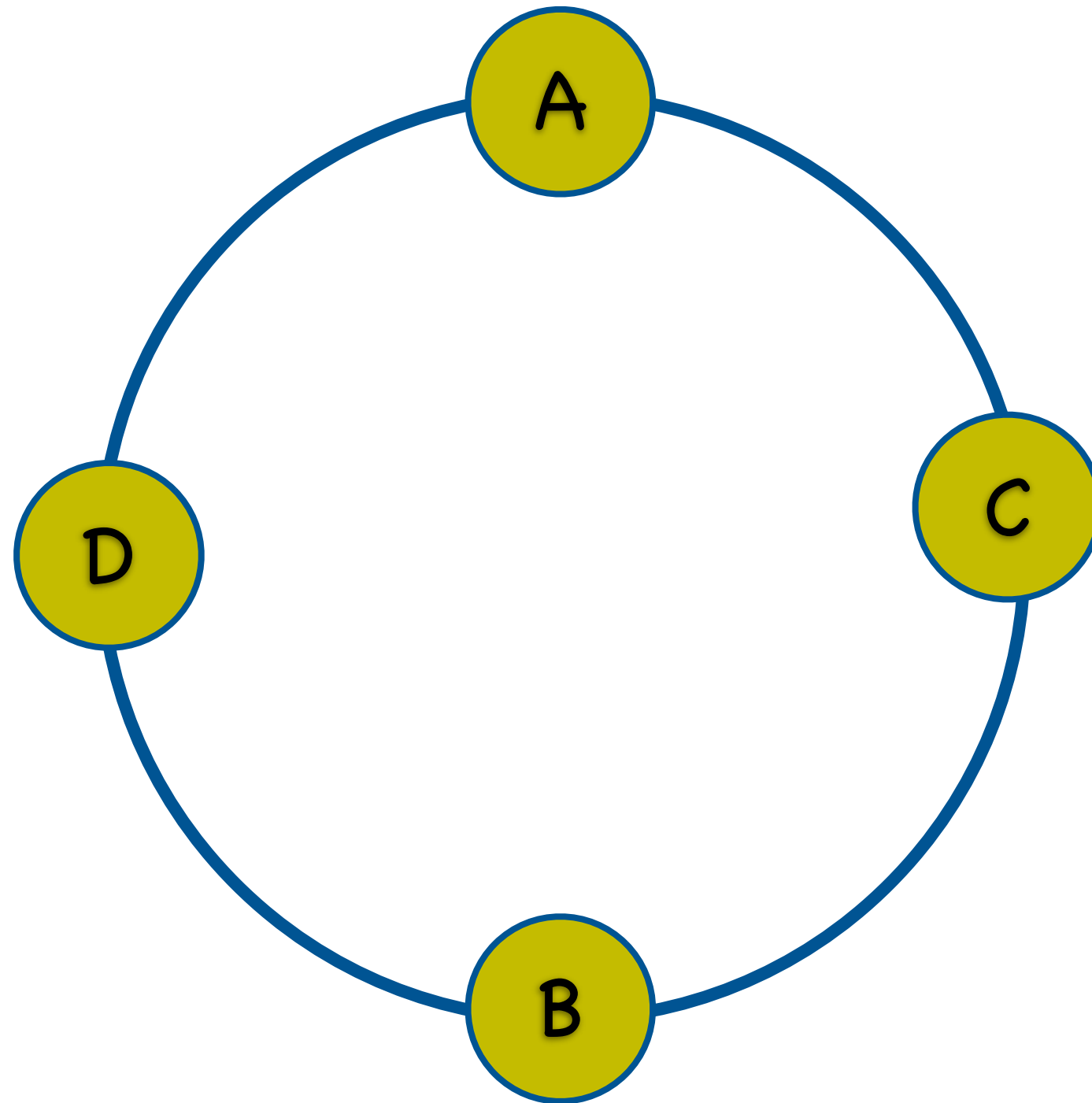
Distributing Load



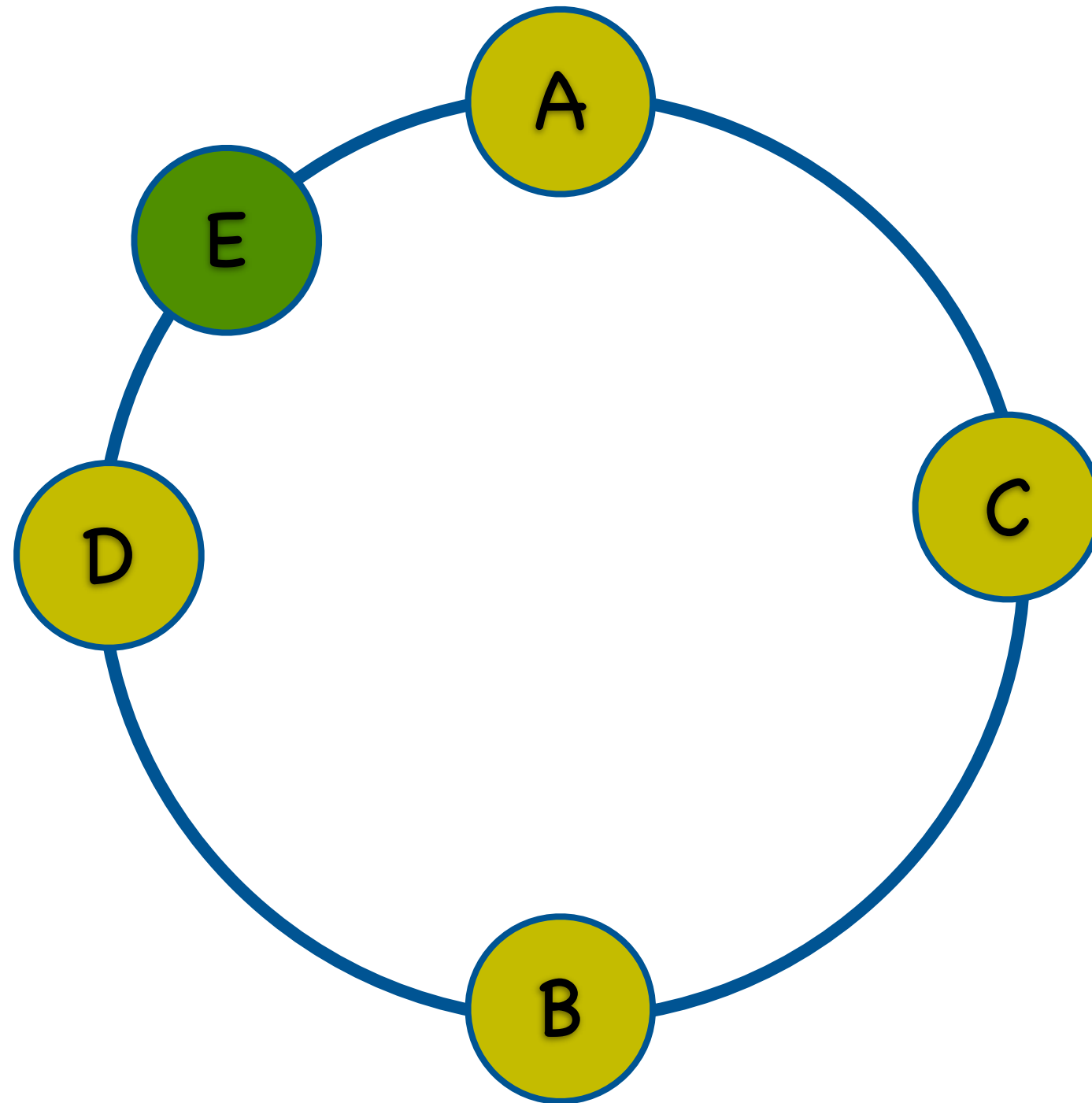
Problem:

Poor data distribution

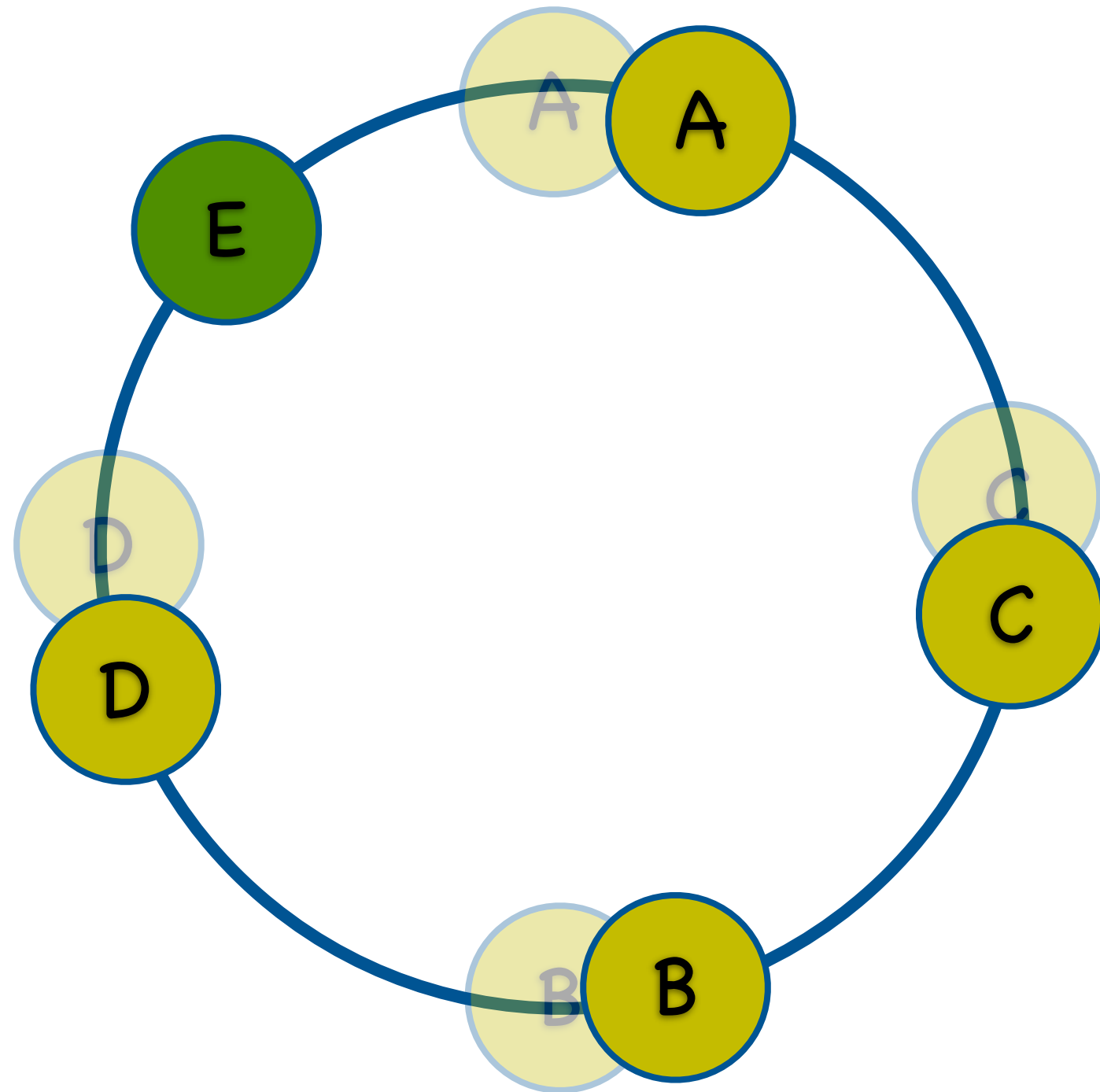
Distributing Data



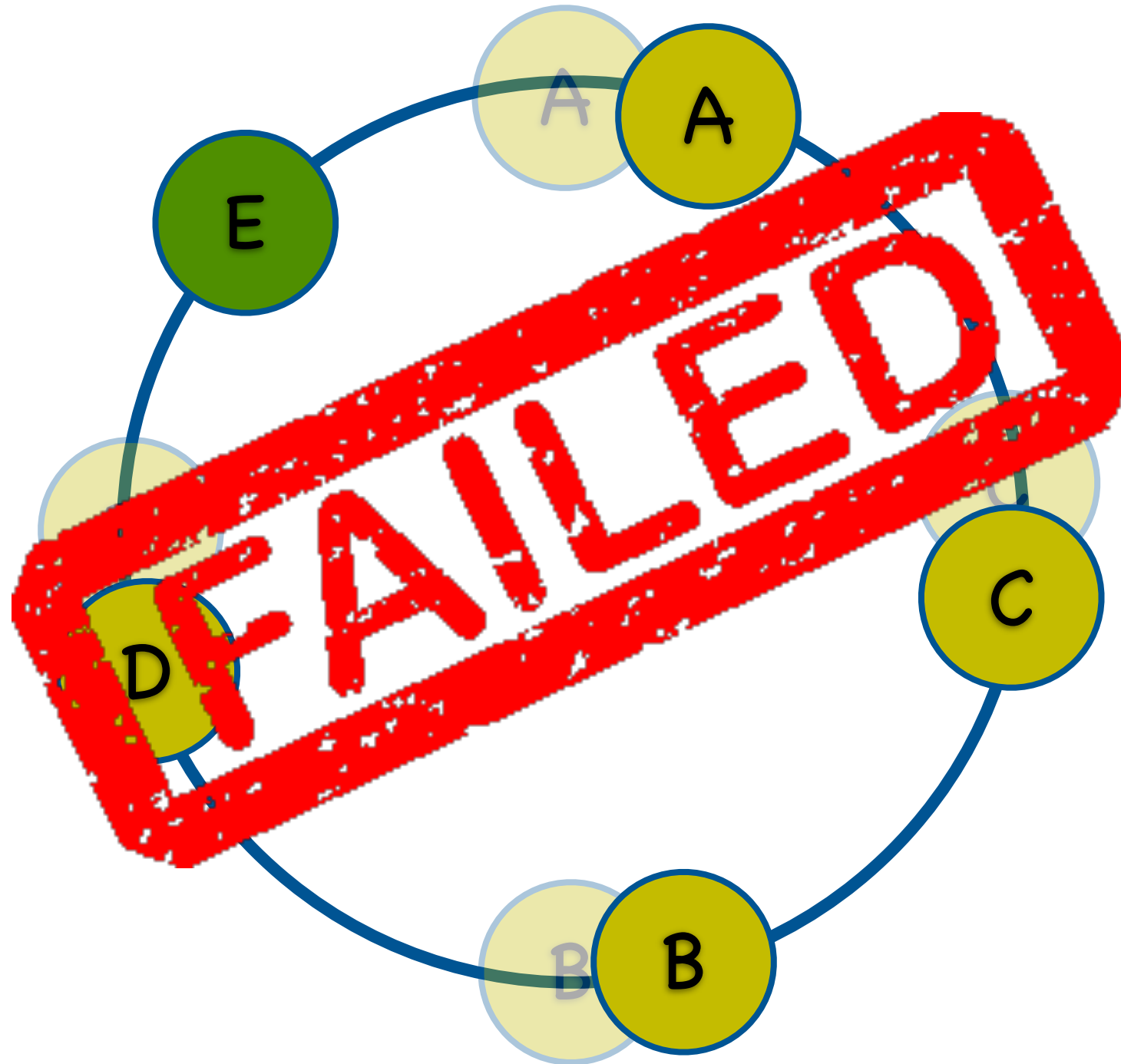
Distributing Data



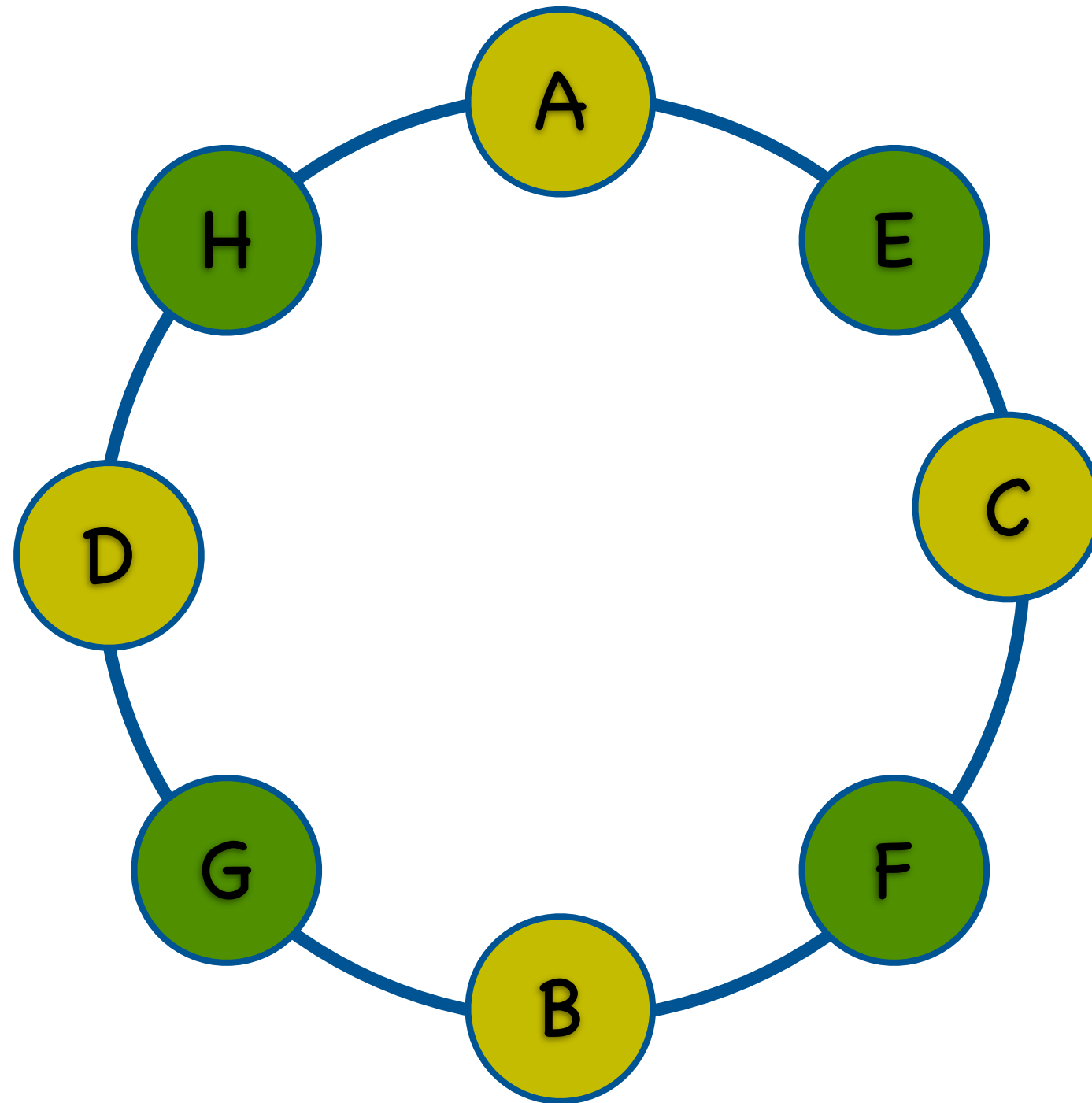
Distributing Data



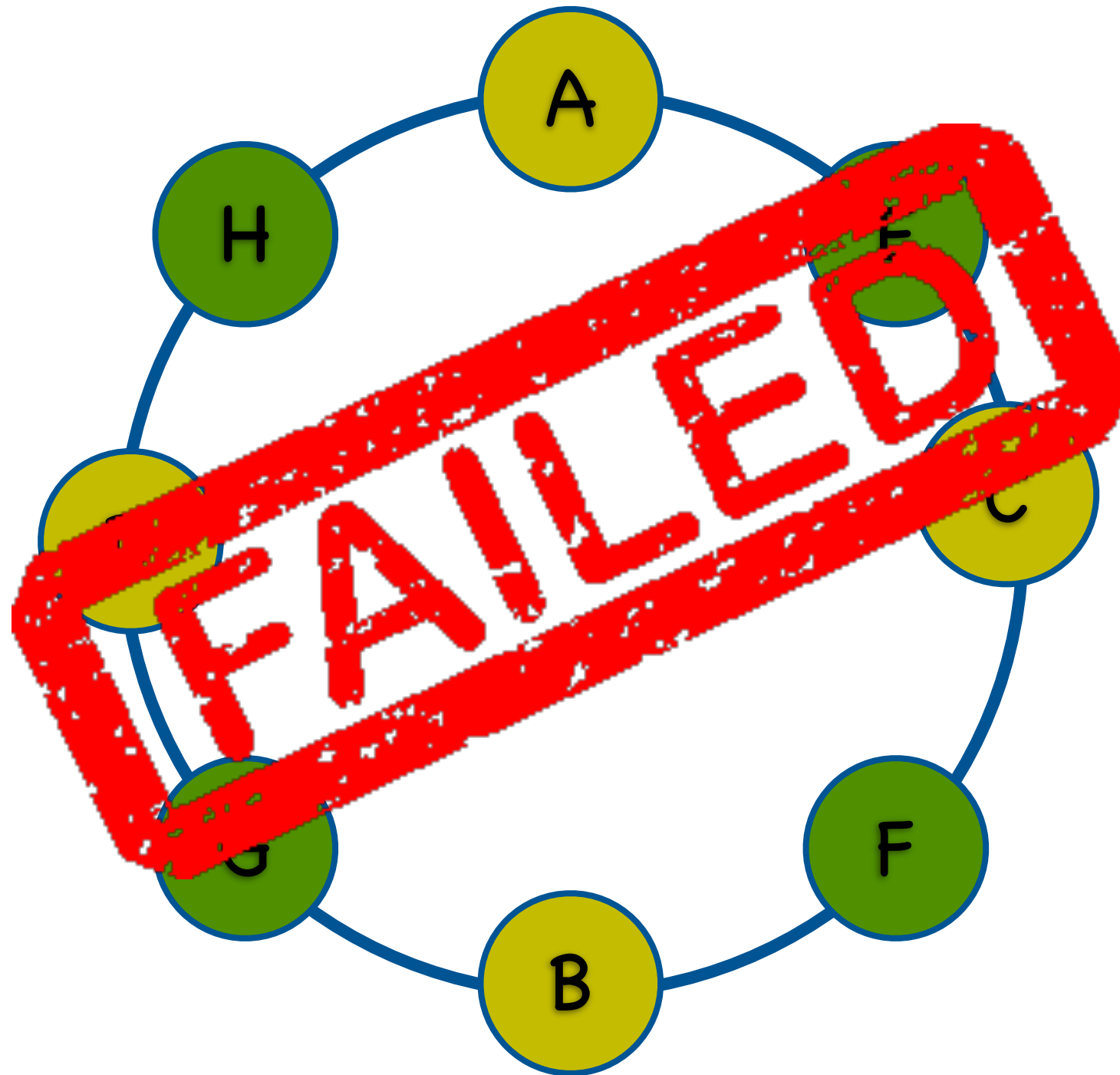
Distributing Data



Distributing Data

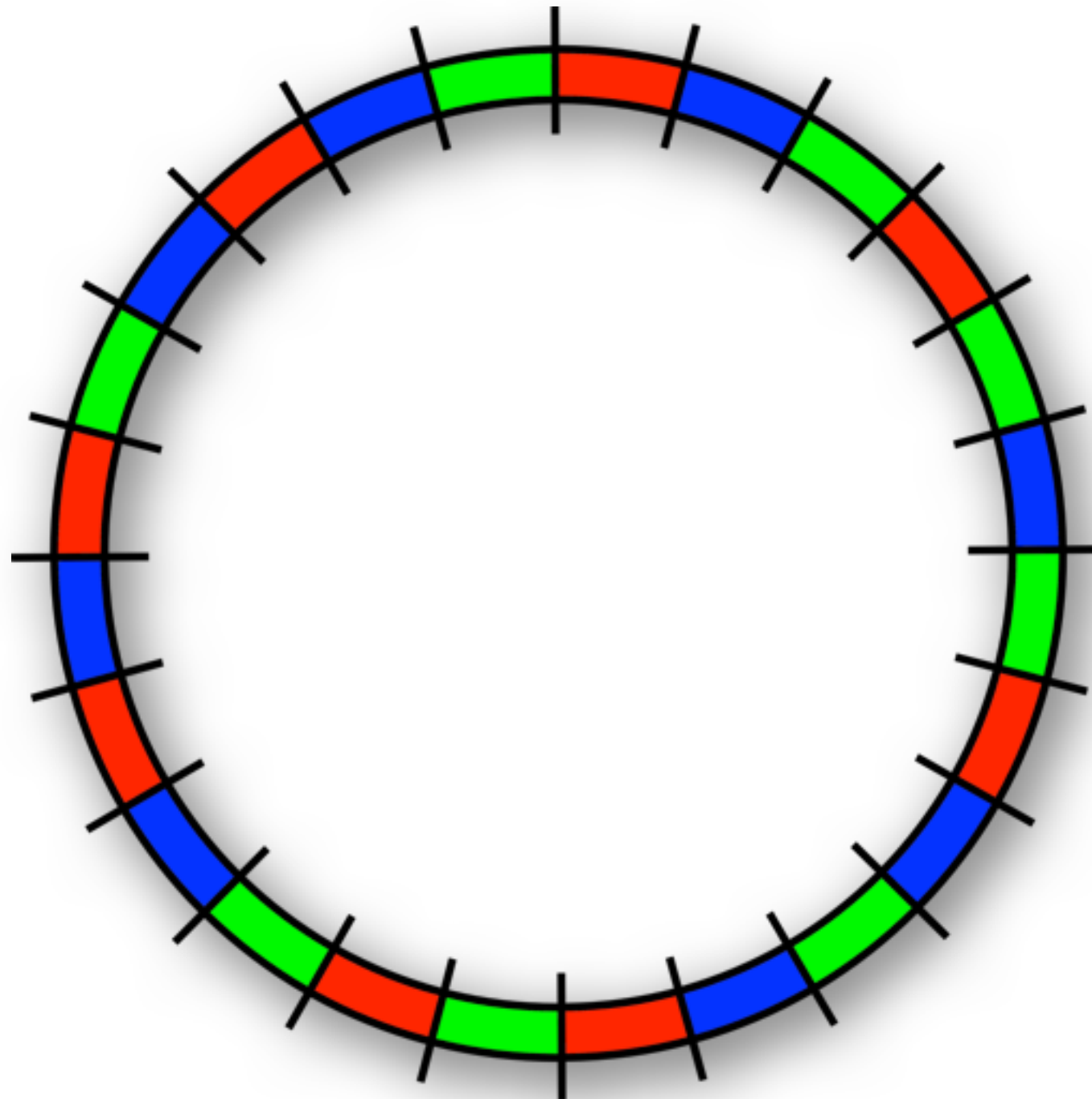


Distributing Data



Virtual Nodes

In a nutshell...



Benefits

- Operationally simpler (no token management)
- Better distribution of load
- Concurrent streaming involving all hosts
- Smaller partitions mean greater reliability
- Supports heterogenous hardware

Strategies

- Automatic sharding
- Fixed partition assignment
- Random token assignment

Strategy

Automatic Sharding

- Partitions are split when data exceeds a threshold
- Newly created partitions are relocated to a host with lower data load
- Similar to sharding performed by Bigtable, or Mongo auto-sharding

Strategy

Fixed Partition Assignment

- Namespace divided into Q evenly-sized partitions
- Q/N partitions assigned per host (where N is the number of hosts)
- Joining hosts “steal” partitions evenly from existing hosts.
- Used by Dynamo and Voldemort (described in Dynamo paper as “strategy 3”)

Strategy

Random Token Assignment

- Each host assigned T random tokens
- T random tokens generated for joining hosts; New tokens divide existing ranges
- Similar to libketama; Identical to Classic Cassandra when $T=1$

Considerations

1. Number of partitions
2. Partition size
3. How λ changes with more nodes and data
4. How σ changes with more nodes and data

Evaluating

Strategy	No. Partitions	Partition size
Random	$O(N)$	$O(B/N)$
Fixed	$O(I)$	$O(B)$
Auto-sharding	$O(B)$	$O(I)$

B ~ total data size, **N** ~ number of hosts



Evaluating

- Automatic sharding
 - partition size constant (great)
 - number of partitions scales linearly with data size (bad)
- Fixed partition assignment
- Random token assignment

Evaluating

- Automatic sharding
- Fixed partition assignment
 - Number of partitions is constant (good)
 - Partition size scales linearly with data size (bad)
 - Higher operational complexity (bad)
- Random token assignment

Evaluating

- Automatic sharding
- Fixed partition assignment
- Random token assignment
- Number of partitions scales linearly with number of hosts (good-ok)
- Partition size increases with more data; decreases with more hosts (good)

Evaluating

- Automatic sharding
- Fixed partition assignment
- Random token assignment



Cassandra

Configuration

conf/cassandra.yaml

```
# Comma separated list of tokens,  
# (new installs only).  
initial_token:<token>,<token>,<token>
```

or

```
# Number of tokens to generate.  
num_tokens: 256
```



Configuration

nodetool info

```
Token          : (invoke with -T/--tokens to see all 256 tokens)
ID             : 64090651-6034-41d5-bfc6-ddd24957f164
Gossip active  : true
Thrift active  : true
Load           : 92.69 KB
Generation No  : 1351030018
Uptime (seconds) : 45
Heap Memory (MB) : 95.16 / 1956.00
Data Center    : datacenter1
Rack           : rack1
Exceptions     : 0
Key Cache      : size 240 (bytes), capacity 101711872 (bytes ...
Row Cache      : size 0 (bytes), capacity 0 (bytes), 0 hits, ...
```

Configuration

nodetool ring

Datacenter: datacenter1

=====

Replicas: 2

Address	Rack	Status	State	Load	Owns	Token
						9022770486425350384
127.0.0.1	rack1	Up	Normal	97.24 KB	66.03%	-9182469192098976078
127.0.0.1	rack1	Up	Normal	97.24 KB	66.03%	-9054823614314102214
127.0.0.1	rack1	Up	Normal	97.24 KB	66.03%	-8970752544645156769
127.0.0.1	rack1	Up	Normal	97.24 KB	66.03%	-8927190060345427739
127.0.0.1	rack1	Up	Normal	97.24 KB	66.03%	-8880475677109843259
127.0.0.1	rack1	Up	Normal	97.24 KB	66.03%	-8817876497520861779
127.0.0.1	rack1	Up	Normal	97.24 KB	66.03%	-8810512134942064901
127.0.0.1	rack1	Up	Normal	97.24 KB	66.03%	-8661764562509480261
127.0.0.1	rack1	Up	Normal	97.24 KB	66.03%	-8641550925069186492
127.0.0.1	rack1	Up	Normal	97.24 KB	66.03%	-8636224350654790732
...						
...						



Configuration

nodetool status



Datacenter: datacenter1

=====

Status=Up/Down

|/ State=Normal/Leaving/Joining/Moving

--	Address	Load	Tokens	Owns	Host ID	Rack
UN	10.0.0.1	97.2 KB	256	66.0%	64090651-6034-41d5-bfc6-ddd24957f164	rack1
UN	10.0.0.2	92.7 KB	256	66.2%	b3c3b03c-9202-4e7b-811a-9de89656ec4c	rack1
UN	10.0.0.3	92.6 KB	256	67.7%	e4eef159-cb77-4627-84c4-14efbc868082	rack1



Configuration

nodetool status

Datacenter: datacenter1

=====

Status=Up/Down

|/ State=Normal/Leaving/Joining/Moving

--	Address	Load	Tokens	Owns	Host ID	Rack
UN	10.0.0.1	97.2 KB	256	66.0%	64090651-6034-41d5-bfc6-ddd24957f164	rack1
UN	10.0.0.2	92.7 KB	256	66.2%	b3c3b03c-9202-4e7b-811a-9de89656ec4c	rack1
UN	10.0.0.3	92.6 KB	256	67.7%	e4eef159-cb77-4627-84c4-14efbc868082	rack1

Configuration

nodetool status

Datacenter: datacenter1

=====

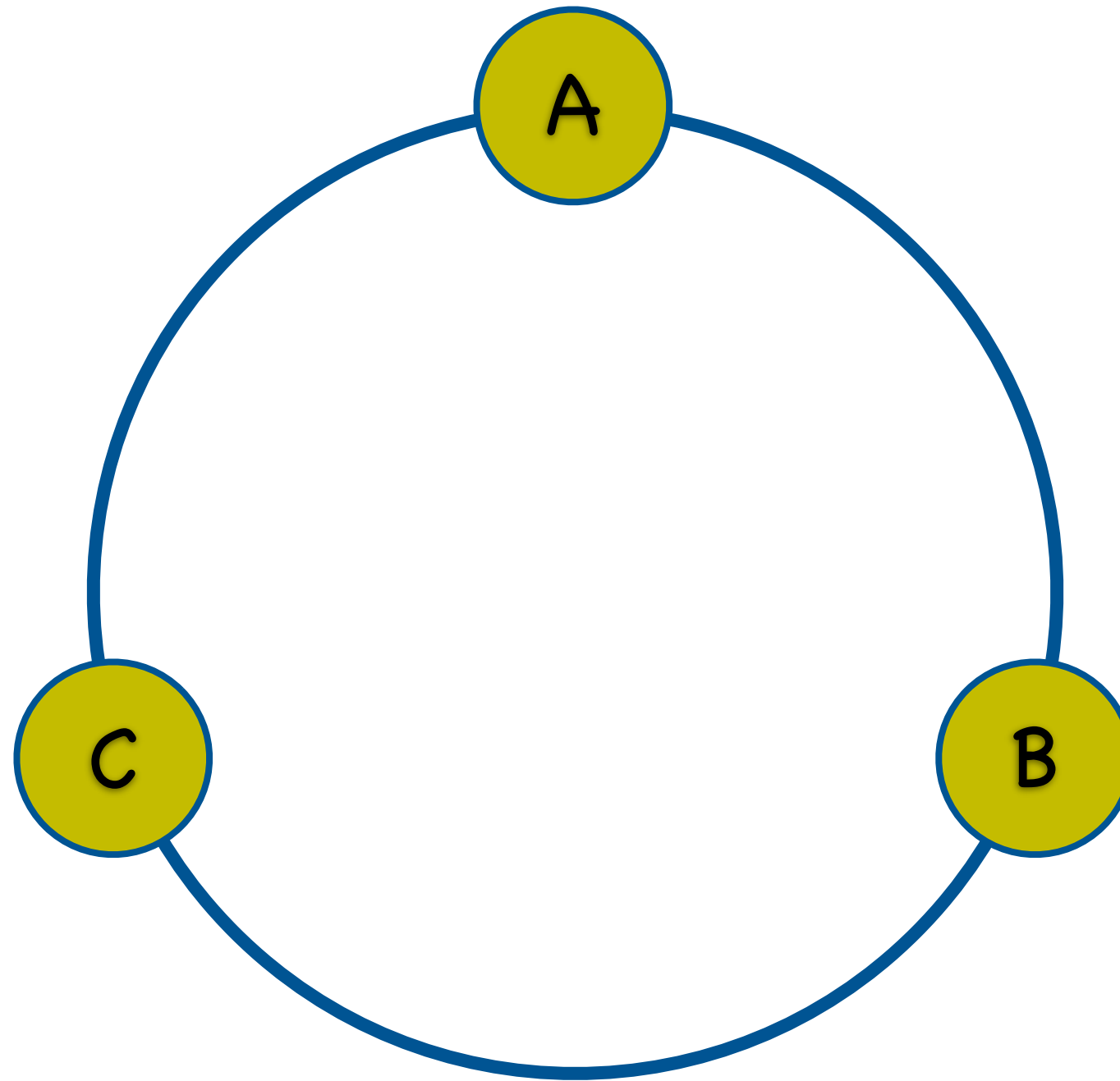
Status=Up/Down

|/ State=Normal/Leaving/Joining/Moving

--	Address	Load	KB	Tokens	Owns	Host ID	Rack
UN	10.0.0.1	97.2	KB	256	66.0%	64090651-6034-41d5-bfc6-ddd24957f164	rack1
UN	10.0.0.2	92.7	KB	256	66.2%	b3c3b03c-9202-4e7b-811a-9de89656ec4c	rack1
UN	10.0.0.3	92.6	KB	256	67.7%	e4eef159-cb77-4627-84c4-14efbc868082	rack1



Migration



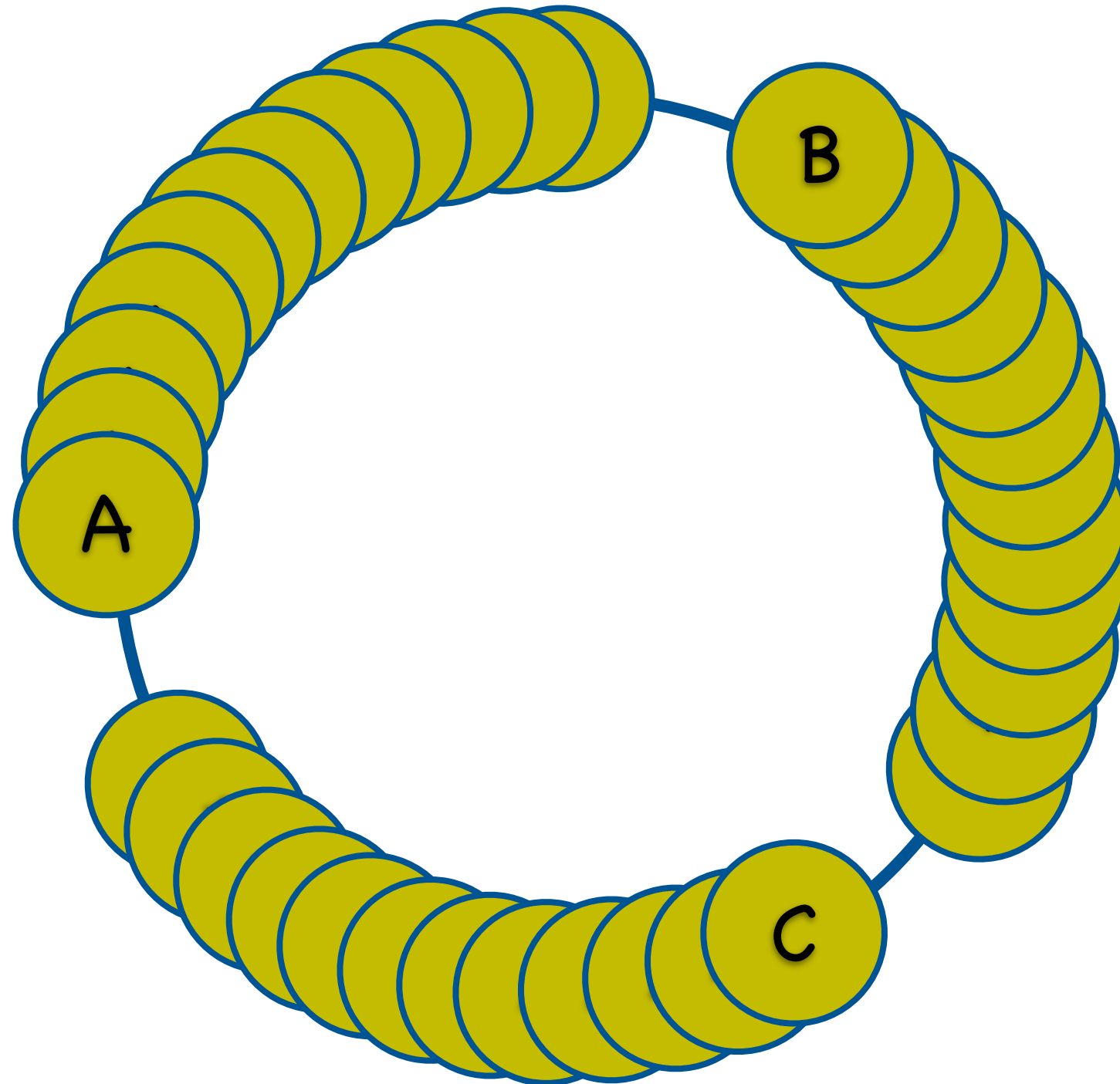
Migration

edit conf/cassandra.yaml and restart

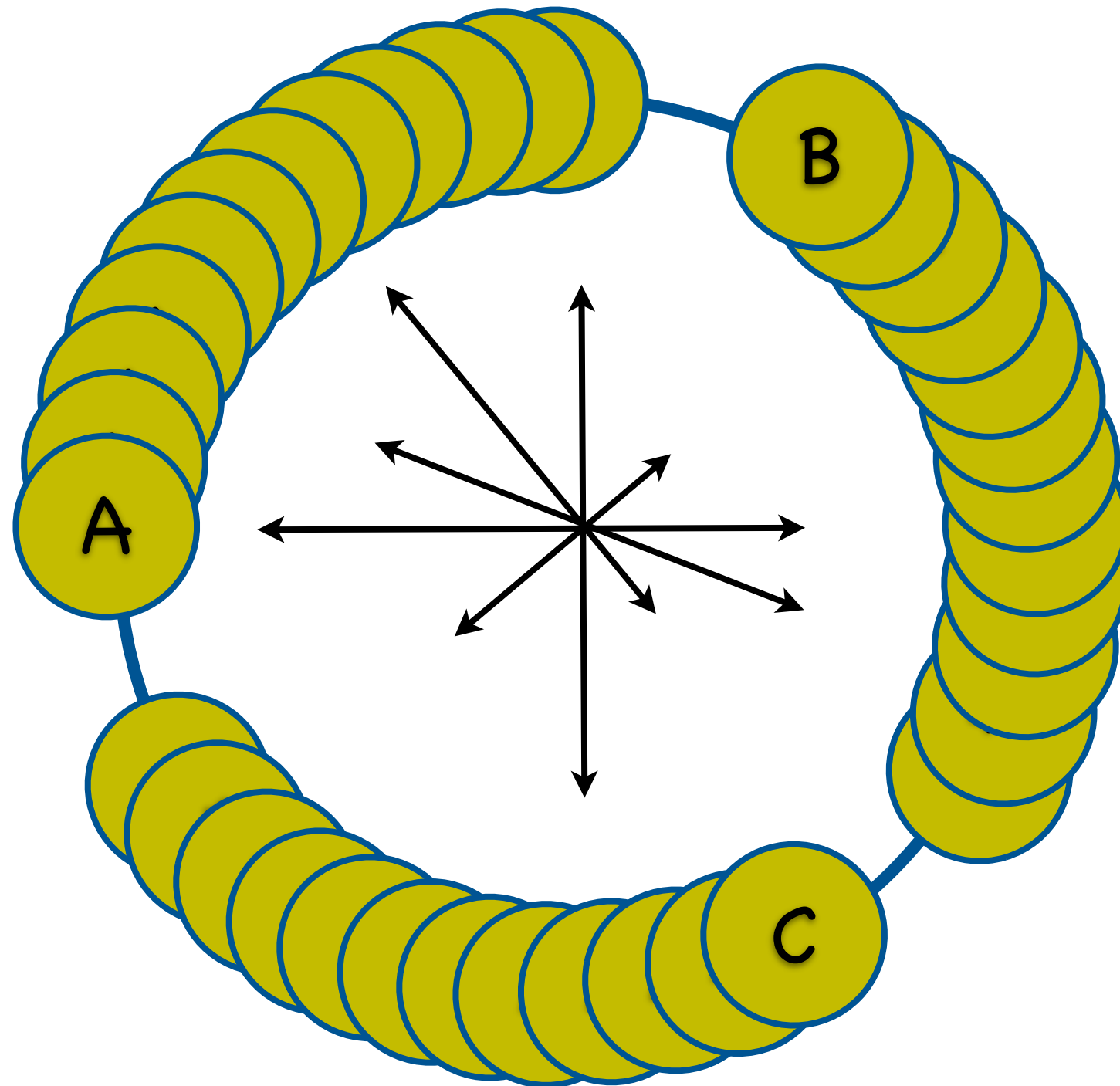
```
# Number of tokens to generate.  
num_tokens: 256
```

Migration

convert to T contiguous tokens in existing ranges



Migration shuffle



Shuffle

- Range transfers are queued on each host
- Hosts initiate transfer of ranges to self
- Pay attention to the logs!

Shuffle

bin/shuffle

Usage: shuffle [options] <sub-command>

Sub-commands:

create	Initialize a new shuffle operation
ls	List pending relocations
clear	Clear pending relocations
en[able]	Enable shuffling
dis[able]	Disable shuffling

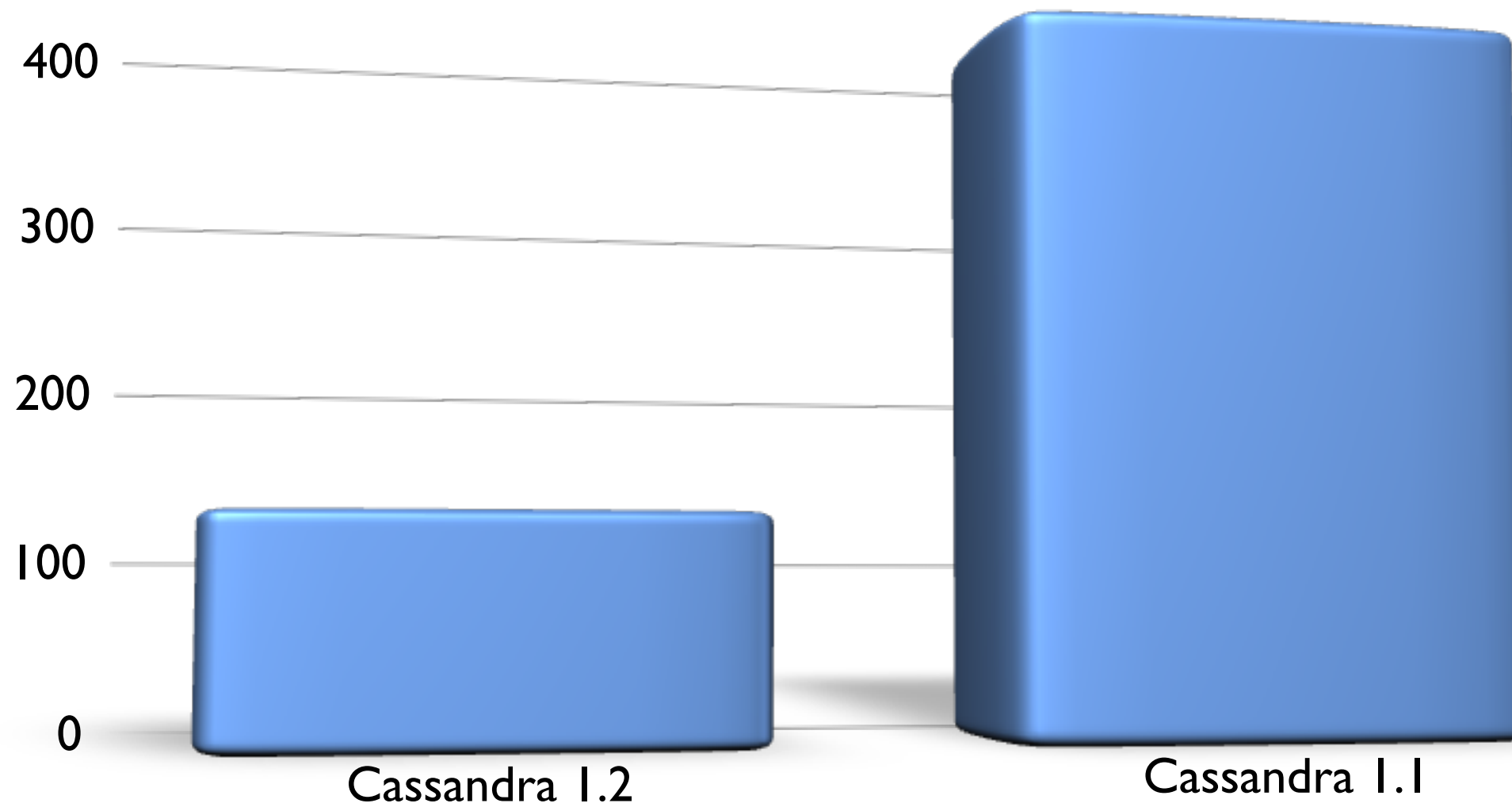
Options:

-dc, --only-dc	Apply only to named DC (create only)
-tp, --thrift-port	Thrift port number (Default: 9160)
-p, --port	JMX port number (Default: 7199)
-tf, --thrift-framed	Enable framed transport for Thrift (Default: false)
-en, --and-enable	Immediately enable shuffling (create only)
-H, --help	Print help information
-h, --host	JMX hostname or IP address (Default: localhost)
-th, --thrift-host	Thrift hostname or IP address (Default: JMX host)

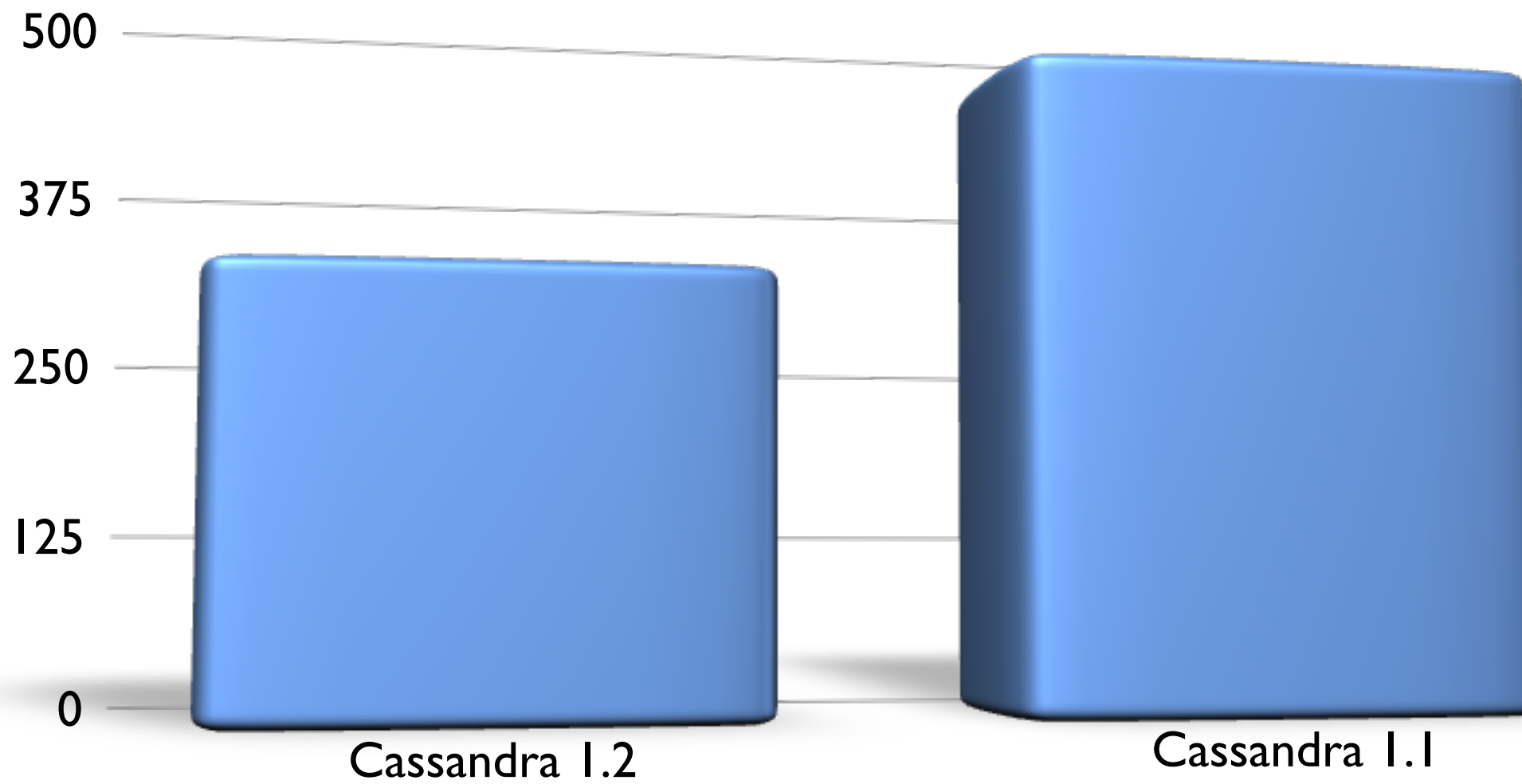


Performance

removenode



bootstrap



The End

- Giuseppe DeCandia, Deniz Hastorun, Madan Jampani, Gunavardhan Kakulapati, Avinash Lakshman, Alex Pilchin, Swaminathan Sivasubramanian, Peter Vosshall and Werner Vogels [“Dynamo: Amazon’s Highly Available Key-value Store” Web.](#)
- Low, Richard. [“Improving Cassandra's uptime with virtual nodes” Web.](#)
- [Overton, Sam. “Virtual Nodes Strategies.” Web.](#)
- [Overton, Sam. “Virtual Nodes: Performance Results.” Web.](#)
- [Jones, Richard. "libketama - a consistent hashing algo for memcache clients” Web.](#)