

CASH
RULES
EVERYTHING
AROUND
ME

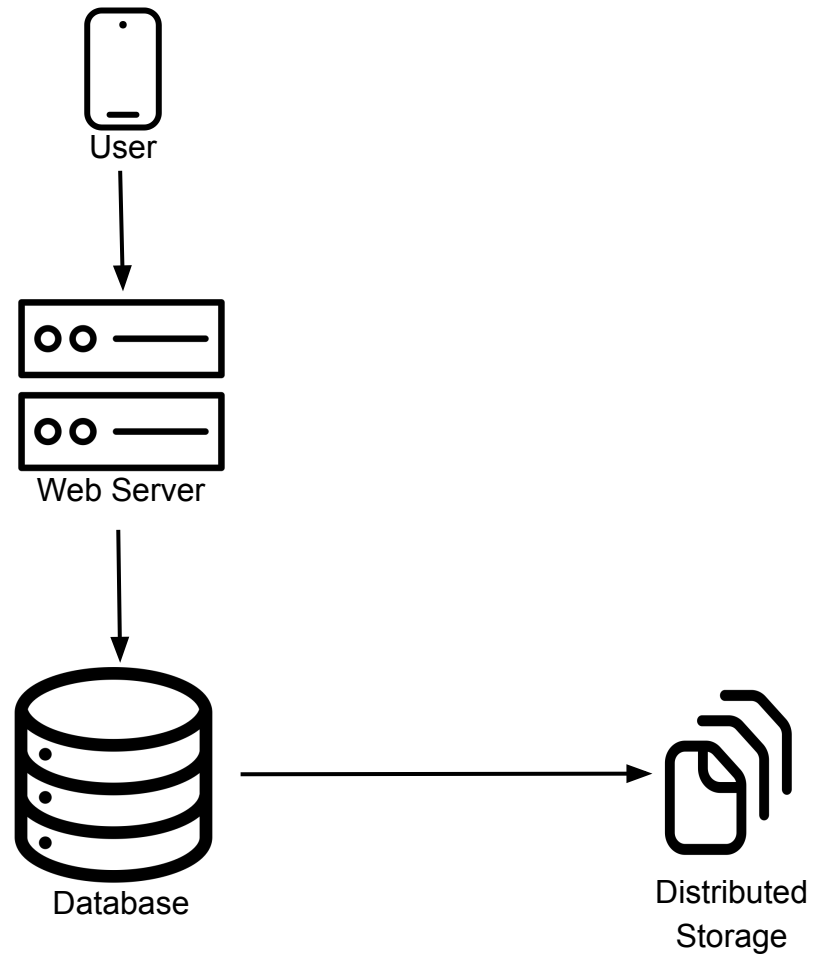


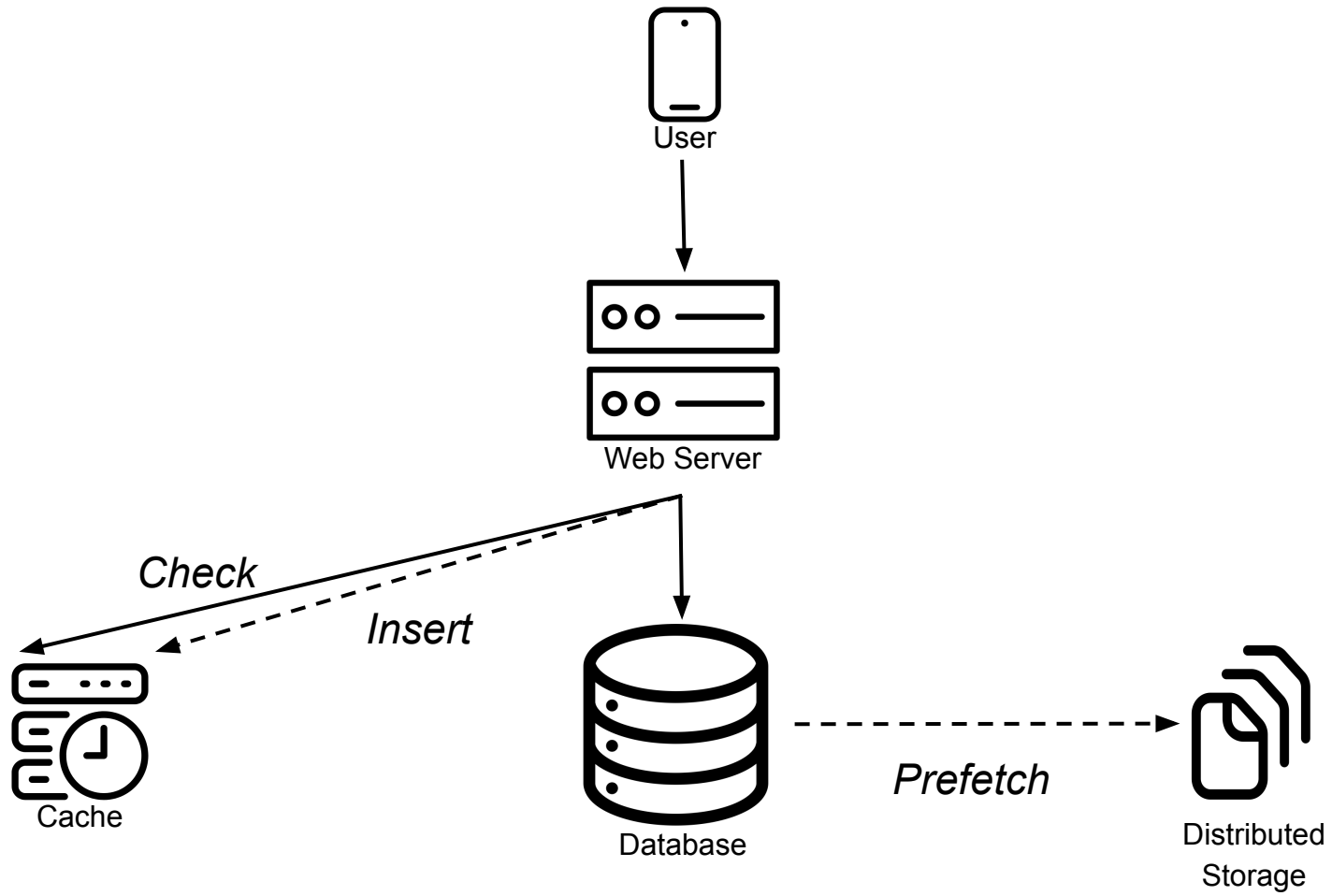
Michael Abebe (Salesforce)

CACHE
RULES
EVERYTHING
AROUND
ME



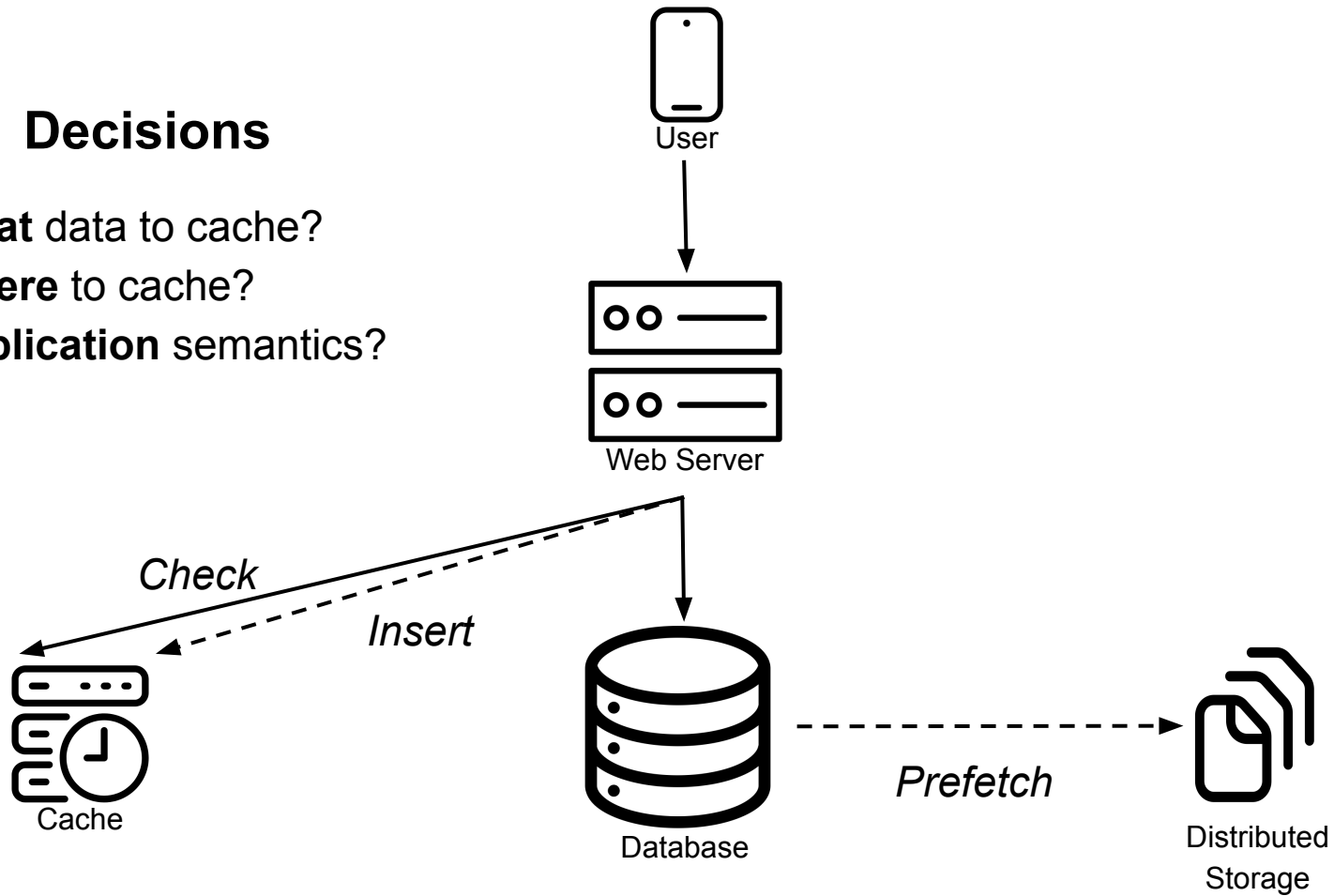
Michael Abebe (Salesforce)





Decisions

- **What** data to cache?
- **Where** to cache?
- **Application** semantics?



*CACHES
REPLICATE
EVERYTHING
AROUND
ME*



Michael Abebe (Salesforce)

Caching is a form of *replication*

Caching Decisions

- **What** data to cache?
- **Where** to cache?
- **Application** semantics?

Caching is a form of *replication*

Caching Decisions *become* replication decisions

- **What** data to ~~cache~~ replicate?
- **Where** to ~~cache~~ replicate?
- **Application** semantics?

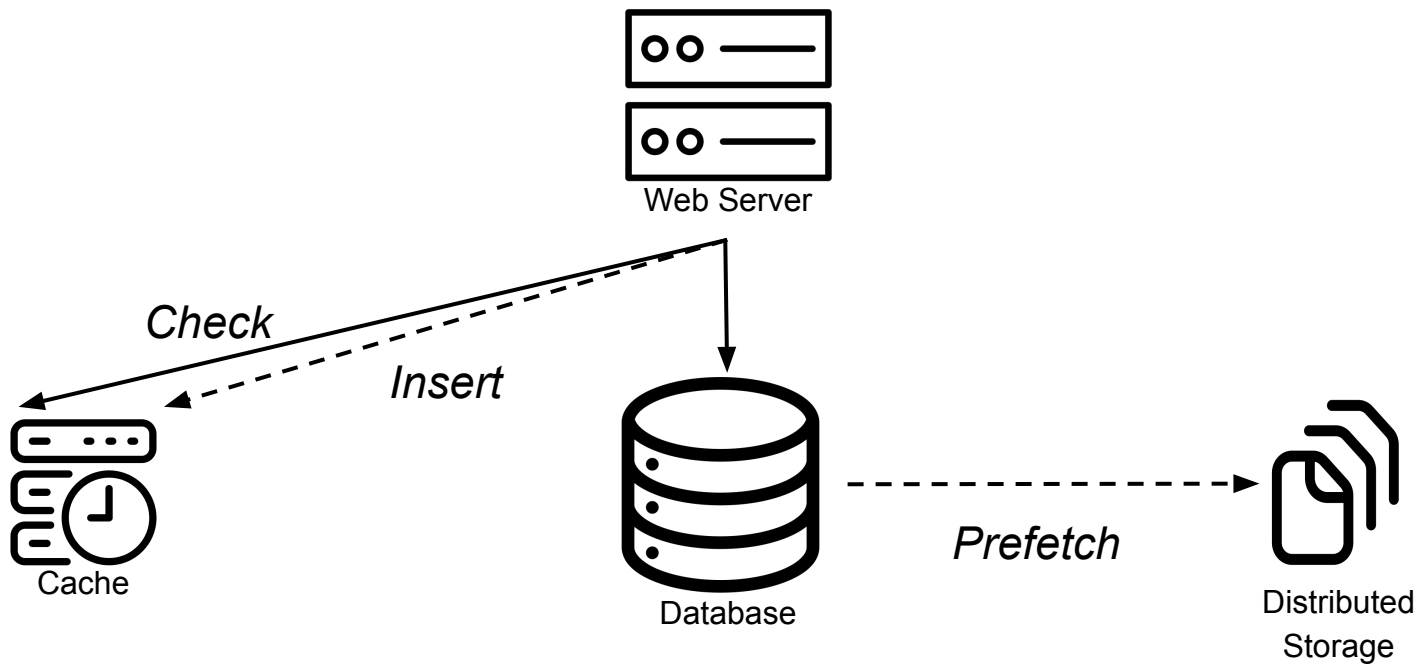
Caching is a form of *adaptive replication*

Caching Decisions *become* adaptive replication decisions

- What data to ~~cache~~ replicate?
- Where to ~~cache~~ replicate?
- **Application** semantics?

Can the database manage these caches?

- Database can make more **informed decisions** (query/data statistics) that benefit **execution strategies**
- Databases have **defined semantics** (Isolation Levels, Consistency Protocols, etc.)

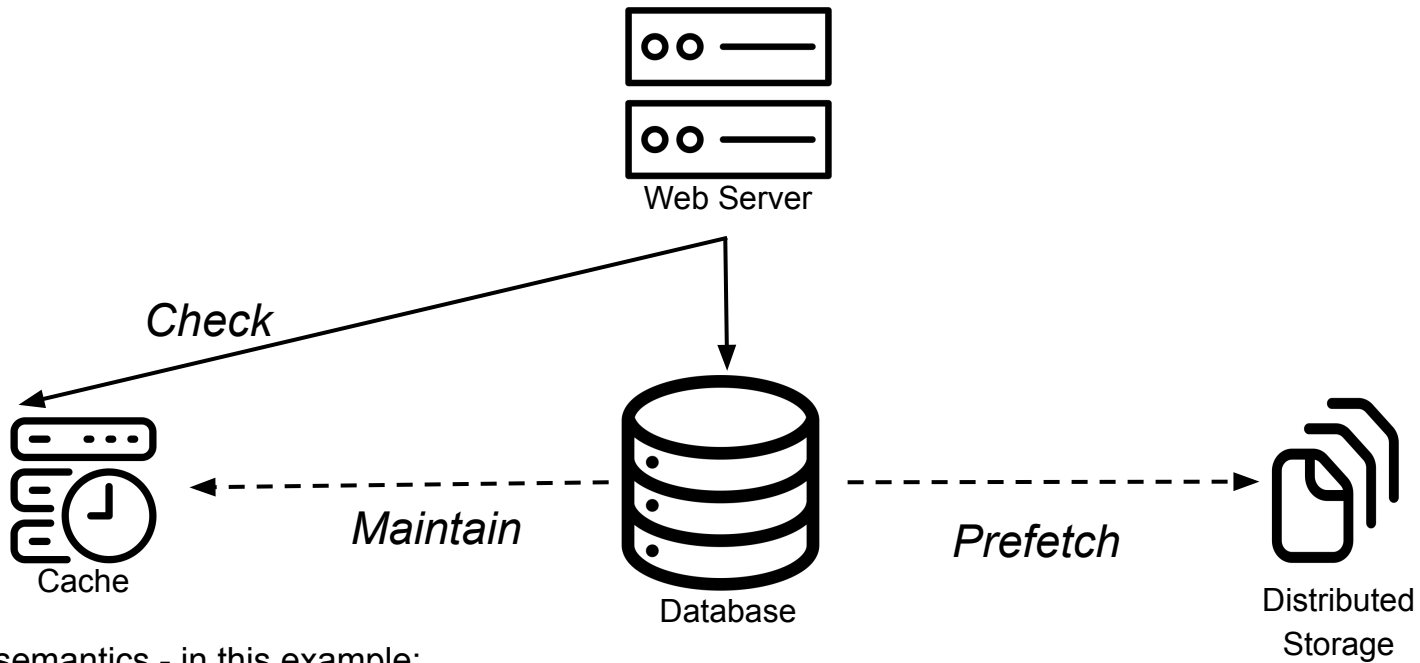


SELECT *C_ID* **FROM** CUSTOMER
WHERE C_NAME = ? **AND** C_PASS = ?

Q1('Michael', '1234'), Snapshot: 17 → {42}

SELECT MAX(*ORDER_ID*) **FROM**
ORDERS **WHERE** O_CUST_ID = ?

Q2(42), Snapshot: 17 → {9823}



Application semantics - in this example:
snapshot isolation

Cache Maintenance

SELECT *C_ID* **FROM** *CUSTOMER*
WHERE *C_NAME* = ? **AND** *C_PASS* = ? → Q1('Michael', '1234'), Snapshot: 17 → {42}

SELECT **MAX**(*ORDER_ID*) **FROM**
ORDERS **WHERE** *O_CUST_ID* = ? → Q2(42), Snapshot: 17 → {9823}

INSERT INTO *ORDERS* (10000, 42, ...) *Creates new snapshot (23)*

SELECT *C_ID* **FROM** *CUSTOMER*
WHERE *C_NAME* = ? **AND** *C_PASS* = ? → Q1('Michael', '1234'), Snapshot: 23 → {42}

Cache miss
(snapshot advanced)

SELECT **MAX**(*ORDER_ID*) **FROM**
ORDERS **WHERE** *O_CUST_ID* = ? → Q2(42), Snapshot: 23 → {10000}

Cache miss
(snapshot advanced)

Application semantics - in this example:
snapshot isolation

Predictive Cache Maintenance

SELECT *C_ID* FROM CUSTOMER
WHERE C_NAME = ? AND C_PASS = ? → Q1('Michael', '1234'), Snapshot: 17 → {42}

SELECT MAX(*ORDER_ID*) FROM
ORDERS WHERE O_CUST_ID = ? → Q2(42), Snapshot: 17 → {9823}

INSERT INTO ORDERS (10000, 42, ...) *Creates new snapshot (23)*

SELECT *C_ID* FROM CUSTOMER
WHERE C_NAME = ? AND C_PASS = ? → Q1('Michael', '1234'), Snapshot: 23 → {42}

*Cache miss
(snapshot advanced)*

Predictively execute

SELECT MAX(*ORDER_ID*) FROM
ORDERS WHERE O_CUST_ID = ? → Q2(42), Snapshot: 23 → {10000}

Cache hit

Application semantics - in this example:
snapshot isolation

Predictive Cache Maintenance

SELECT *C_ID* **FROM** *CUSTOMER*
WHERE *C_NAME* = ? **AND** *C_PASS* = ? → Q1('Michael', '1234'), Snapshot: 17 → {42}

SELECT **MAX**(*ORDER_ID*) **FROM**
ORDERS **WHERE** *O_CUST_ID* = ? → Q2(42), Snapshot: 17 → {9823}

INSERT INTO *ORDERS* (10000, 42, ...) *Creates new snapshot (23)*

SELECT *C_ID* **FROM** *CUSTOMER*
WHERE *C_NAME* = ? **AND** *C_PASS* = ?

Predictively execute

SELECT **MAX**(*ORDER_ID*) **FROM**
ORDERS **WHERE** *O_CUST_ID* = ?

Predictive execution based on learned query correlations and query parameters

Application semantics - in this example:
snapshot isolation

Predictive Cache Maintenance

SELECT *C_ID* **FROM** *CUSTOMER*
WHERE *C_NAME* = ? **AND** *C_PASS* = ? → Q1('Michael', '1234'), Snapshot: 17 → {42}

SELECT **MAX**(*ORDER_ID*) **FROM**
ORDERS **WHERE** *O_CUST_ID* = ? → Q2(42), Snapshot: 17 → {9823}

INSERT INTO *ORDERS* (10000, 42, ...) *Creates new snapshot (23) and predictively maintain cache*

SELECT *C_ID* **FROM** *CUSTOMER*
WHERE *C_NAME* = ? **AND** *C_PASS* = ? → Q1('Michael', '1234'), Snapshot: 23 → {42} *Cache hit*

SELECT **MAX**(*ORDER_ID*) **FROM**
ORDERS **WHERE** *O_CUST_ID* = ? → Q2(42), Snapshot: 23 → {10000} *Cache hit*

Application semantics - in this example:
snapshot isolation

Predictive Cache Maintenance

SELECT *C_ID* **FROM** *CUSTOMER*
WHERE *C_NAME* = ? **AND** *C_PASS* = ? → Q1('Michael', '1234'), Snapshot: 17 → {42}

SELECT **MAX**(*ORDER_ID*) **FROM**
ORDERS **WHERE** *O_CUST_ID* = ? → Q2(42), Snapshot: 17 → {9823}

INSERT INTO *ORDERS* (10000, 42, ...) *Creates new snapshot (23) and predictively maintain cache*

SELECT *C_ID*, **MAX**(*ORDER_ID*) **FROM**
CUSTOMER, *ORDERS*
WHERE *O_CUST_ID* = *C_ID* **AND**
C_NAME = ? **AND** *C_PASS* = ? → Q12('Michael', '1234'), Snapshot: 17 → {42, 10000}

Query rewriting and query containment challenge

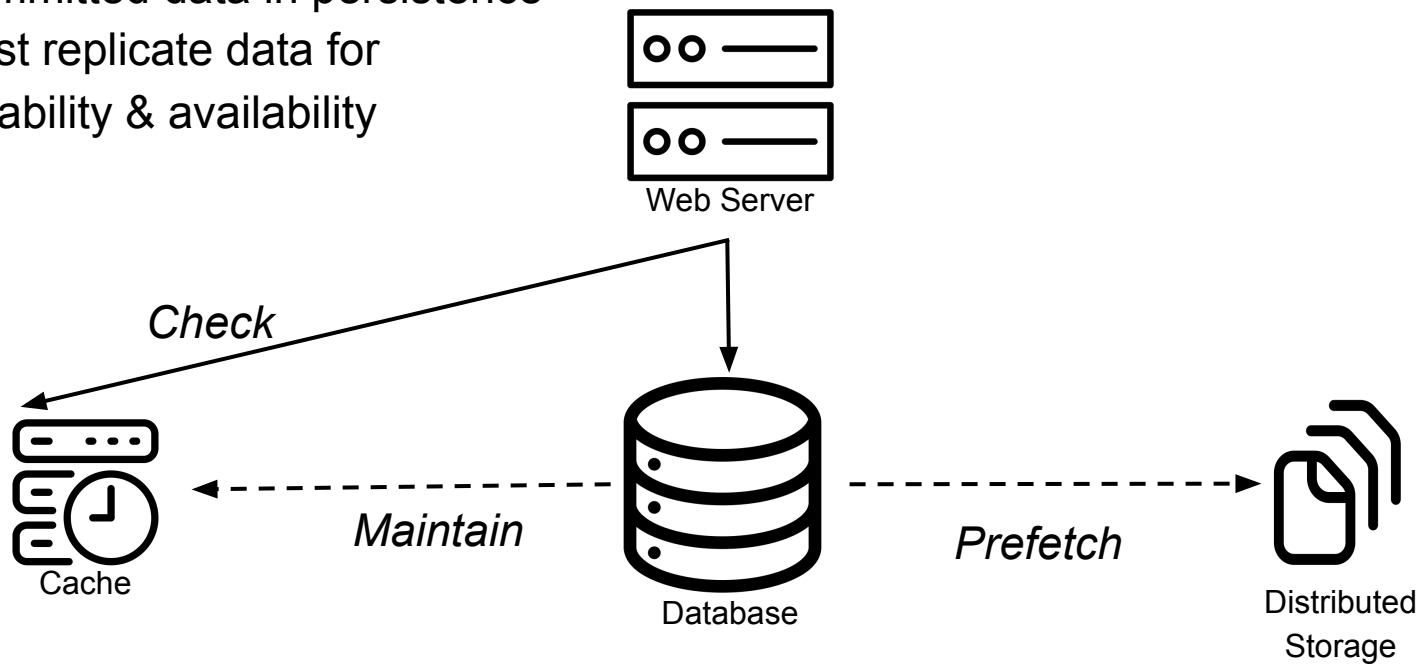
Database has formalized semantics!

Result cache is a form of a replicated materialized view!

Distributed Storage

Distributed Storage stores

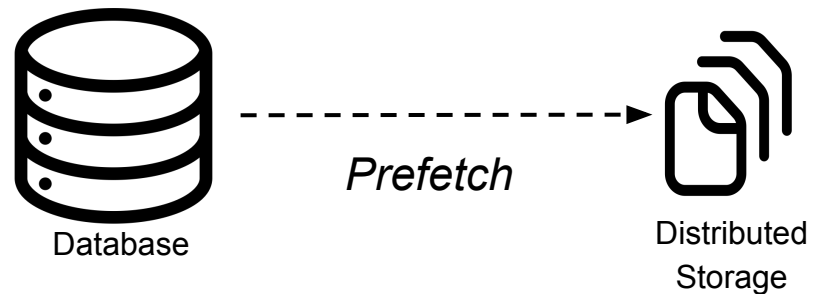
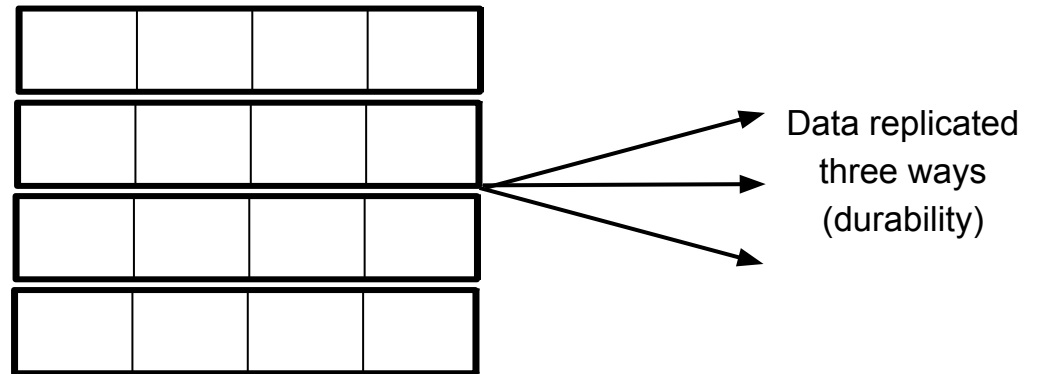
- Committed data in persistence
- Must replicate data for durability & availability



Alternative Data Layouts & Caches

Distributed Storage stores

- Committed data in persistence
- Must replicate data for durability & availability



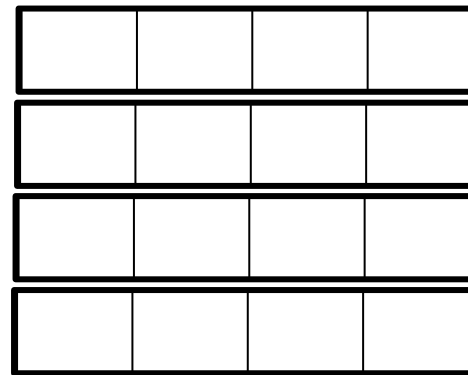
Alternative Data Layouts & Caches

Distributed Storage stores

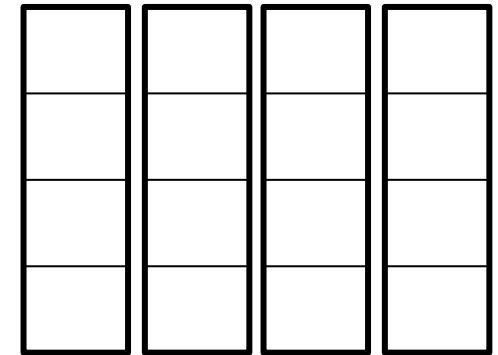
- Committed data in persistence
- Must replicate data for durability & availability

Database can

- Store the same data in alternative layouts
- Layout dependent access driven by queries



Row Layout (OLTP)



Column Layout (OLAP)



Database



Prefetch



Distributed Storage

Data Tiering & Caches

Distributed Storage stores

- Committed data in persistence
- Must replicate data for durability & availability

Database knows workload/semantics

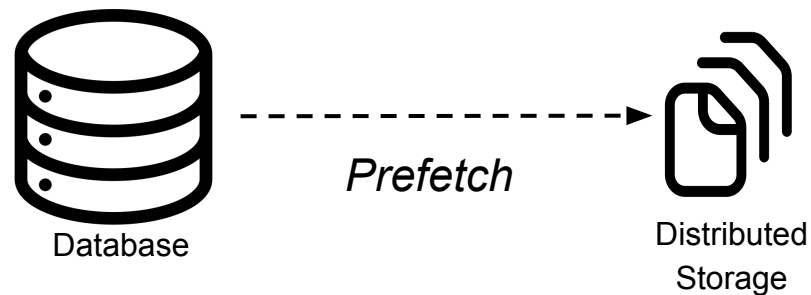
- Append-only, unlikely to be read (e.g. audit trail)
- Read-write (e.g. product orders)
- Optional and recreatable (eg. search index)

Database can

- **Select** storage tier and degree of replication

Storage Tiers

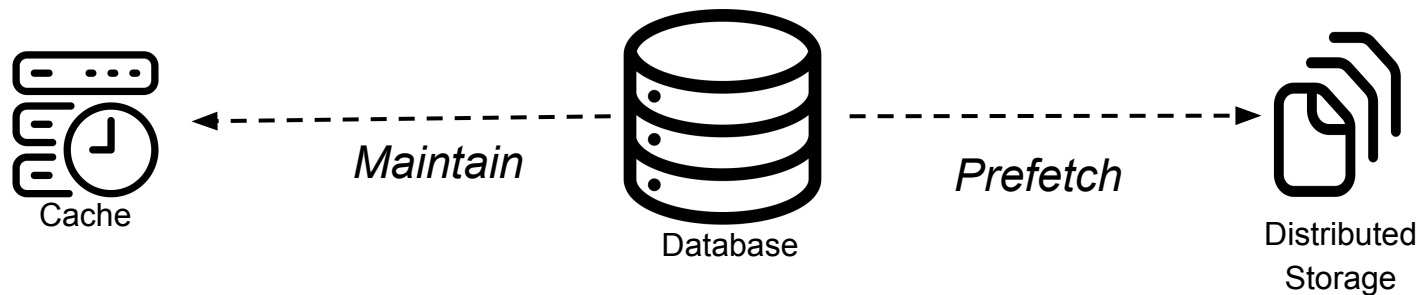
- Memory, NVM, SDD, HDD, Tape
- ...



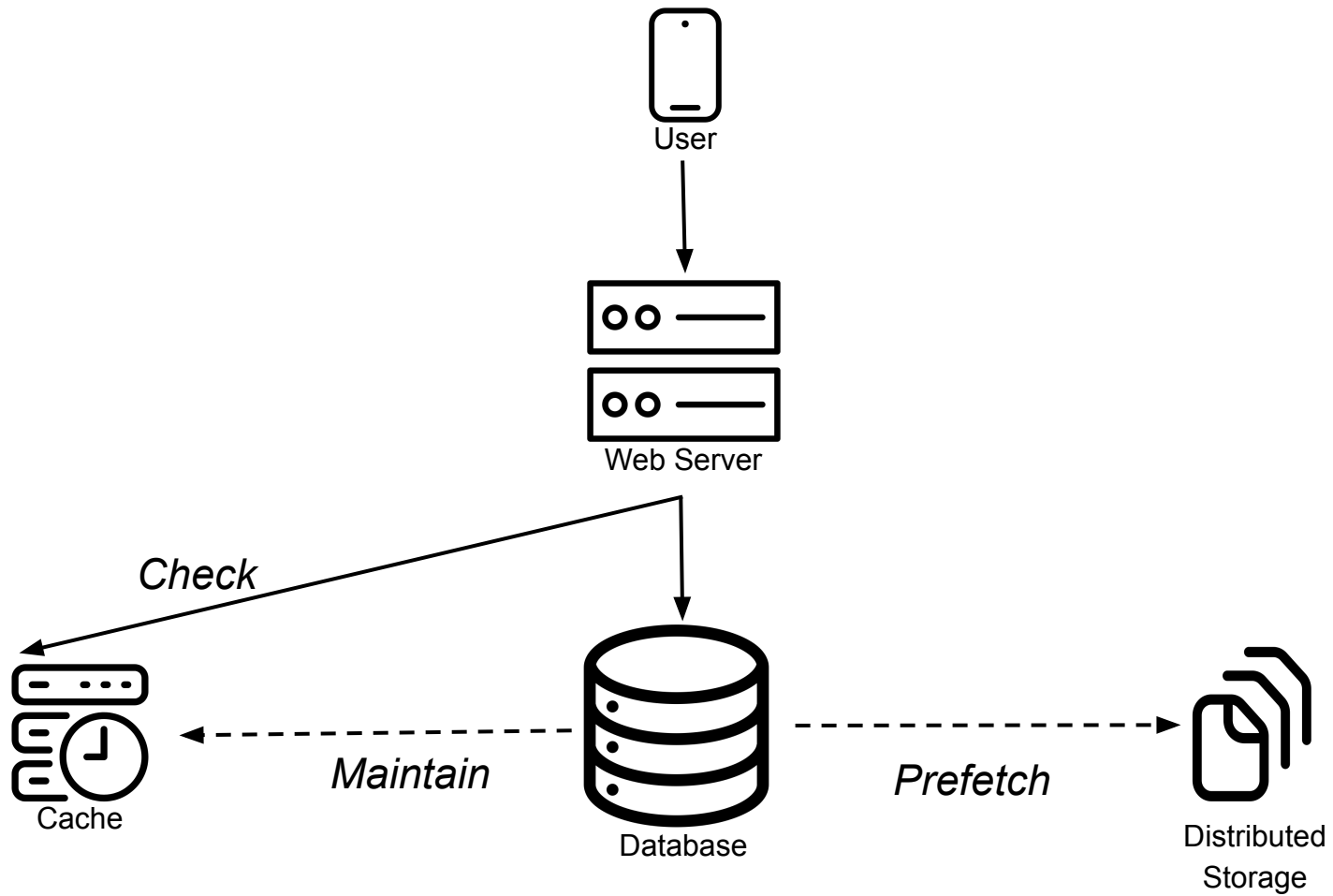
Making Caching/Adaptive Replication Decisions

What to Cache and Where?

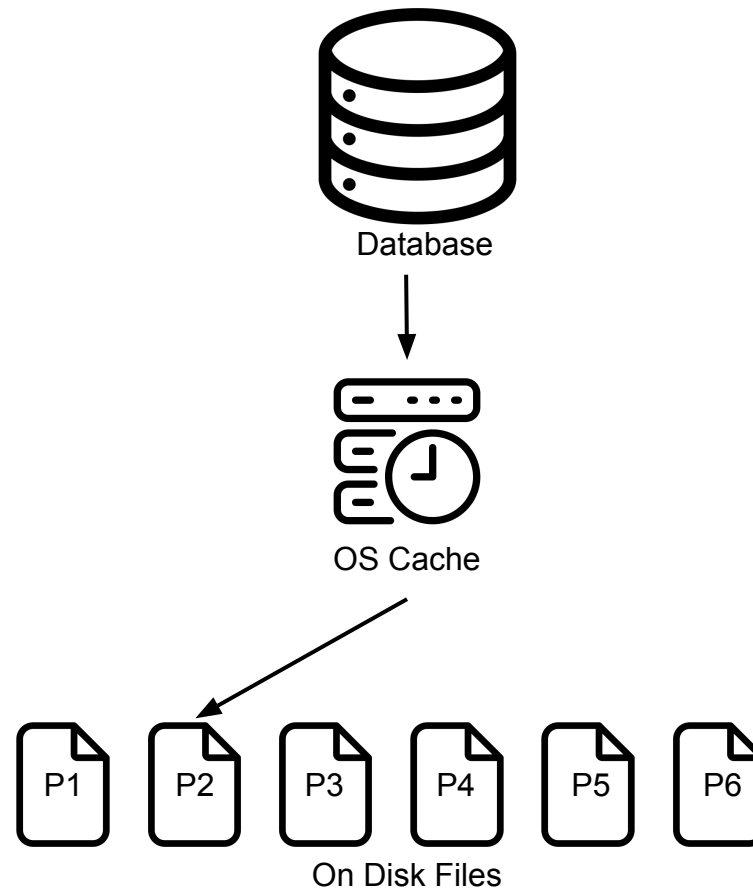
- Constraint driven by resource limitations and semantics
 - Finite memory, network bandwidth, CPU, isolation, etc.
- Optimize for performance metrics
 - (Tail) Latency, Throughput
- Online (learned) decisions driven by workload observations



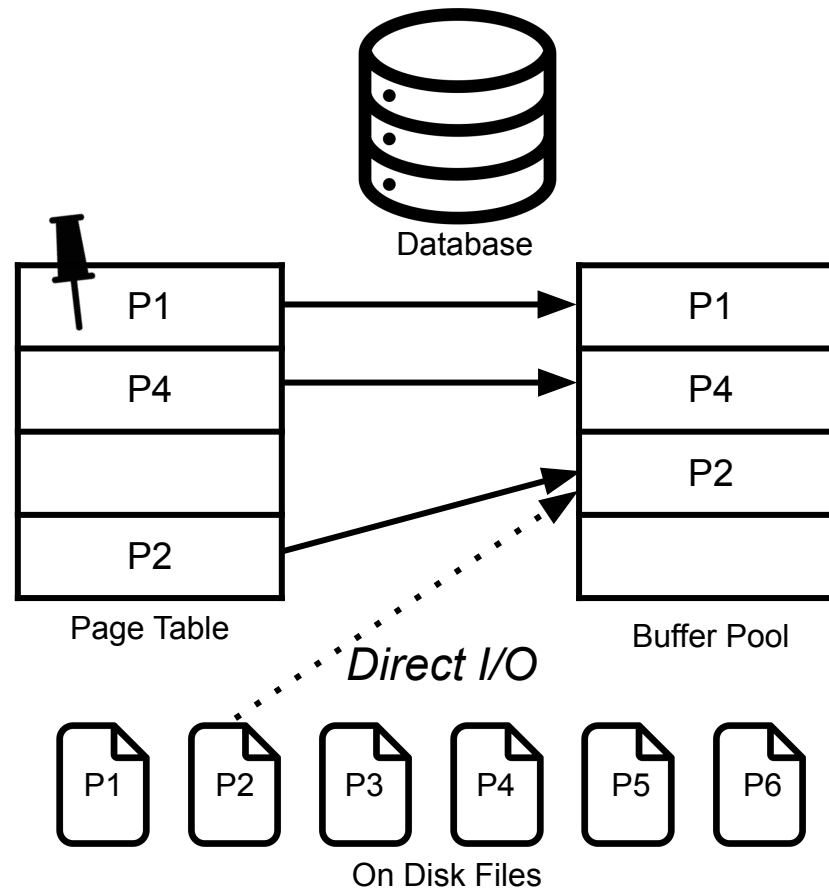
Separation of Concerns?



Separation of Concerns?



Separation of Concerns?



Databases have always broken abstractions!

- Performance
- Resource management
- Domain knowledge of access patterns

Caches Replicate Everything Around Me

Caches are a form of adaptive database replication, let the database manage them!

- **Database** adaptively decide *what data* to cache as replicas and *where*
 - Constrained by resources
 - (Learned) optimizations based on workload observations
- Databases can make more **informed execution decisions** (query/data statistics)
- Leverage database knowledge of semantics and existing protocols
- Trade off in separation of concerns