Optimizing Apache HoraeDB for High-Cardinality Metrics at AntGroup



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Community Over Code NA, October 2024. PDF

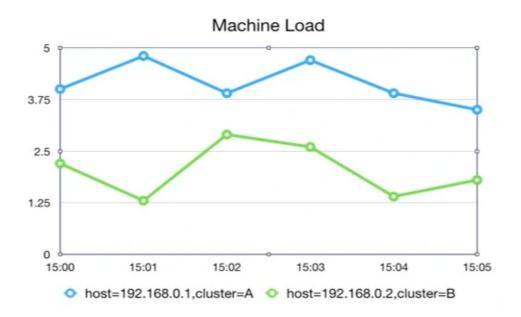
About ME

- Senior Engineer @ Ant Group
- Apache Horae DB PPMC Member
- Programming language enthusiast
 - Rust: 70K loc
 - Zig: 10K loc
- Misc
 - Emacser since 2016
 - Podcast(Chinese): RustTalk, EmacsTalk
 - github.com/jiacai2050

Agenda

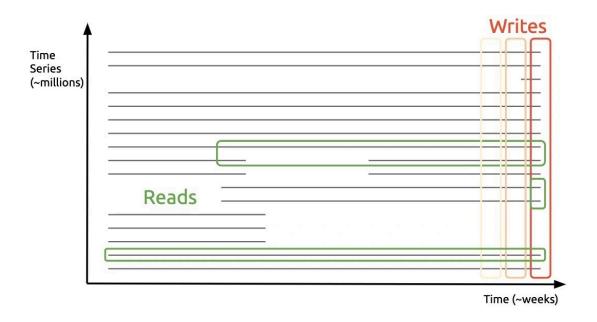
- 1. What's time series
- 2. What's Apache HoraeDB
 - 1. Core design
- 3. Write path optimization
- 4. Query path optimization
- 5. Looking Forward

1. What's time series



- A collection of time-based data points that can be connected into (time) lines.
- Use tags to differentiate between lines

Characteristics



Vertical writes, horizontal(-ish) reads

Scenarios

- IoT
- APM (Application Performance Monitoring)
- Weather Forecasting
- Stock Market Analysis

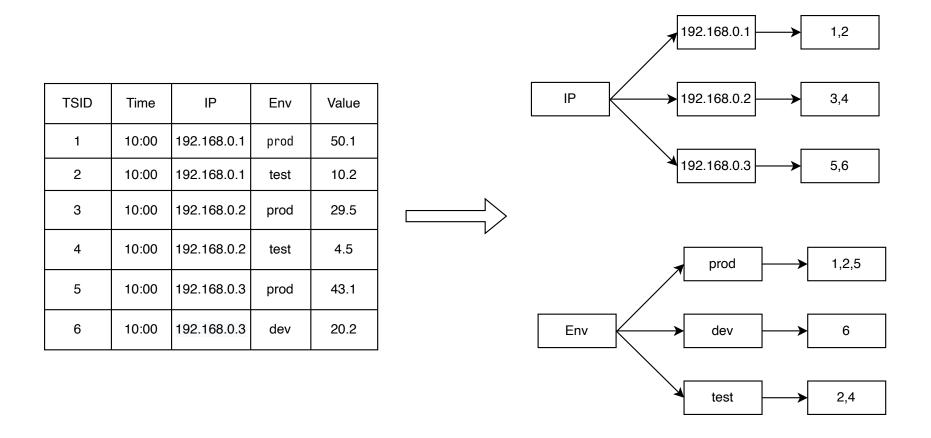
Time series database

Specialized database that efficiently stores and retrieves timestamped data

- Prometheus
- InfluxDB
- TimescaleDB
- Apache HoraeDB
-

Challenge

- High write throughput
- High-Cardinality tags, lead to BIG index
- Real-time OLAP like query pattern



Inverted Index

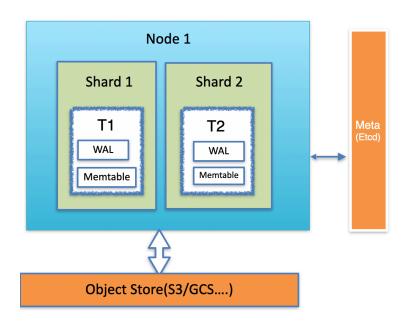
2. What's Apache HoraeDB

Distributed, cloud native time-series database

2.1. Core design

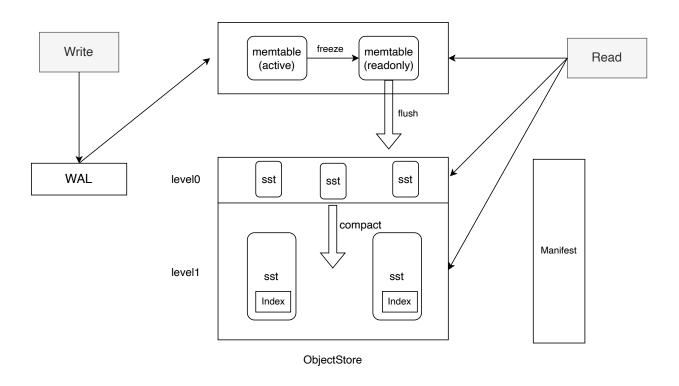
- Separating compute from storage with object storage
- FDAP stack
- BRIN(Block range index)
 - Min/Max Index
 - Xor Filters(faster, smaller than bloom filter)

Storage-Compute Separation



- Table data are distributed in shards(also known as tablets)
- Each node has N shards
- Mapping of table/shard/node are stored in horaemeta

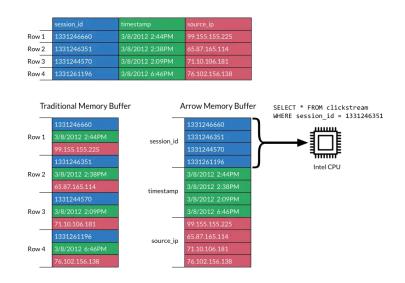
LSM-like engine



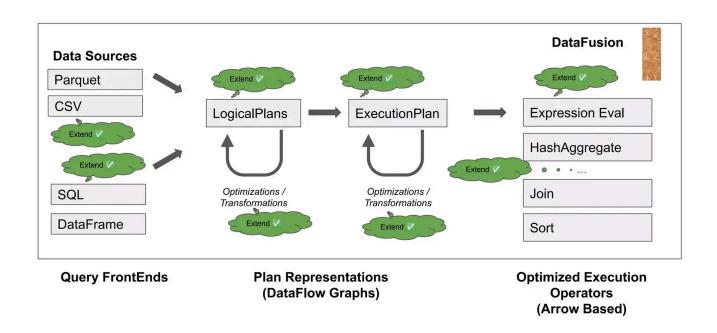
FDAP stack

- (Arrow) Flight, RPC framework based on Arrow data
- DataFusion, Query engine
- Arrow, Memory format
- Parquet, Storage format

How it works for time series



Arrow: columnar memory format for flat and hierarchical data



DataFusion: LLVM-like Infrastructure for Databases

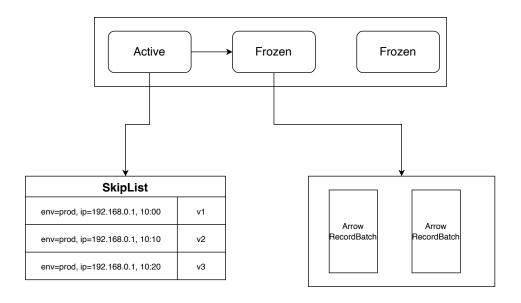
3. Write path optimization

- Metrics are sharded with partitioned table
 - Hash
 - Range
 - Round-robin
- Reduce IO as possible as we can
 - Group commit for WAL
 - Skip building the index for recently-written metrics

4. Query path optimization

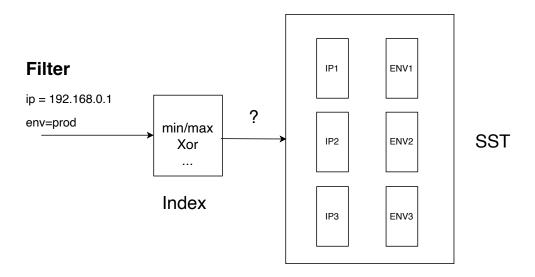
- Reduced IO without inverted index
 - Memtable
 - SST
- Distributed query
 - Partitioned table routing
 - Distributed execution

Reduced IO – Memtable

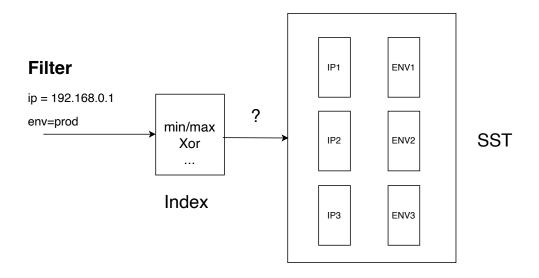


- Active: Write optimized
- Frozen: Read optimized

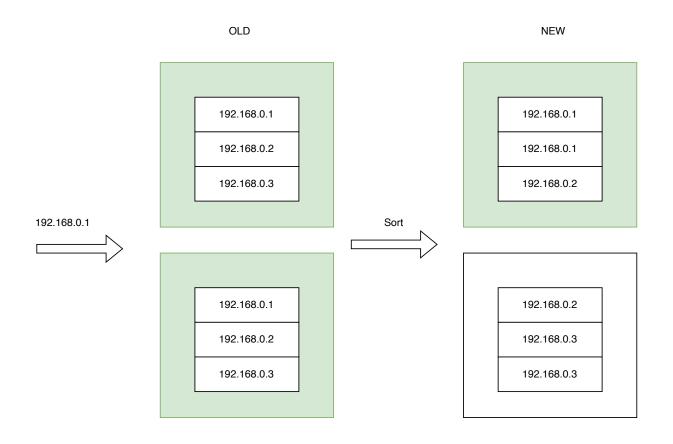
Reduced IO – SST



Reduced IO – SST

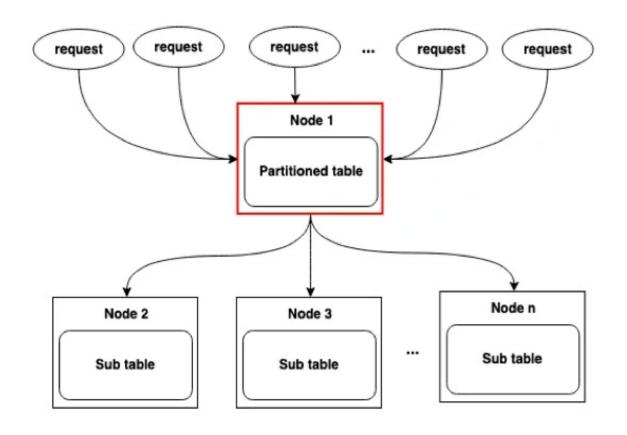


Order is important!

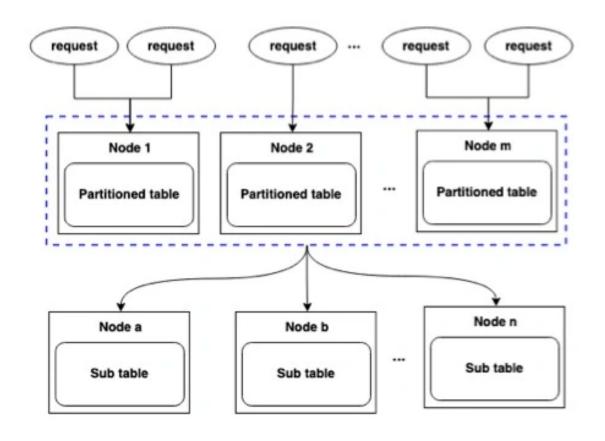


Automatic clustering based on history queries

Distributed



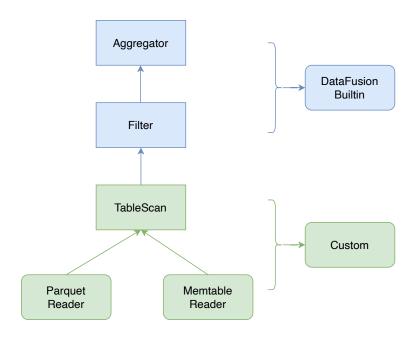
Open as a "normal" table (single point hotspot)



Open as a "virtual" table

Aggregation Pushdown

```
SELECT
    time_bucket(`timestamp`, '5 min') AS `timestamp`,
    SUM(`value`) AS `value_sum`
FROM
    `table`
WHERE
    `timestamp` >= '2023-12-15 07:17:00'
    AND `timestamp` < '2023-12-14 08:17:00'
    AND ((`col2` IN ('T')))
GROUP BY
    time_bucket (`timestamp`, '5 min')</pre>
```



Simplified physical plan

```
pub enum AggregateMode {
    /// Partial aggregate that can be applied in parallel across input part
    Partial,
    /// Final aggregate that produces a single partition of output
    Final,
    ....
}
```

AggregateMode

ProjectionExec:

AggregateExec: mode=FinalPartitioned, gby=[..], aggr=[SUM(value)],

CoalesceBatchesExec:

RepartitionExec:

AggregateExec: mode=Partial, gby=[..], aggr=[SUM(value)]

ProjectionExec:

ScanTable: table=my_table, filters=[..]

Pushdown

5. Looking Forward

- Build inverted index based on query histories
- Teach query engine aware of data distribution patterns(TSID)
- Release more ASF-compliant versions, growing community

Thanks

- https://horaedb.apache.org
- https://github.com/apache/horaedb