

Instantaneous Archives

Walter Landry



Performance is a Feature

- Improving performance increases the breadth and depth of research users can do.
- We can never be too fast

How Fast is Fast Enough?

- Human reaction time: 200 ms

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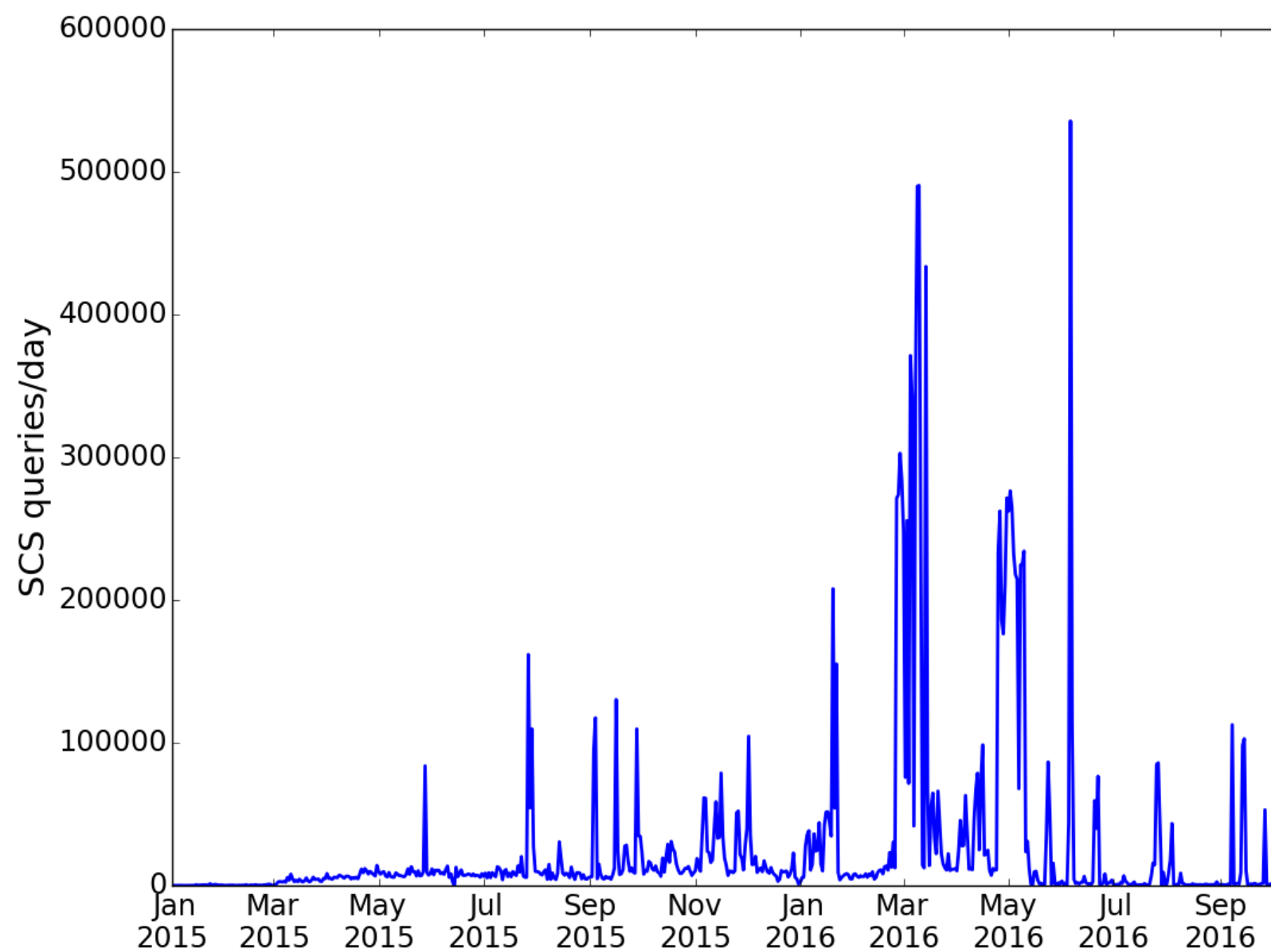
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- But many of these web interfaces talk to machines (IDL scripts, astro.py, TOPCAT, ...)
- Network latency to the end user
 - Other side of the world: 1000+ ms
 - Inside the building: 0.3 ms

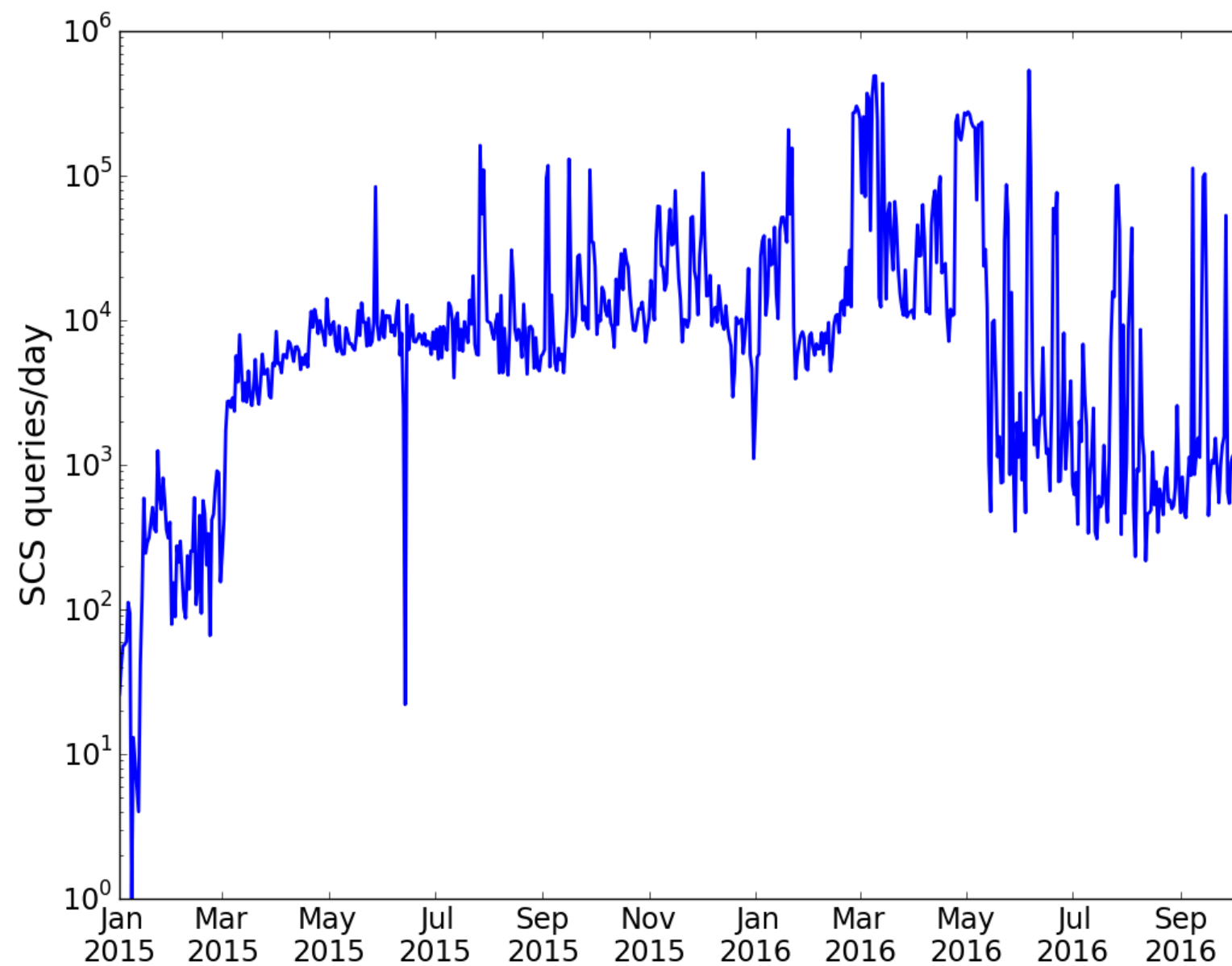
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- But many of these web interfaces talk to machines (IDL scripts, astro.py, TOPCAT, ...)
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- You also want to be fast enough so that users do not block each other.

Simple Cone Search Traffic



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Simple Cone Search Traffic

- Averaged over a day, the peak rate works out to 6 queries/second.
- We have 16 cores on our webserver, so if queries take more than about 3 seconds, we are going to fall behind.

What to Optimize For?

- Simple Cone Search is our most popular service by far.
- Most queries are small (<60 arcsec).
 - Cross-match the old-fashioned way
- The increased traffic is not a one-time incident. It is a consequence of making our data available through Virtual Observatory (VO) protocols (and especially TOPCAT).

What to Optimize For?

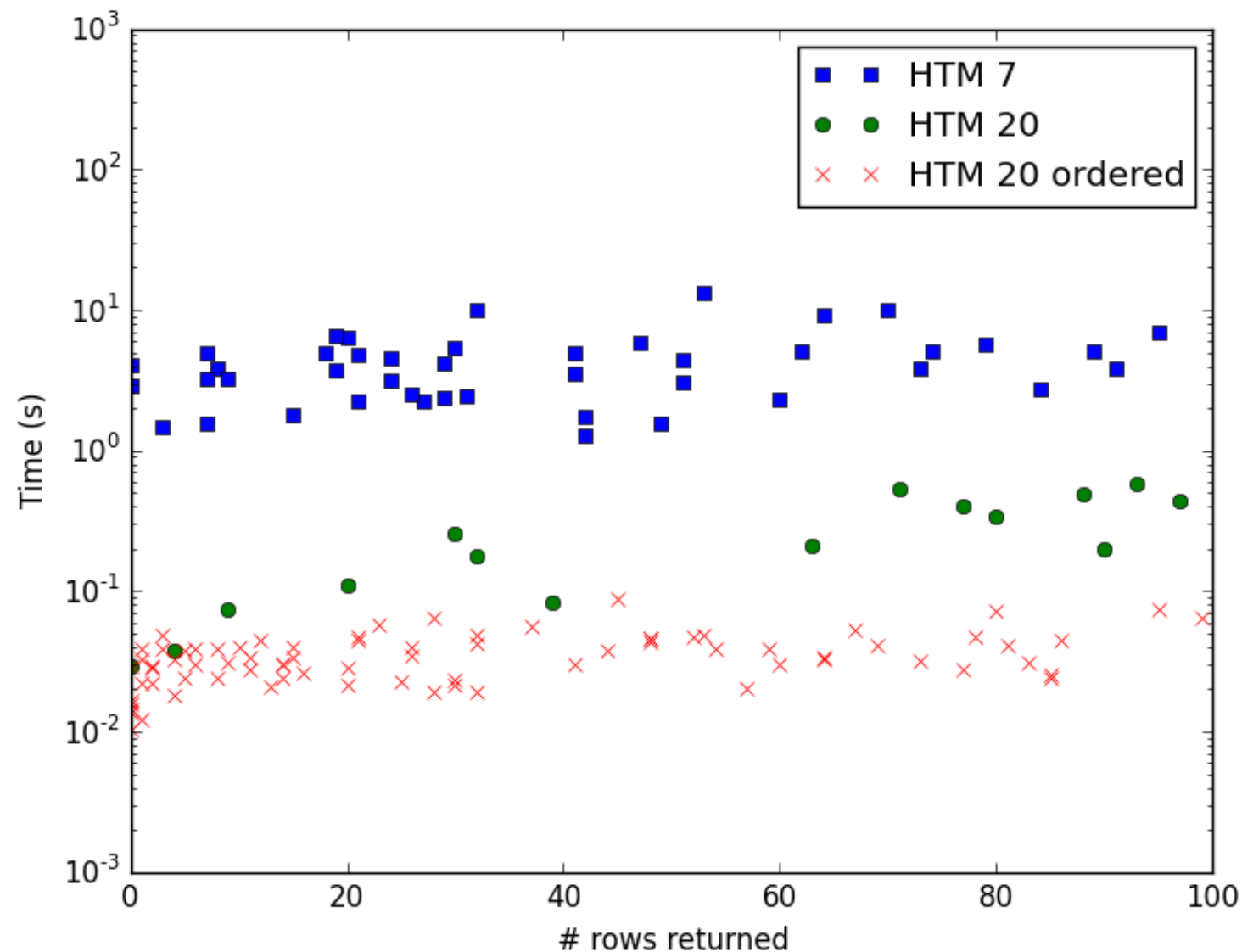
- So we will be looking at small cone searches on the 2MASS All-Sky Point Source Catalog
 - 470 million rows
 - Big enough for realistic benchmarks
 - Small enough to copy around test machines.
- Current queries take about 1 second ...🐌

Database Bottleneck?

- We tile the sky with a Hierarchical Triangular Mesh (HTM).
- This gives us a number (HTM ID) for each part of the sky.
- HTM ID's next to each other tend to be close together spatially.
- For good performance, need to
 - Choose the right depth of hierarchy
 - Order the rows by HTM ID



2MASS Query Times Using a Direct SQL Connection



Alternate Spatial Indexing

- Cube-sphere (q3c)
 - Comparable to HTM for cone searches
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 - Slightly faster (10%) than q3c for cone searches
 - Pathologically bad for polygons

Alternate Spatial Indexing

- RTree (PostGIS)
 - Handles polygon-polygon intersections
 - Fast enough for relatively small image tables (50 million rows)



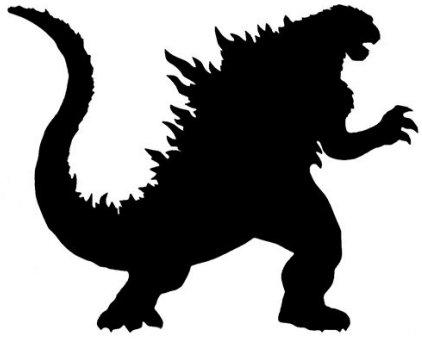
Architecture



What does 2MASS know about
(210.802, 54.349)?



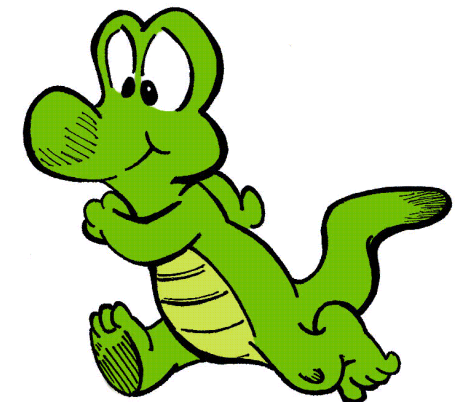
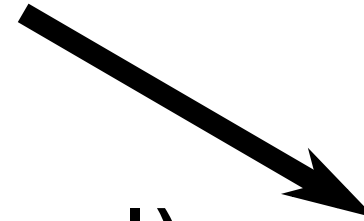
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Apache starts a new cgi-bin
process (IVOA) to answer the query



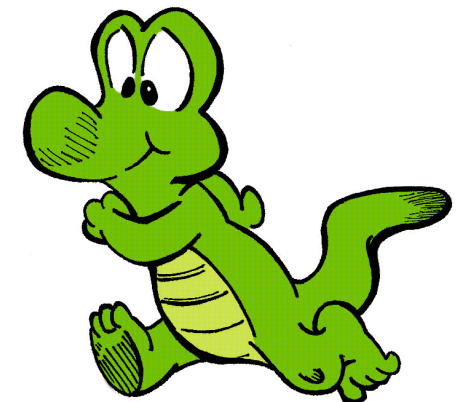
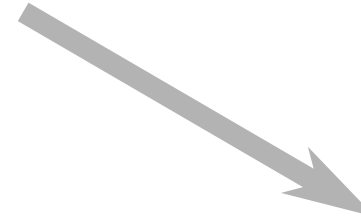
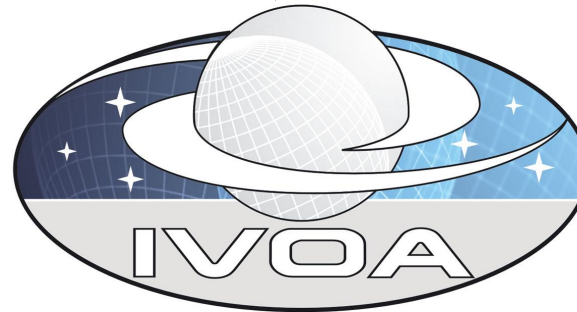
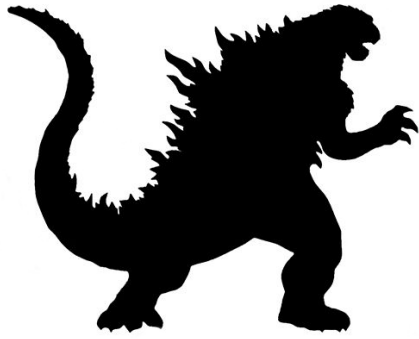
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IVOA starts another process (Isisql)
and asks for metadata about the
2MASS table



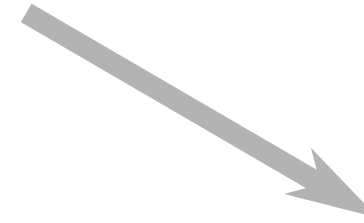
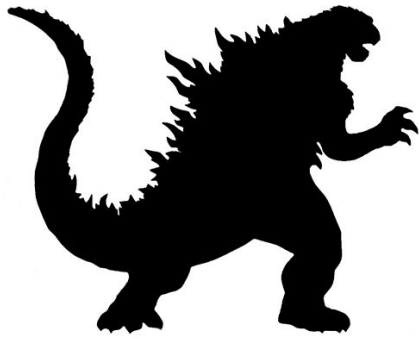
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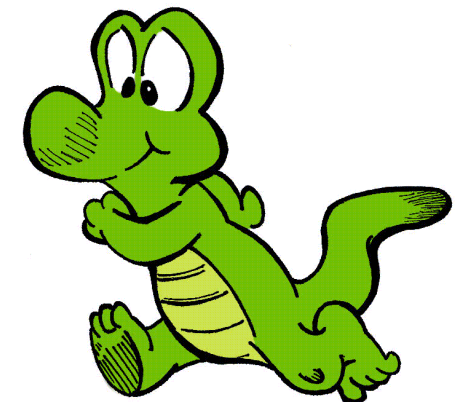
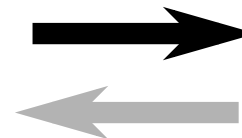
Isisql passes
along the query
to Oracle



Architecture

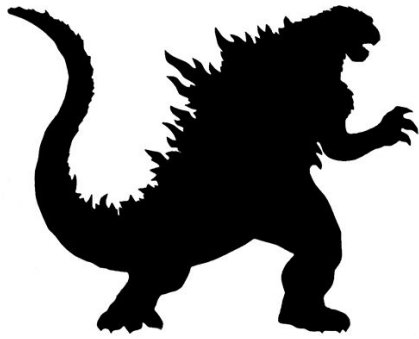


Oracle returns an answer

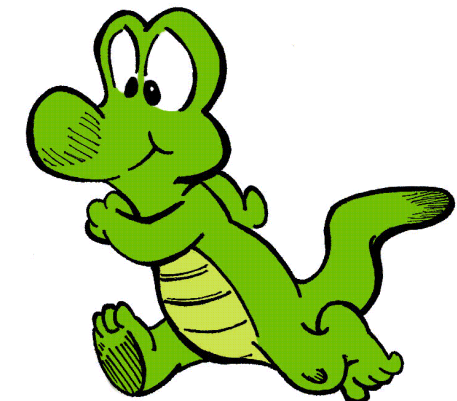
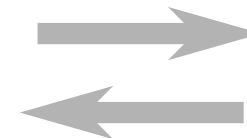
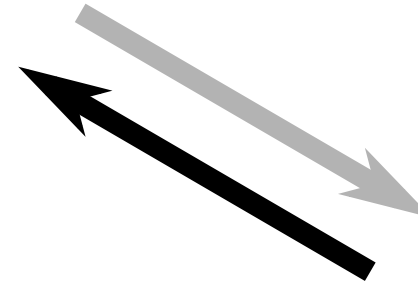




Architecture

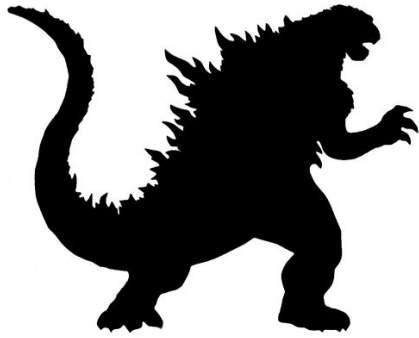


Isisql returns the metadata to IVOA

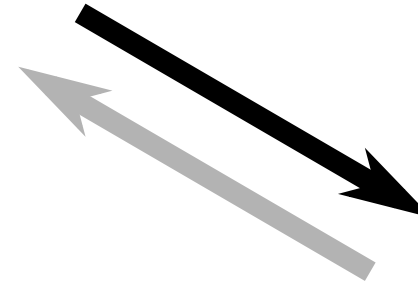




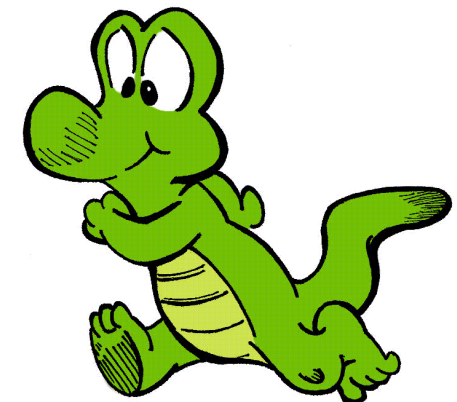
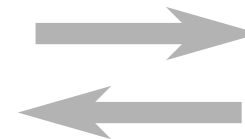
Architecture



IVOA sends the
real query to
Isisql

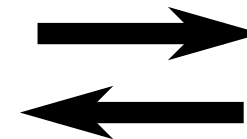
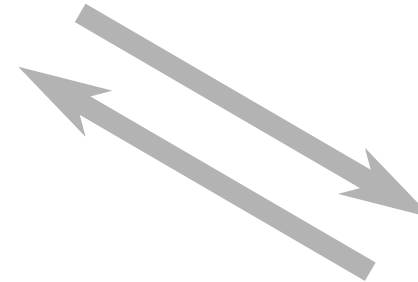
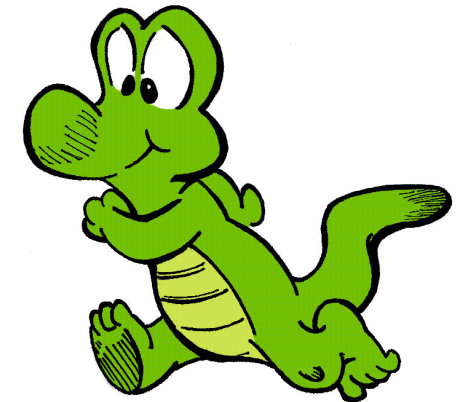
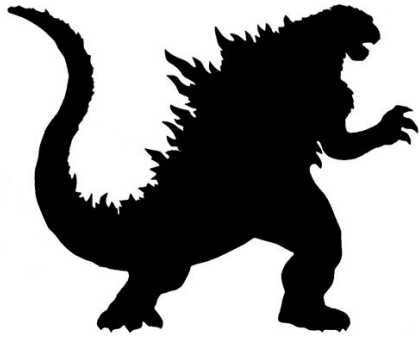


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DATABASE





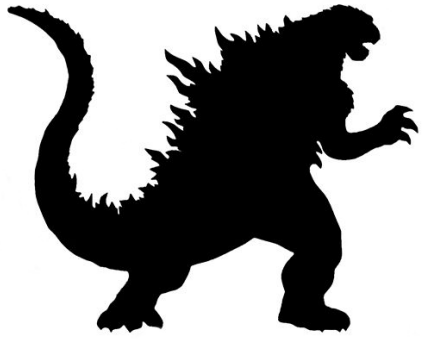
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Isisql runs the query and stores it in a networked temp directory



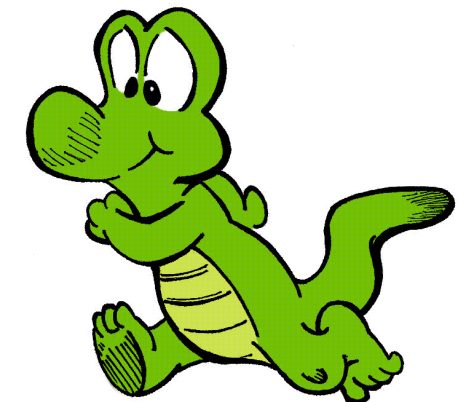
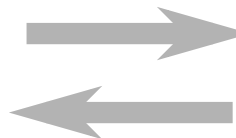
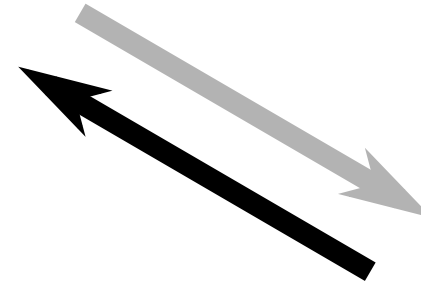
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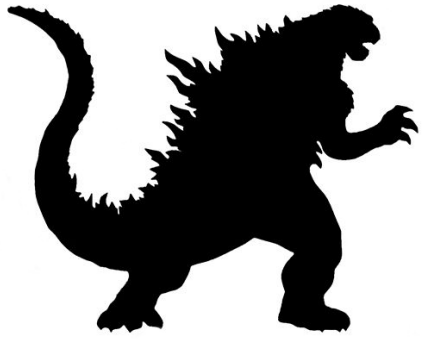
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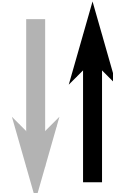
Isisql notifies IVOA
that the result is
ready, and IVOA
retrieves it.



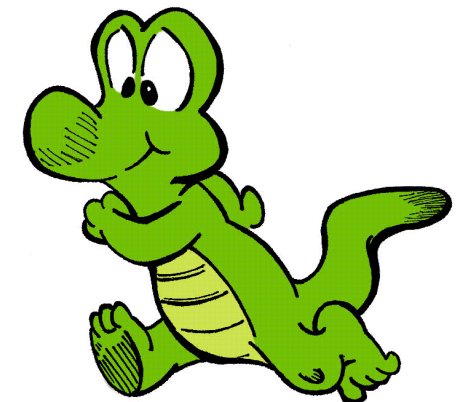
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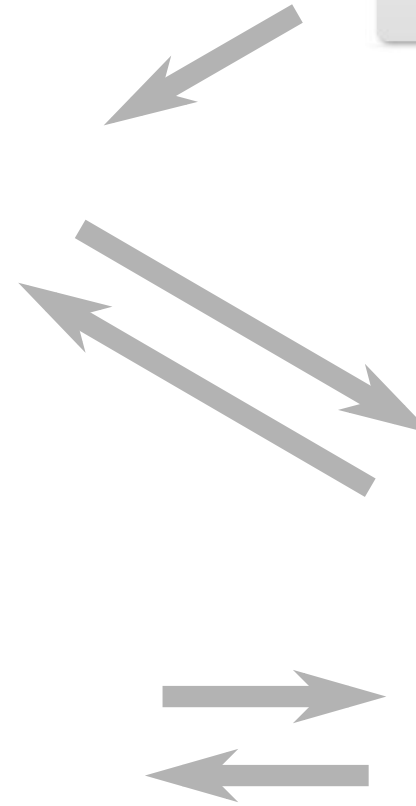
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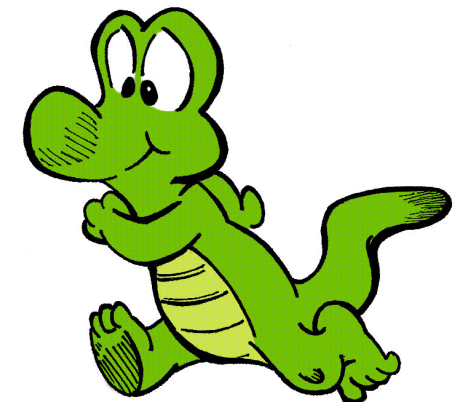
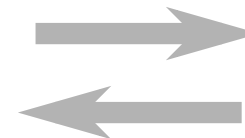
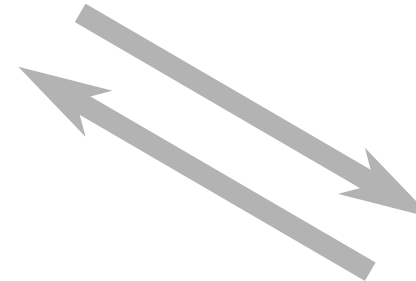
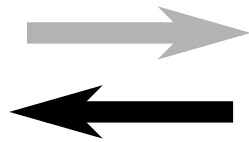
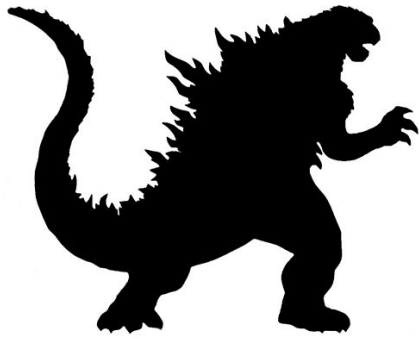


IVOA converts the
result to the
desired format
(e.g. FITS, VOTable,
HDF5) and
sends it to
Apache





Architecture



Apache sends the result to the user

What takes Time?

1/3: Starting up processes

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2/3: Making new connections to the database

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1/30: Running the user's query

Optimization Strategy

- Instead of using CGI programs with Apache, run an embedded, multi-threaded webserver to only service VO and other API calls.
- This service can then keep a pool of database connections.
- Do as much as possible in memory. For small cone searches, never write to the filesystem.

Choosing an Embedded Webserver

- Our stack is all C++ and C.
- That gives us a few options

Choosing an Embedded Webserver

- Our stack is all C++ and C.
- That gives us a few options **too many**

POCO Webem H2O Mimosa
Kore Proxygen nxweb Casablanca
Served Pistache libnghttpd2_asio
libmicrohttpd Boost ASIO
Mongoose cpp-netlib Pion libevent
node.native Boost.http
Simple Web Server CivetWeb
libapache-mod-rail libhttpserver

Benchmarking the Webserver

- For each candidate, we wrote a simple service that waits 10 seconds and returns "Hello World".
- Then we used `httperf` to make 1024 concurrent connections.
- `httperf -hog --num-conns=1024
--num-calls=1 --rate=128
--server localhost --port 8080`

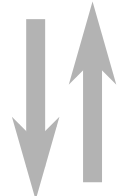
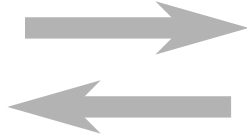
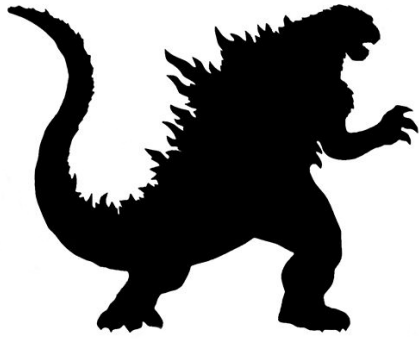
Benchmarking Results

- This simple exercise broke a lot of the libraries
- Others just did not perform well with the load
- For this and other reasons, we chose libhttpserver
 - <https://github.com/RipcordSoftware/libhttpserver>
 - It is a C++ wrapper around libmicrohttpd, which is a well established, fast, embedded webserver library.

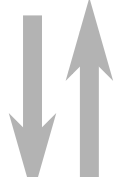
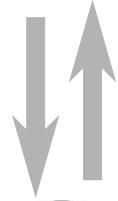
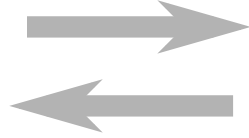
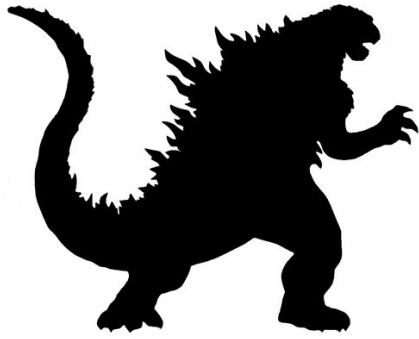
Connecting to the Database

- Once again, there are many libraries for connecting to databases
- Isisql connects to Oracle over ODBC.
- We chose the native Oracle C++ connection library (OCI).
- Probably the best performance???
- Has pools built-in.

New Architecture



New Architecture



- No process startup
- All in memory

Response Times

- 1024 Queries
- Randomly distributed throughout the sky
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	Old	New
median	704 ms	79 ms

Conclusions

- Early results look promising
- Further significant gains would require progress in our database technology
 - In-memory databases? Plausible for 2MASS, not for all of our busy catalogs.

We're Hiring!

<https://jobs.caltech.edu/postings/5580>



Conclusions

- This only looked at the latency of small cone searches.
- Optimizing complex queries that require a table scan requires things like distributed databases.
 - LSST's Qserv
 - CitusDB
- Optimizing concurrent access requires fleets of frontends and databases.