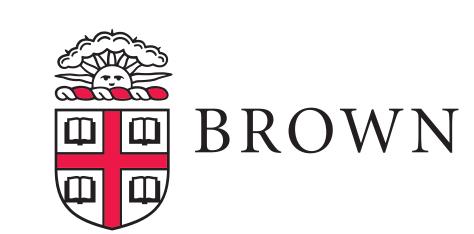
H-STORE

A High-Performance, Distributed Main Memory Transaction Processing System



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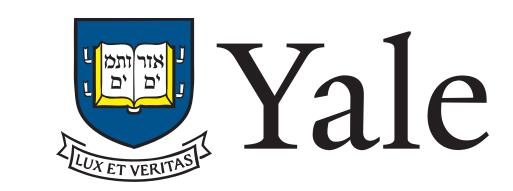


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» Many OLTP databases have common properties:

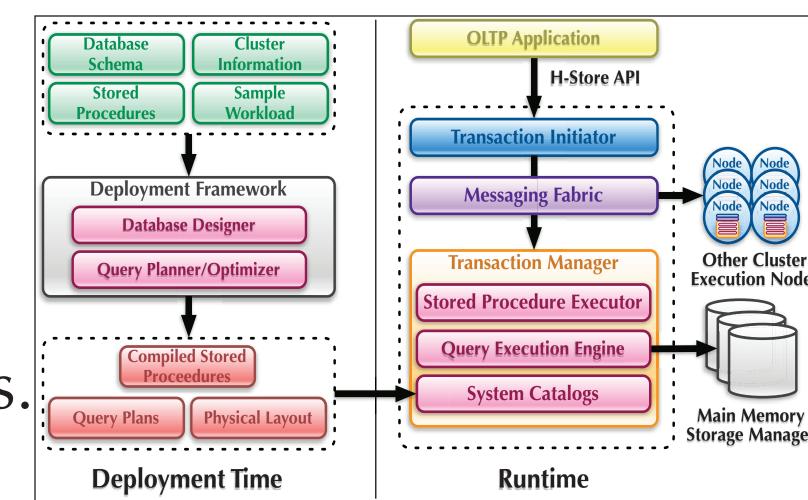
- Repetitive execution of short-lived transactions.
- Entire database fits in main memory of a cluster.
- Data naturally partitions on keys (e.g., customer ids, warehouse ids)
- Individual transaction invocations only touch a small subset of data.
- » The development of H-Store facilitates research into exploiting these non-trivial aspects of OLTP systems.
- » Previous main-memory databases have focused on the migration of legacy features from disk-based environments.

Not Just Another Main Memory RDBMS

- » Uses data partitioning to distribute execution on shared-nothing, multi-core clusters
- » No disk-based logging or locking
- » Current prototype is 4x faster than a wellknown commercial database

» H-Store is a new clean-slate design:

- Main-memory row storage.
- Designed for multi-core machines.
- One execution thread per database partition.
- Distributed operation on shared-nothing clusters.
- Applications invoke pre-defined stored procedures consisting of structured control code intermixed with parameterized SQL commands.



System Architecture

»Replication provides data durability:

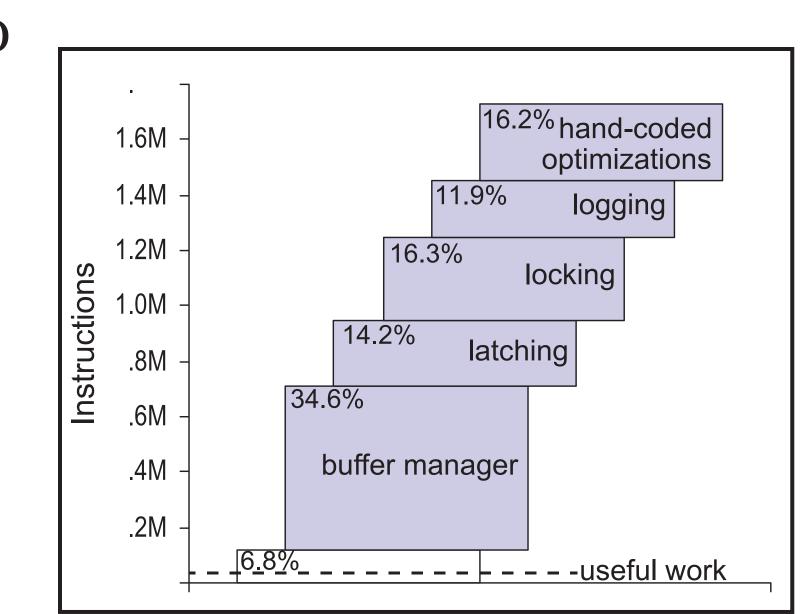
- Local replication for quick fail over.
- Remote replication for disaster recovery.

Performance

- » Our previous work shows that a specialized database engines can outperform "one-size fits all" systems:
- A traditional row-storage RDBMS was shown to perform little useful work during OLTP workload experiments.

» H-Store TPC-C performance numbers:

- Current Prototype: 4875 txn/s
- Commercial Database: 1207 txn/s
- Tested on a 2-core Intel Xeon E5320 @ 1.86 Ghz with 10 warehouses.



Main Memory Shore Performance

OLTP Transactions

- » H-Store's transaction protocol is optimized for fast single-sited transactions:
 - Such transactions are able to execute to
 - completion without retrieving intermediate data from other nodes.
 - Serial execution eliminates the need for concurrency control mechanisms.
 - An automatic database designer will aid in the deploying databases with configuration that maximizes the number of single-sited transactions.
- » Complex multi-site transactions are supported, but require more heavy-handed concurrency protocols.