



Flash Memory Summit



# Distributed Key-Value Stores: Performance and Scalability for Flash Media

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# Key-Value (KV) Databases Overview

- Simple is important
  - Fast, easy to use
- Consistency is a differentiator
  - Strong consistency
    - Important for control planes
    - Examples: etcd, consul, zookeeper
  - Weak consistency (aka eventually consistent, NoSQL)
    - Popular for large-scale applications
    - Examples: dynamo, cosmos db

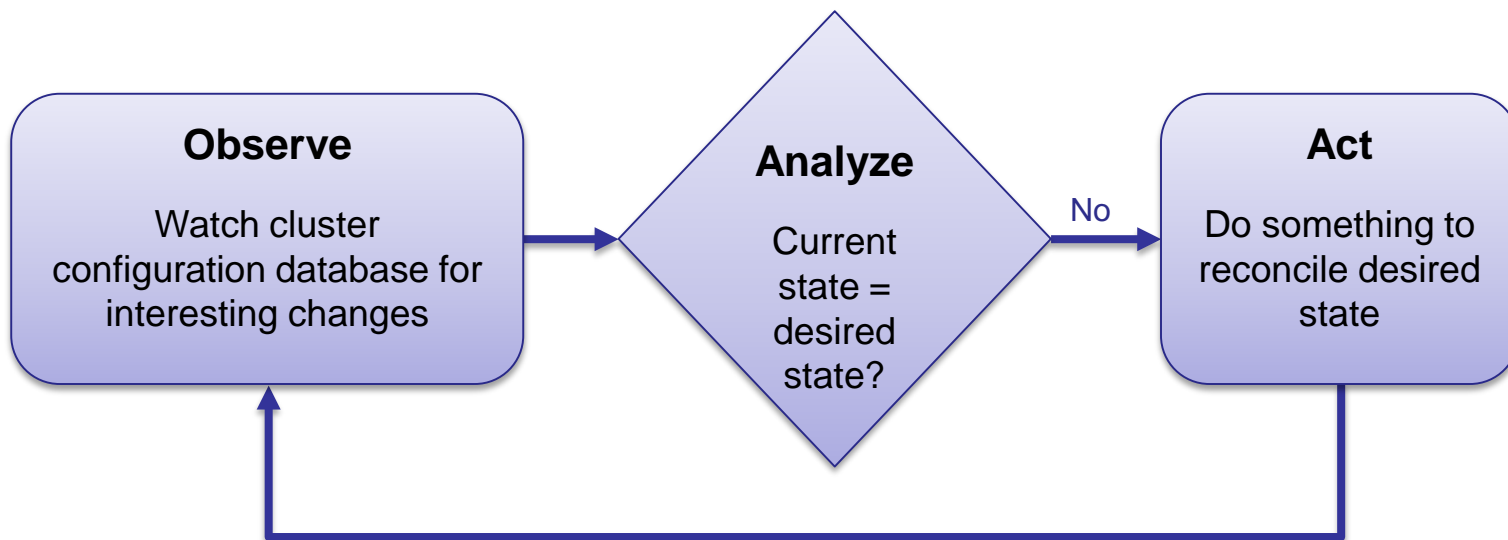


# Kubernetes and KV

- Distributed system scheduler for containers
- How it works
  - Declare desired state in key-value database
  - Controllers (aka operators) watch the state and act to change current state to desired state
- End result
  - Billions of applications served reliably
  - Clusters up to 5,000 nodes each

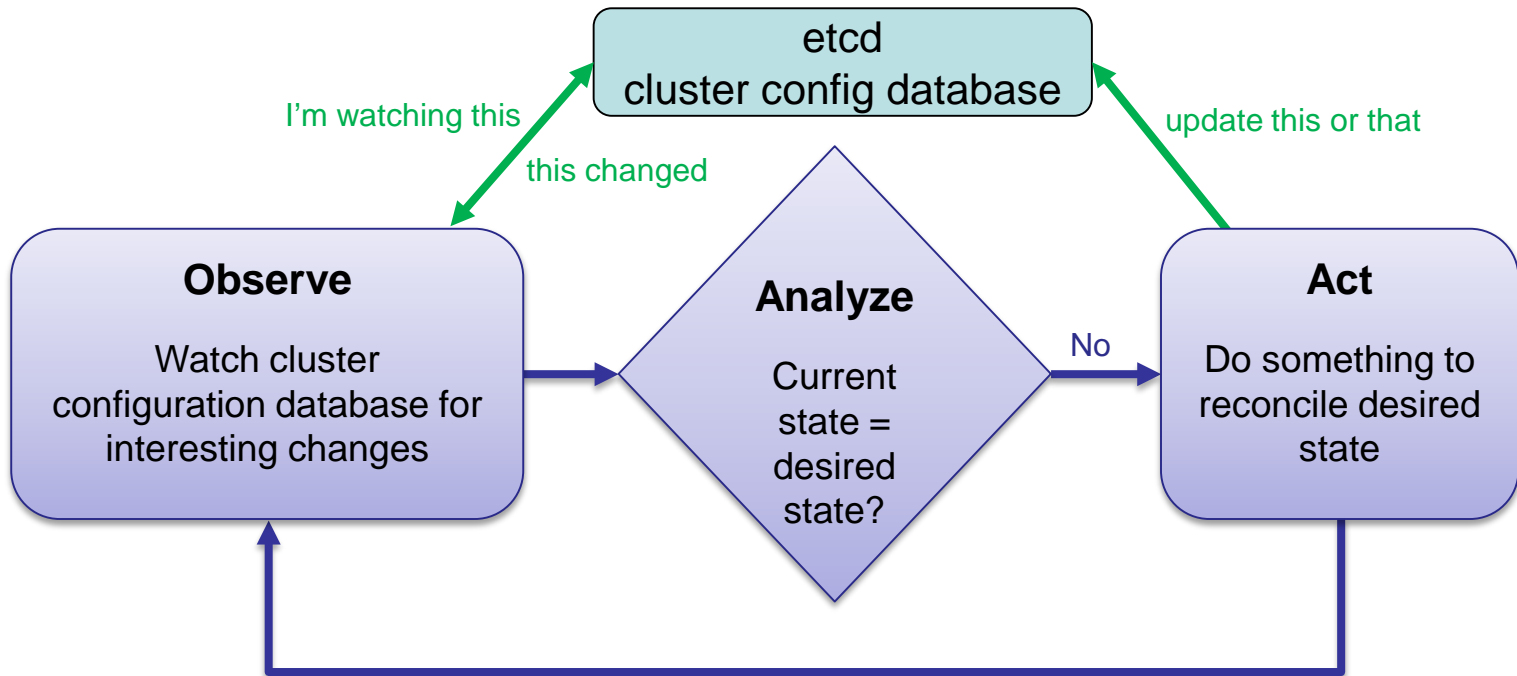


# Kubernetes Controllers/Operators





# Kubernetes Controllers/Operators



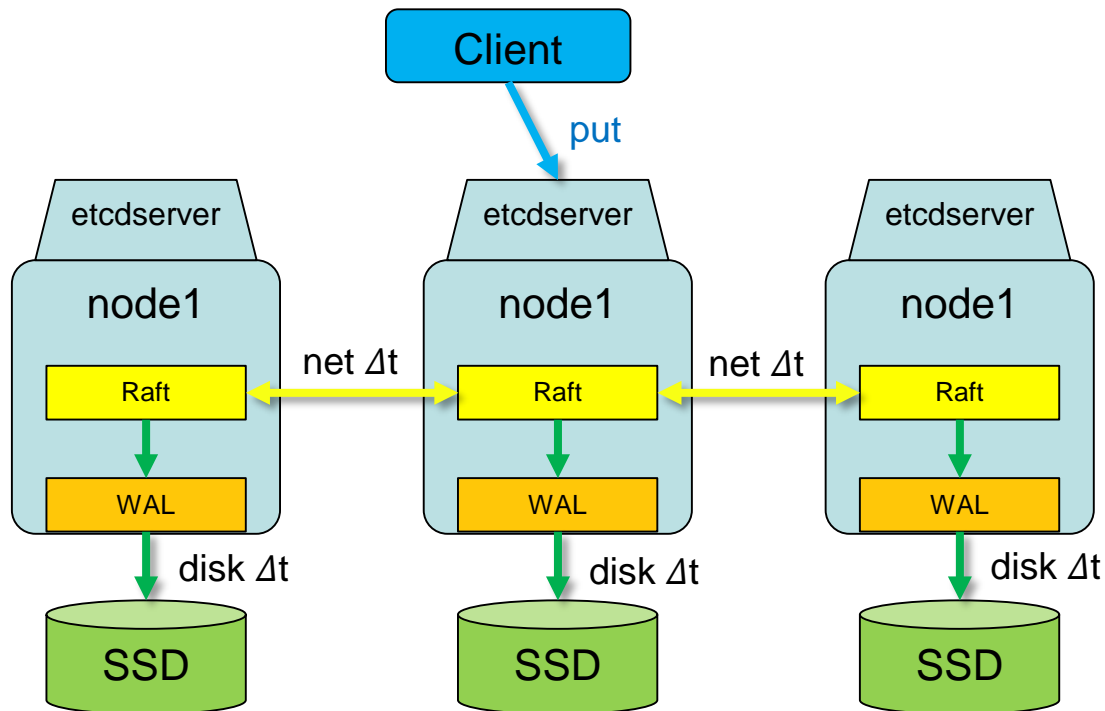


# Etcd Cluster Configuration Database

Requirements	Etcd in Kubernetes
Consistency	Single-writer Updates acknowledged by quorum of masters
Availability	Multiple-masters
Partition tolerance	Raft protocol ensures all masters are consistent
Performance	Writes committed to persistent storage log Reads satisfied by any master



# Etcid Persistent Storage

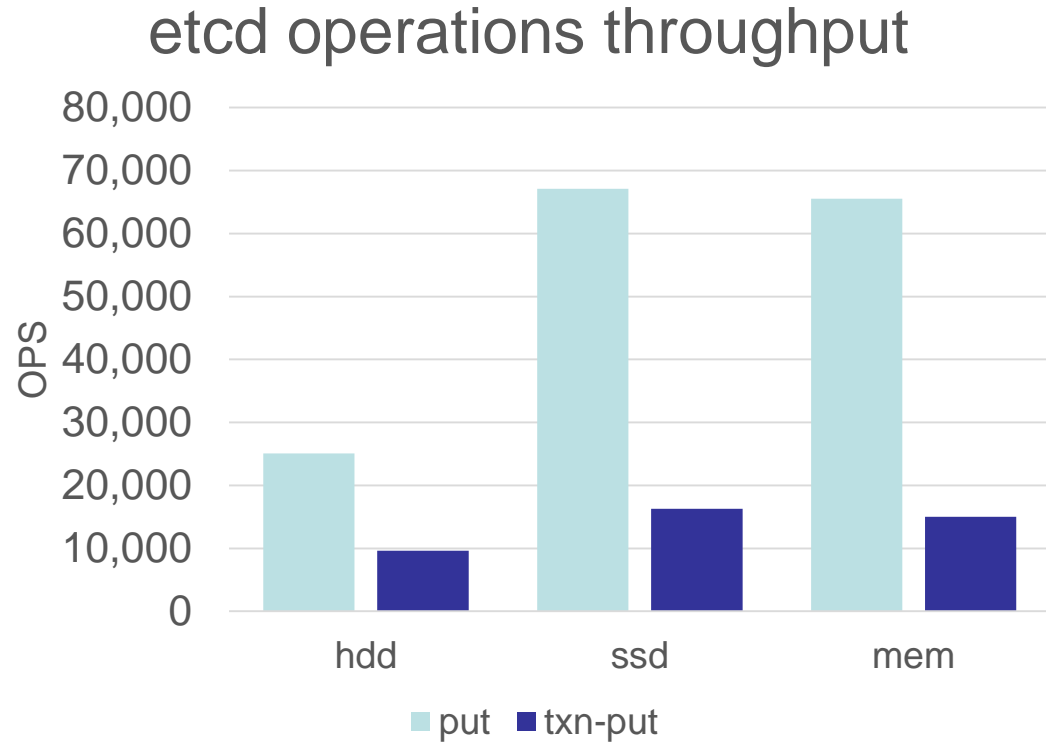


# Kubernetes Practical Implementations

- Many nodes + fast SSD storage =
  - Many events to watch
  - When things break, many changes to process
- Can we improve etcd write workload scalability by adding faster storage?

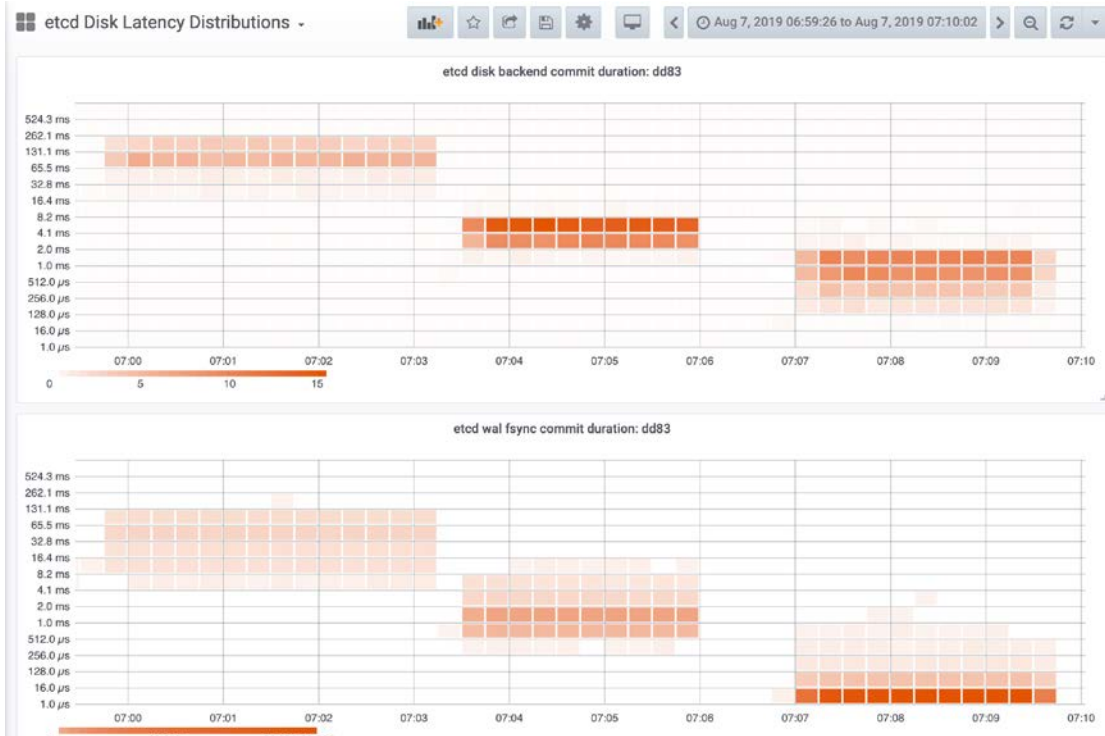


# etcd Benchmark





# Transaction Latency Analysis





Thank You

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