Transactional Caching of Application Data using Recent Snapshots

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How to improve performance of DB-driven web site?

Distributed in-memory caching (e.g. memcached)
Distributed In-Memory Caching
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Distributed In-Memory Caching

- in-memory DHT; very lightweight
- stores application objects (not part of DB)
Databases work hard to provide transactional consistency.

Existing application caches violate these guarantees!
Consistency Properties

usual goal: 

*freshness*: cache is up-to-date with database

our goal: 

*consistency*: all accesses to cache and database in a transaction see the same snapshot

Can’t guarantee both without blocking!
Consistency Properties

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Embracing Staleness

Run r/o transactions on previous snapshots
– avoids blocking
– improves cache utilization

Safe: stale data is already everywhere!

Allow application control over staleness
TxCache Anatomy
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- Cache is a versioned DHT, tagged by validity interval
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- Cache is a versioned DHT, tagged by *validity interval*

- Database returns validity interval with each query

```sql
SELECT * FROM users...
[...result...]
VALID FROM t=50 TO t=53
```
TxCache Anatomy

- Cache is a versioned DHT, tagged by *validity interval*
- Database returns validity interval with each query
- Library assigns timestamp to each transaction
- Uses timestamp to request data from cache & DB