



Metrics and Cassandra

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Why store metrics in Cassandra?

- Problems with alternatives
- Particular advantages of Cassandra

RDBMS Issues

- Random writes, random reads
 - Write amplification on SSDs
- Lock contention
- Availability
- Difficulty of horizontal scaling

RRDTool

- Same problems as RDBMS, lower throughput

OpenTSDB

- Same data model as Cassandra
- Master/Slave vs Fully Distributed

About Apache Cassandra

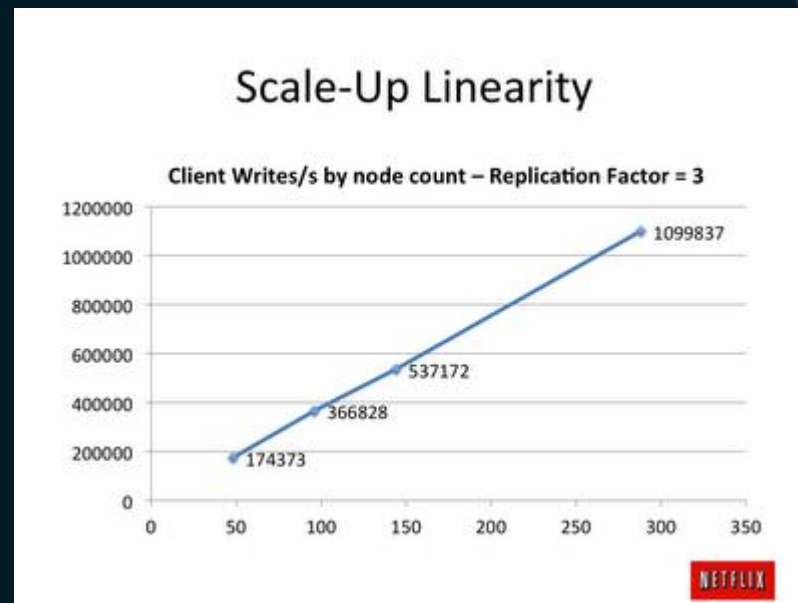
- Open Source
- Fully Distributed
- Non-Relational
- Log-structured Merge-Tree

Cassandra does Time-Series Data Very Well

- Sequential writes
- Mostly sequential reads
- Supports high parallelism
- Partitions data automatically, no distributed joins
- Block-based compression

Cassandra does Time-Series Data Very Well

- ~30k writes/sec per node
- Linear scalability
 - (see Netflix's 1,000,000 writes/sec benchmark)



Cassandra Schema

```
CREATE TABLE metrics (  
    metric_id text,  
    time timestamp,  
    value float,  
    PRIMARY KEY (metric_id, time)  
) WITH CLUSTERING ORDER BY (time DESC);
```

Cassandra Schema

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CREATE TABLE metrics (  
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```

Partition
Key



Clustering
Key



Cassandra Schema

```
INSERT INTO metrics (metric_id, time, value)
VALUES ('node12-load', now(), 1.2);
```

Cassandra Schema

```
SELECT time, value FROM metrics
WHERE metric_id = 'node12-load'
AND time > '2012-11-28';
```

Metric Aggregation

- Write Time
- Read Time

Write-Time Aggregation

- Entirely Optional
- Good for reducing total volume of data stored

Write-Time Aggregation

- Primarily useful for rolling up a single metric at different time granularities
 - 1 min avg, 3 hour max, etc
- Use a strategy similar to RRDTool in memory

Read-Time Aggregation

- Complex analysis of data
- Read individual metrics, combine client-side
- Potentially store the results

Benchmarking Cassandra

- Simple API, few hidden costs
- Primarily benchmarking reads
 - Writes always have the same cost
 - Reads depend on data model quality, caching, and disk seek times

Benchmarking Cassandra

- Primary benchmarking mistake?
- Not enough client-side threads/processes.

Questions?

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DATASTAX

A large, faint, light blue 'X' shape is overlaid on the slide. In the bottom right corner, there is a graphic consisting of a series of blue dots of varying sizes, arranged in a pattern that suggests a trail or a cluster of data points.