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# Safe Harbor Statement

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# The Next Generation of In-Memory Database

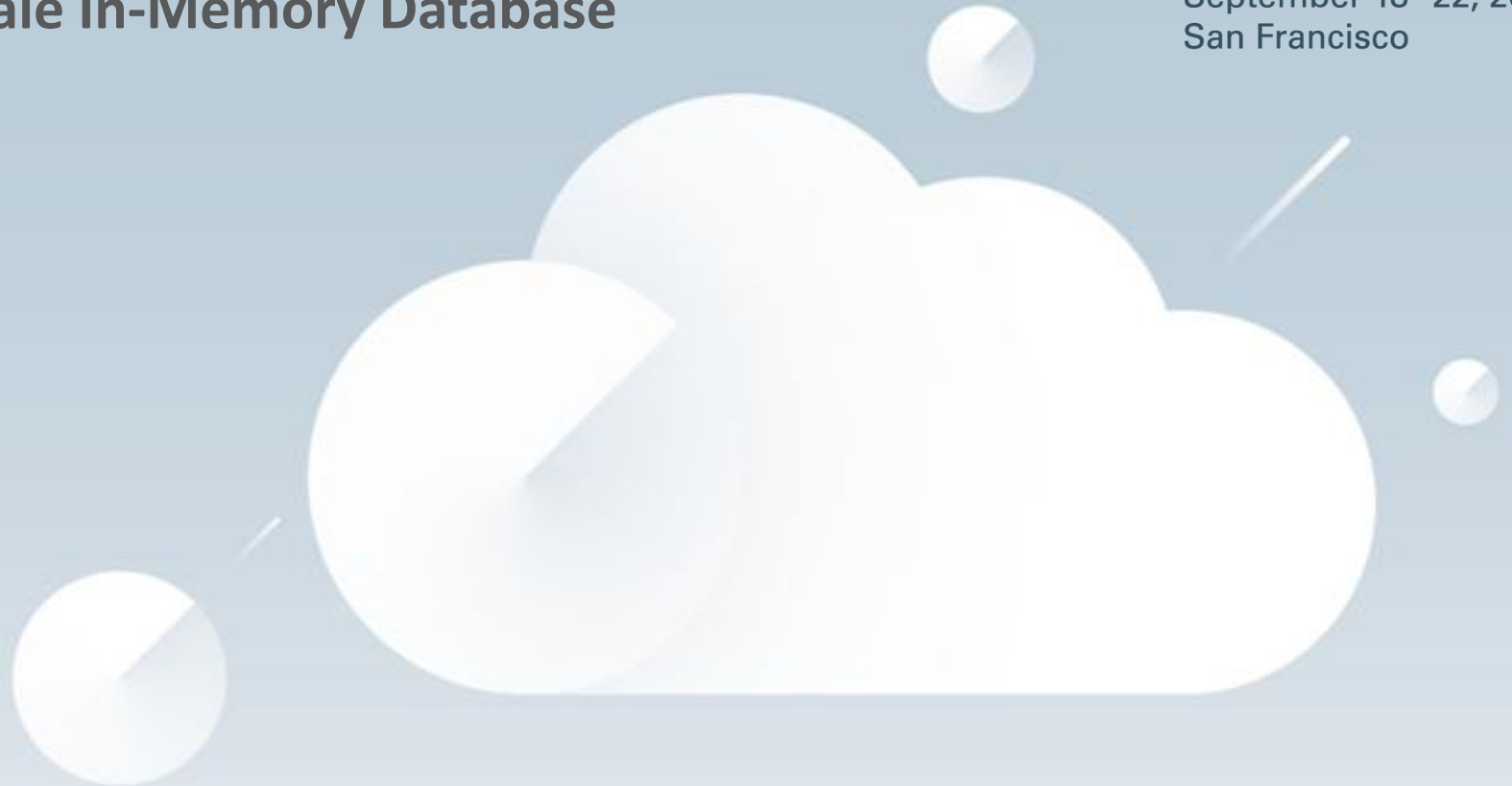
Oracle TimesTen Velocity Scale In-Memory Database



September 18–22, 2016  
San Francisco

Doug Hood  
TimesTen Product Manager

November 17, 2016

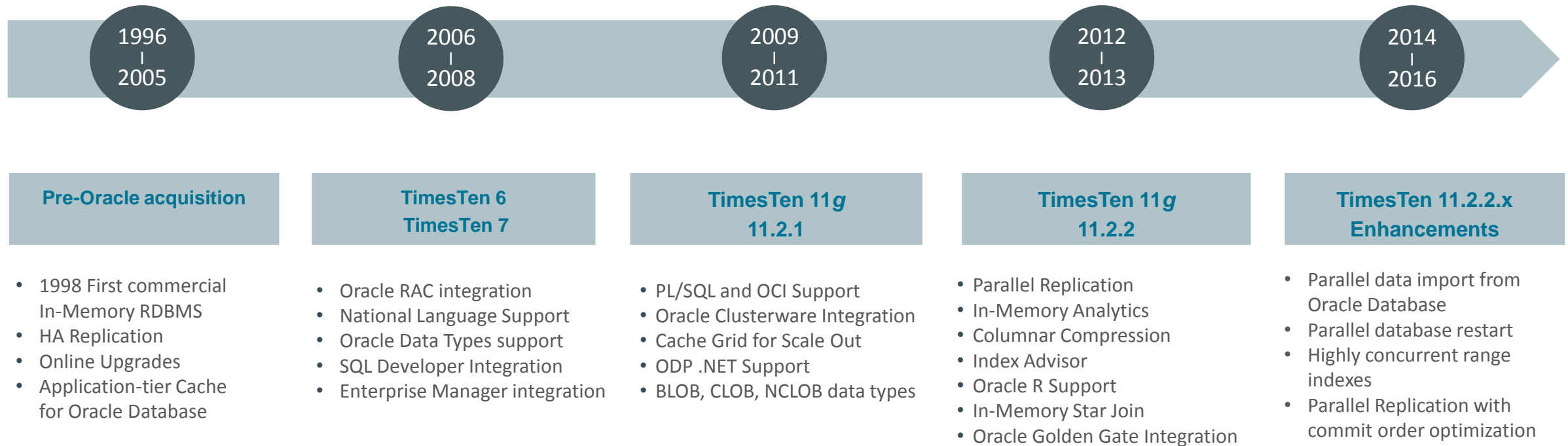


# Agenda

- 1 Introduction to TimesTen
- 2 TimesTen Velocity Scale In-Memory Database
- 3 Demo

# Oracle TimesTen – Pure In-Memory Relational Database

## 20 Years of Extreme Performance



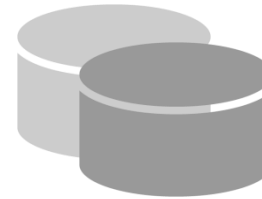
# Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database

## Relational Database



- Pure in-memory
- ACID compliant
- Standard SQL
- Entire database in DRAM

## Persistent and Recoverable



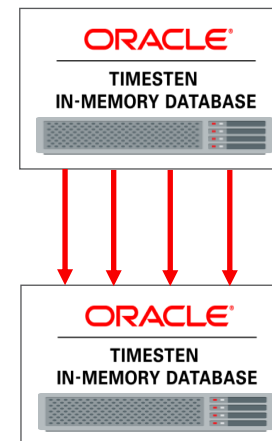
- Database and Transaction logs persisted on local disk or flash storage
- Replication to standby and DR systems

## Extremely Fast



- Microseconds response time
- Very high throughput

## Highly Available

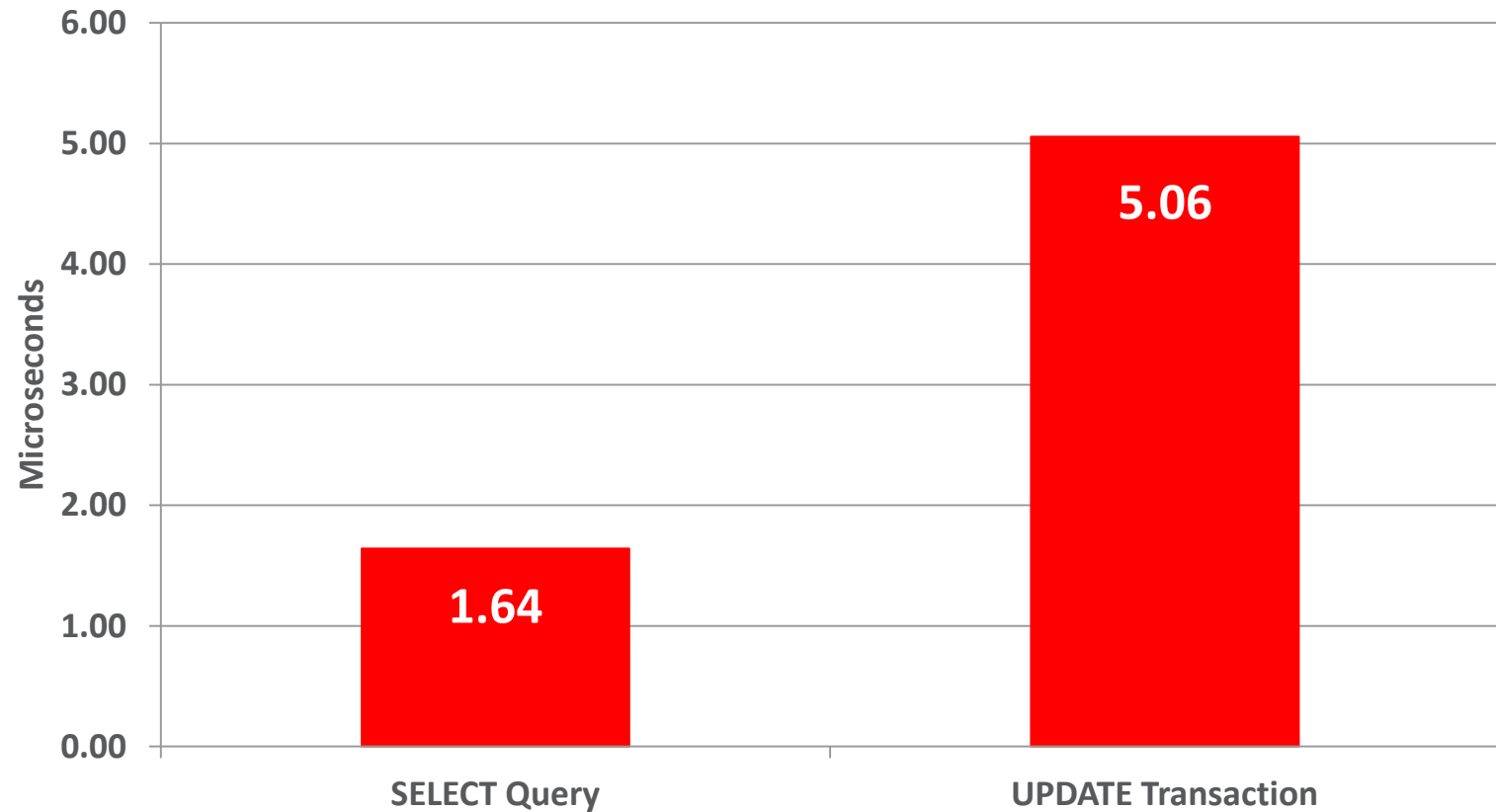


- Active-Standby and multi-master replication
- Very high performance parallel replication
- HA and Disaster Recovery

# Performance – Response Time

## Low Latency - **Microseconds** Response Time

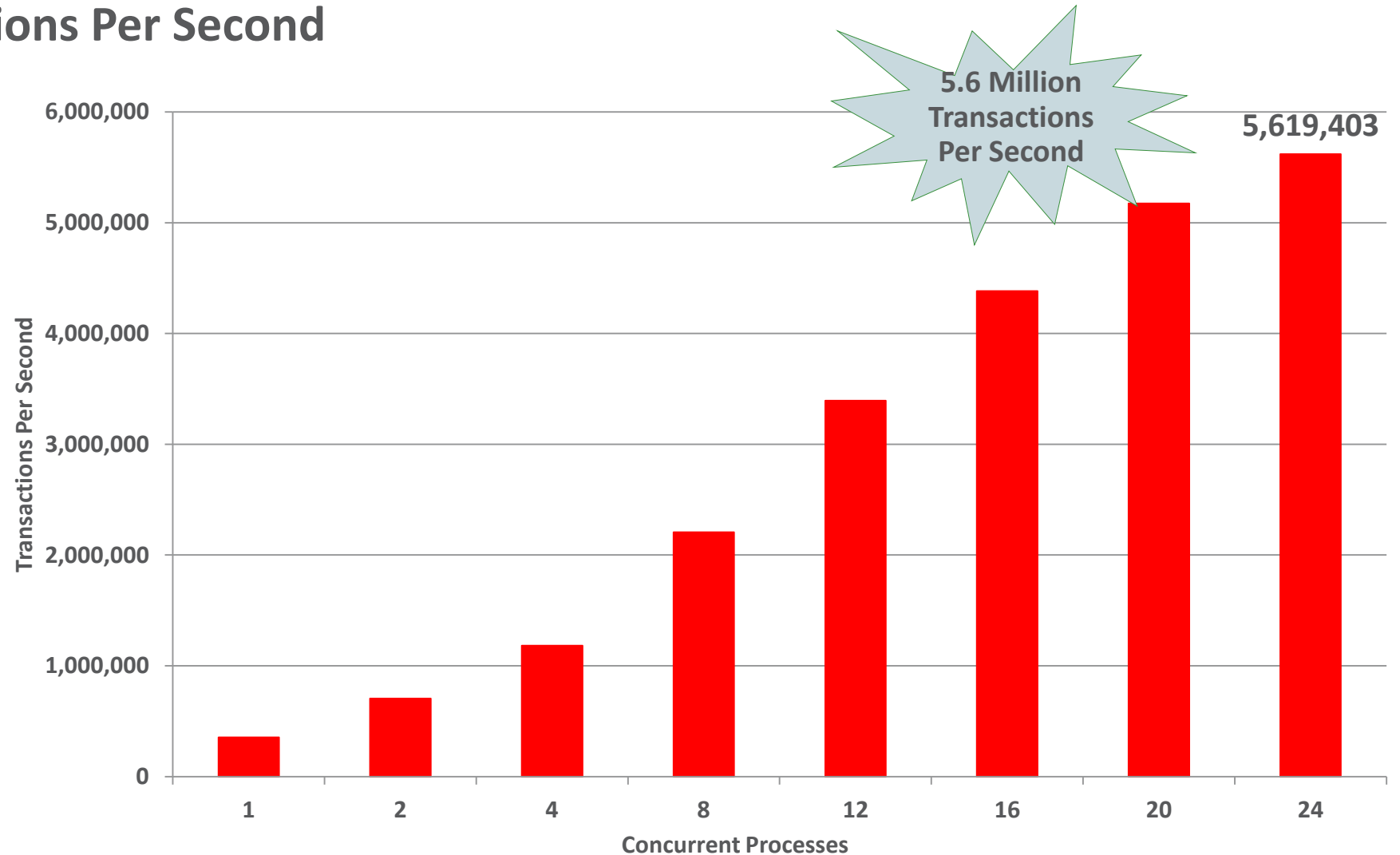
TPTBM Read and Update  
E5-2699 v4 @ 2.20GHz  
2 socket, 22  
cores/socket,  
2 threads/core  
TimesTen 11.2.2.8.0  
(100M rows, 17GB)



# Performance - Throughput

## 5.6 Million Transactions Per Second

TPTBM Mixed  
Workload  
(80%R-10%U-5%I-5%D)  
E5-2699 v4 @ 2.20GHz  
2 socket, 22  
cores/socket,  
2 threads/core  
TimesTen 11.2.2.8.0  
(100M rows, 17GB)





# Most Widely Used Relational In-Memory Database

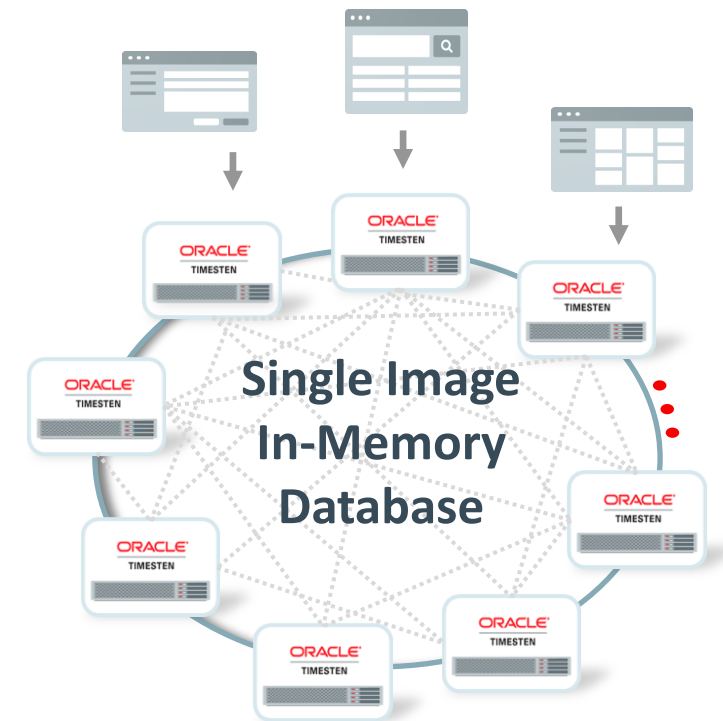
## Deployed by Thousands of Companies



- 1 Introduction to TimesTen
- 2 TimesTen Velocity Scale In-Memory Database**
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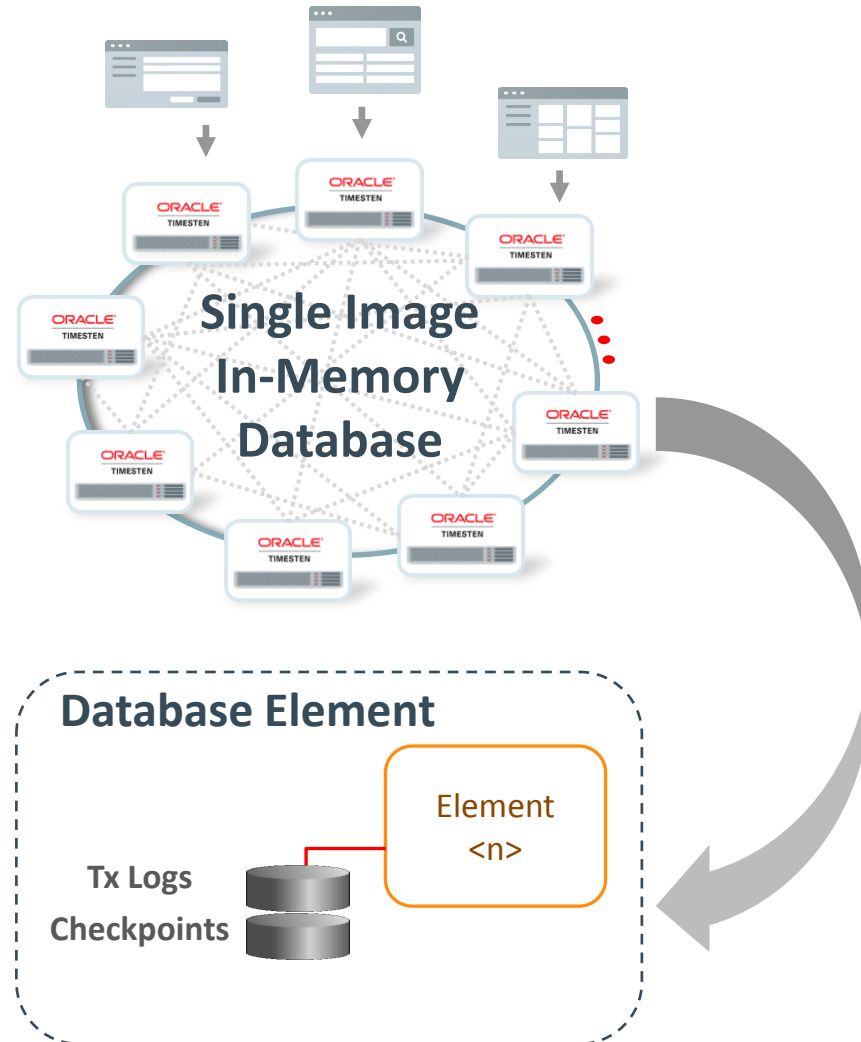
# Oracle TimesTen Velocity Scale In-Memory Database

- **Scale-out**, shared nothing architecture
- Data location **transparency**
- Built-in **high availability** via K-safety
- **Elastic** scalability
- **Easy** to **deploy** and **manage**
- **Easy** application **development** for **OLTP** workloads
- Supports **analytic** workloads
- **On-premises** or **Cloud** deployment



# Database Element

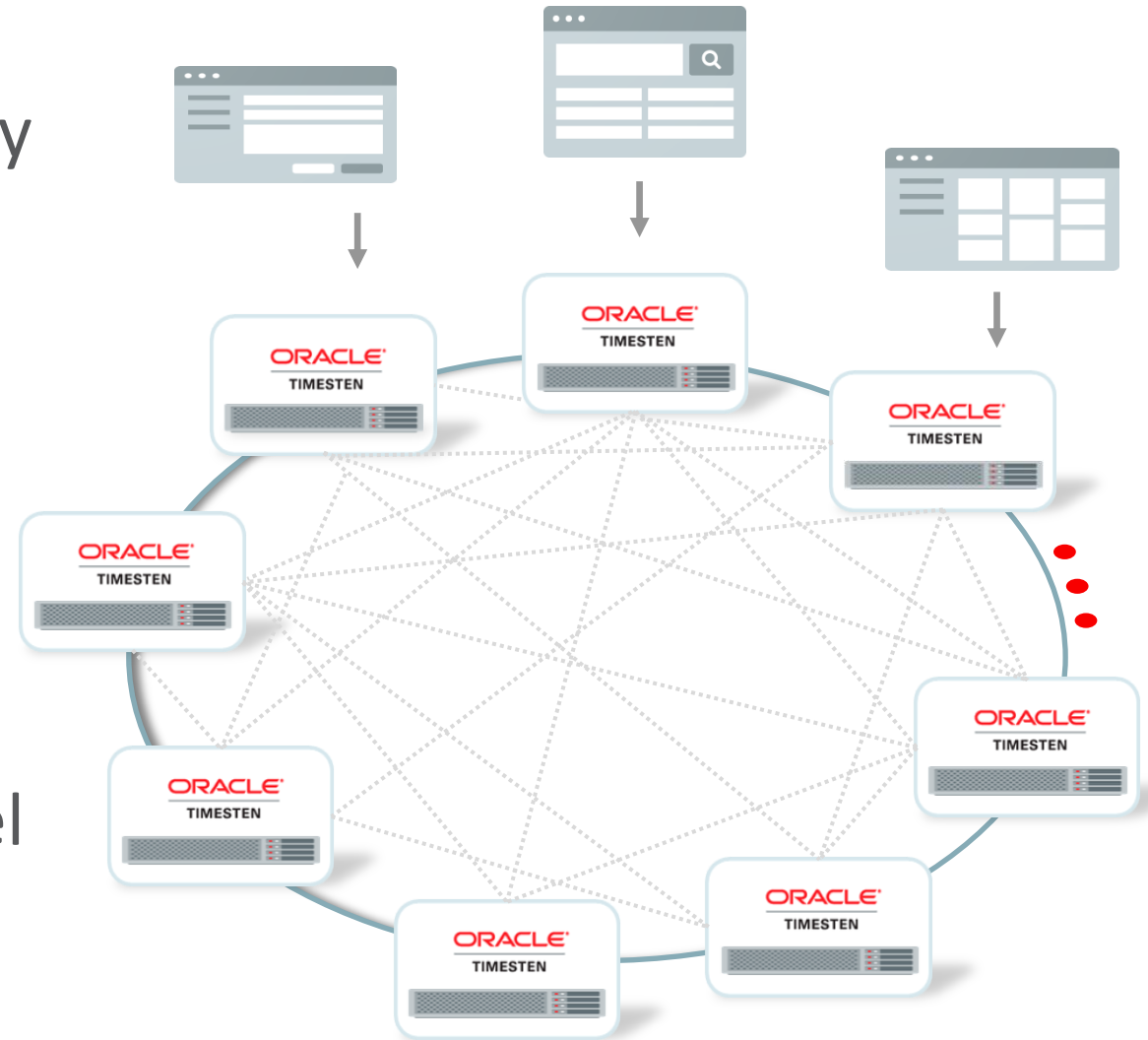
## Unit of Persistence and Recovery



- Each Element has its own set of checkpoint files and transaction log files for persistence
- The Element is the smallest unit for database persistence, failure recovery and high availability

# Single Database Image

- Database size not limited by memory
- Table data distributed across all elements
  - All elements are equal
- Connect to **any** element and access **all** data
  - Distributed queries, joins & transactions
- No need to de-normalize data model

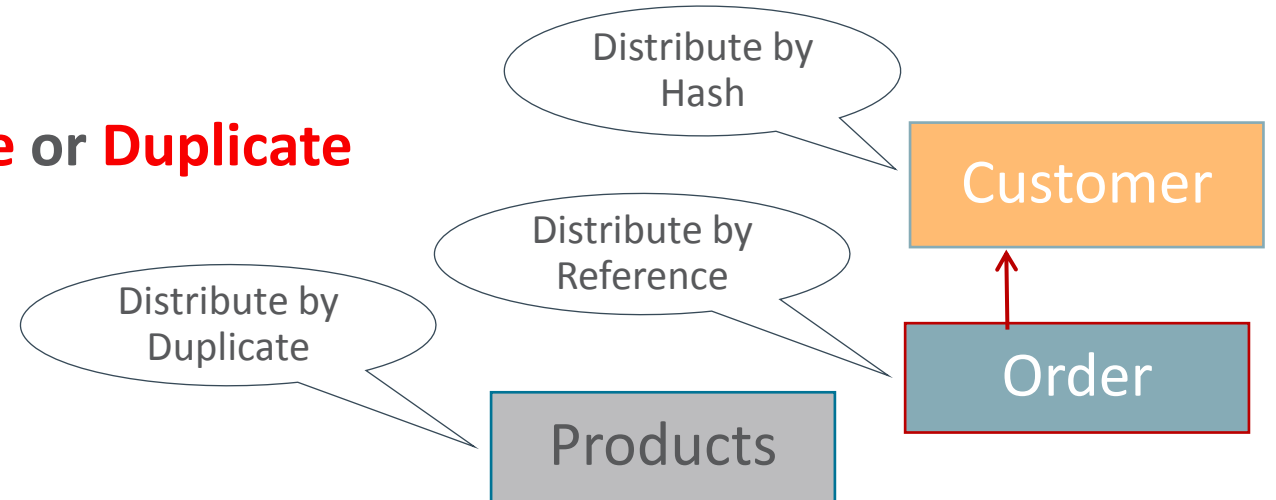


# Data Distribution Methods

## Distribute Table Data by **Hash**, **Reference** or **Duplicate**

- Distribute by **Hash**

- Primary key or user-specified columns
- Consistent hash algorithm
- Examples: Customers, Subscribers, Accounts



- Distribute by **Reference**

- Co-locate related data to optimize joins
- Based on FK relationship
- Supports multi-level hierarchy

- Distribute by **Duplicate**

- Identical copies on all elements
- Useful for reference tables
- Read and join optimization

Element 1		
0	David	
4	Igor	
8	Tim	
1	0	16/6/15
6	8	16/3/22
phone	100	
tablet	200	
watch	300	

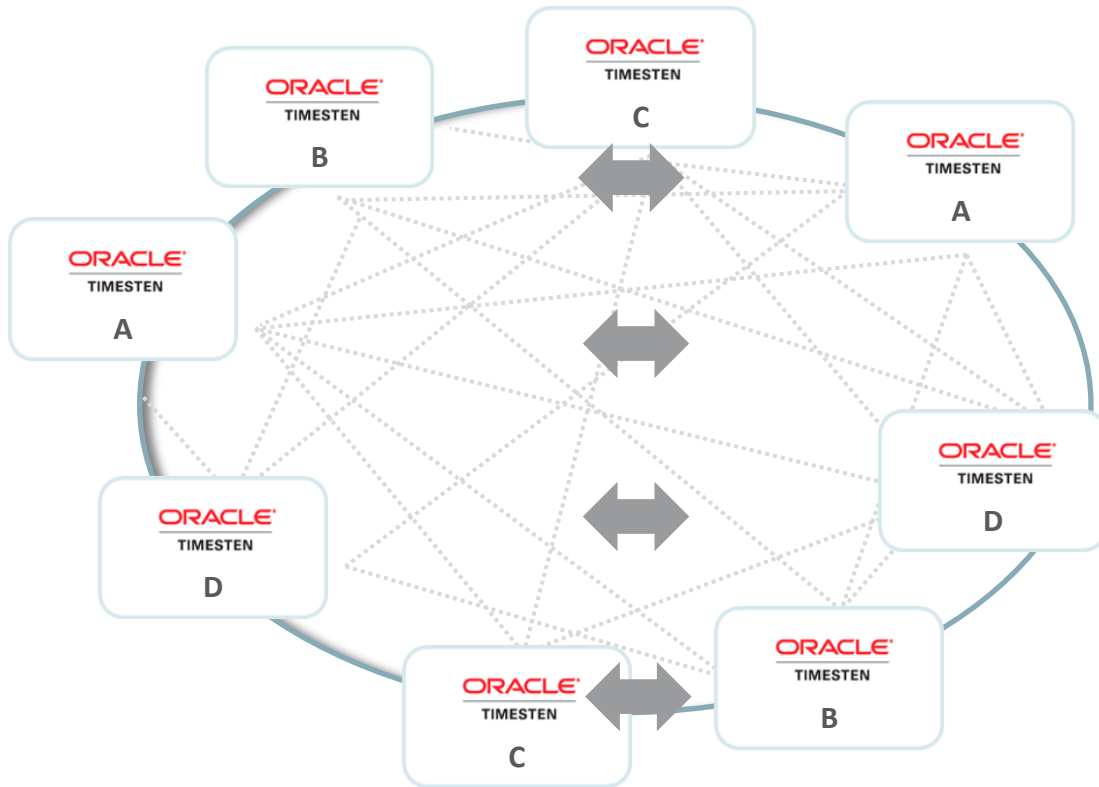
Element 2		
1	Bill	
5	Sam	
9	Charles	
2	5	16/2/22
phone	100	
tablet	200	
watch	300	

Element 3		
2	Olaf	
6	Henri	
10	Jie	
5	6	16/5/10
phone	100	
tablet	200	
watch	300	

Element 4		
3	Chi	
7	Simon	
11	Chris	
3	3	16/3/1
4	11	16/2/5
phone	100	
tablet	200	
watch	300	

# High Availability and Maximum Throughput

## K-Safety, All Active

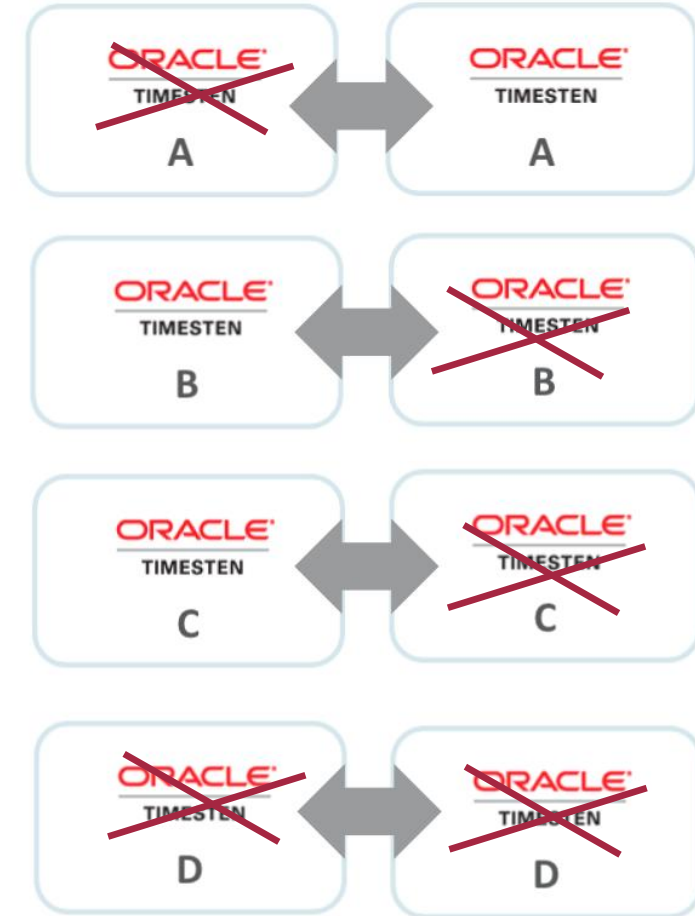


- Built-in HA via multiple copies of the data (K-safety)
  - Automatically kept in sync
- **All** replicas are **active** for **reads** and **writes**
  - Double the compute capacity
- Transactions can be initiated from and executed on any replica

# Database Fault Tolerance – No Application Down Time

Provided one entire copy of the database is available

- If multiple elements fail, applications will continue provided there is one complete copy of the database
- Recovery after failure is automatic
- If an entire replica set is down, application can **explicitly** choose to accept partial results



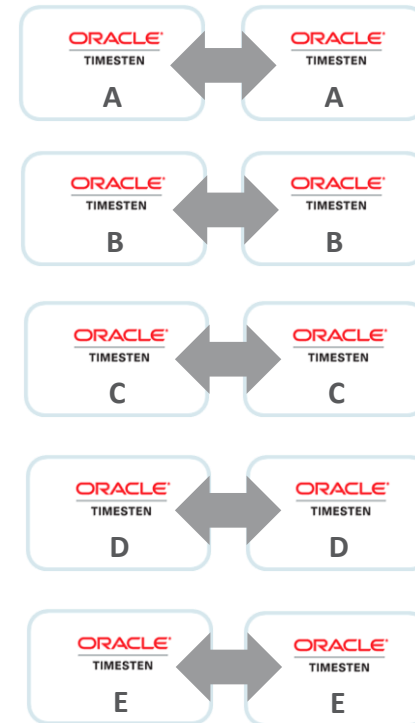


# Elastic Scalability

Expand and shrink the database based on business needs

## Adding and removing DB elements

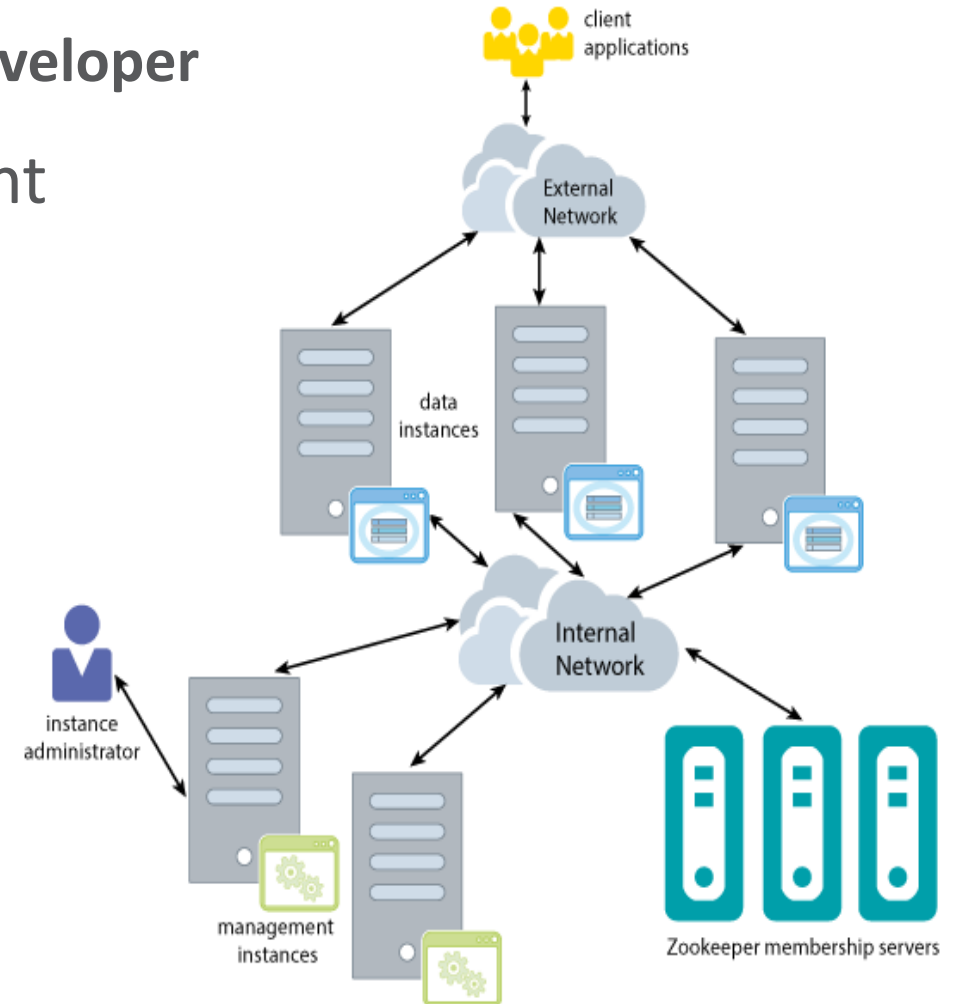
- Data automatically redistributed to new elements
- Workload automatically uses the new elements
- Connections will start to use new elements
- Throughput increases with added compute resources



# Deployment and Management

Single point of Control, via command line or SQL Developer

- Single point of configuration and deployment
  - Management instance(s)
- Powerful command line tools
  - ttGridAdmin and ttGridRollout
- Extensive support in SQL Developer as well
  - Velocity Scale grid rollout, monitoring and management
  - SQL and table editor support
  - Data loading



# Common Database Performance Myths

- **Myth 1:** You need a NoSQL DB to scale
  - **Myth 2:** You need to abandon ACID txns to scale
  - **Myth 3:** You need to de-normalize [no joins] to scale
  - **Myth 4:** You need to manually shard your DB to scale
  - **Myth 5:** You need to re-write your apps to scale
- 
- Velocity Scale is proof that these myths are false
  - Velocity Scale offers performance without compromise

**BUSTED**

**BUSTED**

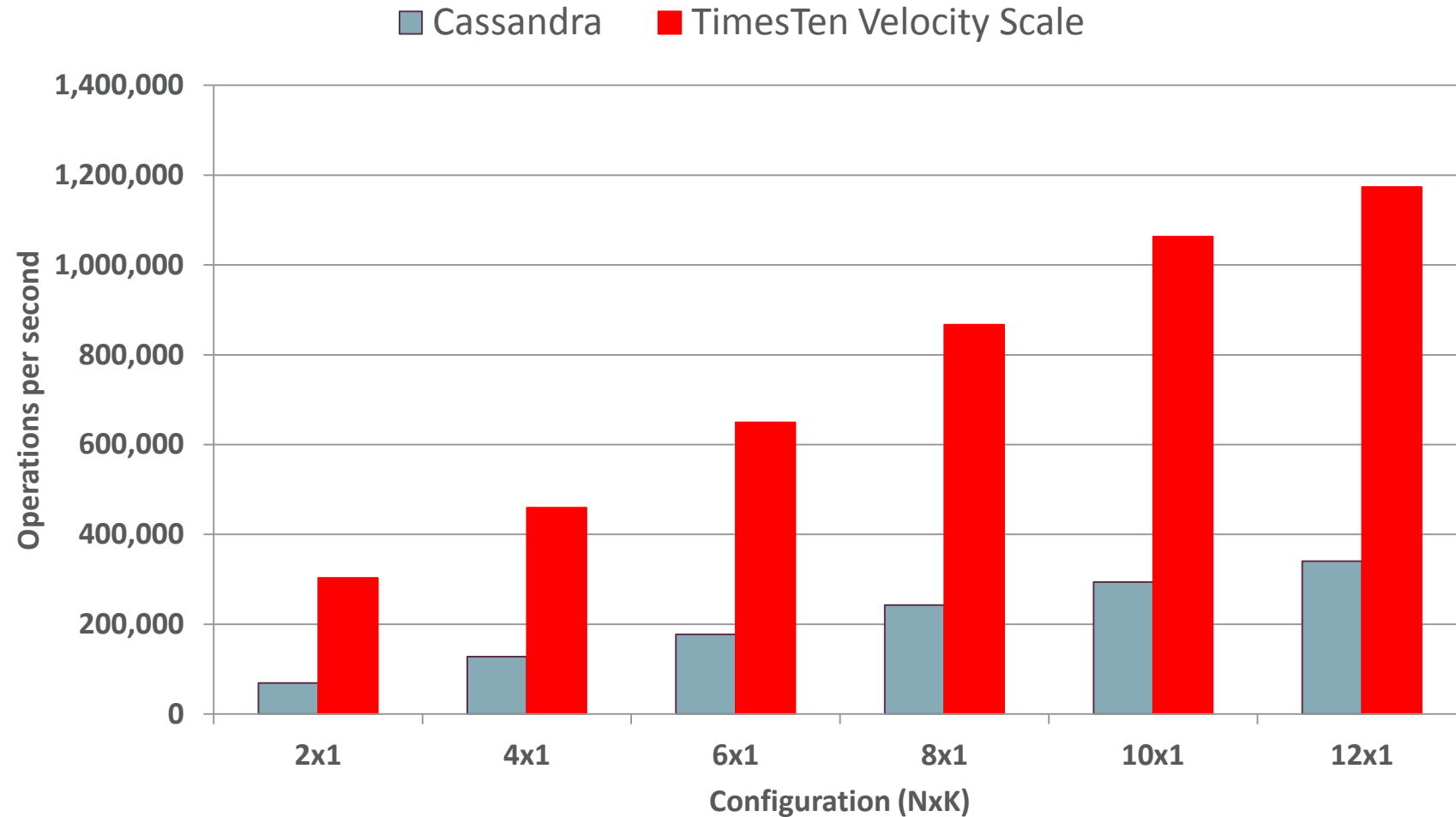
**BUSTED**

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# TimesTen Velocity Scale IMDB vs Cassandra

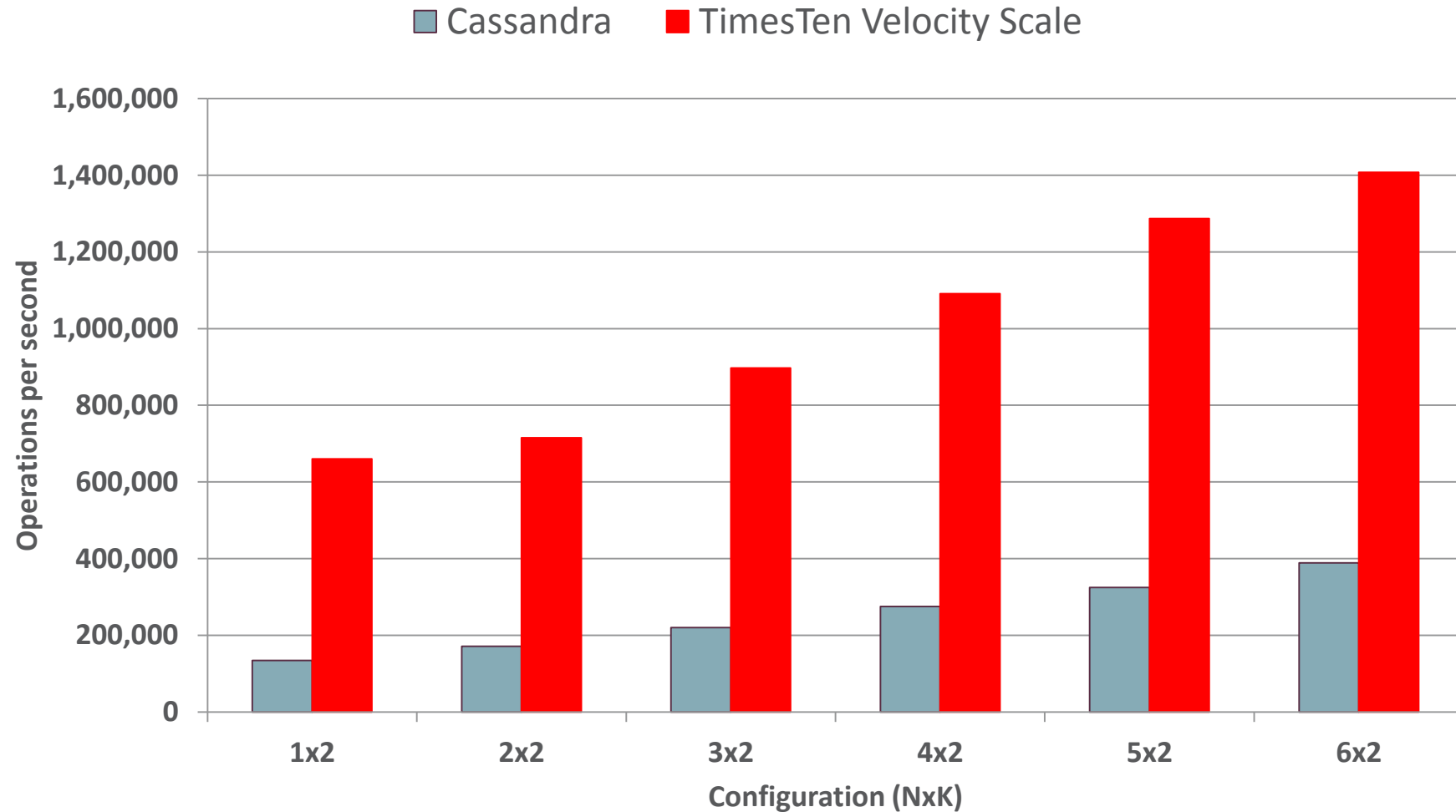
YCSB (Yahoo Cloud Service Benchmark) – 50% reads 50% writes [Workload A]



YCSB N\*10M Rows  
Servers: 12 x X5-2  
Clients: 2 x ODA  
Network: 10Gbps

# TimesTen Velocity Scale IMDB vs Cassandra

YCSB (Yahoo Cloud Service Benchmark) – 95% reads 5% writes [Workload B]

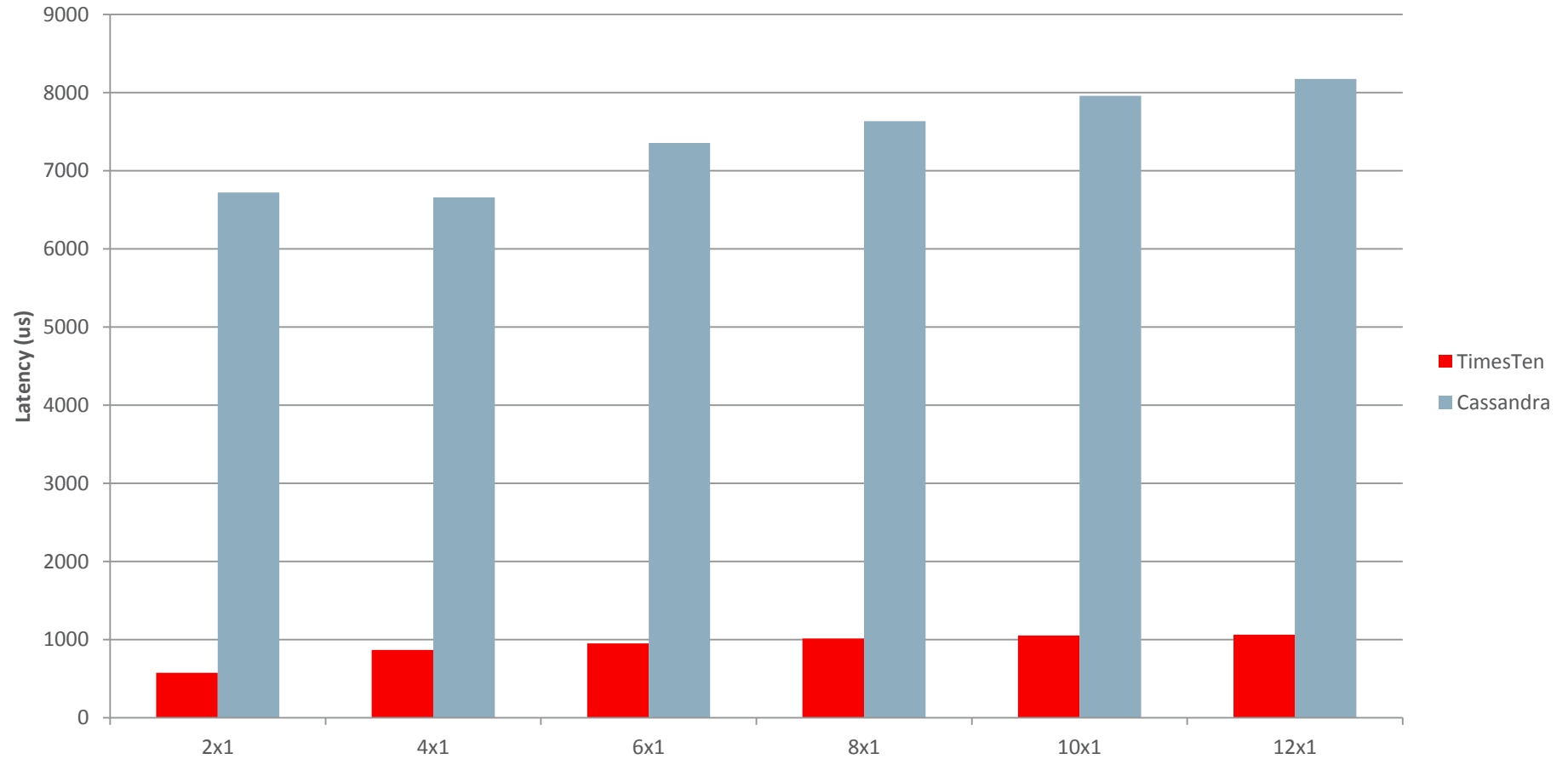


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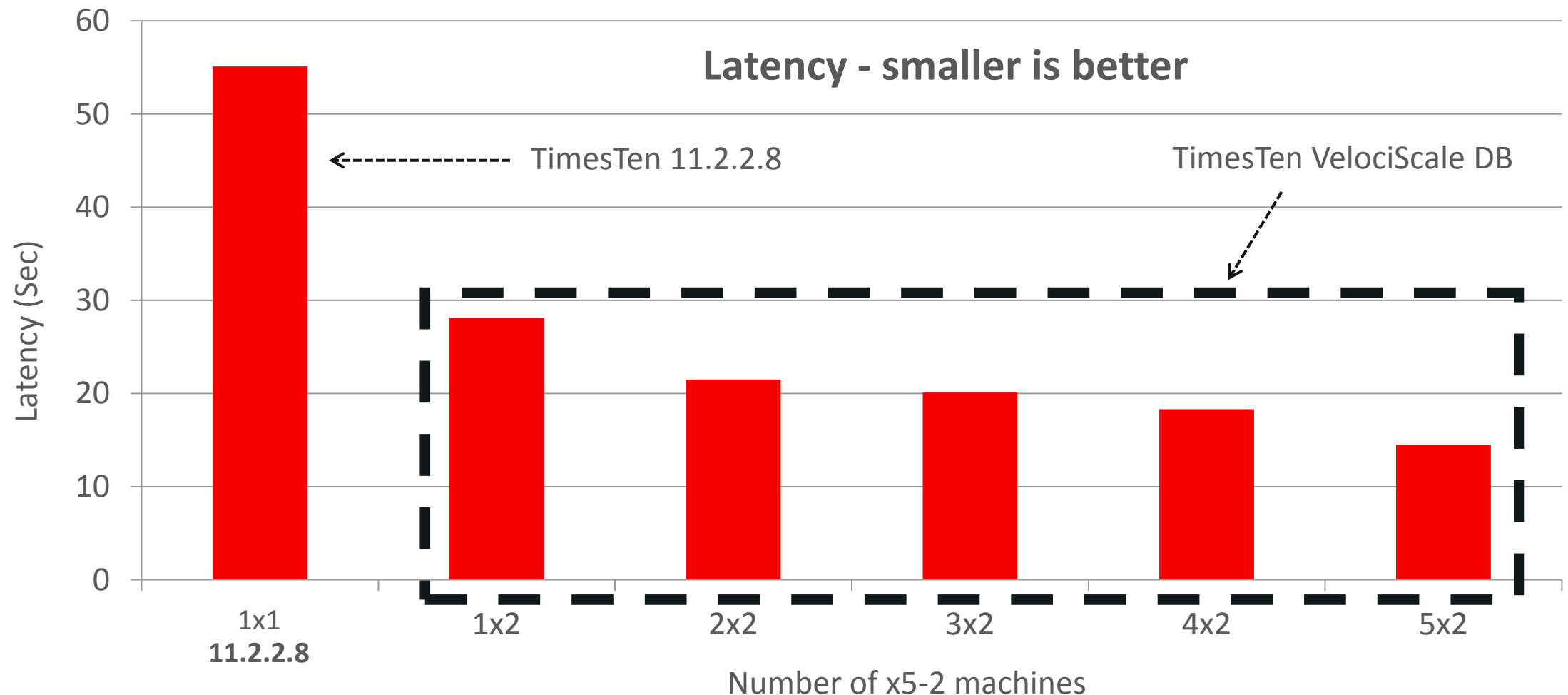
Average Read Latency



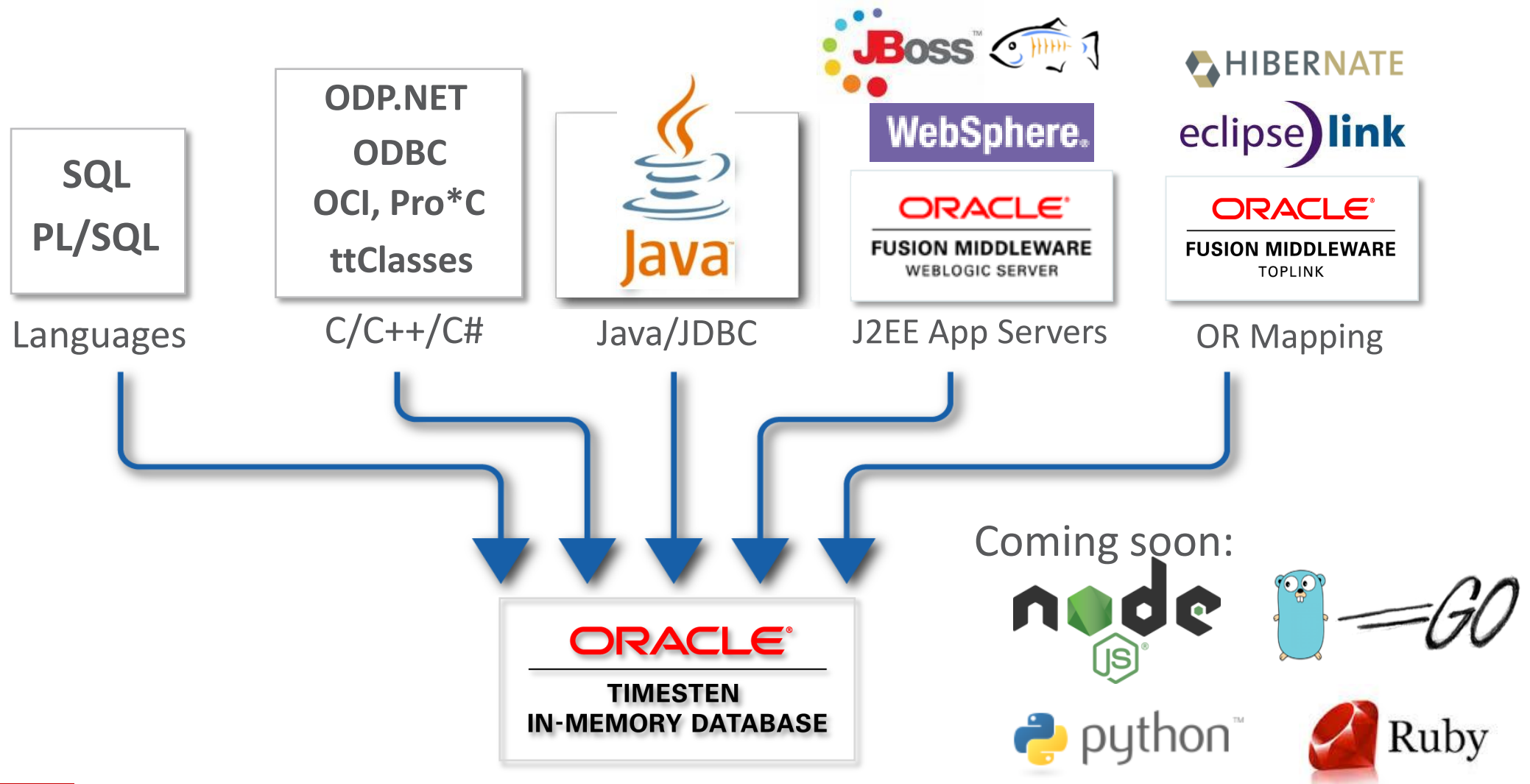
YCSB N\*10M Rows  
Servers: 12 x X5-2  
Clients: 2 x ODA  
Network: 10Gbps

# VelociScale DB – Recalc priority Flow

Complex Update Txn (9 table join, hundreds of millions of rows)



# Application Development





# Developing Applications for Velocity Scale

- **Existing** RDBMS and TimesTen skills apply
  - Same SQL, same APIs, same languages
- **No application code changes** needed for existing TimesTen applications
- Need to consider table **distribution types**
  - Hash may not be optimal for all cases
- Use **Index Advisor** and **MVs** if SQL joins are the bottleneck

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# Oracle TimesTen Velocity Scale In-Memory Database

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- Data location transparency
- Built-in high availability via K-safety
- Elastic scale-out
- Easy to deploy and manage
- Easy application development for OLTP and Analytic workloads
- On-premises or Cloud deployment
- *You **can** have all of **elastic scalability**, **HA**, **high performance**, **ACID** transactions, **full consistency** and **full featured SQL***

# Integrated Cloud

## Applications & Platform Services

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