

I DON'T WANT TO BE THE MITT ROMNEY OF DATABASES

@andy_pavlo



I'm not concerned about the very poor.

Mitt Romney – Feb 1st 2012





(a) H-Store (b) VoltDB **Figure 1:** Examples of database systems for the "one percent."



Figure 2: Throughput of three DBMSs for the single-node Voter benchmark with 100% single-partition transactions.



(a) Stored Procedures (b) Separate OLAP DBMS (c) Pre-Partitioning

Figure 3: Cost and management burdens when using a specialized OLTP database system.









HOT NEWS Steve Heller voted "sexiest" employee at Two Sigma...

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Apple Acquires Durable Database Company FoundationDB

Fundings & Exits

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Posted Mar 24, 2015 by Matthew Panzarino (@panzer)





Apple has acquired FoundationDB, a company that specializes in speedy, durable NoSQL databases, TechCrunch has learned.

CrunchBase

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🔺 Gurrewe 19 days ago

The company I'm working for is looking for a way to scale our DB-layer. Anyway, FoundationDB was more or less the only candidate against MySQL.

Does anyone know of any good (and proven) alternatives to FoundationDB?

🔺 tracker1 19 days ago

It's funny you mention that.. but actually hiring a part-time PostgreSQL DBA is all but impossible, I reached out to most of the support companies listed on the north american website... mainly I wanted for someone to setup a small (3-node) replica set of the most recent version of postgres with plv8 some sane backup scripts and pretty much nobody replied... EnterpriseDB won't talk to you without laying out at least \$10k to start, and I would rather pay a person (or small company) I can call that to get things running... more if it kept running well.



(a) Existing Applications (b) Hybrid Workloads (c) Autonomous++

Figure 4: The design goals of a database management system for the 99%.





Data & Execution Model





(a) OLTP Workload

(b) OLAP Workload

Figure 5: The database system chooses different data distribution models based on the perceived workload type.





Figure 6: Tile-based storage architecture where relations are split into disjoint column blocks.





Figure 7: Dynamically reorganizing the physical layout of tuples based on the application's access patterns.





Figure 8: Modular query engine that supports interpretation, SIMD execution, and LLVM-based plan compilation.



Automatic Optimization + Tuning





Figure 9: An illustration of a database performance metric time-series.





Figure 10: Using predictive analytics in OLTP workloads to speculatively execute queries on remote nodes.





Figure 11: A DBMS process controller based on the receding horizon model with scenario-based planning.





Figure 12: Automatic database system configuration tuning using the OLTP-Bench framework.





Larger-than-Memory Storage





Figure 13: New data is first stored in DRAM and then is migrated to the disk-resident anti-cache over time.



Figure 14: TPC-C throughput of H-Store with anti-caching versus MySQL for different database sizes.





Figure 15: Extending the DBMS's address space with NVM. The execution engine treats tuples the same regardless of whether they reside in DRAM or NVM.



Figure 16: Comparison of storage managers executing a YCSB workload. The NVM-optimized engines use byteaddressable persistent data structures.







END @andy_pavlo