

#### Migrating Datastores

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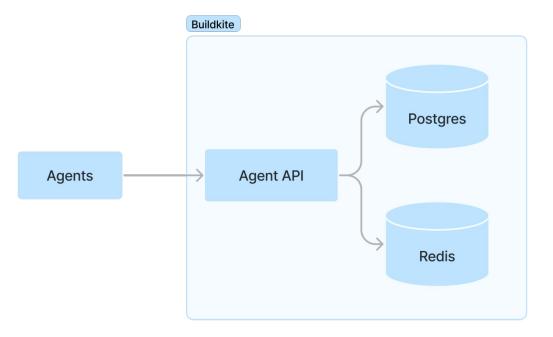
# Who are we and what are we doing?



00 1 60 09 ..... ... == . .... 60 = = 6-0 (...) 60 60 100 60 1 (= =) .... 0.0 00 0 •

Our Team

#### **Architecture: The interesting bits**



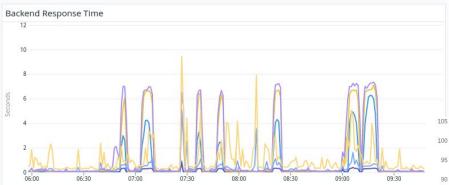
#### What's Redis?

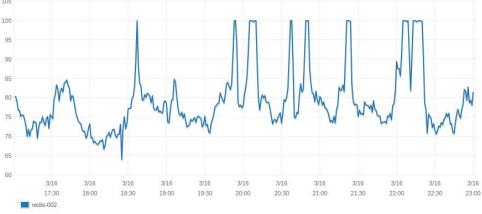
- In memory, key-value datastore
- Fast but ephemeral if the server reboots, the data is gone

We use Redis for:

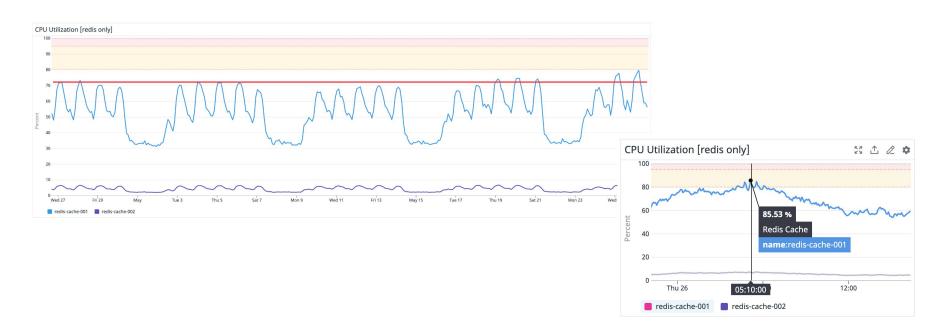
- Caching
- High churn, temporary data

#### **Elevated response times: Redis capping CPU**





#### 2 months later...

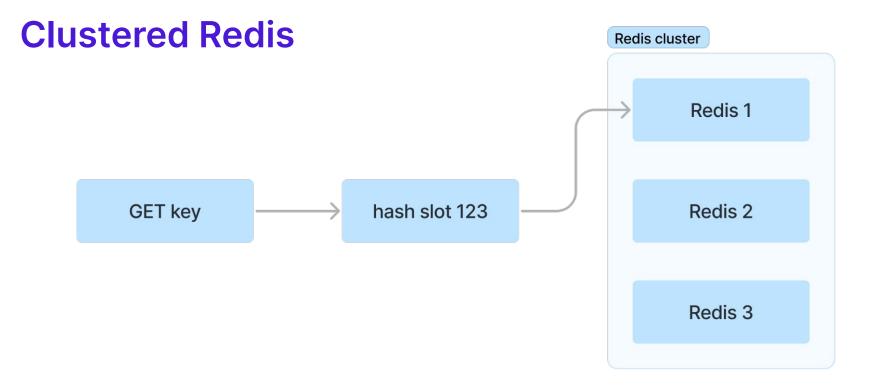


# If we can't make it bigger...

## We need more than one!

#### What are our options?

- Functional sharding?
- Horizontal sharding?



#### \*The fine print

Multi-key operations only work if the keys are in the same hash slot:

GET key1 key2 key3 # BAD

You can force two keys to have the same hash slot by using hashtags:

GET {org1}/key1 {org1}/key2 {org1}/key3 # GOOD

Is this good enough?

#### **Short version: It'll work**

End up hashing by organization:

{:org\_id/:purpose}/:id

Just do it

## Moving the data

Pure cache:

1. Just update the connection string

#### Source of truth:

- 1. Write new and old
- 2. Backfill
- 3. Read new
- 4. Stop writing old
- 5. Drop old

## Audit time: What type of data?

- Source of truth
- Source of truth with expiry skip backfill
- Performance cache only to speed up requests
- Capacity cache provides capacity

## How do you know if capacity cache?

Short answer: you don't.

You can make an educated guess:

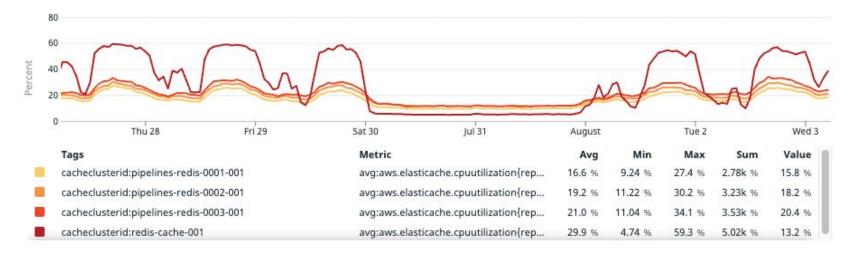
- Previous incidents
- Chaos engineering
- Load testing

## Migrating capacity cache

- Warm the cache
- Percentage based rollout
- Cheaper flags

#### It's done! (well, enough)

#### **CPU** utilization



# **Conclusions?**

#### Some thoughts

- Investigate what you have
- Remember the goal
- Tell the story

