

What's new in Eloquence B.08.00

- Released December 2008
- Supported until November 2013

- Supports 32-bit and 64-bit platforms
 - HP-UX Itanium and PA-RISC
 - Linux x86, x64 and Itanium
 - Windows x86 and x64

- Installed in a separate location and may be used concurrently with previous Eloquence versions on HP-UX and Linux

Technological enhancements



- Implements new thread model for Eloquence database server
- Provides base for future enhancements

- Adapt Eloquence technology to newer HW and OS capabilities
 - Larger number of CPU cores
 - CPU speed increases are more moderate
 - Larger memory sizes
 - OS level threading improvements

- Additional platform support

Functional enhancements



- Implements major functional and scalability improvements in the database server
- Performance enhancements
- Security and monitoring improvements
- Support for case insensitive indexes
- Enhances a broad range of Eloquence components
- Some functional enhancements are backported to B.07.10

- Address needs of large customers that need additional performance headroom
 - previous Eloquence was limited to 4000 concurrent connections
 - practical limit was lower depending on activity, independent of hardware
 - dedicated database cache was limited to 1 GB (plus OS shared cache)

- Scalability improvements
 - make use of available CPU resources (improved multi-threading)
 - improved scalability on large memory configurations
 - release 64 bit versions
 - optimizing concurrency

- Improves throughput on contemporary hardware

Eloquence thread model



Eloquence B.07.xx versions use its own threads implementation

- Designed when OS threading support was limited
- Low overhead
 - minimum overhead on locking, context switches, memory efficient
- Two types of threads
 - internal threads (used for application tasks)
 - OS interface threads (uses separate process on HP-UX, kernel threads on Linux and Windows), used for I/O

Eloquence thread model



Eloquence B.08.00 uses OS native threads

- Improves scalability and latency (depending on workload)
- Improves utilization of modern hardware
- Additional system resources needed

Performance enhancements



Various performance enhancements to improve scalability, such as

- Reduce lock contention during cache-miss handling
- Improved concurrency with client-side caching
- Revised lock scheduler scalability for competing locks
- More efficient forward-log format for index and meta data

Database replication



- Replicates entire server instance, not individual database
- Replication is unidirectional (master / slave)
- Replication is asynchronous but close to real time
- Slave server(s) are read-only, write access may be redirected to master
- Replicates server transactions, not IMAGE calls
- Requires little maintenance
- Optional feature, requires separate license key

Replication use cases



- Hot standby server for disaster failover
- Load sharing by moving reporting to slave
- Incremental remote backup
- „time snapshots“ on slave for fallback or reporting
- Distributing central data to branch offices

Database Replication

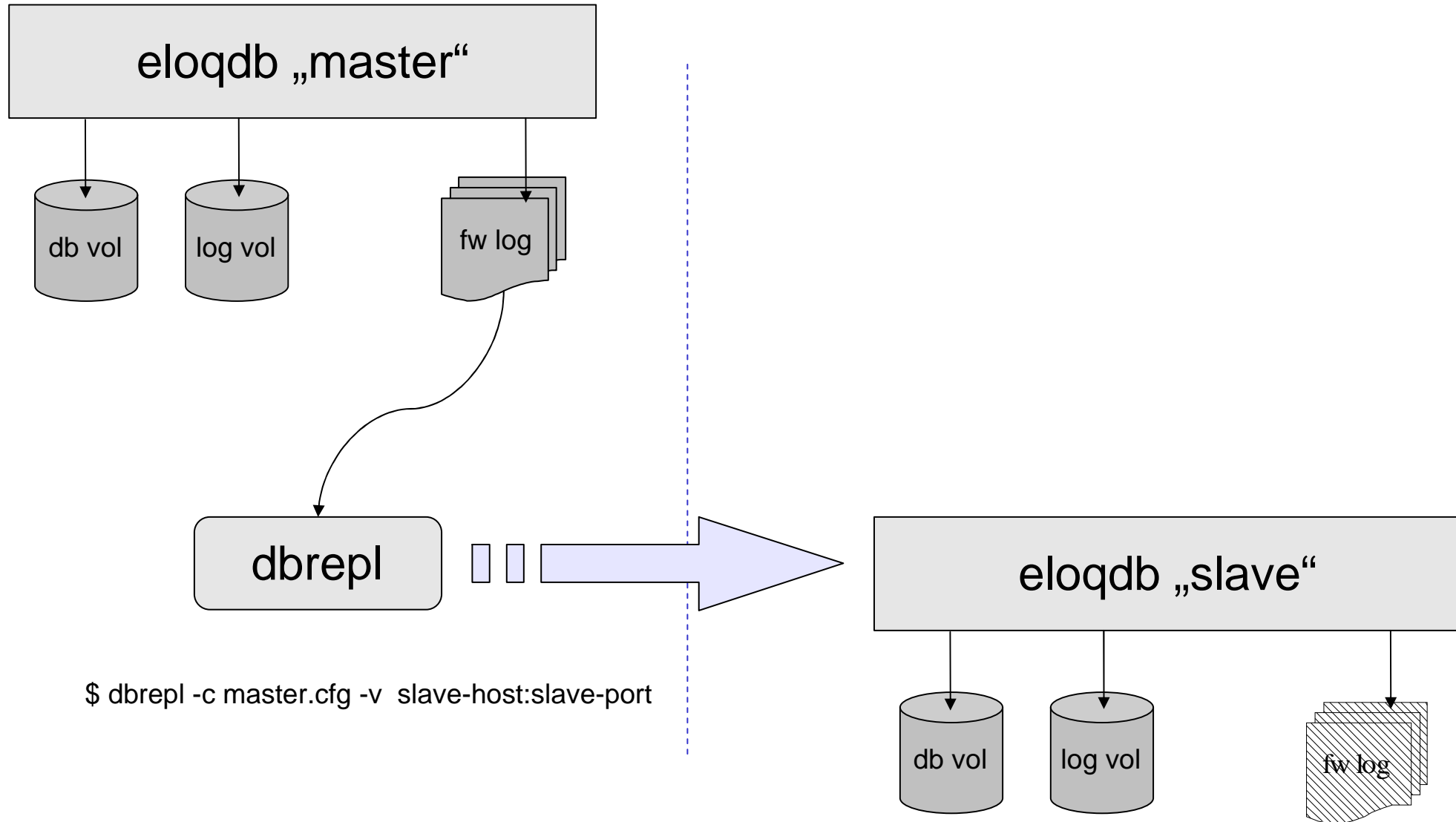


- Master and slave server must have compatible architectures
- Master and slave server may reside on the same or different machines
- Requires fw logs on master server

- dbrepl utility reads fw logs and interacts with slave server
 - Contacts slave server to obtain replication status
 - Follows fw logs on master and replicates to slave

- “dbctl replication status” may be used to obtain replication progress/status from master and slave server

Database replication



Additional recovery options



- Point-in-time recovery
 - recover from backup to a specific point in time
 - requires previous backup and fw log files since then
- Incremental recovery
 - recovery may continue from last point
 - server may not be started in between

- Additional options for server performance logging
 - Dynamically enable/disable performance logging via dbctl
 - Simplified integration with monitoring framework

- Logging of session performance information
 - session-specific performance monitoring
 - Disk accesses, DB calls and elapsed time
 - Optionally log information at a specified frequency in addition to session completion
 - Dynamically enable/disable logging via dbctl
 - Useful to analyze application performance problems
 - Also available interactively through http status

- Enhancements to http status pages

Session Performance Log



- Logging of session activity and performance information
 - Disk accesses, DB calls and elapsed time
 - Optionally log information at a specified frequency in addition to session completion
 - Also available interactively through http status
 - Useful to analyze application performance problems
- Configured in the config file
 - [server] SessionStatFile specifies log file
 - [server] SessionStatMode specifies log frequency
 - 0 = off, 1 = at end of session, > 1 also log at specified interval (sec)
- May be configured dynamically with dbctl
 - dbctl sessionstatfile [FileName|DISABLED]
 - dbctl sessionstatmode [mode]

- Programmatic access to db transactions
 - easy way to monitor database changes from custom program
 - incremental and asynchronous, typically close to real time
 - fwutil library performs complex work and isolates utility from any internals
 - Uses fw logs and audit information
- Example uses
 - Implement custom actions on database changes
 - Data extraction and reporting (data warehouse)

- Custom program needs to be written in C and linked with the fwutil library
- Program passes control to the fwutil library
- fwutil library extracts information from fw logs and invokes customer defined callback functions
- fwutil library works incrementally, saving its progress in a status file

- Example programs are available
 - fwtest.c - print some information on database transactions
 - fwsql.c - convert database changes to SQL like syntax

More information



Detailed information is available on the

Eloquence web site

<http://eloquence.marxmeier.com>

Get in contact

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