Carnegie Mellon University

23 Distributed OLTP Databases

Intro to Database Systems
15-445/15-645
Fall 2020

AP
Andy Pavlo
Computer Science
Carnegie Mellon University

ADMINISTRIVIA

Homework #5: Sunday Dec 6th @ 11:59pm

Project #4: Sunday Dec 13th @ 11:59pm

Potpourri + Review: Wednesday Dec 9th
→ Vote for what system you want me to talk about.
https://cmudb.io/f20-systems

Final Exam:
→ Session #1: Thursday Dec 17th @ 8:30am
→ Session #2: Thursday Dec 17th @ 8:00pm ← *New Time*

UPCOMING DATABASE TALKS

Microsoft SQL Server Optimizer
→ Monday Nov 30th @ 5pm ET

Snowflake Lecture
→ Monday Dec 7th @ 3:20pm ET

TiDB Tech Talk
→ Monday Dec 14th @ 5pm ET

LAST CLASS

System Architectures
→ Shared-Memory, Shared-Disk, Shared-Nothing

Partitioning/Sharding
→ Hash, Range, Round Robin

Transaction Coordination
→ Centralized vs. Decentralized

OLTP VS. OLAP

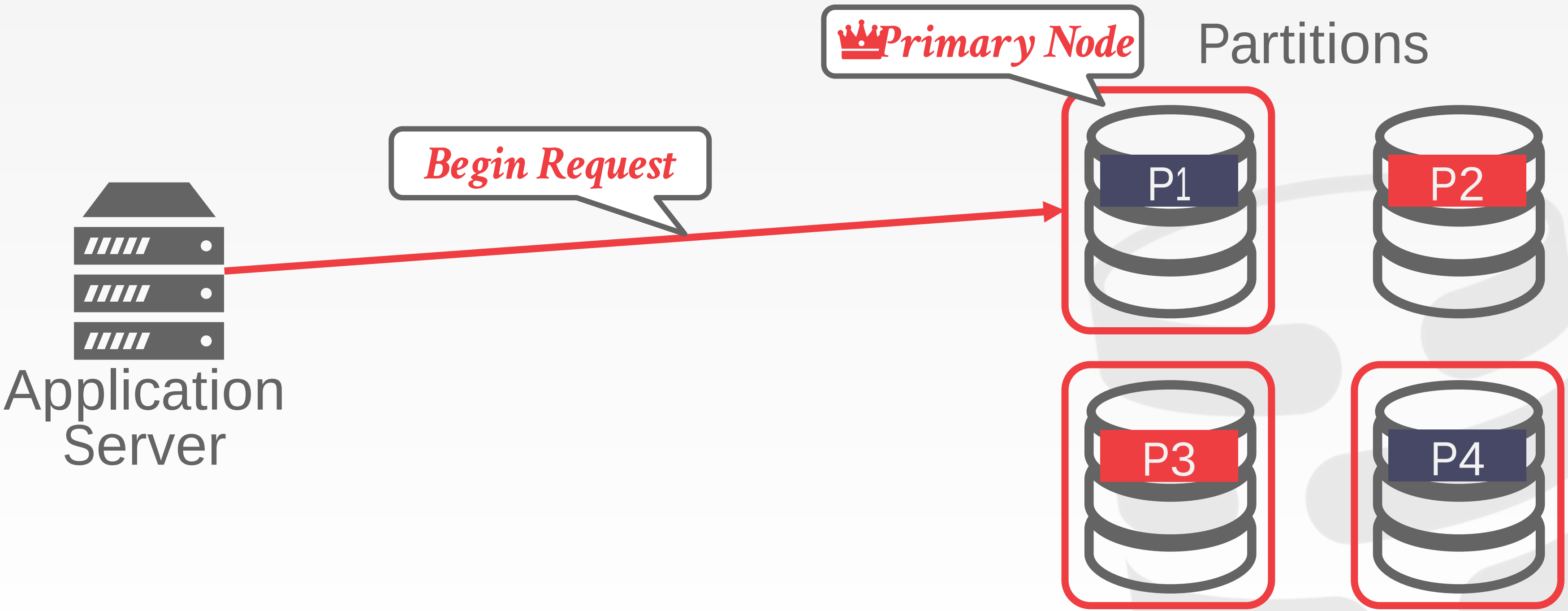
On-line Transaction Processing (OLTP):

→ Short-lived read/write txns.
→ Small footprint.
→ Repetitive operations.

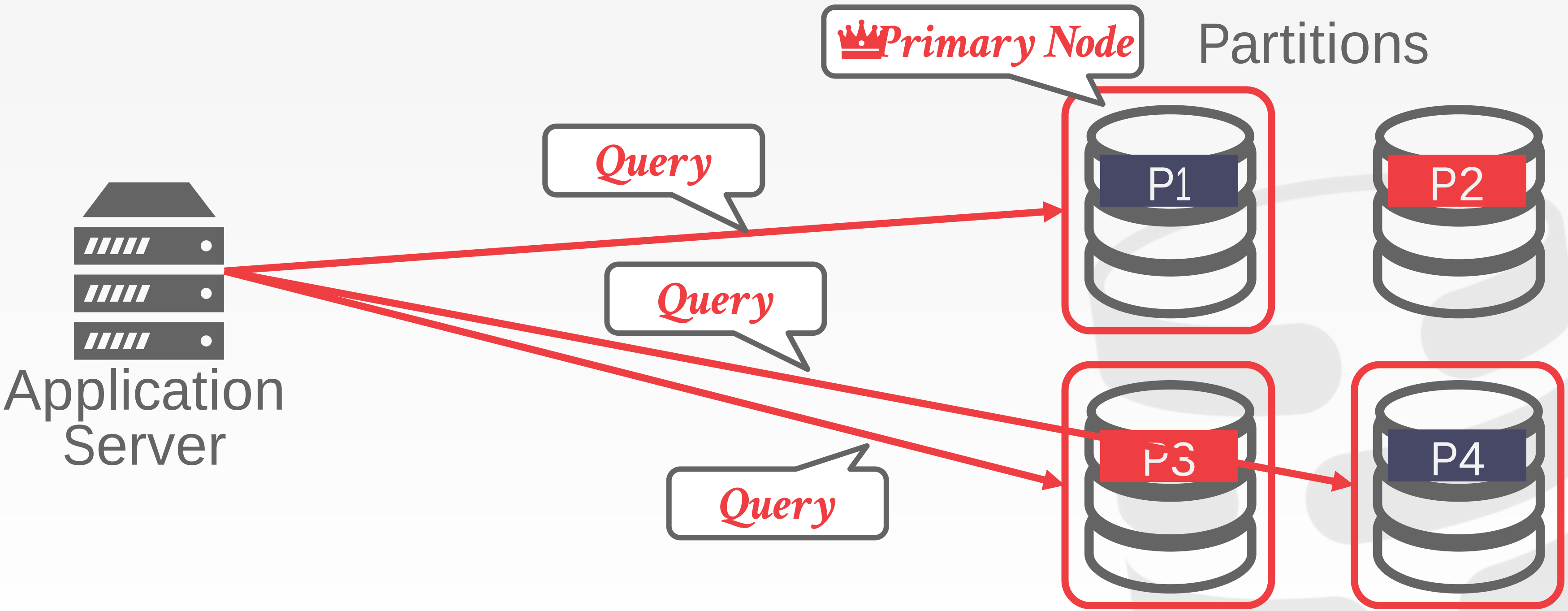
On-line Analytical Processing (OLAP):

→ Long-running, read-only queries.
→ Complex joins.
→ Exploratory queries.

DECENTRALIZED COORDINATOR



DECENTRALIZED COORDINATOR



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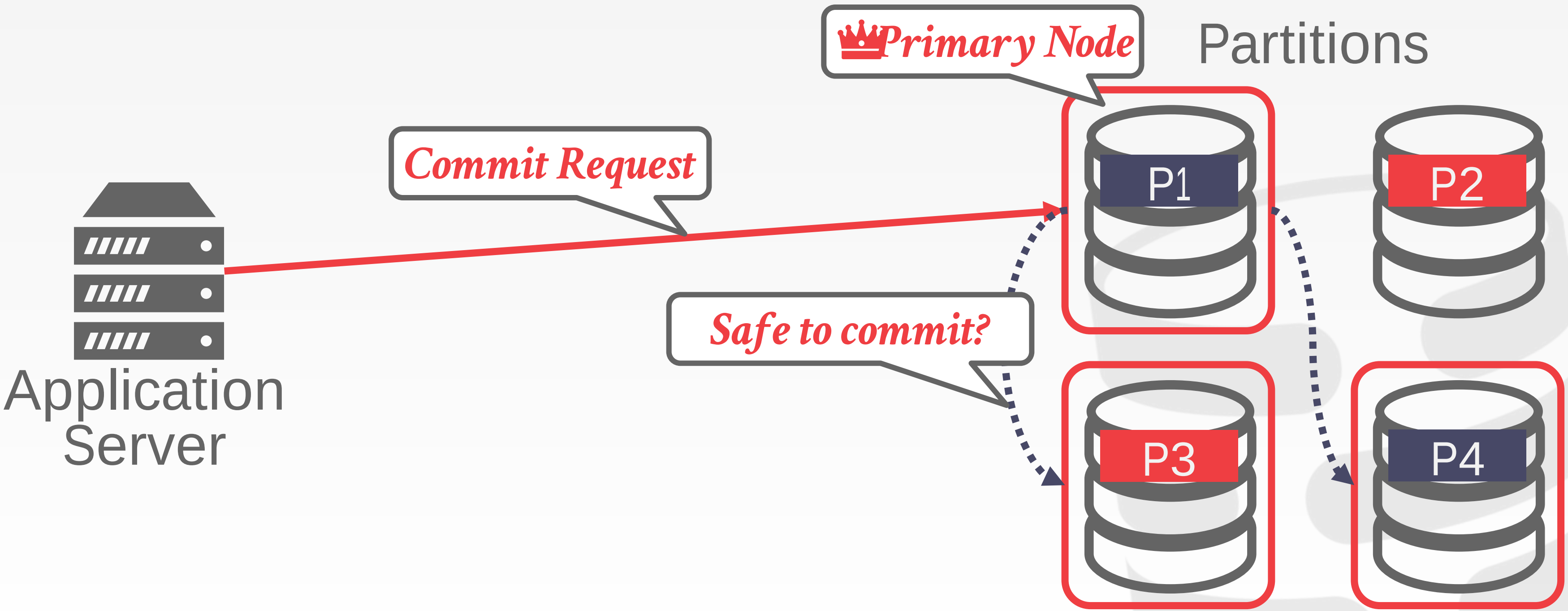


OBSERVATION

We have not discussed how to ensure that all nodes agree to commit a txn and then to make sure it does commit if we decide that it should.

→ What happens if a node fails?
→ What happens if our messages show up late?
→ What happens if we don't wait for every node to agree?

IMPORTANT ASSUMPTION

We can assume that all nodes in a distributed DBMS are well-behaved and under the same administrative domain.

→ If we tell a node to commit a txn, then it will commit the txn (if there is not a failure).

If you do not trust the other nodes in a distributed DBMS, then you need to use a Byzantine Fault Tolerant protocol for txns (blockchain).

TODAY'S AGENDA

Atomic Commit Protocols

Replication

Consistency Issues (CAP)

Federated Databases

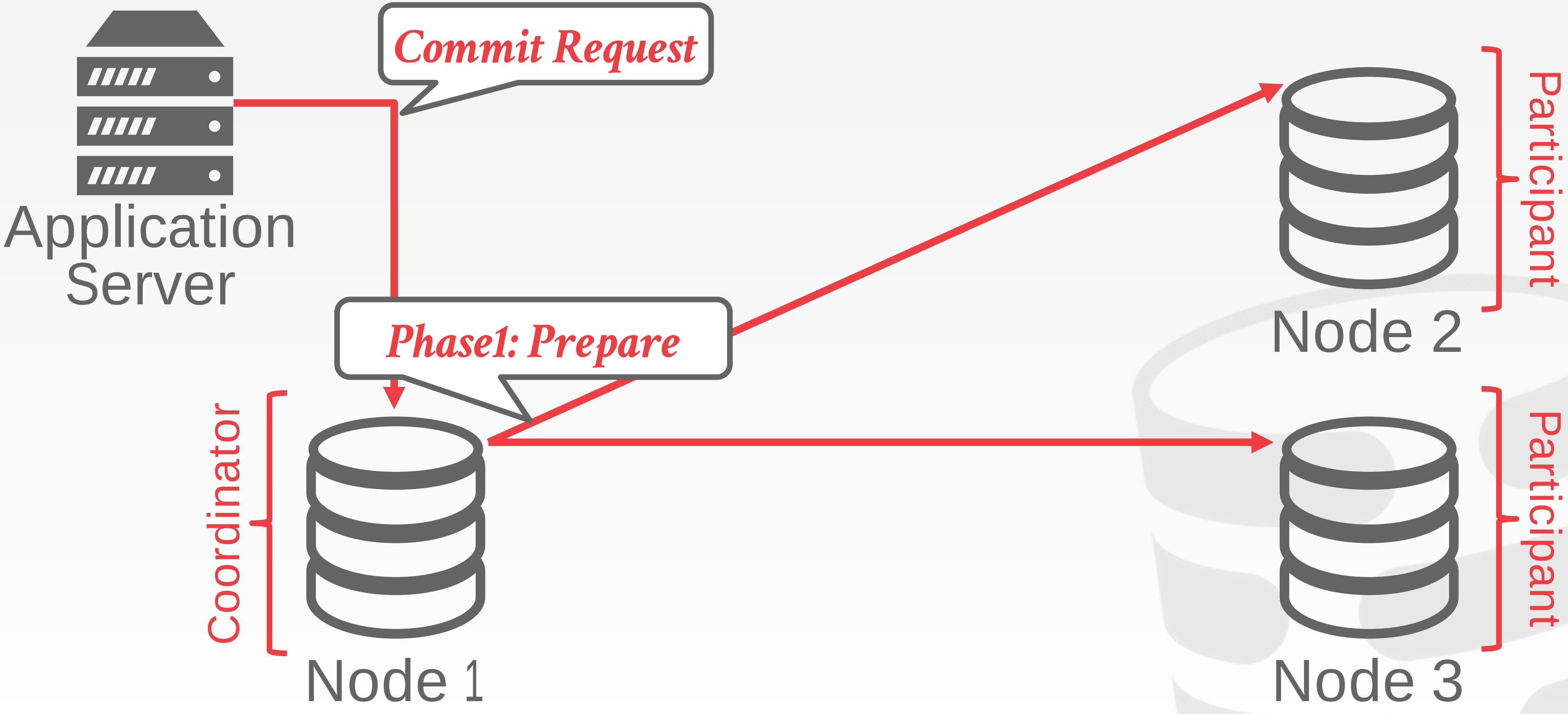
ATOMIC COMMIT PROTOCOL

When a multi-node txn finishes, the DBMS needs to ask all the nodes involved whether it is safe to commit.

Examples:

→ Two-Phase Commit
→ Three-Phase Commit (not used)
→ Paxos
→ Raft
→ ZAB (Apache Zookeeper)
→ Viewstamped Replication

TWO-PHASE COMMIT (SUCCESS)



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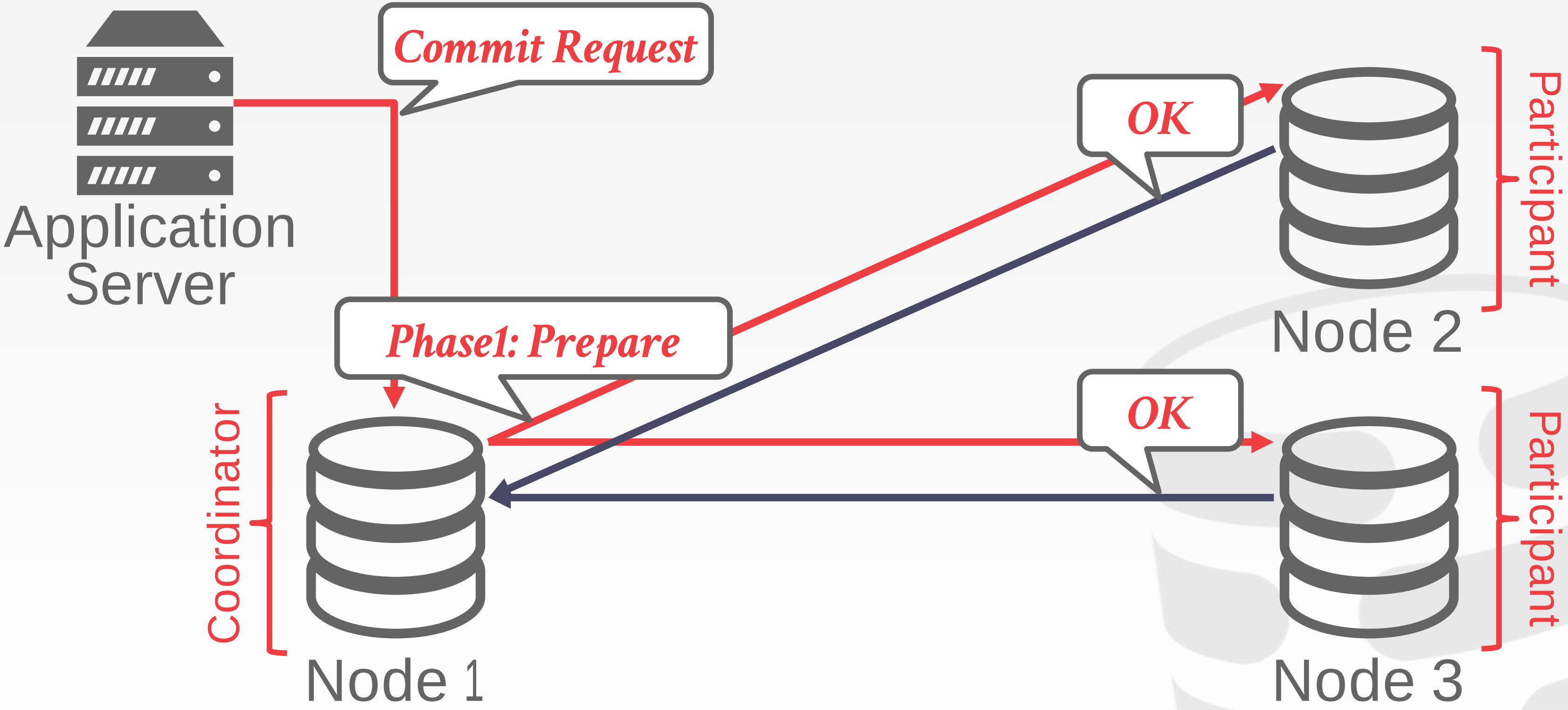
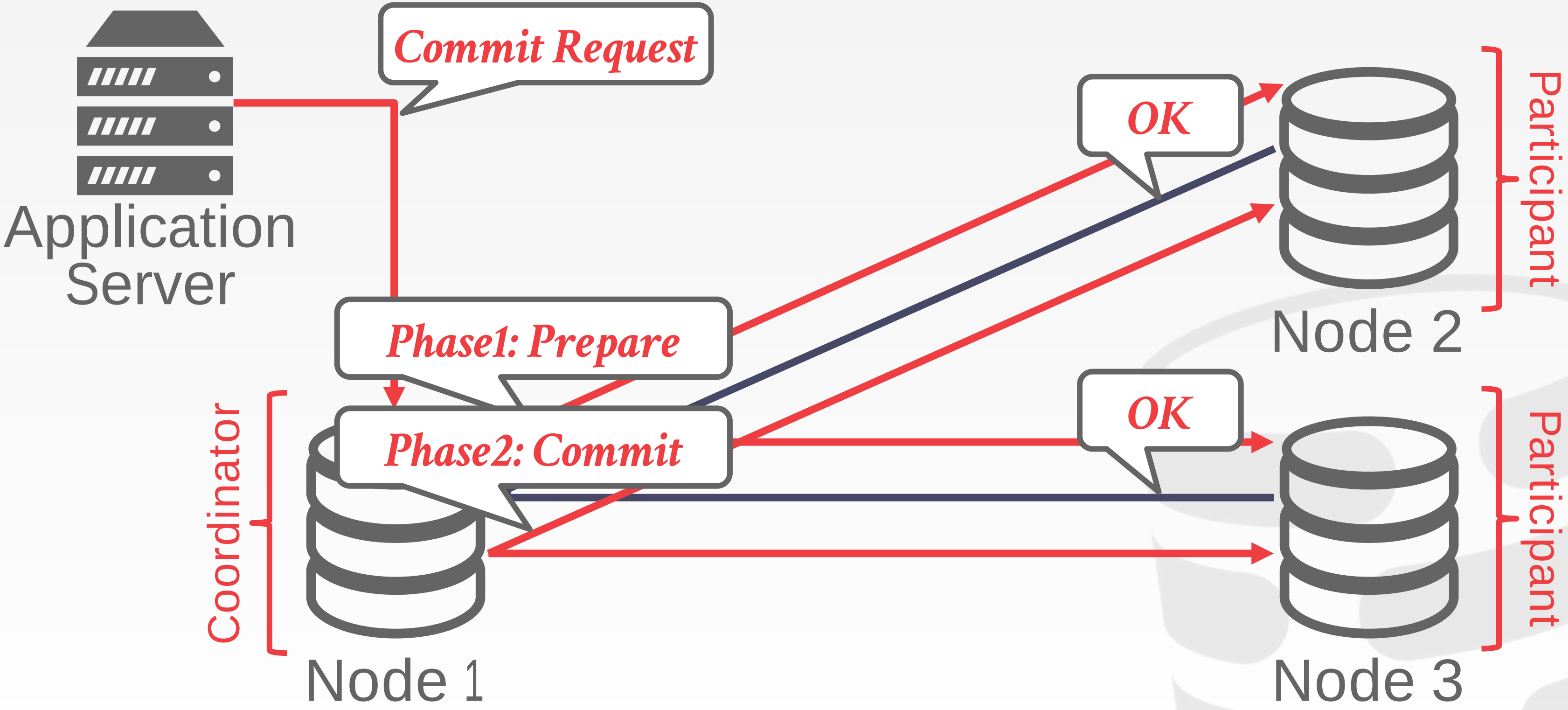
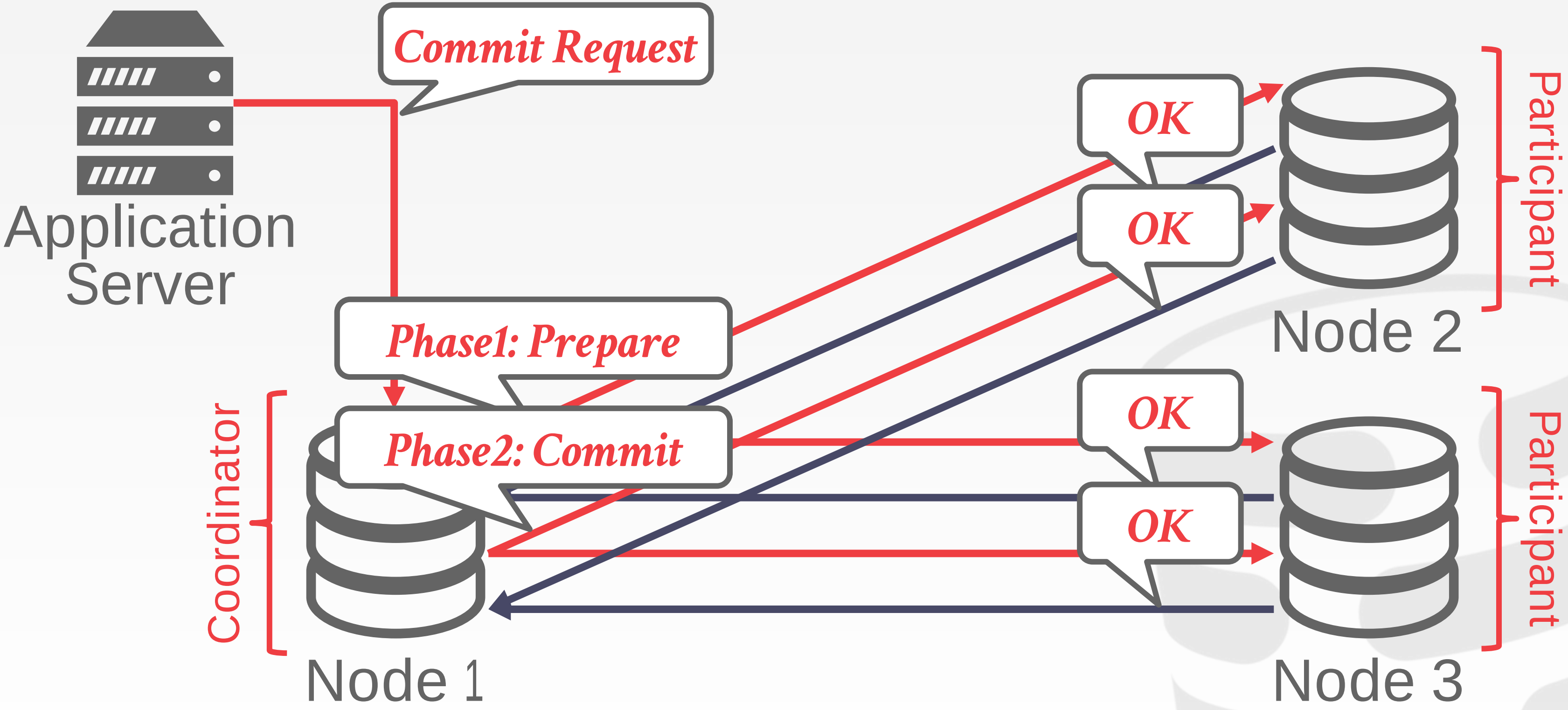


TWO-PHASE COMMIT (SUCCESS)

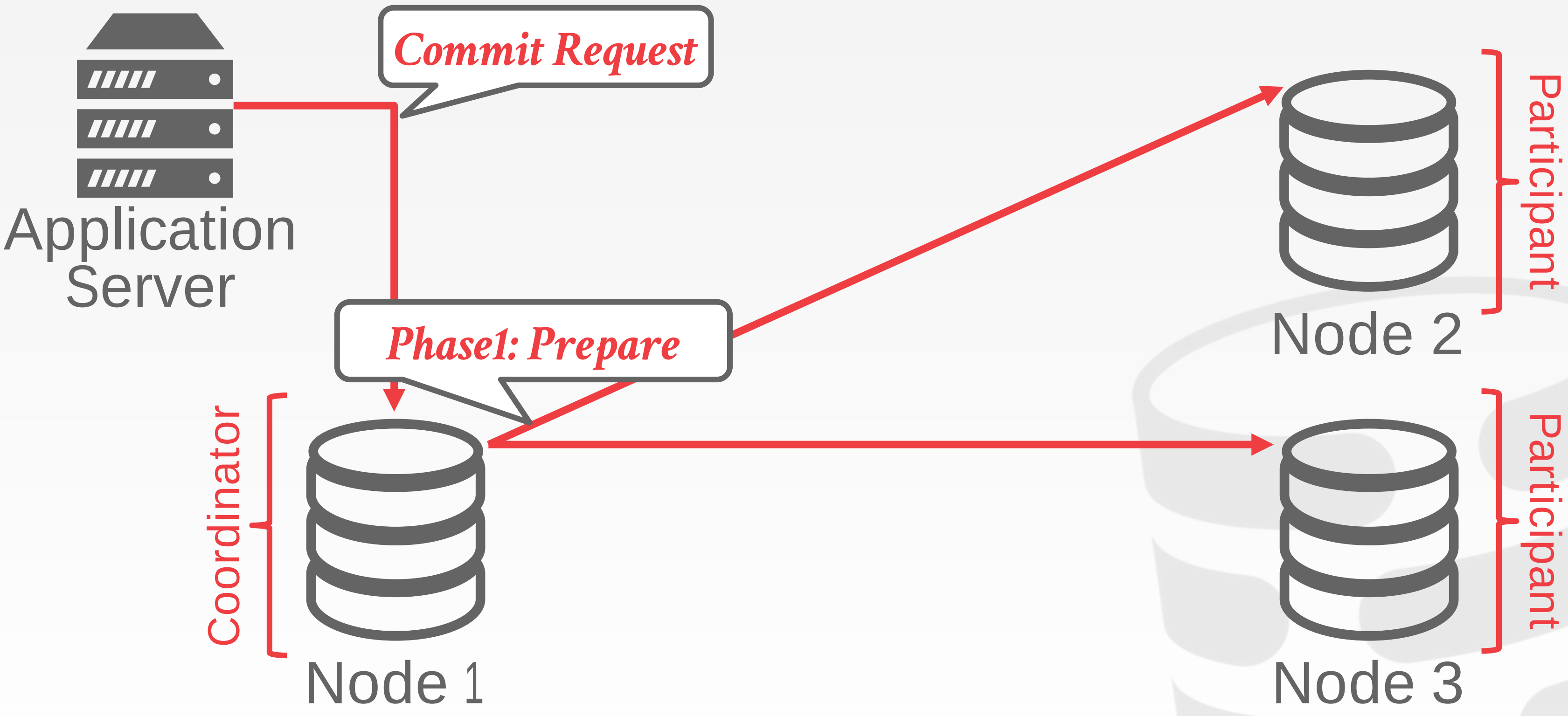


TWO-PHASE COMMIT (SUCCESS)

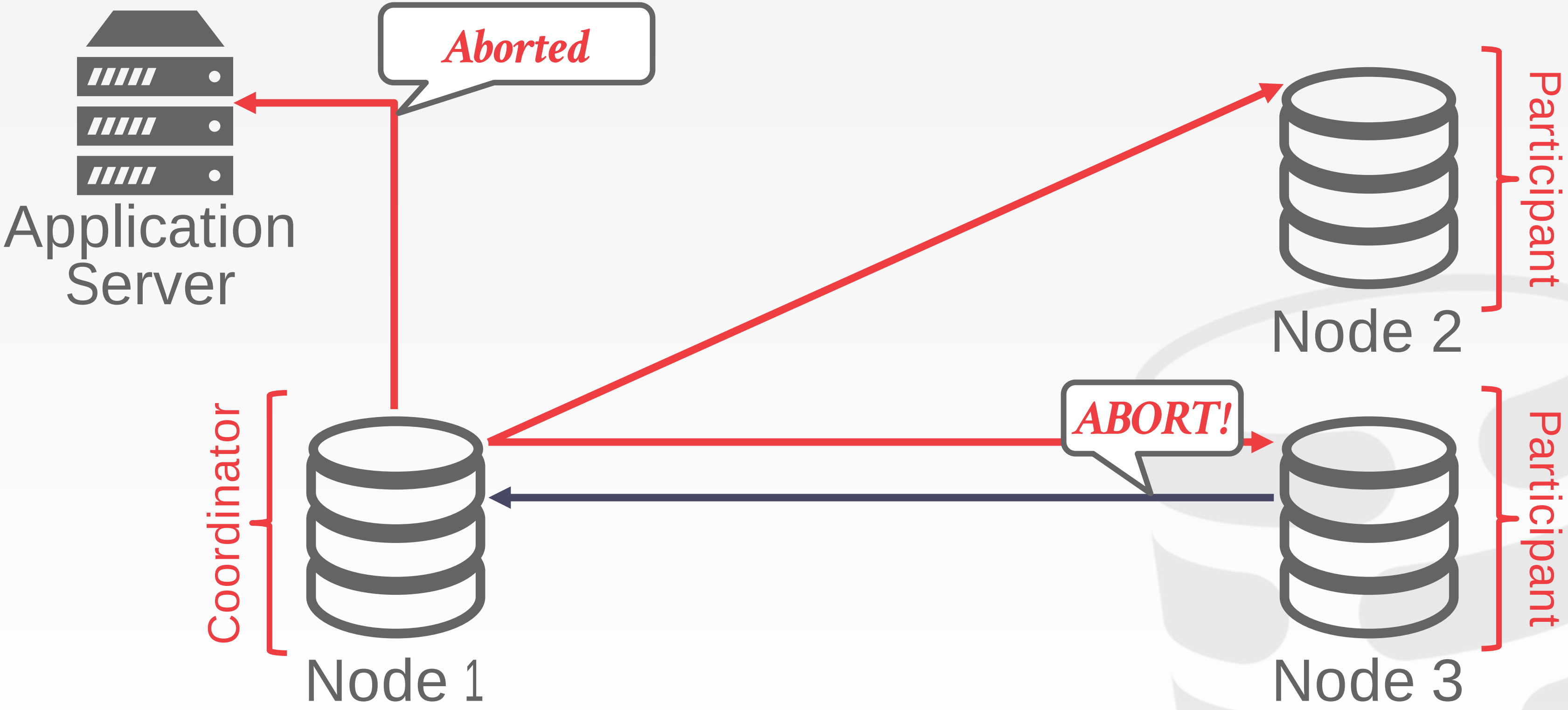


TWO-PHASE COMMIT (SUCCESS)

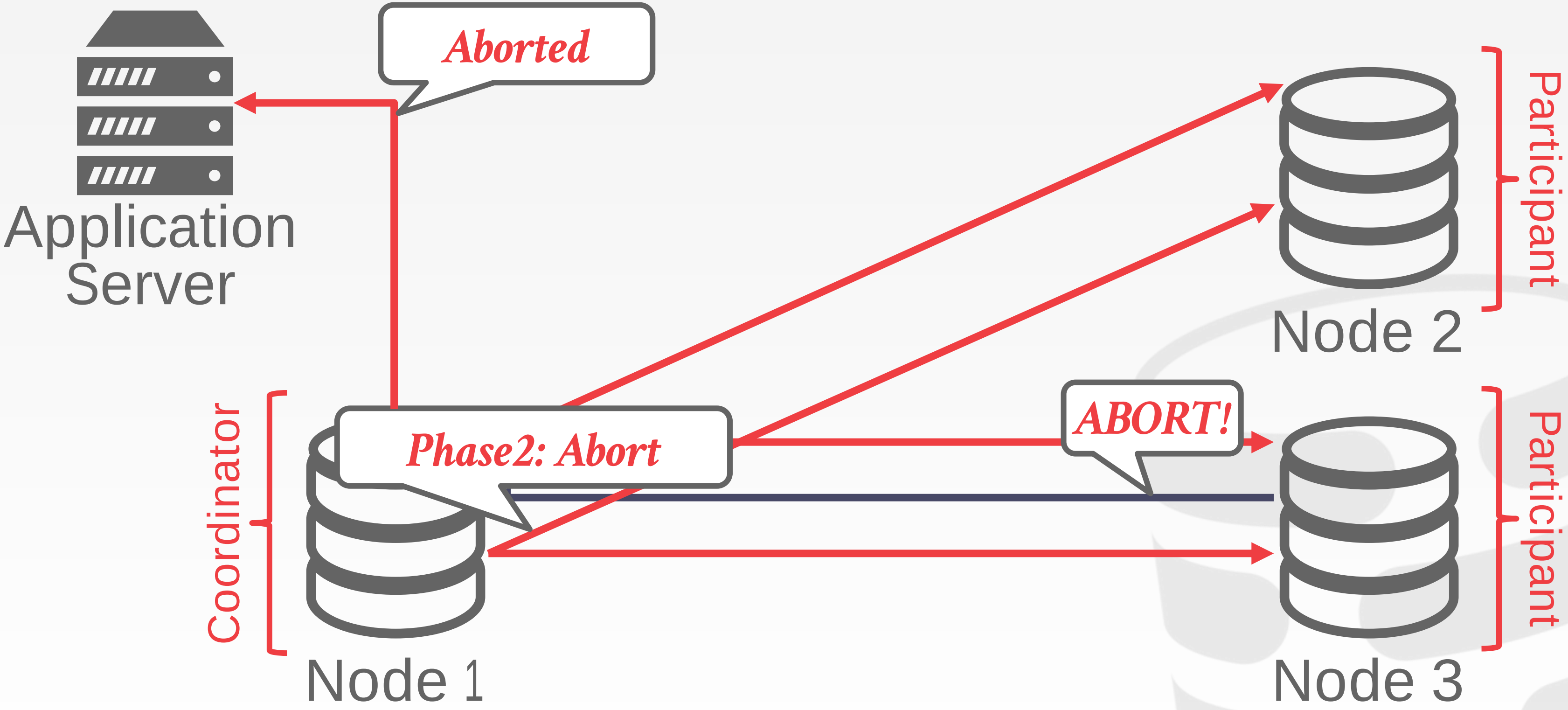
TWO-PHASE COMMIT (ABORT)



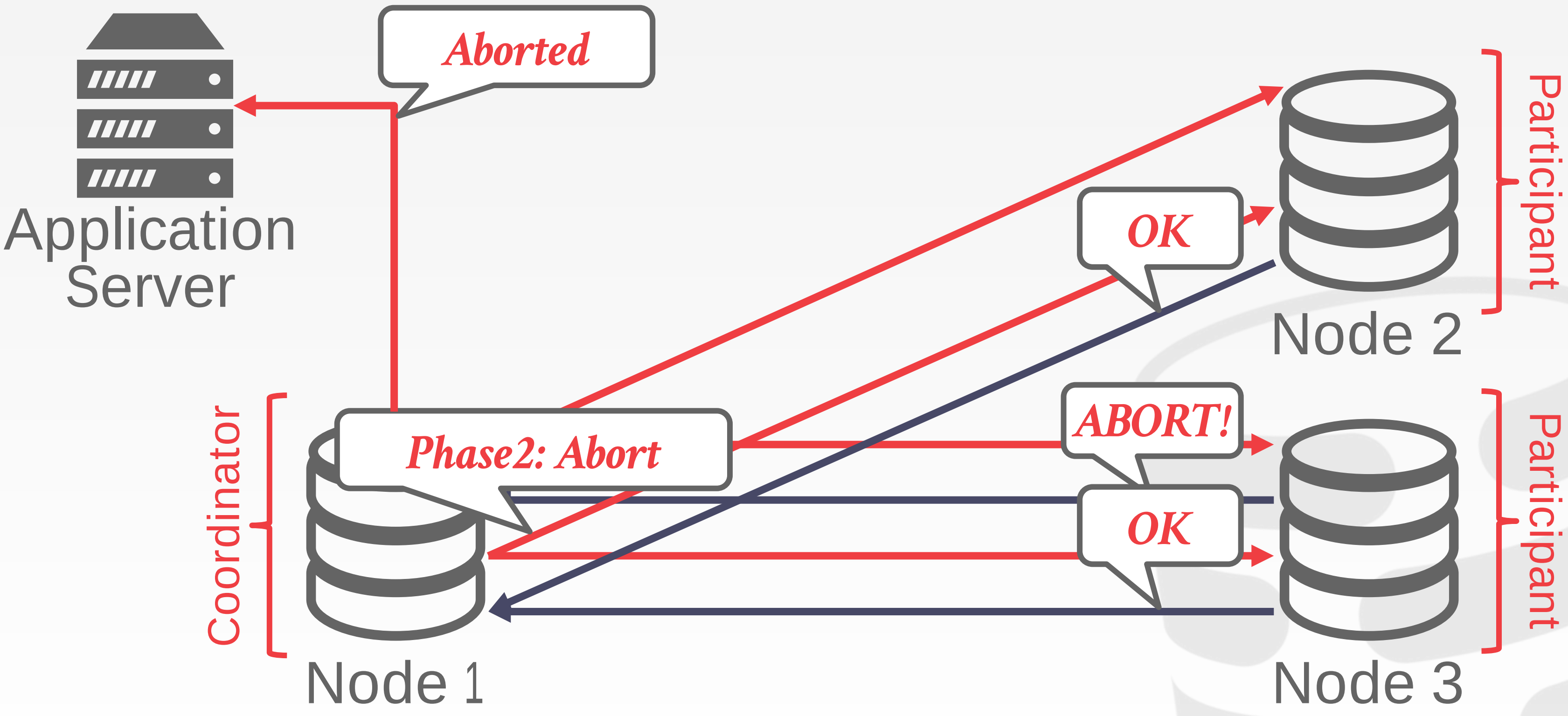
TWO-PHASE COMMIT (ABORT)



TWO-PHASE COMMIT (ABORT)



TWO-PHASE COMMIT (ABORT)



2PC OPTIMIZATIONS

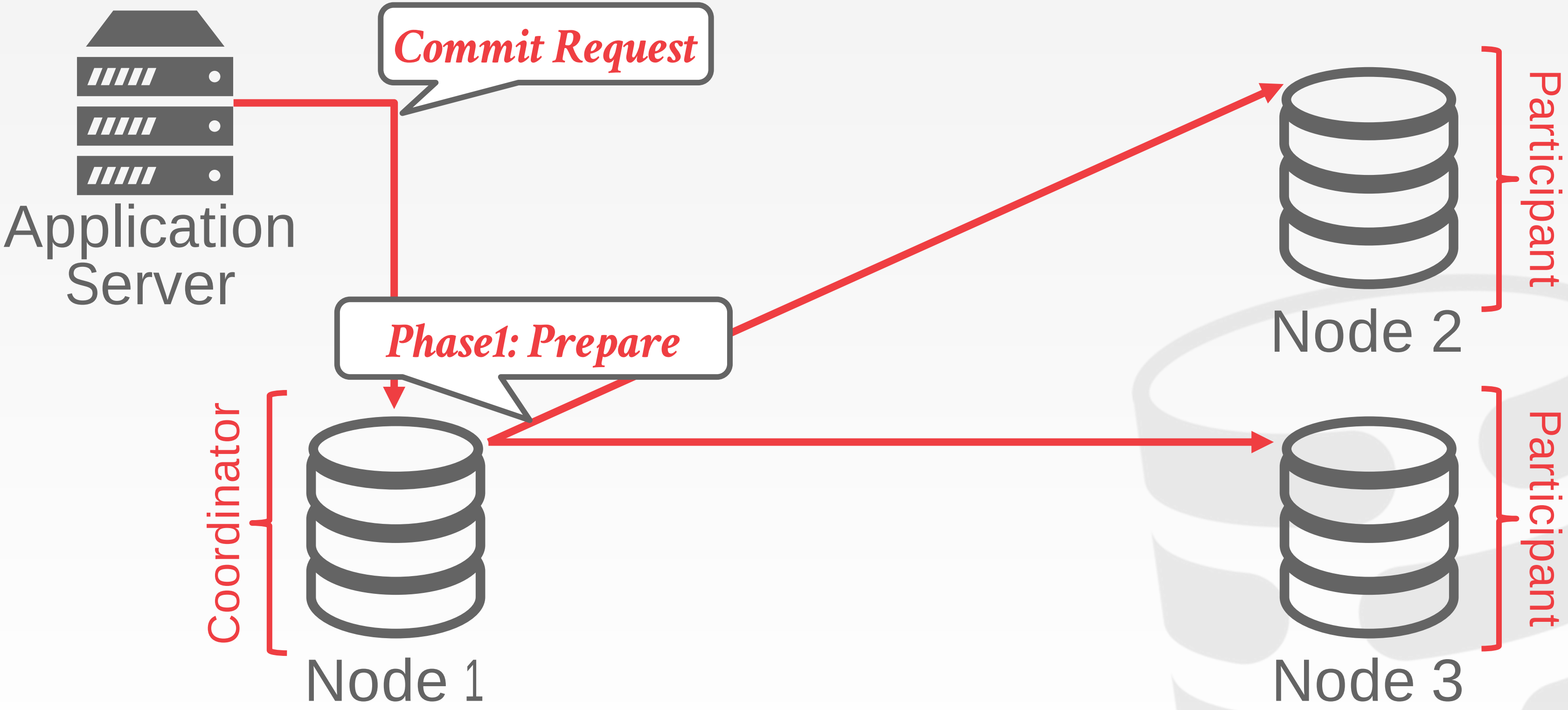
Early Prepare Voting

→ If you send a query to a remote node that you know will be the last one you execute there, then that node will also return their vote for the prepare phase with the query result.

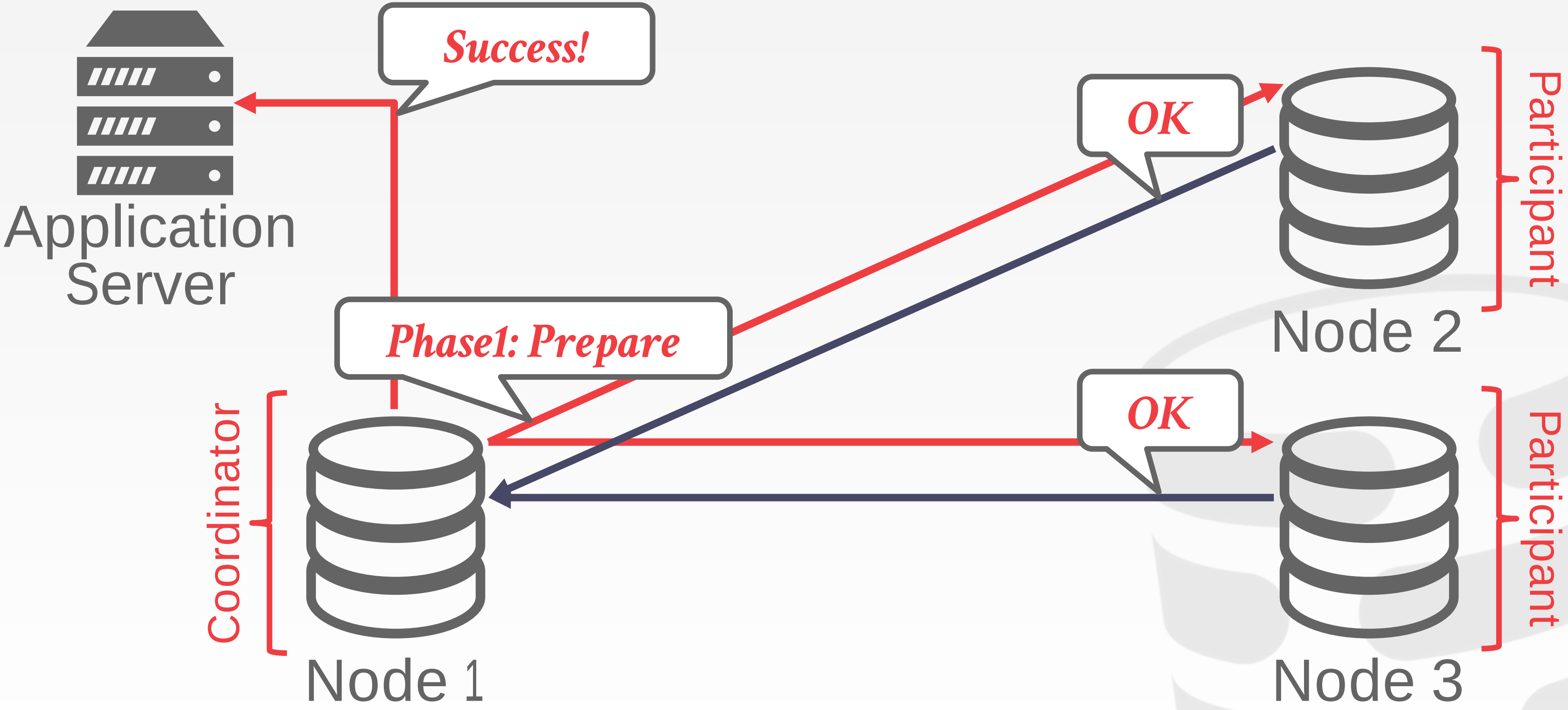
Early Acknowledgement After Prepare

→ If all nodes vote to commit a txn, the coordinator can send the client an acknowledgement that their txn was successful before the commit phase finishes.

EARLY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



EARLY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



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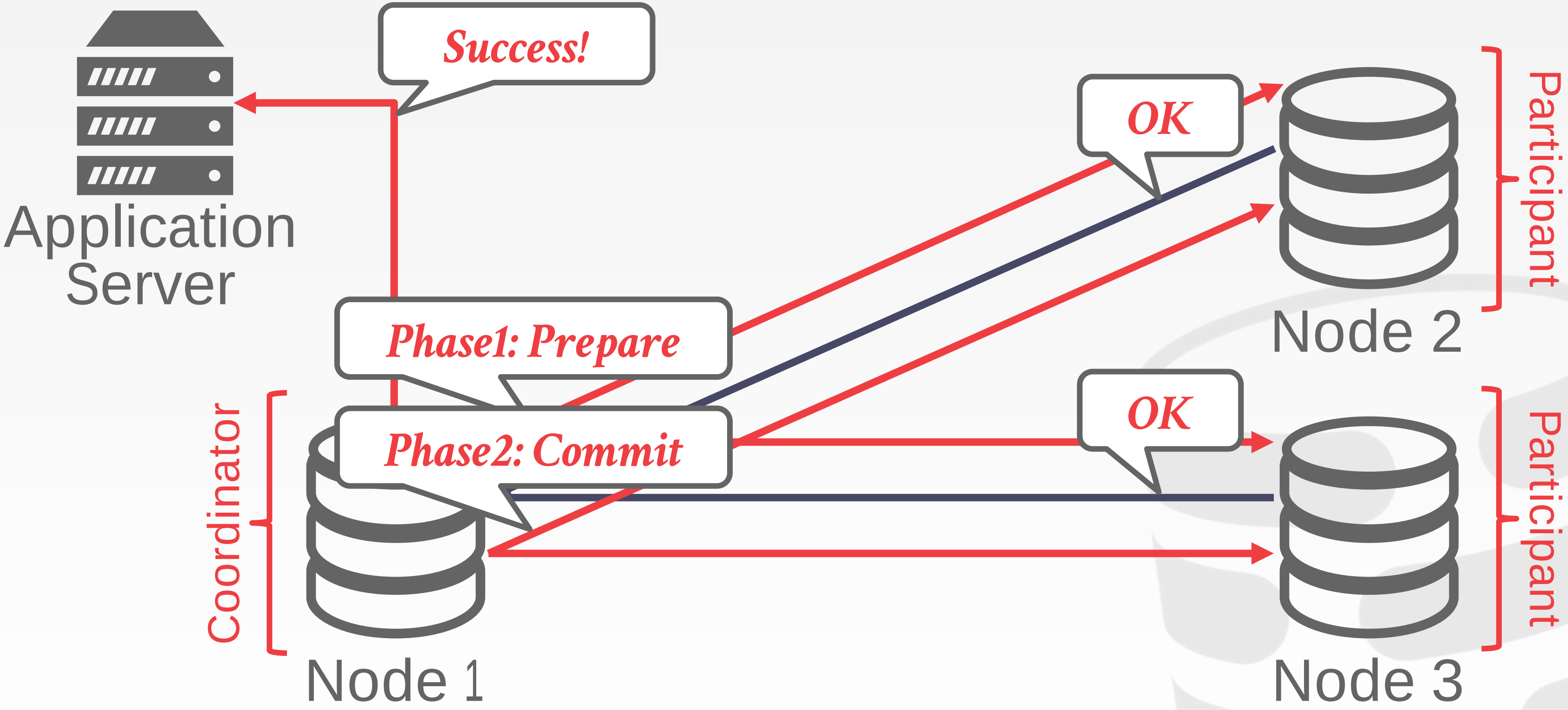
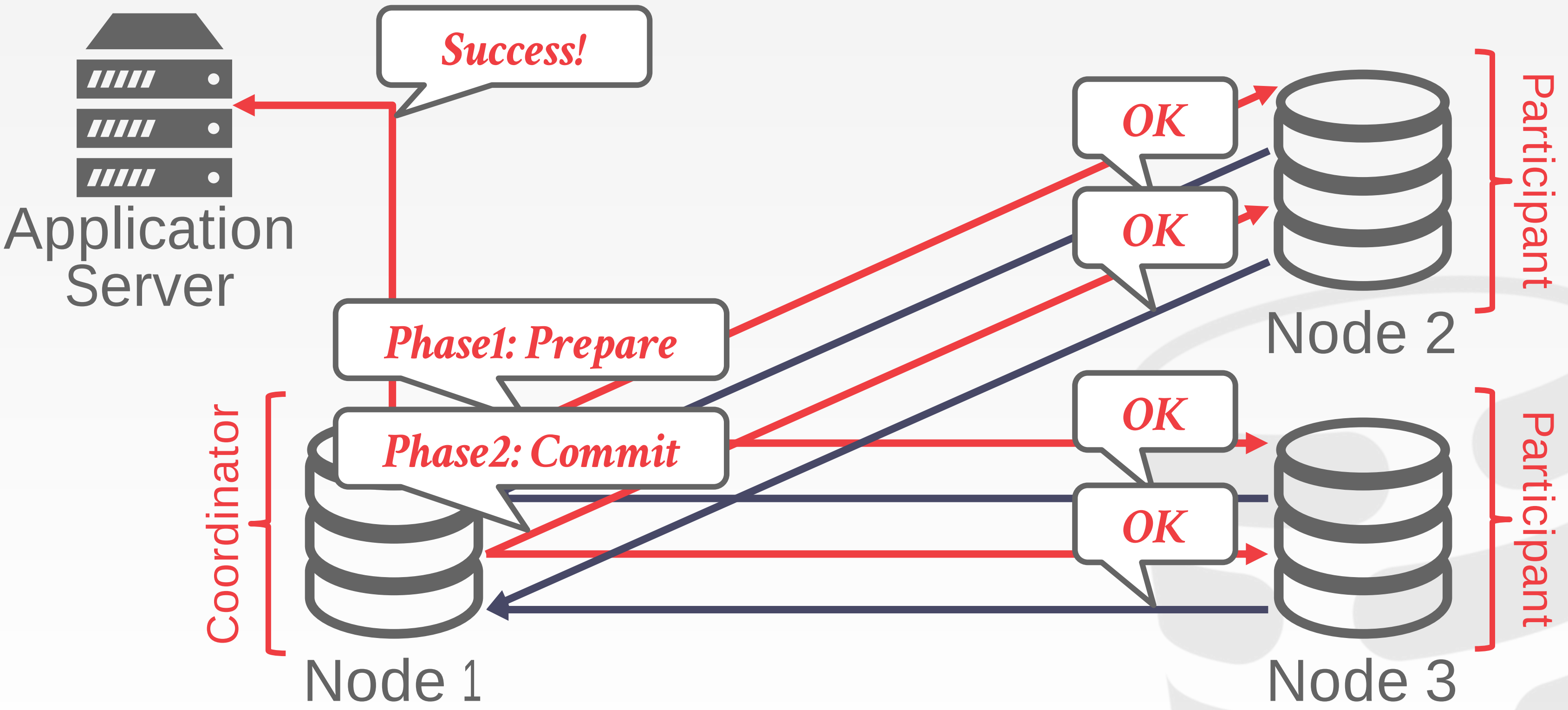


EARLY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



TWO-PHASE COMMIT

Each node records the outcome of each phase in a non-volatile storage log.

What happens if coordinator crashes?

→ Participants must decide what to do.

What happens if participant crashes?

→ Coordinator assumes that it responded with an abort if it hasn't sent an acknowledgement yet.

PAXOS

Consensus protocol where a coordinator proposes an outcome (e.g., commit or abort) and then the participants vote on whether that outcome should succeed.

Does not block if a majority of participants are available and has provably minimal message delays in the best case.

The Part-Time Parliament

LESLIE LAMPORT
Digital Equipment Corporation

Recent archaeological discoveries on the island of Paxos reveal that the parliament functioned despite the peripatetic propensity of its part-time legislators. The legislators maintained consistent copies of the parliamentary record, despite their frequent forays from the chamber and the forgetfulness of their messengers. The Paxon parliament's protocol provides a new way of implementing the state-machine approach to the design of distributed systems.

Categories and Subject Descriptors: C2.4 [**Computer-Communications Networks**]: Distributed Systems—*Network operating systems*; D4.5 [**Operating Systems**]: Reliability—*Fault-tolerance*; J.1 [**Administrative Data Processing**]: Government

General Terms: Design, Reliability

Additional Key Words and Phrases: State machines, three-phase commit, voting

This submission was recently discovered behind a filing cabinet in the *TOCS* editorial office. Despite its age, the editor-in-chief felt that it was worth publishing. Because the author is currently doing field work in the Greek isles and cannot be reached, I was asked to prepare it for publication.

The author appears to be an archeologist with only a passing interest in computer science. This is unfortunate; even though the obscure ancient Paxon civilization he describes is of little interest to most computer scientists, its legislative system is an excellent model for how to implement a distributed computer system in an asynchronous environment. Indeed, some of the refinements the Paxons made to their protocol appear to be unknown in the systems literature.

The author does give a brief discussion of the Paxon Parliament's relevance to distributed computing in Section 4. Computer scientists will probably want to read that section first. Even before that, they might want to read the explanation of the algorithm for computer scientists by Lampson [1996]. The algorithm is also described more formally by De Prisco et al. [1997]. I have added further comments on the relation between the ancient protocols and more recent work at the end of Section 4.

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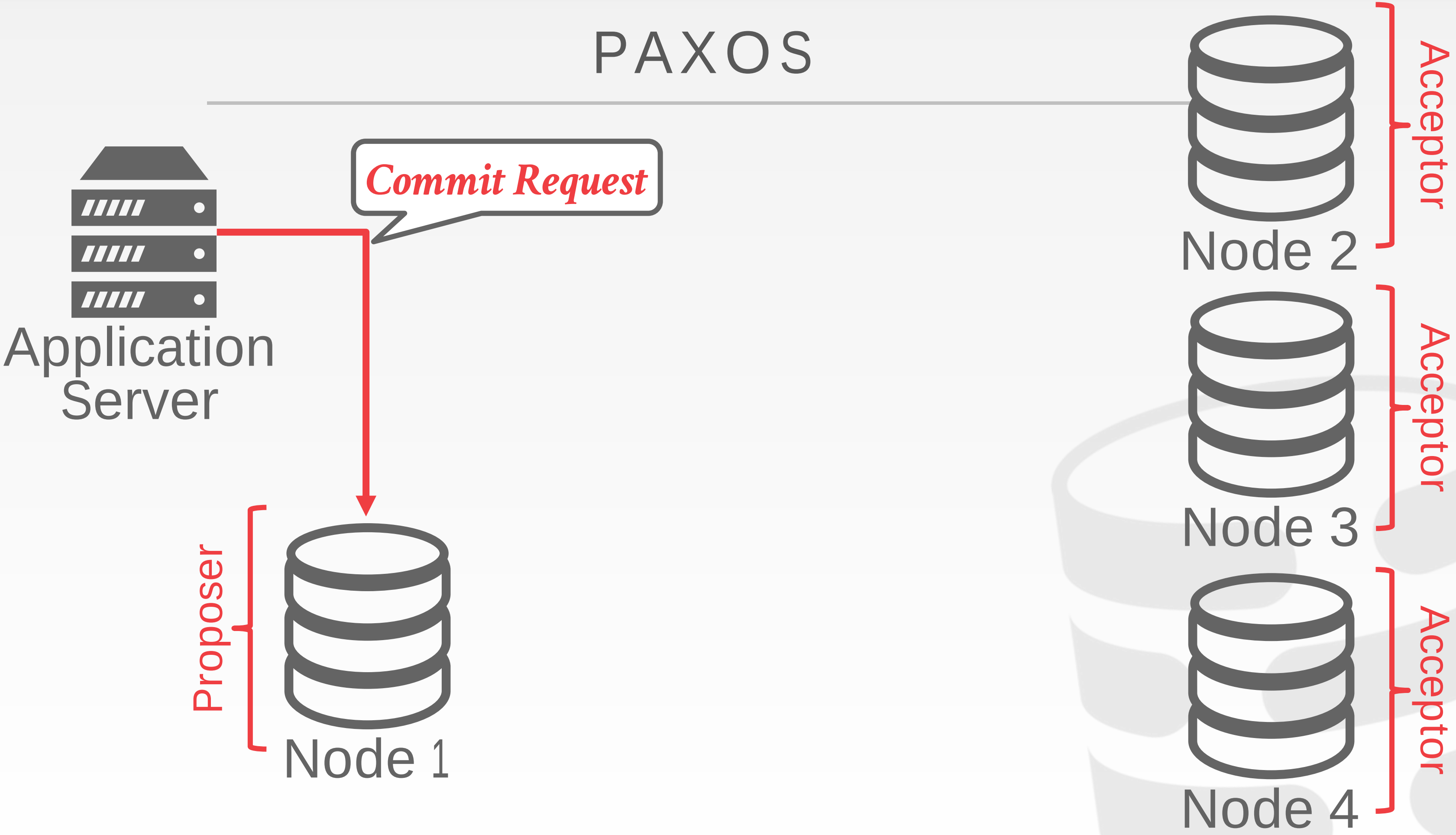
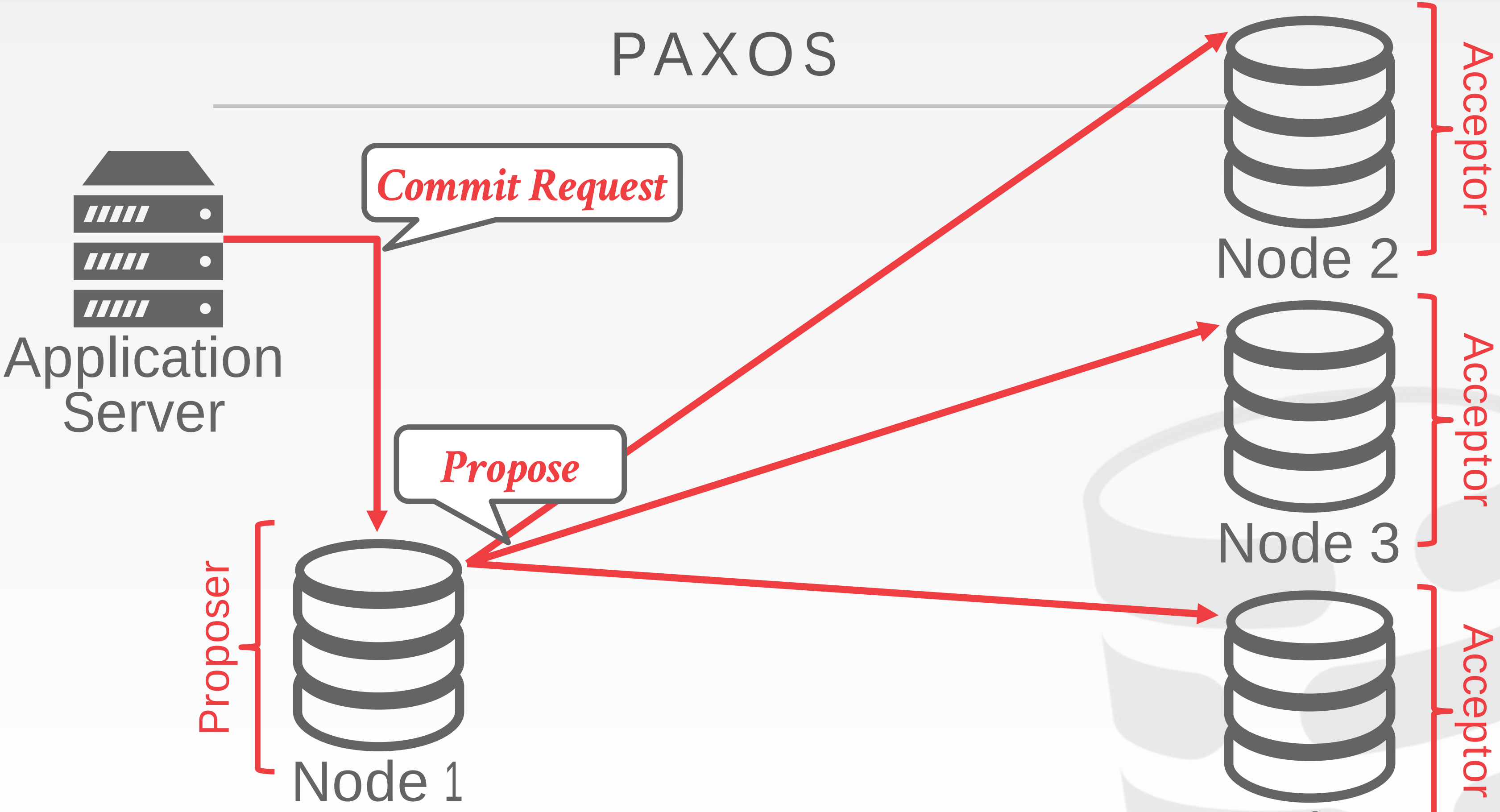
PAXOS


Application Server
Commit Request
Proposer
Node 1
Node 2
Acceptor
Node 3
Acceptor
Node 4
Acceptor

PAXOS


Application Server
Commit Request
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Node 1
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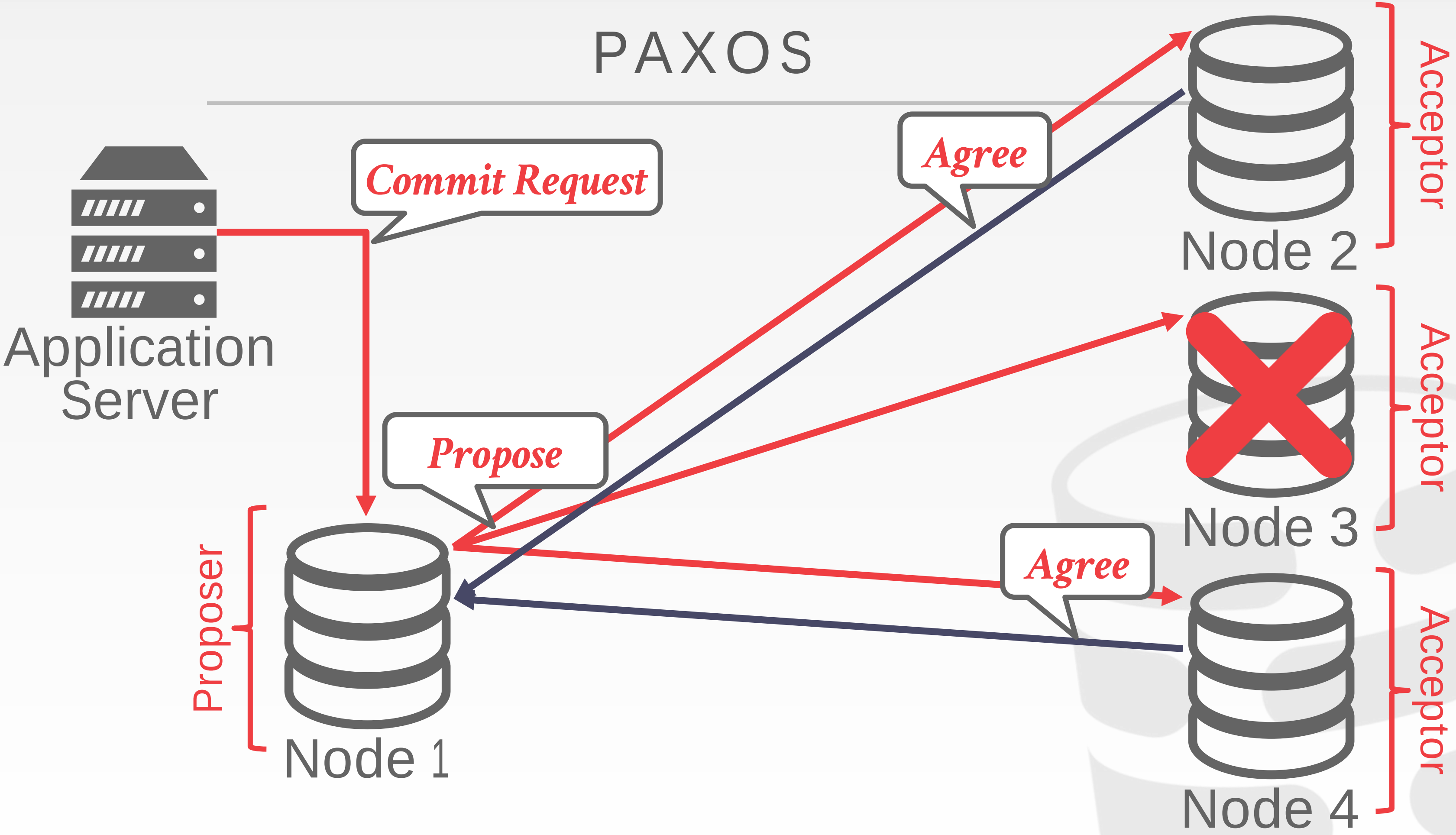
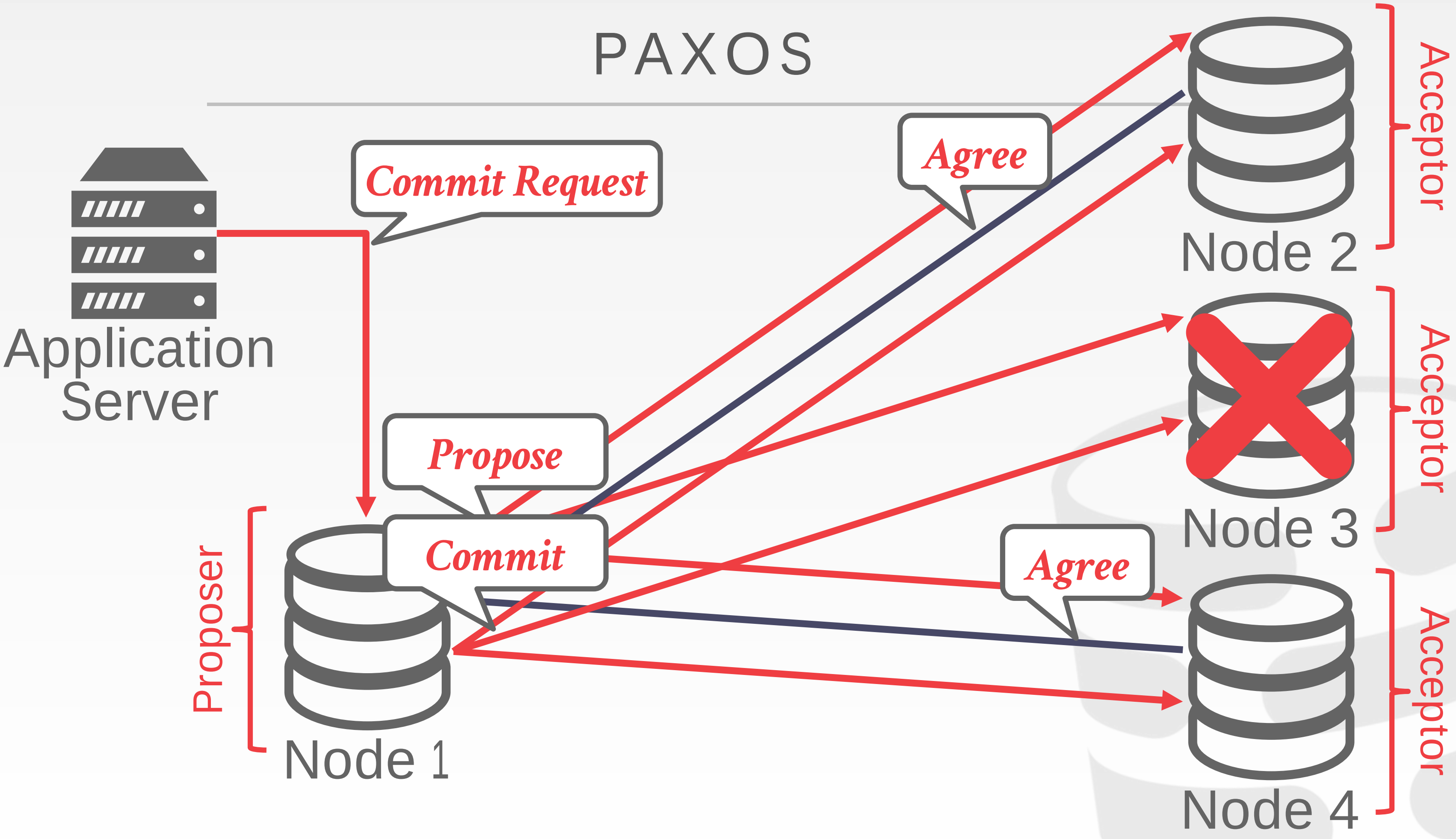
PAXOS



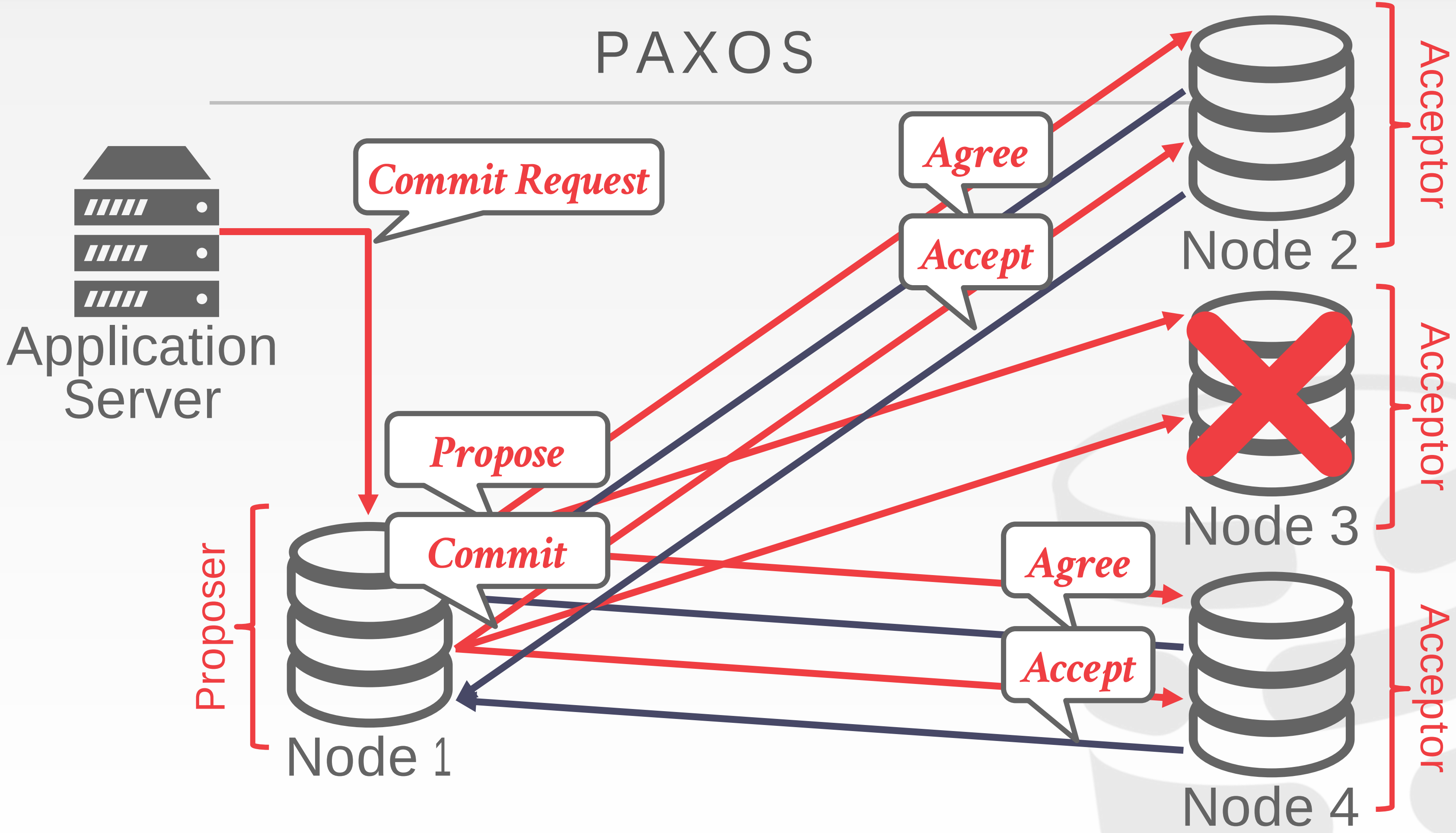
Application Server
Commit Request
Propose
Agree
Agree
Proposer
Node 1
Node 2
Node 3
Node 4
Acceptor
Acceptor
Acceptor

PAXOS



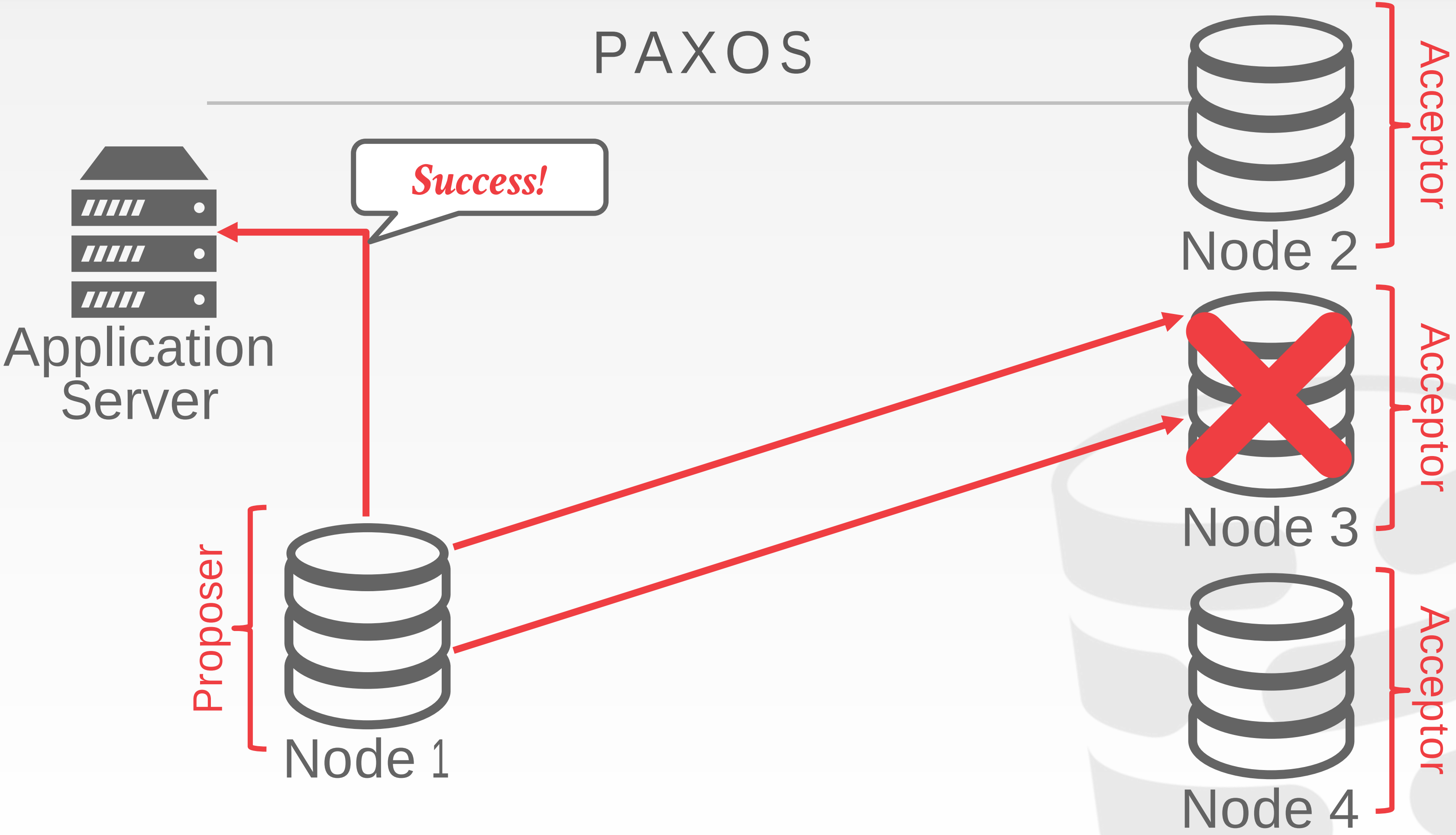
Application Server
Commit Request
Agree
Propose
Commit
Agree
Proposer
Node 1
Node 2
Node 3
Node 4
Acceptor
Acceptor
Acceptor

PAXOS

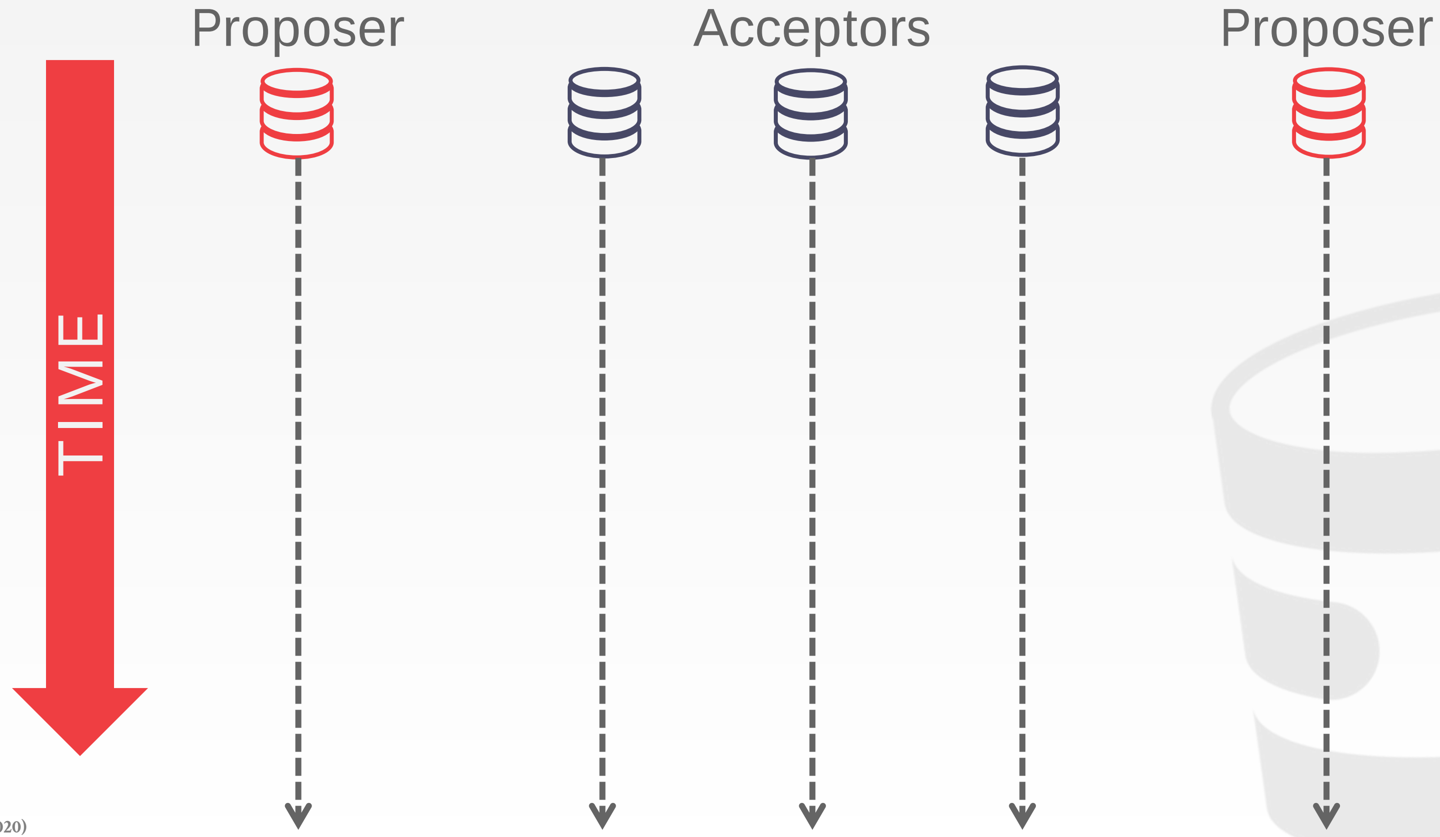


Application Server
Commit Request
Propose
Commit
Proposer
Node 1
Agree
Accept
Node 2
Acceptor
Node 3
Acceptor
Agree
Accept
Node 4
Acceptor

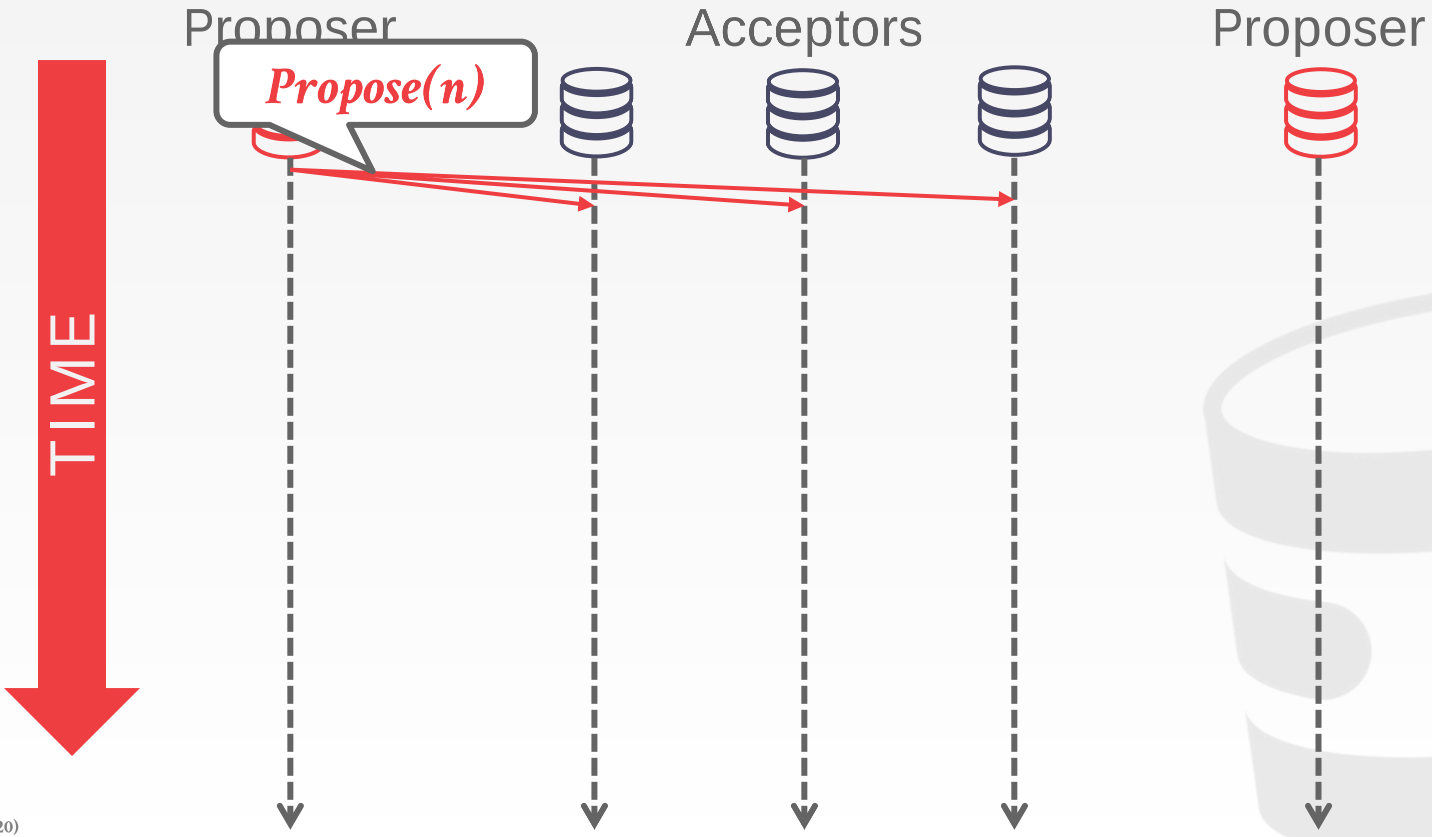
PAXOS


Success!
Application Server
Proposer
Node 1
Acceptor
Node 2
Acceptor
Node 3
Acceptor
Node 4

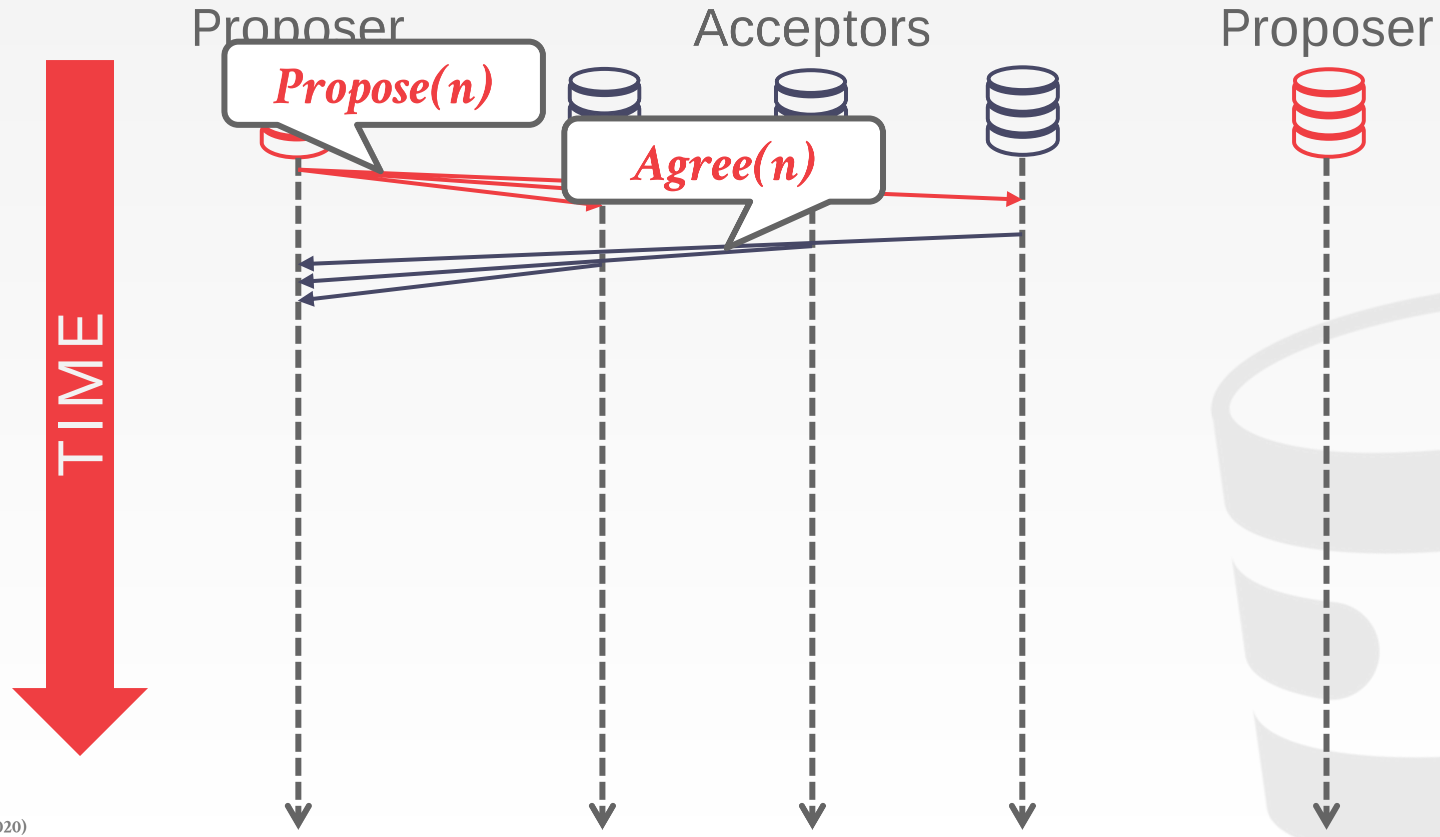
PAXOS



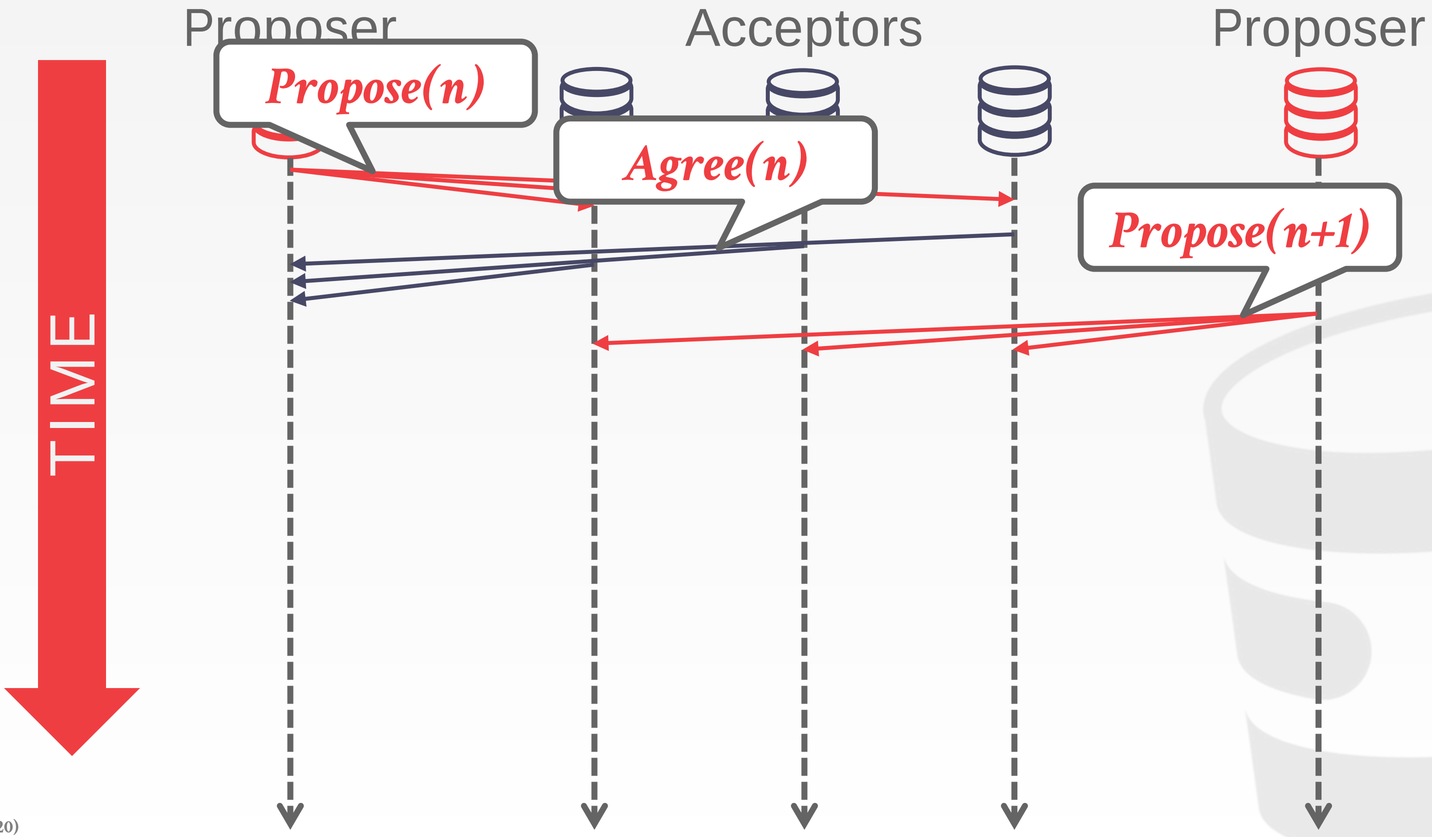
PAXOS



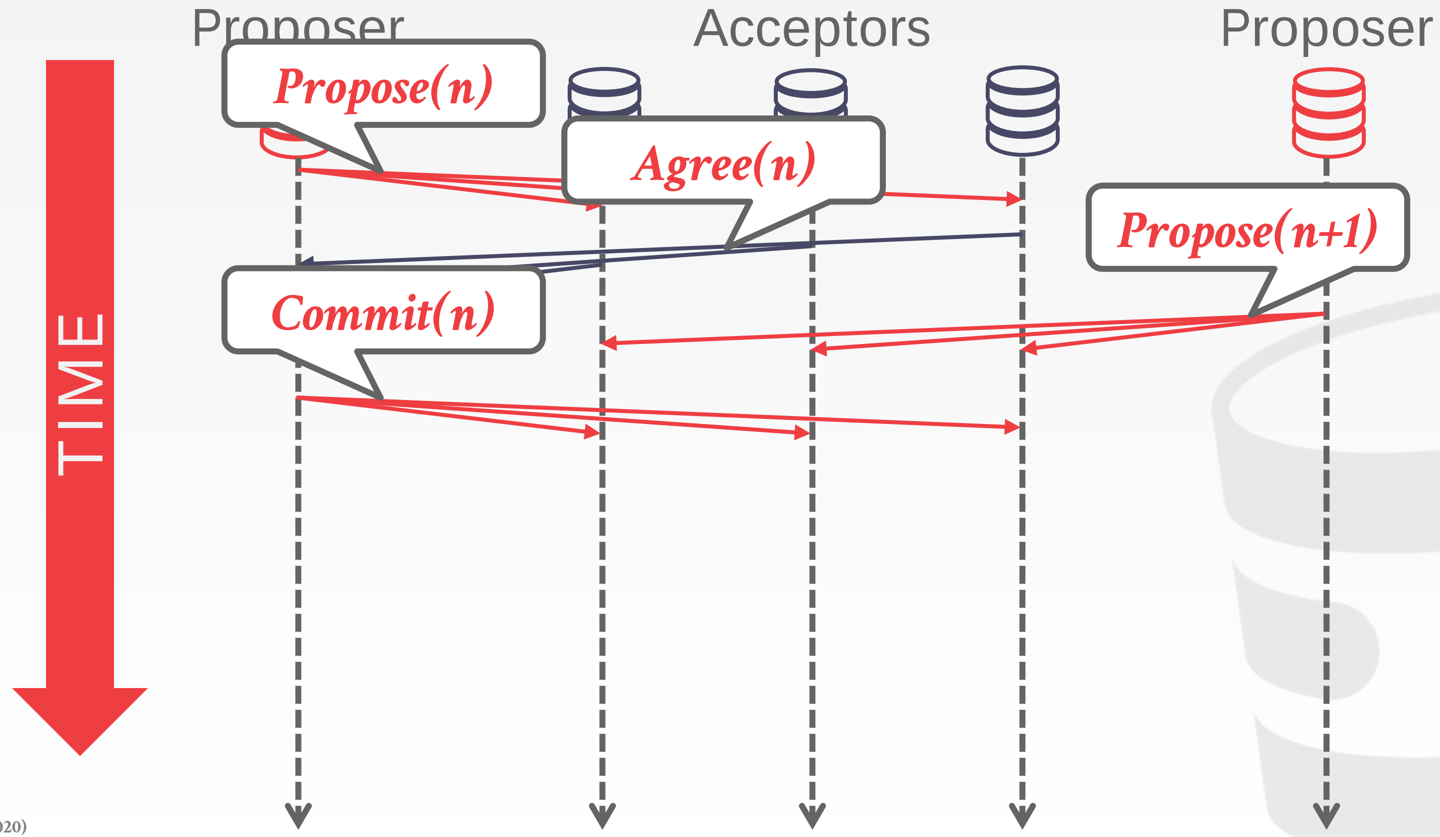
PAXOS



PAXOS

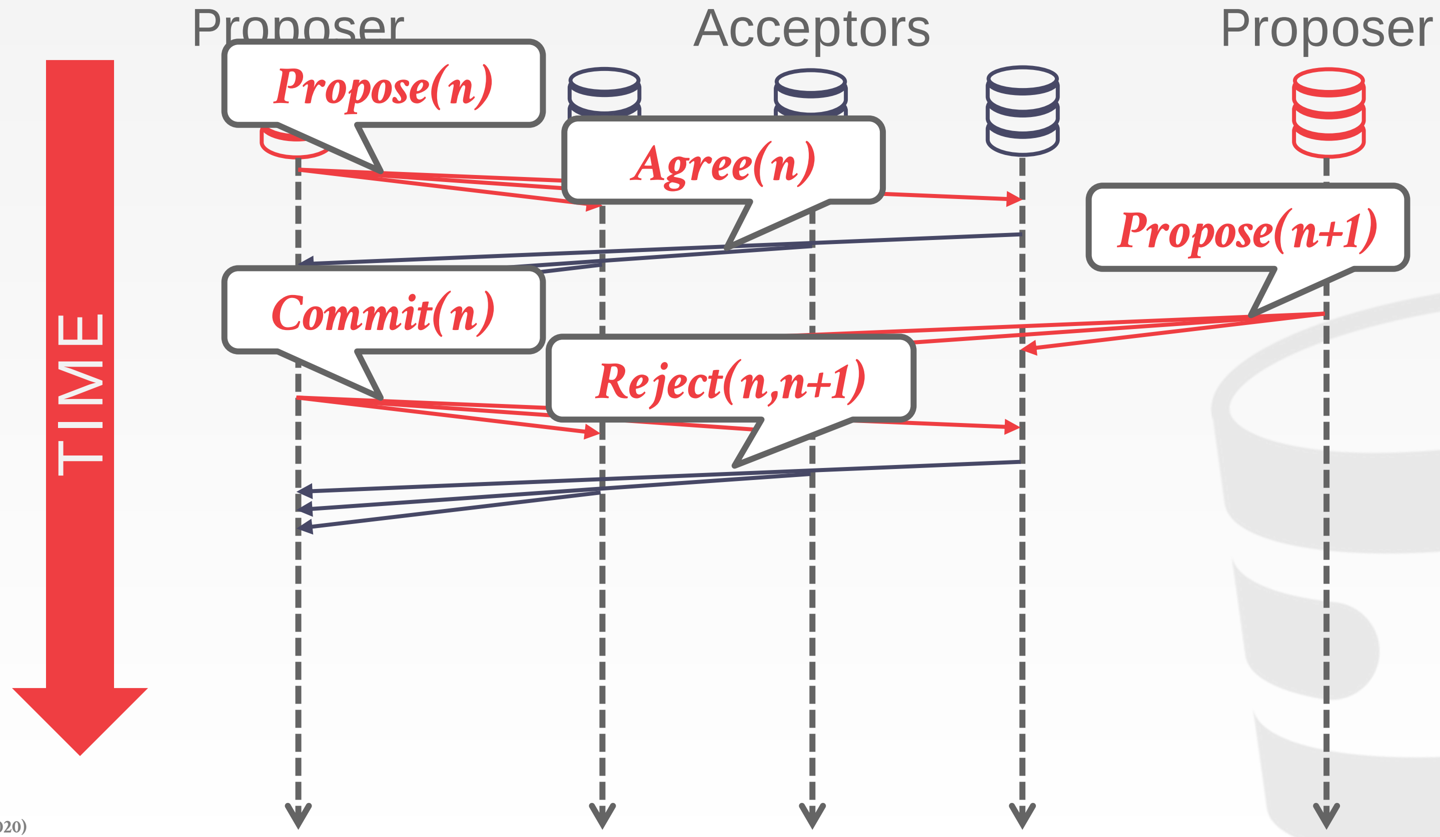

Proposer
Acceptors
Proposer
Propose(n)
Agree(n)
Propose(n+1)
TIME

PAXOS



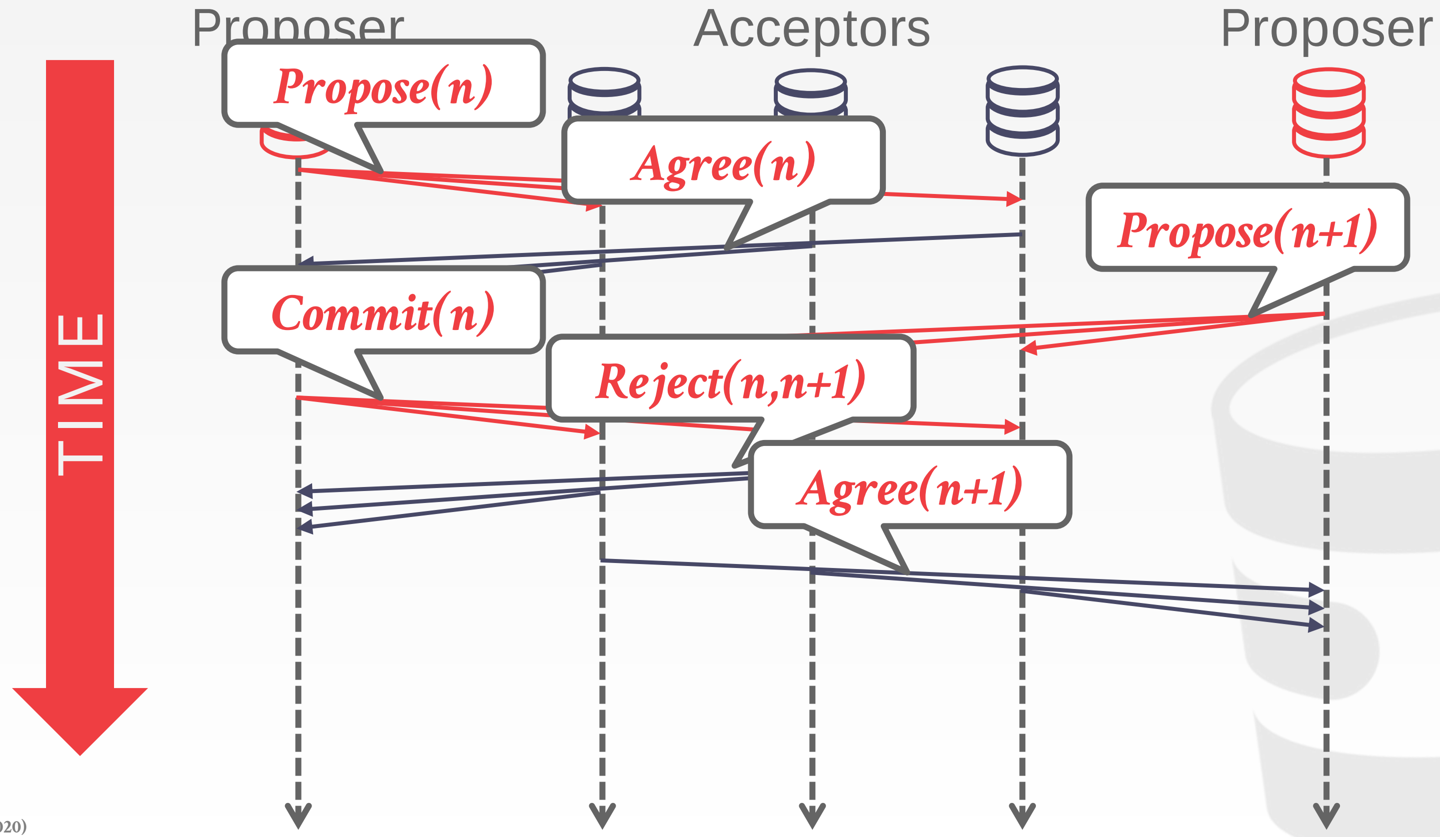
Proposer
Acceptors
Proposer
TIME
Propose(n)
Agree(n)
Propose(n+1)
Commit(n)

PAXOS

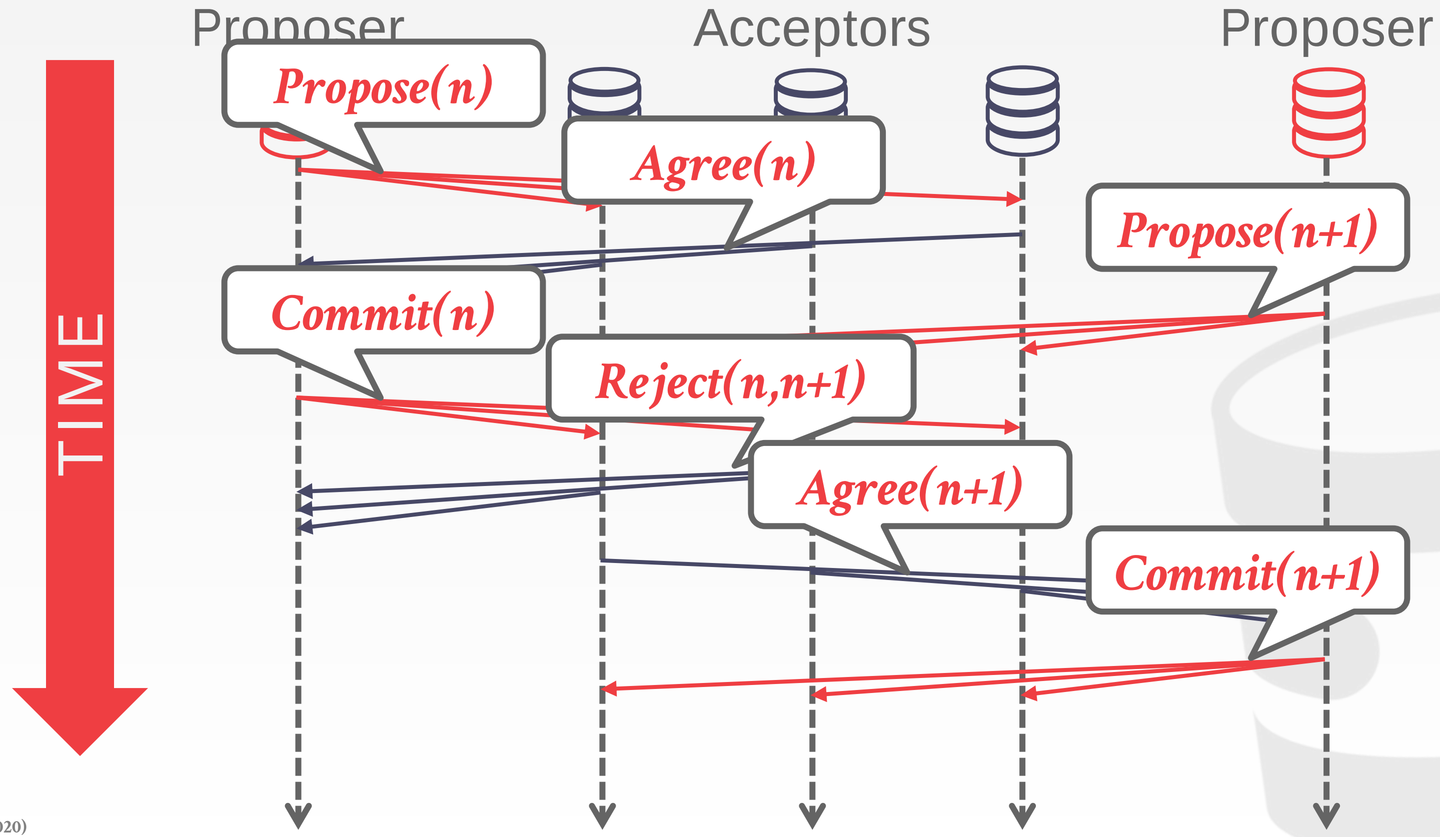


Proposer
Acceptors
Proposer
TIME
Propose(n)
Agree(n)
Propose(n+1)
Commit(n)
Reject(n,n+1)

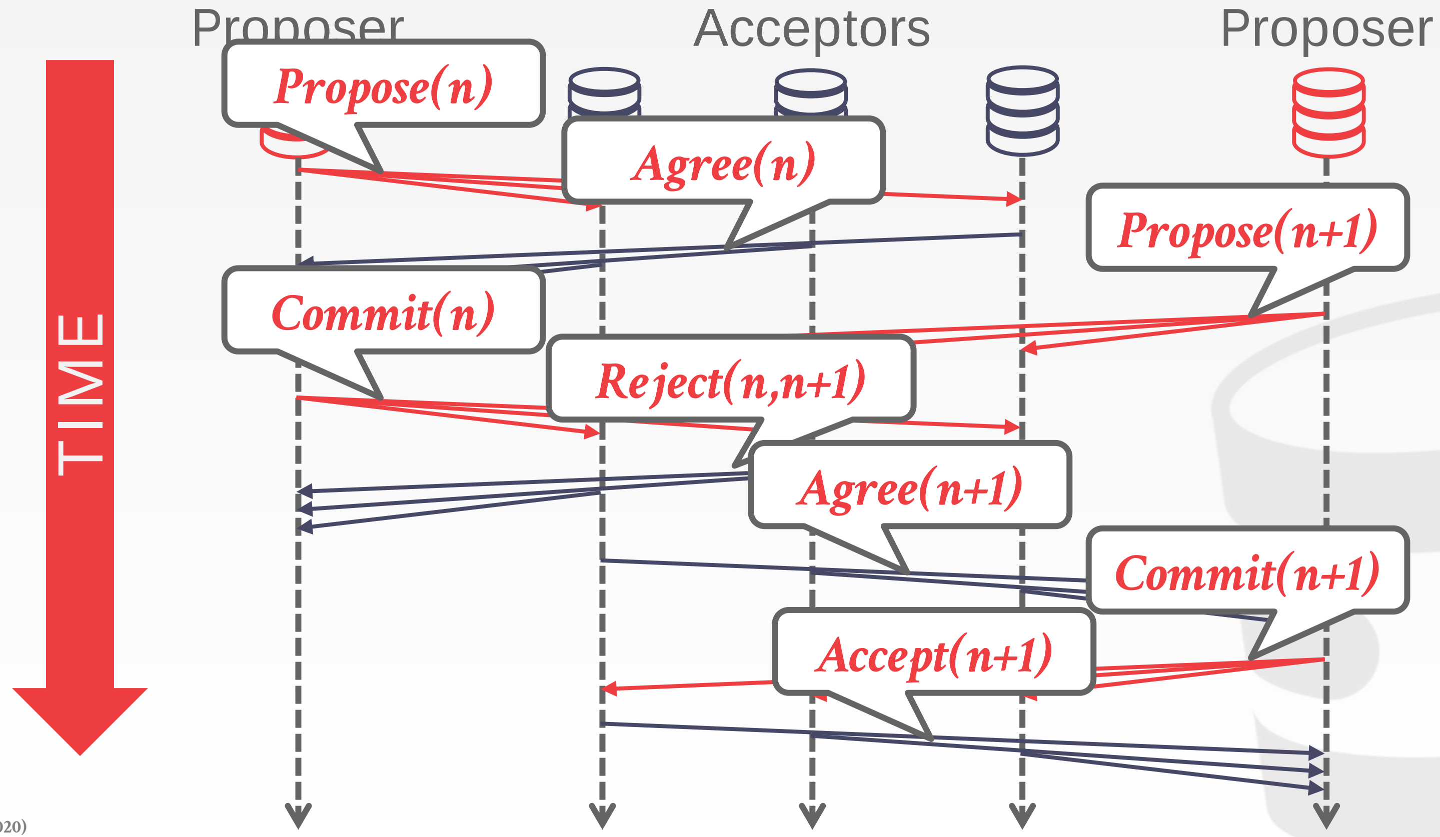
PAXOS


Proposer
Acceptors
Proposer
TIME
Propose(n)
Agree(n)
Propose(n+1)
Commit(n)
Reject(n,n+1)
Agree(n+1)

PAXOS


Proposer
Acceptors
Proposer
TIME
Propose(n)
Agree(n)
Propose(n+1)
Commit(n)
Reject(n,n+1)
Agree(n+1)
Commit(n+1)

PAXOS


Proposer
Acceptors
Proposer
TIME
Propose(n)
Agree(n)
Propose(n+1)
Commit(n)
Reject(n,n+1)
Agree(n+1)
Commit(n+1)
Accept(n+1)

MULTI-PAXOS

If the system elects a single leader that oversees proposing changes for some period, then it can skip the **Propose** phase.

→ Fall back to full Paxos whenever there is a failure.

The system periodically renews who the leader is using another Paxos round.

→ Nodes must exchange log entries during leader election to make sure that everyone is up-to-date.

2PC VS. PAXOS

Two-Phase Commit

→ Blocks if coordinator fails after the prepare message is sent, until coordinator recovers.

Paxos

→ Non-blocking if a majority participants are alive, provided there is a sufficiently long period without further failures.

REPLICATION

The DBMS can replicate data across redundant nodes to increase availability.

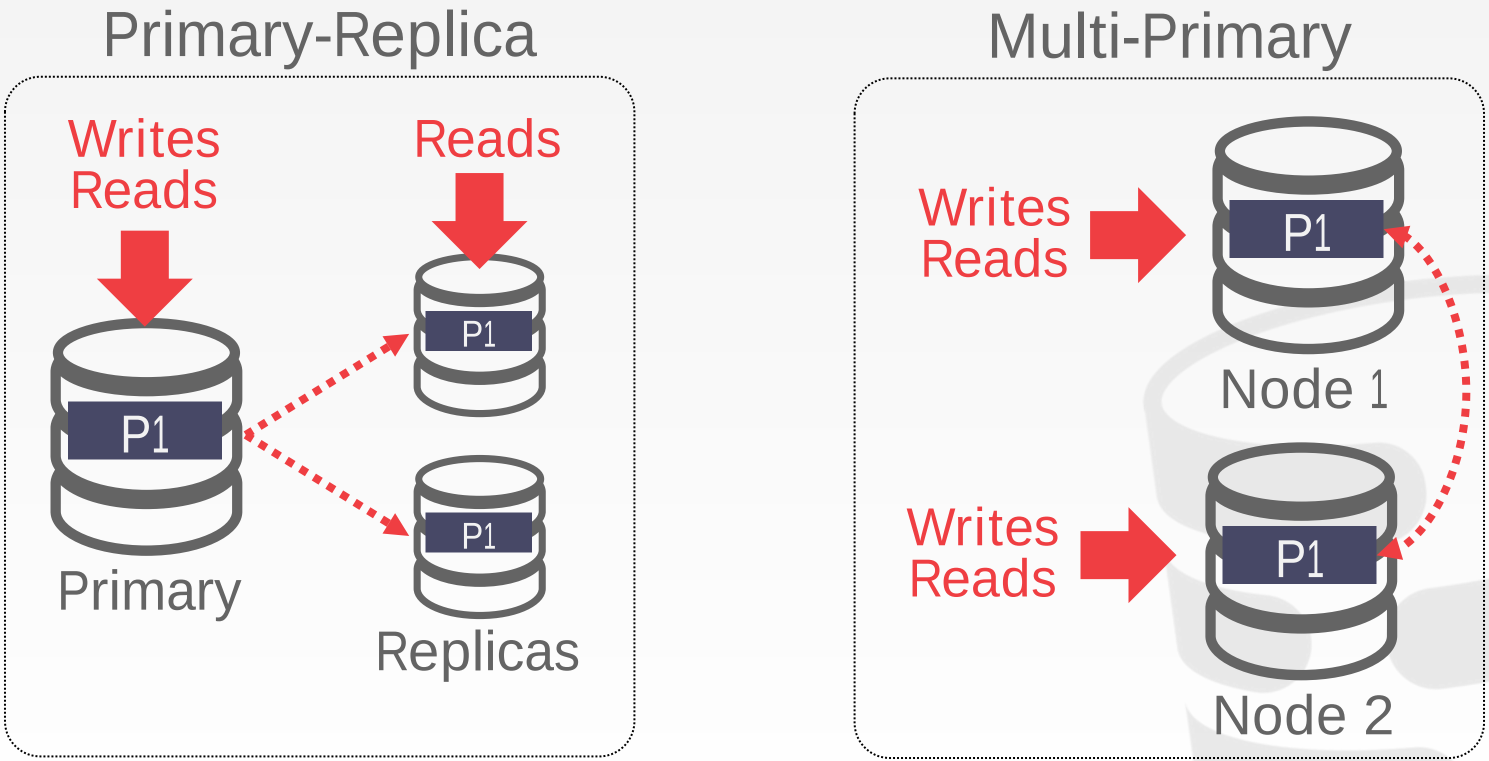
Design Decisions:
→ Replica Configuration
→ Propagation Scheme
→ Propagation Timing
→ Update Method

REPLICA CONFIGURATIONS

Approach #1: Primary-Replica
- → All updates go to a designated primary for each object.
- → The primary propagates updates to its replicas <u>without</u> an atomic commit protocol.
- → Read-only txns may be allowed to access replicas.
- → If the primary goes down, then hold an election to select a new primary.

Approach #2: Multi-Primary
- → Txns can update data objects at any replica.
- → Replicas <u>must</u> synchronize with each other using an atomic commit protocol.

REPLICA CONFIGURATIONS



K-SAFETY

K-safety is a threshold for determining the fault tolerance of the replicated database.

The value *K* represents the number of replicas per data object that must always be available.

If the number of replicas goes below this threshold, then the DBMS halts execution and takes itself offline.

PROPAGATION SCHEME

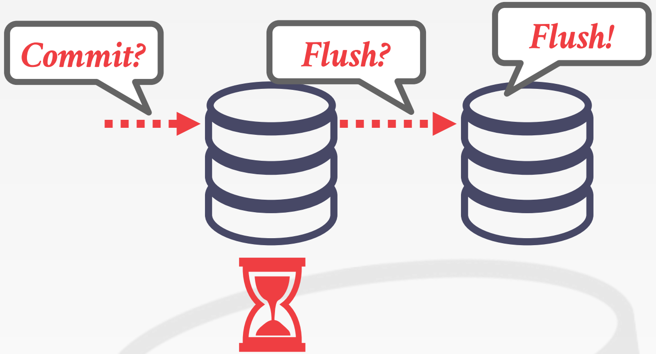
When a txn commits on a replicated database, the DBMS decides whether it must wait for that txn's changes to propagate to other nodes before it can send the acknowledgement to application.

Propagation levels:
→ Synchronous (*Strong Consistency*)
→ Asynchronous (*Eventual Consistency*)

PROPAGATION SCHEME

Approach #1: Synchronous

→ The primary sends updates to replicas and then waits for them to acknowledge that they fully applied (i.e., logged) the changes.



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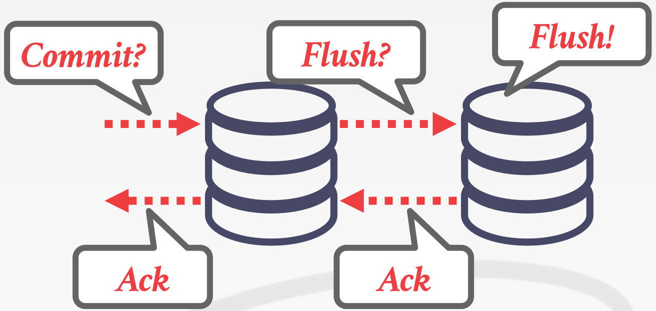

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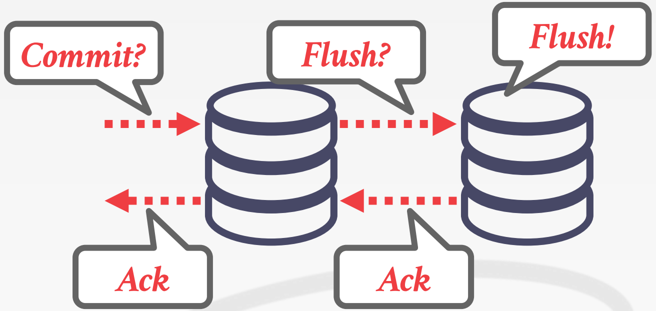
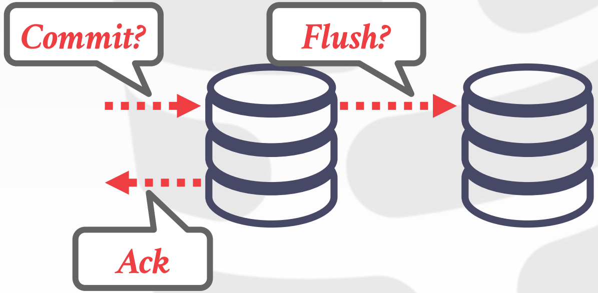


Approach #2: Asynchronous

→ The primary immediately returns the acknowledgement to the client without waiting for replicas to apply the changes.



PROPAGATION TIMING

Approach #1: Continuous

→ The DBMS sends log messages immediately as it generates them.
→ Also need to send a commit/abort message.

Approach #2: On Commit

→ The DBMS only sends the log messages for a txn to the replicas once the txn is commits.
→ Do not waste time sending log records for aborted txns.
→ Assumes that a txn's log records fits entirely in memory.

ACTIVE VS. PASSIVE

Approach #1: Active-Active

→ A txn executes at each replica independently.
→ Need to check at the end whether the txn ends up with the same result at each replica.

Approach #2: Active-Passive

→ Each txn executes at a single location and propagates the changes to the replica.
→ Can either do physical or logical replication.
→ Not the same as Primary-replica vs. multi-Primary

CAP THEOREM

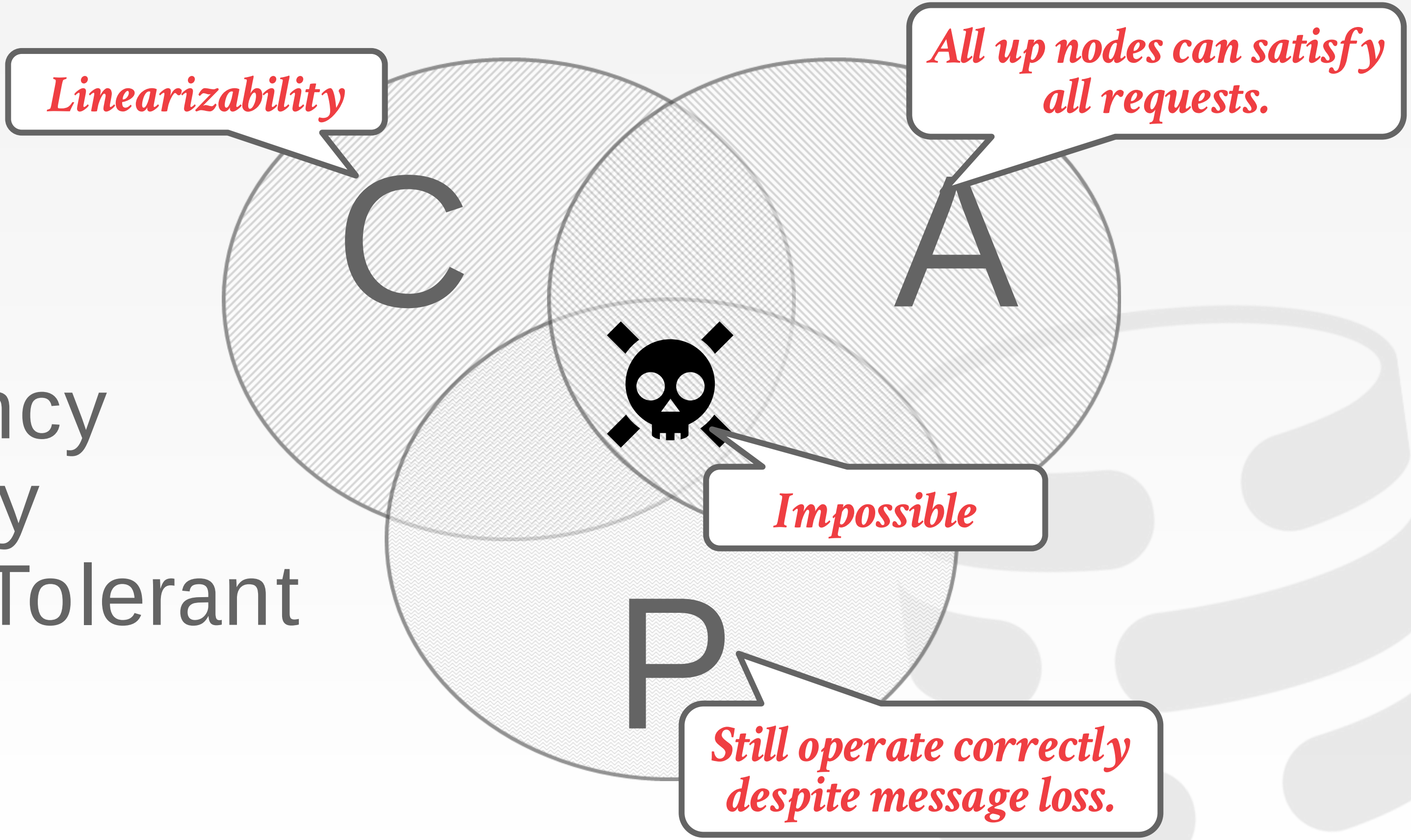
Proposed by Eric Brewer that it is impossible for a distributed system to always be:

- → Consistent
- → Always Available
- → Network Partition Tolerant

Proved in 2002.

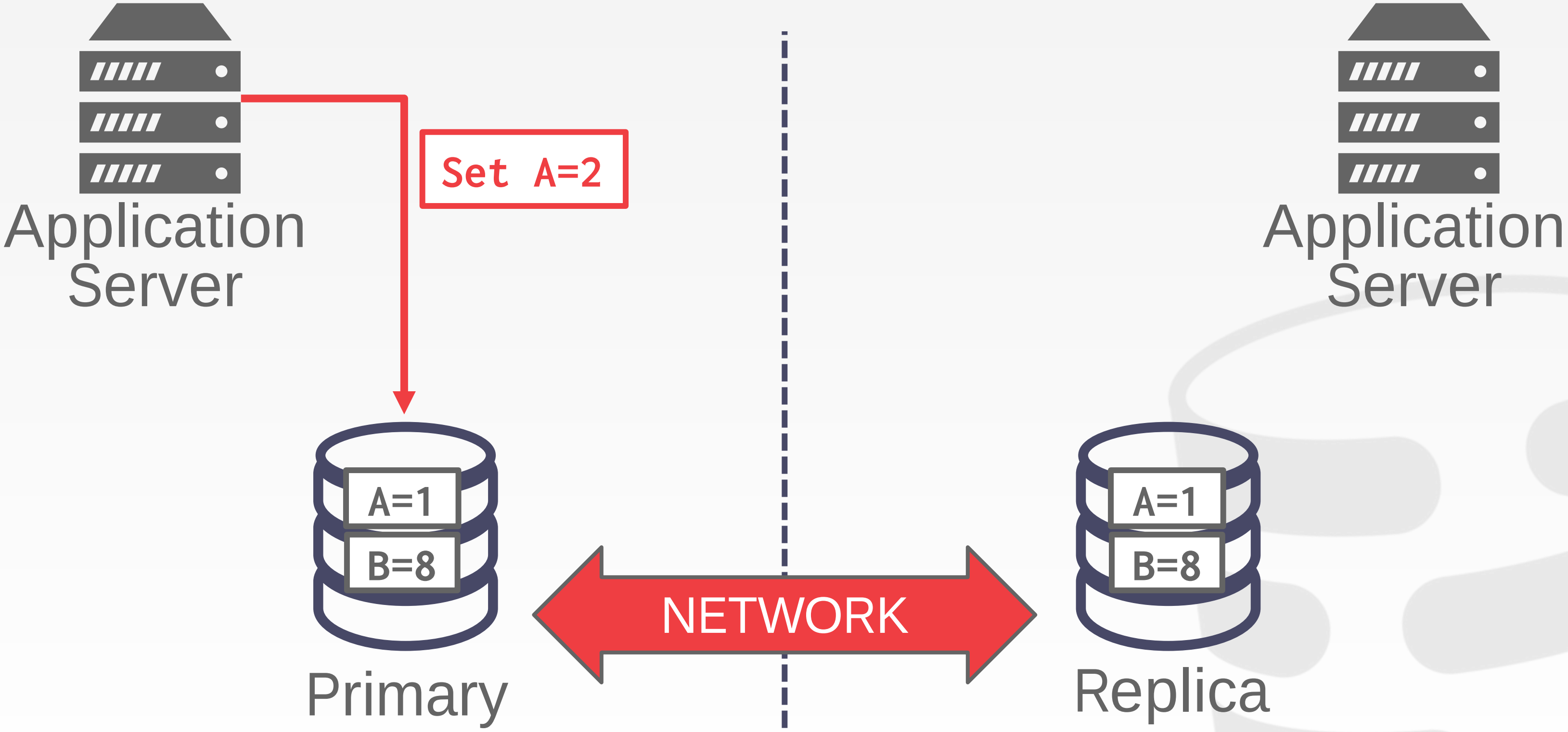
Brewer

CAP THEOREM

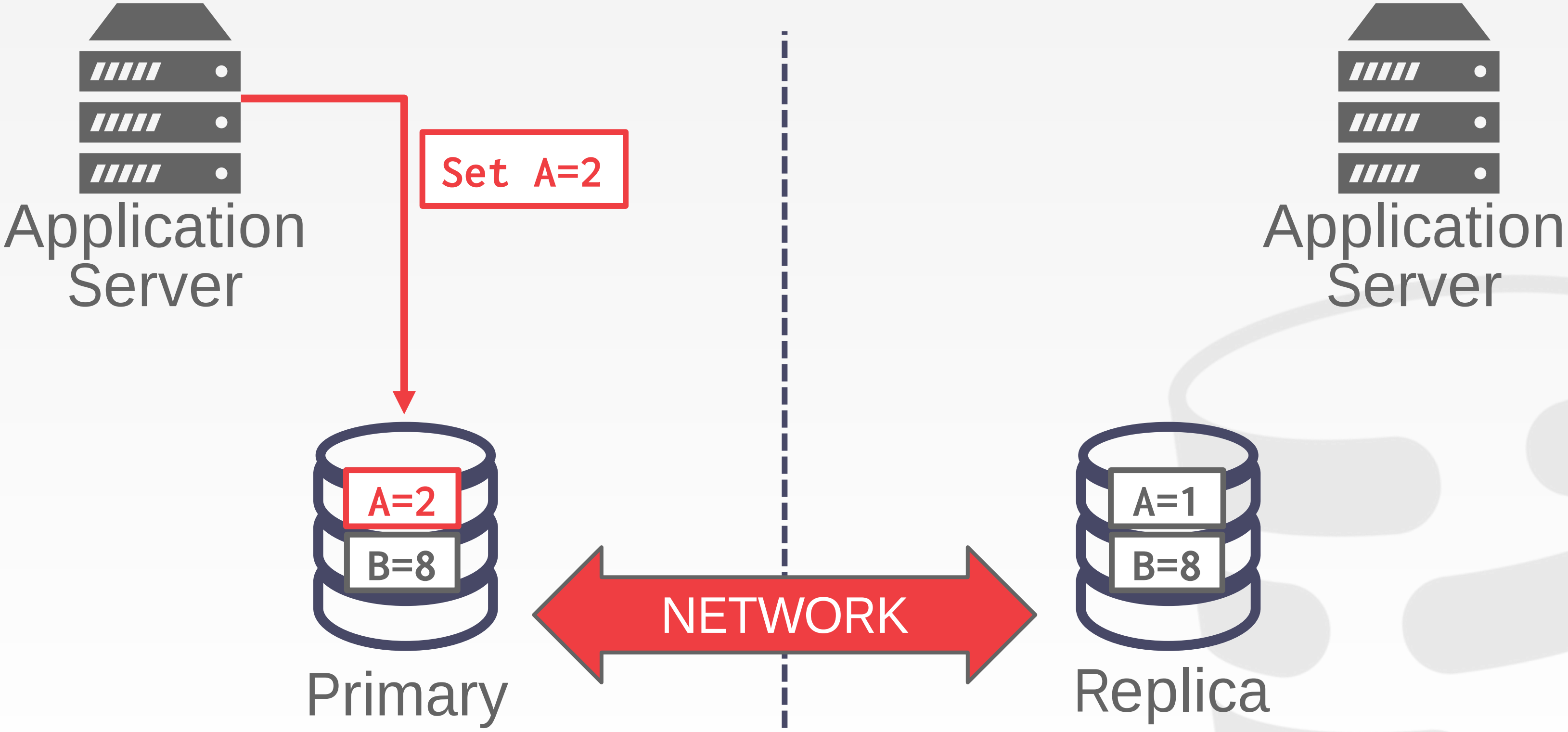


Consistency
Availability
Partition Tolerant

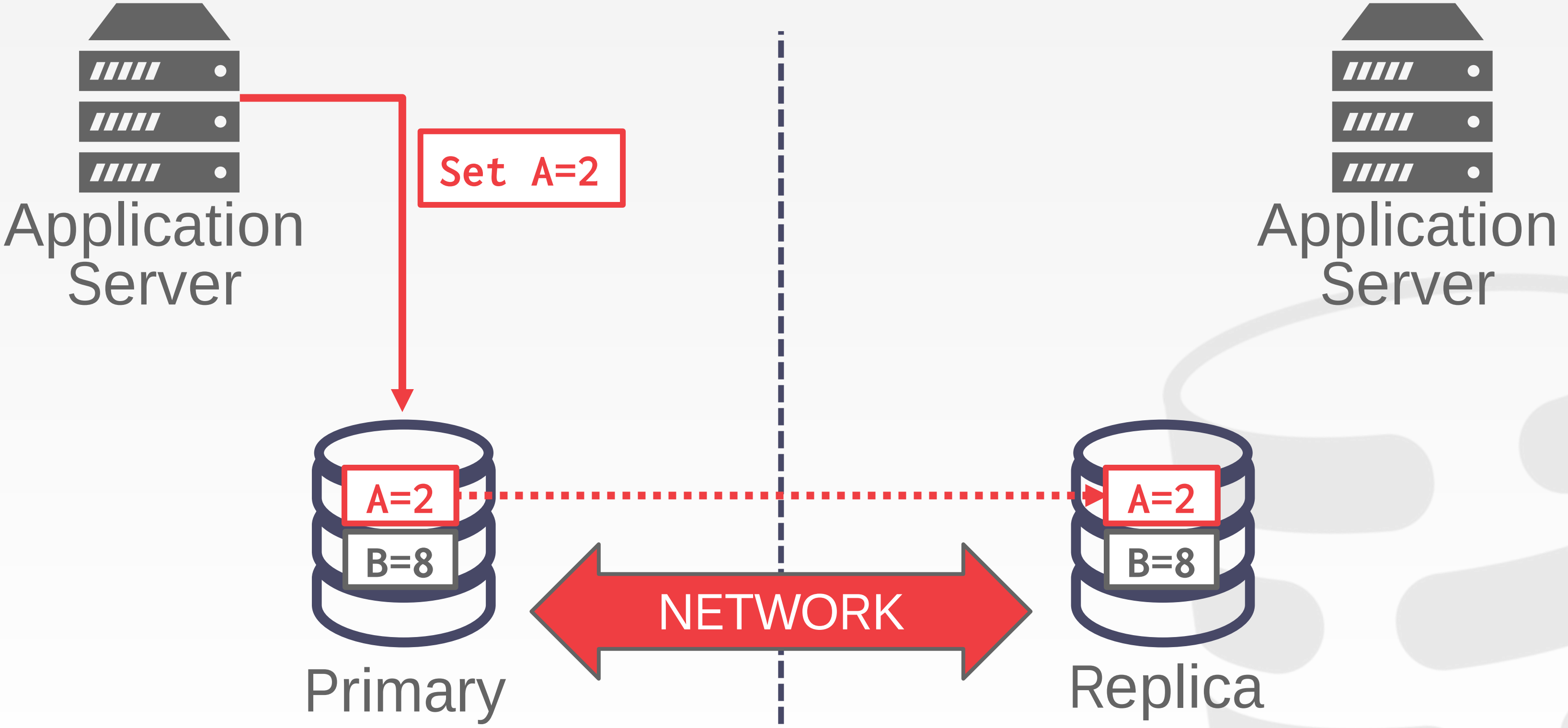
CAP – CONSISTENCY



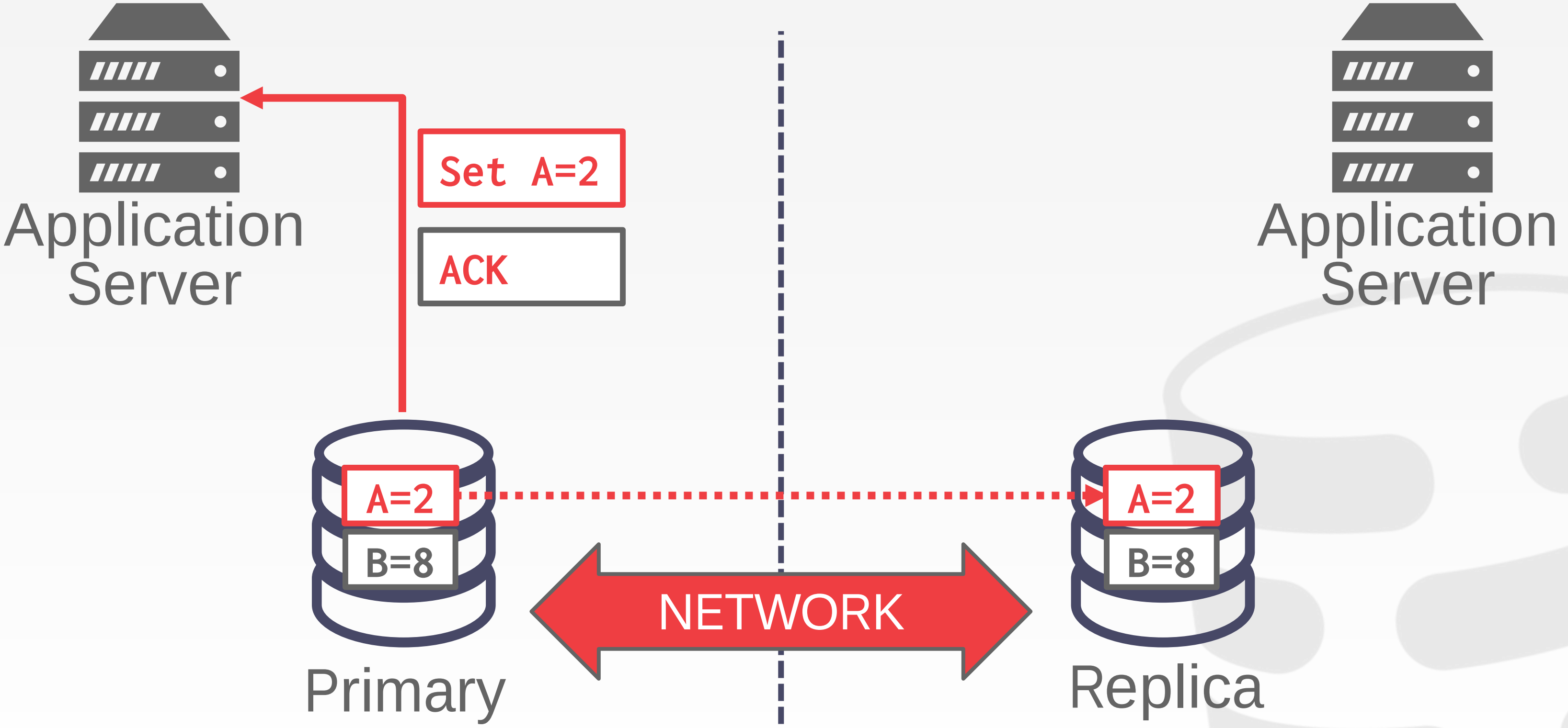
CAP – CONSISTENCY



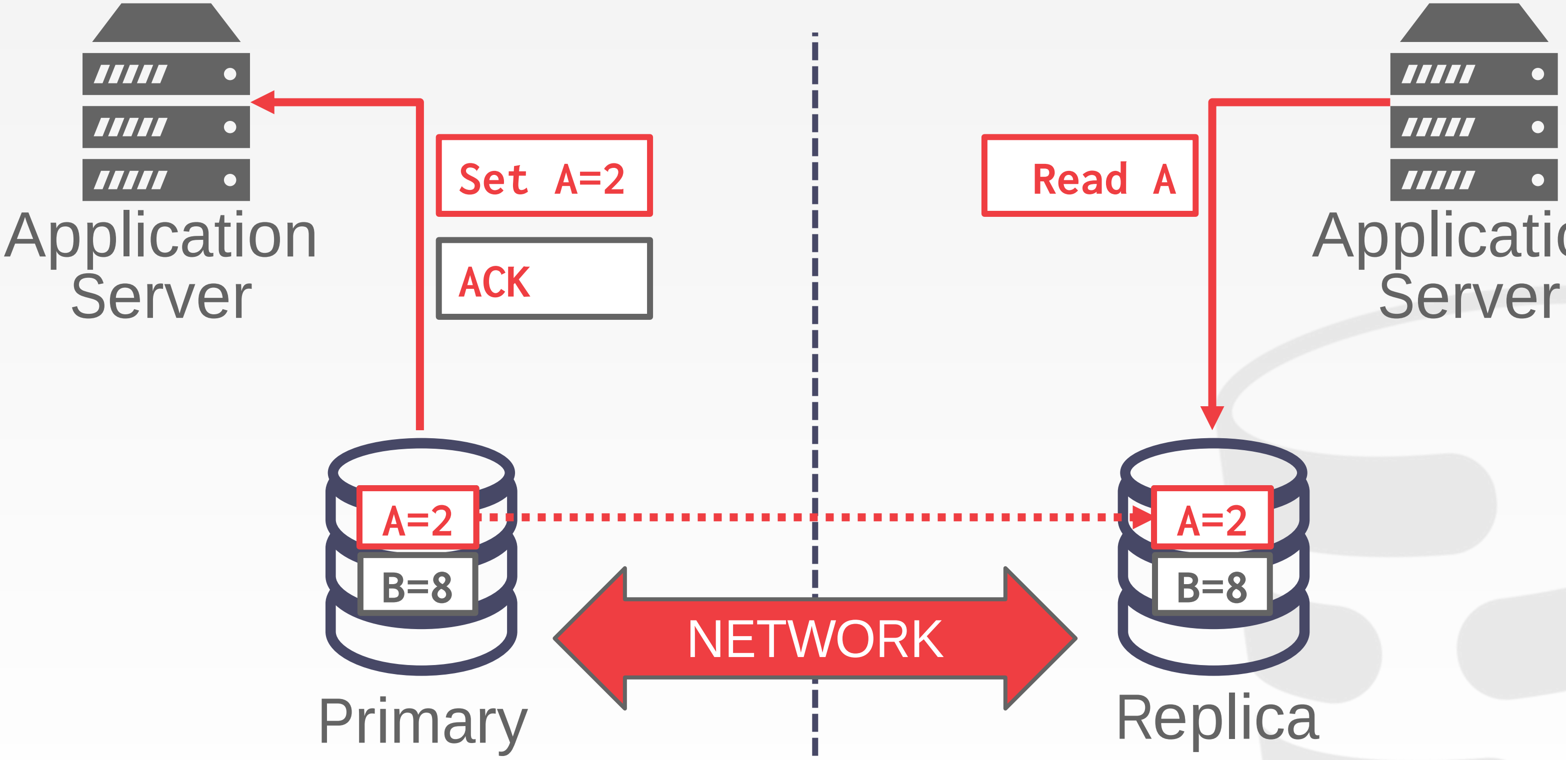
CAP – CONSISTENCY



CAP – CONSISTENCY

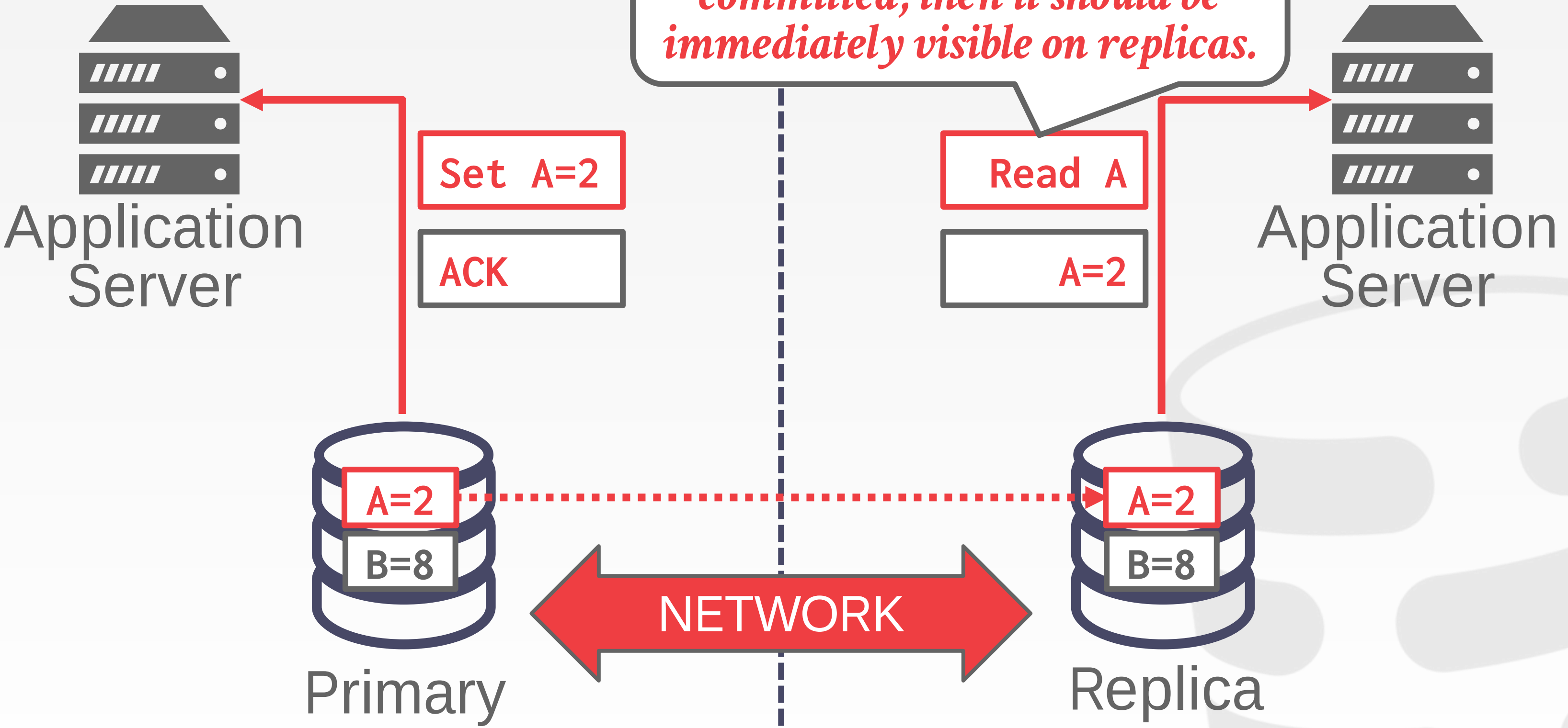


CAP – CONSISTENCY

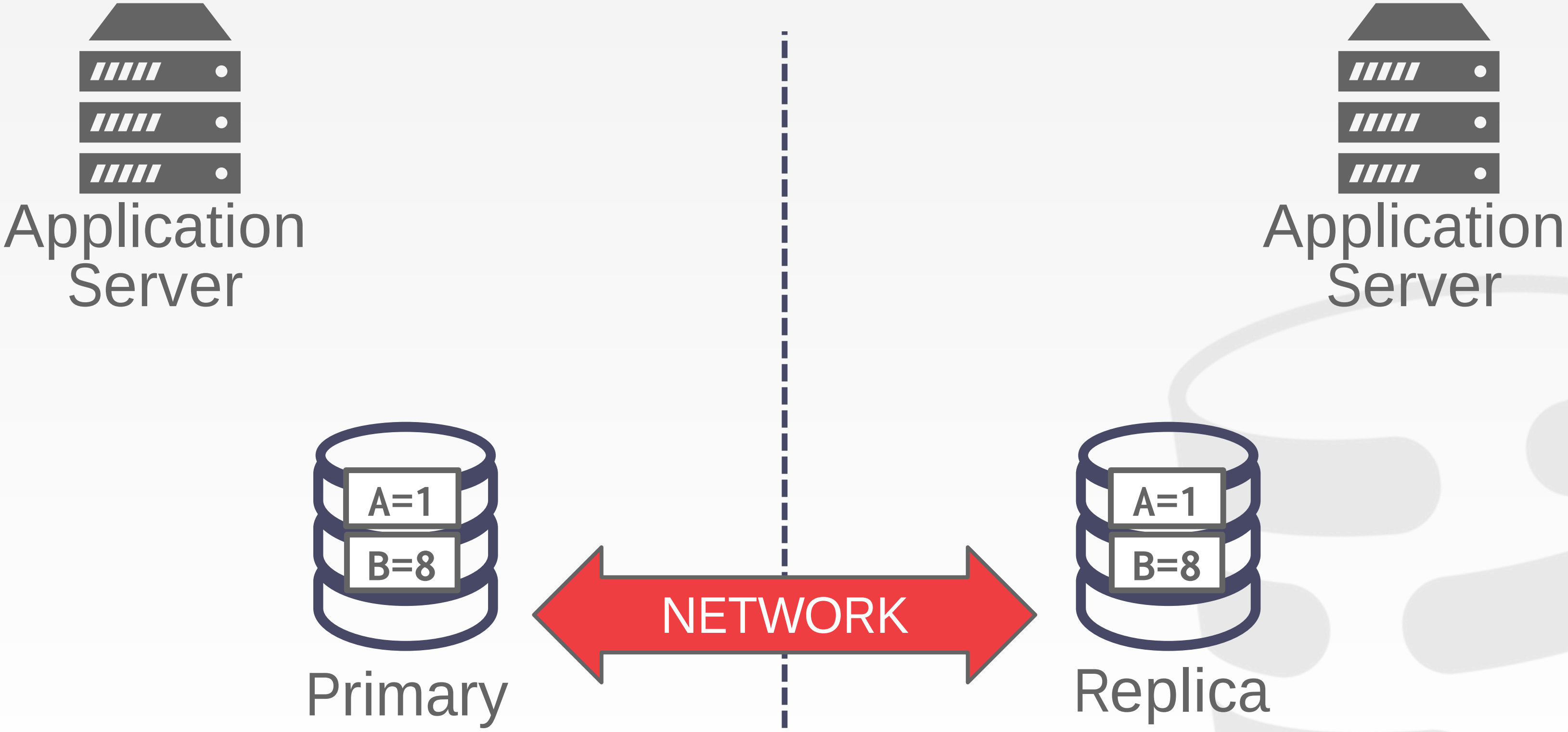


CAP –

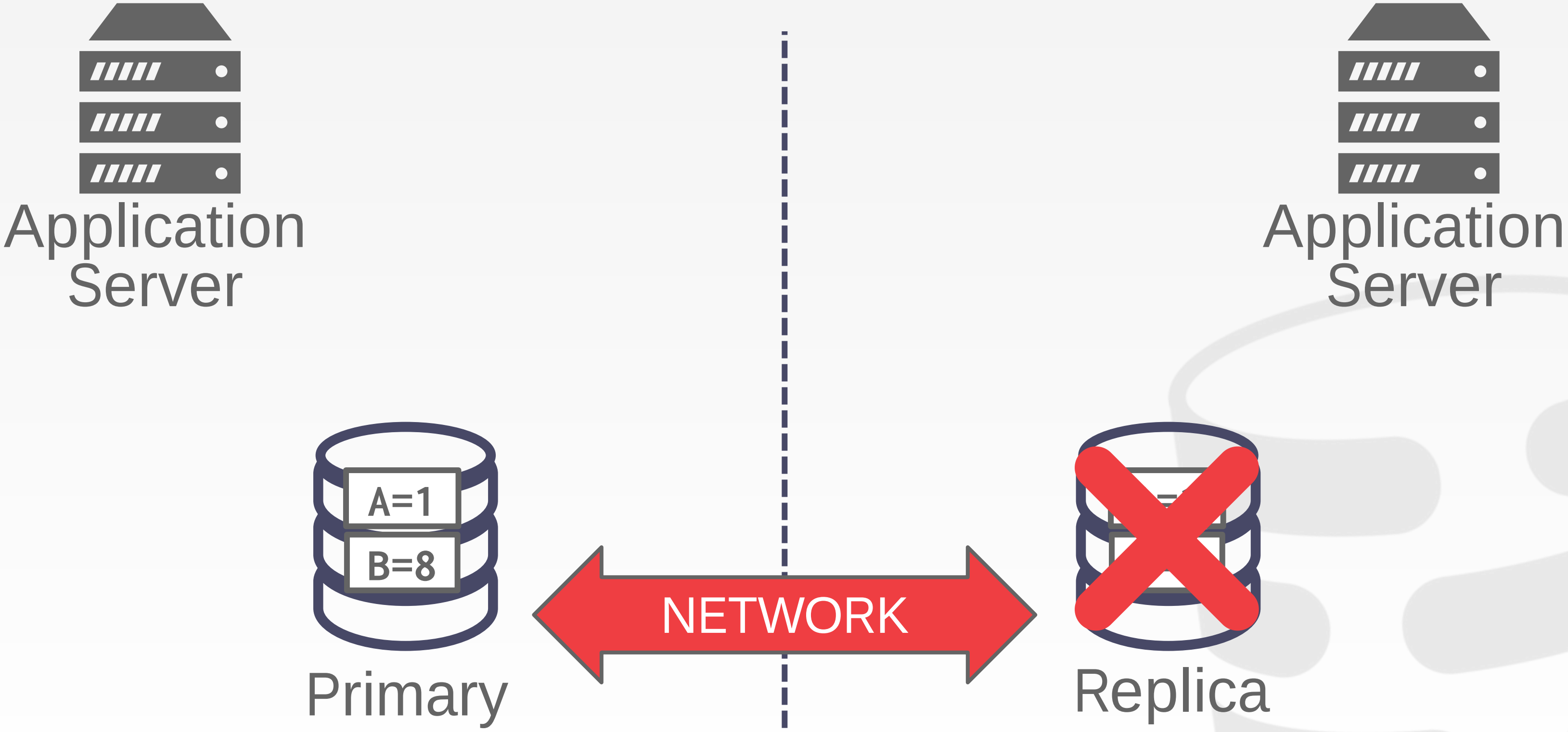
If Primary says the txn committed, then it should be immediately visible on replicas.



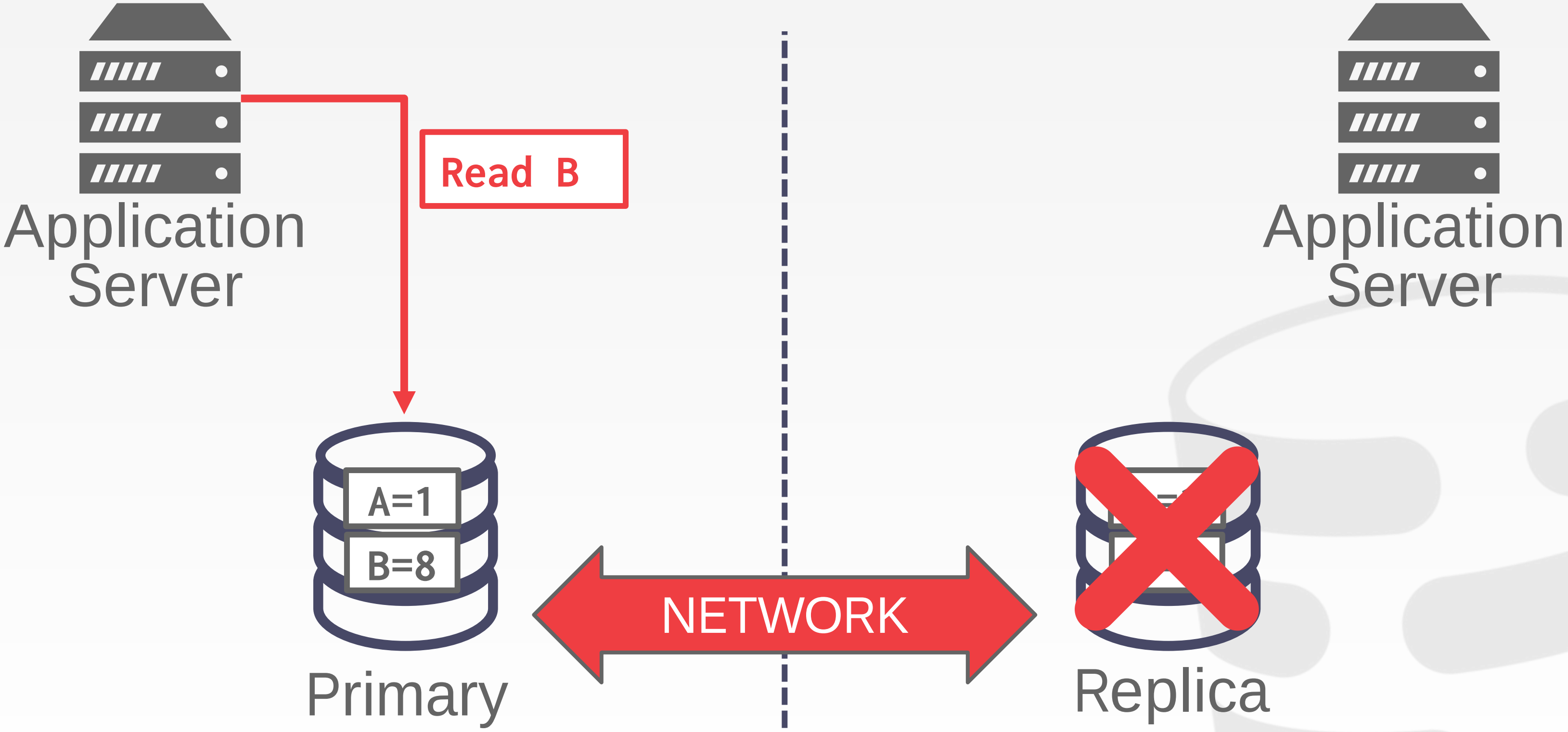
CAP – AVAILABILITY



CAP – AVAILABILITY



CAP – AVAILABILITY



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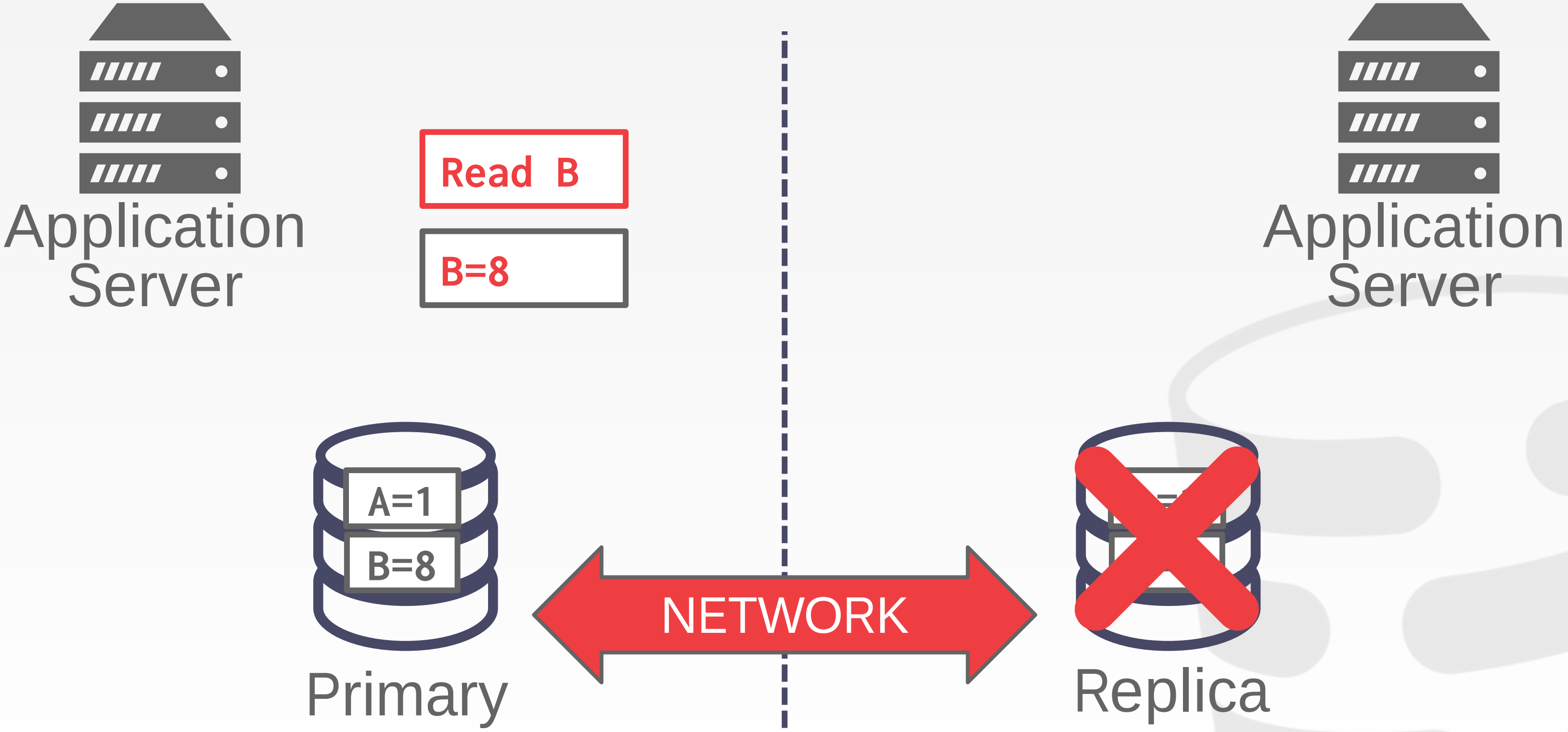

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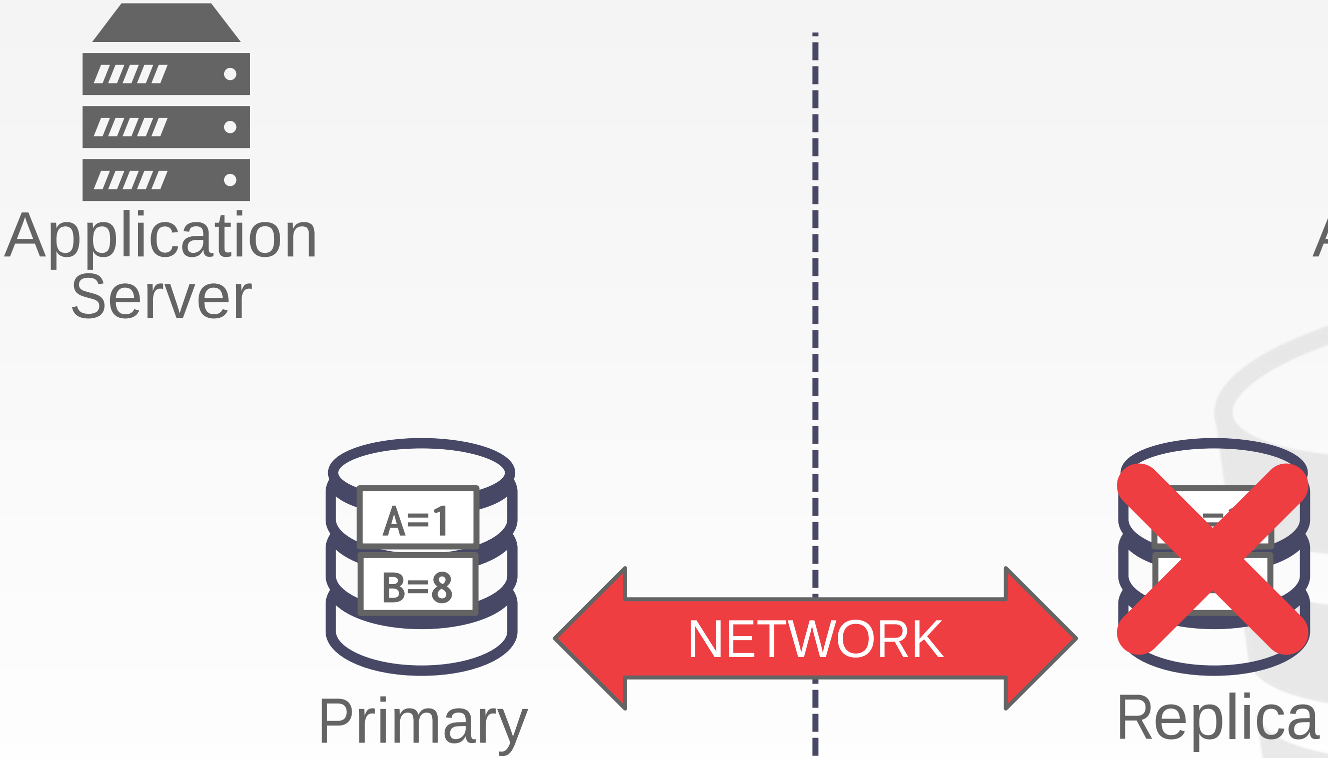

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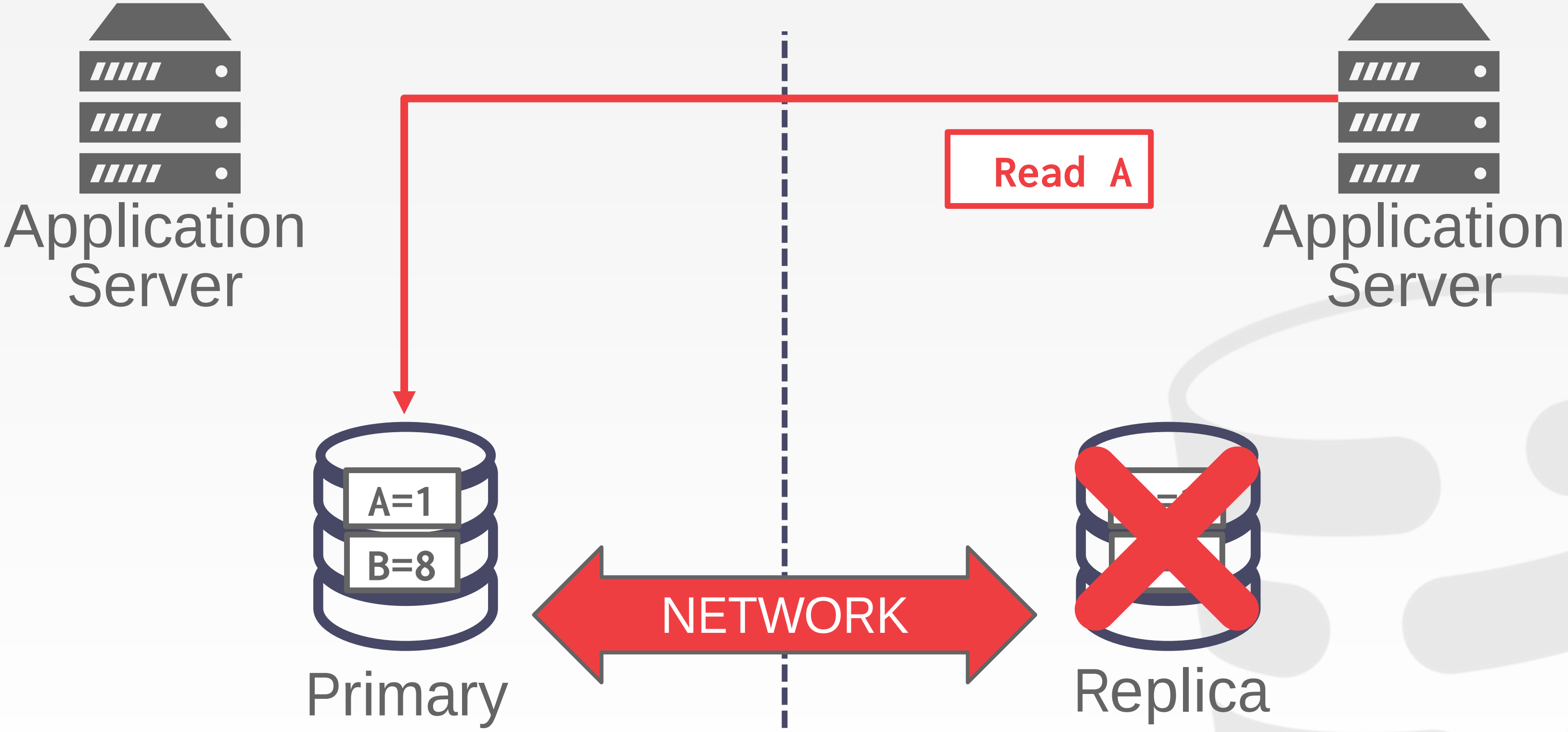

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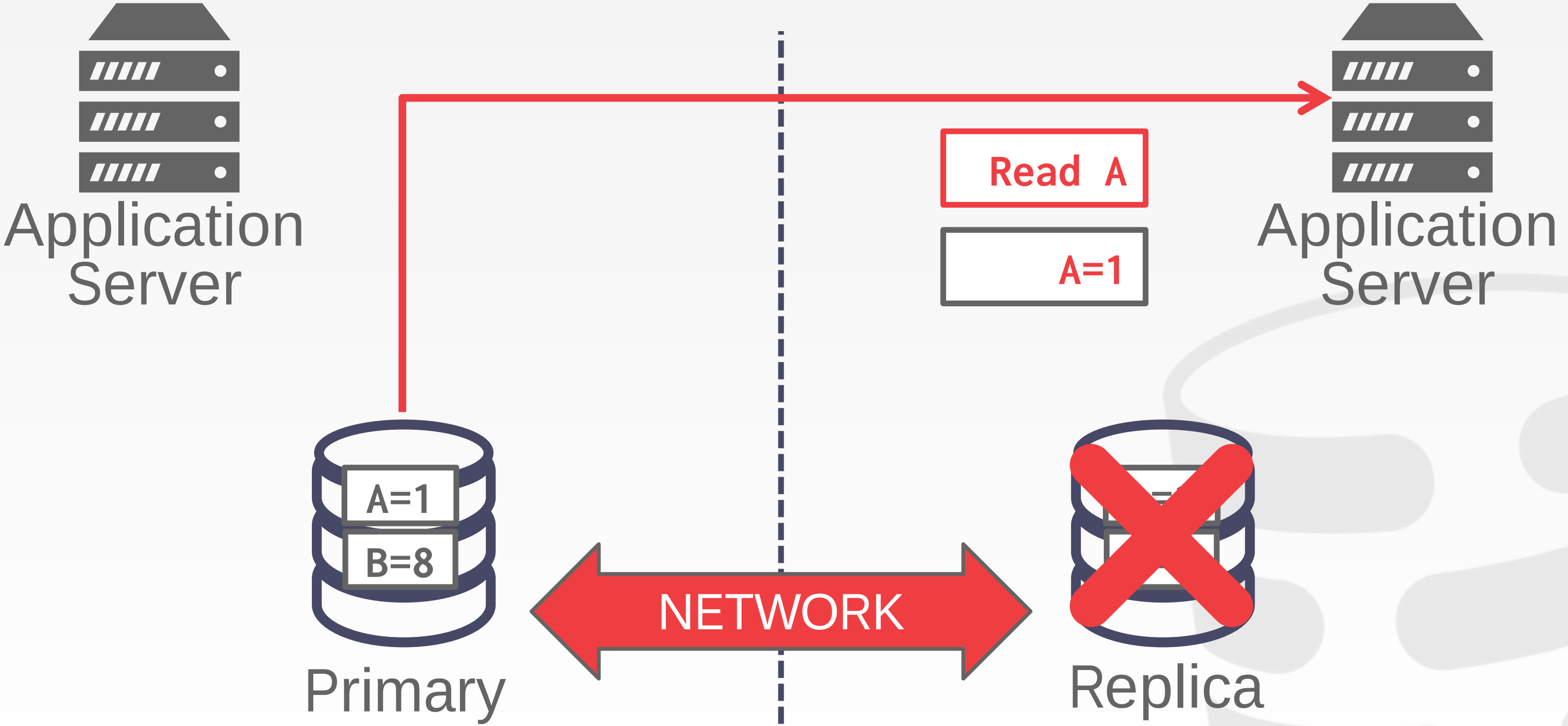
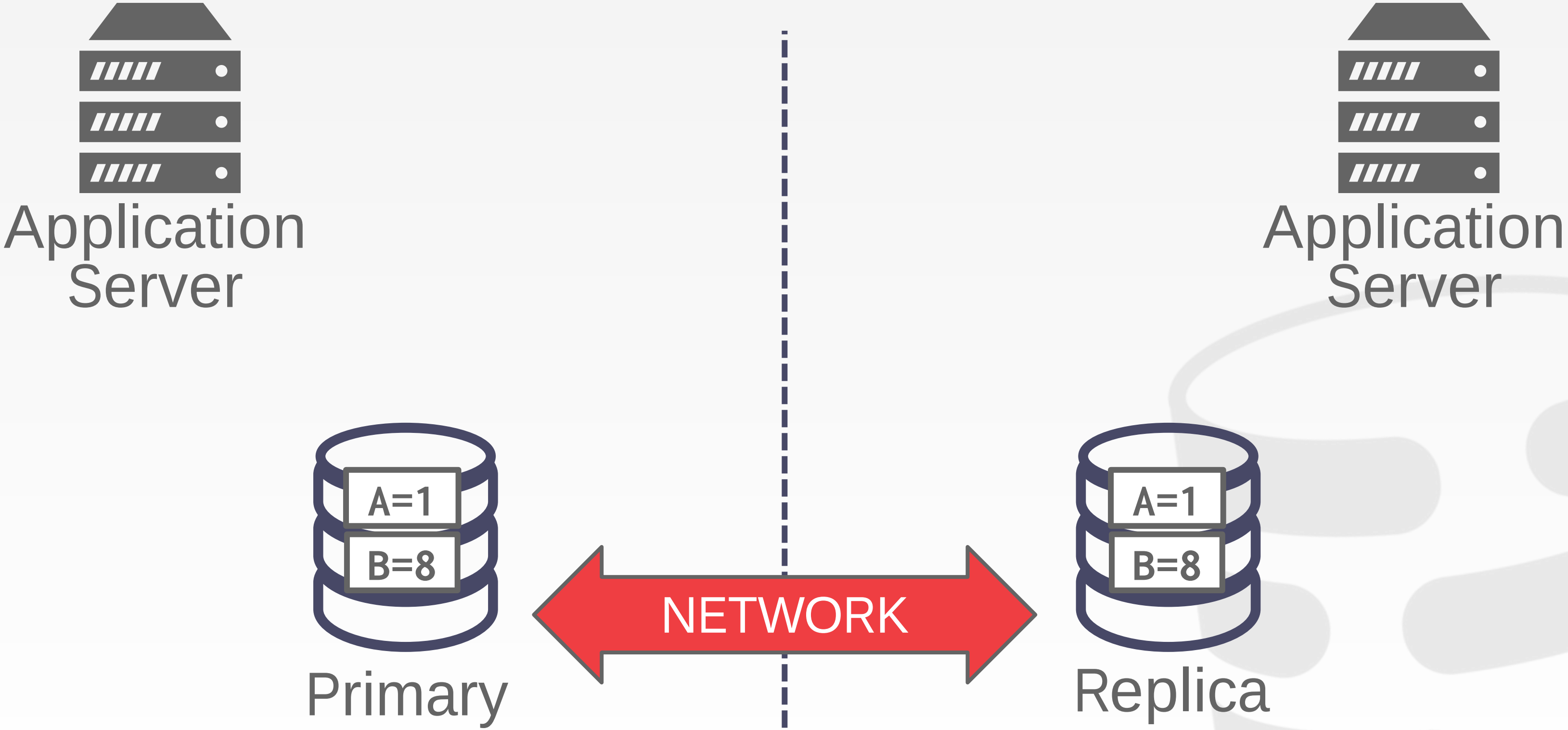


CAP – PARTITION TOLERANCE



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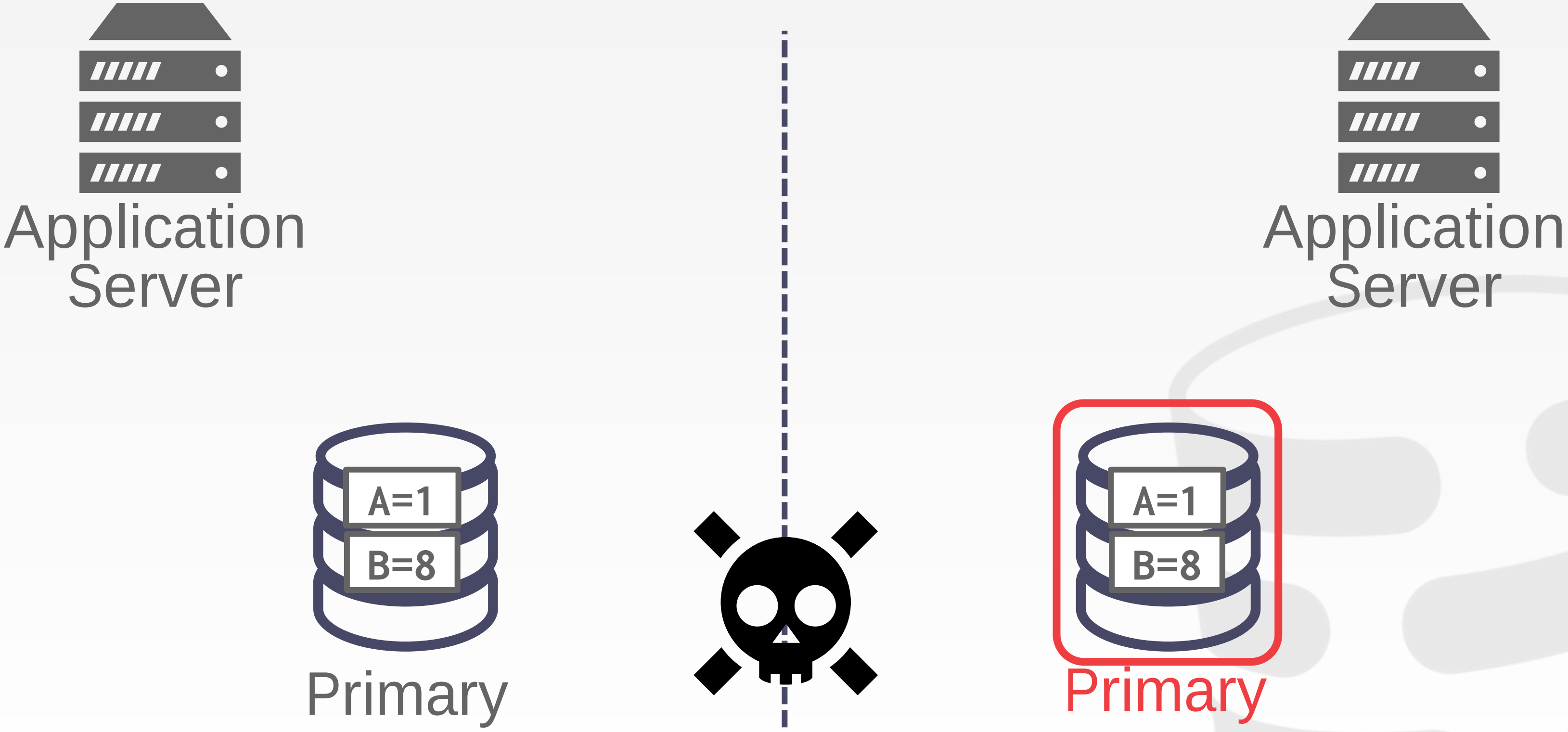

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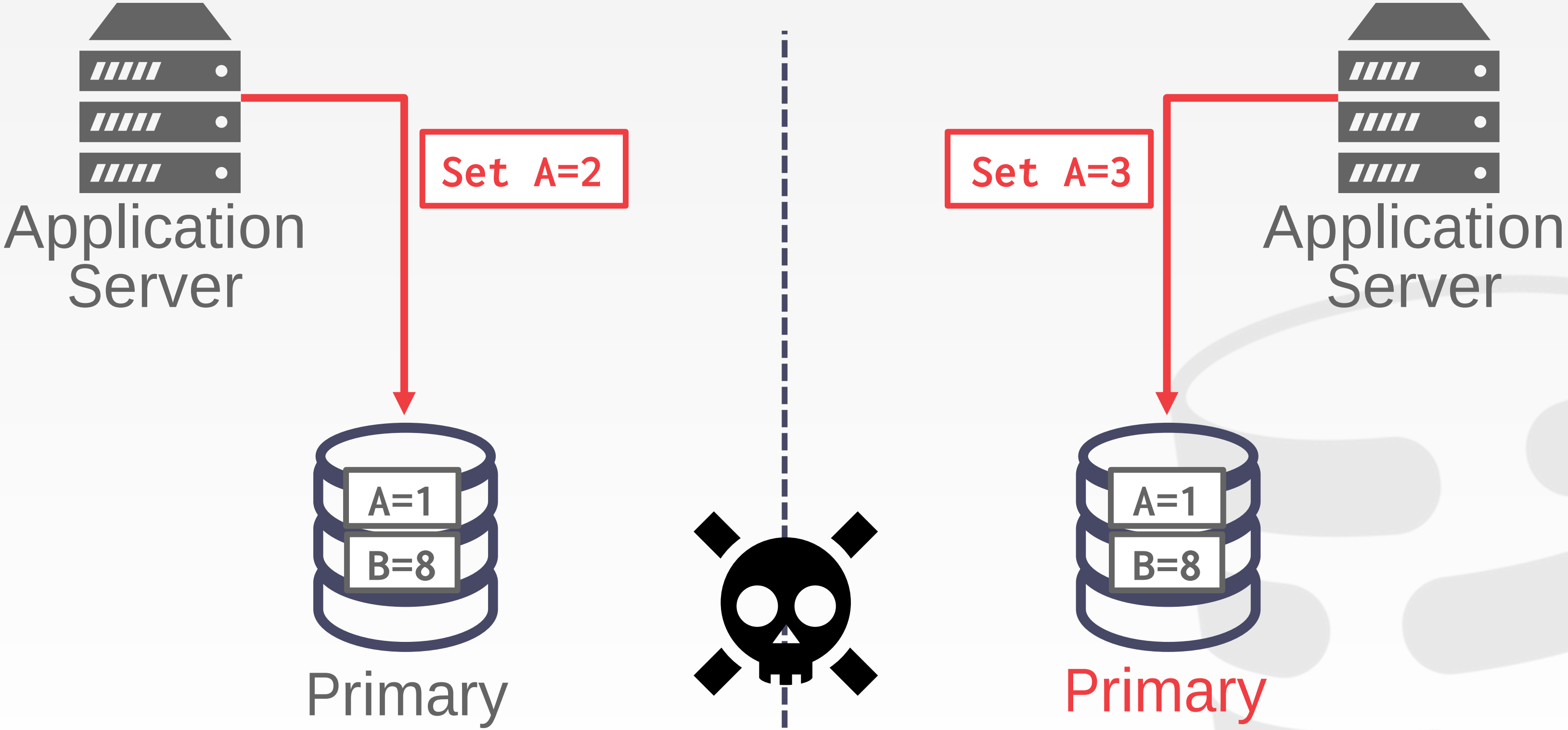

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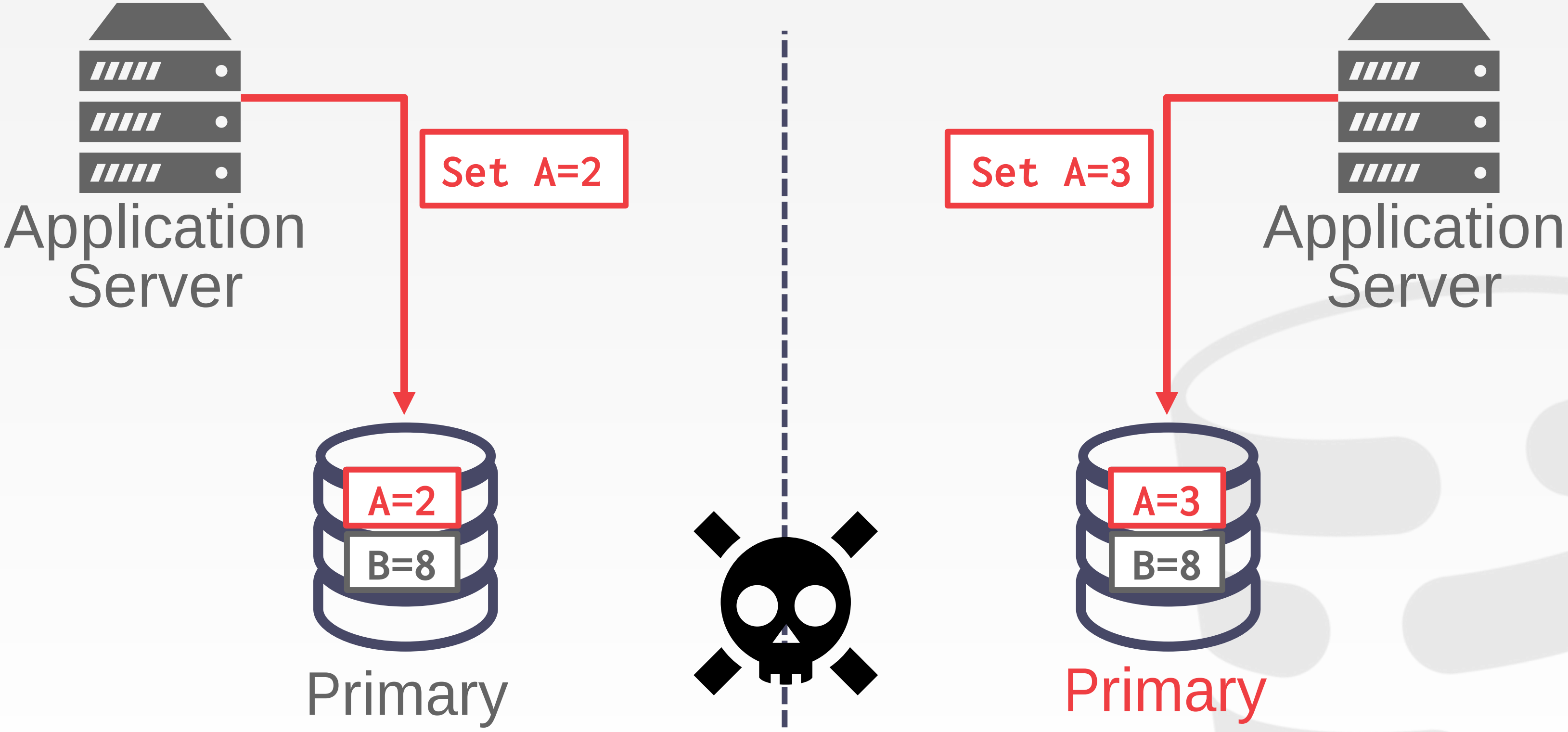

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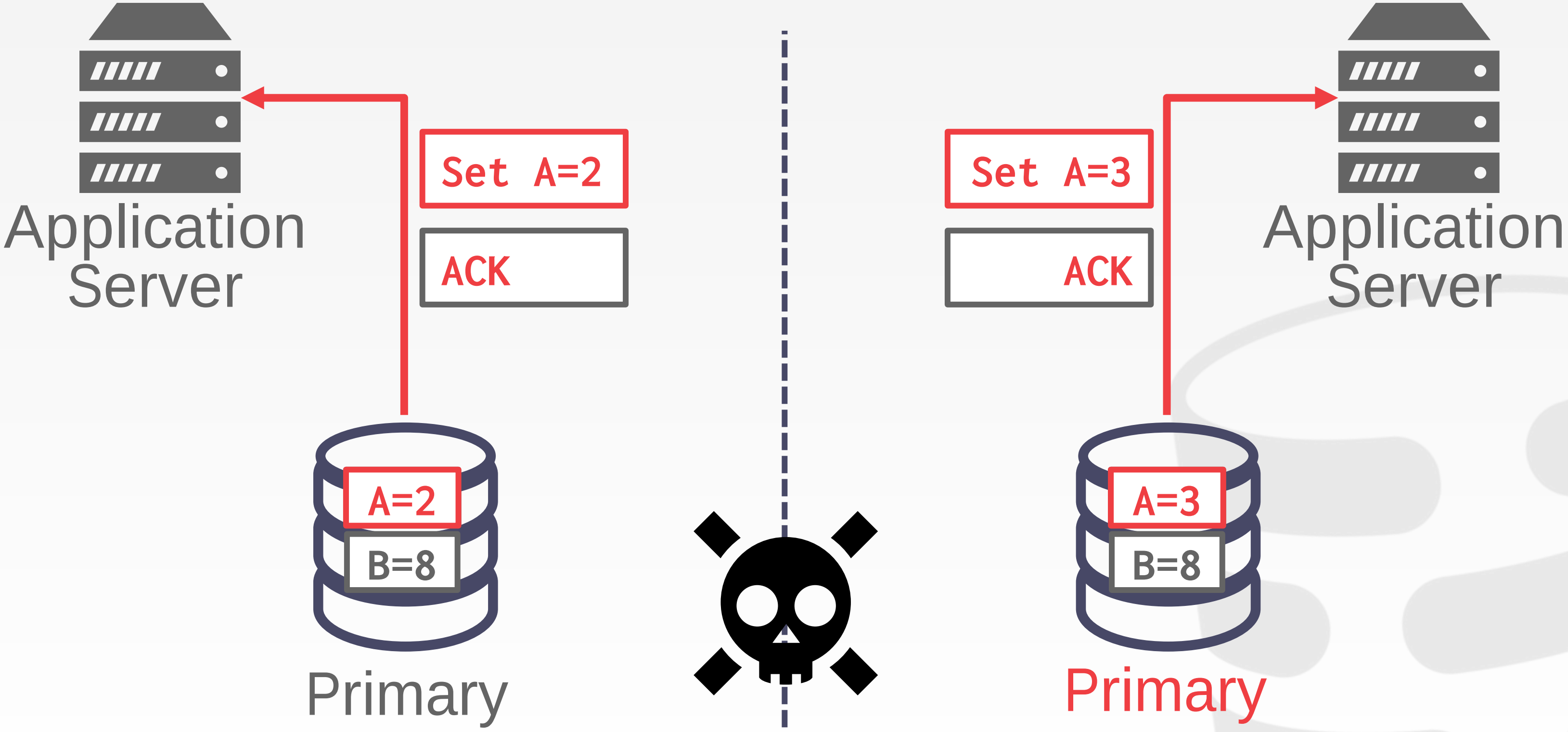

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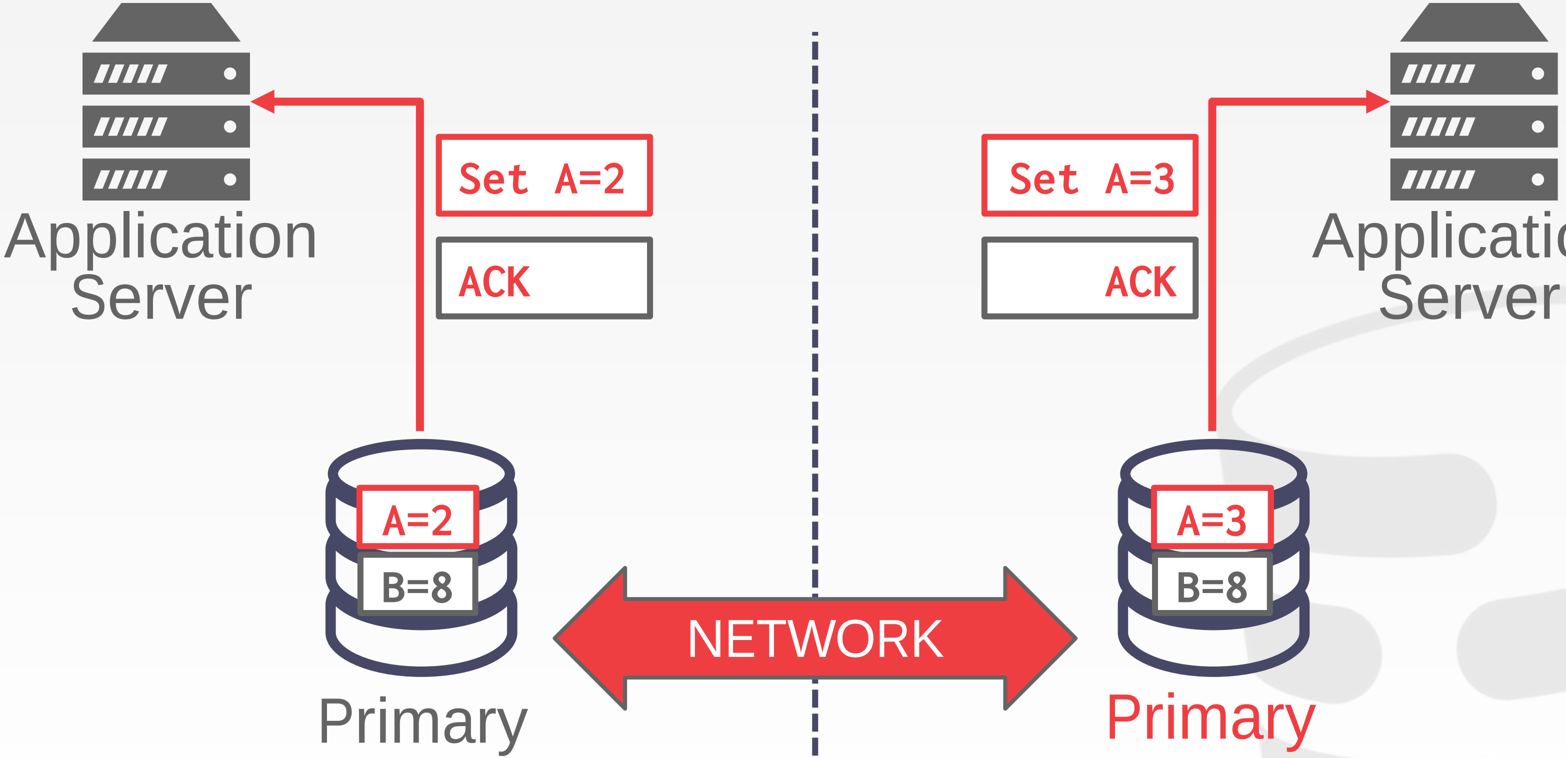

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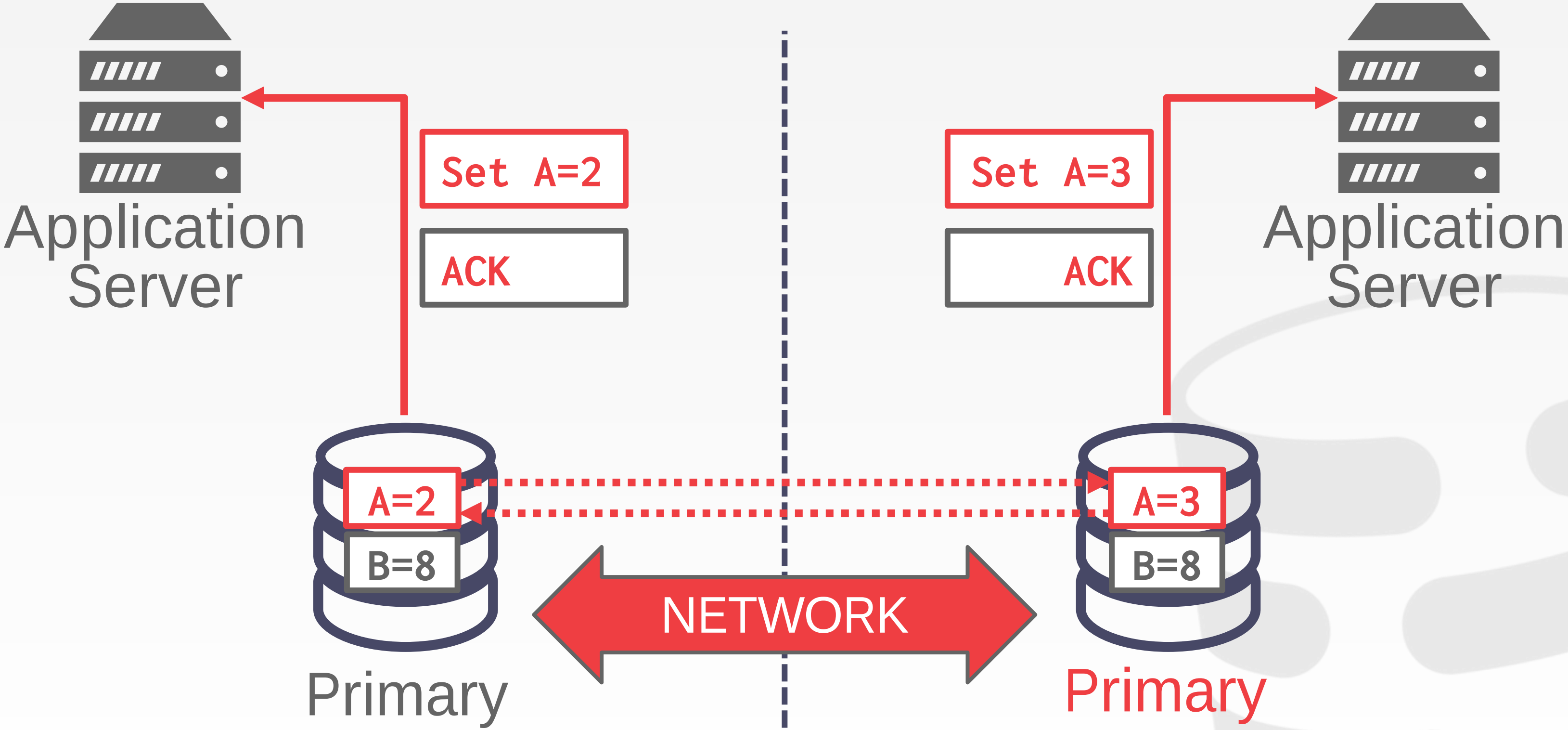


CAP FOR OLTP DBMSs

How a DBMS handles failures determines which elements of the CAP theorem they support.

Traditional/NewSQL DBMSs

→ Stop allowing updates until a majority of nodes are reconnected.

NoSQL DBMSs

→ Provide mechanisms to resolve conflicts after nodes are reconnected.

OBSERVATION

We have assumed that the nodes in our distributed systems are running the same DBMS software.

But organizations often run many different DBMSs in their applications.

It would be nice if we could have a single interface for all our data.

FEDERATED DATABASES

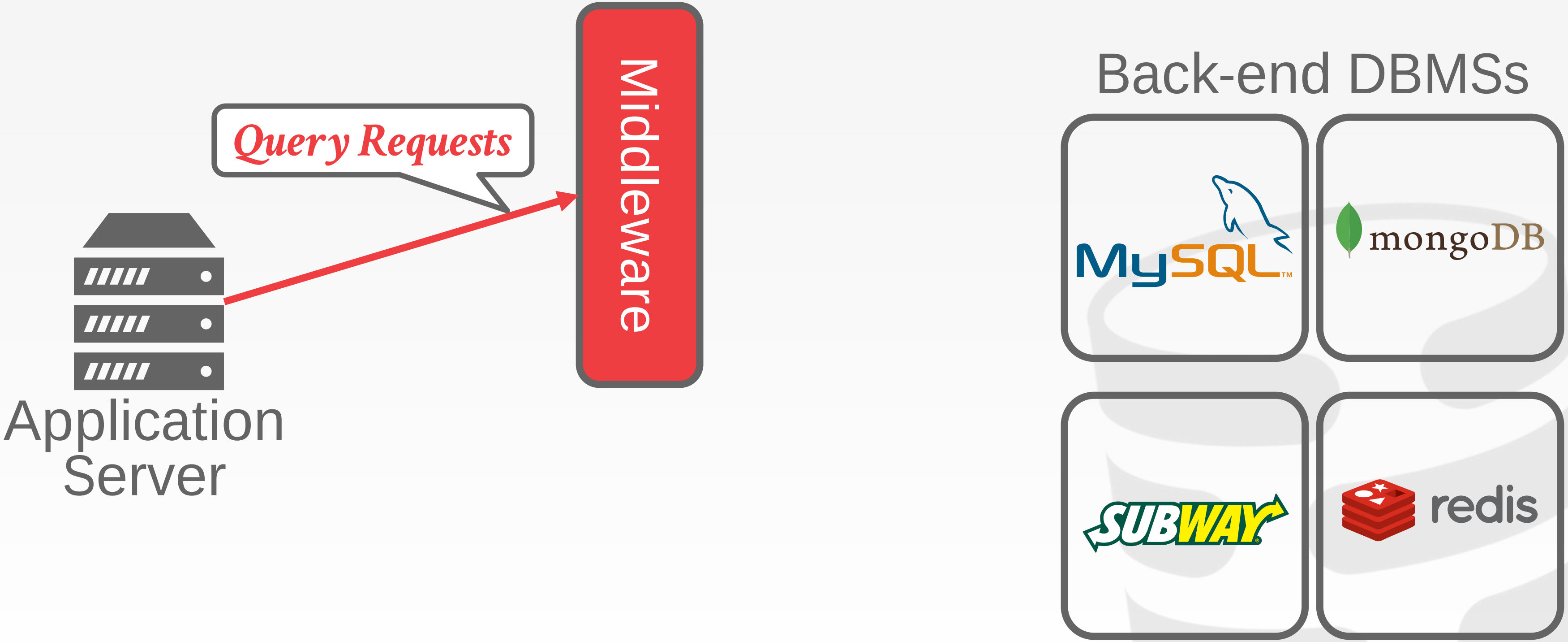
Distributed architecture that connects together multiple DBMSs into a single logical system.

A query can access data at any location.

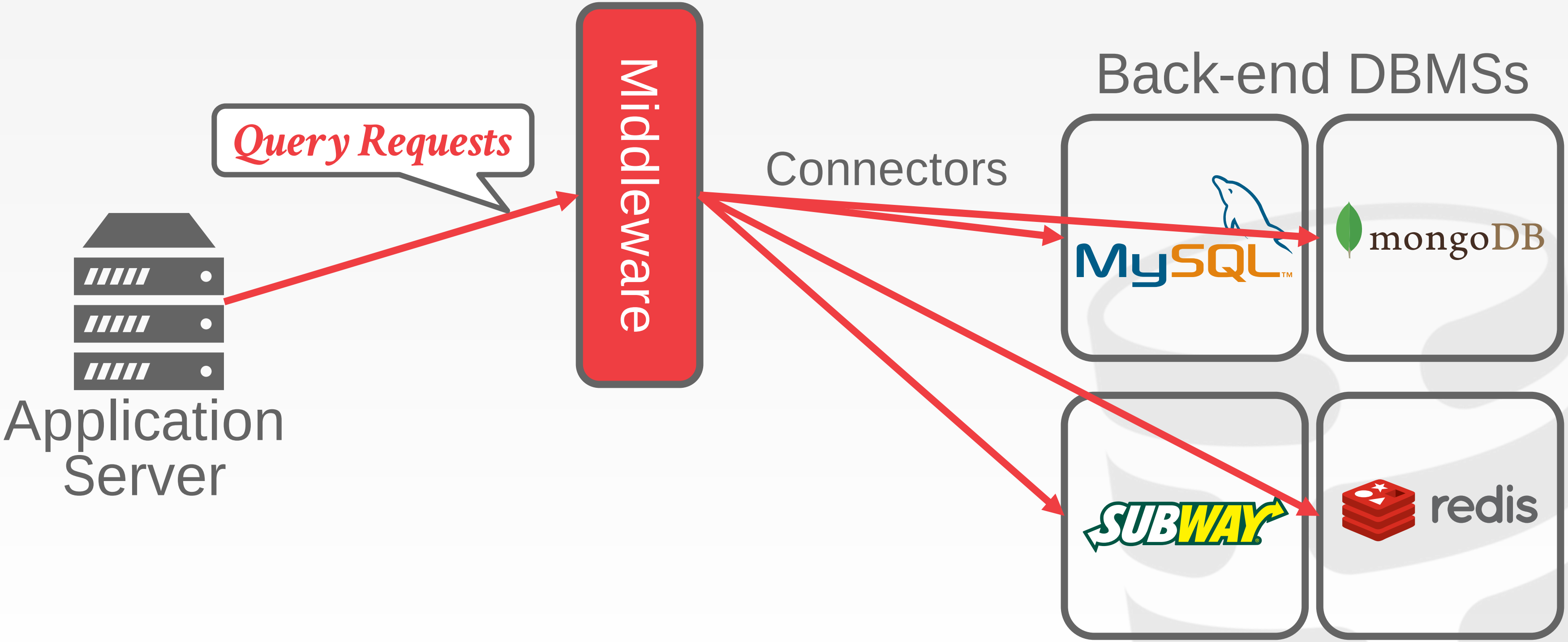
This is hard and nobody does it well

→ Different data models, query languages, limitations.
→ No easy way to optimize queries
→ Lots of data copying (bad).

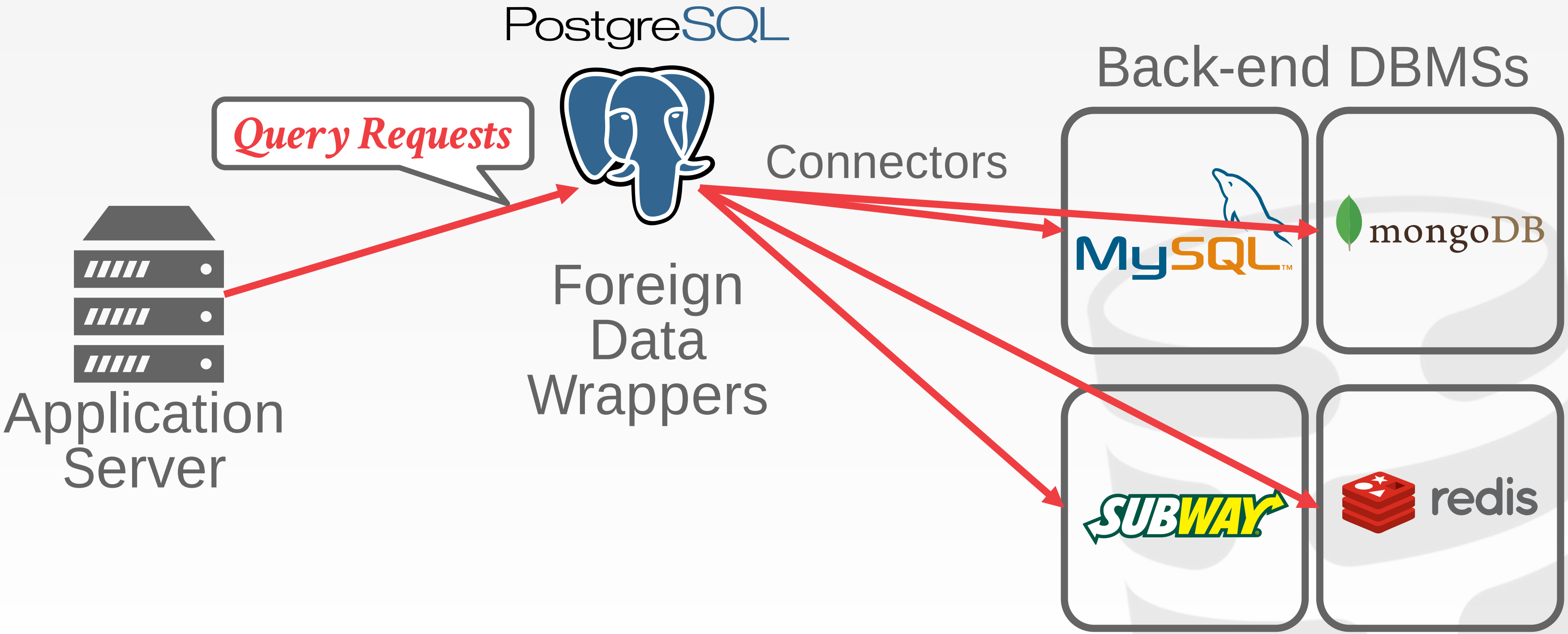
FEDERATED DATABASE EXAMPLE



FEDERATED DATABASE EXAMPLE



FEDERATED DATABASE EXAMPLE



CONCLUSION

We assumed that the nodes in our distributed DBMS are friendly.

Blockchain databases assume that the nodes are adversarial. This means you must use different protocols to commit transactions.

More info (and humiliation):
→ Kyle Kingsbury's Jepsen Project

NEXT CLASS

Distributed OLAP Systems