Globally Distributed SQL

Databases FTW

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~whois Kindred Group



- 11 gambling brands under one umbrella
 - Started as Unibet in 1997
 - 2018: £908m GWR, £203m EBITDA
 - 25 million users
- Microservice based, event-driven architecture based on Java
- Lots of transactions and data!
 - Example: Kindred vs. PayPal
 - Paypal Q2 in 2019: ~3.1 billion/tx
 - Kindred transactions handled: ~2.7 billion/quarter
- 1500 employees with ~500 in Tech spread over the globe
 - Tech hubs: Stockholm, London, Madrid, Sydney, Belgrade, Malta, Gibraltar
- Kindred is always looking for great engineers



Malta | Milan | New Jersey | New York | Paris | Stockholm | Sydney

Italy | Malta | New Jersey | Pennsylvania | Romania | Sweden | United Kingdom

~ less henrik_engstrom.txt

First program written in 1984 on an ABC 80

Professional developer since 1998

Consultant in gambling, finance, retail [1998-2010]

Principle Engineer @ Typesafe/Lightbend (Scala/Akka/observability) [2011-2018]

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Architect @ Kindred Group [2019-]

henrik_engstrom.txt (END)

~ Is -I agenda

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Challenges with Data Consistency

Data Consistency Definitions

Application Tier Consistency

NewSQL and CockroachDB



Challenges with Data Consistency

All images in this presentation are from https://www.pexels.com/ unless otherwise stated.



Back in mid 2000s

- CPU single core \rightarrow multiple cores
- Big monolith $HW \rightarrow Smaller$ servers
- On-prem \rightarrow "cloud"
- Distributed systems
- RDBMS and TX \rightarrow EC and NoSQL
- CAP theorem







Pat Helland's "Life beyond distributedoTX" quotes

Life beyond Distri

Transactions: an Apostate's Opinion [200

"Personally, I have invested a non-trivial portion of my career as a strong advocate for the implementation and use of platforms providing guarantees of global serializability."

"In general, application developers simply do not implement large scalable applications assuming distributed transactions. When they attempt to use distributed transactions, the project founder because the performance cost and fragility make them impractical."

"In a system which cannot count on distributed transactions, the management of uncertainty must be implemented in the business logic."

Evolution of Consistency

- Strong Consistency
 - ACID
 - Atomicity all or nothing
 - Consistency no violating constraints
 - Isolation exclusive access
 - Durability committed data survives crashes
 - Associated with RDBMS
- Eventual Consistency
 - ACID 2.0
 - Associative Set().add(1).add(2) === Set().add(2).add(1)
 - Commutative Math.max(1,2) === Math.max(2,1)
 - Idempotent Map().put("a",1).put("a",1) === Map().put("a",1)
 - Distributed symbolical meaning
 - Associated with NoSQL





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Baseball Rules in Code

```
case class Team(name: String, var points:Int=0) {
    def addPoint(inning: Int, p: Int): Unit = {
        points = points + p
        println(s"[$inning] $name team score $p") // simplified score reporting
class Rules {
    val visitors = Team("Visitors")
    val home = Team("Home")
    for (i <- 1 to 9) { // innings</pre>
        var outs = 0
        while (outs < 3)</pre>
            play() match {
                case s: Score => visitors.addPoint(i, s.points)
                case Out => outs += 1
        outs = 0
        while (outs < 3)
            play() match {
                case s: Score => home.addPoint(i, s.points)
                case Out => outs += 1
    def play(): Result = { // game simulation }
```

Let's Play a Game

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	RUNS
VISITORS	0	0	1	0	1	0	0			2
HOME	1	0	1	1	0	2				5

Strong Consistency	2-5					
Eventual Consistency	0-0, 0-1, 0-2, 0-3, 0-4, 0-5, 1-0, 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-5, 1-4, 2-0, 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5					
Consistent Prefix (~ Snapshot Isolation)	0-0, 0-1, 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 2-3					
Monotonic Reads	(after reading 1-3): 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5					
Read Your Writes	(for writer): 2-5 (anyone else): 0-0, 0-1, 0-2, 0-3, 0-4, 0-5, 1-0, 1-1, 1-2, 1-3 ,1-4, 1-5, 2-0, 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5					

Consistency Models Overview





Credit:

Aphyr @ jepsen.io Peter Bailis @ http://www.bailis.org/blog/linearizability-versus-serializability/

config.integrate 🍏 plication Tier end

require 'capybara/rspec' require 'capybara/rolls'

Capybara.javascript_sriver = veen

Requires supporting # spec/support/ and its

No results found for 'mongoid

oid

run as spec files by a

in _spec.rb will have be

run twice. It is reasoning end with _spec. the transmission

Category.delete_all; Category

Shoulda:: Matchers.configure

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Challenges in an EC World





Building Highly-Scalable Distributed Systems is Easy

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Just sprinkle some of the following onto your design:

- Eventual consistency
- Idempotence
- CQRS
- CRDTs
- The Saga Pattern
- ...and so on...

Also known as "push the hard problems somewhere else"™



NewSQL

- Coined in 2011
- Support the relational model
 - Lessons learned: SQL is pretty good to have and is ubiquitous
- Back to ACID 1.0 again
- Support fault tolerance and horizontal scalability
- Split databases into "chunks" and use Paxos or Raft for consensus

- Example of NewSQL databases:
 - Spanner (Google) the flagship NewSQL DB
 - Azure Cosmos DB (Microsoft) multiple consistency levels available
 - CockroachDB

"We believe that it is better to have application programmers deal with performance problems due to overuse of transactions as bottlenecks arise, rather than always coding around the lack of transactions."

Spanner: Google's Globally-Distributed Database [2012]

"Within Google, we have found that this [strong] guarantees] has made it significantly easier to develop applications on Spanner compared to other database systems with weaker guarantees. When application developers don't have to worry about race conditions or inconsistencies in their data, they can focus on what they really care about - *building and shipping* a great applications."

Life of Cloud Spanner Reads & Writes

"Real world almost-infinite scale applications would love the luxury of a global scope of serializability as is promised by two phase commit and other related algorithms."



Spanner, TrueTime & The CAP Theorem [2017]



CockroachDB Overview

Formerly open-sourced DB based on and inspired by Spanner concepts.

Some CRDB highlights:

- Distributed, replicated, transactional key-value store
- Uses so-called ranges and <u>Raft</u> for consensus
- No atomic clocks required uses <u>HLC</u> and <u>NTP</u>
- Geo-distribution capabilities
- Full SQL support Postgresql dialect
- Built-in Change Data Capture functionality (The Outbox Pattern)
- <u>Jepsen tested</u> and approved
- Cloud native

Ranges and Replication

- Ranges
 - Ranges (64MB) are the units of replication

- Raft for consensus
- Each range is a Raft group
- Minimum of 3 nodes required
- Leaseholders 1 per range
 - Read/write control
 - Follow-the-workload
- Replica Placement Algorithm:
 - Space
 - Diversity
 - \circ Load
 - Latency

CRDB Replication Layer: Sharding and Index

- Data is split up into 64MB ranges each holding a contiguous range of keys
- An index maps from key to range ID



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CRDB Replication Layer: Split

• Split when range is out of space or too hot



CRDB Replication Layer: Placement

















CRDB Replication Layer: Recovery



CRDB Replication Layer: Recovery



CRDB Replication Layer: Recovery



Short Digression 1 About Time 2

Ordering

- Ordering A happens before B implies a notion of time
- Total and Partial Ordering

Α

 \circ Total - full ordering guarantees: A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C and A \rightarrow B \rightarrow D

В

С

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• Partial - less guarantees: $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow ?? C \text{ or } D$

Clock Alternatives for Distributed Systems

- Perfectly Accurate Global Clocks
 - Google's TrueTime is almost perfect: ~7ms range
- Imperfect Local Clocks
 - Total ordering on the local level monotonic updates
 - No ordering between nodes
 - More "real-world" like than Google
- No Physical Clocks Available
 - Fallback: use a logical "clock" instead

Logical: Lamport Clock

- A counter incremented when:
 - The process executes
 - The process receives a message



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Image credit: https://www.cs.rutgers.edu/~pxk/417/notes/clocks/index.html

Logical: Vector Clock

- A counter incremented when:
 - The process executes
 - The process receives a message using max(local, received)



Image credit: https://www.cs.rutgers.edu/~pxk/417/notes/clocks/index.html

Hybrid Logical Clocks (HLC)

• A combination of *physical* and *logical* clocks



- pt: Physical Time
 - Logical Time (keeps max pt seen)

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c: Causality

Paper and Image credit: https://cse.buffalo.edu/tech-reports/2014-04.pdf

I:



Geo keys

- Set location when starting node: cockroach start --locality=region=us-east ...
- Partition by list in table definition: PARTITION BY LIST (city)

```
(PARTITION us-east VALUES IN ('NYC', 'DC'),
PARTITION us-central VALUES IN ('Denver', 'SLC'),
PARTITION us-west VALUES IN ('LA', 'SF'),
PARTITION DEFAULT VALUES IN (default));
```

 Partition by range in table definition: PARTITION BY RANGE (expected_graduation_date) (PARTITION graduated VALUES FROM (MINVALUE) TO ('2017-08-15'), PARTITION current VALUES FROM ('2017-08-15') TO (MAXVALUE));

> ALTER PARTITION current OF TABLE students CONFIGURE ZONE USING constraints='[+ssd]';



CockroachDB and SQL

- Implements a large portion of the ANSI SQL standard
- Uses the PostgreSQL wire protocol
 - PostgreSQL-compatible drivers
 - GORM (GoLang)
 - Hibernate (Java)
- Full ACID support
- Distributed SQL (DistSQL) optimization tool for some queries

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• Lots of effort put into performance!

The Dual Writes Problem



Change Data Capture (CDC)





Challenges with Distributed Systems

- Performance/Latency
 - Going single homed → multi homed always comes with a cost (quorum price)
 - Some ping time examples
 - Stockholm Dublin: 61.8 ms
 - New York Tokyo: 215.9 ms
 - Frankfurt Singapore: 150.2 ms
 - Sydney Paris: 281.3 ms
 - CockroachDB mitigation: Use geo-positioning of data
- Observability (reasoning) hard in distributed systems







Questions to Ponder

- What role(s) do you play in the baseball match?
- How scalable do you need to be?
- What does your average engineering profile look like?
 Remember what Google said about Eventual Consistency
- How much SQL do use? How much would you like to use?
- Are you able and willing to use the cloud?
- Let the above guide you to the right solution.



Decide how hot or coll you need the water

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING

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