

MariaDB: MySQL for the community

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Outline

- 1 History and background
- 2 Features
- 3 Community
- 4 Conclusion



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Some history

Some of Michael “Monty” Widenius’ creations...

- 1994: MySQL
- 2003: MaxDB (with SAP)
- 2009: MariaDB



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“MySQL” is a trademark of Sun (now Oracle)

Apart from the name, MariaDB is best thought of as another version of MySQL



History and Background

- Sun buys MySQL in 2008
 - Around that time some core people start leaving
- MySQL development is closed
 - Poor opportunities for outsiders to participate
- Monty starts **MariaDB** February 2009
 - Community branch of MySQL
 - Open development for people outside of MySQL/Sun
- **Monty Program AB** currently employs around 7 core devs
 - Similar number of QA/web/sysadm/etc. people
 - Also people outside of Monty Program participate
- **“Save the people, save the project”**



MariaDB overview

- A **branch** of MySQL
 - Features
 - Bug fixes
 - Continually updated with latest MySQL development
- 100% compatible, plug-in replacement
- Stable release (MariaDB 5.1.42)
 - Packages: Debian, Ubuntu, Centos (as well as tarball and source)
- Infrastructure and processes for open development
- “MySQL 5.x ($x > 1$) as we would have done it”



History and Background

Monty Program AB

- Contributes to MariaDB development
- Offers NRE (features/bugfixes) for MariaDB and MySQL
 - http://askmonty.org/wiki/index.php/Commercial_Offerings
- Partnerships

Open Database Alliance (ODBA)

- Non-profit organization
- Members work together to promote Open Source database technology
 - Including MariaDB, MySQL, PostgreSQL, ...



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MariaDB extra features

- XtraDB storage engine
- PBXT storage engine
- FederatedX storage engine.
- Slow query log extended statistics
- Microsecond precision in processlist
- Table elimination optimisation
- Maria storage engine
- Thread pool support
- utf8_croatian_ci, ucs2_croatian_ci collations
- Bug fixes



XtraDB storage engine

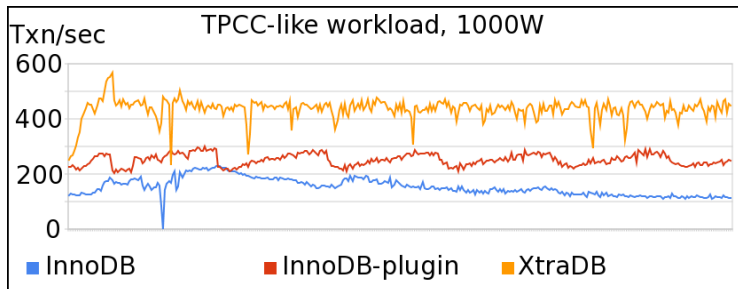
- Patched version of the InnoDB plugin
- By Percona, Inc (the people behind <http://mysqlperformanceblog.com>)
- It provides
 - Multi-core scalability improvements
 - I/O scalability improvements
 - More diagnostic information
 - Ability to save/pre-load buffer pool contents to reduce warm-up period at server restart
 - Fixes for index statistics collection
 - etc, etc. . .



XtraDB CPU and I/O scalability

Benchmark: tpcc-mysql, about 90GB of data.

4 × 4 cores, 32GB RAM, approximately 1000 MB/sec I/O



- Buffer pool mutex split
- Multiple I/O threads
- Better adaptive checkpointing

Source: mysqlperformanceblog.com



PBXT storage engine

- Developed by PrimeBase Technologies
(<http://www.primebase.org>)
- Transactional
- ACID-compliant
- Multi-version concurrency control (MVCC)
- Use-cases similar to InnoDB
 - But using radically different internal algorithms
- Promising benchmarks
- Interesting with new approaches to utilise new types of hardware
- Synergy with the MySQL ecosystem

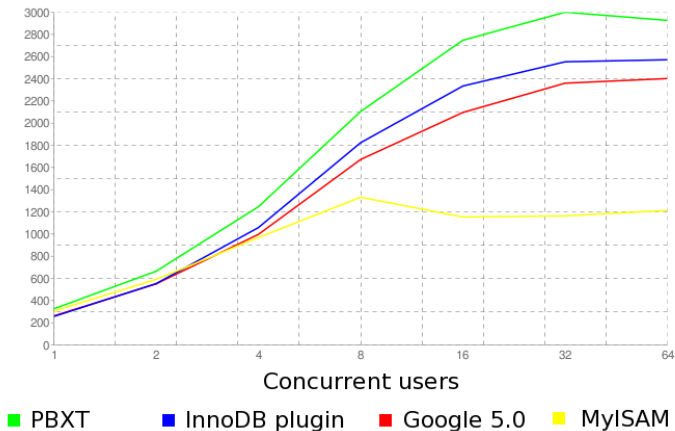


PBXT storage engine

Mark Callaghan benchmarked PBXT

<http://mysqlha.blogspot.com/2009/03/pbxt-is-fast-no-kidding.html>

Throughput



FederatedX storage engine

- By Patrick Galbraith
- Replacement for MySQL FEDERATED storage engine
 - This appears to be no longer maintained by MySQL
- Bug fixes
- Future plans
 - Other databases (ODBC ...)
 - Condition pushdown support



FederatedX storage engine

```
CREATE TABLE t1 (continent, country);
CREATE TABLE rt2 (country VARCHAR(100),
                  city VARCHAR(100)) ENGINE=federated
                  CONNECTION="mysql://user:pass@host/db/t2";
SELECT t1.continent, rt2.city
       FROM t1 JOIN rt2 ON (t1.country = rt2.country);
```

```
+-----+-----+
| continent | city           |
+-----+-----+
| africa   | ouagadougou   |
| africa   | bobo-dioulasso |
| africa   | accra         |
| asia     | beijing       |
| asia     | shanghai      |
+-----+-----+
```

```
DELETE t1, rt2
       FROM t1 JOIN rt2 ON (t1.country = rt2.country)
       WHERE t1.continent = "asia";
```



Extended statistics in slow query log

MySQL

```
# User@Host: root[root] @ localhost []  
# Query_time: 3.480293  Lock_time: 0.000754 ...  
use test;  
SET timestamp=...;  
select count(*) from one_k A,one_k B,ten C where...
```

MariaDB

```
# User@Host: root[root] @ localhost []  
# Thread_id: 1  Schema: test  QC_hit: No  
# Query_time: 4.605642  Lock_time: 0.000964 ...  
# Full_scan: Yes  Full_join: Yes  Tmp_table: No ...  
# Filesort: No  Filesort_on_disk: No  Merge_passes: 0  
SET timestamp=...;  
select count(*) from one_k A,one_k B,ten C where...
```



Extended statistics in slow query log

Configure slow log in `my.cnf`

```
slow_query_log=/path/to/slow.log
log_slow_verbosity=Query_plan
log_slow_filter=name,name,...
log_slow_rate_limit=n
```

'name's:

- admin
- filesort, filesort_on_disk,
- full_join,
- full_scan
- query_cache, query_cache_miss,
- tmp_table tmp_table_on_disk



Microsecond precision in processlist

- Based on `microsec_process.patch` by Percona
- Displays milliseconds with fractions in processlist
 - Useful for analyzing load of small queries

MySQL

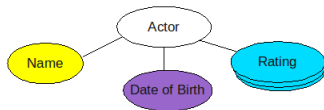
```
MySQL > select * from information_schema.processlist;
+----+...+-----+-----+-----+-----+...+
| ID |    | COMMAND | TIME | STATE          | INFO          |
+----+...+-----+-----+-----+-----+...+
|  2 |    | Query   |    2 | Sending data  | select        |
```

MariaDB

```
MariaDB > select * from information_schema.processlist;
+----+...+-----+-----+-----+-----+...+-----+
| ID |    | COMMAND | TIME | STATE          | INFO          | TIME_MS |
+----+...+-----+-----+-----+-----+...+-----+
|  2 |    | Query   |    0 | executing      | select        | 1.363   |
```



Table elimination



```
create view actors as select * from
select
    ac_anchor.AC_ID, AC_Name, AC_birthdate, AC_rating
from
    ac_anchor
left join ac_name on ac_anchor.AC_ID=ac_name.AC_ID
left join ac_dob on ac_anchor.AC_ID=ac_dob.AC_ID
left join ac_rating on (ac_anchor.AC_ID=ac_rating.AC_ID and
                        ac_rating.AC_fromdate =
                        (select max(sub.AC_fromdate)
                         from ac_rating sub
                         where sub.AC_ID=ac_rating.AC_ID))

select AC_rating from actors where AC_name='Gary Oldman'
```



Other MariaDB features

- Maria storage engine
 - Currently: MyISAM with buffer pool and crash recovery.
 - Roadmap: Transactional, MVCC
 - Currently on lower priority, as MySQL and InnoDB are now both owned by Oracle
- Thread pool
- utf8_croatian_ci, ucs2_croatian_ci collations
- Bug fixes
 - Especially related to test suite failures and community discussions



Compatibility with MySQL

Client libraries	Yes
Client-server protocol	Yes
Command line tool names, syntax, etc	Yes*
SQL dialect	Yes
Replication master-slave	Yes (if both have the used features)
Data files (start one server on datadir from another)	MySQL->MariaDB: Yes Backwards: as long as both servers support used features [†]

*MariaDB by default use the same port/socket/binary names as MySQL and you can't install both side-by-side. This is similar to using two different versions of MySQL simultaneously.

[†]e.g. can't just go back if you used PBXT or utf8_croatian_ci.



Roadmap: MariaDB 5.2

- Already pushed:
 - Virtual columns (based on contribution by Andrey Zhakov)
 - Pluggable authentication
 - userstatsv2 patch (Percona)
 - mysqlbinlog —rewrite-database (with support for RBR)
- Expected updates:
 - Upstream components: xtradb, pbxt, federatedx.
 - Partitioned MyISAM key cache
 - Better observability for Row-Based Replication



Roadmap: MariaDB 5.3

- Depends on what will be funded or contributed
- Features we're working on right now:
 - Batched Key Access
 - Backport from MySQL 6.0, fixing known bugs
 - Subquery optimisations
 - Backport from MySQL 6.0
 - Backport from MySQL 6.x
 - Additional optimiser improvements



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Community development

- Much of the MariaDB featureset is actually “available” already. . .
- But not *really* available:
 - Not included in official MySQL (not even a beta)
 - Not available from distribution repositories
 - Not available in a single source package
- MariaDB makes the existing community development more *available*

But MariaDB is not just a distribution of existing development. . .



Open development model

We now have the infrastructure to work on the MySQL code:

- Web page, mailing list, bzd repository, package mirrors, . . .
- Packaging/releases
- Merging with upstream MySQL
- Continuous integration tests (using Buildbot)
- Proven processes for integrating code
 - And (hopefully) for inclusion in a timely release
- Forums (IRC, mailing lists) for discussions, code reviews
 - And developers with knowledge of server internals
- So given sufficient skill, everyone can contribute on an equal footing
 - Taken for granted in eg. Linux kernel development
 - Not true for MySQL development, despite good intentions



Open development model: examples

- Can work with storage engine developers (XtraDB, PBXT)
 - Extend storage engine API
 - Extend engines to implement the new API
- Can work with distro packagers
 - Integrate changes needed by distributions
 - Integrate package build in Buildbot, to save packagers from having to discover and fix future breakages
- “Scratching an itch”
 - Going beyond new storage engines

To me, this is the primary motivation for MariaDB

- But still need to prove it works in practice



How to get involved

- Website

- <http://askmonty.org/>

- IRC channel #maria on FreeNode

- Mailing list

- maria-developers@lists.launchpad.net

- Bug reports

- <https://bugs.launchpad.net/maria>

- Documentation

- The MySQL manual is **not** free!

- Knowledge base project starting, for wiki-like documentation

- Patches welcome!



Licensing

- MySQL and MariaDB are GPL (v2)
- MySQL additionally dual licenced
 - Sun Contributor Agreement (SCA) signs over shared copyright
- MariaDB wants to be able to co-operate with MySQL
 - MCA (SCA variant)
 - BSD (3-clause)
 - Separate modules (plugin/storage engine) can be GPL-only
- Idea is to be the community version of MySQL (similar to Fedora/RHEL)
- Waiting to hear Oracle's plans



Why use MariaDB?

- Want to use or test some of the new features or storage engines (or bug fixes)
 - Benefit from the integration
- Want to participate
 - Development
 - Bug-fixing, platform-tuning
 - Testing
 - Documentation
 - Infrastructure
 - ...
- Want to buy or fund NRE (available for MySQL also)
- Want to support an open development model for the MySQL codebase



Why *not* use MariaDB?

- Wait and see
- Happy with MySQL 5.1 (or MySQL 5.0, or 4.1, or ...)
- More confidence in the MySQL team at Oracle



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Conclusion

- There is now a well-established community-developed branch of MySQL: **MariaDB**
- MariaDB is available now to test or use
- Will be interesting to see how (and if?) Oracle wants to cooperate

Slides:

<http://knielsen-hq.org/maria/osd2010.pdf>

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