# The implementation of MariaDB parallel replication

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#### Thanks to Nina and Jens for making these TeqHub happen!



- Kristian Nielsen <knielsen@knielsen-hq.org>
- Chief Architect Replication, MariaDB Foundation
- Author of MariaDB group commit, Global Transaction ID (GTID) and parallel replication

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- MySQL and MariaDB developer since 2005
- Free Software developer since 1990(ish)

Context: SQL database, application changing data:

- INSERT INTO t1 VALUES (10, 100, "FooBar");
- UPDATE t2 SET a=a+1 WHERE b=5;
- DELETE FROM t3 WHERE pk1=10 and pk2="Knob";

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- DROP TABLE t4;
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Master-slave replication:



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Replication is asynchronous.

Transactions on master run in **parallel**. Transactions on slave replicate in **commit order** 

T1	T2	Т3
	BEGIN	
		BEGIN
		DELETE 3
	INSERT 1	
BEGIN		
INSERT 2		
		UPDATE 2 <wait></wait>
001 <i>0</i> .47	UPDATE 4	
COMMIT	001 <i>0</i> .0T	<wakeup></wakeup>
	COMMIT	
		COMMIT

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Can replicate transactions one-by-one.

Careful row-level locking on master ensures **identical** result on slave.

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BUT! One by one will be **too slow**, slave will not be able to keep up with master.

Need to replicate transactions in parallel.

#### Parallel replication – the challenge

T1	T2	Т3
	BEGIN	
		BEGIN
		DELETE 3
	INSERT 1	
BEGIN		
INSERT 2		
		UPDATE 2 <wait></wait>
	UPDATE 4	
COMMIT		<wakeup></wakeup>
	COMMIT	
		COMMIT

Different query execution order on slave?

## Solution: Optimistic parallel replication

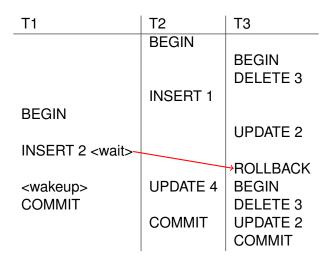
#### Central idea:

- Replicate queries freely in parallel
- Replicate commits strictly in sequence
- Different query order can lead to conflicts
- Detect any conflicts
- Resolve conflicts by rollback and retry

Benefits:

- Reuse all existing row locking code etc.
- Strict commit sequence ensures correctness
- No need for separate complex conflict analysis

### Solution: Optimistic parallel replication 2



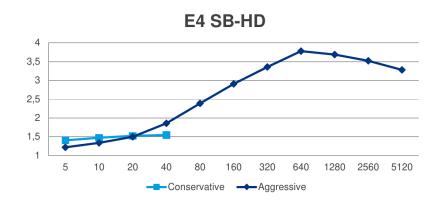


## **Booking.com** MySQL Parallel Replication: inventory, use-cases and limitations

Jean-François Gagné (System Engineer) jeanfrancois DOT gagne AT booking.com

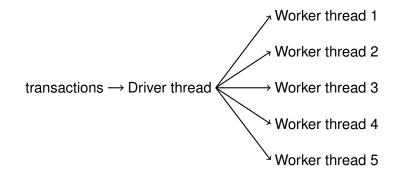
Presented at FOSDEM 2016

#### Benchmarks 2



### Scheduling

Schedule round-robin amongst *N* worker threads:



See do\_event() and handle\_rpl\_parallel\_thread()
in sql/rpl\_parallel.cc

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## Handling conflicts

We know the commit order from the master

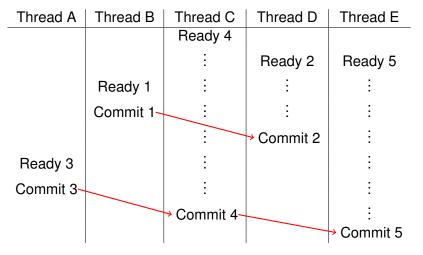
■ Say *T*<sub>1</sub>, *T*<sub>2</sub>, *T*<sub>3</sub>, . . .

- If  $T_2$  waits for  $T_1$ , that is fine
- If  $T_1$  waits for  $T_2$ , it is a conflict
  - *T*<sub>1</sub> will be blocked from committing before *T*<sub>2</sub>
  - Must abort and roll back T<sub>2</sub>
- Hook the InnoDB locking code to report lock waits

Check the commit order in the hook and handle any conflicts.

See lock\_wait() in
storage/innobase/lock/lock0lock.cc and
thd\_rpl\_deadlock\_check() in sql/sql\_class.cc

#### How to coordinate commits between threads?



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#### Commit a group of transactions in one thread

Thread A	Thread B	Thread C	Thread D	Thread E
		Ready 4		
			Ready 2	Ready 5
	Ready 1	÷	:	÷
	Commit 1	÷	:	÷
	Commit 2 –		$\rightarrow$ End 2	÷
Ready 3		:		÷
Commit 3		:		÷
Commit 4 – Commit 5 –		→ End 4		End 5

- The sequencing of commits needs to happen in sequence
- Do the serialized execution in a single thread
- Avoid the overhead of context switches in the critical path
- Completion of transactions can happen out-of-order, no waiting

See wait\_for\_prior\_commit() in sql/sql\_class.h, wait\_for\_prior\_commit2() in sql/sql\_class.cc, and queue\_for\_group\_commit in sql/log.cc

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## Optimizing thread scheduling

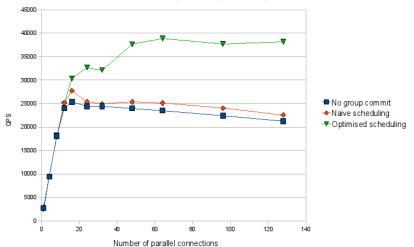


#### Commit throughput for fast fsync (400 usecs)

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## Optimizing thread scheduling

Comparison of group commit scheduling



Queries per second (more is better)

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### Conclusion

- Parallel processing essential for replication on busy databases
- Optimistic parallel replication a great way to get high parallelism while ensuring correctness
- Careful design needed to reduce bottlenecks around thread scheduling and coordination

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A nice practical use-case of concurrency



Further reading:

- Blog: https://knielsen-hq.org/w/
- Parallel replication: https:
  - //mariadb.com/kb/en/parallel-replication/
- MariaDB Foundation: https://mariadb.org/

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Questions?