## DynaMast Adaptive Dynamic Mastering for Replicated Systems

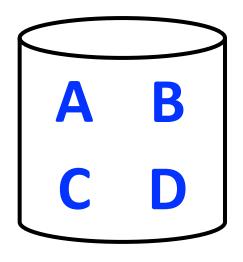
Michael Abebe Brad Glasbergen Khuzaima Daudjee

mtabebe@uwaterloo.ca ICDE (April 2020)

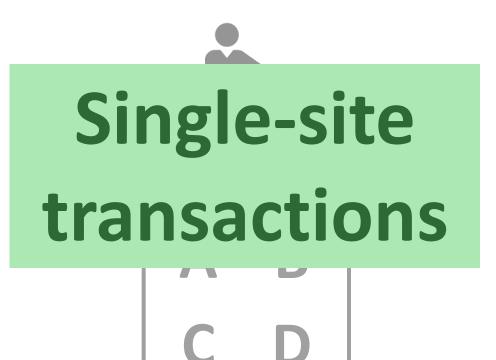
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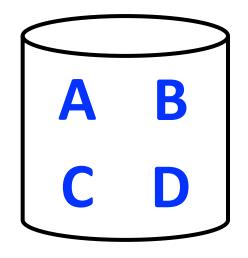






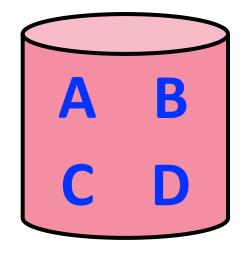


















## How to scale the database?

## **Single-master**

## **Multi-master**



## How to scale the database?

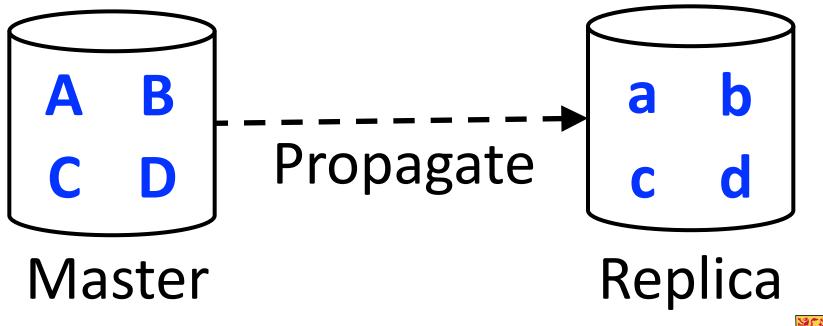
## Single-master

## **Multi-master**

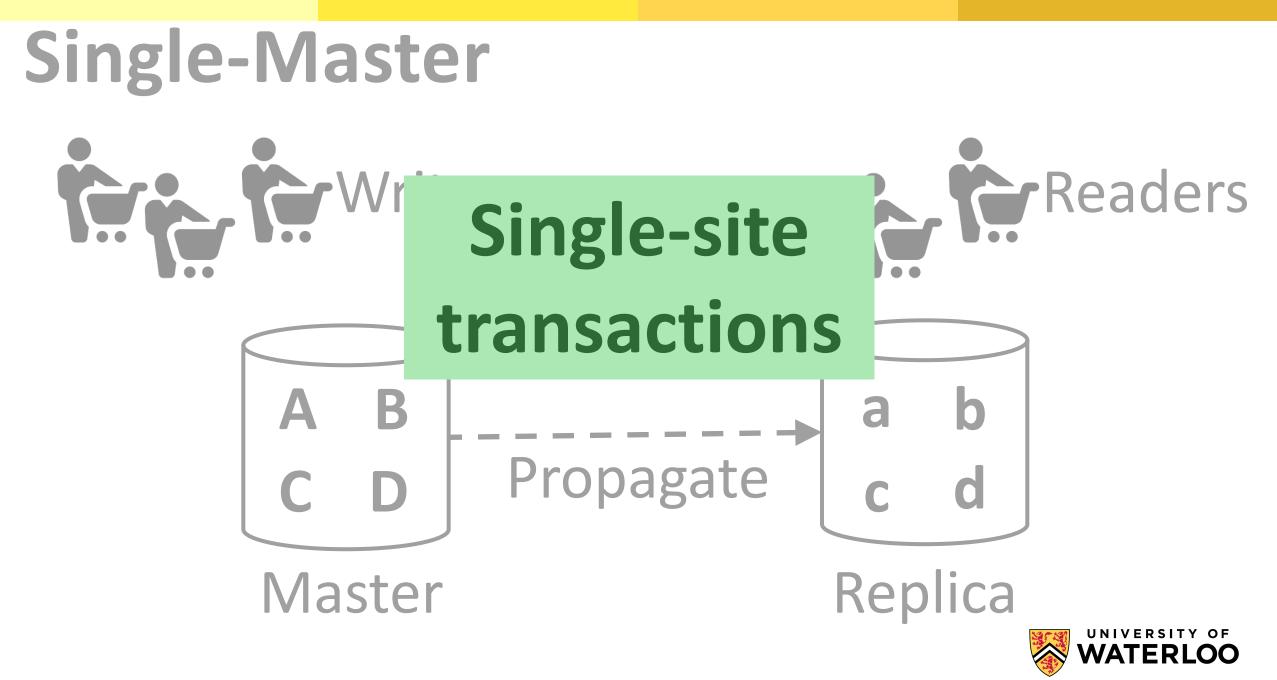


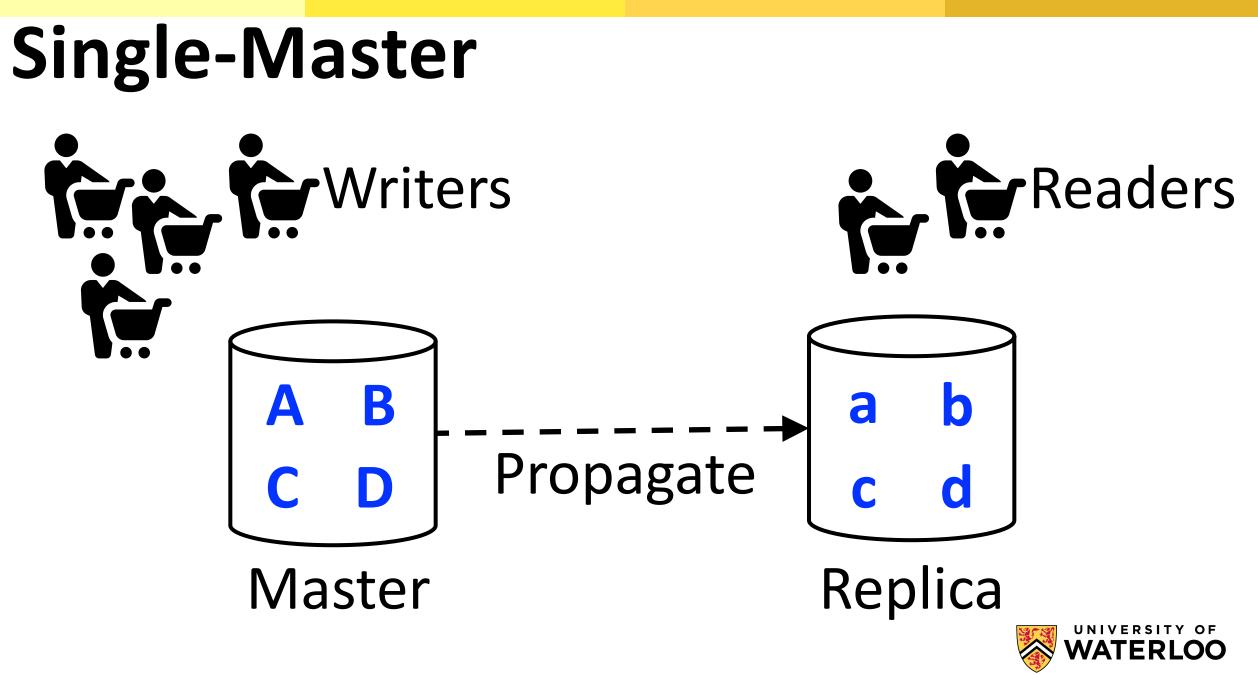


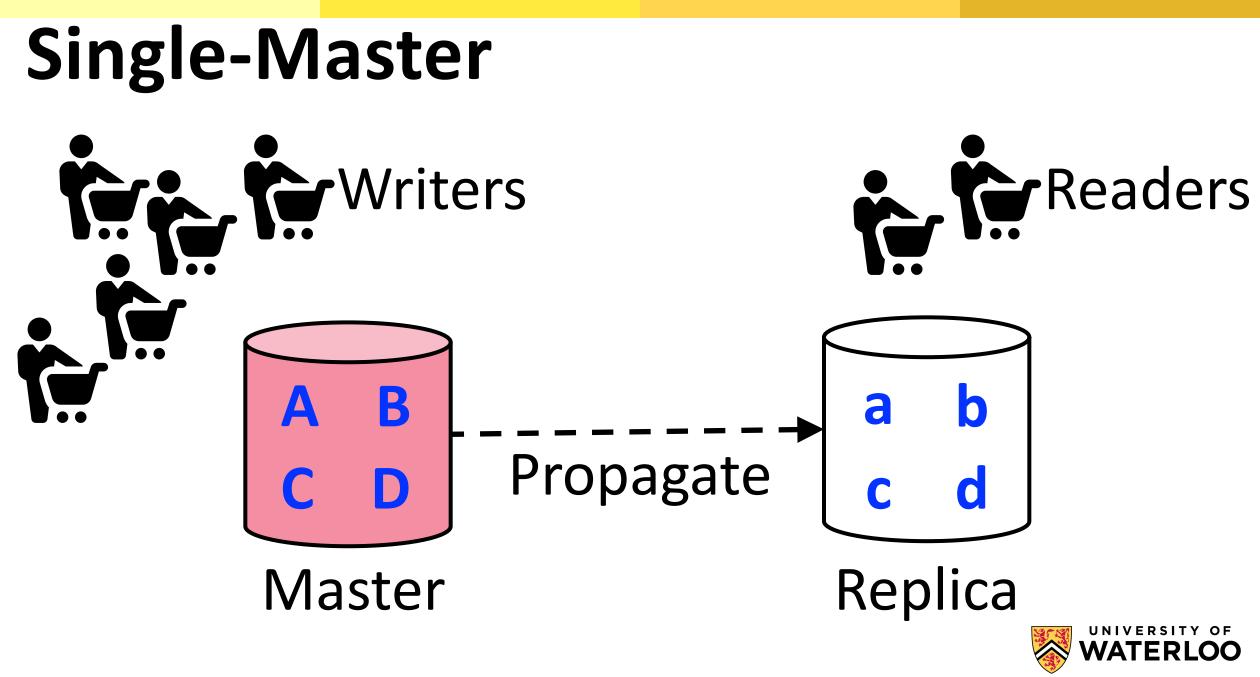


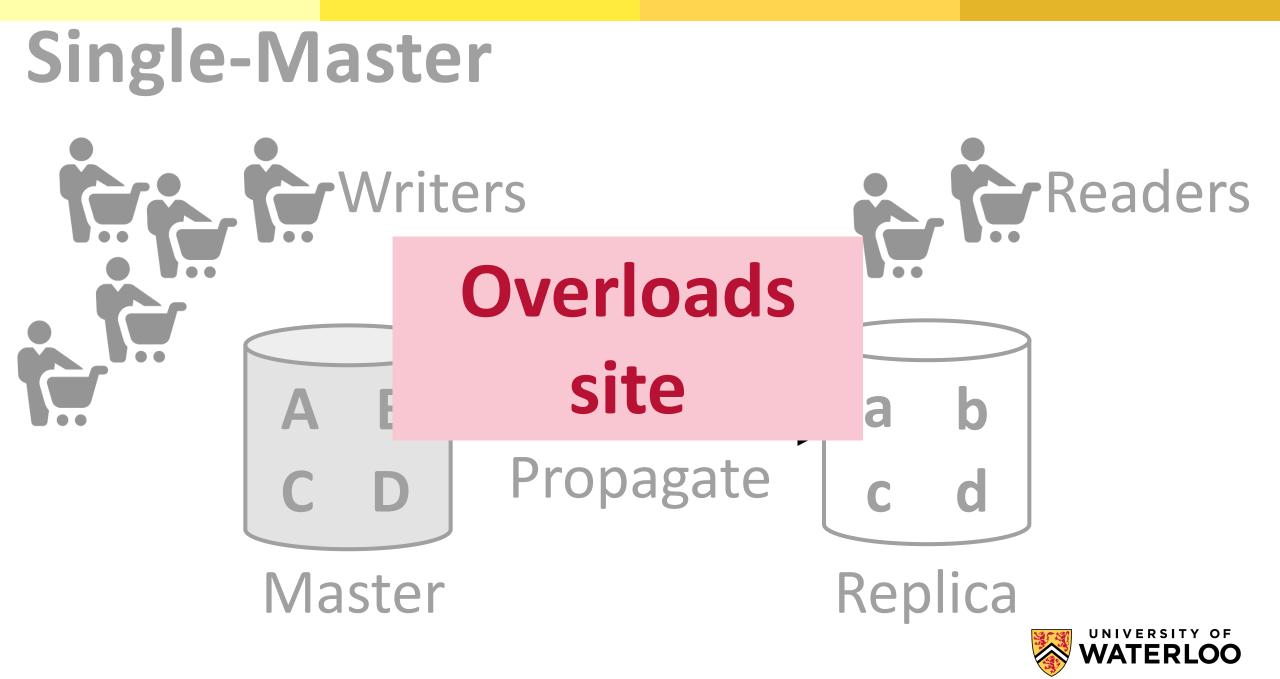












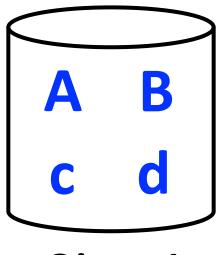
## How to scale the database?

## Single-master

## **Multi-master**

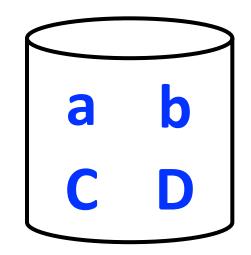






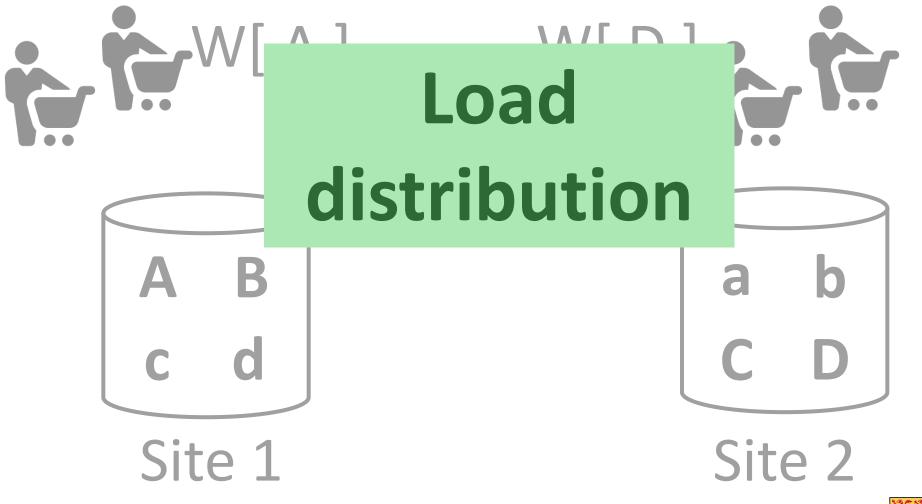




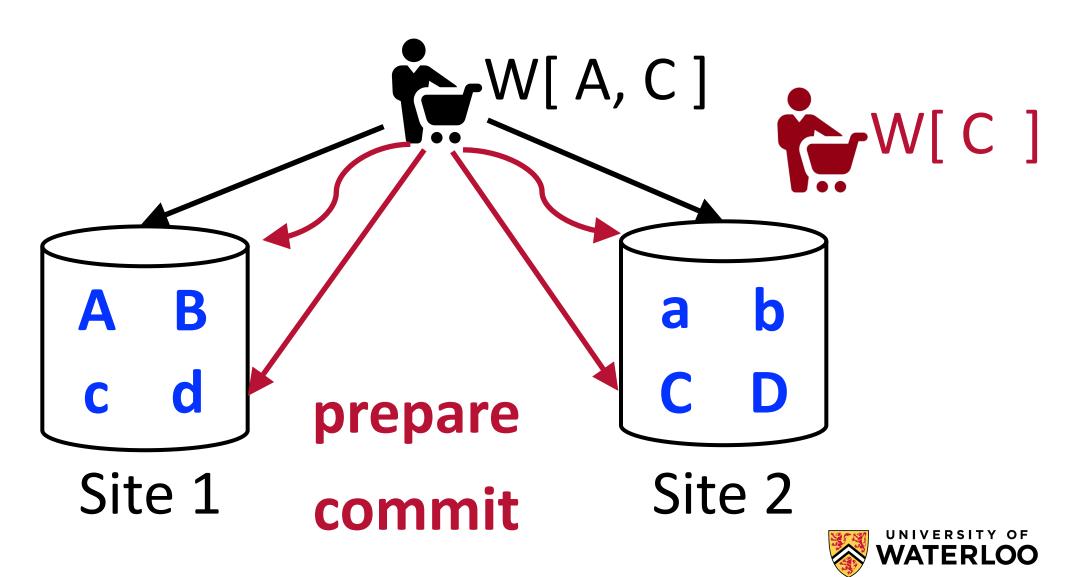


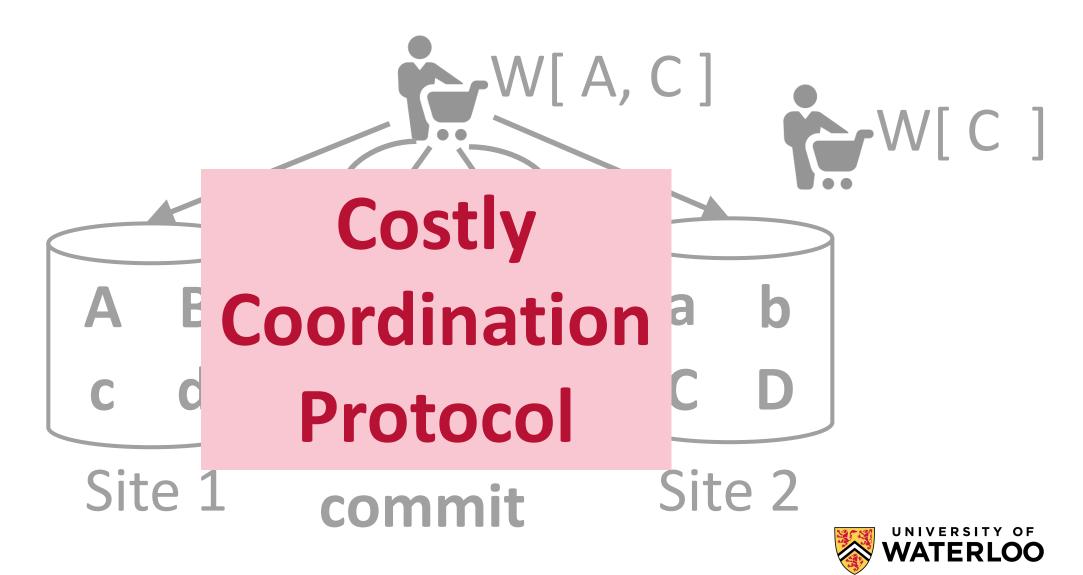
Site 2











## Multi-Master Single-Master

## Load distribution

Single-site transactions

Costly Coordination Protocol

Overloads site



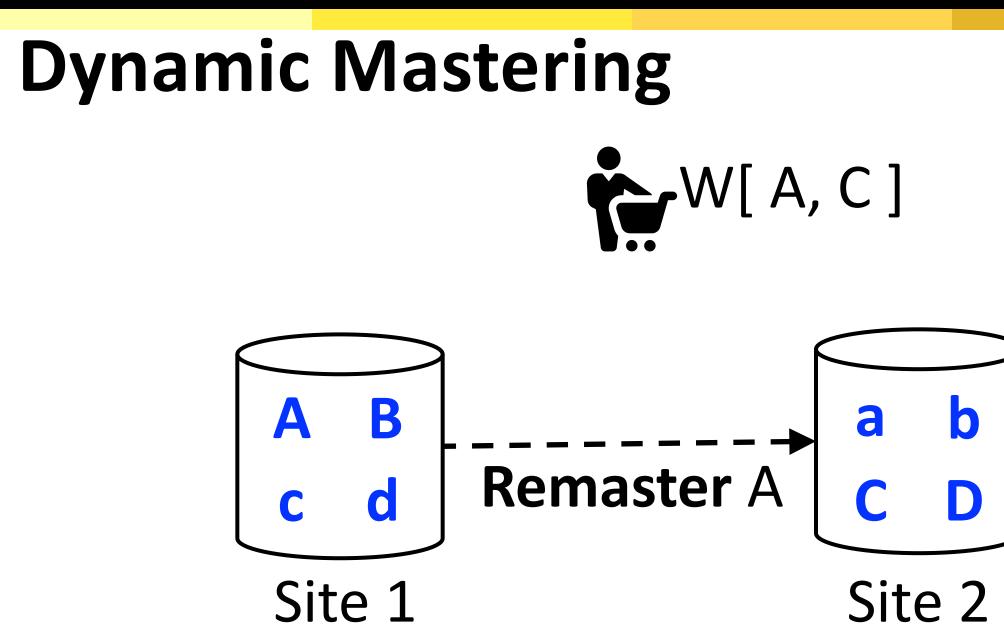
## How to provide:

## Load distribution

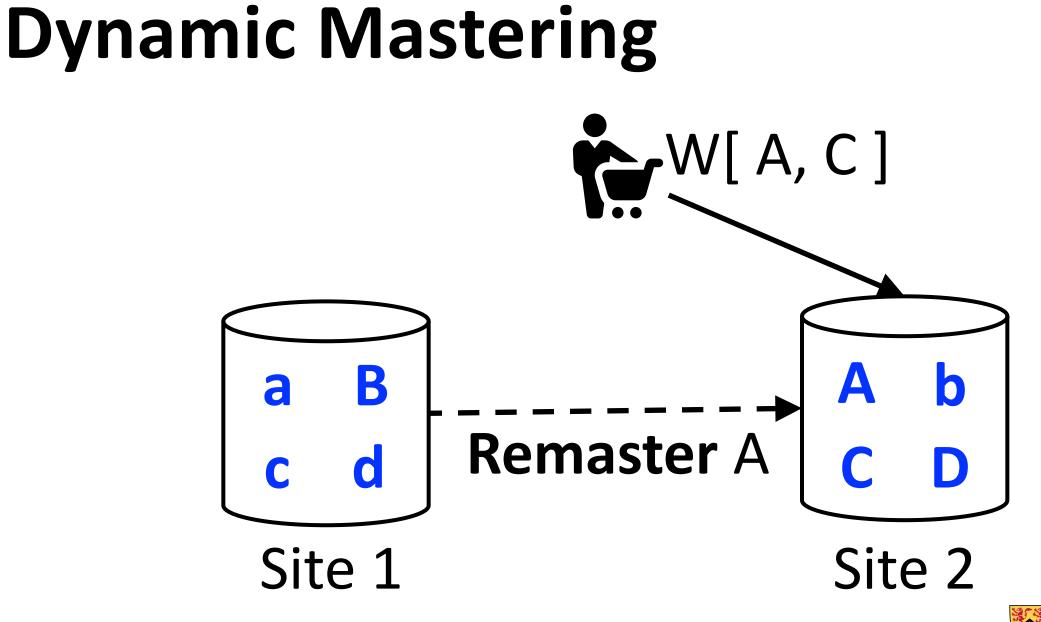
## Single-site transactions

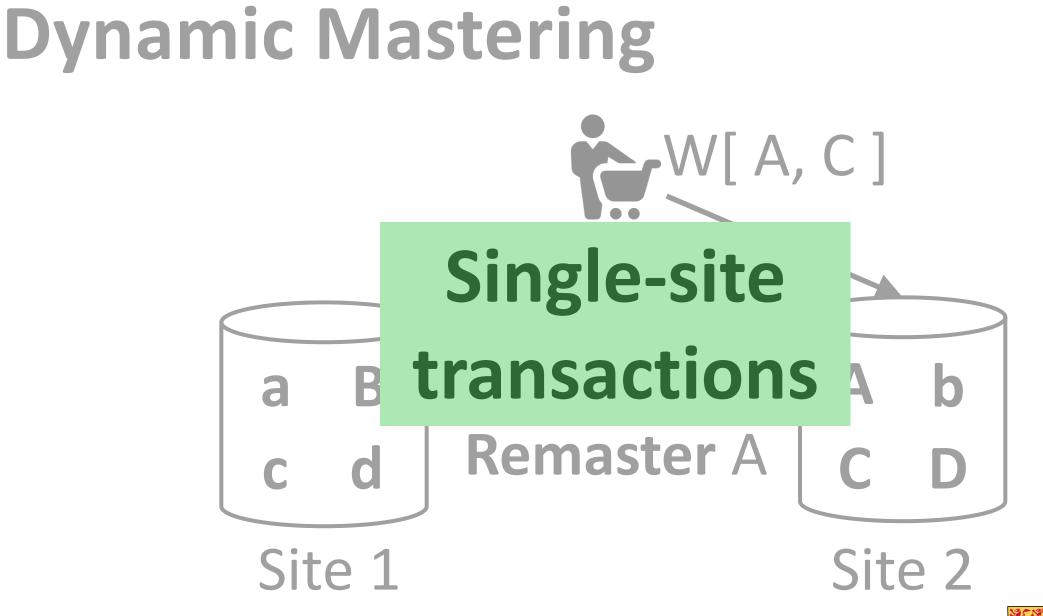
## **Dynamic Mastering**







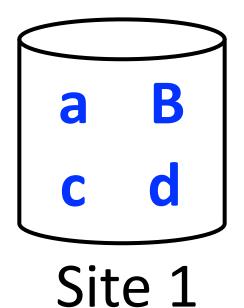




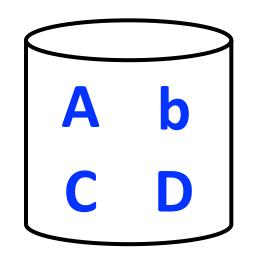


## **Dynamic Mastering**





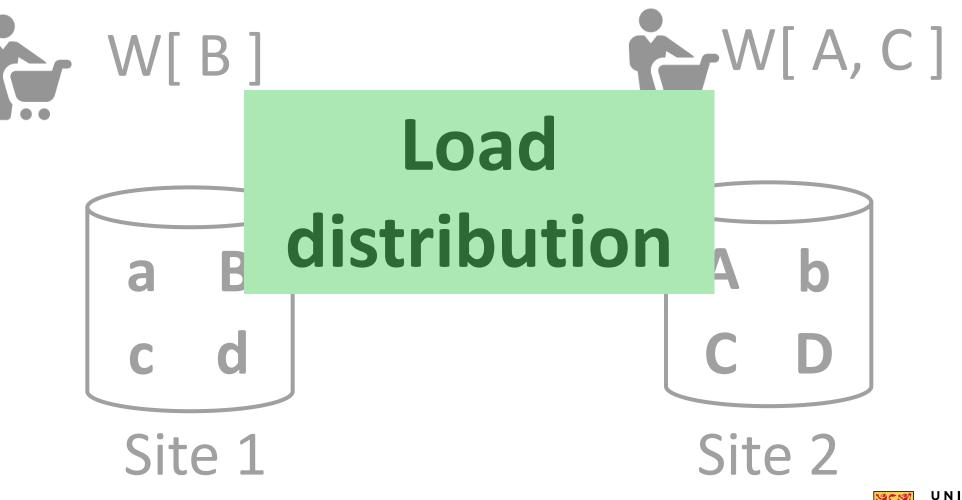




Site 2



## **Dynamic Mastering**





#### **Dynamic Mastering** Outside W[A,C] transaction -W[C] boundaries B **Remaster** A C Site 2 Site 1



#### **Distributed and replicated** database system

### Employs *adaptive* dynamic mastering

# Provides both single-site transactions and load balance



## **Dynamic Mastering Challenges**

### How to perform remastering efficiently?

#### How to decide where to master data?

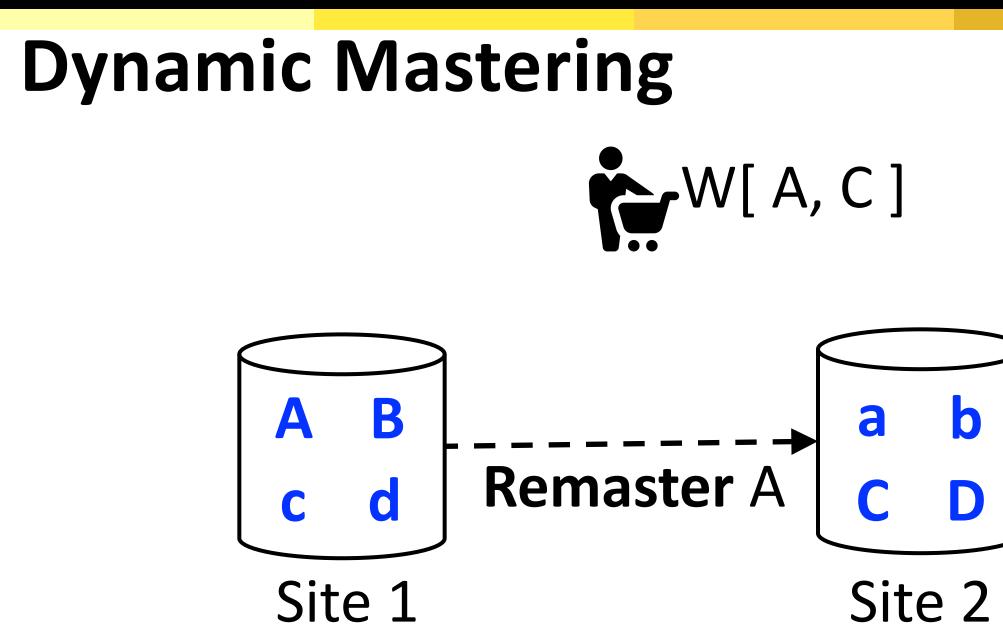


## **Dynamic Mastering Challenges**

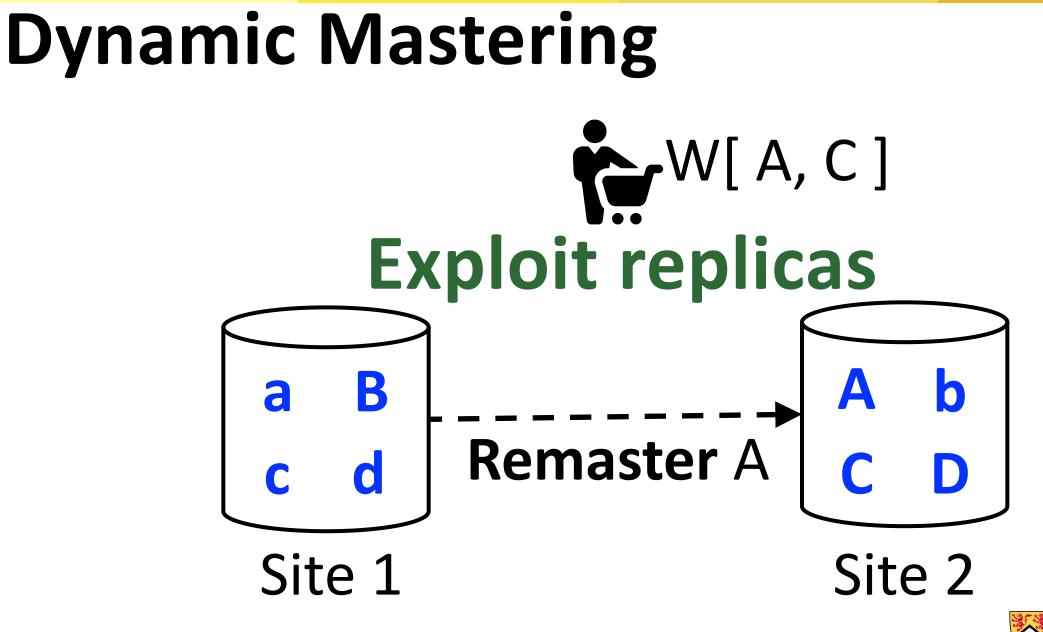
### How to perform remastering efficiently?

### How to decide where to master data?



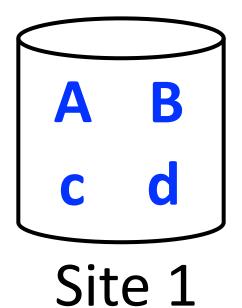


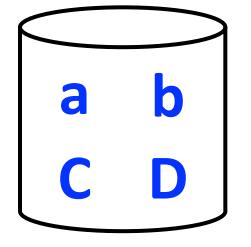




## **Exploiting Replicas**

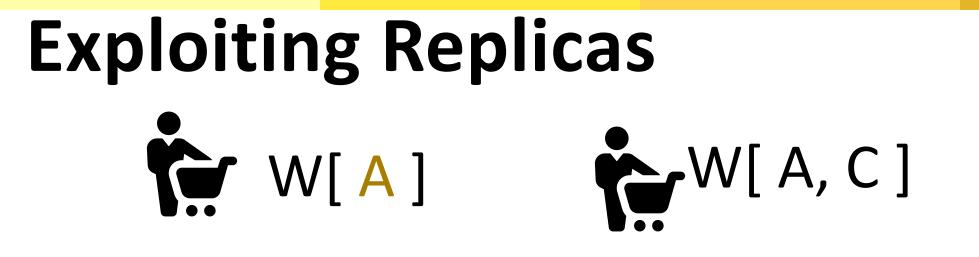
**W**[A]

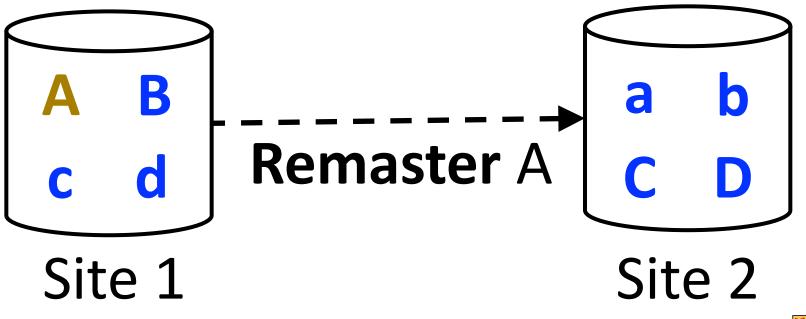




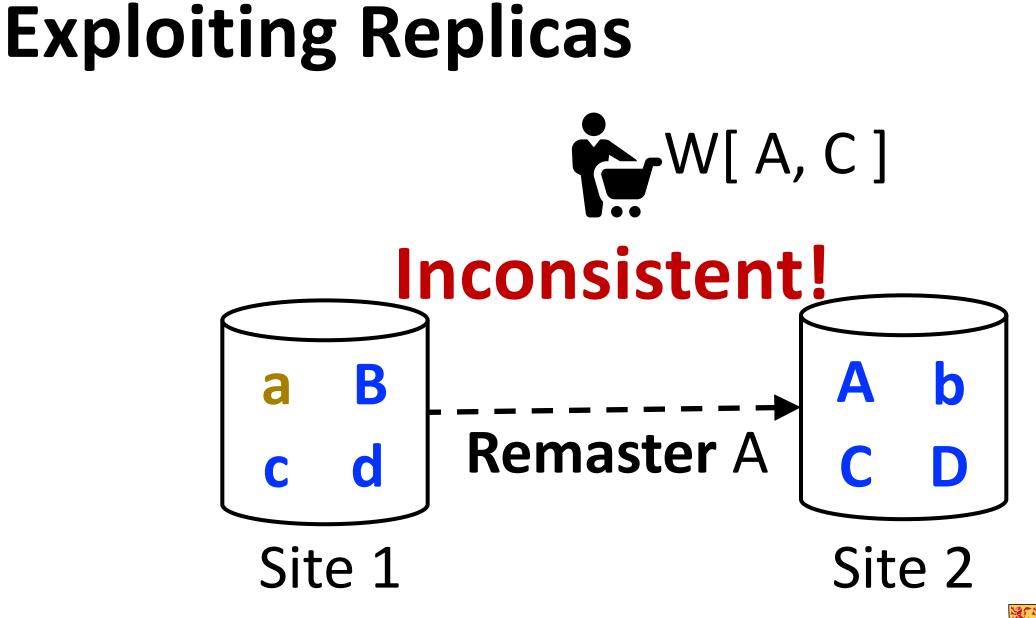
Site 2













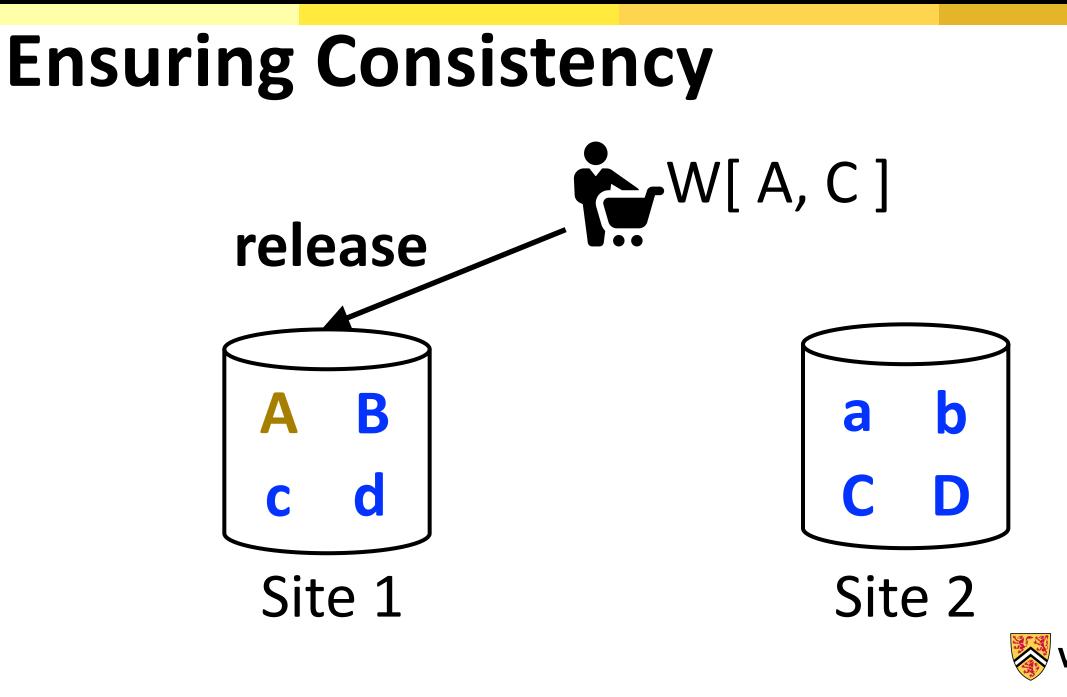
## **Ensuring Consistency**

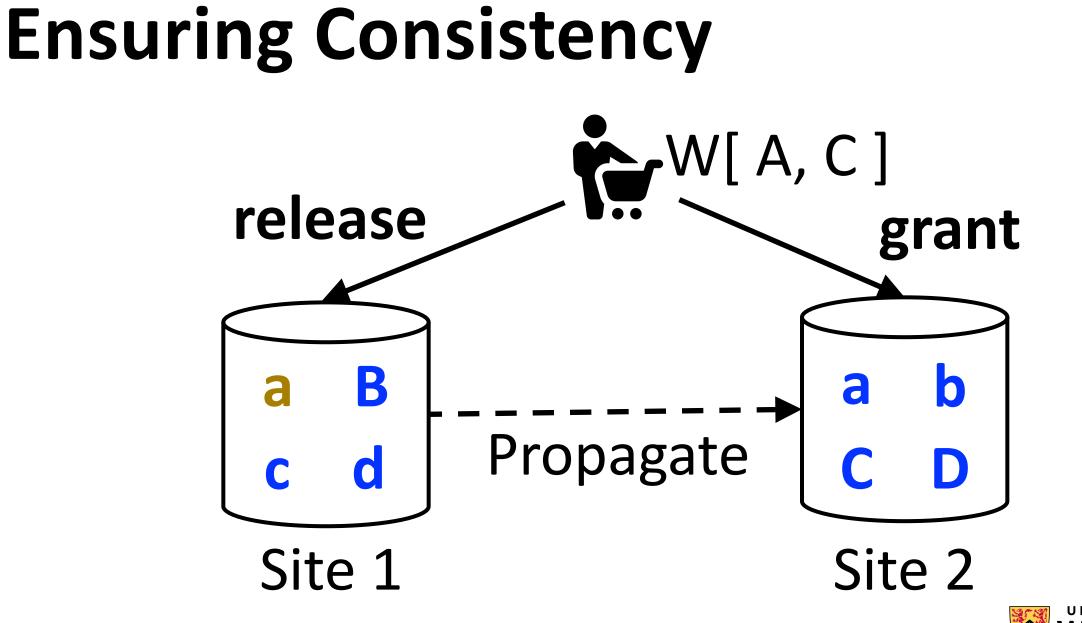
### Old master must not allow new updates

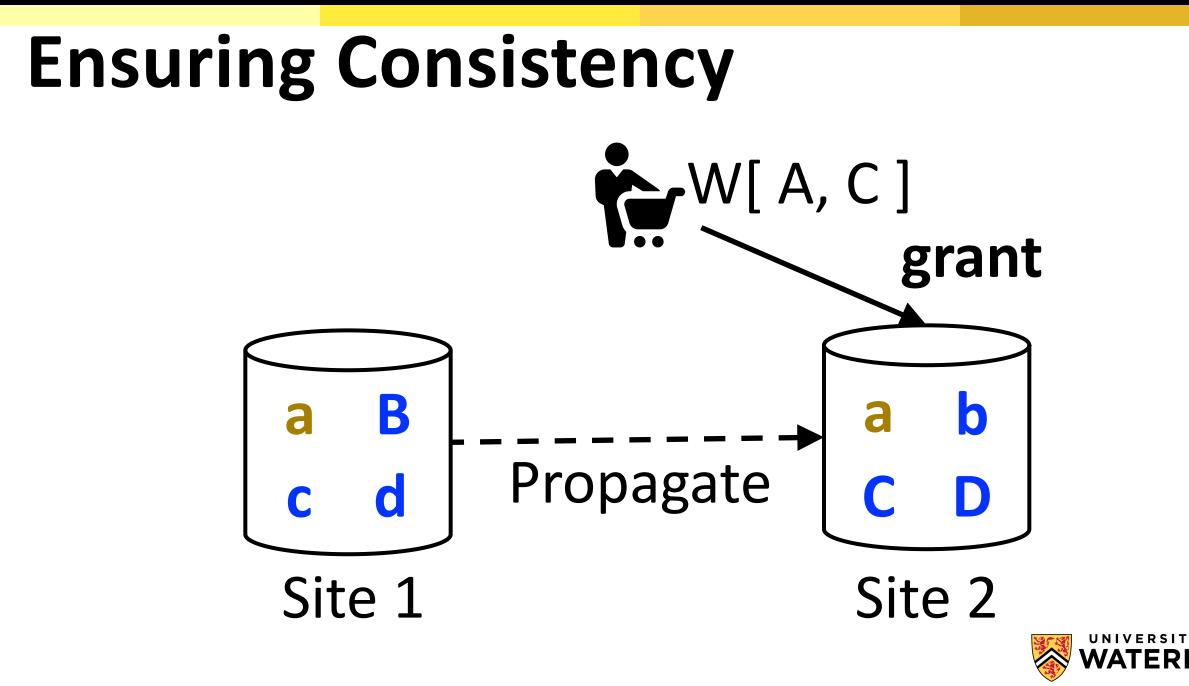
### release mastership

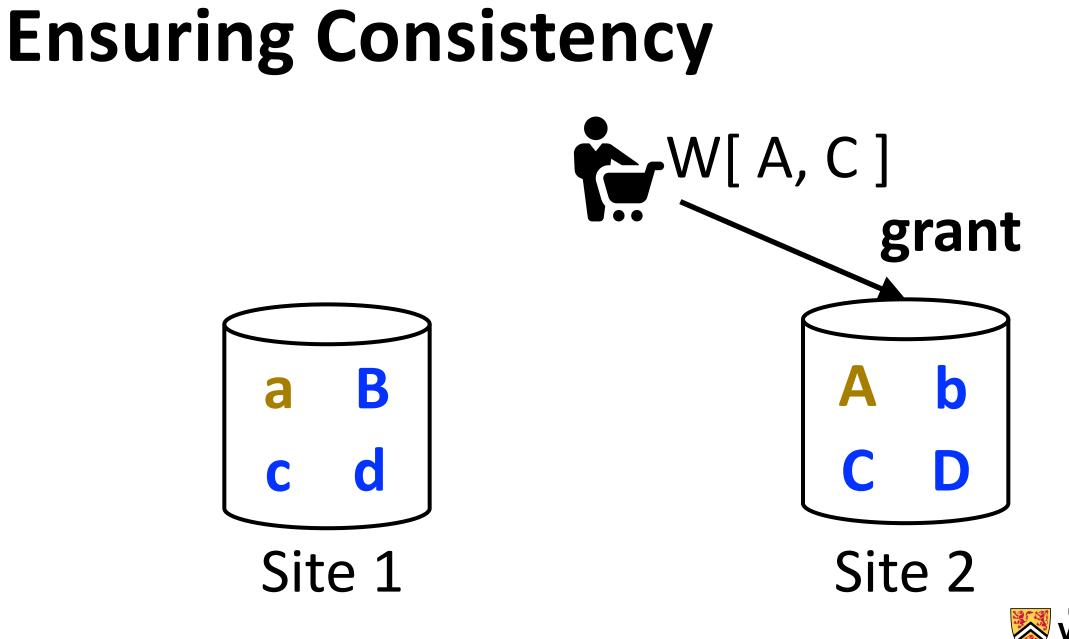
## New master must have **all previous updates** grant mastership











## **Ensuring Consistency**

#### New master must have all previous updates

#### New master was a lazy replica of old master

#### Little time spent waiting for updates

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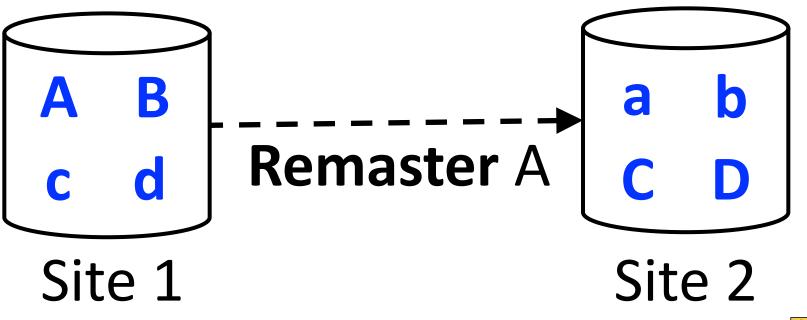
## **Dynamic Mastering Challenges**

#### How to perform remastering efficiently?

#### How to decide where to master data?

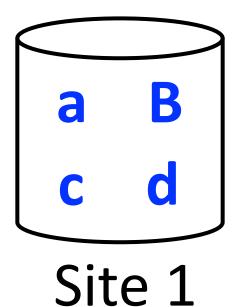


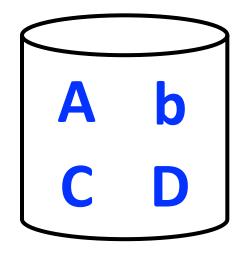








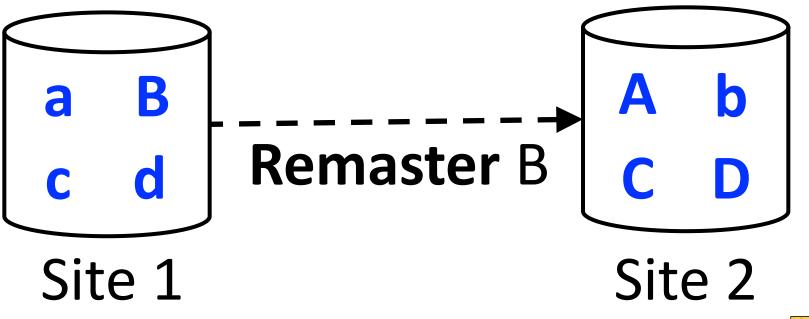




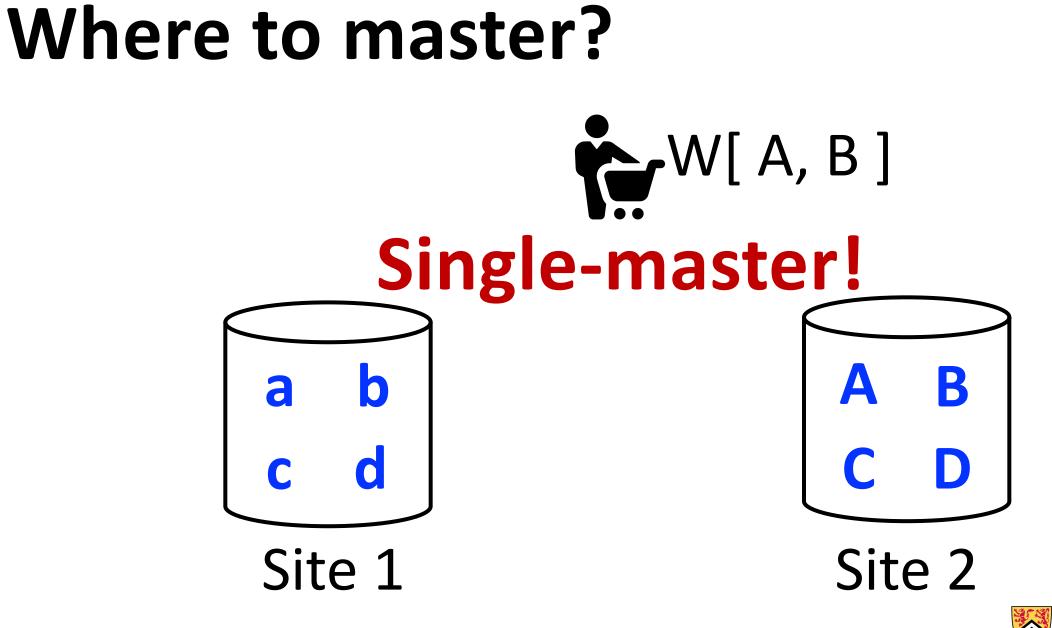
Site 2









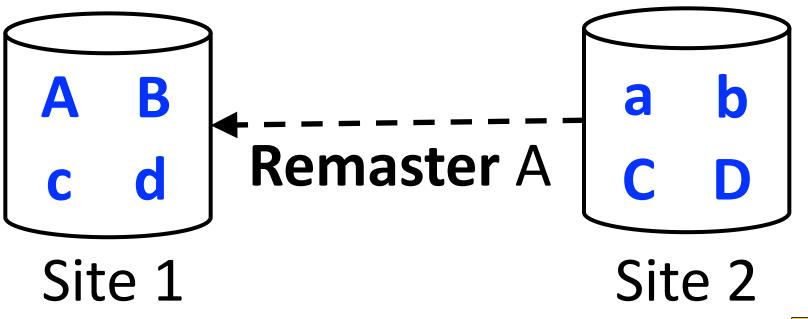




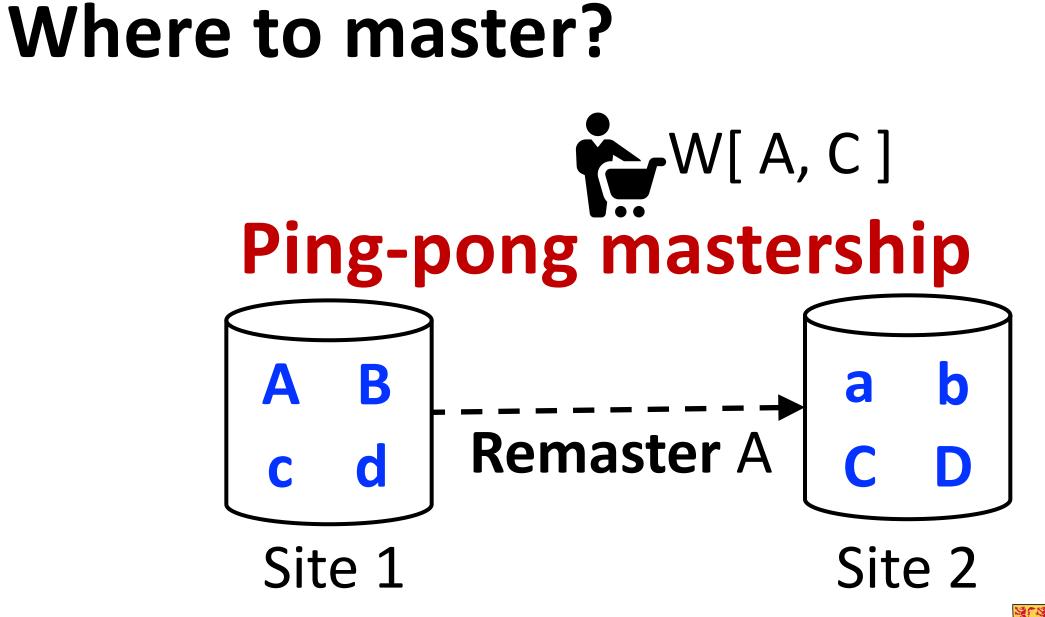






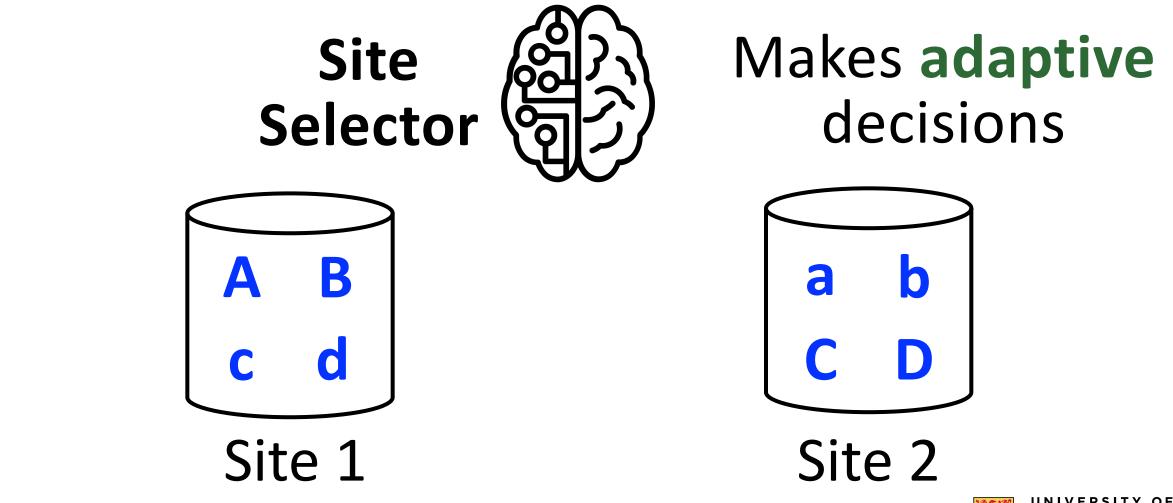








### **Dynamic Mastering Strategies**





## **Dynamic Mastering Strategies**

Track: data access patterns, site load

Quantify benefit of remastering to each site

Load distribution Update Future remastering propagation

Remaster to site that maximizes benefit tiny.cc/dynamast



## How well does it work?

Workloads

#### **YCSB** Scans & Multi-Key Read-Modify-Write

#### **Uniform and Skew Access Patterns**

**TPC-C** Complex updates and reads



## How well does it work?

### Comparisons

## Single-Master Multi-Master

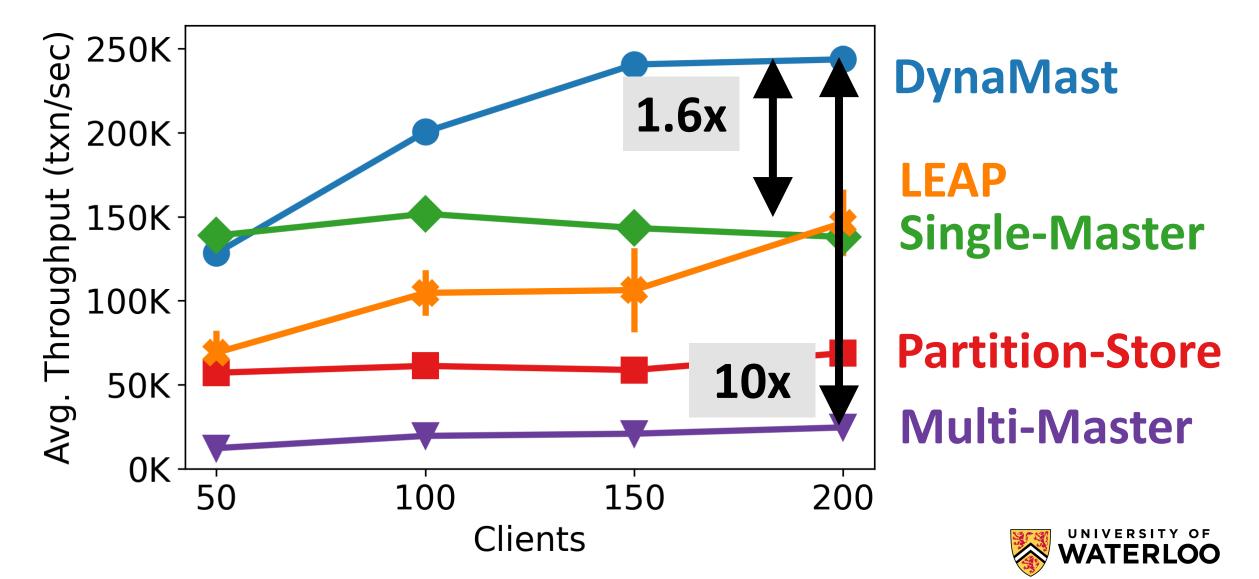
## Replicated

Partition-Store

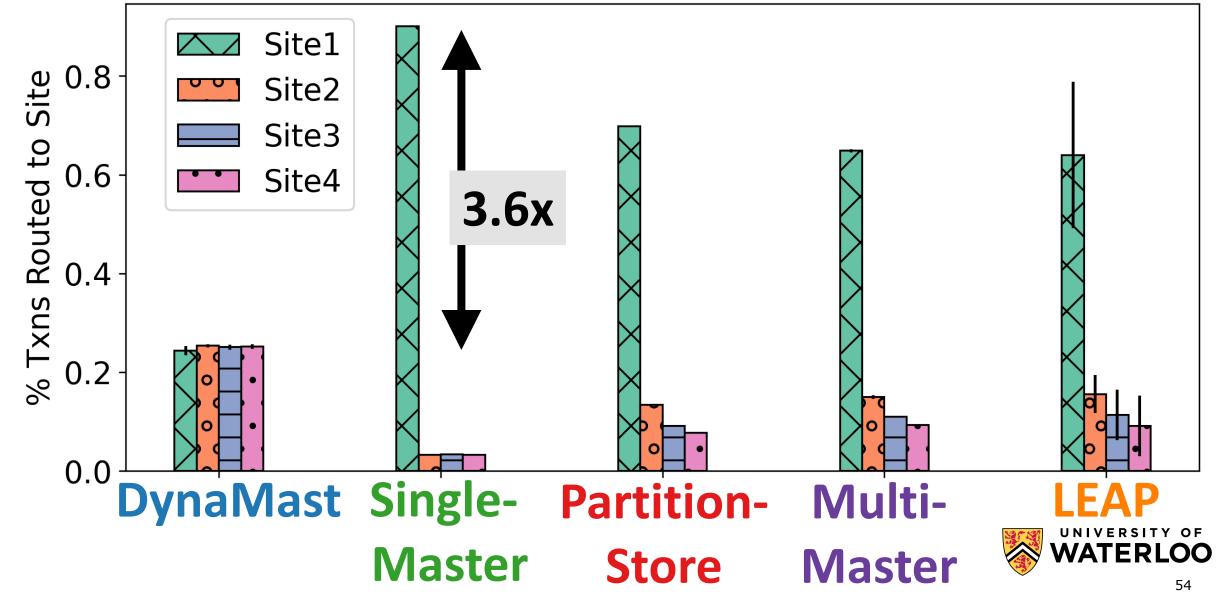
Single Copy



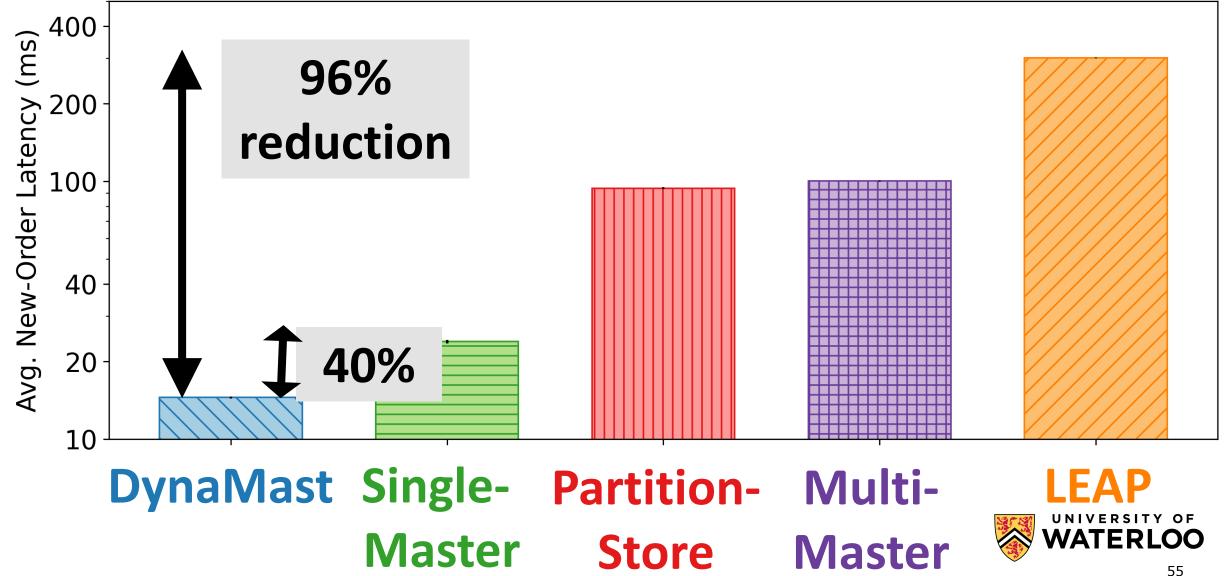
## **YCSB with Skew - Throughput**



## **YCSB with Skew - Routing**



## **TPC-C – New-Order Latency**



## DynaMast Takeaways

**Dynamic mastering** guarantees single-site transactions

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Use replicas to remaster efficiently outside transaction boundaries

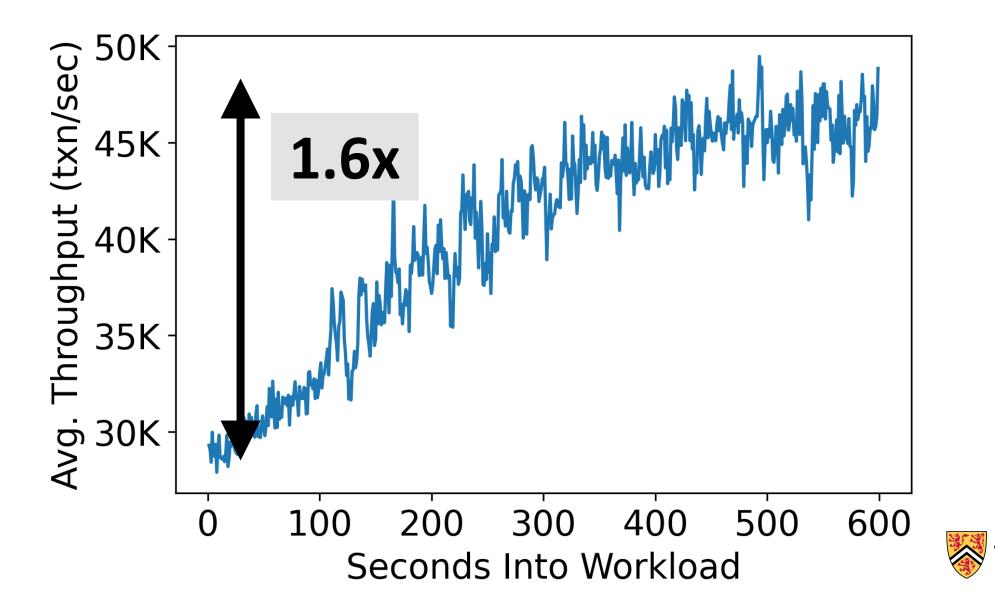
Adaptive site selector strategies balance load and minimizes future remastering



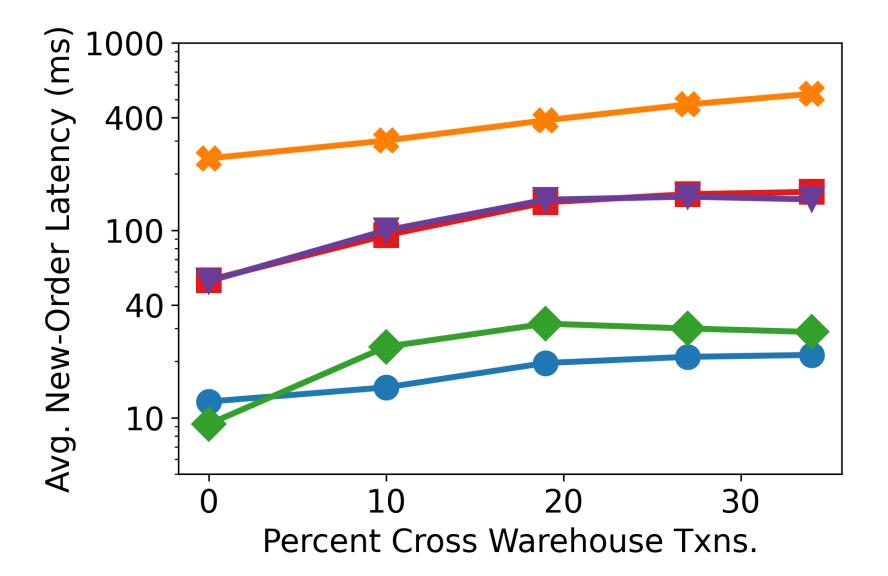
## **Extra slides**



## **DynaMast Learns Over Time**



#### **TPC-C – New-Order Latency**



**LEAP** 

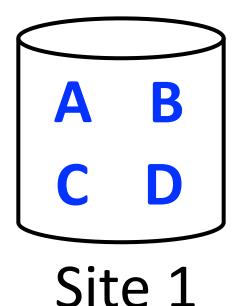
Partition-Store Multi-Master

Single-Master DynaMast

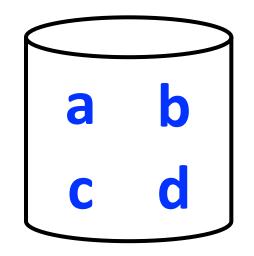


## **Comparisons – Single-Master**









Site 2



#### **Comparisons – Multi-Master** •W[A,C] B b a C prepare Site 1 Site 2 commit

# **Comparisons – Partition-Store** •W[A,C] B prepare Site 2 Site 1 commit

