

# MySQL High-Availability and Scale-Out architectures

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# Introduction

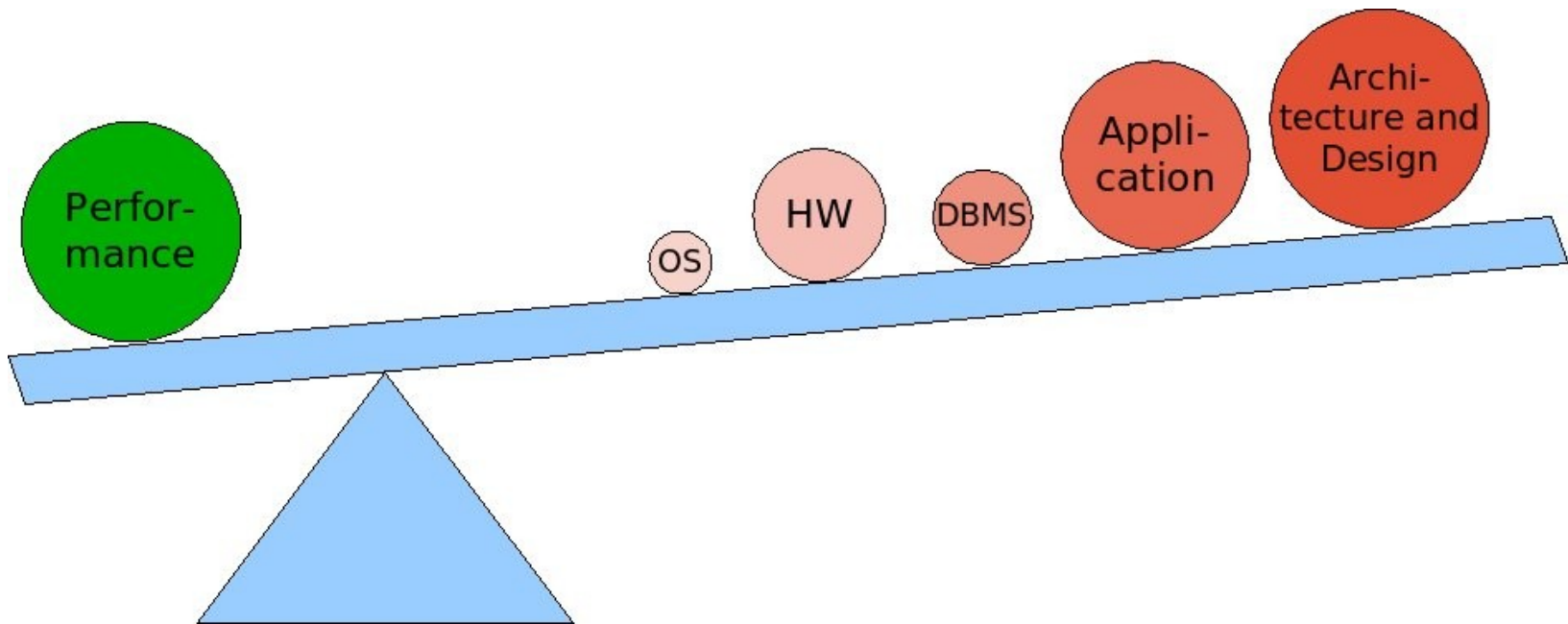
- Who we are?
- What we want?

## Table of Contents

- Scale-Up vs. Scale-Out
- MySQL Replication
- MySQL HA solution
- MySQL Cluster
- Application architectural solutions
- Other architectural stuff
- It's your turn...
- Let us build a replication

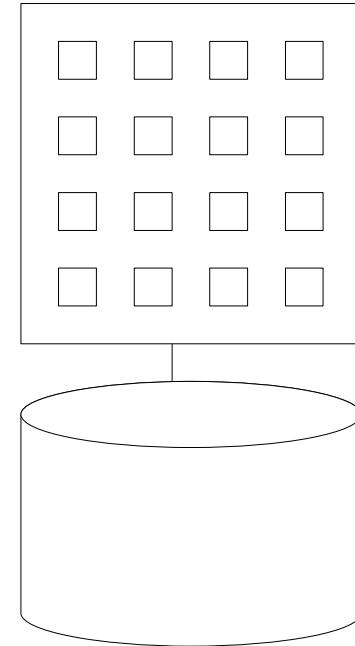
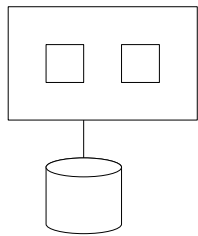
# When do we think about architecture?

- Performance problems
- HA requirements

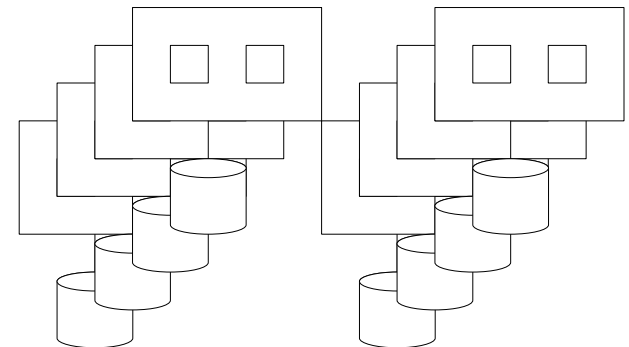
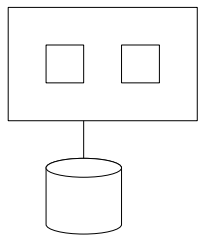
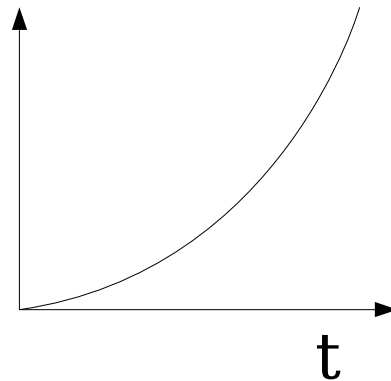


# Scale-up vs. Scale-Out

- Scale-up



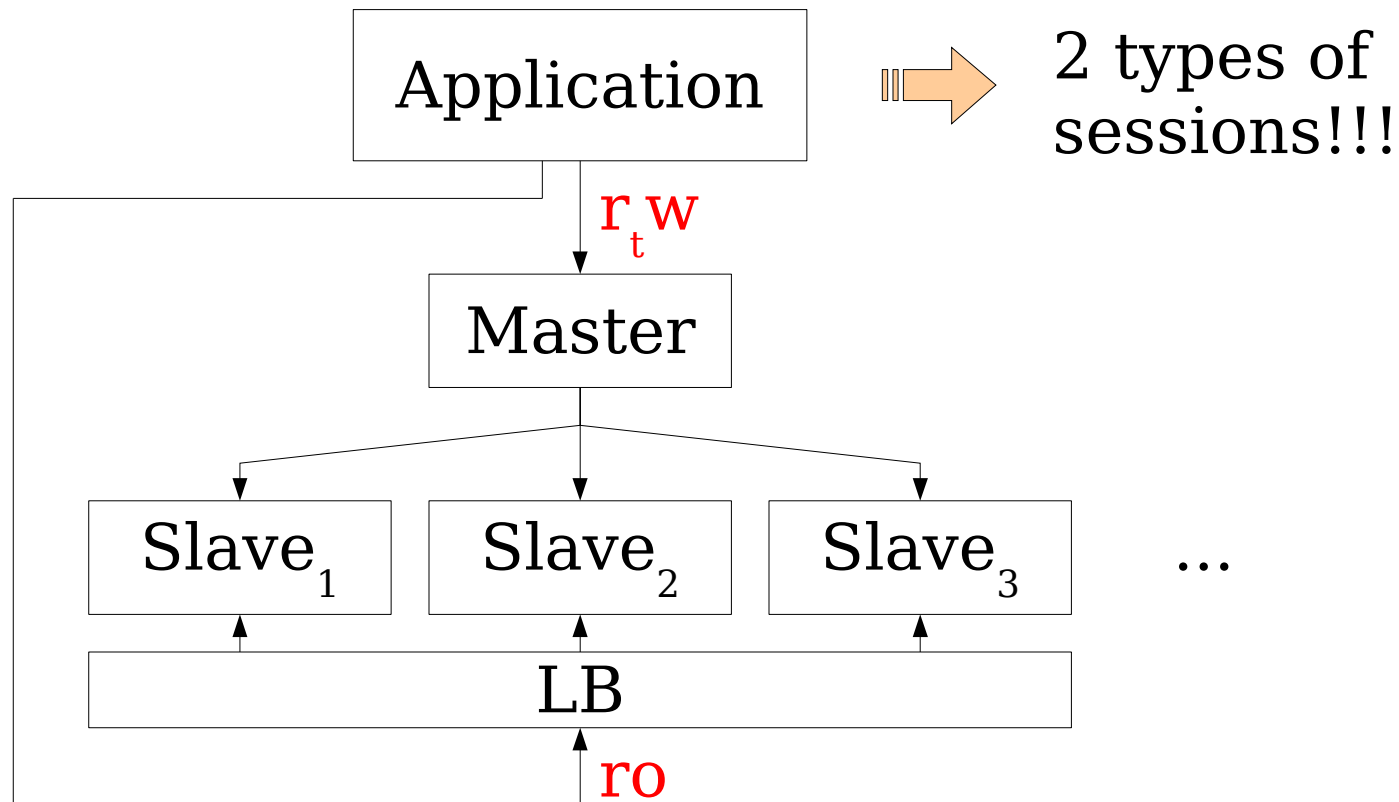
- Scale-out



Relaxation of constraints

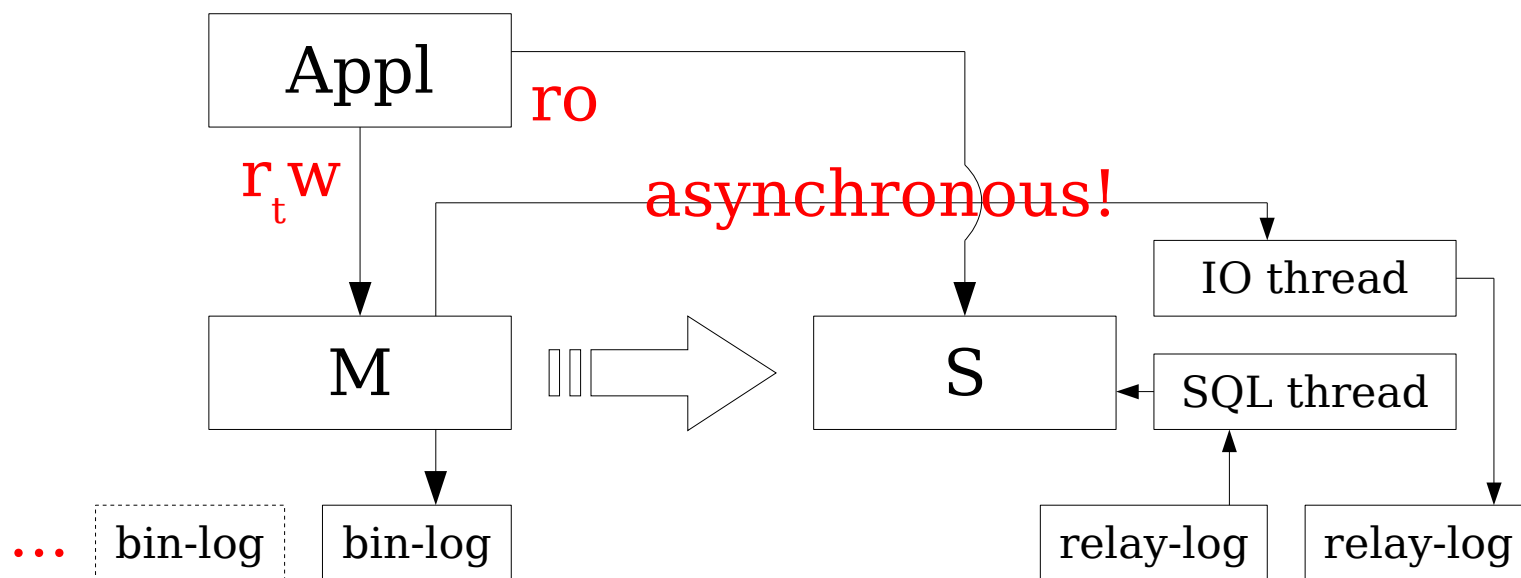
# MySQL Replication

- The MySQL answer: Master-Slave-Replication:



Even Oracle uses the expression “scale-out” now!

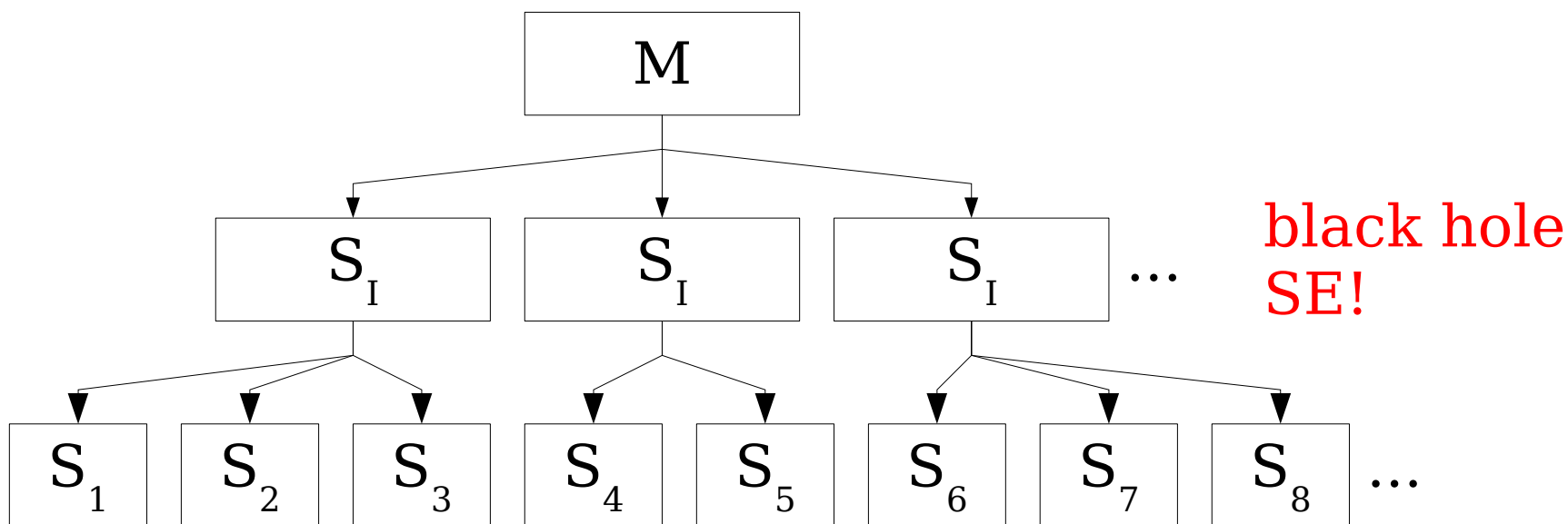
# MySQL Replication in detail



- wide distance possible!
- thin line possible!

# MySQL Replication varieties

- Cascaded replication:

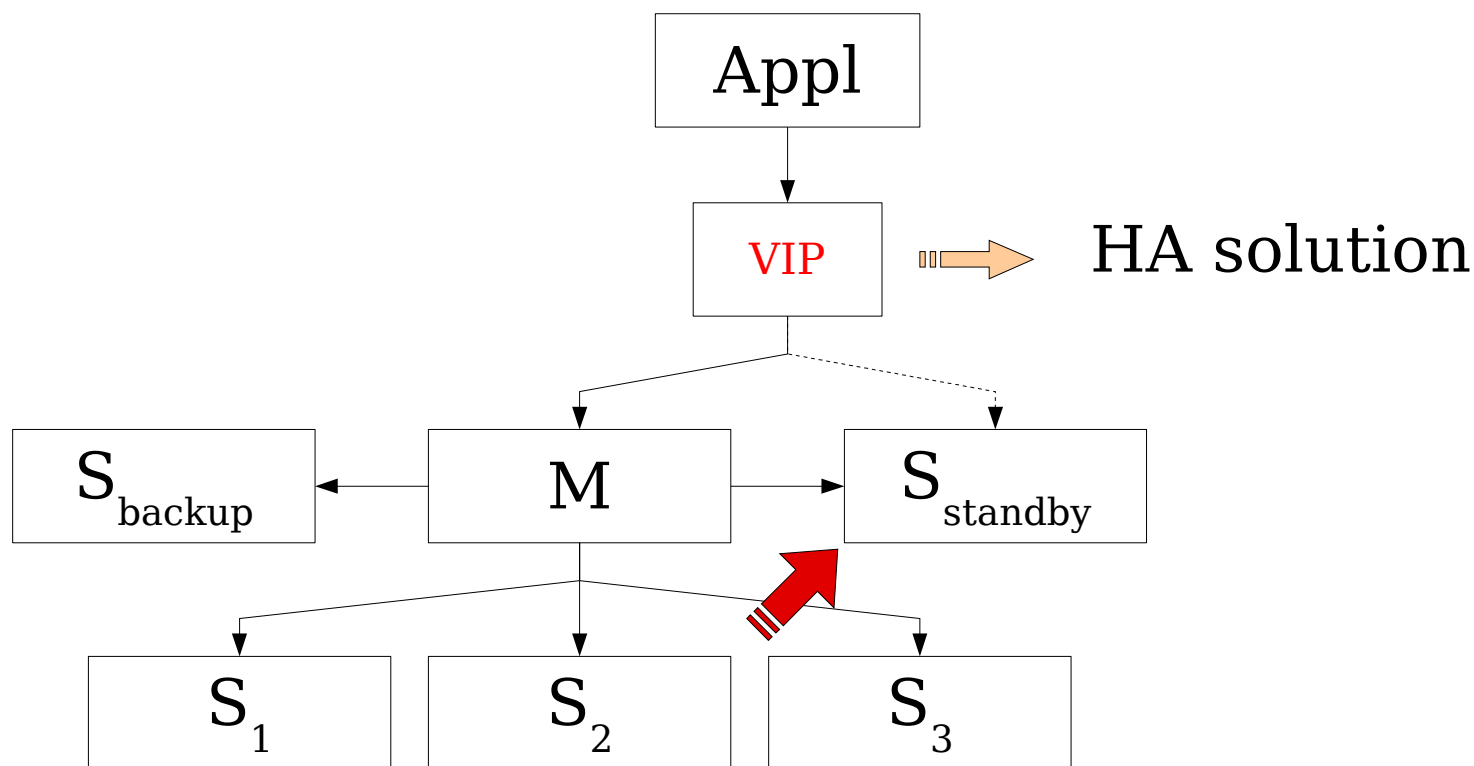


for example Yahoo!



## MySQL Replication varieties

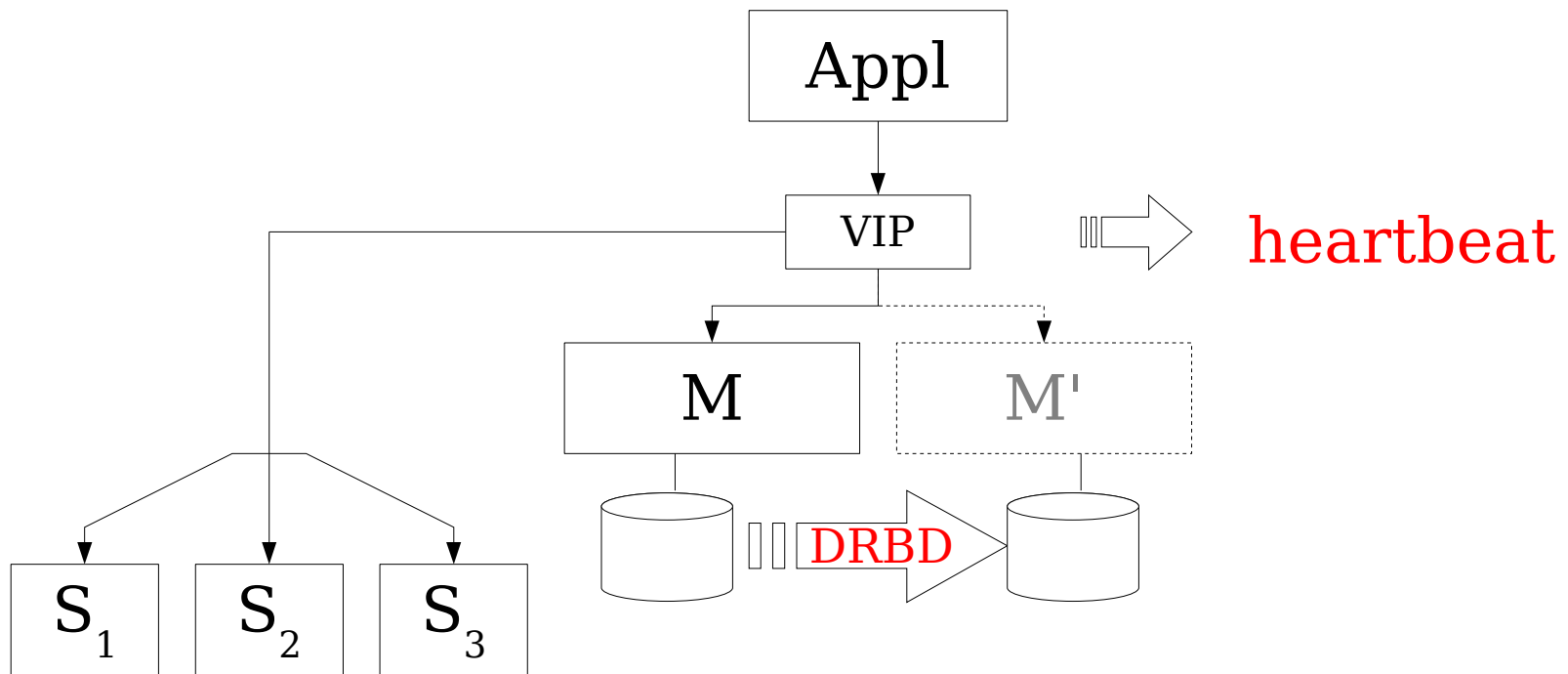
- HA with “hot standby” Slave:



- active – active fail over!

# MySQL HA solution

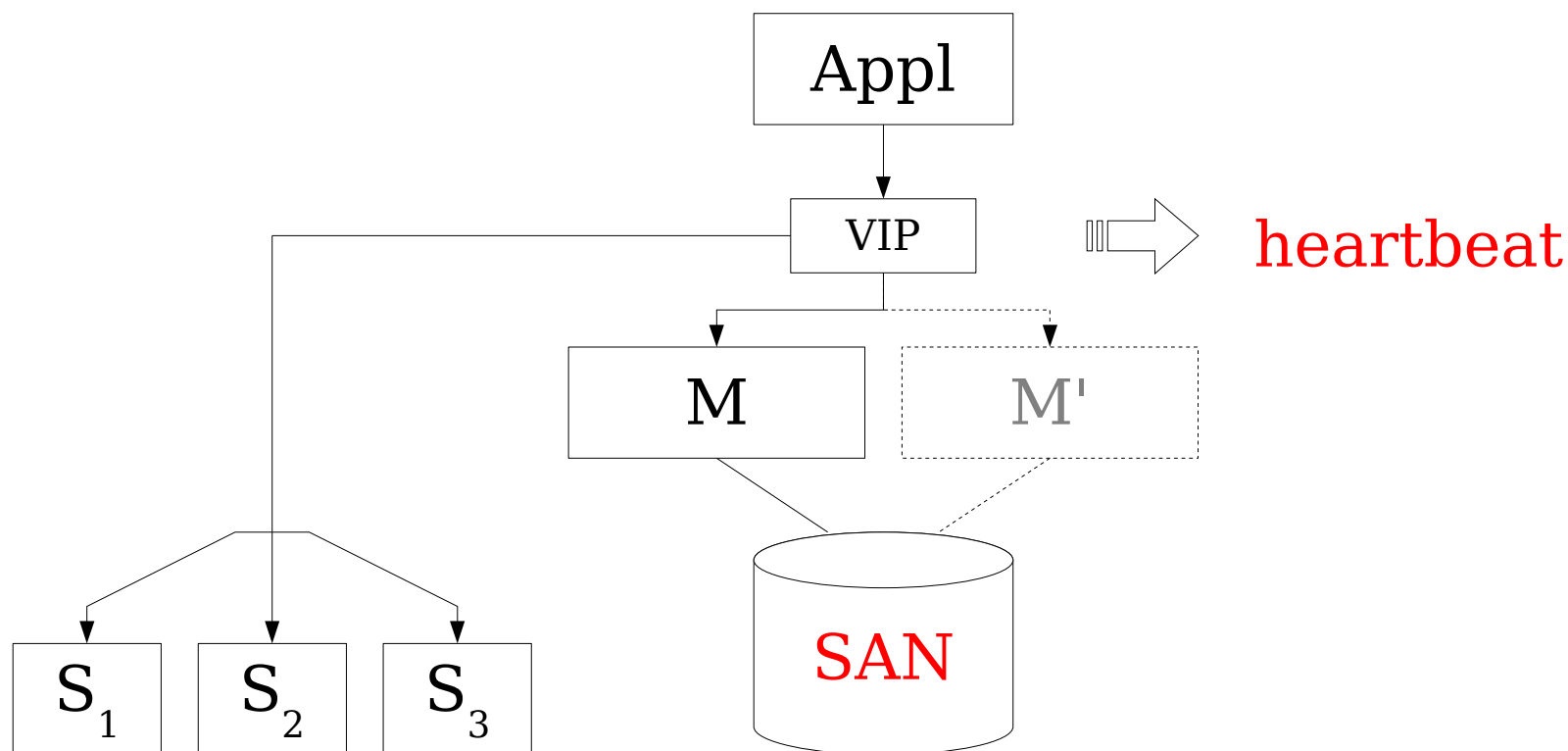
- HA with MySQL:



- 99.99% HA (four nine)
- active – passive fail over!

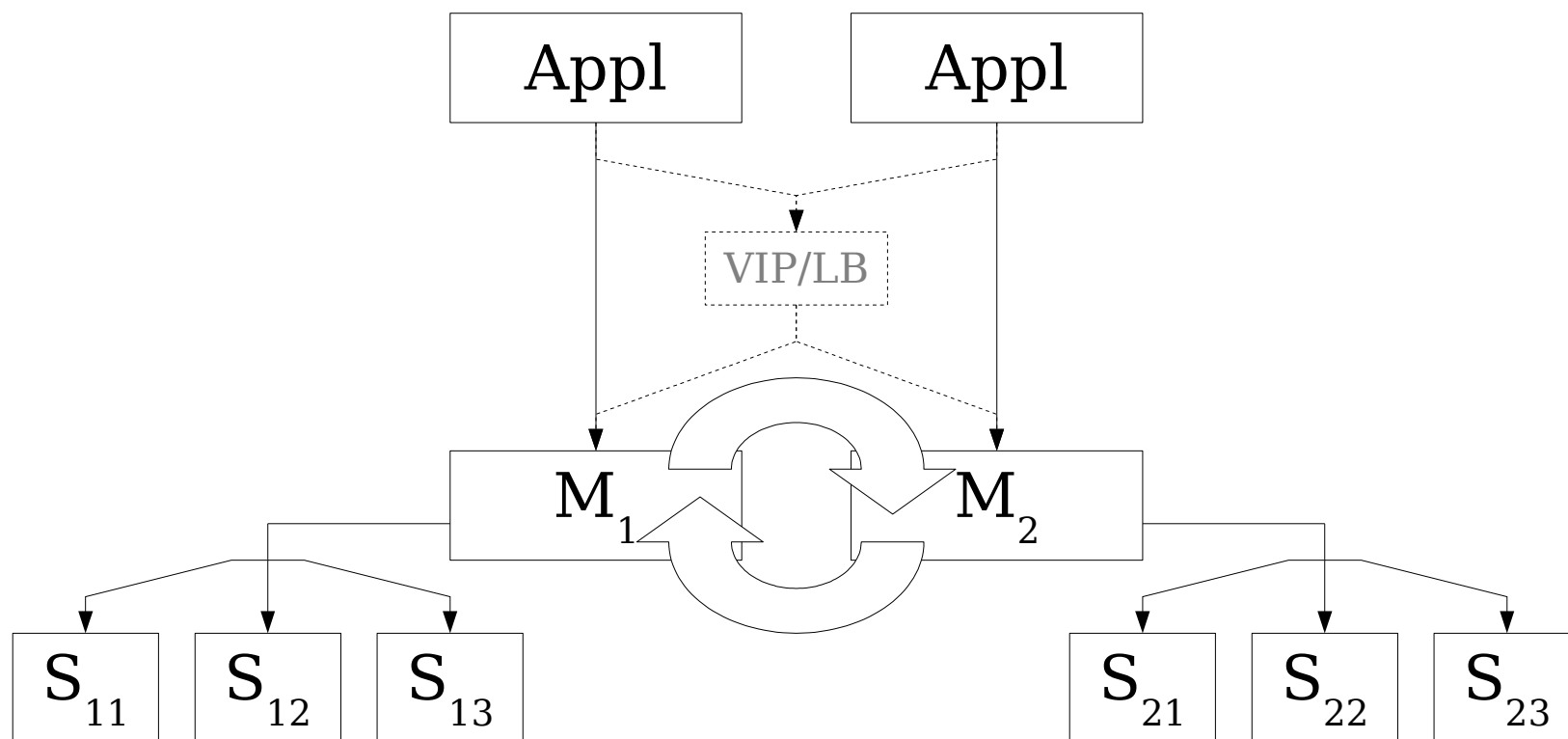
# MySQL HA solution

- HA with MySQL and SAN:



## Multi-Master Replication

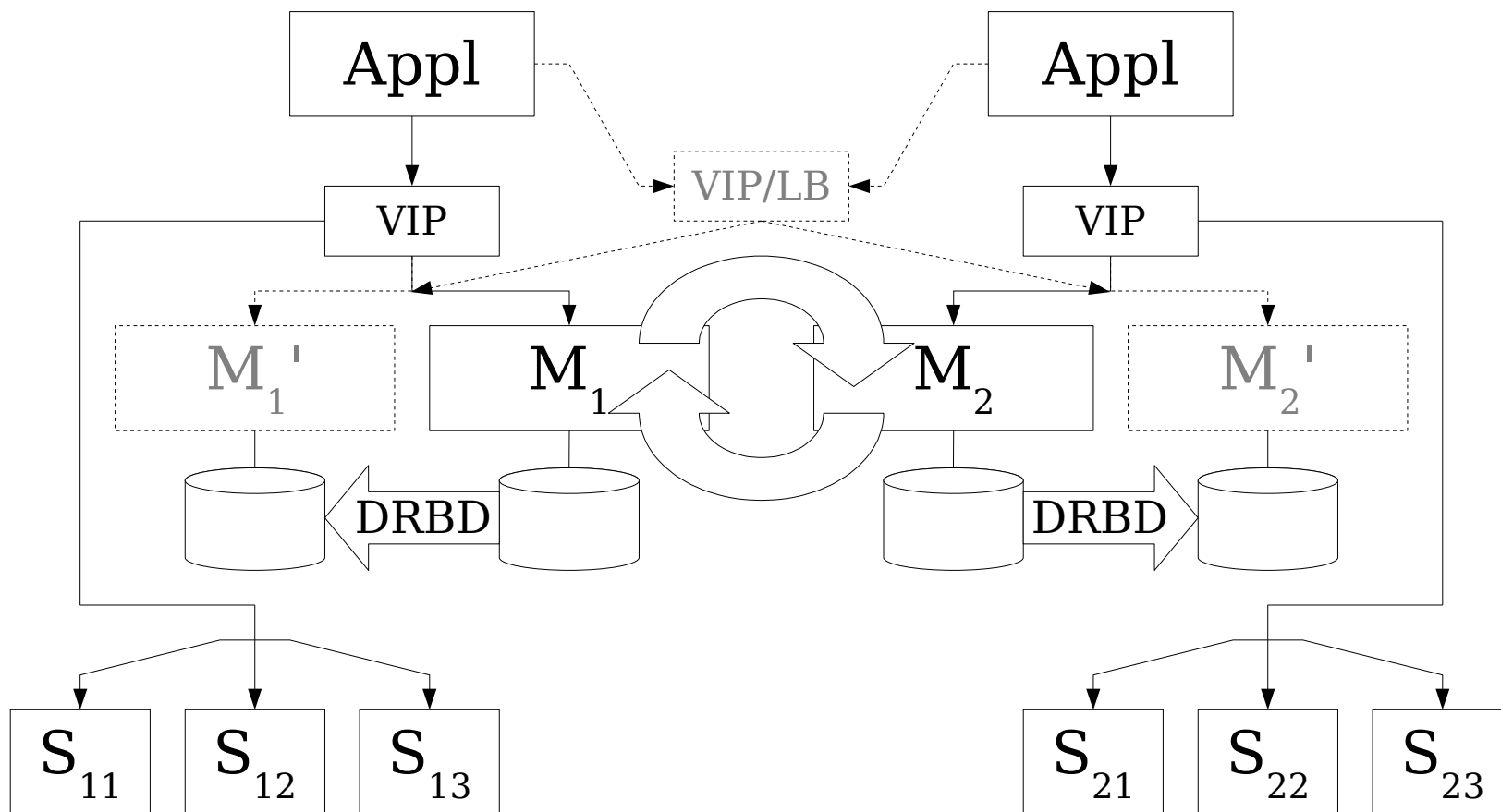
- actually Master-Master Replication



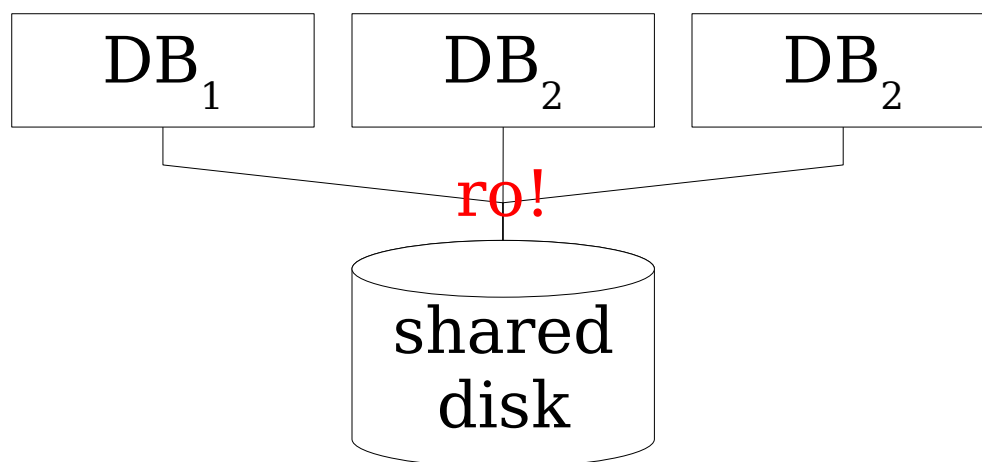
- This architecture does NOT solve your write problems!!!

# Multi-Master Replication

- HA Multi-Master Replication



## Shared disk cluster



- This is in 99.9% of the cases NOT your solution!!!
- It looks like Oracle RAC but MySQL does NOT (yet) have the instruments needed!
- Can be useful in some special kinds of reporting.

## Where are we now?

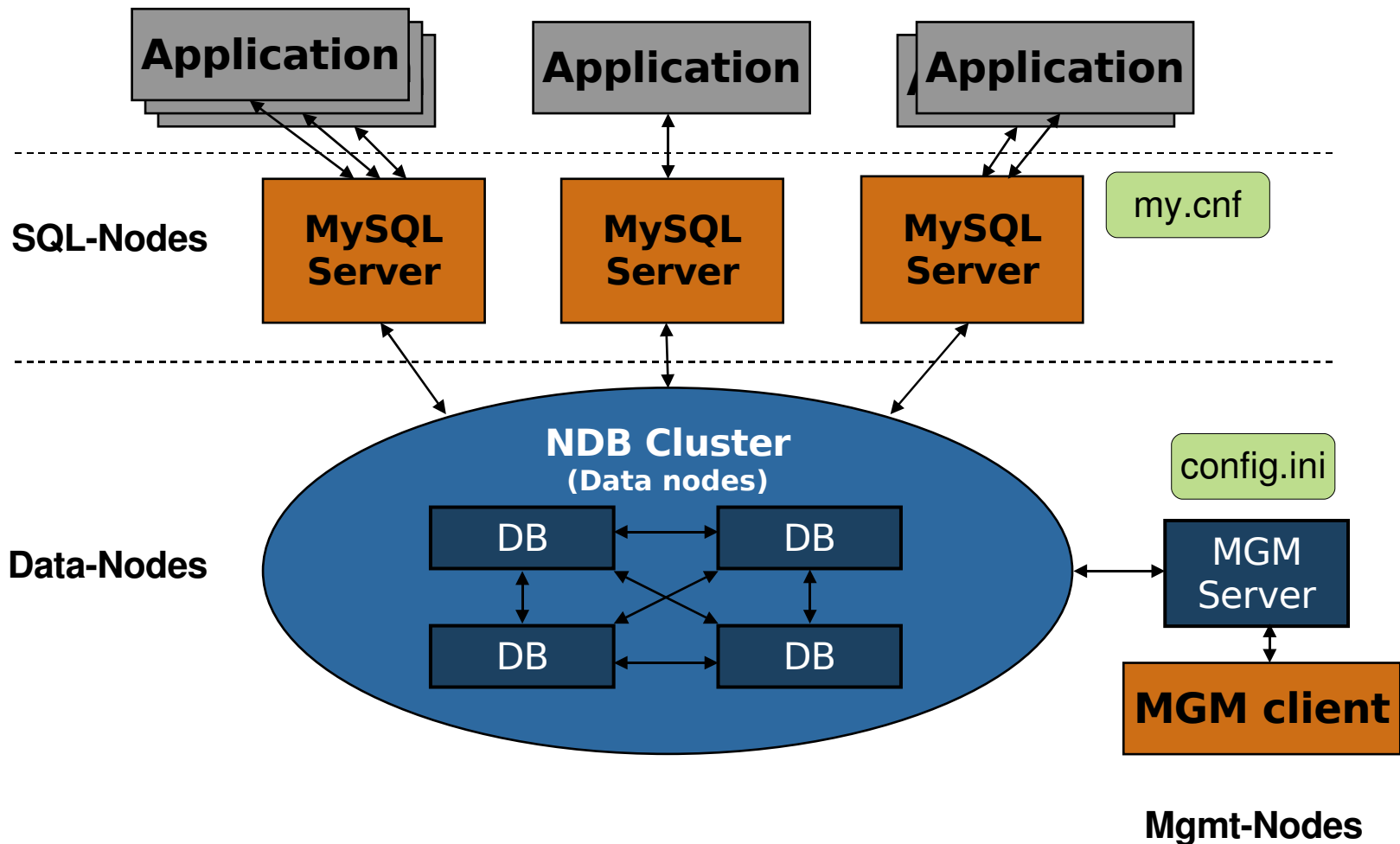
- The architectures above solved:
  - your read problems.
  - some HA requirements.
- But they did not solve:
  - your write problems!
- And what when we need:
  - higher HA?
  - synchronous replication?
  - more write speed?

## MySQL Cluster

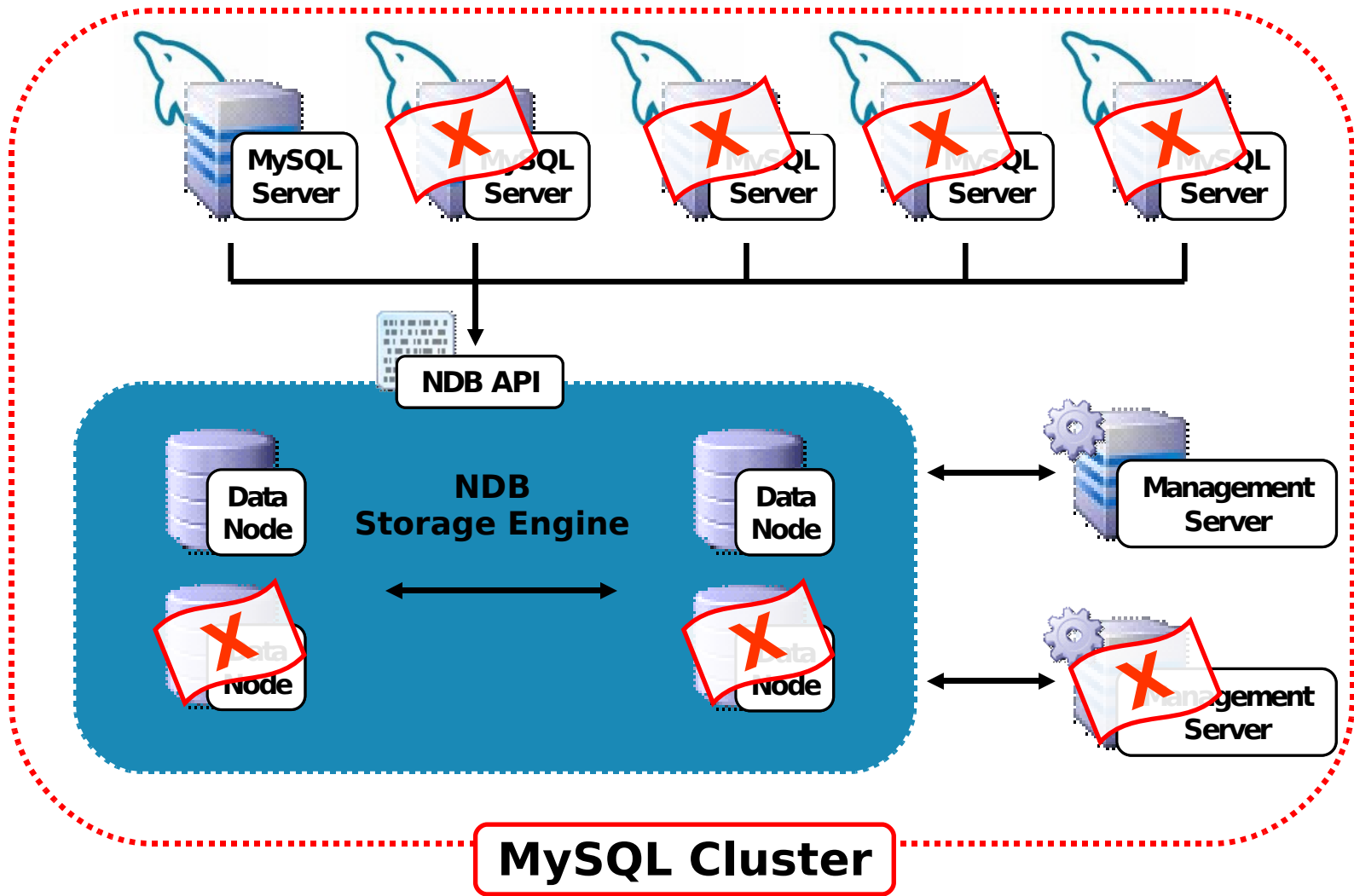
- Shared-nothing architecture
- Synchronous replication (2-Phase commit)
- Fast automatic fail over
- High performance (also writing)
- High transactional throughput
- No special components required
- In-Memory database (in 5.1 also disk support)
- Scalable, 1000's of transactions per second
- 99.999% HA (five nine)
- On-line upgrade path (at least on GA within same version)



# MySQL Cluster architecture

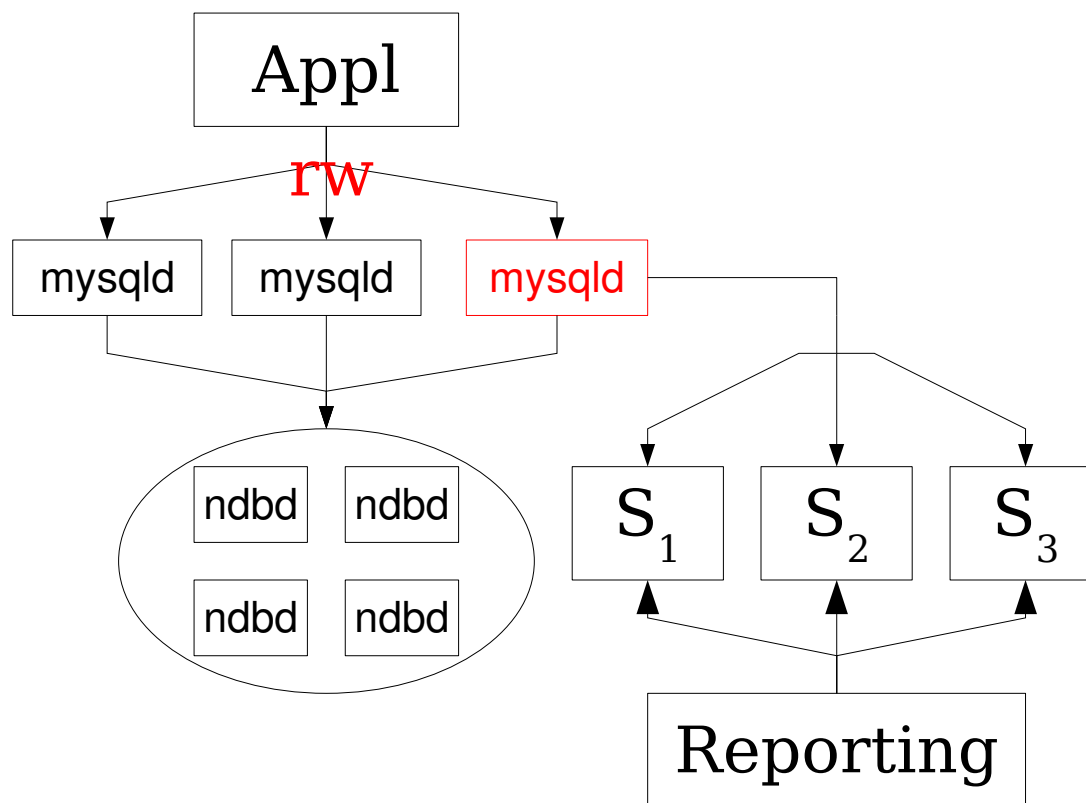


# MySQL Cluster HA features



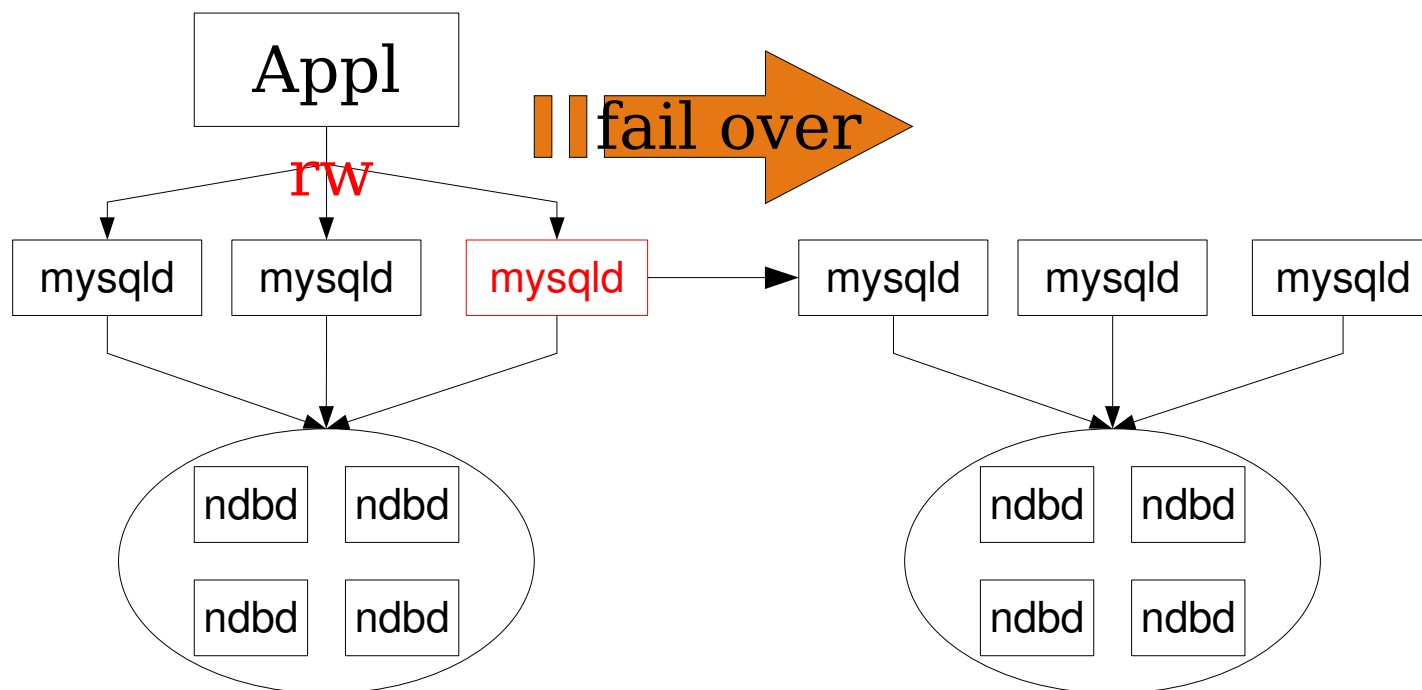
# Cluster with Replication

- for read scale-out (Reporting):



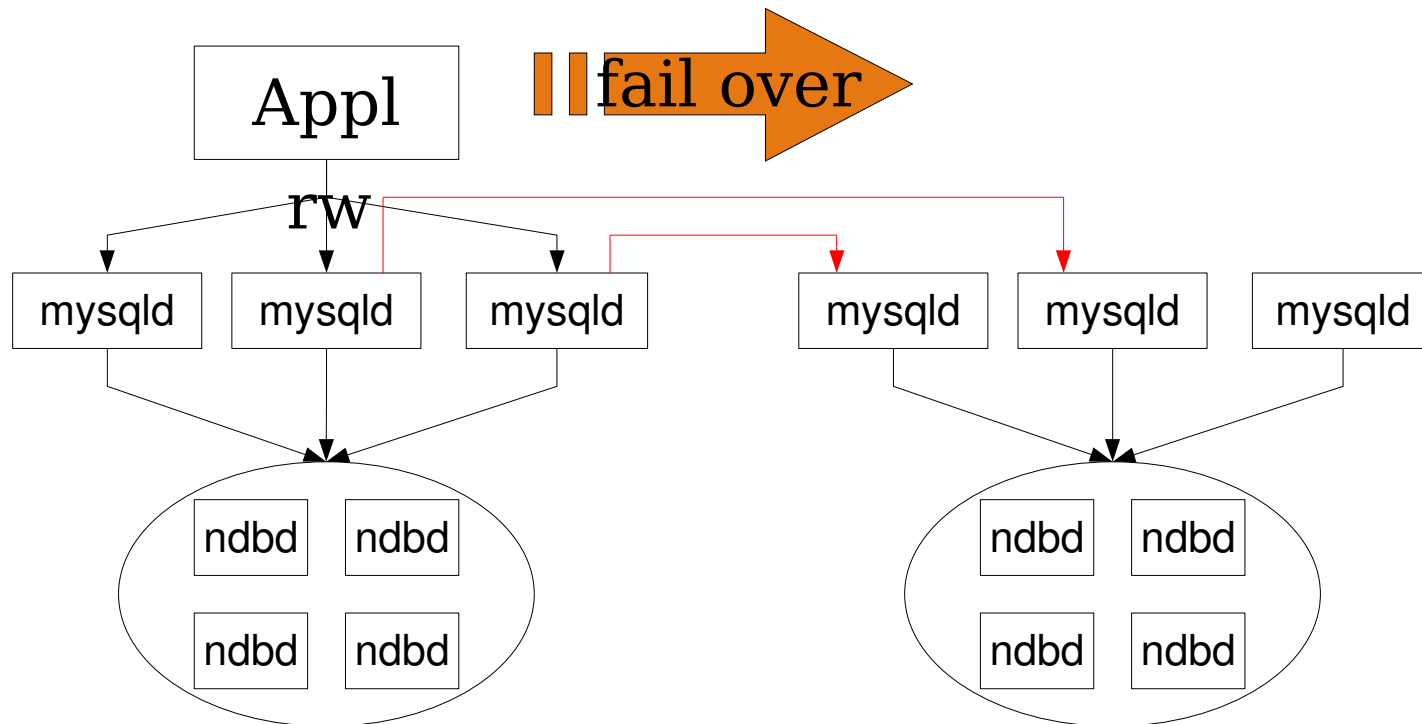
## Cluster with Replication

- Cluster-Cluster replication for disaster fail over (MySQL 5.0):

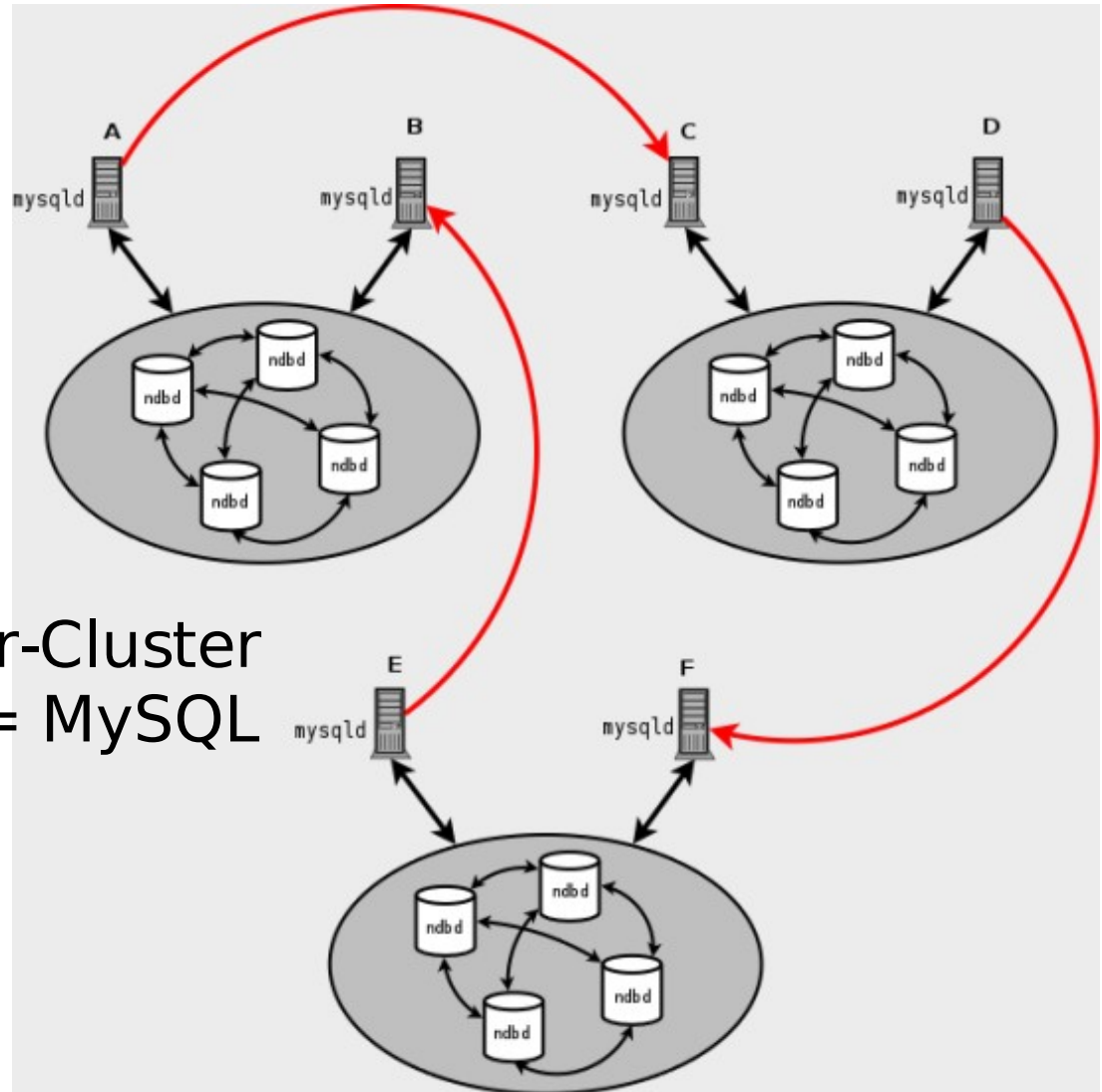


## Cluster with Replication

- Cluster-Cluster replication for disaster fail over (MySQL 5.1):



# Cluster with Replication



- circular Cluster-Cluster replication ( $\geq$  MySQL 5.1.18?):

## Cluster examples

- Session handling
- Telecom (Mobile)
- VoIP
- RSS-Feed aggregation
- Mail
- On-line Games
  
- Use cluster where
  - you need HA
  - you have high write load
  - you do little Joins and Grouping

## How to go on?

- Read is a caching problem!
  - More RAM or scale-out.
- Write is a batching problem!
  - Batch your load,
  - Buy stronger I/O system.
  - Use MySQL Cluster.
  - SSD!
- What then?



## SSD disruption

- I/O system without any movable parts!
  - SSD = Solid State disk (Flash memory, NAND, NOR chips, RAM-SAN).
  - During the last year(s)
  - Price from 15'000 USD / 160 Gbyte -> 100 USD / 32 Gbyte
  - 10-50 times faster than mechanical I/O systems
  - 1 Mio write cycles dead :-( (special FS!)
  - RAM: Huge amount of memory is cheap!
- This will disrupt the database world!

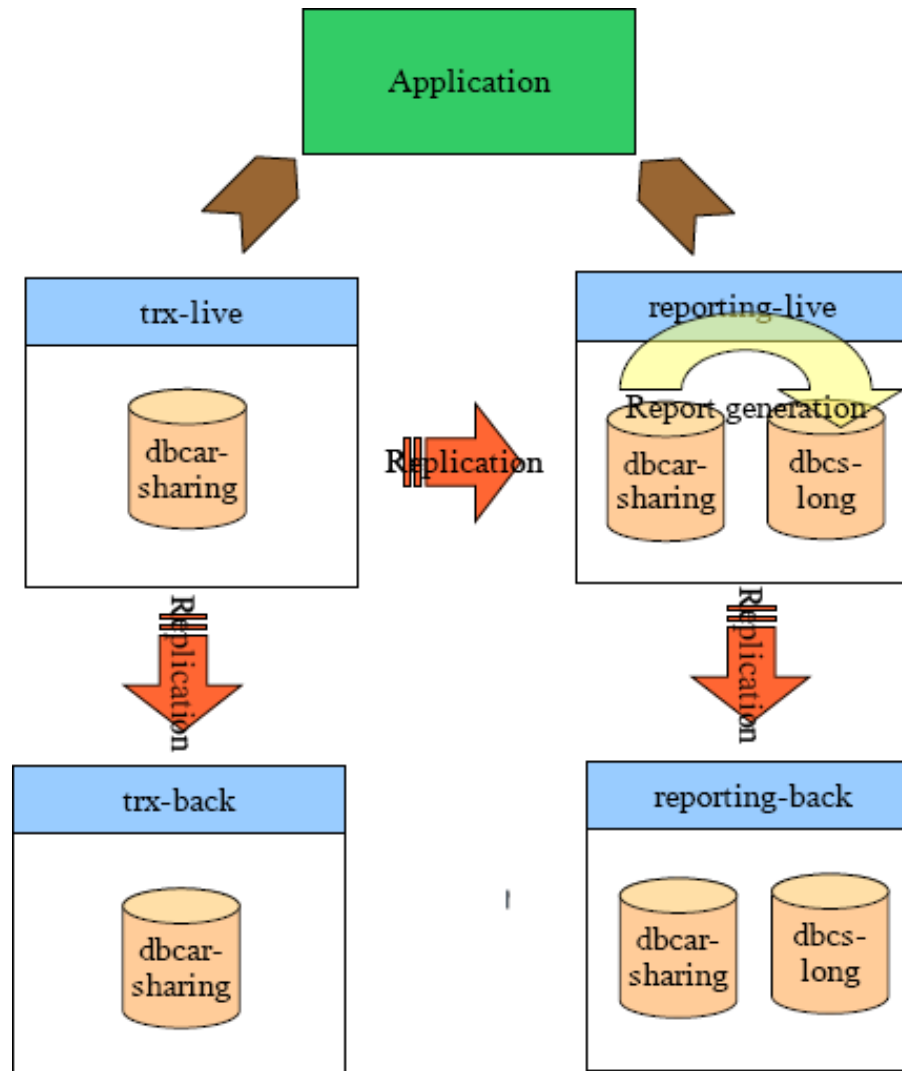
## What then?

- With or without SSD we will reach a physical limit. What then?
- Application partitioning:
  - Split applications
    - OLTP vs. OLAP
    - all in one
  - Segment your application

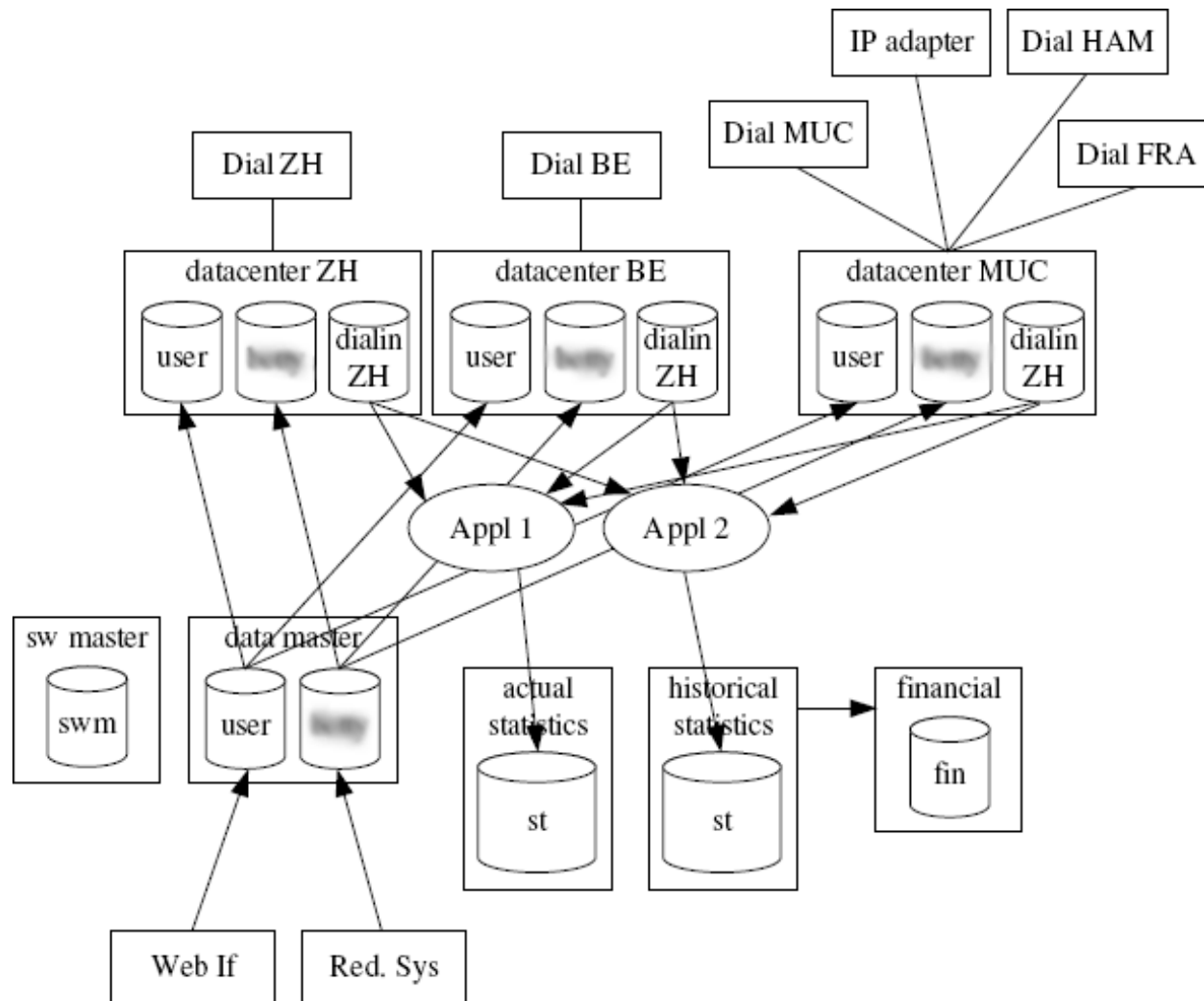
## Application partitioning

- OLTP vs. OLAP
  - hot business data (trx) vs. “old” reporting data
- “All in one”
  - Sessions, user tracking, ads, chat, booking
- Segment
  - split by for example 1 Mio users (split by user\_id).

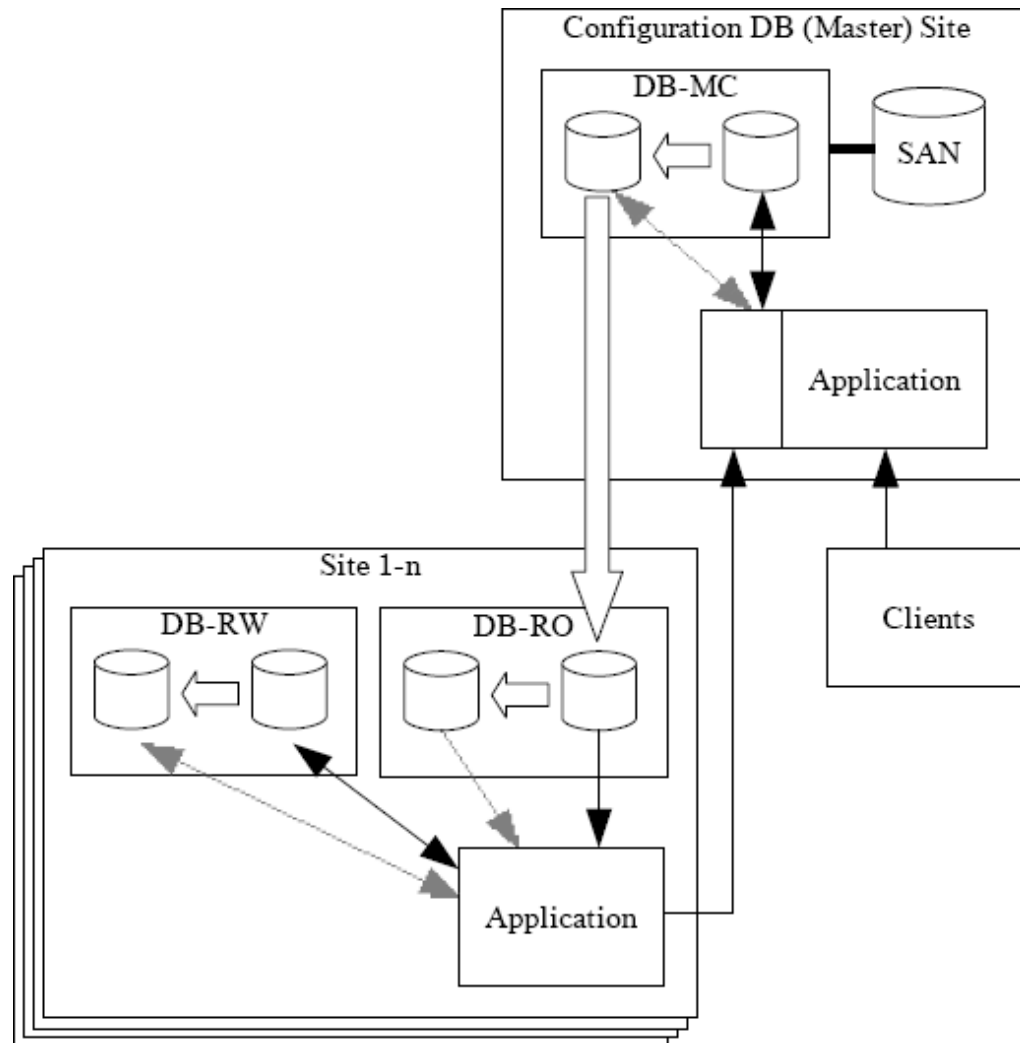
# Architecture examples



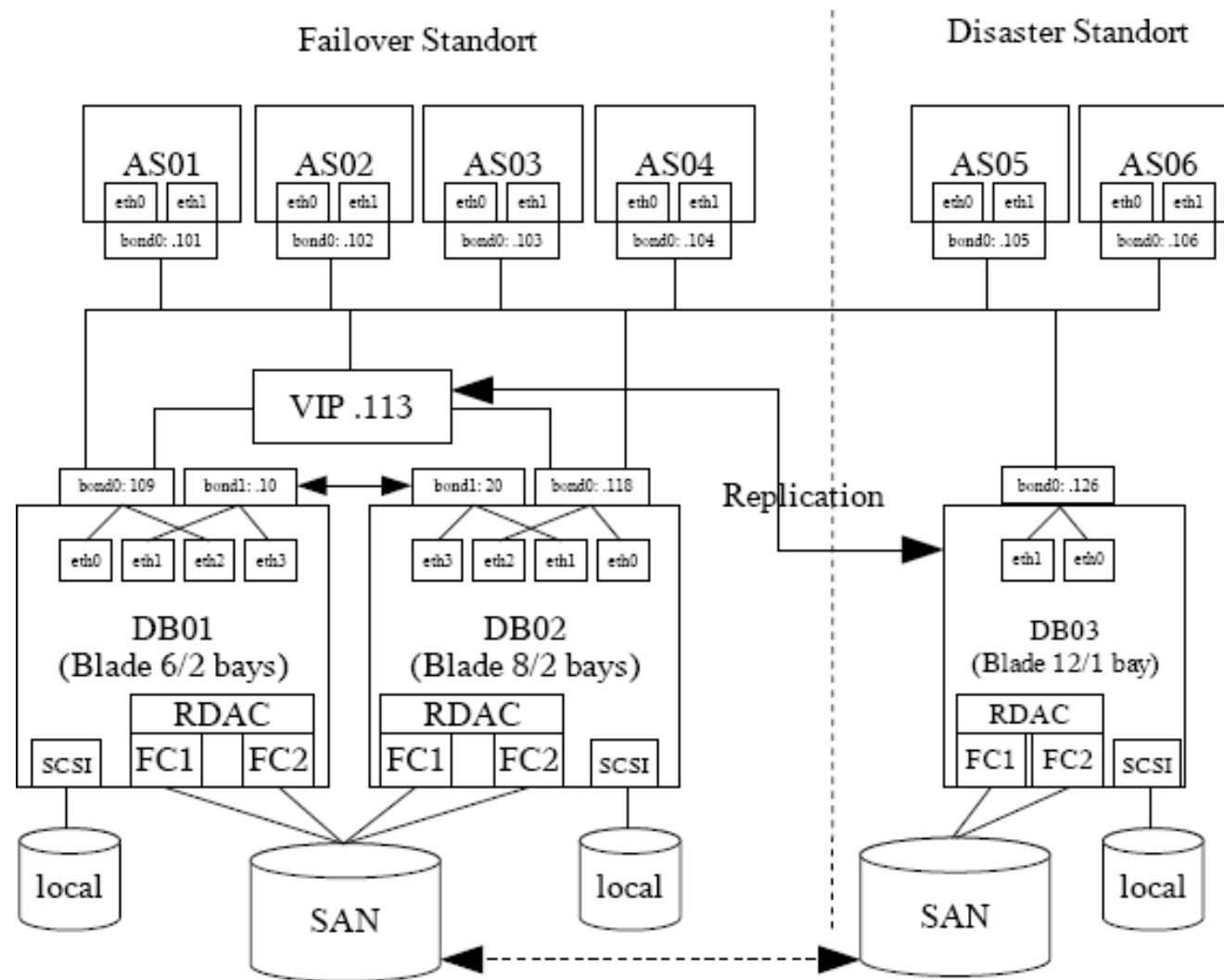
# Architecture examples



# Architecture examples



# Architecture examples



## Some more architecture stuff?

- Databases are slow!!!
  - Whenever possible try to avoid databases! Use memcached for example.
- The SP trap.
  - Stored Procedures are a lock in! Try to avoid SP!
- Use Materialized Views (MV) and/or shadow tables.
- VM/SAN is nice for consolidation but not for performance/scale-out!
- Backup and Staging
- MySQL – Proxy



## Now it's your turn...

- Your problems?
- Let us build a replication...