基于MySQL 8 做分布式数据库,有哪些坑?

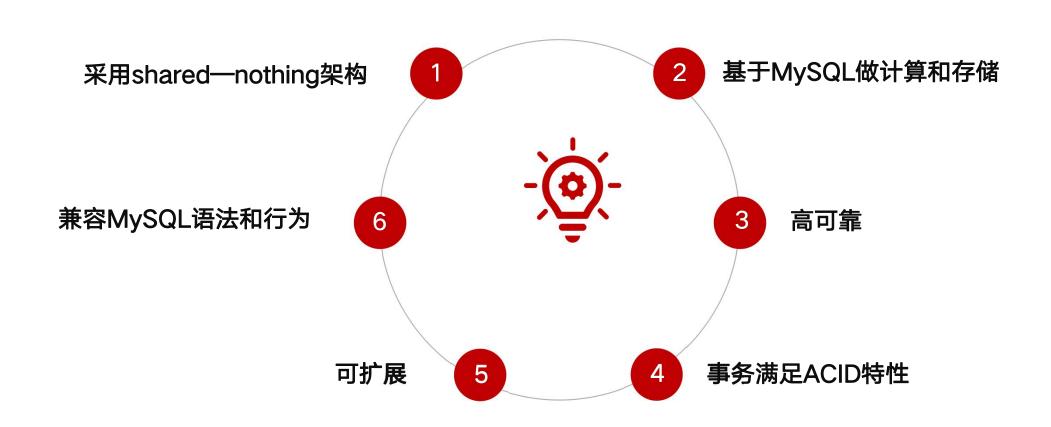
演讲人: 万里数据库 王斌

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什么是基于MySQL的分布式数据库?



基于MySQL的分布式数据库的限定条件



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基于MySQL做分布式数据库,有什么**优点**?



基于MySQL做分布式数据库的优点

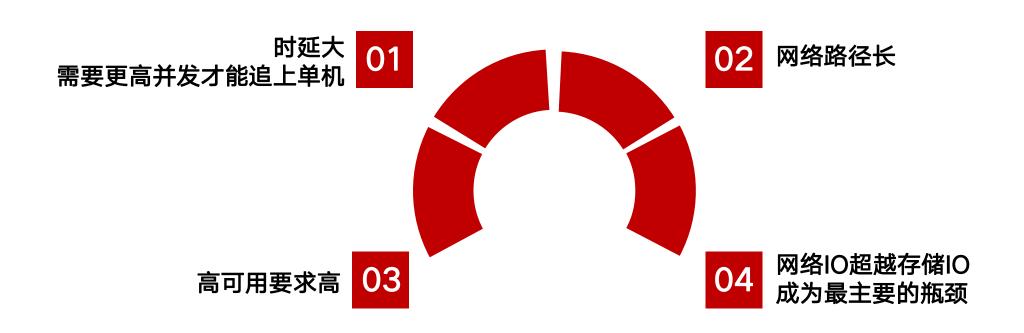


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基于MySQL做分布式数据库,有哪些特点?



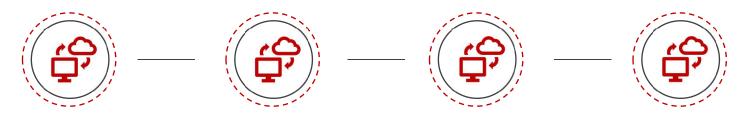
基于MySQL做分布式数据库,相比单机,有哪些特点?



基于MySQL做分布式数据库,有哪些**坑**呢?



MySQL 8 有哪些坑?



Coarse-grained latch 锁调度机制不合理

默认字符集不同导致 的性能大坑

支持分布式事务的XA 代码存在大量bug



高可用机制不完善

执行计划只考虑 单机 部分场景下 比5.7性能还差



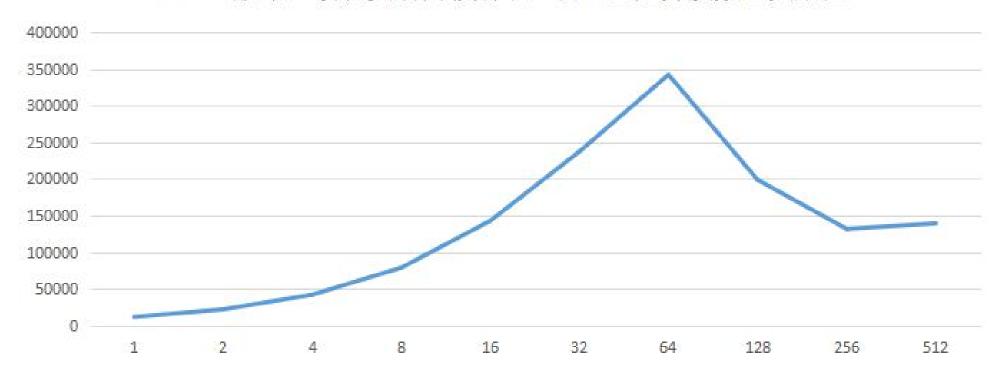
Latch粒度和锁调度机制决定了MySQL并发能力



MySQL并发能力

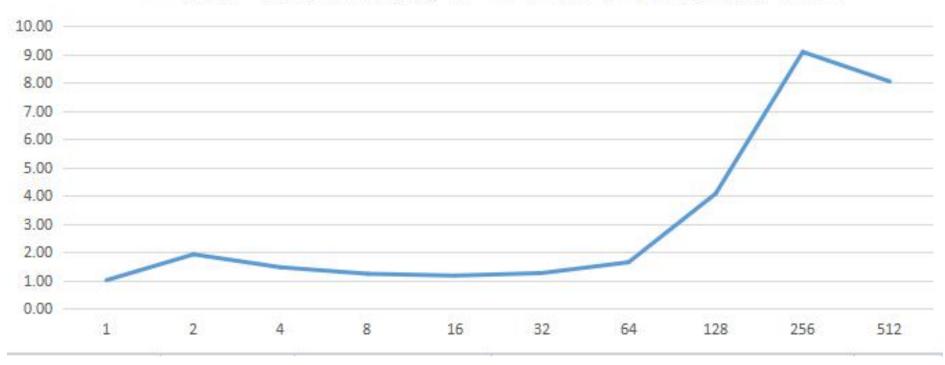


8.0.25版本,读提交隔离级别下,吞吐量随并发数量关系图





8.0.25版本,读提交隔离级别下,单个请求cpu消耗随并发关系图





主要原因是MySQL trx_sys所用的latch粒度太粗,

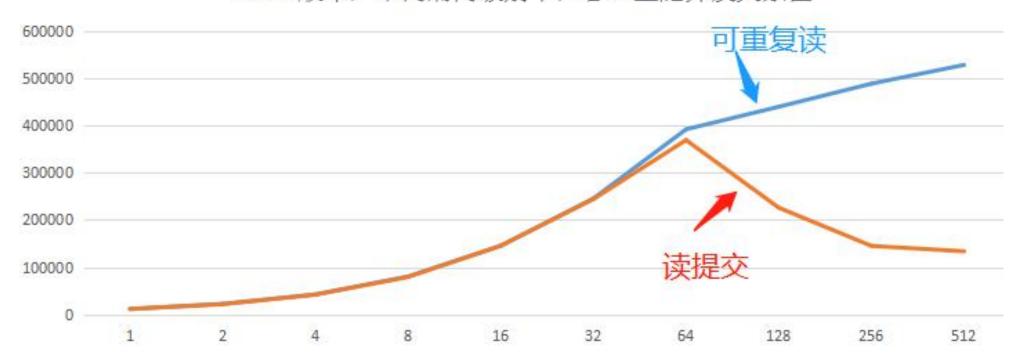
影响了读提交的并发扩展性



官方MySQL读提交 vs 官方MySQL可重复读



8.0.25版本,不同隔离级别下,吞吐量随并发关系图





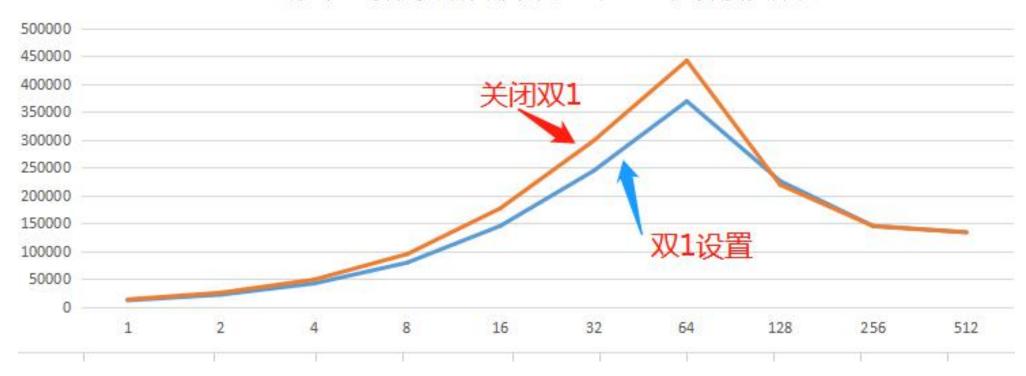
通过trx_sys的latch拆分+ Read view优化来解决RC扩展性问题



MySQL灵异现象



8.0.25版本, 读提交隔离级别下, 吞吐量随并发关系图





针对读提交,高并发下MySQL设置双1读写综合性能往往更好



锁调度机制不合理 + 锁竞争激烈 + Group commit高并发效率高



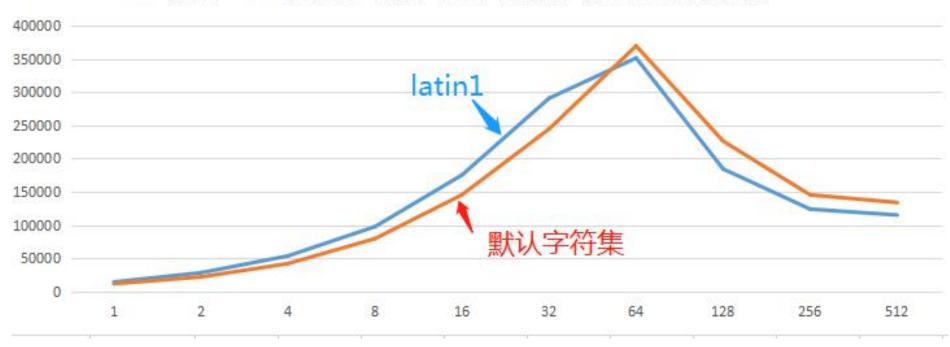
性能优化在复杂软件面前,往往是追求一种平衡



不同字符集带来的性能差异



8.0.25版本,latin1字符集 pk 默认字符集,读提交,吞吐量随并发关系图





MySQL XA机制是实现分布式事务的基础



MySQL XA有哪些坑?

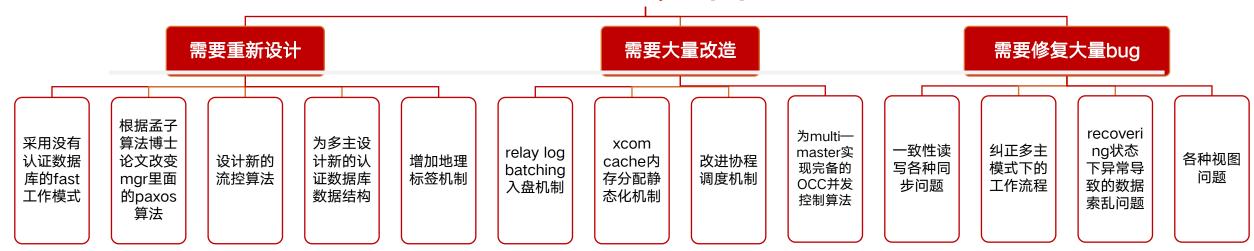




MySQL Group Replication高可用机制不完善



MGR完善

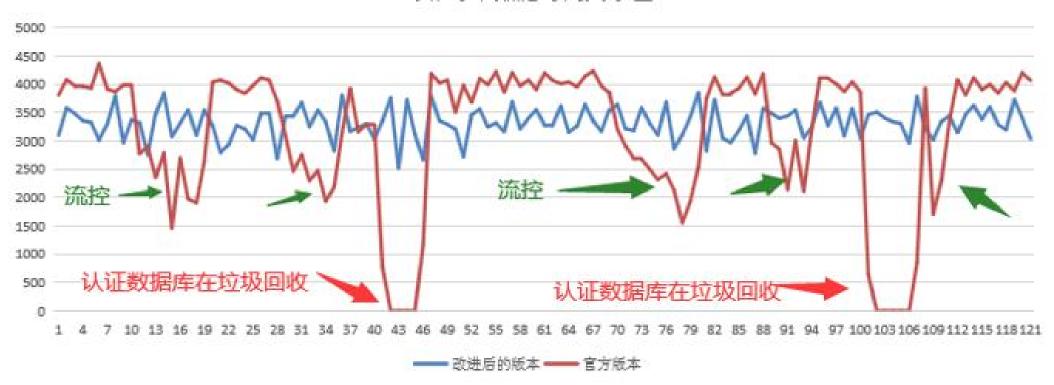




MGR改造样例

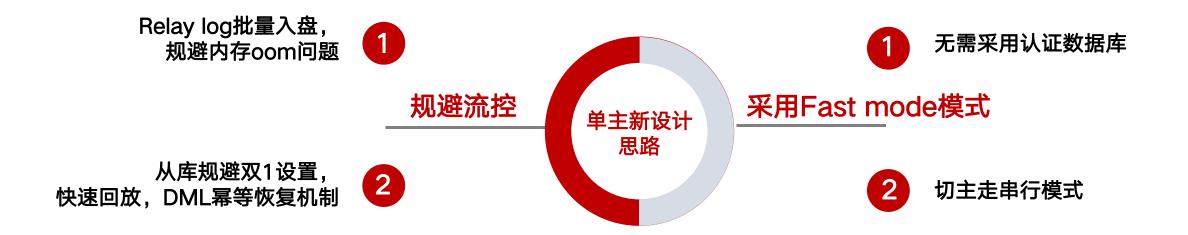


每秒订单数随时间关系图





单主新设计思路





MySQL执行计划只考虑单机



分布式数据库,往往网络是主要瓶颈



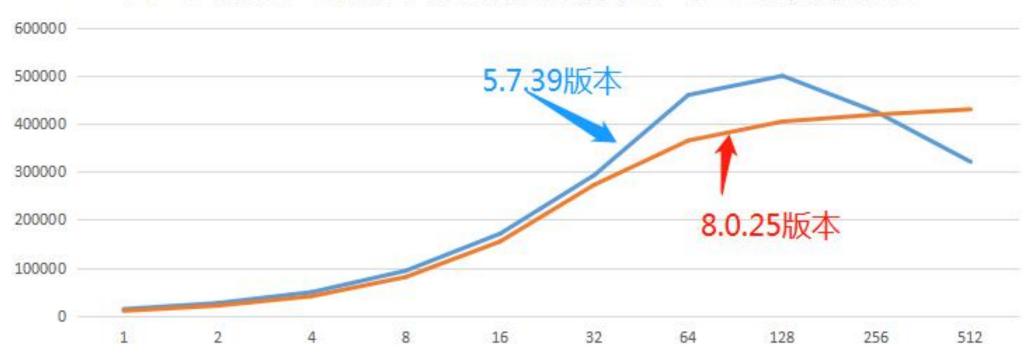
MySQL NDB都无法利用网络来优化执行计划



MySQL 8对5.7的性能改造目前并不总是很成功

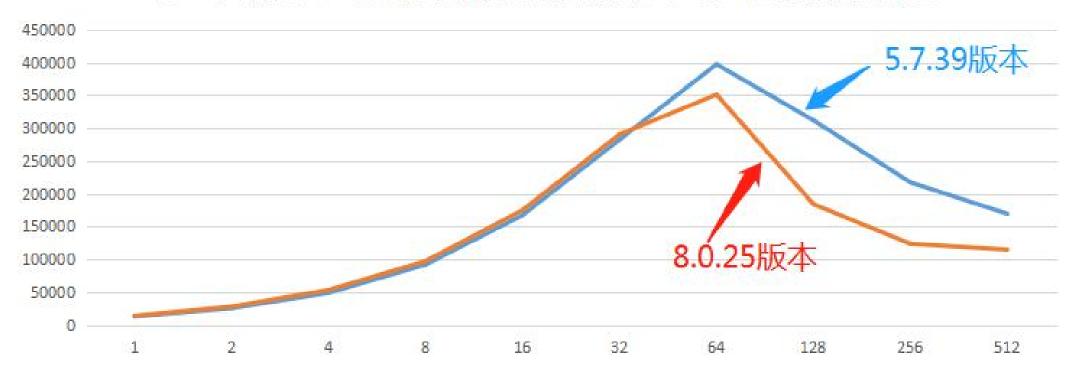


同一字符集下,不同版本可重复读隔离级别下,吞吐量随并发关系图





同一字符集下,不同版本读提交隔离级别下,吞吐量随并发关系图





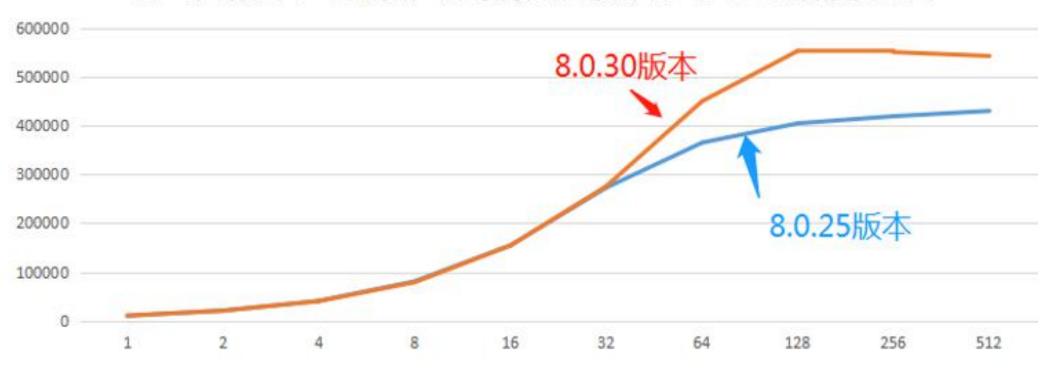
根源在于MySQL 8.0.25的trx_sys所用的latch粒度太粗



最新版本在trx_sys latch进行了的一些简易拆分



同一字符集下,不同版本可重复读隔离级别下,吞吐量随并发关系图





/sql/8.0/en/news-8-0-26.html









correctness issues. One of the issues addressed caused an XA transaction to be described incorrectly as "recovered", which occurred when a client session disconnected from an XA transaction after XA PREPARE. (Bug #31870582)

- . InnoDB: TempTable debug assertion code for an Indexed cells member function (cell from mysql buf index read()) did not account for non-nullable columns with zero length. (Bug #31091089)
- InnoDB: Using the InnoDB memcached plugin, attempting to retrieve multiple values in a single get command returned an incorrect value. (Bug #29675958, Bug #95032)
- InnoDB: The trx sys t::serialisation mutex was introduced to reduce contention on the on the trx sys t::mutex. The new mutex protects the trx sys t::serialisation list when a transaction number is assigned, which was previously protected by the trx sys t::mutex.

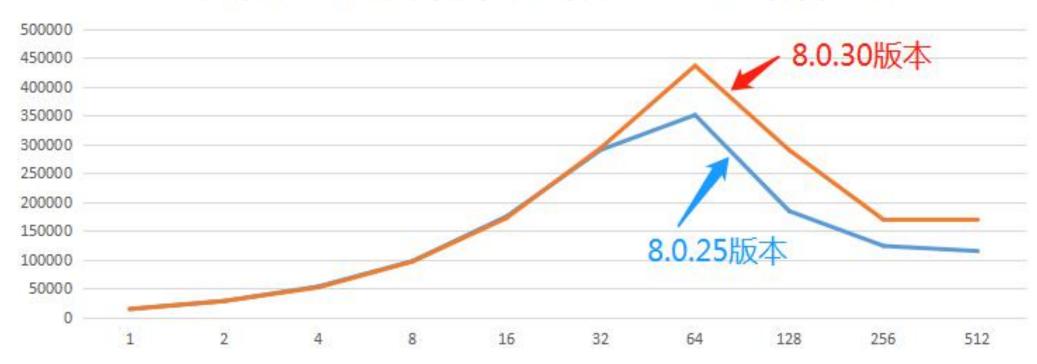
Thanks to Zhai Weixiang for the contribution. (Bug #27933068, Bug #90643)



. Partitioning: When a table was partitioned by TIMESTAMP and a timestamp literal with a time zone offset was used in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement, it was possible for a partition to be omitted from the result set.



同一字符集下,不同版本读提交隔离级别下,吞吐量随并发关系图





sql/8.0/en/news-8-0-26.html



was not optimal for low-concurrency workloads. (Bug #32880577)

- InnoDB: A string value setting for the innodb_redo_log_encrypt variable was not handled properly. (Bug #32851525)
- InnoDB: Read-write transaction set (trx_sys->rw_trx_set) shards, each with a dedicated mutex, were introduced to alleviate transaction system mutex (trx_sys->mutex) contention caused by transaction set insertions and removals. Related enhancements include moving transaction set modifiers to less critical locations, eliminating heap allocation inside of the TrxUndoRsegs constructor, converting transaction state (trx->state) and transaction start time (trx->start_time) fields to std::atomic fields, and new assertion code to validate threads that operate on transactions. (Bug #32832196)
- InnoDB: Record buffer logic for the InnoDB memcached GET command was revised. (Bug #32828352)

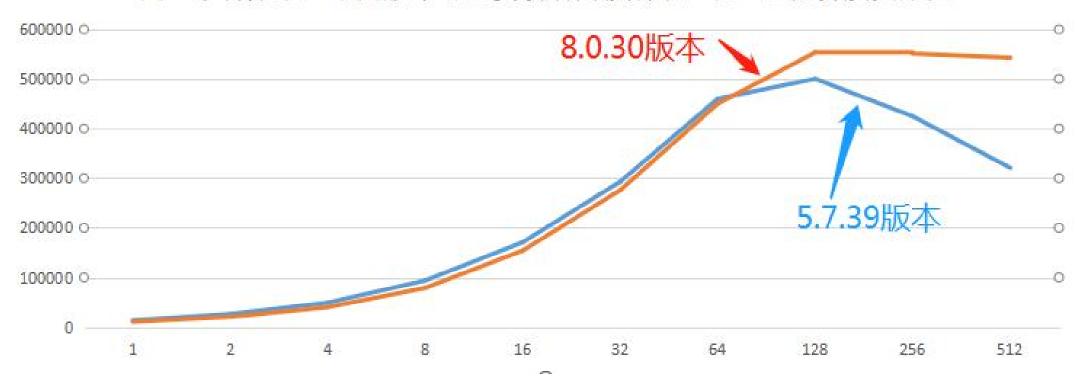
 小幅提升了读提交的高并发能力
- InnoDB: The ut_list base member in the InnoDB sources now locates list nodes using the element portion of the list type
 rather than storing a member pointer in the base node of a list at runtime, which waisted resources. The patch also includes
 other ut list related code improvements. (Bug #32820458)



MySQL 5.7.39 vs MySQL 8.0.30

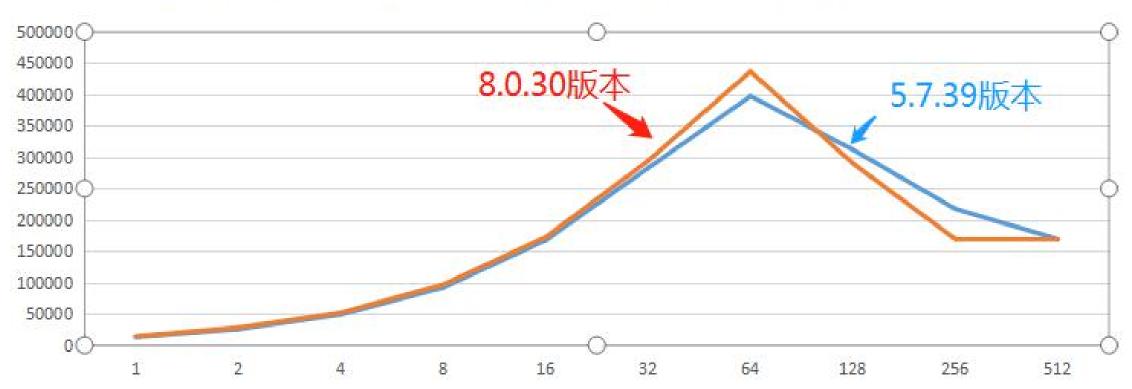


同一字符集下,不同版本可重复读隔离级别下,吞吐量随并发关系图





同一字符集下,不同版本读提交隔离级别下,吞吐量随并发关系图



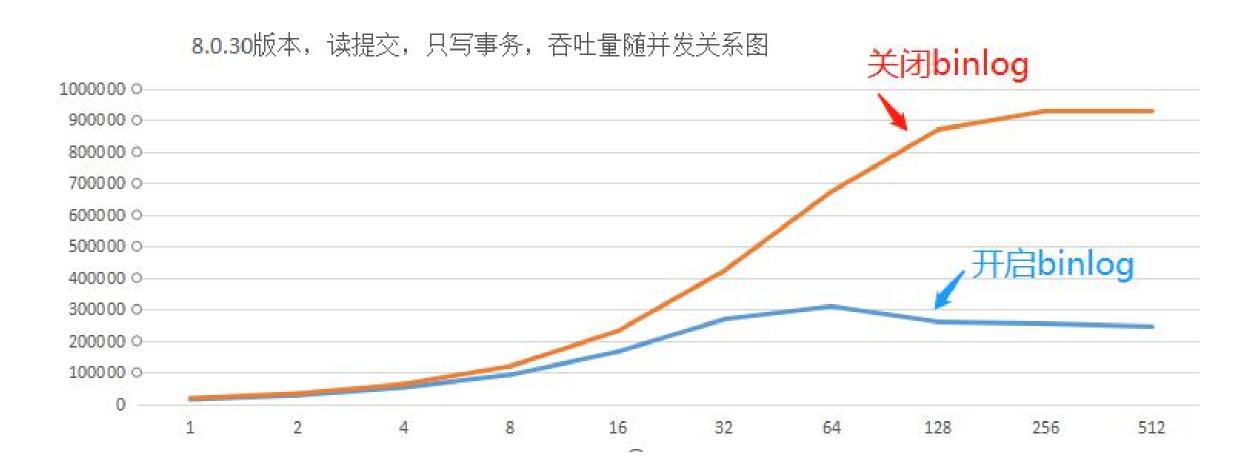


trx_sys所利用的latch仍然可以进一步拆分,但难度越来越大



调度机制在MySQL 8多个地方仍然有巨大的优化空间





困难是暂时的, 前途是光明的



