

# MySQL分布式集群高可用 设计及应用

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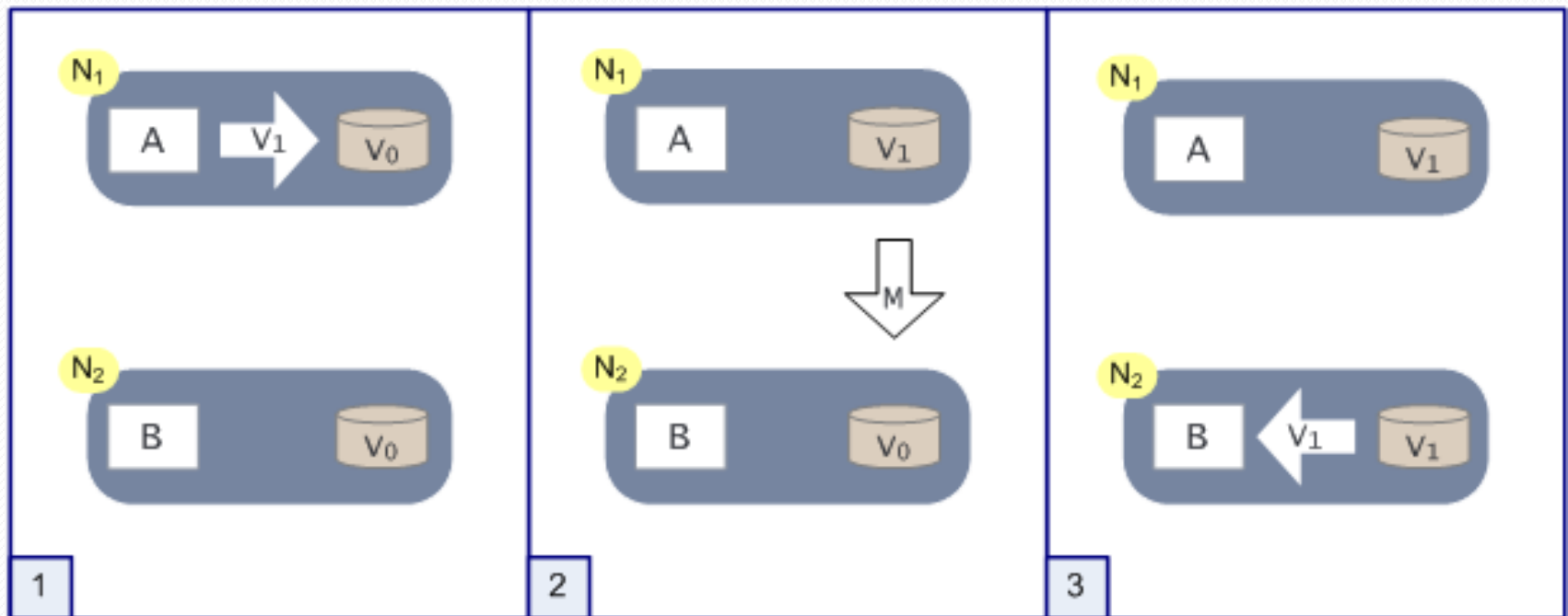
2010-04-03

# CAP Theorem and NoSQL

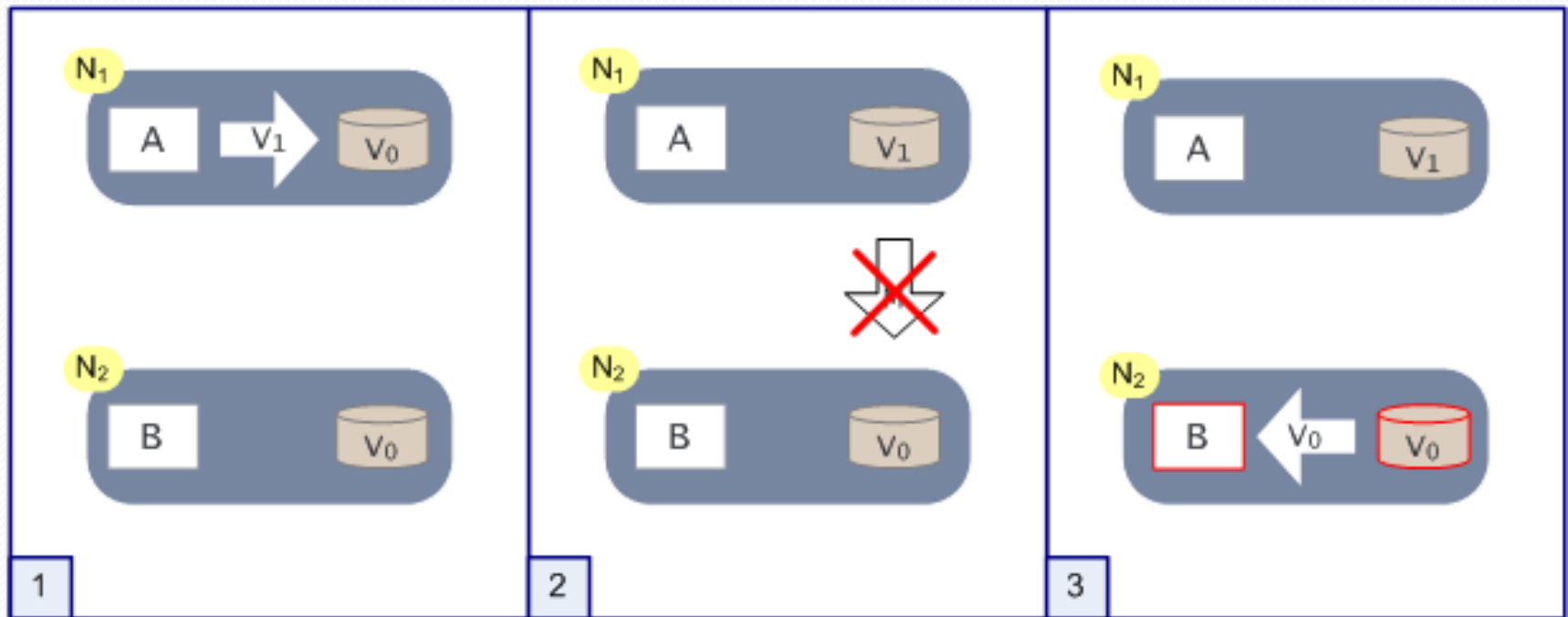


- Consistency
- Availability
- Partition Tolerance

# CAP Theorem (2/3)



# CAP Theorem (3/3)

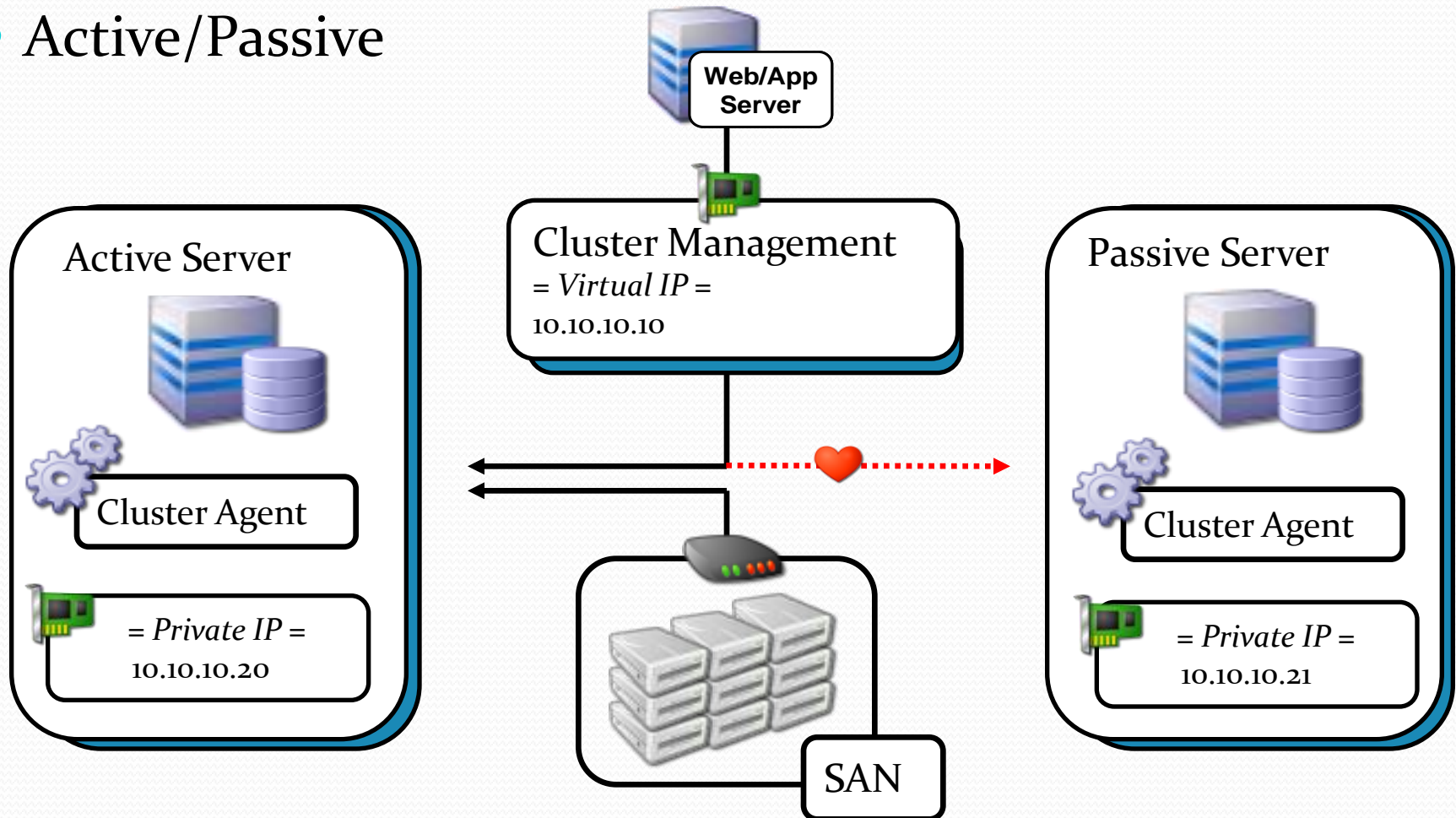


# MySQL HA Solution

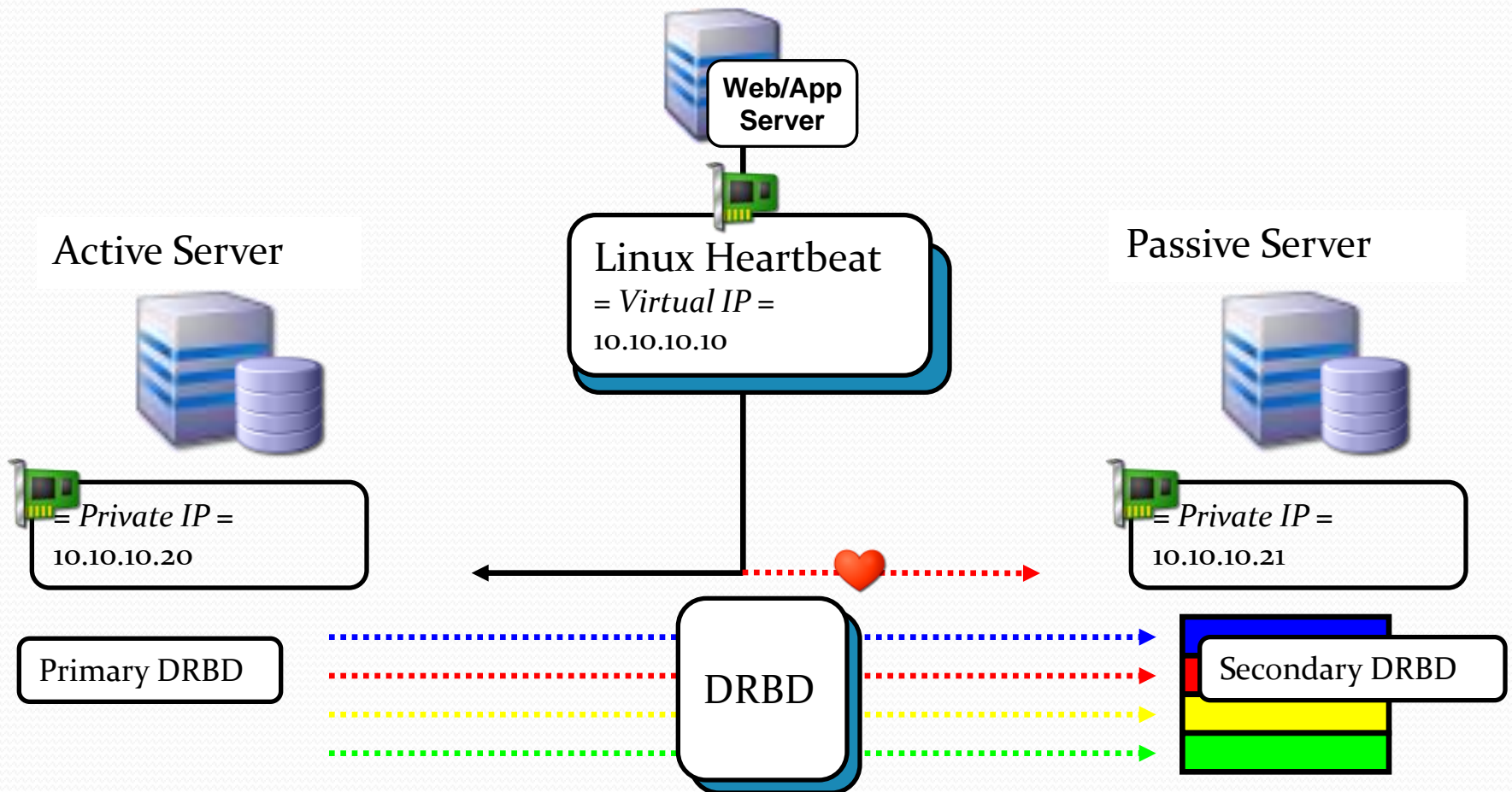
- MySQL + Shared-Storage
- MySQL + DRBD (CP)
- Master + Slave (AP)
- Master + Slave(SemiSyncReplication) (CP/AP)
- Multi-Master (AP)
- MySQL Cluster (CAP? CP/AP)

# MySQL + Shared-Storage

- Active/Passive

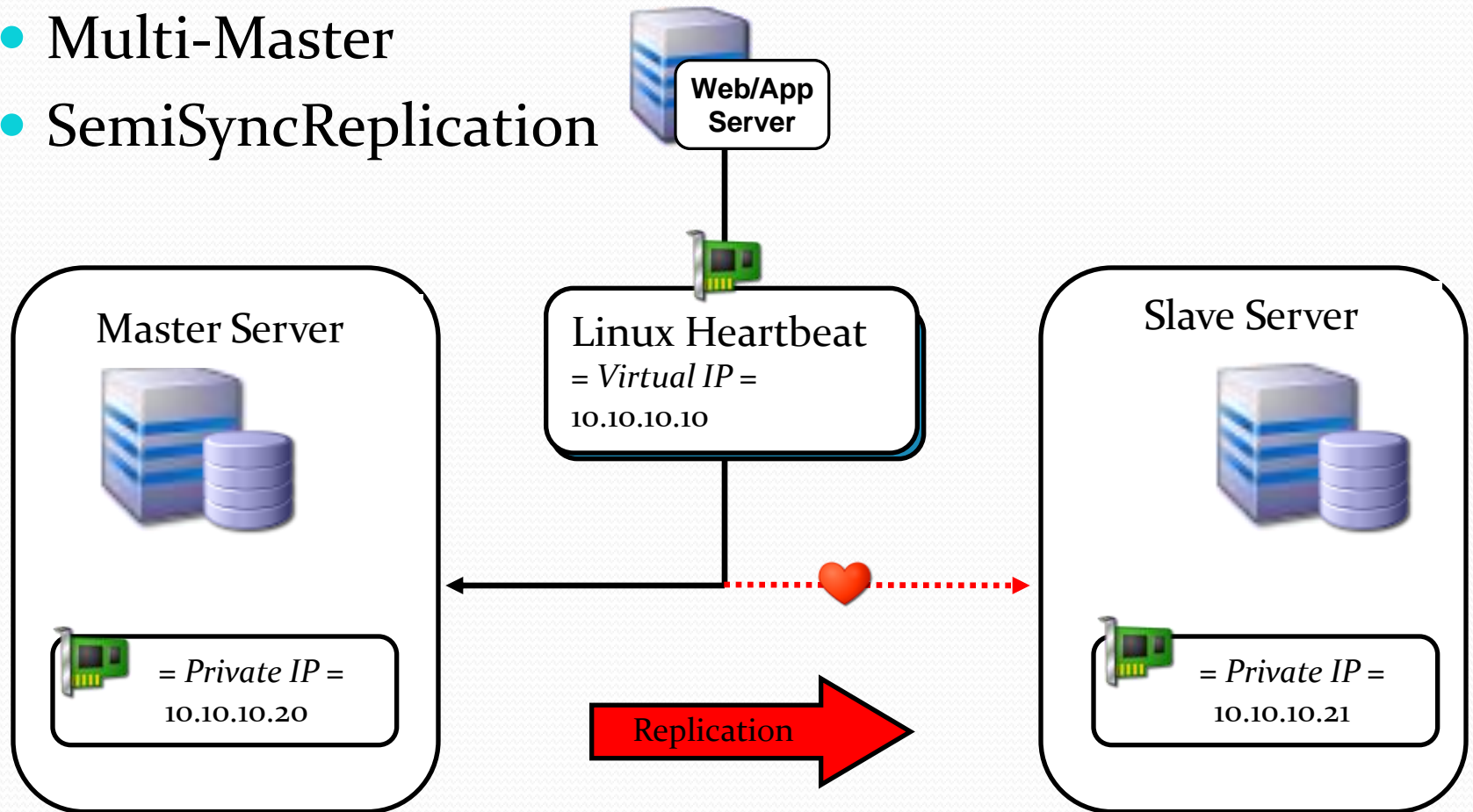


# MySQL + DRBD



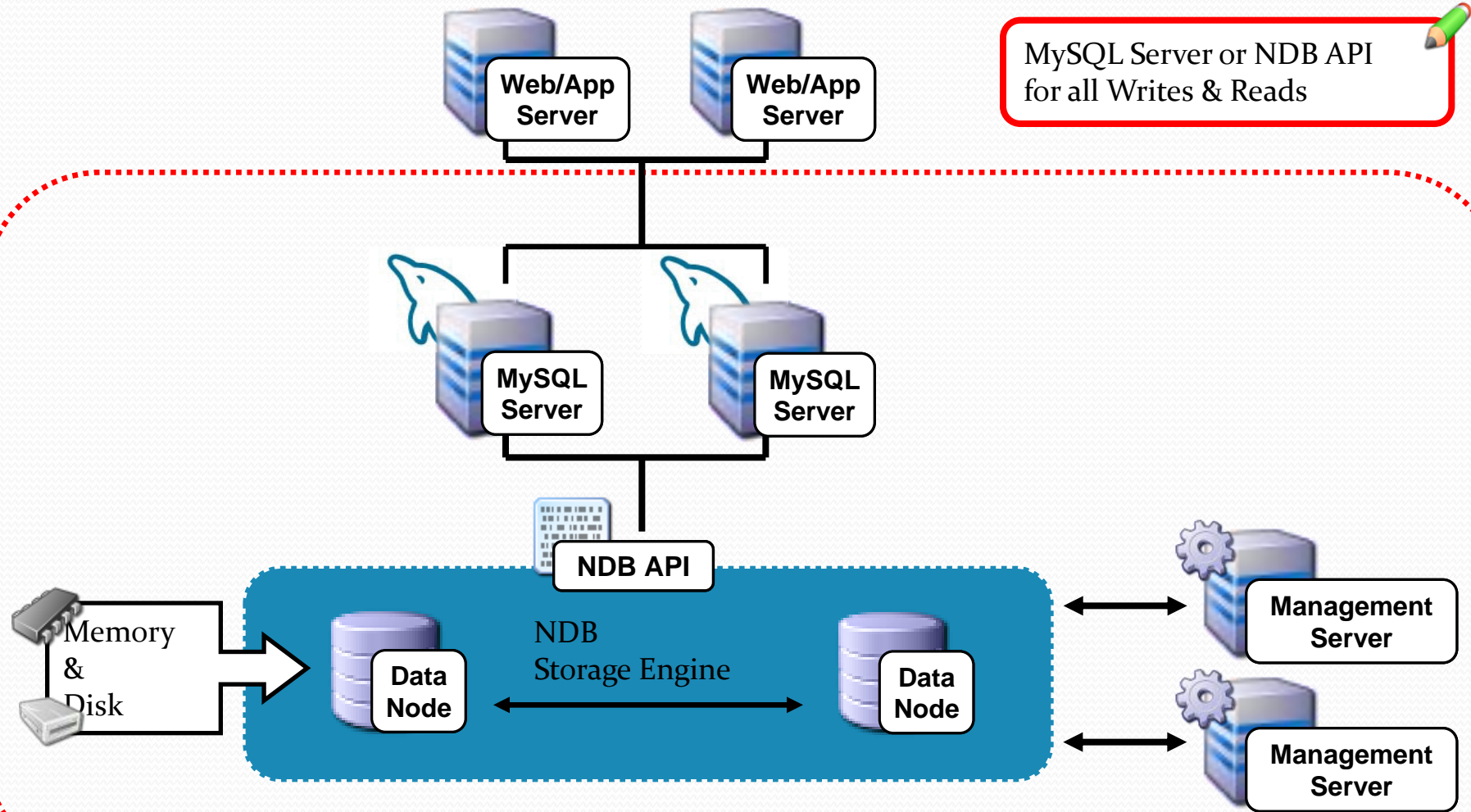
# Master + Slave

- Multi-Master
- SemiSyncReplication

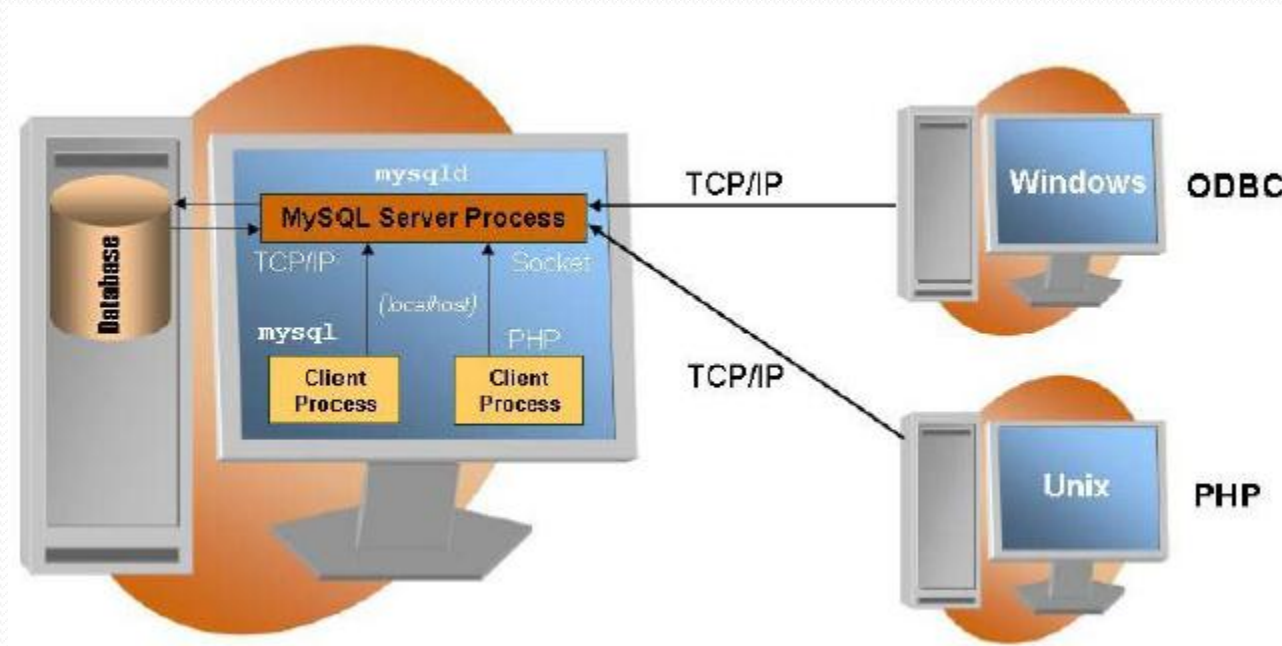




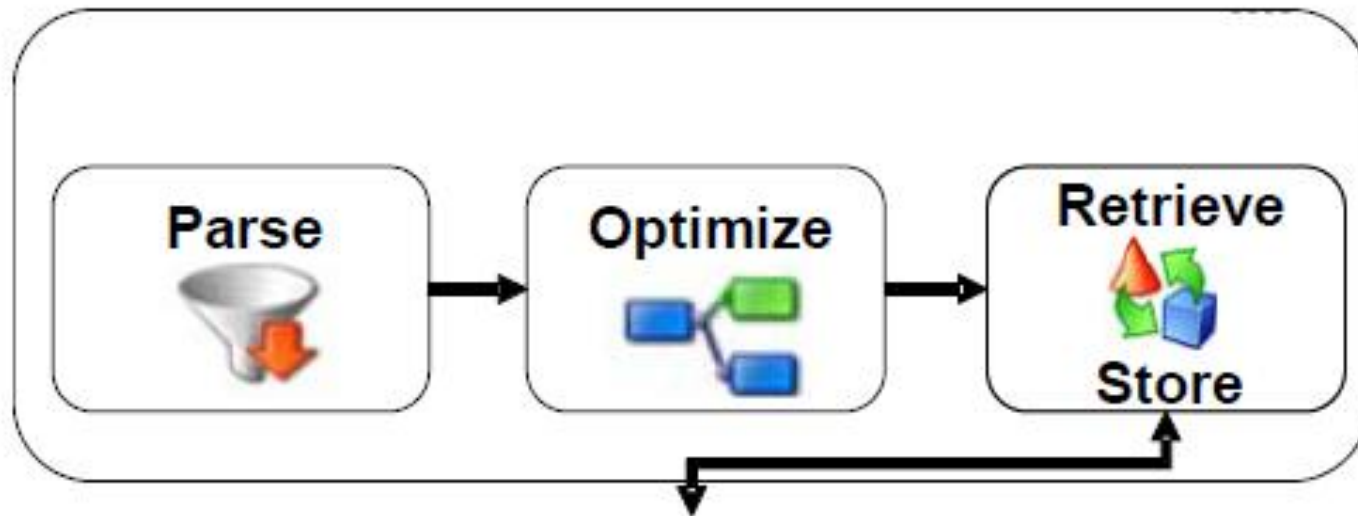
# MySQL Cluster



# MySQL General Architecture (1/3)



# MySQL General Architecture (2/3)



## Pluggable Storage Engines



MyISAM



InnoDB



MySQL  
Cluster

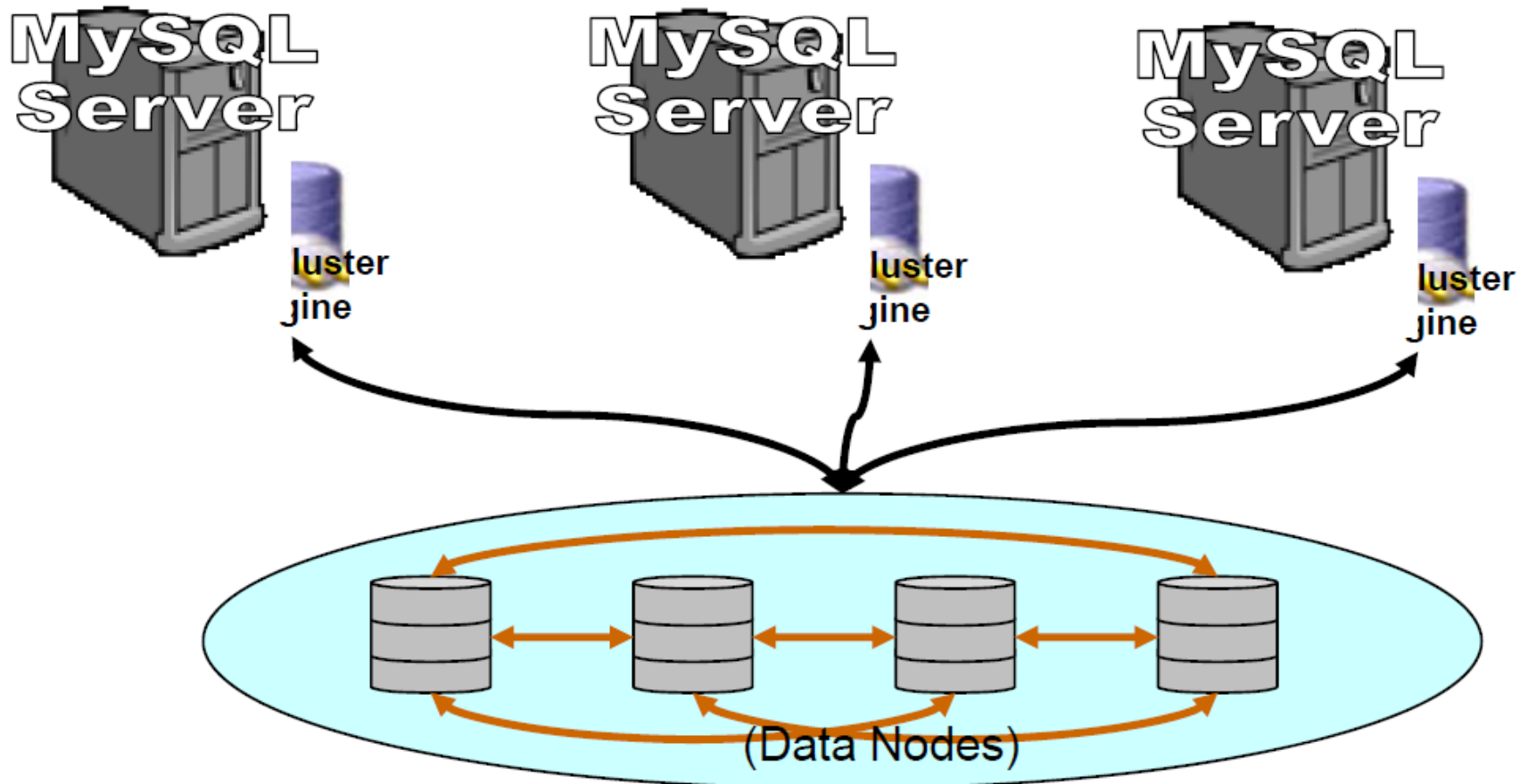


Memory



Other ...

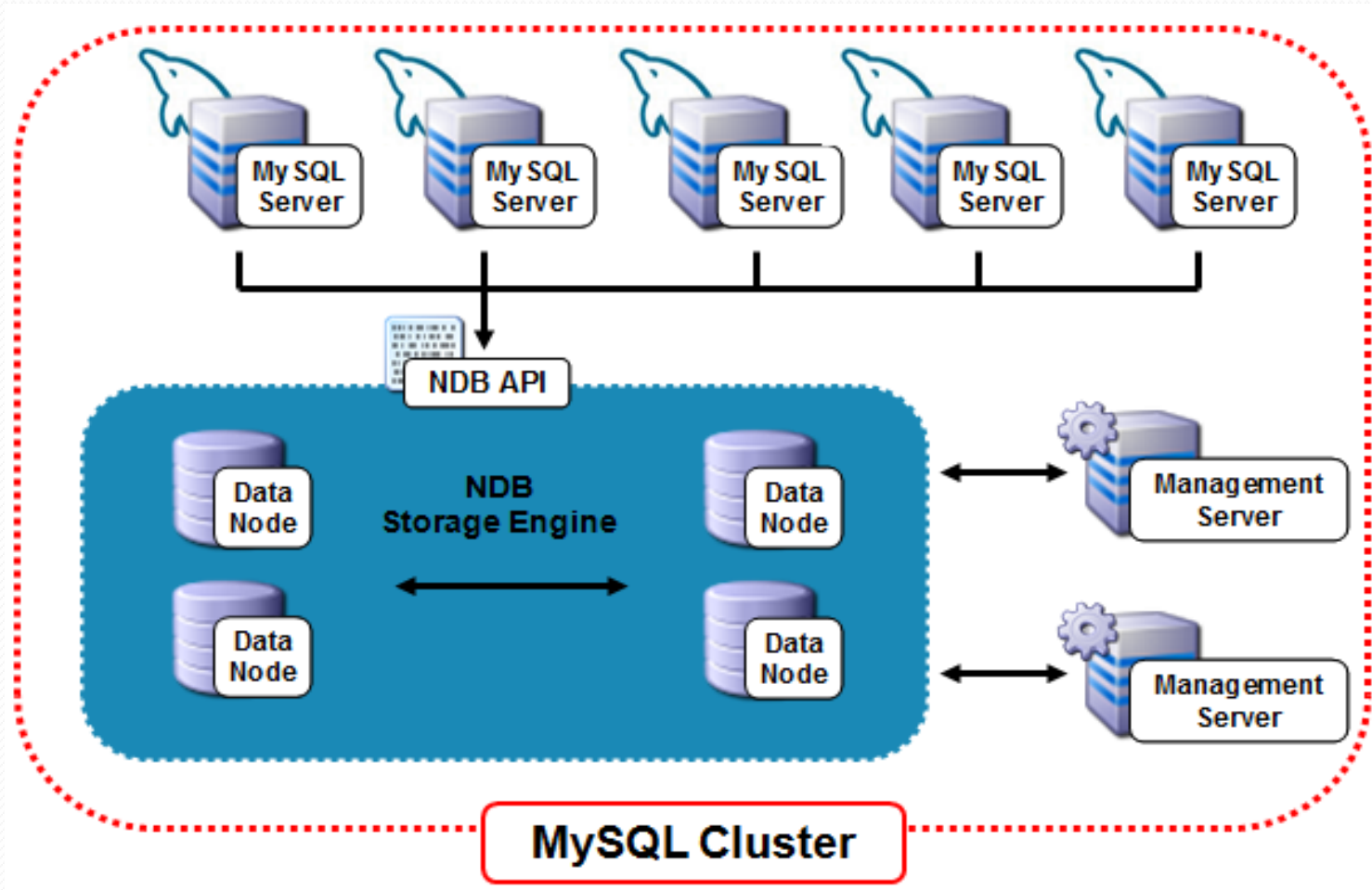
# MySQL General Architecture (3/3)



# What is a Cluster

- Shared-nothing vs Shared-disk
  - In a shared-nothing , which MySQL Cluster is, each node has its own complete set of hardware
  - In a shared-disk architecture, there is a central storage location that all of the nodes will access and make use of
- MySQL Cluster Hardware
  - MySQL Cluster does not require and special hardware, such as SAN or NAS
  - Each node can run on commodity type hardware
  - Designed to allow many maintenance operations to be completed in a online fashion

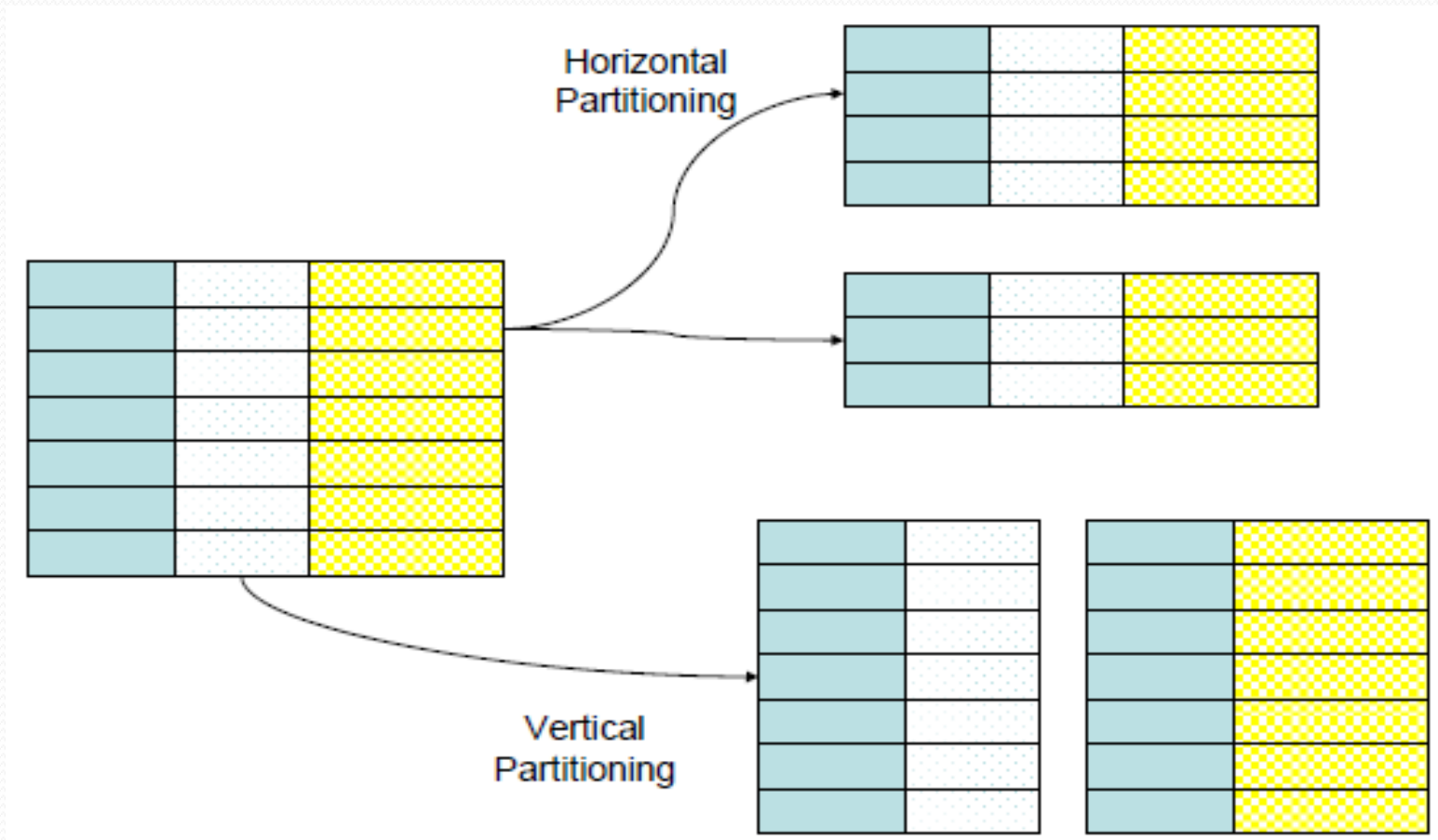
# MySQL Cluster Architecture



# Node Types

- Data Nodes
  - Storage Nodes
- API Nodes
  - Mediators between the end process and the data nodes
- Management Node
  - Manages the configuration and control of the MySQL Cluster

# Partition

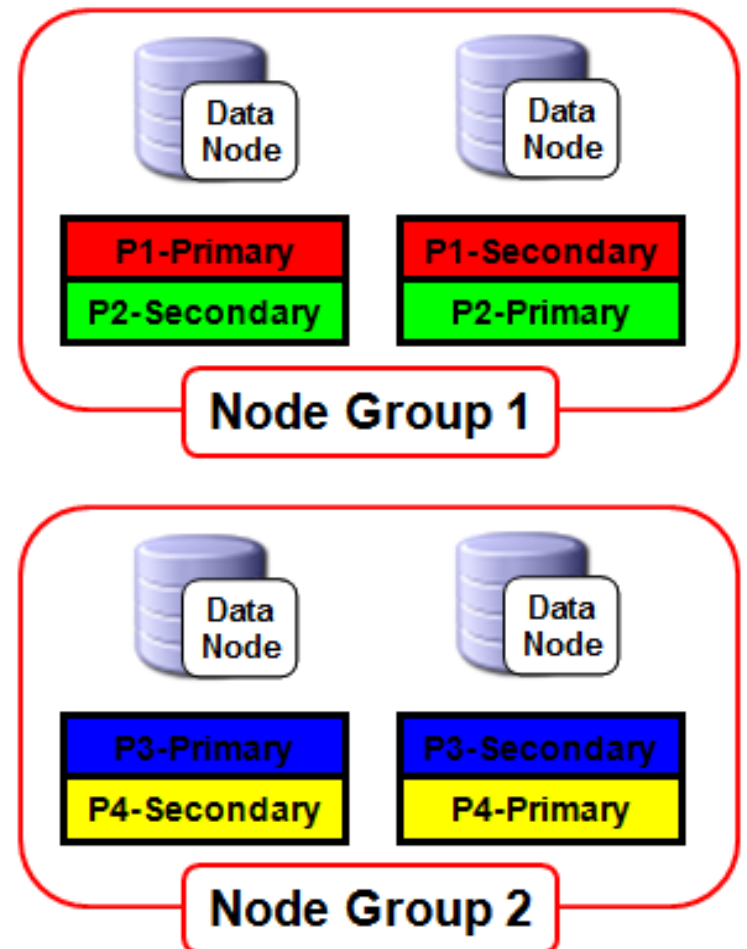




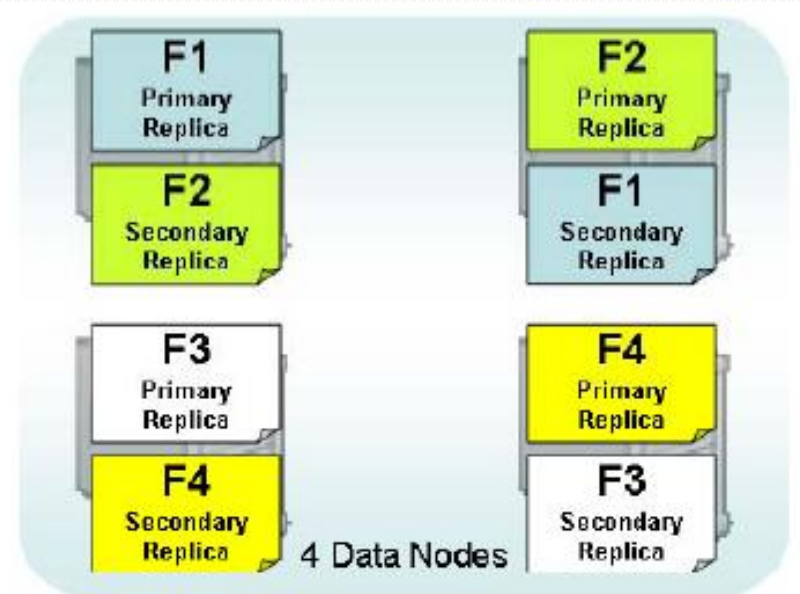
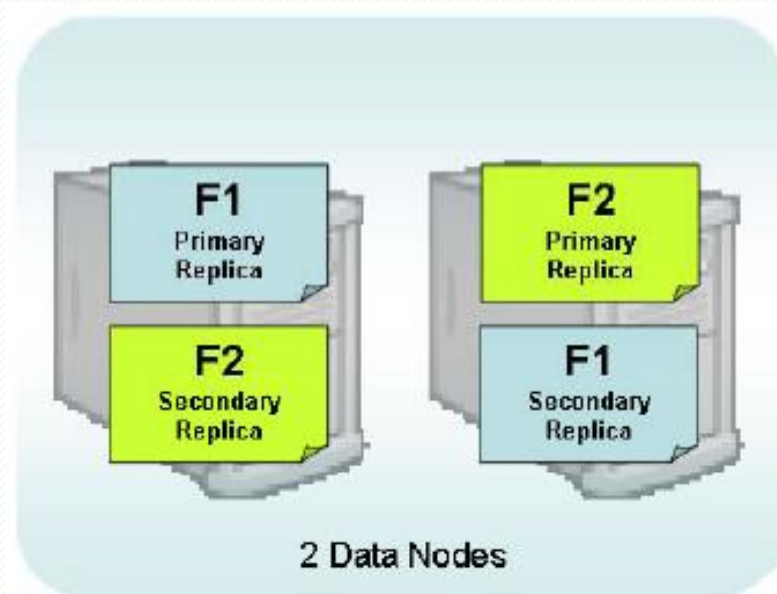
# MySQL Cluster Architecture

ID	Capital	Country	UTC	
1	Copenhagen	Denmark	2	Partition 1
2	Berlin	Germany	2	
3	New York City	USA	-5	Partition 2
4	Tokyo	Japan	9	
5	Athens	Greece	2	Partition 3
6	Moscow	Russia	4	
7	Oslo	Norway	2	Partition 4
8	Beijing	China	8	

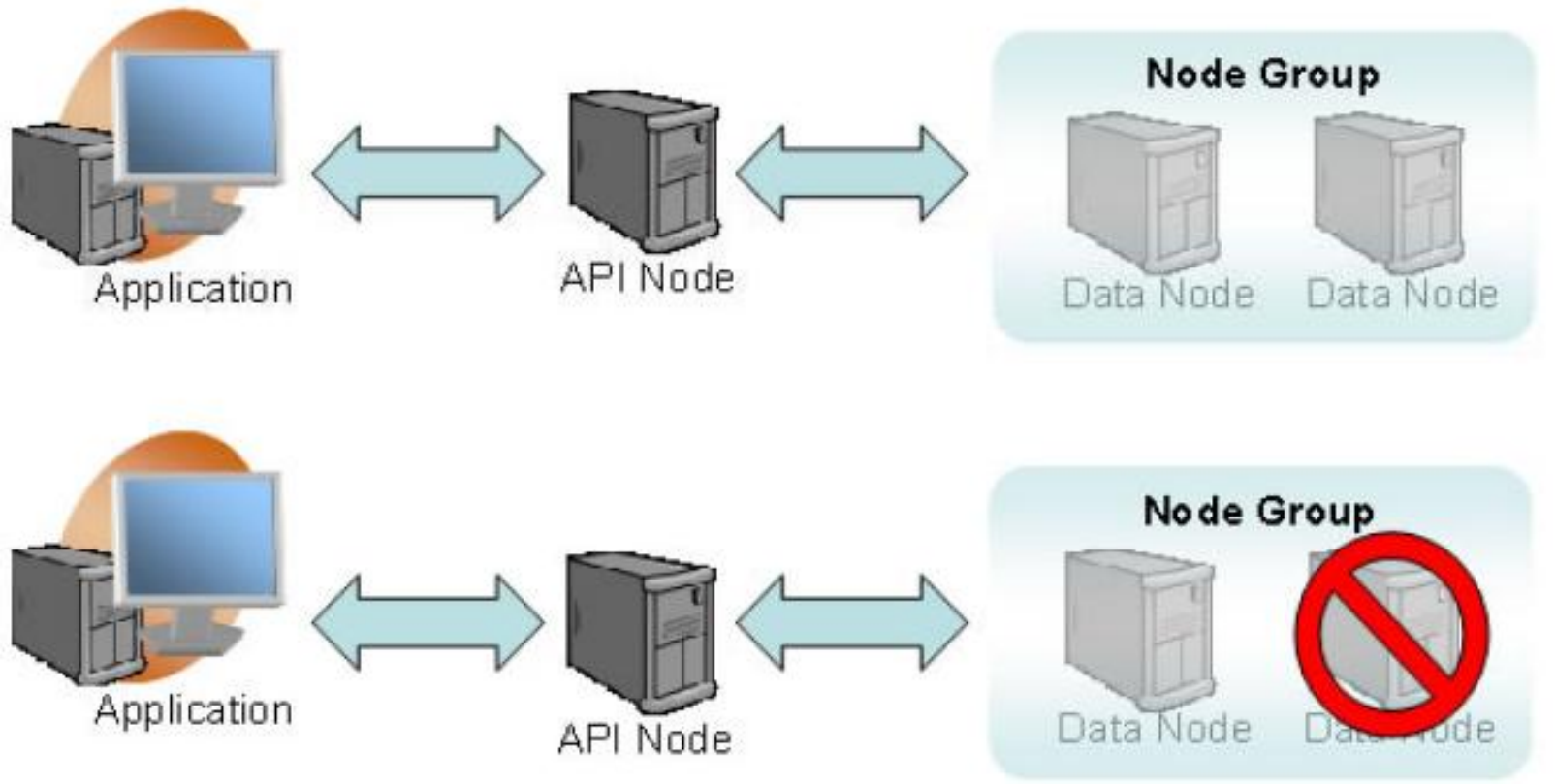
- Four Data Nodes
- Two Replicas
- Two Node Groups



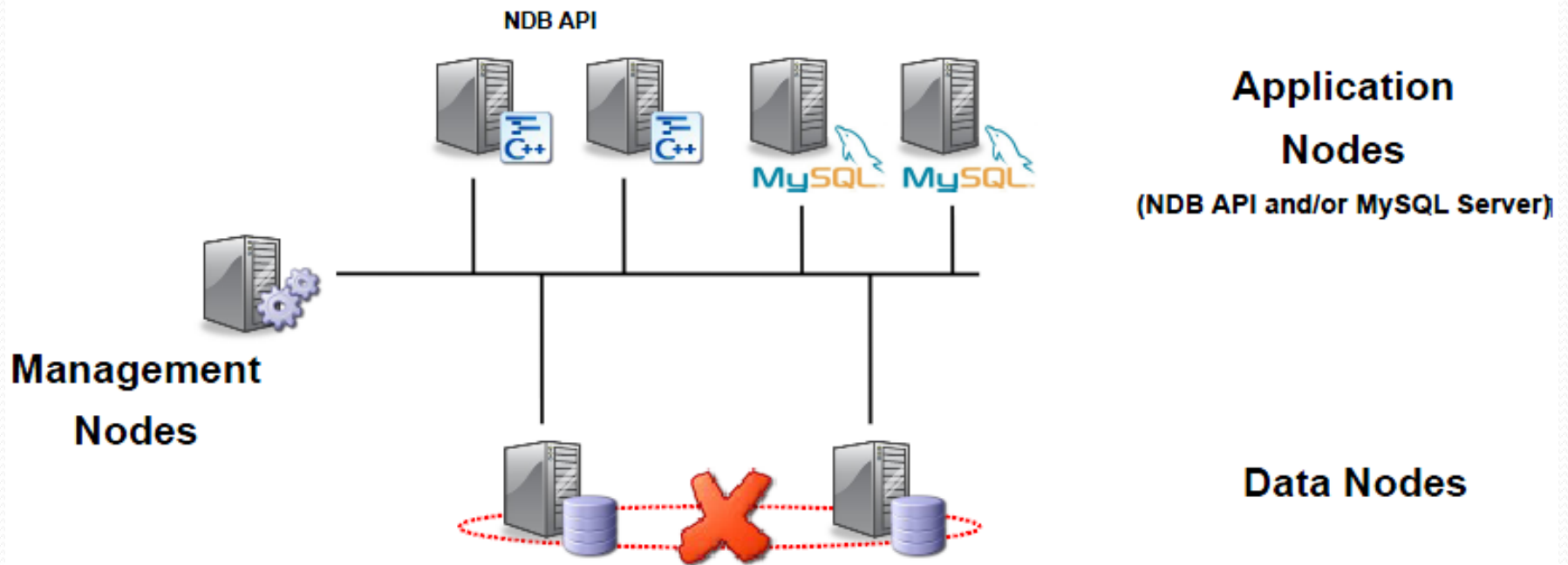
# Fragments



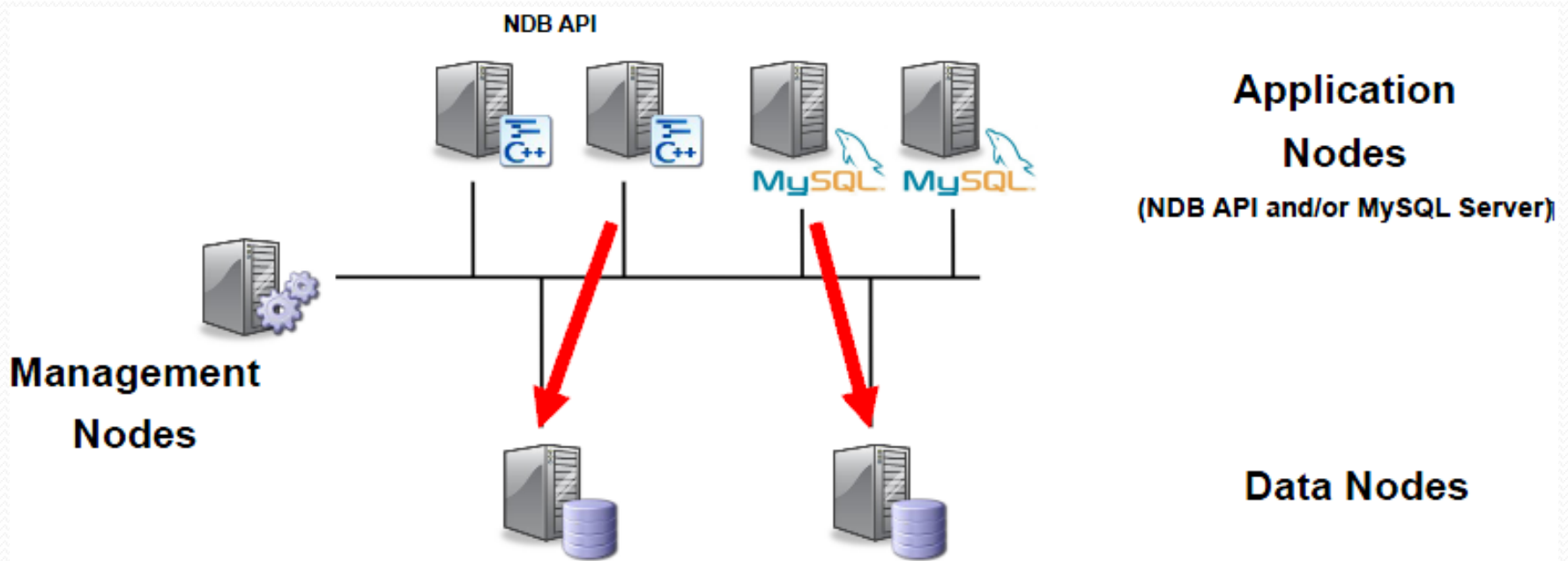
# Node Groups



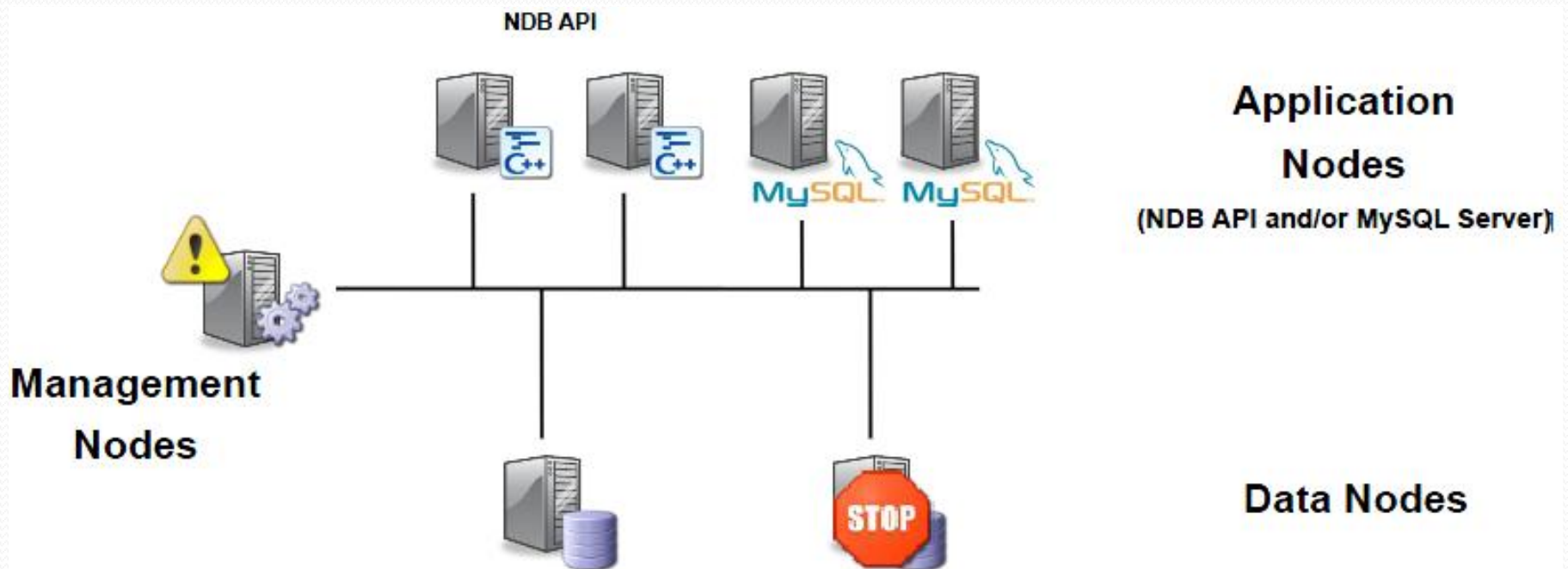
# Split Brain (1/3)



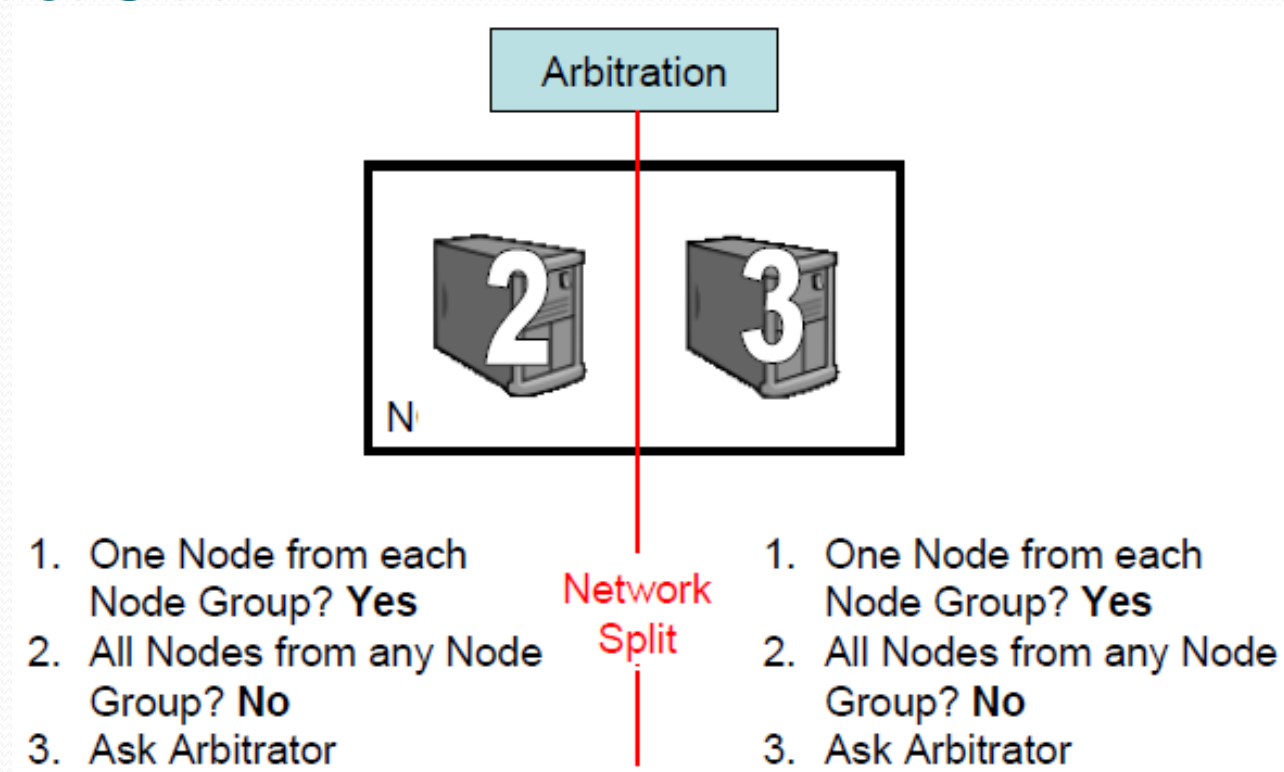
# Split Brain (2/3)



# Split Brain (2/3)

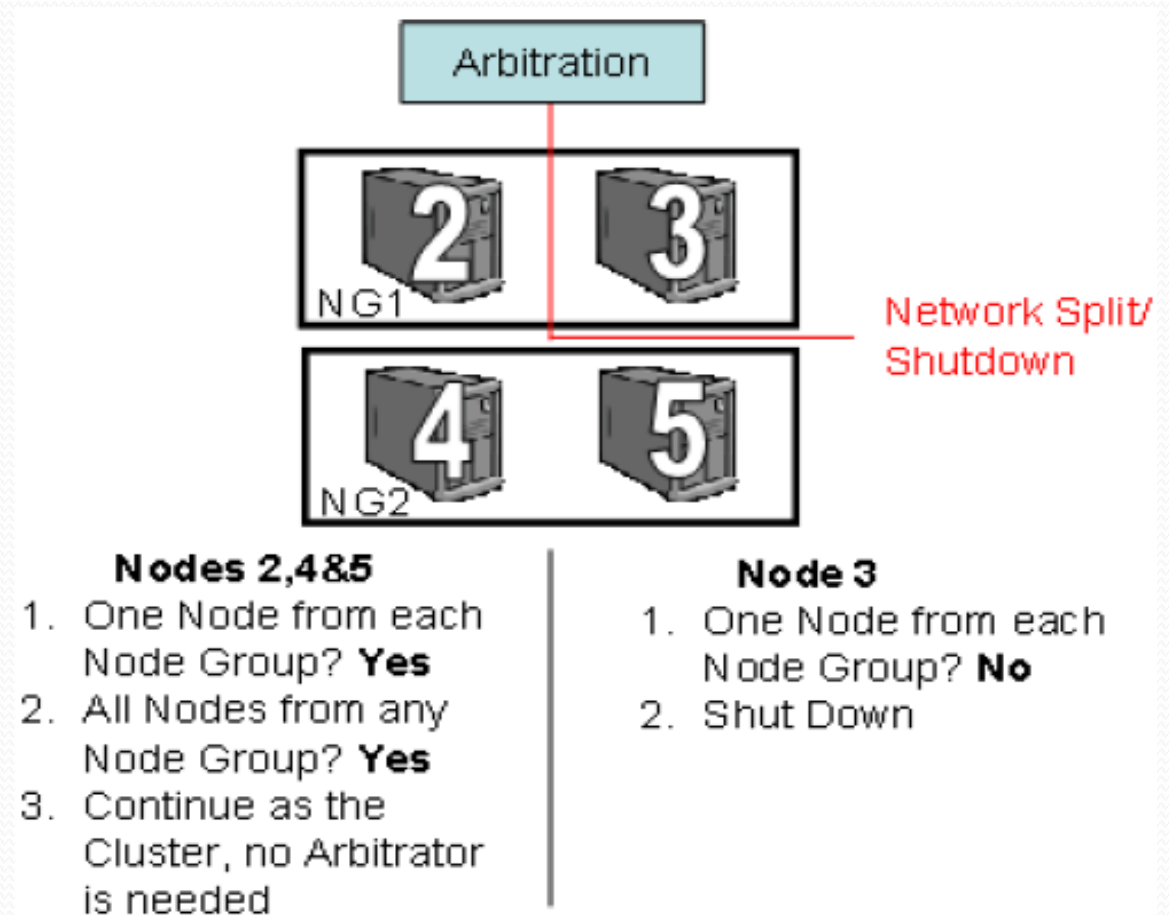


# Arbitration



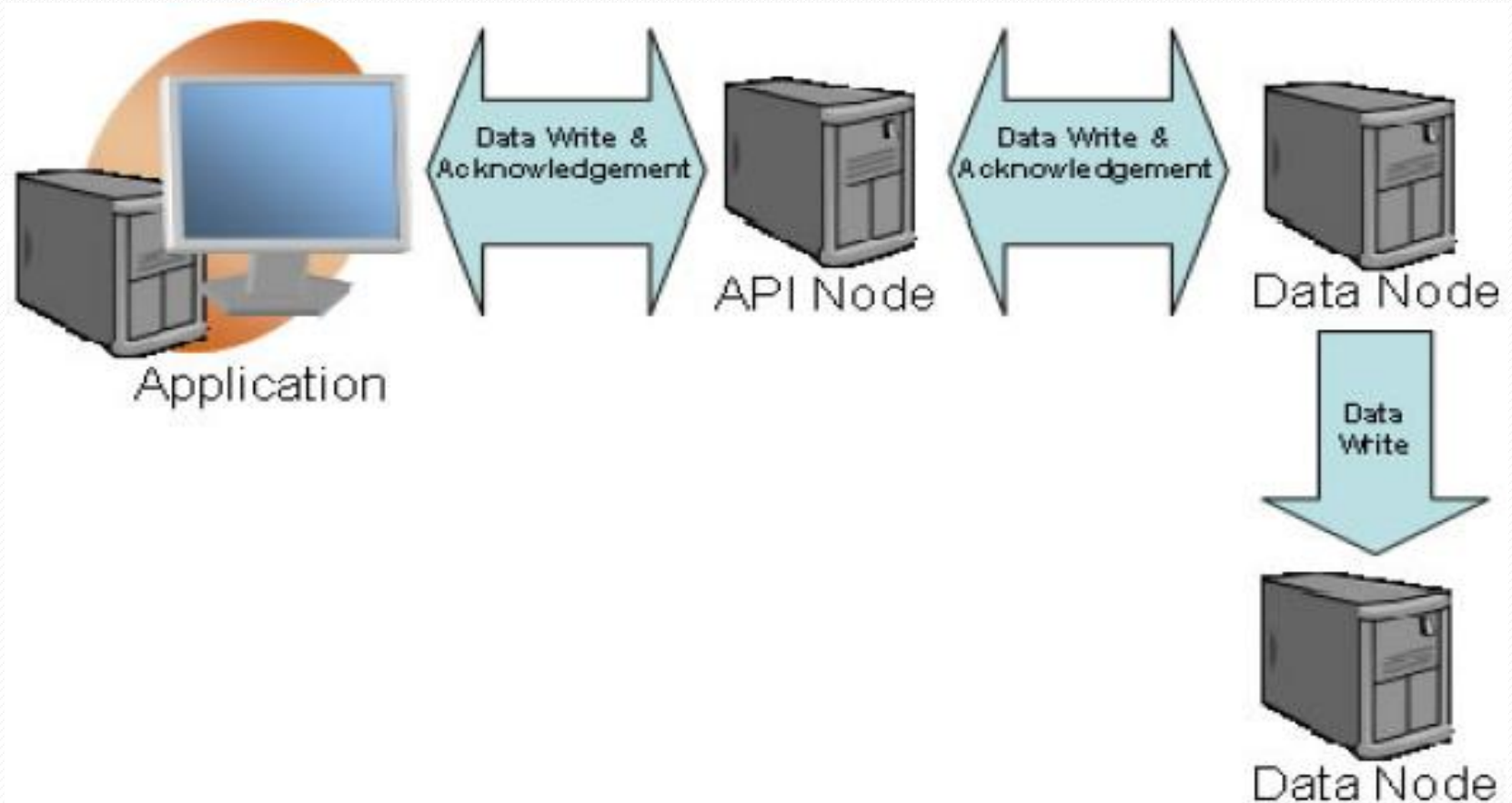
**First Node to ask will continue while the other will be shut down**

# More Data Nodes

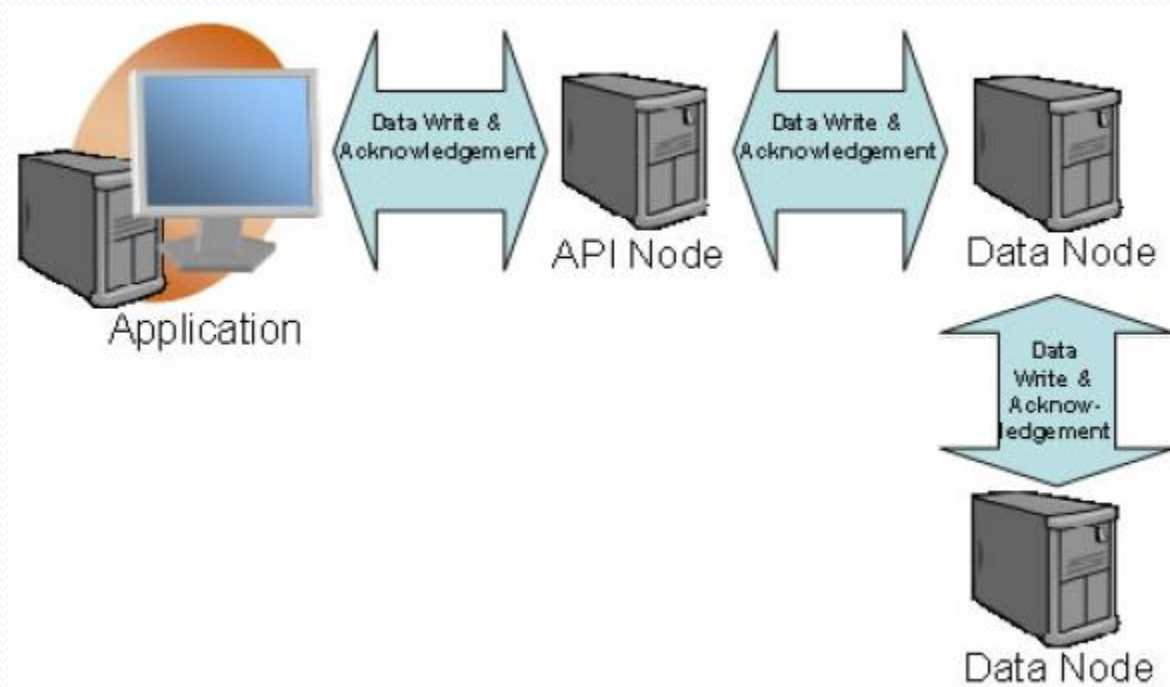




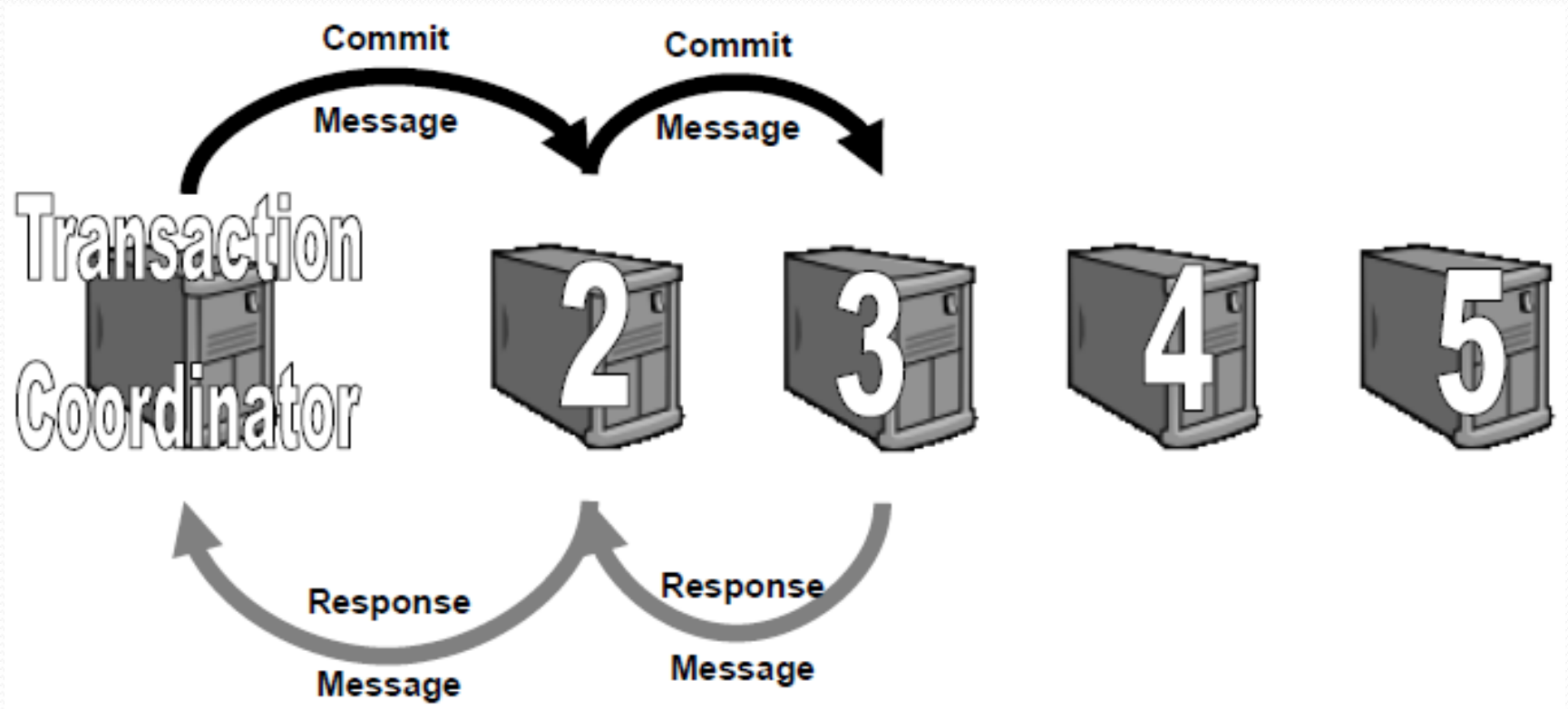
# Asynchronous (AP of CAP)



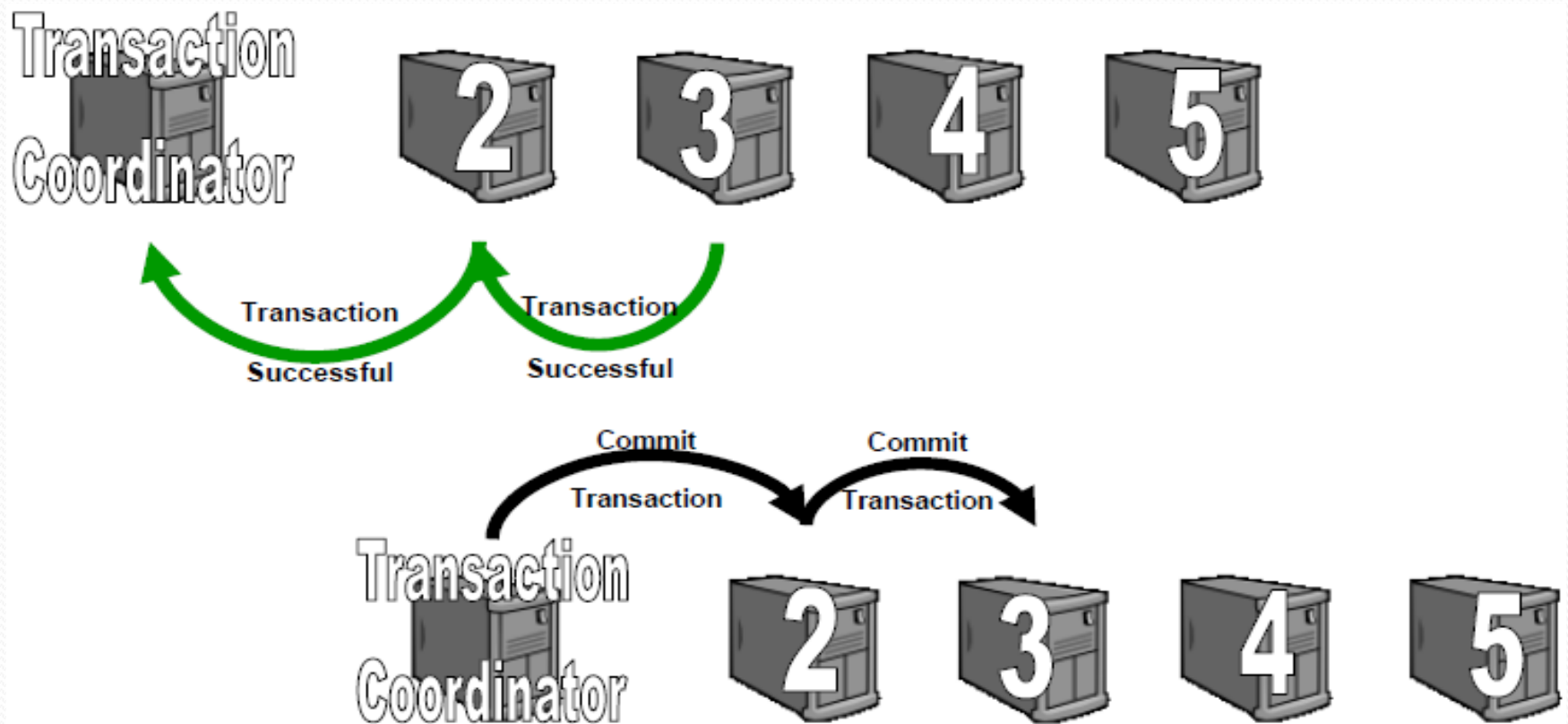
# Synchronous (CP of CAP)



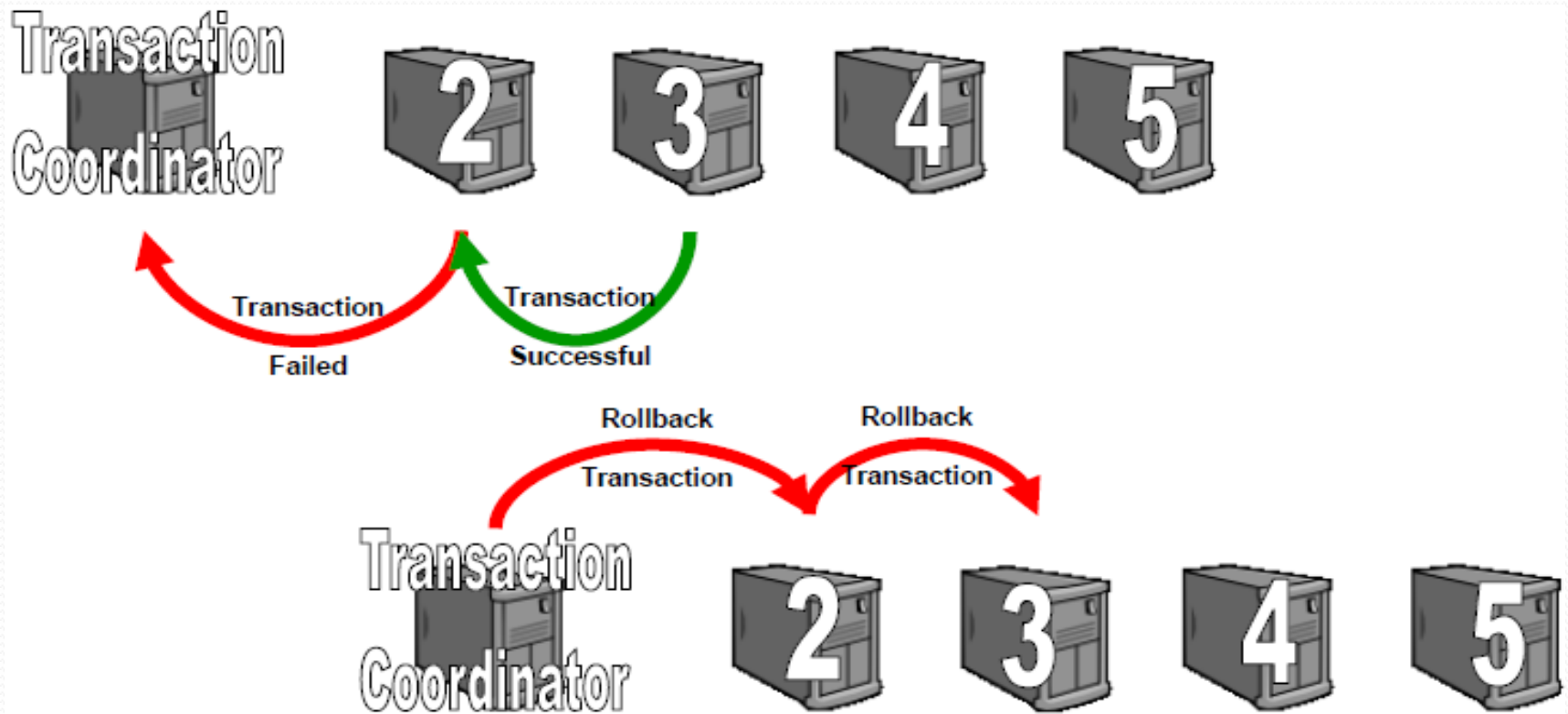
# Phase One: Commit-Request



# Phase Two: Successful Commit



# Phase Two: Failure(Abort, Rollback)



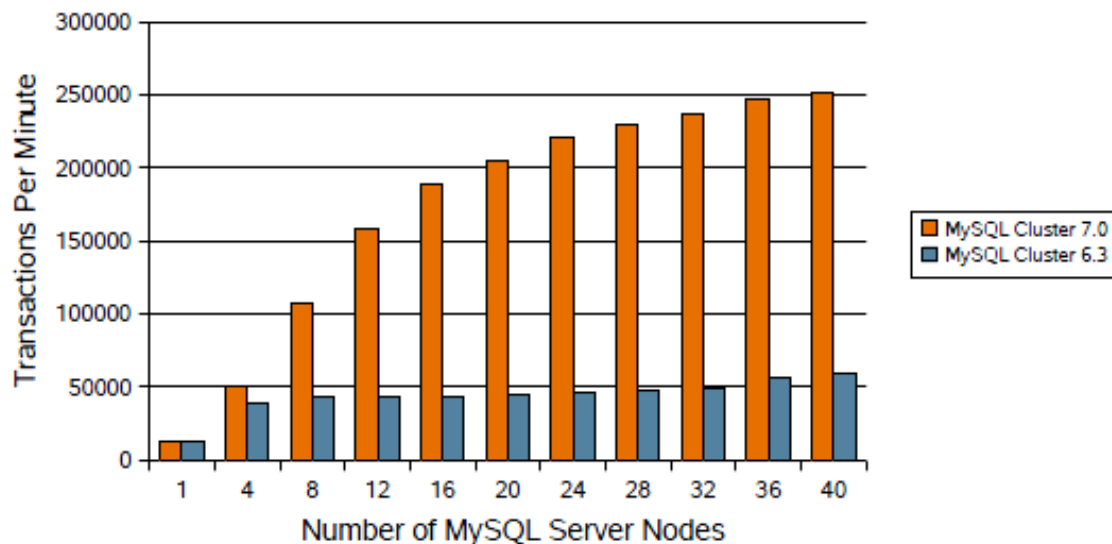
	Backups	M/S	MM	2PC	Paxos
Consistency	Weak	Eventual		Strong	
Transactions	No	Full	Local	Full	
Latency	Low			High	
Throughput	High			Low	Medium
Data loss	Lots	Some		None	
Failover	Down	Read only	Read/write		

# MySQL Cluster Benchmarks (1/2)

- For 4 Node Cluster, MySQL Cluster 7 achieved 251,000 Transactions per minute which is more than 4X improvement over the MySQL Cluster 6.3 release.
- For 2 Node Cluster, MySQL Cluster 7 achieved 143,000 Transactions per minute which is more than 4X improvement over the MySQL Cluster 6.3 release.

# MySQL Cluster Benchmarks (2/2)

DBT2 Benchmark, 4-MySQL Cluster Data Nodes



- Data Nodes
  - Sun Fire x4450s
- SQL Nodes
  - Sun Fire x4600s & x4450s
- OpenSolaris
- Gigabit Ethernet





# Questions / Discussion