

# DICC

## 第十一届中国数据库技术大会

DATABASE TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE CHINA 2020

## 架构革新 自主可控









北京国际会议中心 | (0 2020/09/21-09/23



## 借鉴Oracle 深入修改 MySQL/PostgreSQL内核

吕海波 (VAGE)







#### 内容介绍

➤ 借鉴Oracle增进PG/MYSQL内核实践:逻辑读的改进

▶ 事务ID的可改进之处

借鉴Oracle的计算与存储分离、可计算存储架构









#### 个人介绍

吕海波

(VAGE) 美创科



不脱发的程序员 不是好程序员 从业经历,十数年数据库经验,惯看IT江

网公司从事数据库管理与研究工作。2009 居库专家(P8),并于2014年以特招方式 ebay全球唯一无法英文听说的技术人员), 作。目前主要研究方向数据安全、数据库 acle内核技术揭密》,被誉为国内最深度 术书籍。









#### 数据库最频繁的操作:逻辑读

#### Report Summary

Podo Ciro 是字艺数,并不是次数。

高的是logical read。

DB Time(s): DB CPU(s):

Load Profile

Redo size (bytes):

Logical read (blocks):

Block changes:

Physical read (blocks):

Physical write (blocks):

Read IO requests:

Write IO requests:

Read IO (MB):

Write IO (MB):

User calls:

Parses (SQL):

Hard parses (SQL):

SQL Work Area (MB):

Logons:

每秒超过52万次逻辑读,如果一次逻辑读可以节省1毫秒,52万次逻辑读,共可以节省520秒的CPU消耗。

性能还不是最主要的。试想,如果一个路口,每秒要经过52万辆车,万一这个路口出现事故,那怕只停一秒,就会有52万辆车拥堵。这就是竞争带来的隐患。

对于高频的操作,除性能之外,竞争,也是要关注的点。

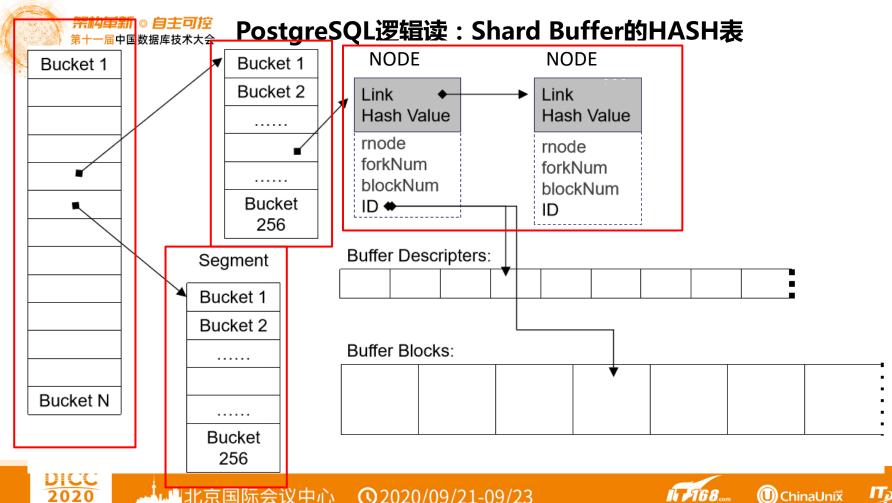
Executes (SQL):	57,858.2	93.2
Rollbacks:	0.2	0.0
Transactions:	620.7	

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#### //计算HASH值

```
INIT BUFFERTAG(newTag, smgr->smgr rnode.node, forkNum, blockNum);
1012
        newHash = BufTableHashCode(&newTag);
1015
//根据HASH值,得到Buffer Mapping Partition Lock
1016
        newPartitionLock = BufMappingPartitionLock(newHash);
//以共享模式持有Buffer Mapping Partition Lock
1019
        LWLockAcquire(newPartitionLock, LW SHARED);
//搜索HASH表
1020
        buf id = BufTableLookup(&newTag, newHash);
//如果找到了,Buffer命中,进入条件。如果没找到,跳过此if语句,开始物理读
1021
        if (buf id >= 0)
1022
                    return buf;
1057
```

开始物理读











//如果找到了,进入条件。如果没找到,跳过此if语句,开始物理读

```
if (buf id >= 0)
1021
1022
//得到Buffer Descripter结构:
1028
            buf = GetBufferDescriptor(buf id);
//在Buffer Descripter结构上中Pin锁:
1030
            valid = PinBuffer(buf, strategy);
//释放Buffer Mapping Partition Lock
1033
            LWLockRelease(newPartitionLock);
//BufferAlloc()结束,进入读取行数据模块
1056
            return buf;
1057
//Buffer未命中,开始物理读
        LWLockRelease(newPartitionLock);
1063
1078
        buf = StrategyGetBuffer(strategy, &buf state);
```





#### //Buffer未命中,开始物理读

```
LWLockRelease(newPartitionLock);
1063
//选择一个可覆盖页(牺牲页):
1078
        buf = StrategyGetBuffer(strategy, &buf state);
//计算牺牲页的HASH值
1180
                oldTag = buf->tag;
1181
                oldHash = BufTableHashCode(&oldTag);
//计算牺牲页对应的Buffer Mapping Partition Lock
1182
                oldPartitionLock = BufMappingPartitionLock(oldHash);
//加Buffer Mapping Partition Lock,独占模式。
1190
                    LWLockAcquire(oldPartitionLock, LW EXCLUSIVE);
1191
                    LWLockAcquire(newPartitionLock, LW EXCLUSIVE);
```

#### //在HASH表中,新的位置,插入一个Bucket

```
1221 buf_id = BufTableInsert(&newTag, newHash, buf->buf_id);
```









```
//加Buffer Mapping Partition Lock,独占模式。
1190
                    LWLockAcquire(oldPartitionLock, LW EXCLUSIVE);
1191
                    LWLockAcquire(newPartitionLock, LW EXCLUSIVE);
//在HASH表中,新的位置,插入一个Bucket
1221
        buf id = BufTableInsert(&newTag, newHash, buf->buf id);
//删除牺牲页在HASH表中的Bucket
1321
            BufTableDelete(&oldTag, oldHash);
//释放Buffer Mapping Partition Lock
1323
        LWLockRelease(oldPartitionLock);
1326
        LWLockRelease(newPartitionLock);
```





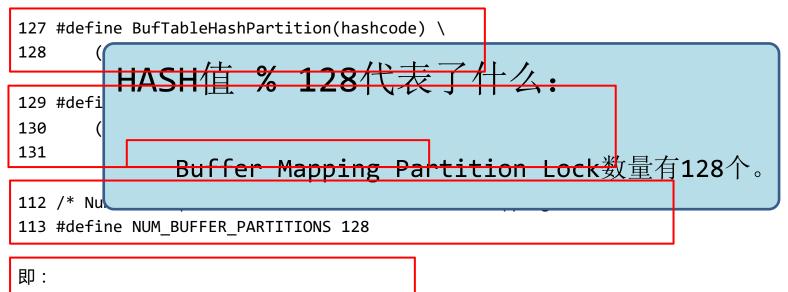






#### 内容介PostgreSQL逻辑读: HASH锁

Buffer Mapping Partition Lock计算规则:



MainLWLockArray[ 45 + HASH值 % 128 ].lock

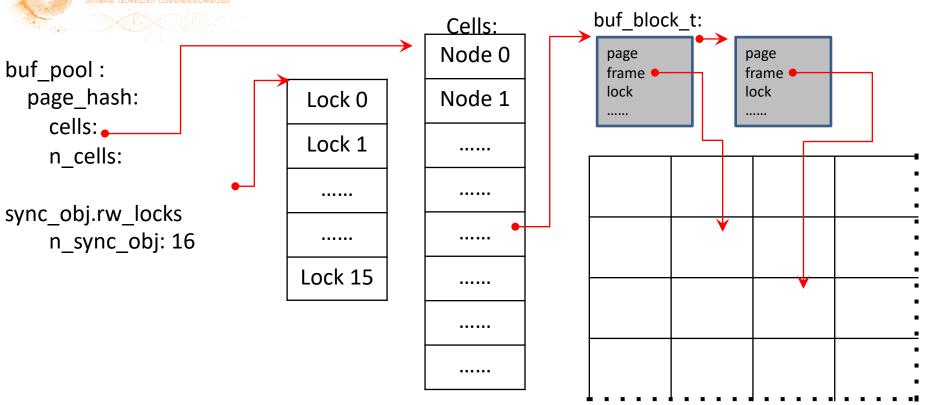








#### MySQL逻辑读: HASH表









```
从buf_page_get_gen()开始:
4157 Buf_fetch_normal fetch(page_id, page_size);
4167 return (fetch.single_page());
```

```
进入Buf_fetch_normal::single_page():
3968 template <typename T>
3969 buf_block_t *Buf_fetch<T>::single_page() {
```

```
3975 if (static_cast<T *>(this)->get(block) == DB_NOT_FOUND) {
3976 return (nullptr);
3977 }
```







```
3415 dberr_t Buf_fetch_normal::get(buf_block_t *&block) {
3417 for (;;) {
```

```
// 计算HASH值 得到HASH表锁 搜索HASH链
3421 block = lookup();
```

```
// 如果HASH表中找到不相应Buffer , 开始物理读
3423 if (block != nullptr) {
3424 buf_block_fix(block); // 相当于在Buffer上加Pin
3425
3427 rw_lock_s_unlock(m_hash_lock); // 释放HASH表锁 , 狭义上的逻辑读到此结束
3428 break;
3429 }
```

```
// 如果逻辑读没有命中,开始物理读
3431 /* Page not in buf_pool: needs to be read from file */
3432 read_page();
3433 }
```













```
3489 template < typename T>
3490 buf block t *Buf fetch<T>::lookup() {
```

```
// 计算HASH值 , 并根据HASH值得到Hash表锁
```

3491 m\_hash\_lock = buf\_page\_hash\_lock\_get(m\_buf\_pool, m\_page\_id);

#### // 加HASH表锁

3495 rw\_lock\_s\_lock(m\_hash\_lock);

```
// 搜索HASH表
```

```
3516 if (block == nullptr) {
       block = reinterpret_cast<buf_block_t *>(
3517
3518
         buf_page_hash_get_low(m_buf_pool, m_page_id));
3519 }
```











#### // 计算HASH值,并根据HASH值得到

3491 m\_hash\_lock = buf\_page\_hash\_lock\_get(m\_buf\_pool, m\_page\_id);

```
2003 /** Get appropriate page_hash_lock. */
2004 #define buf_page_hash_lock_get(buf_pool, page_id) \
2005 hash_get_lock((buf_pool)->page_hash, (page_id).fold())
```

hash\_get\_lock((buf\_pool)->page\_hash, (page\_id).fold())

#### 计算Fload值:

```
page_id_t::flod():
```

179 m\_fold = (m\_space << 20) + m\_space + m\_page\_no;

#### 相当于:

m\_space \* 1024 \* 1024 + m\_space + m\_page\_no











```
// 计算HASH值,并根据HASH值得到HASH Lock:
  3491
        m_hash_lock = buf_page_hash_lock_get(m_buf_pool, m_page_id);
hash get lock((buf pool)->page hash, (page id).fold())
hash get sync obj index(table, fold);
ut 2pow remainder(hash calc hash(fold, table), table->n sync obj)
ut hash ulint(fold, table->n cells) // 最终的计算HASH值的函数:
121
         key = key ^ UT HASH RANDOM MASK2;
122
123
         return (key % table size);
key:参数,就是flod。
UT HASH RANDOM_MASK2:宏定义,值1653893711。
table size : buf pool->page hash->n cells , 17393.
```





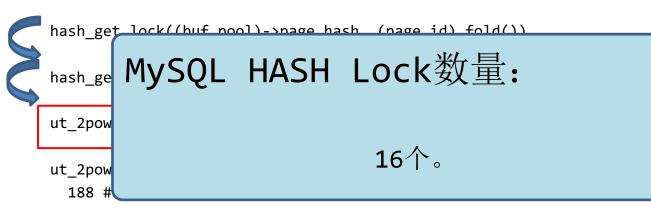






```
// 计算HASH值,并根据HASH值得到
```

```
3491 m_hash_lock = buf_page_hash_lock_get(m_buf_pool, m_page_id);
```



```
n: hash_calc_hash(fold, table)的返回值,刚计算出的HASH值m: table->n_sync_obj,即buf_pool->page_hash->n_sync_obj,值为16。
ut 2pow remainder的作用:Hash值%m。
```

#### 最终, HASH锁的定位:

buf pool->sync obj.rw locks + 宏ut 2pow remainder的结果



```
物理读时的HASH表锁:
在buf read page low()中:
        bpage = buf_page_init_for_read(err, mode, page_id, page_size, unzip);
   90
在buf page init for read()中:
  4616
         mutex enter(&buf pool->LRU list mutex);
  4617
  4618
         hash lock = buf page hash lock get(buf pool, page id);
  4619
         rw lock x lock(hash lock);
  4620
  1621
  4622
         buf_page_t *watch_page;
```









#### 逻辑读简要流程总结

#### 逻辑读流程总结:

- ① 计算HASH值
- ② 根据HASH值,计算并得到HASH表锁
- ③ 共享方式申请HASH表锁
- ④ 搜索HASH表
- ⑤ 如果找到目标Buffer
- ⑥ Pin住Buffer
- ⑦ 释放HASH表锁

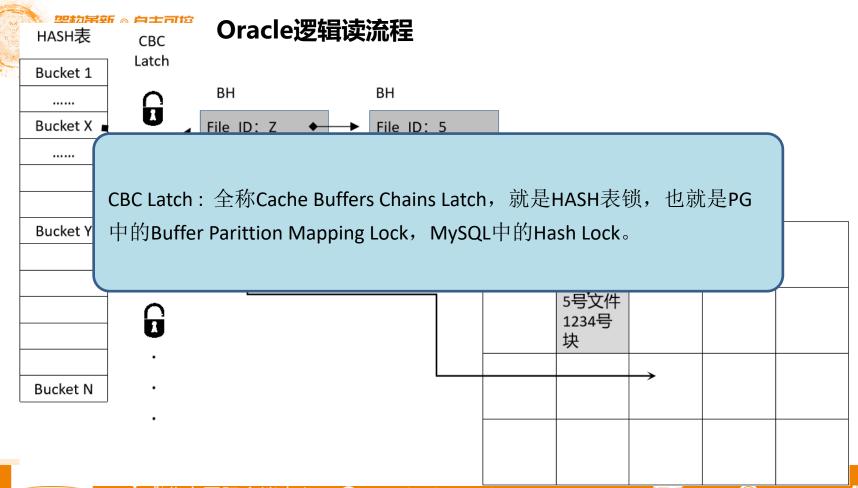
如果HASH表中没有找到目标Buffer 换独占HASH表锁 物理读











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#### Oracle的HASH函数代码

```
int sp1=0x11;
int sp2=0x7f;
int sp3=0x7;
int hash_header=0x394953140;
hash(int p1,int p2)
    int uk=p1;
    int rdba=p2;
    int v1,v2;
    int target_addr;
    uk=uk<<0x11+rdba;
    uk=(0x9e370001*uk)&0x0000000FFFFFFF;
    uk=uk>>sp1;
    v1=uk&sp2;
    v1=v1<<0x4;
    v2=uk>>0xsp3;
    v2=v2<<0x4;
    target_addr=hash_header+v2+v1;
```



#### Oracle的HASH函数代码

➤ Oracle中HASH表中Bucket的数量:计算规则 , buffer数量的两倍。

CBC Late

假设有64GB的

数量:

PostgreSQL : 128个 MySQL : 16\*Instance个

H锁的

页数量:8,3

Hash Bucket数量:16,777,216

HASH 锁数量:4,194,304











#### HASH锁的影响

逻

影响的关键点:物理读。

因为物理读会造成竞争。

逻:

物

以前文例子中每秒52万次逻辑读为例,假设Hash Lock的数量是128,

520000/128, 等于4062。也就是说, 每秒中会有4062次逻辑读要申

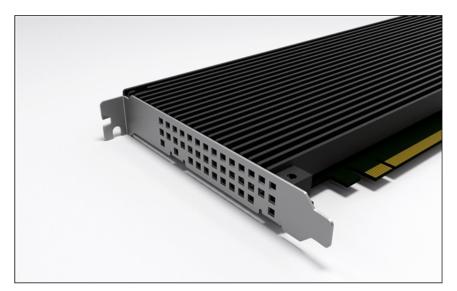
请同一个Hash Lock。

相当于每秒52万辆车,不是过一个路口,是过128个路口,这当然分散了只有一个路口的竞争,但是128个路口也有点不够啊。每个路口每秒会有4062辆车。

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#### HASH锁的影响

这款SSD配备了**四颗群联PS5016-E16主控,搭配定制固件**,才达成PCIe 4.0 x16,内部具体结构不详,估计是一个RAID。



最多可搭载32TB 3D TLC闪存,实际可用容量提供30.72TB、25.6TB、15.36TB、12.8TB、7.68TB、6.4TB等多种选择。

它支持NVMe 1.2.1,持续读写速度都达到了恐怖的24GB/s,随机读写则是400万IOPS 稳定随机写入速度为60万IOPS,读写延迟则分别大约为80微秒、20微秒

HASH锁数量少,在马达驱动的机械硬盘时代,不是问题。

机械硬盘20毫秒的I/O已经可以认为是 还可以的速度。

如今的硬件设备, I/O响应时间已经可以降至20微秒(提升1000倍)。

HASH锁导致的高竞争频率,在先进的硬件设备下,已经有可能成为竞争的焦点。







```
PostgreSQL:
127 #define BufTableHashPartition(hashcode) \
        ((hashcode) % NUM BUFFER PARTITIONS)
128
129 #define BufMappingPartitionLock(hashcode) \
130
        (&MainLWLockArray[BUFFER MAPPING LWLOCK OFFSET + \
            BufTableHashPartition(hashcode)].lock)
131
112 /* Number of partitions of the shared buffer mapping hashtable*/
113 #define NUM BUFFER PARTITIONS 128
即:
MainLWLockArray[ 45 + HASH值 % 128 ].lock
```

它在src/include/storage/lwlock.h文件中











#### **架构革新 ◎ 自主可控**

#### 修改内核 减少竞争 增进性能

[postgres@pg03 vage]\$ ./vage500.sh & [1] 13862 ipostgres@pg03 vage]\$
112 /\* Number of[postgres@pg03 vage]\$ ./vage500.sh & hashtable\*/ 113 #define NUM [postgres@pg03 vage]\$ ./vage500.sh & [3] 13869 [postgres@pg03 vage]\$ [postgres@pg03 vage]\$ ./vage500.sh & [4] 13883 [4] 13883
[postgres@pg03 vage]\$
[postgres@pg03 vage]\$ ./vage500.sh &

MainLWLockArray
[5] 13887
[postgres@pg03 vage]\$ ERROR: shared buffer hash table corrupted CONTEXT: SQL statement "EXECUTE cmtest(14988750)"
PL/pgSQL function inline\_code\_block line 13 at EXECUTE
CONTEXT: SQL statement "EXECUTE cmtest(1226120)"
PL/pgSQL function inline\_code\_block line 13 at EXECUTE 即: ./vage500.sh Done 修改代码十分简单 Done ./vage500.sh Lock增加了100倍。 修攻代码十分简单,[postgres@pg03 vage]\$
[postgres@pg03 vage]\$ ERROR: shared buffer hash table corrupted CONTEXT: SQL statement "EXECUTE cmtest(2594130)"
PL/pgSQL function inline\_code\_block line 13 at EXECUTE index "vage500\_pkey" contains corrupted page at block 7305
HINT: Please REINDEX it. 算是修改源码。

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CONTEXT: SQL statement "EXECUTE cmtest(3057390)"
PL/pgSQL function inline\_code\_block line 13 at EXECUTE









➤ 错误: shared buffer hash table corrupted

[postgres@pg03 vage]\$ ERROR: shared buffer hash table corrupted

CONTEXT: SQL statement "EXECUTE cmtest(14988750)"

PL/pgSQL function inline\_code\_block line 13 at EXECUTE

ERROR: shared buffer hash table corrupted

▶ 像宪法一样,字少,但核心,哪怕动一个字,都有可能产生难以预料的后果

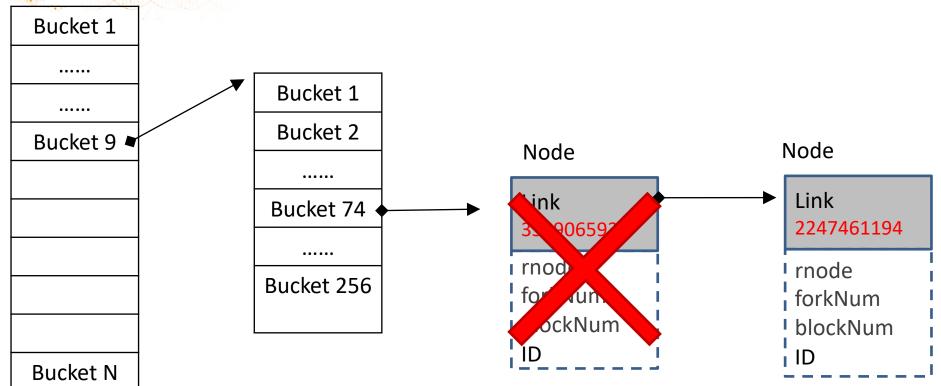










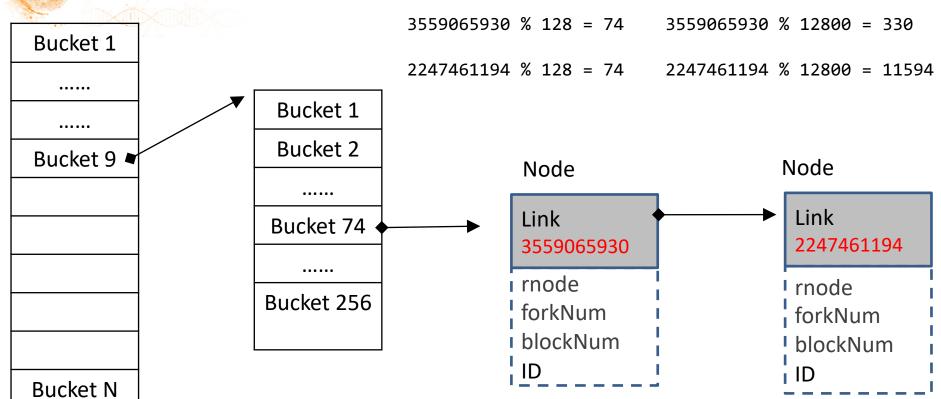




















#### 两点限制:

- ▶只能增大到1024
- ▶只在Debug模式下,才有此参数

EOF

### 修改内核 减少竞争 增进性能

```
psql lhbdb <<EOF
  DO LANGUAGE plpgsql \$\$
  DECLARE
     v_id1 int;
     v_id2 int:
     v_c1 varchar;
     v_c2 varchar;
     v_tmp int;
10 BEGIN
      execute 'PREPARE cmtest as SELECT * FROM vage500 WHERE id1 = \\1';
     for i in 1..500000 loop
         v_{tmp} = trunc(random()*1000000);
         v_{tmp} = mod(v_{tmp}, 224694) * 70;
         execute 'EXECUTE cmtest('||v_tmp||')' INTO v_id1, v_id2, v_c1, v_c2;
     end loop;
      deallocate prepare cmtest;
  end;
19 \$\$;
```



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#### 修改内核 减少竞争 增进性能

```
mysql> delimiter $$
mysql> CREATE PROCEDURE tmp2(in nums int, in maxid int)
    -> BEGIN
         declare done int default 0;
         declare i int;
         declare v_id2 int;
         declare cur_test CURSOR for select id2 from vage where id1=@v_id1;
         declare continue handler for not found set done = 1;
    ->
         set i=1;
         while i<=nums DO
           open cur_test;
           set @v_id1 = (mod(floor(RAND() * 100000), maxid)) * 100;
           fetch cur_test into v_id2;
          close cur_test;
         set i=i+1;
        end while;
        commit;
    -> END$$
delimiter;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> delimiter ;
mysql>
```





使用的动态内核跟踪语言:systemtap,统计脚本comp2.stp,局部代码:

```
统计逻辑读次数:
probe process("postgres").function("FileRead") {
    if ($amount == 8192)
       pread num <<< 1
统计逻辑读时间:
probe process("postgres").function("BufferAlloc") {
   lgr[pid(), "BufferAlloc"] = 1
   tm1[pid()] = gettimeofday us()
probe process("postgres").function("ReadBuffer common").return {
   lgr[pid(), "BufferAlloc"] = 0
   lgr[pid(), "LWLockAcquire"] = 0
   lgr[pid(), "StrategyGetBuffer"] = 0
   1num <<< 1
   tm2 <<< gettimeofday us() - tm1[pid()]</pre>
```



succ	fail	succ_p	fail_p	count	avg	max	pysical	
105290	3	38674	<sub>2</sub>	66616	23	6167	12891	0
105325	0	38946	0	66379	23	13040	12982	0
105336	2	38790	0	66544	24	3306	12930	0
105860	1	39385	0	66474	23	8809	13128	0
105016	3	38764	0	66252	22	9239	12922	0
105484	0	39017	0	66465	23	4410	13006	0
104915	3	38705	1	66211	22	5659	12901	0

succ : 成功获得Buffer Mapping Partition Lock次数

fail: 申请Buffer Mapping Partition Lock失败,遇到阻塞次数succ\_p和fail\_p,是物理读时成功获得锁的次数,和遇到阻塞次数

count: 逻辑读次数

avg:逻辑读平均响应时间 max:逻辑读最长响应时间

pysical : 物理读次数

无标题的列:Buffer Mapping Partition Lock申请失败的次数和物理读的比值。如果此列值为20,说明100次物理读,会引发20次锁竞争。











## **完构量新 ◎ 自主可控** 修改内核 减少竞争 增进性能

修改前:

SUCC	fail	succ_p	fail_p	count	avg	max	pysical	<u> </u>
484169	18397	276414	7726	207760	629	119145	92384	19
162388	5670	92730	2384	69658	613	107959	30982	18
162444	5425	92787	2286	69643	620	104457	31009	17
162062	5659	92473	2496	69597	618	132470	30896	18
162616	5718	92849	2447	69766	619	85938	31020	18
161458	5843	92100	2443	69352	615	82432	30780	18
161608	6322	92208	2735	69403	635	108372	30806	20
161364	6465	92124	2649	69243	630	76704	30781	21
323604	12413	185039	5096	138562	630	101626	61840	20
325058	11022	185739	4567	139315	609	102844	62084	17
323945	11678	184980	4884	138967	625	106728	61808	18
161377	6330	91983	2596	69397	629	75366	30737	20
	<u> </u>							

修改后:

succ	fai I	succ_p	†a1 l_p	count	av			ical
497119	65	284382	24	212738	211	40077	94792	0
166327	30	95035	8	71291	207	88741	31676	0
166300	16	95103	12	71200	212	36303	31703	0
165999	16	94717	10	71282	214	37906	31571	0
165239	24	94428	18	70808	207	79506	31476	0
166112	27	95005	17	71108	217	40028	31667	0
165989	19	94909	7	71079	215	59308	31640	0
333154	67	190408	33	142745	212	82777	63467	0
498201	92	284629	39	213560	216	114525	94868	0
165333	34	94357	19	70980	218	45581	31456	0
164900	21	94095	13	70805	234	47079	31364	0
164448	27	93693	11	70752	250	45029	31231	0
491537	128	280454	60	211079	273	107906	93482	0



## 修改内核 减少竞争 增进性能

						<u> </u>
succ	fail	count	avg	max	pysical	
8195	3	2723	33	5933	446	0
9183	1	3060	31	5824	524	0
10050	1	3350	31	6197	568	0
9661	2	3216	32	6136	547	0
9829	1	3269	45	27854	551	0
9078	0	3026	66	112548	501	0
9823	4	3270	33	6111	542	0
18741	1	6248	103	66216	1051	0
10333	0	3437	33	5834	579	0
9333	0	3112	29	207	511	0
10039	0	3341	35	6062	557	0
9877	5	3286	32	5822	534	0
8841	2	2947	28	168	489	0
10456	0	3481	35	6142	580	0
9766	0	3249	35	10559	540	0
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·	·		<del>7</del>

慢速存储设备上的测试,每秒物理读次数较低,HASH锁数量多与少,基本不影响竞争。



# **完构單新 ◎ 自主可控** 修改内核 减少竞争 增进性能

#### 修改前:

pr	°ocs		mem	ory		swa	p		io	5	syste	n		ср	u		
r	· b	swpd	free	buff	cache	si	so		oi	bo	ìn	cs us	S١	/ id	wa	st	
52	2 0	. 0	414204	2324	14890232	0	(	)	0	121	5039	8209	88	11	1	0	0
18	3 0	0	414576	2324	14890240	0	(	)	0	20	4873	7589	88	12	1	0	0
49	9 0	0	414576	2324	14890244	0	(	)	0	0	5000	7955	87	11	2	0	0
19	9 0	0	414444	2324	14890252	0	(	)	0	12	4954	8426	88	11	1	0	0
20	0 0	0	414656	2324	14890260	0	(	)	0	20	4993	7365	88	11	2	0	0
30	0 0	0	414708	2324	14890268	0	(	)	0	0	4902	7429	89	11	0	0	0
38	3 0	0	414568	2324	14890276	0	(	)	0	4	5017	8563	89	11	1	0	0
26	5 0	0	413792	2324	14890284	0	(	)	0	20	5030	7085	90	10	1	0	0
33	3 0	0	413792	2324	14890284	0	(	)	0	80	4962	7599	88	11	1	0	0
17	7 0	0	413992	2324	14890292	0	(	)	0	4	4937	7645	88	11	1	0	0

#### 修改后:

pro	CS		mem	ory		swa	)	i	0	5	syste	n		срі	u		
r	b	swpd	free	buff	cache	si .	so	bi	bo	0	ìn	cs us	S)	/ id	wa	st	
45	0	. 0	723688	2324	14616552	0	0	) (	0	0	4758	3283	89	11	0	0	0
42	0	0	723580	2324	14616560	0	0	) (	0	16	4954	3714	90	10	0	0	0
49	0	0	723440	2324	14616564	0	0	) (	0 1	144	4886	3448	89	11	0	0	0
50	0	0	723440	2324	14616572	0	0	) (	0	0	4942	3648	89	11	0	0	0
43	0	0	722456	2324	14616580	0	0	) (	0	16	5228	4214	89	11	0	0	0
50	0	0	722448	2324	14616584	0	0	) (	0	0	4967	3582	89	11	0	0	0
49	0	0	722448	2324	14616592	0	0	) (	0	0	4917	3562	90	11	0	0	0
44	0	0	722448	2324	14616600	0	0	) (	0	40	4981	3584	89	11	0	0	0
49	0	0	722400	2324	14616604	0	0	) (	0	0	4559	2837	89	11	0	0	0
47	0	0	722556	2324	14616608	0	0	) (	0 2	212	4927	3508	90	10	0	0	0

#### 修改内核 减少竞争 增进性能

```
[postgres@pg03 vage]$ DO
Time: 250371.404 ms (04:10.371)
Time: 271858.590 ms (04:31.859)
Time: 285658.549 ms (04:45.659)
Time: 286958.456 ms (04:46.958)
Time: 300658.486 ms (05:00.658)
Time: 306394.310 ms (05:06.394)
Time: 309908.208 ms (05:09.908)
Time: 312063.334 ms (05:12.063)
Time: 316887.343 ms (05:16.887)
Time: 318885.939 ms (05:18.886)
Time: 321996.946 ms (05:21.997)
Time: 322731.673 ms (05:22.732)
Time: 324172.719 ms (05:24.173)
Time: 325137.246 ms (05:25.137)
Time: 324711.256 ms (05:24.711)
```

```
Time: 296692.228 ms (04:56.692)
Time: 293774.225 ms (04:53.774)
Time: 296882.952 ms (04:56.883)
Time: 272215.597 ms (04:32.216)
Time: 273588.100 ms (04:33.588)
Time: 276389.954 ms (04:36.390)
Time: 271610.350 ms (04:31.610)
Time: 280288.620 ms (04:40.289)
Time: 274780.265 ms (04:34.780)
Time: 277446.487 ms (04:37.446)
Time: 275582.488 ms (04:35.582)
Time: 270736.363 ms (04:30.736)
Time: 276453.020 ms (04:36.453)
Time: 266146.205 ms (04:26.146)
```









#### **架构革新 ◎ 自主可控** 第十一届中国数据库技术大会

#### 修改内核 减少竞争 增进性能

```
lhbdb=# select
Thbdb-# 294226.330+299789.626+301783.643+302925.730+300864.651+302550.192+304912.751+302782.096+
lbbdb-# 266146.205+269513.771+268284.053+278576.954+267644.473+270341.267+267041.403+265716.714+
lhbdb-# 269129.796+274090.979:
   ?column?
 14443980.719
(1 row)
lhbdb=# select
lhbdb-# 320064.312+319419.960;
   ?column?
16026303.292
(1 row)
```

修改前总耗时:16,026,303.292毫秒 修改后总耗时:14,443,980.719毫秒











## MySQL的事务ID获取机制

```
315 UNIV INLINE
316 trx_id_t trx_sys_get_new_trx_id() {
     ut_ad(trx_sys_mutex_own());
318
     /* VERY important: after the database is started, max_trx_id value is
     divisible by TRX_SYS_TRX_ID_WRITE_MARGIN, and the following if
     will evaluate to TRUE when this function is first time called,
     and the value for trx id will be written to disk-based header!
     Thus trx id values will not overlap when the database is
     repeatedly started! */
325
     if (!(trx_sys->max_trx_id % TRX_SYS_TRX_ID_WRITE_MARGIN)) {
327
      trx_sys_flush_max_trx_id();
328 }
329
     return (trx sys->max trx id++);
331 }
```







## MySQL的事务ID获取机制

```
Select操作,在trx_start_low()中调用trx_sys_get_new_trx_id():
1280
       trx_sys_mutex_enter();
1281
       trx->id = trx_sys_get_new_trx_id();
1282
DML操作,在trx_set_rw_mode()中调用trx_sys_get_new_trx_id():
      mutex_enter(&trx_sys->mutex);
3059
3060
      ut ad(trx->id == 0);
3061
3062 trx->id = trx_sys_get_new_trx_id();
```







#### PostgreSQL事务ID的获取

## 只读事务(Select)不会增加事务ID

读写事务增加事务ID的方式:

GetNewTransactionId():

```
76 LWLockAcquire(XidGenLock, LW_EXCLUSIVE); //以独占方式,得到全局的XidGenLock锁
```

77

78 full\_xid = ShmemVariableCache->nextFullXid; //从ShmemVariableCache->nextFullXid中,得到XID(即事务ID)

79 xid = XidFromFullTransactionId(full\_xid);

#define XidFromFullTransactionId(x) ((uint32) (x).value)











### PostgreSQL事务ID的获取

增加ShmemVariableCache->nextFullXid:

185 FullTransactionIdAdvance(&ShmemVariableCache->nextFullXid);

```
83 static inline void
84 FullTransactionIdAdvance(FullTransactionId *dest)
85 {
86    dest->value++;
87    while (XidFromFullTransactionId(*dest) < FirstNormalTransactionId)
88    dest->value++;
89 }
```

#### 释放XidGenLock锁

237 LWLockRelease(XidGenLock);











## PostgreSQL事务ID竞争测试

```
ınsertl.sh ≌
   psql lhbdb <<E0F
   \timing
   DO LANGUAGE plpgsql \$\$
   DECLARE
     v_id1 int;
     v_tmp int;
     v_c1 varchar;
     v_sql varchar;
   BEGIN
      execute 'PREPARE cmtest as insert into t9 values(\$1, \$2, \$3, \$4)';
      for i in 1..123456 loop
         v_c1 = 'aaaa'||i;
         v_sql = 'EXECUTE cmtest('||i||', '||i||', ''aaaa'||v_c1||''', ''||v_c1||'')';
         execute v_sql;
         commit:
     end loop;
      deallocate prepare cmtest;
   end:
```







## PostgreSQL事务ID竞争测试

1hbdb=#	select pid, wait_e	event_type, wait_event,	state, ba	ackend_type from pg_stat_activity ;
pid	wait_event_type	wait_event	state	backend_type
15648 15650 9307	Activity Activity	AutoVacuumMain LogicalLauncherMain	active	autovacuum launcher   logical replication launcher   client backend
15470 15473 15476 15479	   LWLock   LWLock   LWLock	XidGenLock XidGenLock XidGenLock	active   active   active   active	client backend   client backend   client backend   client backend
15482 15485 15488	LWLock     IPC	XidGenLock ProcArrayGroupUpdate	active active active	client backend   client backend   client backend
15491	LWLock	XidGenLock	active	client backend
15494	LWLock	XidGenLock	active	client backend
15497	LWLock	XidGenLock	active	client backend
15501	LWLock	XidGenLock	active	client backend
15504	LWLock	XidGenLock	active	client backend
15510	LWLock	XidGenLock	active	client backend
15509	LWLock	XidGenLock	active	client backend
15513	LWLock	XidGenLock	active	client backend
15515	LWLock	XidGenLock	active	client backend
15523	LWLock	XidGenLock	active	client backend
15522	LWLock	XidGenLock	active	client backend
15524	LWLock	XidGenLock	active	client backend
15527	LWLock	XidGenLock	active	client backend
15533	LWLock	XidGenLock	active	client backend
15536	LWLock	XidGenLock	active	client backend
15537	IPC	ProcArrayGroupUpdate	active	client backend
15545	LWLock	XidGenLock	active	client backend
15547	LWLock	XidGenLock	active	client backend
15548	LWLock	XidGenLock	active	client backend
15554	LWLock	XidGenLock	active	client backend
15552	LWLock	XidGenLock	active	client backend



### Oracle的事务ID (XID)策略

MySQL/PostgreSQL :

事务ID或XID即是事务的唯一标志,又代表事务的先后顺序

> Oracle:

事务ID(即Oracle中的XID)仅仅是事务的唯一标志,并不代表先后顺序

SCN,代表先后事务顺序。











#### Oracle的事务ID策略

#### Oracle的XID:

类似UUID,不连续的全局标识,由事务的回滚段编号、事务槽号、和序列号构成。

获得过程无需任何锁。

#### > SCN:

由核心后台进程(LGWR、CKPT、PMON、SMON、DBWR)维持自增的全局变量,在自增时需持有独占的 SCN锁。

用户进程的Select和DML操作,只读取SCN,不持有SCN锁(只在读取失败时才会持有独占锁)

Commit操作,尝试进行用原子操作推进SCN,如果失败,自动放弃修改。不持有SCN锁。



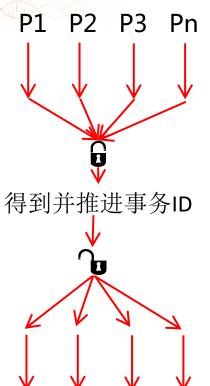


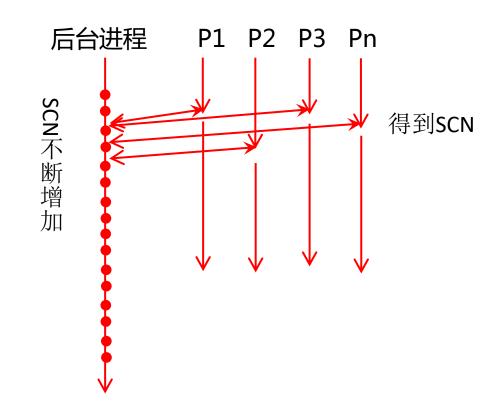






## 事务ID策略对比















#### Oracle的事务ID策略

读取计时器的值: 0x00b7,到局部变量

#### **Shared Pool**

380017d80:

```
> 0x0000000380017d70, 20::dump -e
380017d70: 00692705 00000000 0000000 00000000
380017d80: 000000b7 00000000 00000000 00000000
> 0x0000000380017d70,20::dump -e
380017d70: 00692707 00000000 00000000 00000000
```

000000b8 00000000 00000000 00000000

再次读取计时器,和之前读到的计时器作比较,如相等, 以刚才读取得到SCN值

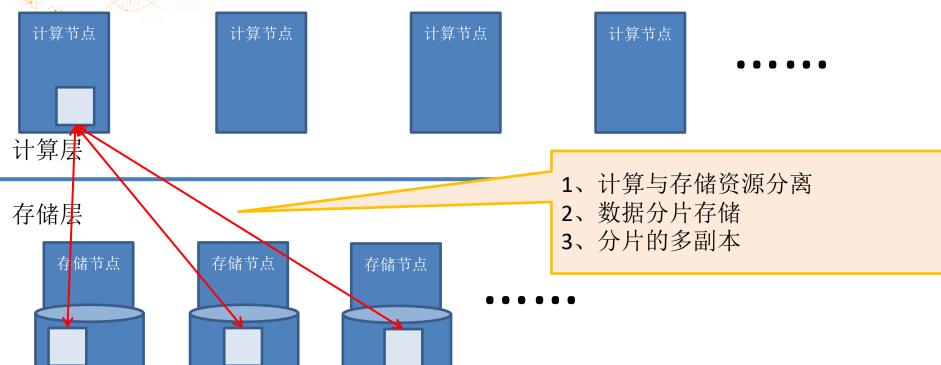
0x00692705为结果

读取SCN值: 0x00692705

```
pushq
       %rbp
       %rsp,%rbp
movq
       %r12
pushq
       %r13
pushq
       %r14
pusha
       $0x18,%rsp
suba
       %rdi.%r14
movq
       %rs1.%r13
       0x10(%r14), %eax
       %eax, -0x24(%rbp)
       30x1,%rax
movq
testl
       %eax.%eax
je
                 <kcscur3+0xf2>
       +0xce
       0x14(%r14),%eax
mov1
testl
       %eax.%eax
ine
       +0x41
              <kcscur3+0x71>
        (%r14),%r12
mo∨a
       30x1,%rax
movq
       %eax.%eax
testl
ie
       +0xbe
                 <kcscur3+0xfc>
       -0x24(%rbp), %eax
       0x10(%r14),%ecx
       %ecx.%eax
       +0x63
                 <kcscur3+0xb0>
ine
       $-0x1,%r8d
mov i
andq
       %r12.%r8
mov1
       %r8d,0x0(%r13)
shra
       $0x20,%r12
       %r12w,0x4(%r13)
movw
adda
       $0x18,%rsp
       %r14
popq
       %r13
popq
       %r12
popq
leave
ret
```



## 计算与存储分离、可计算存储架构



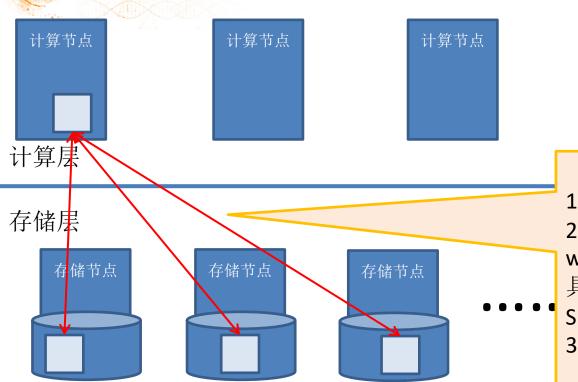








## 计算与存储分离、可计算存储架构





- 1、RDMA低延迟技术
- 2、可计算存储(存储节点可参于 where条件运算,过滤无关数据, 具体参见Exadata Storage Index和 Smart Scan
- 3、存储层的透明压缩

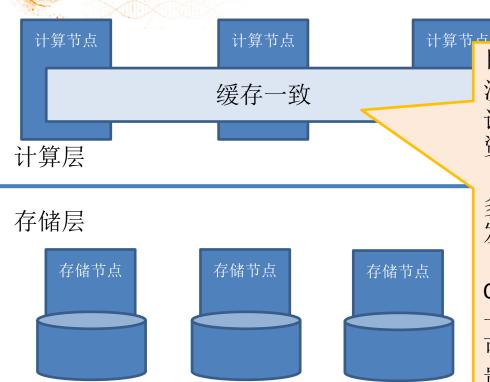








#### Oracle的计算与存储分离、可计算存储架构



目前最大的云计算厂商Amazon, Aurora, 还没有实现不同计算节点缓存的统一。当一个计算节点宕机,另一个计算节点要接管数据资源时,必然有较大的延时。

多主可写与更高的可用性,未来是云数据库发展方向之一。

Oracle在20年前,已经实现了跨节点的缓存一致,在此基础上实现了多主可写与更高的可用性,至今已经发展20年,累积了无数宝贵的经验。





#### 谢谢大家 欢迎讨论



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