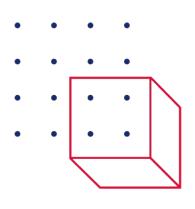
CDC: Why, How and What's next?

黄东旭



关于我

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CDC?

- 定义: Change Data Capture
- 数据存储方案越来越碎片化
- 业务需求越来越实时
- 「企业消息总线」的模式越来越流行



CDC?

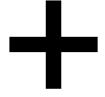
- 常见使用场景
 - 数据库主备, PITR(Point in Time Recovery)
 - 环形复制与多数据中心多活
 - 数据变更订阅到第三方系统
- 现代数据库标配
 - TiDB: TiDB-Binlog, TiCDC
 - MySQL: Binlog
 - PostgreSQL: WAL plugin, streaming replication
 - Oracle: GoldenGate (Redo Log based)
 - CockroachDB: RangeFeed

CDC 技术的几个挑战

- 实时的变更数据流(对接第三方管道,如 Kafka等)
 - INSERT INTO users (1, "Alice"), (2, "Bob");
 - Get {"id": 1, "name": "Alice"}, {"id": 2, "name": "Bob"}
- 保持行变更的顺序
 - 単表
 - 跨表
- 事务一致性
 - 単表事务
 - 跨表事务

CDC 技术的几个挑战

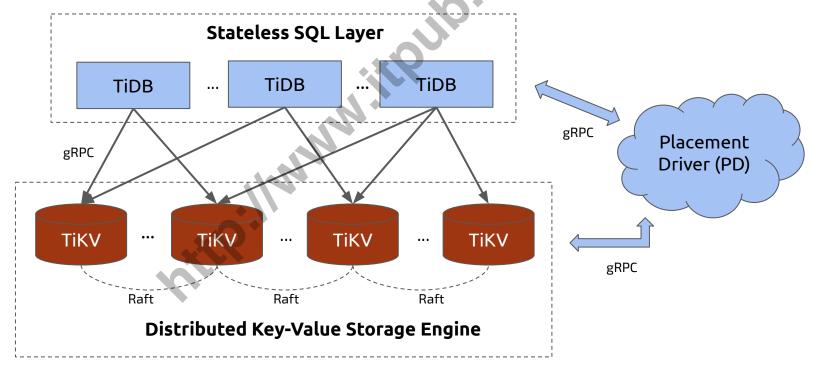
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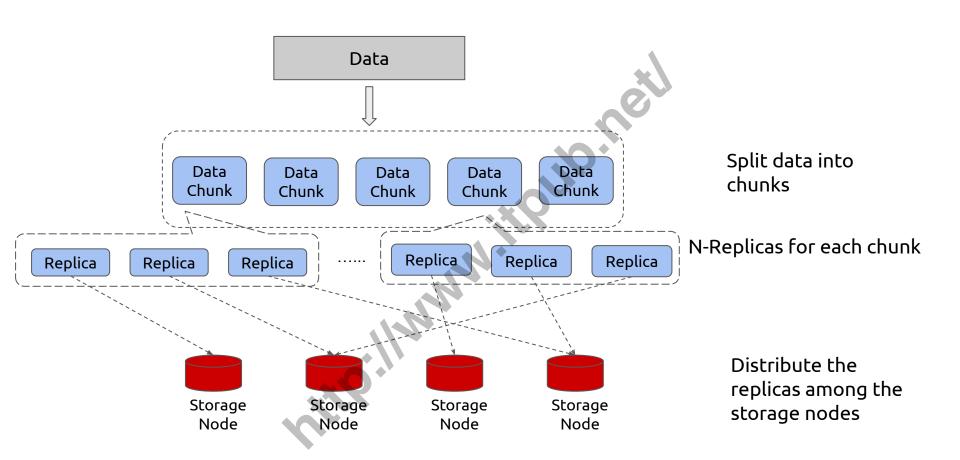


水平扩展

为什么为分布式数据库设计 CDC 是复杂的

● 以 TiDB 为例子





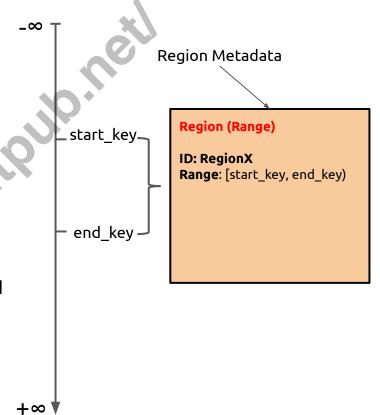


Logical View of TiKV

- A giant *Map*
 - Sorted Key-Value Map
 - Both keys and values are byte arrarys
 - Keys are sorted by byte order
- Key space is divided into pieces
 - Data divided into chunks called "Regions"
 - Multiple regions within same node share 1 RocksDB

Terminology:

Region





RPC (gRPC) 存储空间被划分为 Region Transaction Region: 连续的 Key-Value 段 MVCC 数据以 Region 为单位进行存储、计算、复制 Raft RocksDB Region 1:[a-e] Region 1:[a-e] Region 2:[f-j] Region 1:[a-e] Region 2:[f-j] Multi-Raft design Region 3:[k-o] Region 2:[f-j] Region 3:[k-o] Raft group Region 4:[p-t] Region 3:[k-o] Region 4:[p-t] Region 5:[u-z] Raft group Region 5:[u-z] Region 4:[p-t] Region 5:[u-z] TIKV Instance TiKV Instance TiKV Instance TiKV Instance

Physical View of TiKV

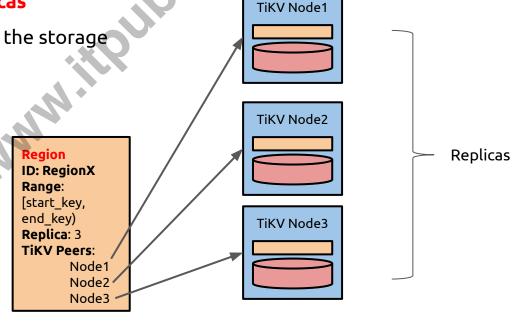
• A distributed storage engine



 Replicas are distributed among the storage instances via Raft algorithm

Terminology:

Replica





TiKV MVCC机制

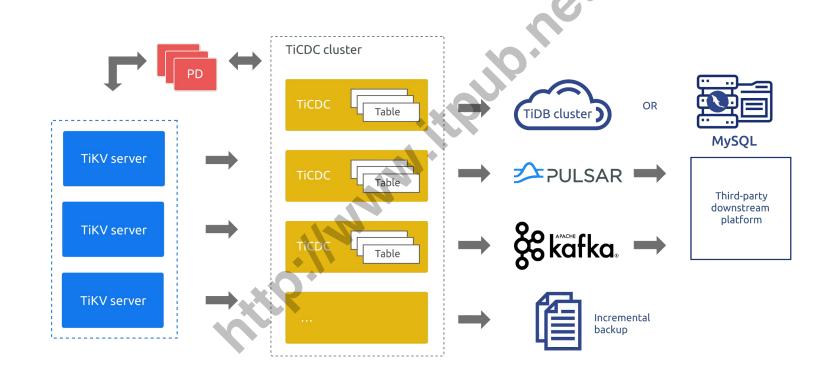
DATA	LOCK	WRITE
key[start_ts] -> value	key -> primary,start_ts,lock_type	key[commit_ts] -> [start_ts, PUT]
a_5 -> y		a_10 -> 5, PUT
a_1 -> x		a_3 -> 1, PUT
b_15 -> zzz	b -> b, 15, PUT	
b_5 -> yyy		b_10 -> 5, PUT
b_1 -> xxx		b_3 -> 1, PUT

- read a ts==6 x
- read a ts==10 y
- read b ts==13 yyy
- read b ts==17 (wait)

为什么为分布式数据库设计 CDC 是复杂的

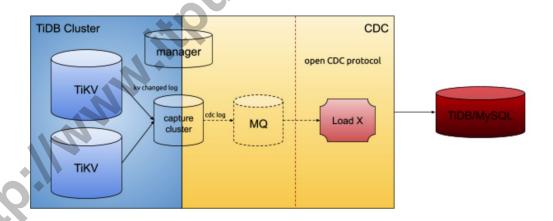
- 本质在于分布式数据库为了得到更大的吞吐(利用集群的能力),逻辑上将数据进行分片,不同分片在不同的机器上
- 对于不同分片的并发写入,在全局上难以还原顺序
 - 不要忘记 CDC 是流式系统
 - 需要还原顺序必然要排序(单点?)
- 分布式系统的 CDC 本身也是一个分布式系统
 - 高可用?
 - 数据容灾?
 - 如何消除单点故障和瓶颈?
- 推还是拉?

TiCDC 整体架构

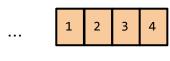


TiCDC 整体架构

- TiKV
- Capture Cluster (无状态)
- MQ (Kafka)
- Loader



TiCDC 整体架构





... 5 6 7 8

CDC

ResolvedTS = 4

● Region 内 KV change log 按照提交顺序发送

- TiKV 提供 ResolvedTs < ∀ (unapplied CommitTs)
 机制,在 region 没有数据写入时可以发送
 ResolvedTs
- CDC 内部机制推进全局的 ResolvedTs, 每个 processor 内部可以将 Global ResolvedTs 前的数据分发到下游

```
Global ResolvedTs = min (
min (resolvedTs of all table puller),
resolvedTs of ddl puller,
targetTs,
)
```

TiCDC 的集群调度和高可用

- Owner 选举
 - capture 节点启动时在 PD 自注册(负责推进 CDC)
 - 通过 PD 内置 etcd 的 <u>Election</u> 进行 owner 选举
- 集群调度策略
 - 读写 PD 内置 etcd 的声明式调度
- 高可用方案
 - 元数据存储在 PD 内置的 etcd,元数据具有高可用
 - 数据源来自 TiKV,也具有高可用的能力
 - 同步任务与进程无状态耦合,任意 capture 进程级别的故障可以通过 etcd 中的 元数据恢复同步任务

TiCDC 特性: Old Value

- INSERT INTO users (1, "Alice"), (2, "Bob");
- DELETE FROM users where id = 1;

```
• With old value
```

```
"d":{
    "id":{
        "t":3, "f":10,"v":1
    },
    "name":{
        "t":15,"f":0,"v":"Alice"
    }
```

Without old value

```
"t":3, "f":10,"v":1
```



TiCDC 特性: Old Value

- INSERT INTO users (1, "Alice"), (2, "Bob");
- UPDATE users SET name = "Carol" where id = 2;
- With old value

```
"u":{
 "id":{"t":3, "f":10, "v":2},
 "name":{ "t":15, "f":0, "v":"Carol"}
"p":{
 "id":{ "t":3, "f":10, "v":2},
 "name":{"t":15, "f":0, "v":"Bob
```

Without old value

```
"id":{"t":3, "f":10, "v":2},
```

TiCDC 特性: 环形同步

- 环形同步的定义
 - 2个或多个 TiDB 集群
 - 对相同的库、表在多个集群同时写入
 - 使用 CDC 在多个集群间同步,需要过滤成环的流量
 - 多个集群的最终一致性



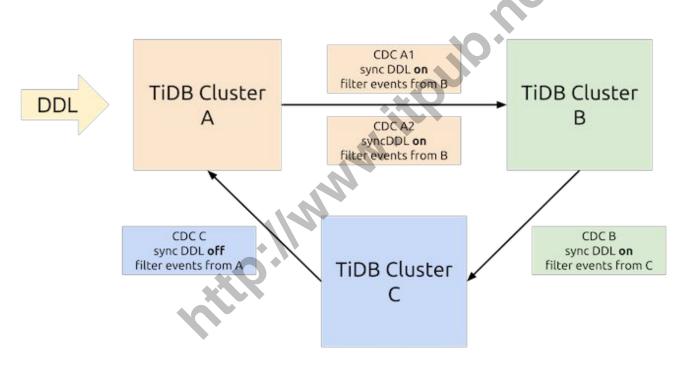
TiCDC 特性: 环形同步

DML 标记表和过滤 过滤 drop this txn if cluster id = B cdc event same start ts table_t; _cdc_repl_mark; TiDB Cluster A CDC TiDB Cluster B same start ts table_t;_cdc_repl_m ark; add update of mark table cluster id = A 标记



TiCDC 特性: 环形同步

● DDL 的处理





TiCDC 展望

- MySQL/TiDB sink 的强一致性复制
- Point in Time Recovery (PITR)
- K8s Opeartor and SaaS integration







谢谢

https://github.com/pingcap/tidb

https://github.com/pingcap/ticdc

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