

# Spanner

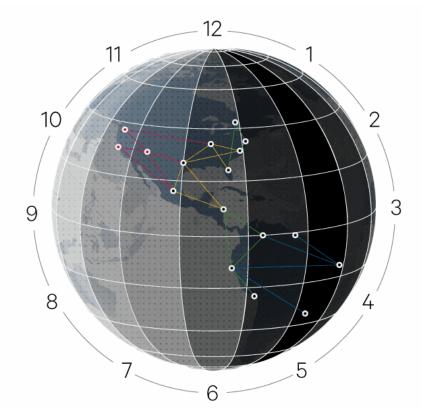
Google's Distributed Database Sebastian Kanthak

### Google Spans Entire Planet With GPS-Powered Database

BY CADE METZ 09.19.12 6:30 AM







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# Google's Spanner: Database Tech That Can Scan the Planet



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November 26, 2012 4:01 PM Sean Ludwig













Google's Spanner is a single database that runs across hundreds of data centers throughout the world. It's so smart that it rapidly shifts

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### **Motivation**

Heritage: BigTable, Megastore

### Spanner Features:

- Familiar row/column data model
- Synchronous Replication
- Transactions across rows





# System Overview



# **Logical Data Layout**

### Albums

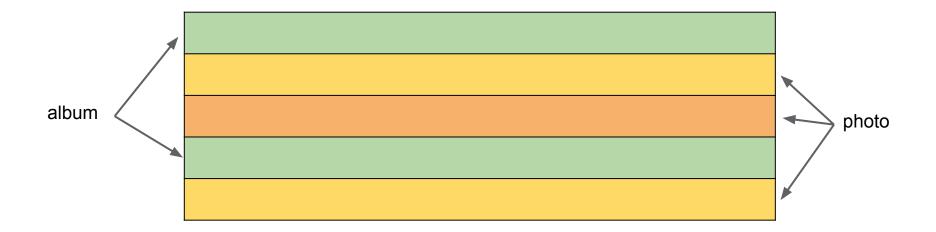
user_id	album_id	name
1	1	Maui
1	2	St. Louis

### **Photos**

_				
	user_id	album_id	photo_id	title
	1	1	2	Beach
	1	1	5	Snorkeling
	1	2	3	Gateway Arch

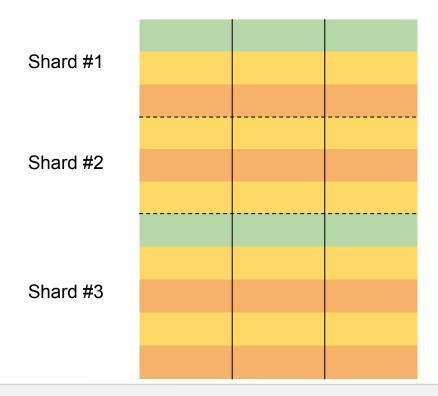


# Physical Data Layout: Interleaved Tables





### Sharding

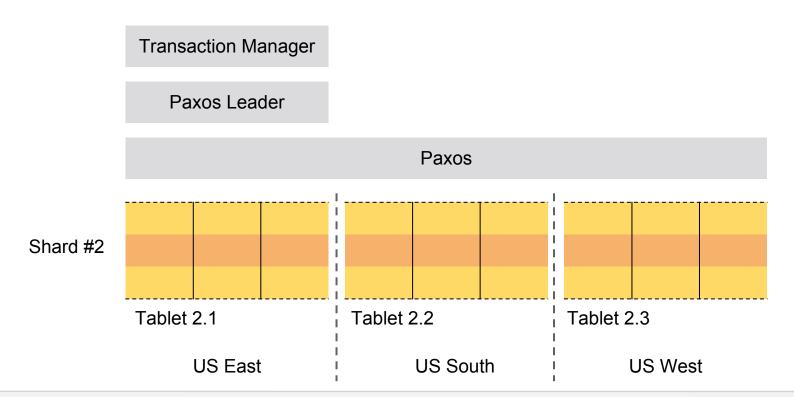


### But still support:

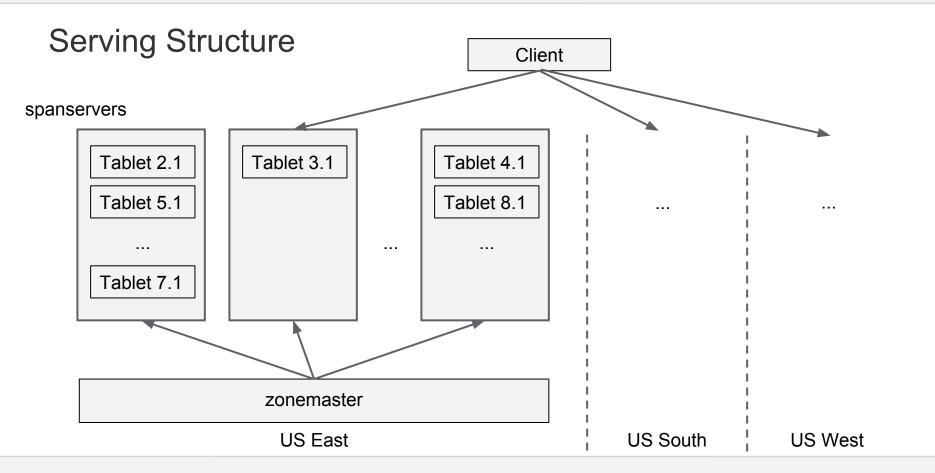
- Transactions across shards
- Consistent snapshot reads (range scans) across shards



# Replication









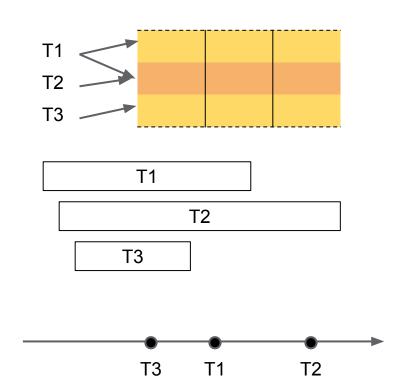
# Transactions & Concurrency



### Strict Two-Phase Locking

### Life of a transaction:

- 1. Acquire locks
- 2. Execute reads
- 3. Pick commit timestamp
- Replicate writes (through paxos)
- 5. Ack commit
- 6. Apply writes
- 7. Release locks





### **Snapshot Reads**

Choose a prefix of commit history

Properties of snapshots:

- immutable
- consistent

### Can be used for:

- long-running batch operations (e.g. map reduce)
- stale reads (e.g. 10s old)
- strong (current) reads: lock-free, don't block writers



### Picking commit timestamps

Attempt #1: Assign from local (monotonic) clock

- 1. Acquire locks
- 2. Execute reads
- 3. Pick commit timestamp = now()
- 4. Replicate writes (through paxos)
- 5. Ack commit
- 6. Apply writes
- 7. Release locks





# Example: Ad System

### Campaigns

campgain_id	keyword	bid
4	strange loop	\$2.00

On US server

On EU server

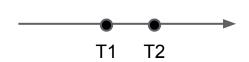
### **Impressions**

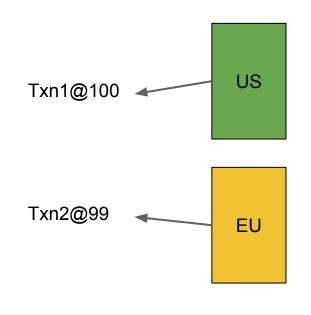
region	time	campaign_id	cost
US	2013/09/20-07	4	\$1.50
US			
EU	2013/09/20-06	4	\$0.50
EU			



# Example: What goes wrong

- Txn 1 creates a new ad on US server
- Ad serving system notified
- Ad server in Europe
- User clicks on ad
- Txn 2 logs click on EU server





Invariant: Any snapshot that contains txn 2 should also contain txn 1.

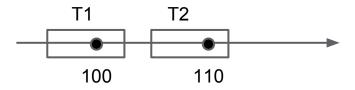


### **External Consistency**

### Definition:

If T1 commits before T2 starts, T1 should be serialized before T2. In other words, T2's commit timestamp should be greater than T1's commit timestamp.

Note: Applies even if T1 and T2 don't conflict.





### TrueTime

Idea: There is a global "true" time t

TT.now() = [earliest, latest] > t.

- TT.now().earliest definitely in the past
- TT.now().latest definitely in the future





### Timestamp assignment: TrueTime

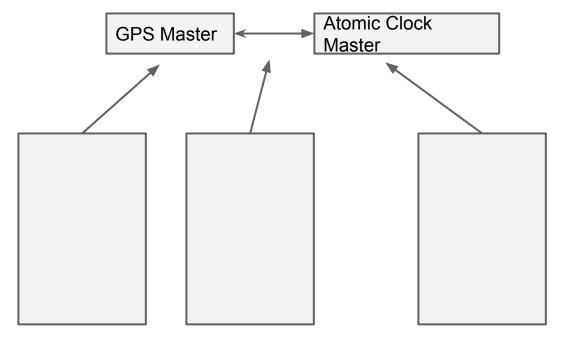
### Transaction protocol becomes:

- 1. Acquire locks
- 2. Execute reads
- 3. Pick commit timestamp T = TT.now().latest
- 4. Replicate writes (through paxos)
- Wait until TT.now().earliest > T
- Ack transaction commit
- 7. Apply write
- 8. Release locks

Strong reads: T = TT.now().latest



### True Time: Architecture





periodic poll: [earliest, latest]

In-between polls, uncertainty radius grows based on worst-case clock drift (200 usec / sec)

spanservers



### Conclusions

Don't sacrifice semantics

Move complexity lower in the stack

Make clock uncertainty explicit: Known unknowns are better than unknown unknowns



# Thank you!

# Questions?

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