





---- North America 2023

Building a Scalable and Reliable Change Data Capture for TiKV

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Outline



- Why TiCDC
- Challenges and design goals
- How TiCDC works internally
 - Overall Workflow
 - TiCDC Cluster Internal
 - Pipeline: Puller, Sorter, Mounter, Sinker
- Performance improvement
- Lessons learned





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Why TiCDC

Two Common Scenarios



O1 Incremental data synchronization services for heterogeneous system.

O2 Cross-region disaster recovery services based on primary and secondary replication

What TiCDC can do



Low-latency incremental data replication for various downstreams

```
TiDB -> TiCDC -> MySQL: Escape Link

TiDB -> TiCDC -> Kafka: With Canal-JSON, Avro, Open-Protocol.

TiDB -> TiCDC -> S3: With CSV data format
```

- Support database and table filtering
- Support most operation through Open API
- Support bi-directional replication between DB clusters





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Design Goals and Challenges

Design Goals



High Availability

- Partial nodes crash would not interrupt the data sync
- Ensure High Throughput and Low Latency
 - Sync large volumes of change events concurrently
 - With relatively low latency
- Ensure Consistency and Ordering
 - Snapshot isolation & Eventual consistency

Challenges



- Capture the change data instantaneously
- Aware of and catch up with the schema evolution
- Tradeoff between ordering and high throughput
- Tradeoff between consistency and low latency
- Fetch data spread across multiple nodes
- Minimize operational complexity





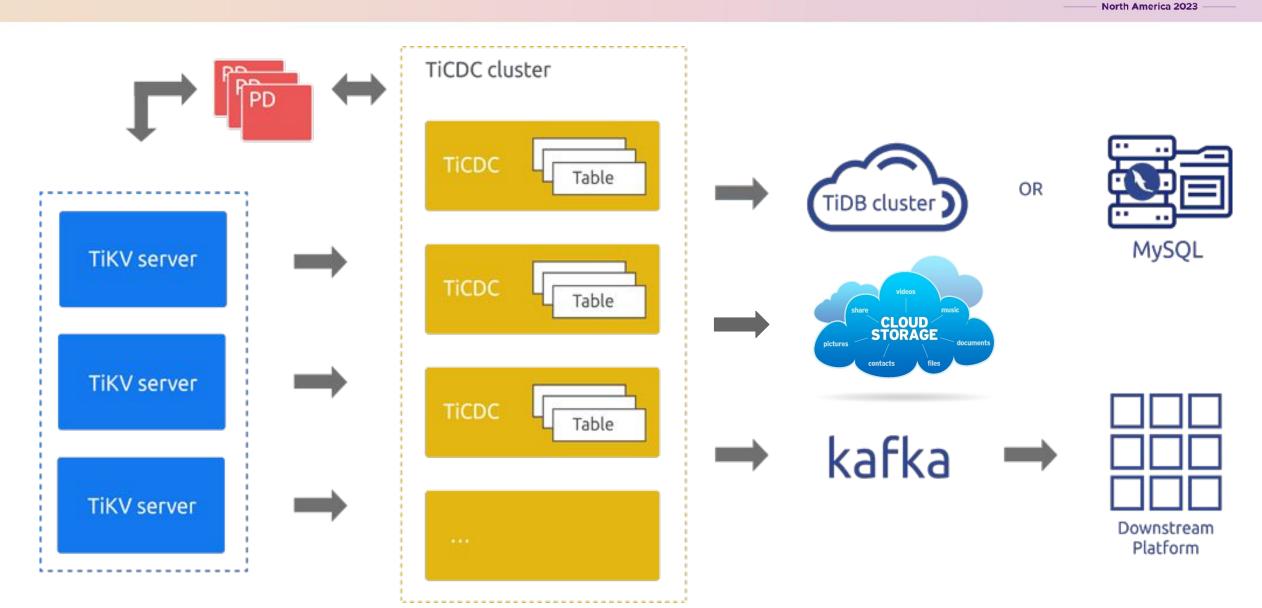
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How CDC Works

Overall Architecture

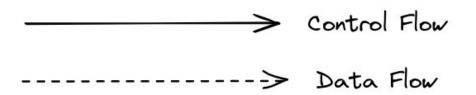


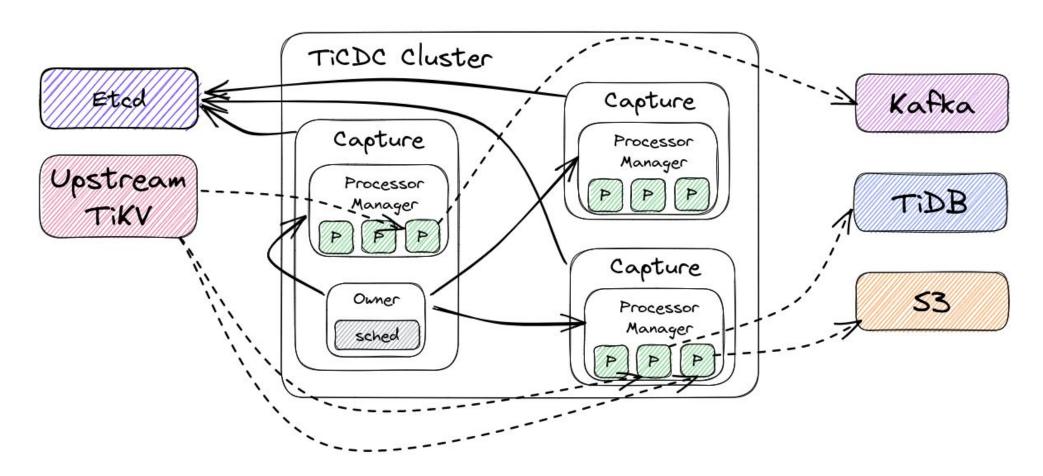




TiCDC Cluster Internal



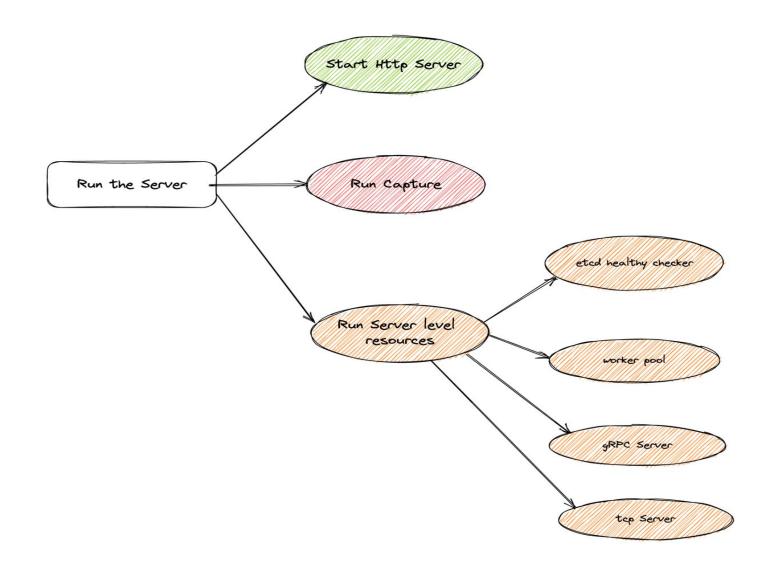




Inside a Capture Server



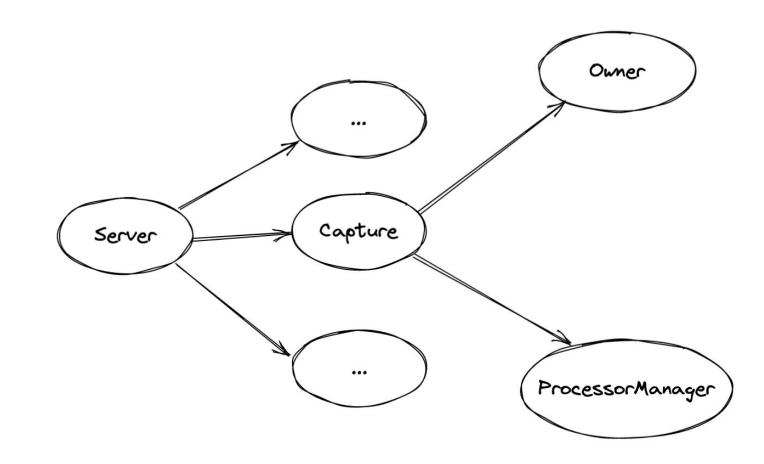




Campaign



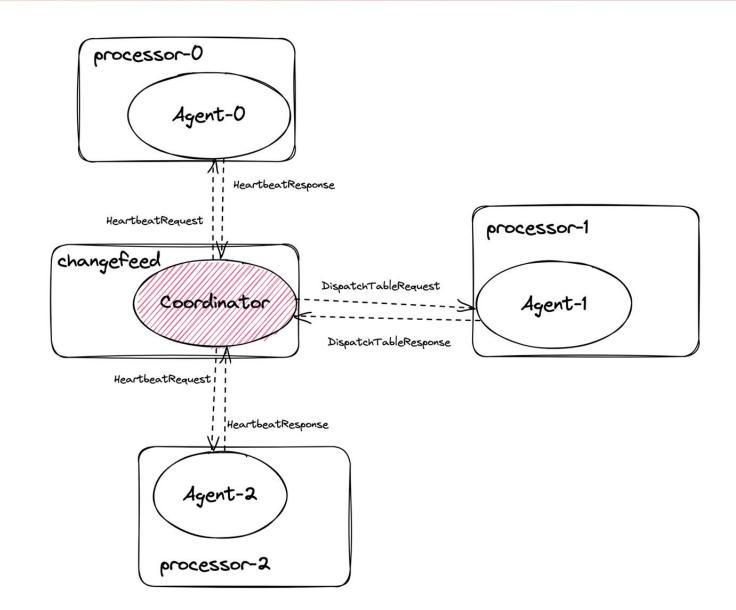




ChangeFeed Scheduling



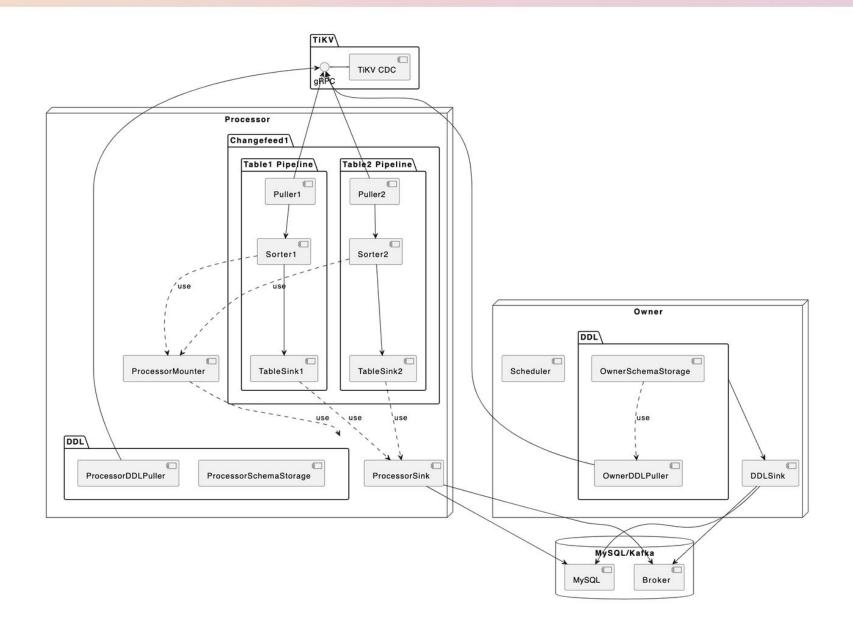




Topology



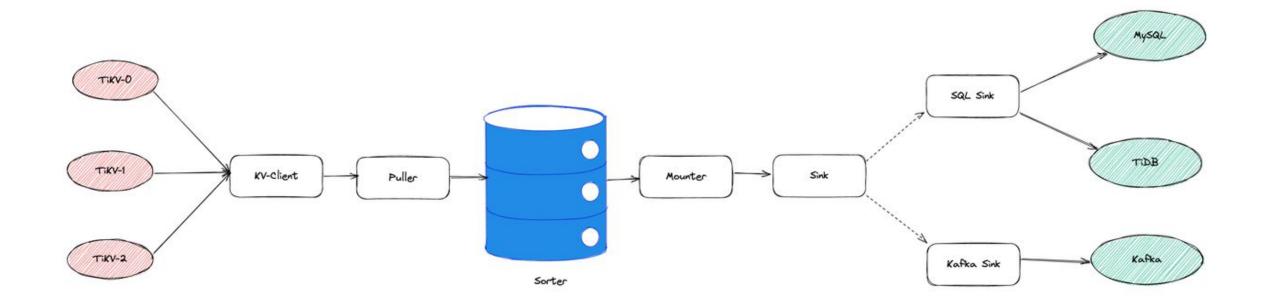




Pipeline

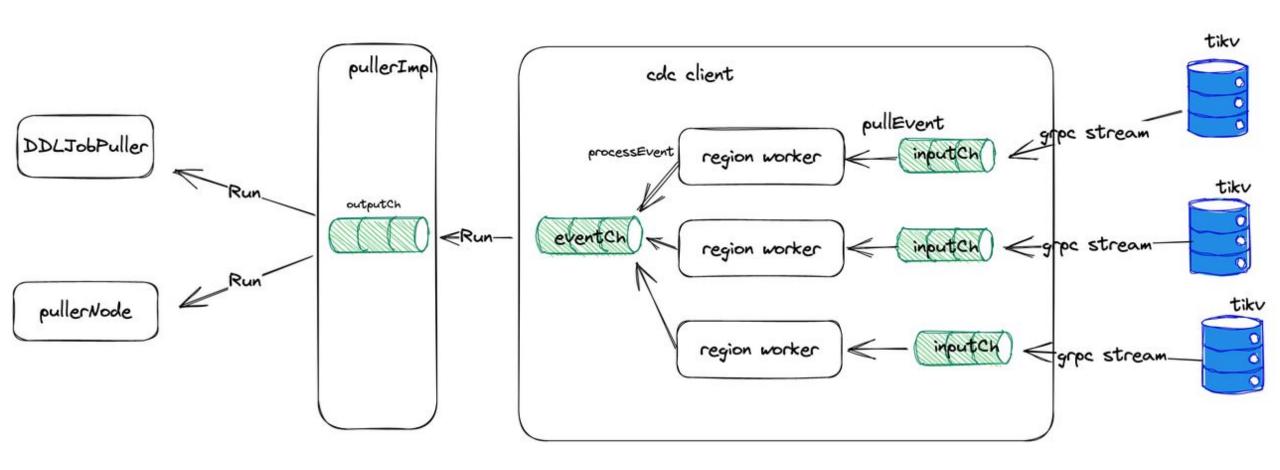






How Puller Work



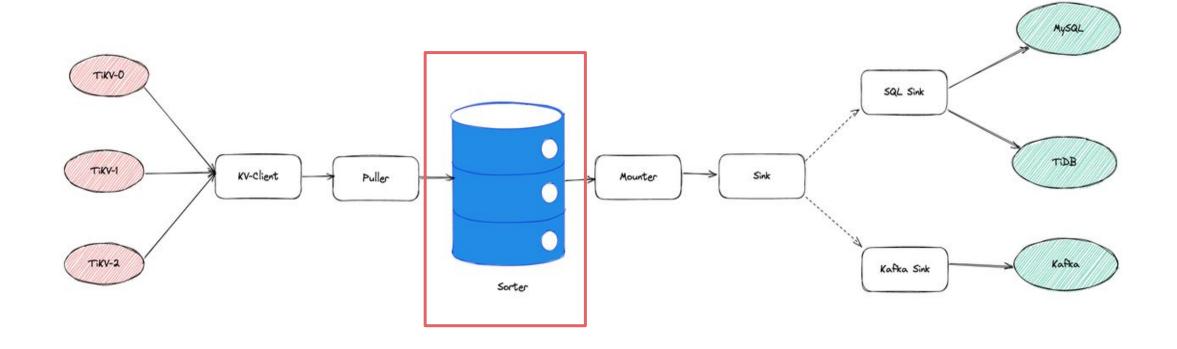


Why Sorter





- Buffer: Smooth out the peaks and valleys of upstream data flow
- Sort: Incoming events may not be in chronological order



How Sorter Work





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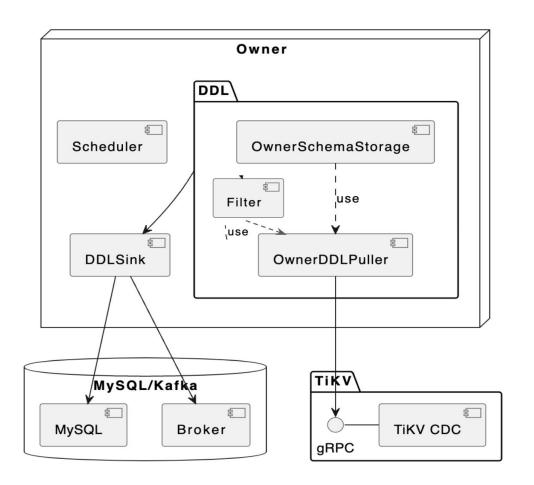
Level 0 Level 1 sorted > sorted > sorted > Level 2 sorted >

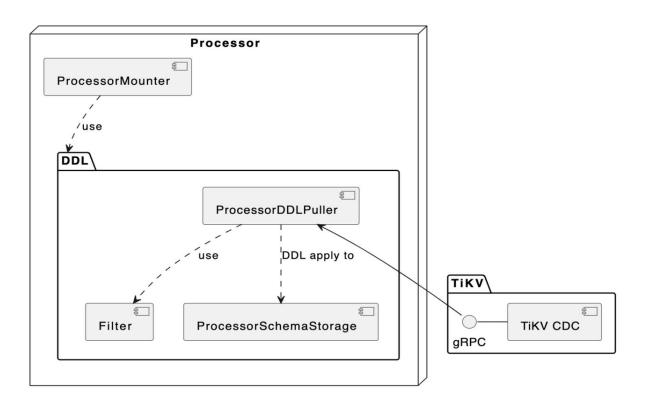
Compaction continues creating fewer, larger and larger files

How Mounter Works



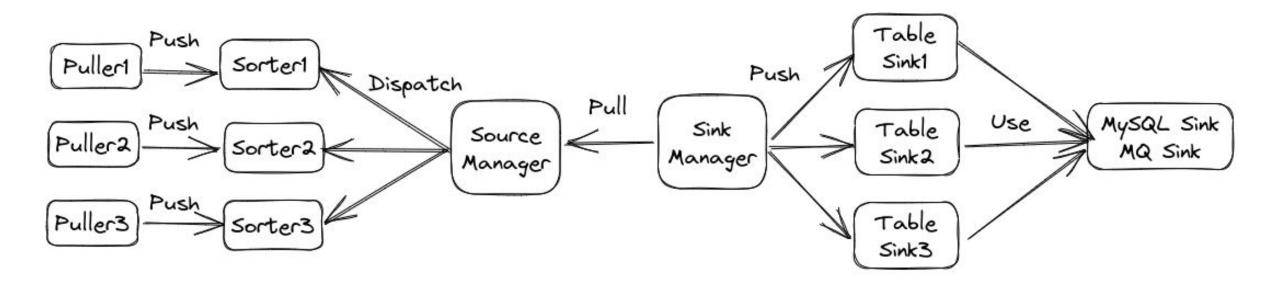






How Sinker Works









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Performance Improvement



TiDB -> TiCDC -> TiDB

1 TiCDC node 16c/64g

Single table throughput	Big table (1200 bytes/row) 80K write QPS (insert only) throughput: 120MB MB/s	
Max single table size	Up to 30~40T	
Max upstream cluster data size	No limit	



TiDB -> TiCDC -> Kafka

1 TiCDC node 16c/64g

Single table throughput	Big table (1200 bytes/row) 35K write QPS (only insert) throughput: 52.8 MB/s
Max single table size	Up to 30~40T
Max upstream cluster data size	No limit

Throughput by Components



	sysbench	ccb	jitu	Average
puller	158k	112k	97k	128k
sorter	522k	214k	131k	250k
mounter	262k	120k	78k	161k
sink	TBD	TBD	22k (kafka sink)	76k

Sink is the bottleneck in most cases

How to Improve Puller

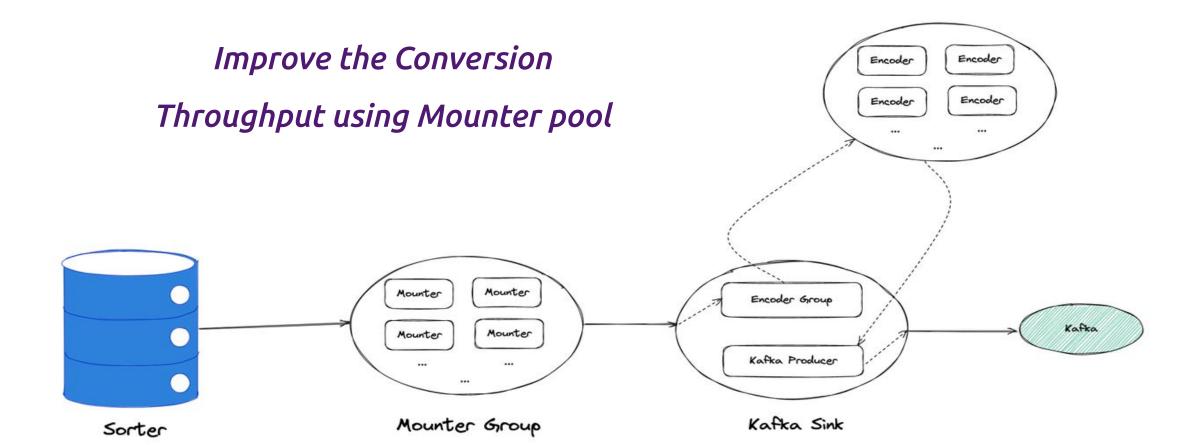


- Process the ResolvedTS in batch
- Use read/write lock instead of the exclusive lock
- Optimize how the frontier inspect the region split/merge
- Remove unnecessary memory allocation

How to Improve Mounter



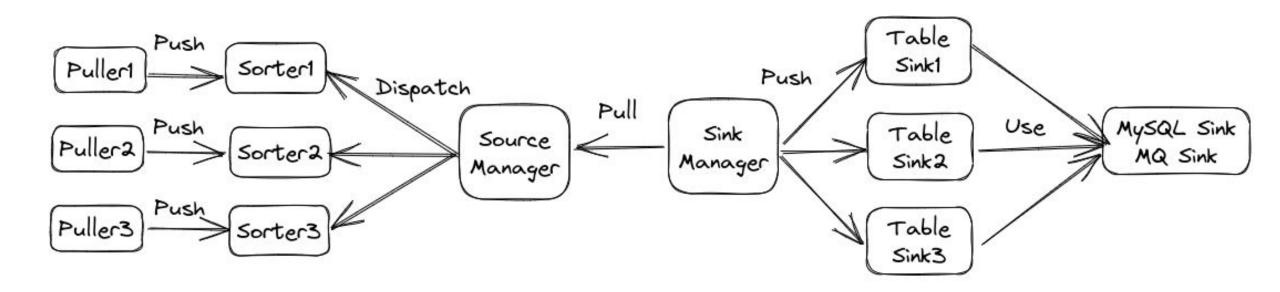




How to Improve Sinker







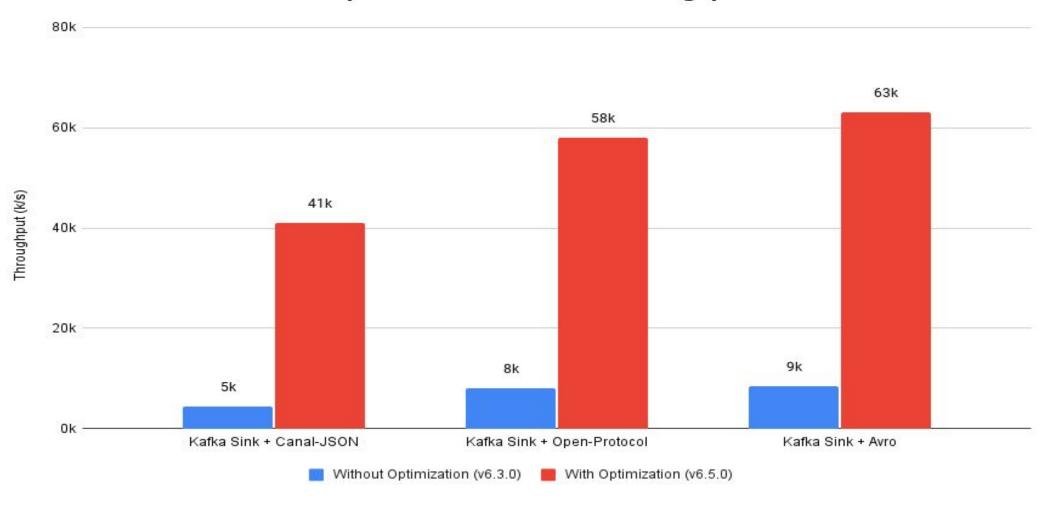
Performance Improvement (to Kafka)





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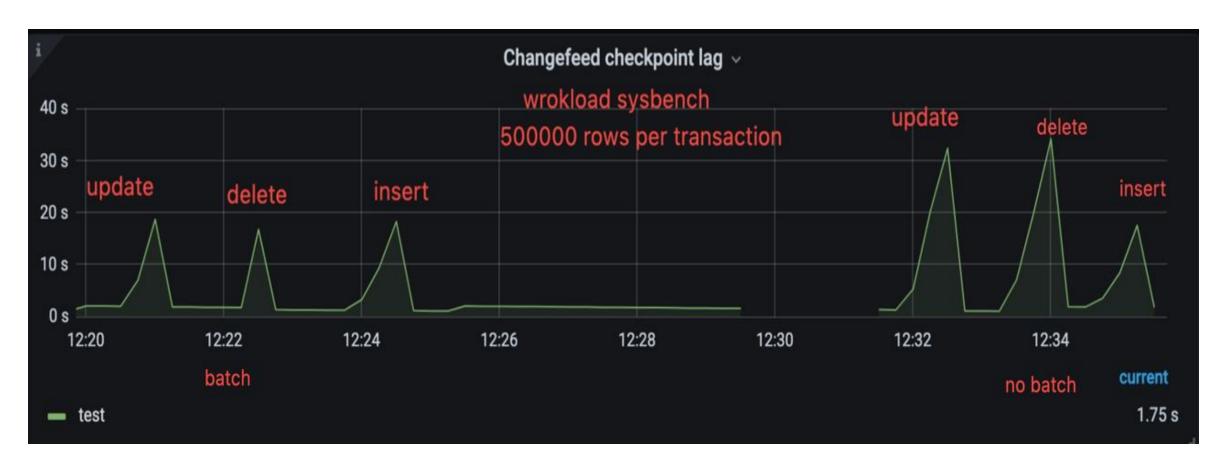
Comparison Of TiCDC Sink Throughput



Performance Improvement (to MySQL)



Sync DML events in batch







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Lessons Learned

Lessons Learned



- Design the system architecture align with upstream Database
- Clear boundary between subcomponents
- Choose the push model and pull model carefully
- Implement the old value feature from day 1
- Implementing an efficient sorter as well as keeping the scale in mind



THANKS!

TiCDC: https://github.com/pingcap/tiflow

Any Questions?

find me at

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