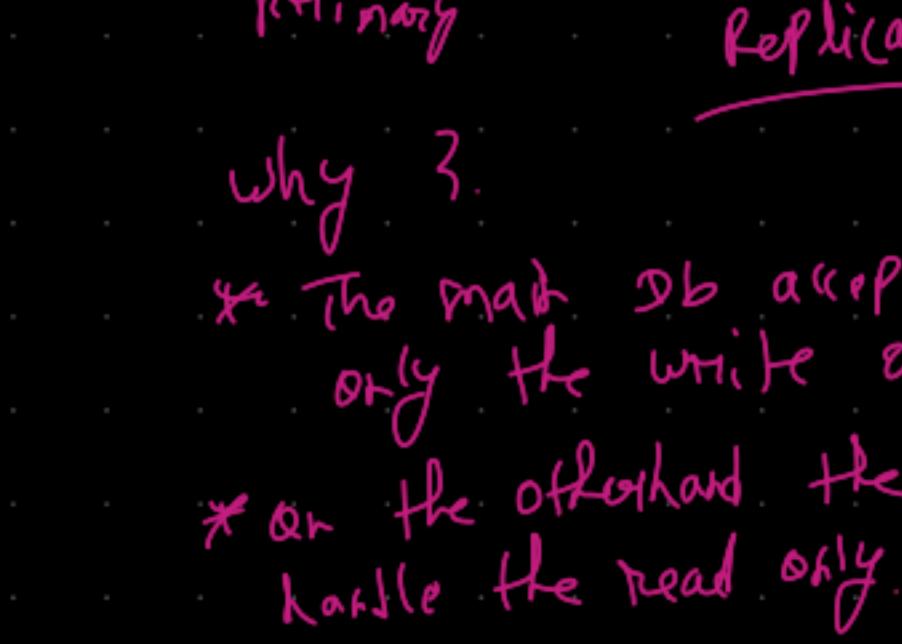


Database 1

Replication: Read writing
The replica of same db to improve db performance

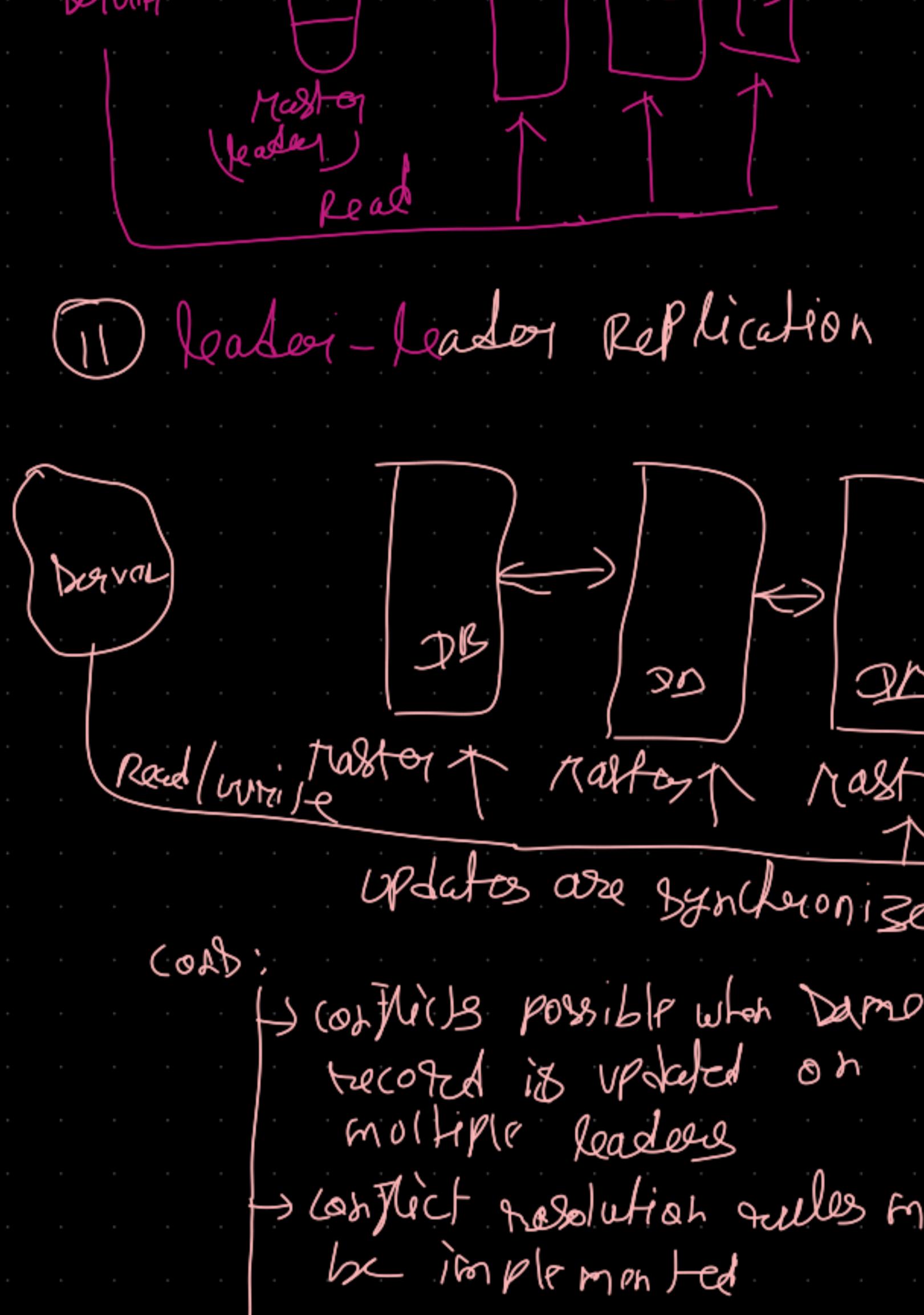


Why 3?

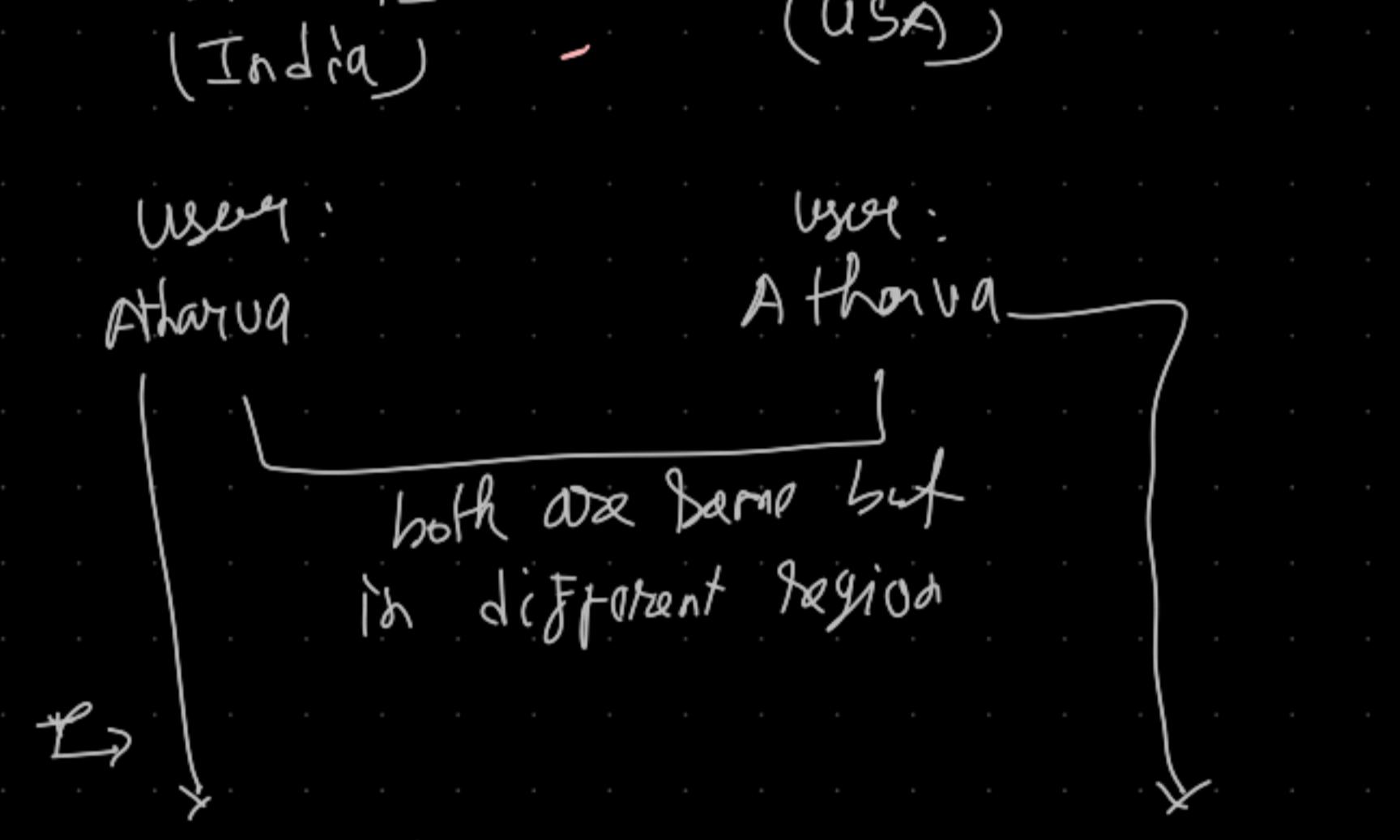
- * The main db accept only the write operation
- * On the other hand, the replicas handle the read only.

Types:

① Leader-Follower Replication



② Reader-Reader Replication



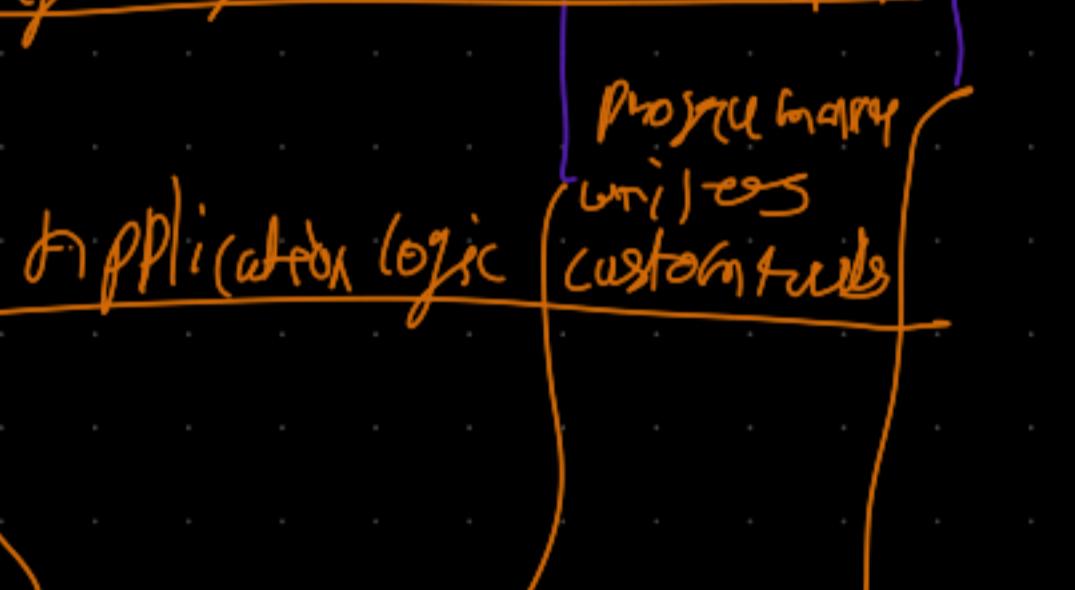
Ques:

- Conflicts possible when same record is updated on multiple readers
- Conflict resolution rules must be implemented

What is conflict?

When a two Devs update the same data field.

Ex:



User:

Atharva

User:

Atharva

both are same but in different region

→ Username: Athu

Username: Ravi

Because at the same time same user try to update there profile before the synchronization.

→ Some strategies to handle

Strategy	Who Wins
Last writer wins (LWW)	Latest writer
First writer wins	Earliest update
High priority regions	USA > India
Merge logic	Combining update
Tripllication logic	Provenance, custom rules

→ Insta following update

Ex: Rules:

For scenario: last update wins

Follow results: sum update from both

Note: Banking are not allowed the lead-follower replication because of the conflicts.

Synchronous: wait for replicated

fast but slow

(Banking)

Asynchronous: don't wait for replicated

fastest but risk of

in consistency

Temporary inconsistency

two db not have the same data at the same time

Happens in Asynchronous

→ Leader DB gets the new data first

→ Replica DB gets the data later (not immediately)

State data = old data (not updated yet)

replication model sync sync

Leader-Leader

rarely

mostly

Leader-Follower

yes

yes

Distributed readers (by name/cassandra)

NO

YES