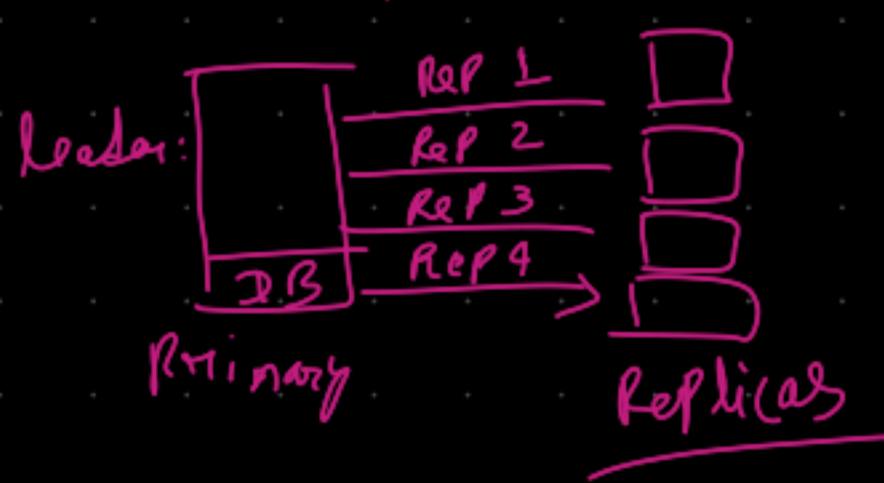


Database : I

Replication : means making the replica of same db to improve db performance

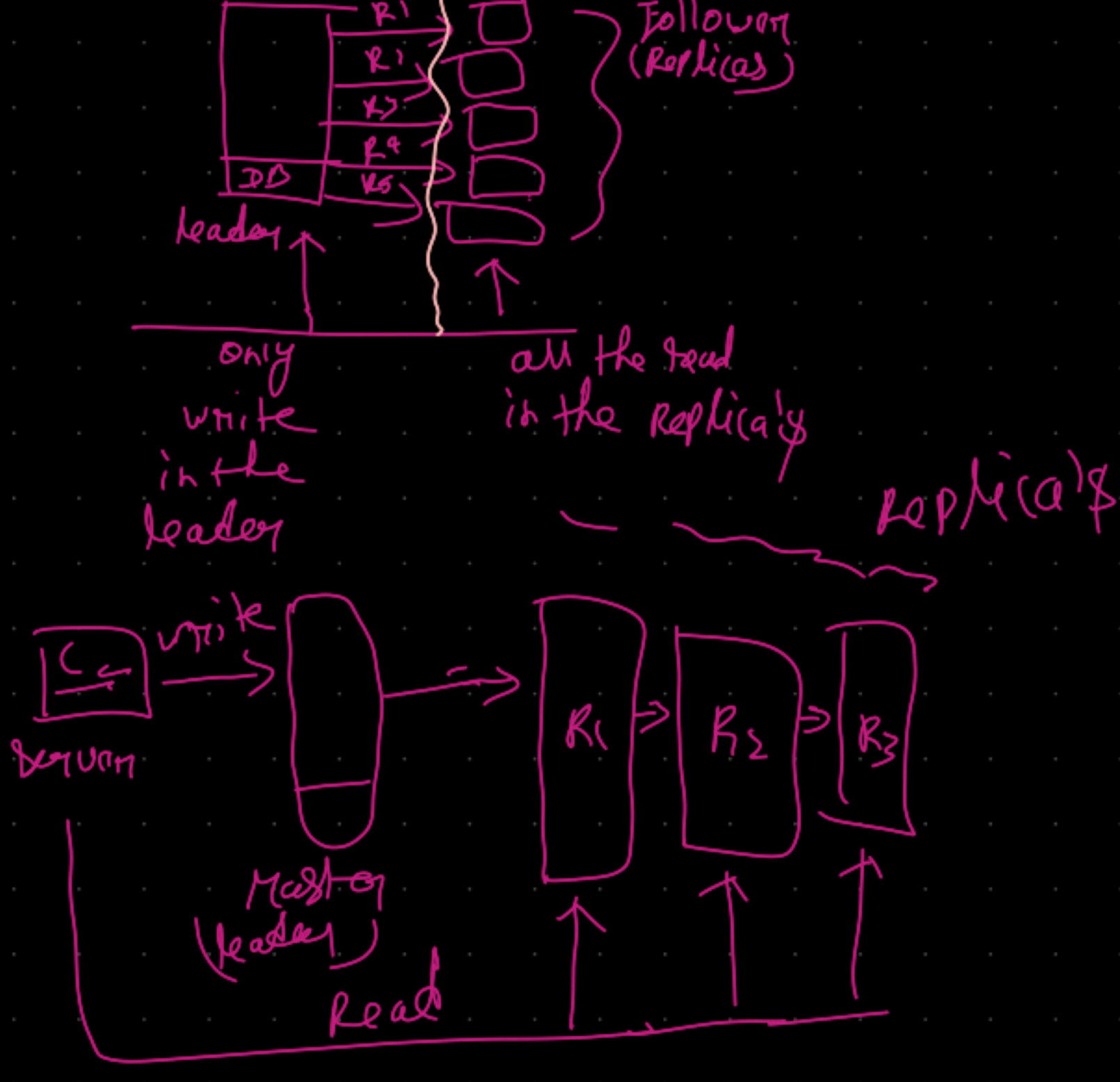


Why ?

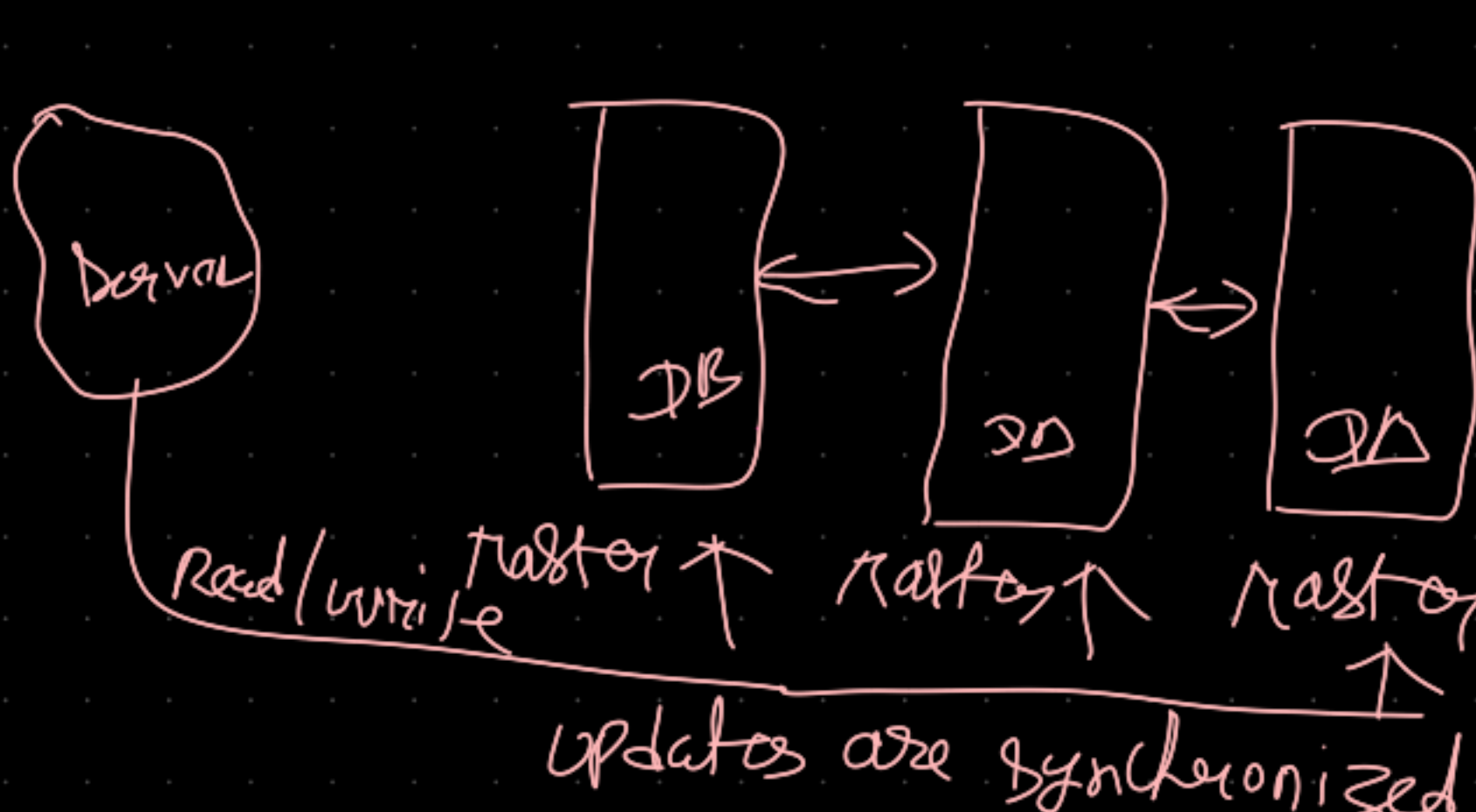
- * The main db accept only the write operation
- * on the otherhand the replicas handle the read only.

Types :

① leader-follower replication



② leader-leader replication



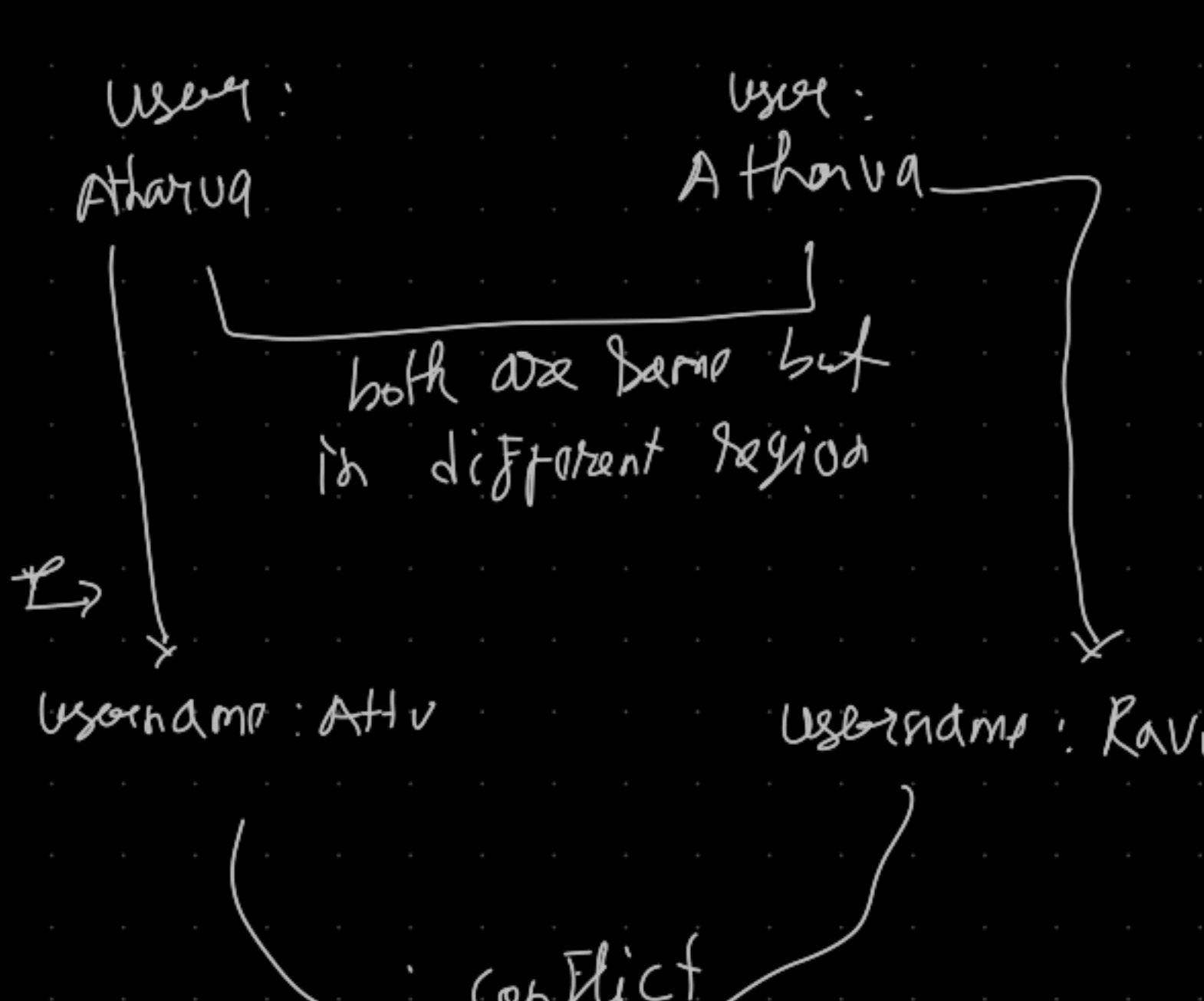
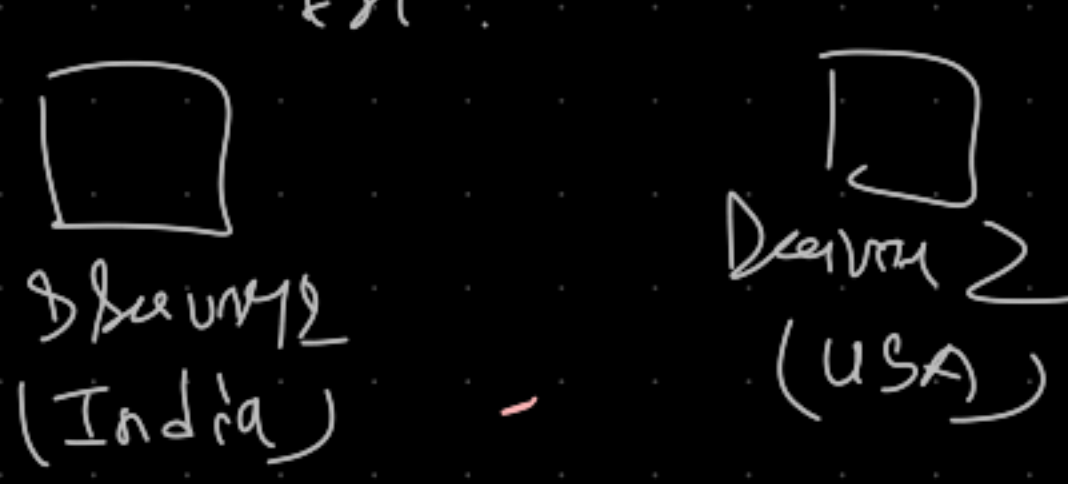
cons :

- conflicts possible when same record is updated on multiple leaders
- conflict resolution rules must be implemented

what is conflict ?

when a two server update the same data field

ex :



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

* some strategies to handle

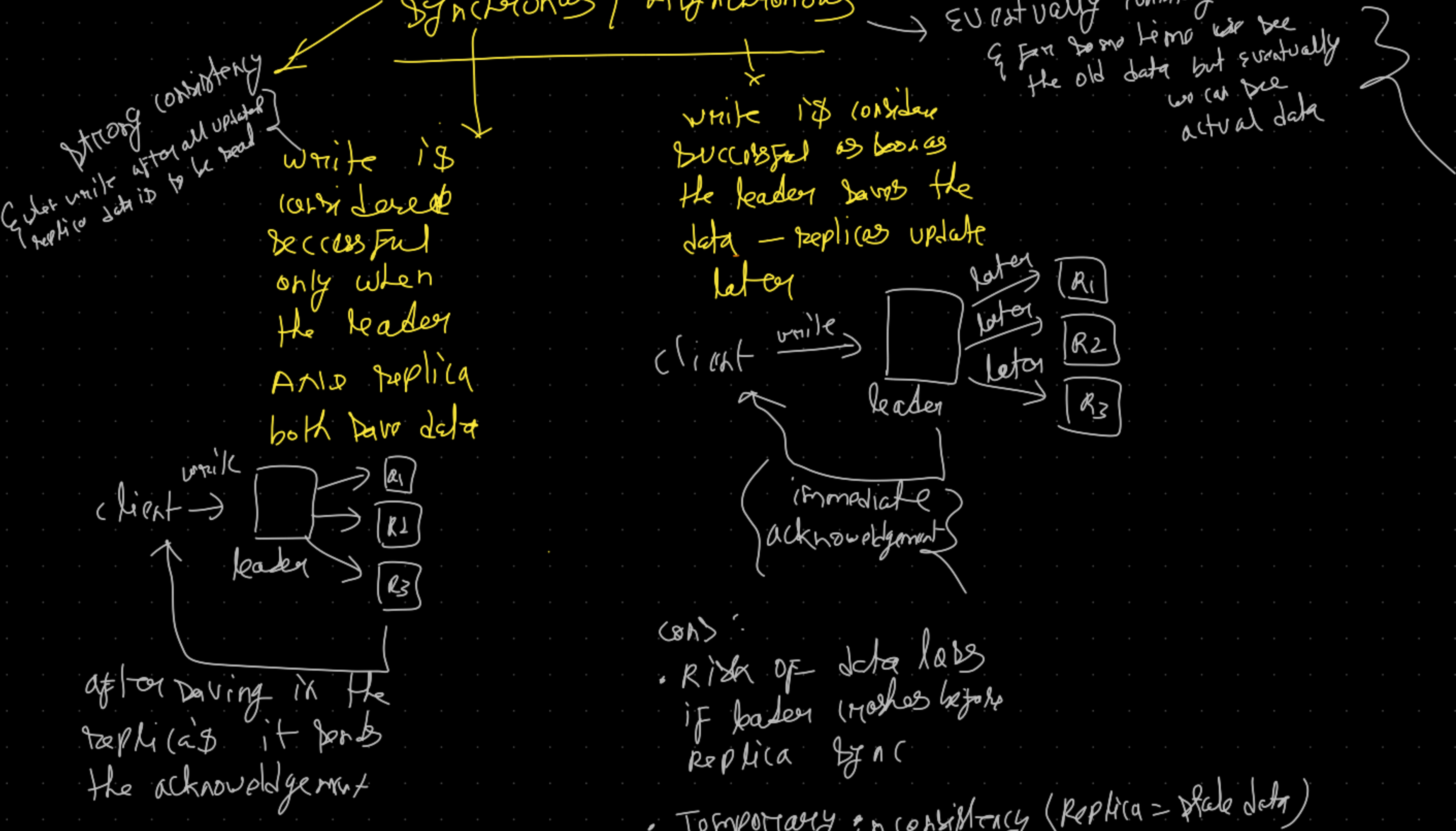
Strategy	who wins
(time) Last write wins	wins
First write wins	Earliest update
High priority region wins	USA > India
merge logic	(any value) combine updates
application logic	primary wins custom rules

ex : Rules :

- For username : last update wins
- followup emails : sum updates from both

note : Banking are not allowed the lead-leader replication because of the conflicts.

Synchronous / Asynchronous



cons :

- * Risk of data loss if leader crashes before replica sync
- * Temporary inconsistency (replica = stale data)

Synchronous : wait for replica

fastest but slow (Banking)

Asynchronous : don't wait for replica

fastest but risk of inconsistency

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)

stale data = old data (not updated yet)

Replication Model	sync	async
leader-leader	rarely	mostly
leader-follower	yes	yes
distributed leaderless (xy name/cassandra)	no	yes