



# Group Replication: A Journey to the Group Communication Core

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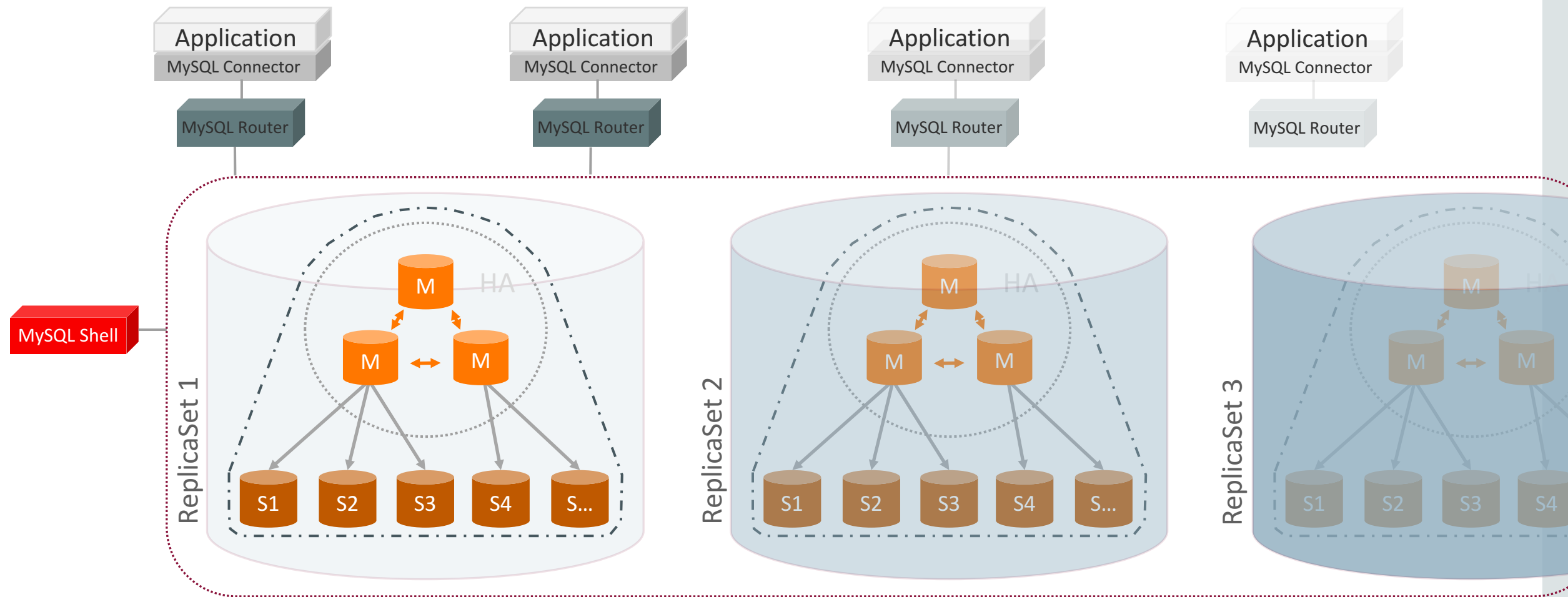
# Program Agenda

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- 1 ➤ Background
- 2 ➤ Group Communication Interface
- 3 ➤ Group Communication Engine
- 4 ➤ Performance
- 5 ➤ Conclusion

# 1 Background

# MySQL InnoDB Cluster



# MySQL Group Replication

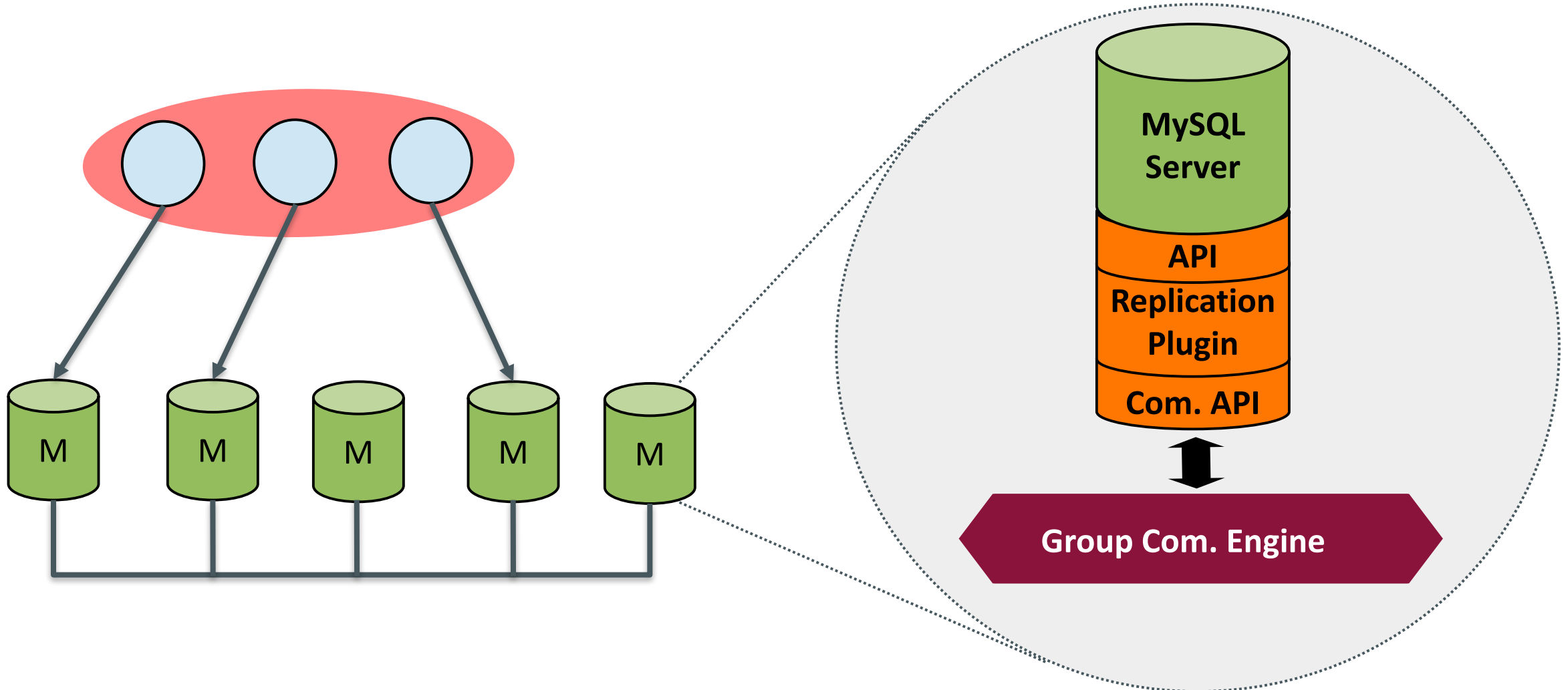
- **What is MySQL Group Replication?**

“Multi-master **update everywhere** replication plugin for MySQL with built-in **automatic distributed recovery, conflict detection** and **group membership**.”

- **What does the MySQL Group Replication plugin do for the user?**

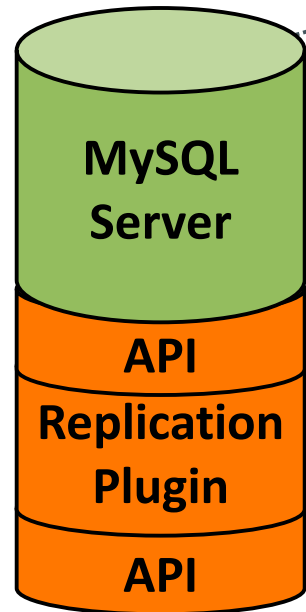
- Automates server failover in Single Primary
- Provides fault tolerance
- Enables update everywhere setups
- Automates group reconfiguration (handling of crashes, failures, re-connects)
- Provides a highly available replicated database

# Major Building Blocks

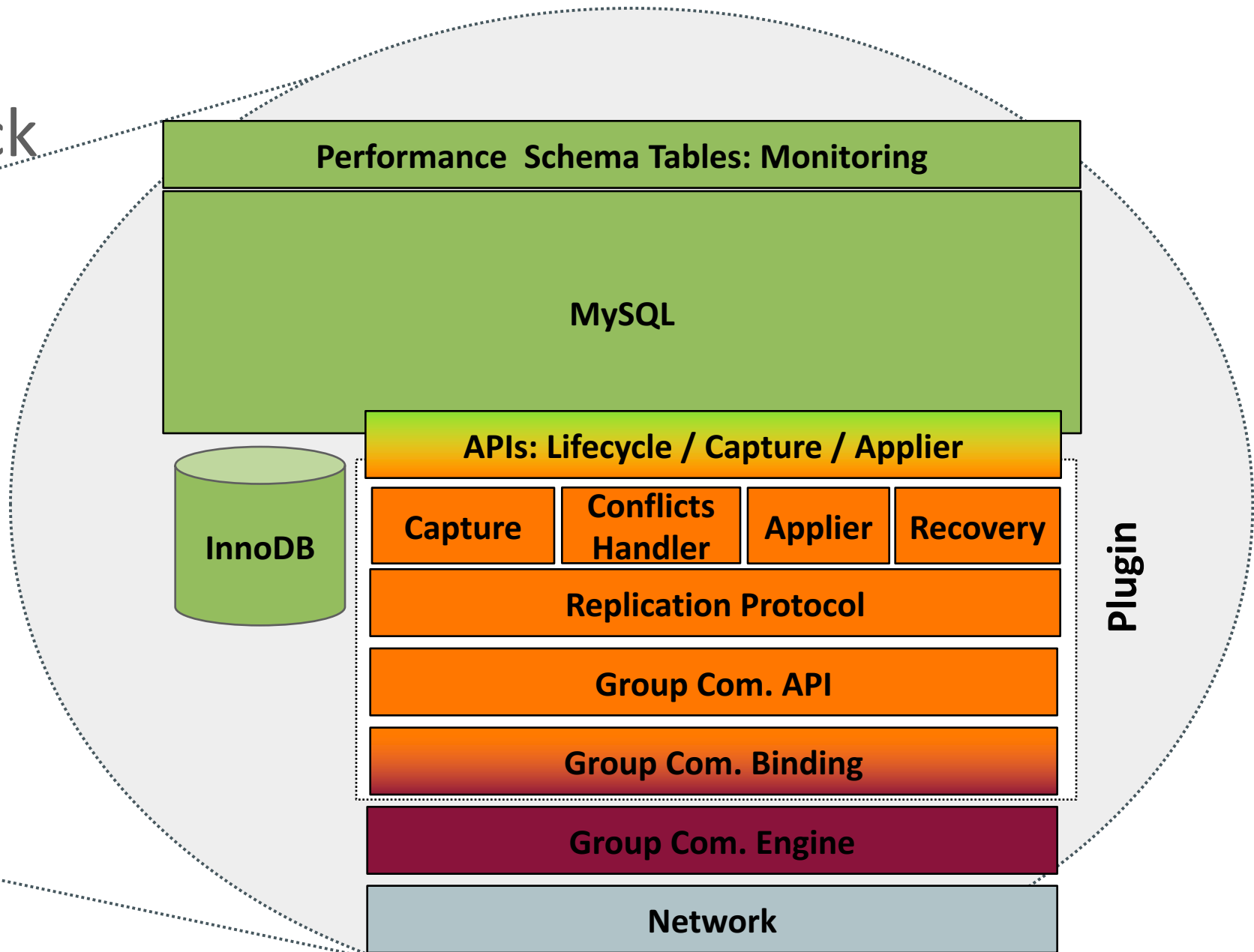




# The Complete Stack



Group Com. Engine



# 2 Group Communication Interface

# Design

- Abstract interface to support different solutions
  - Reconfigure the group and get membership information
  - Send and receive messages
- Uses the observer pattern
  - MySQL Group Replication listens to events
- Different implementations per Communication Systems
- Made the transition from Corosync easy

# Semantics

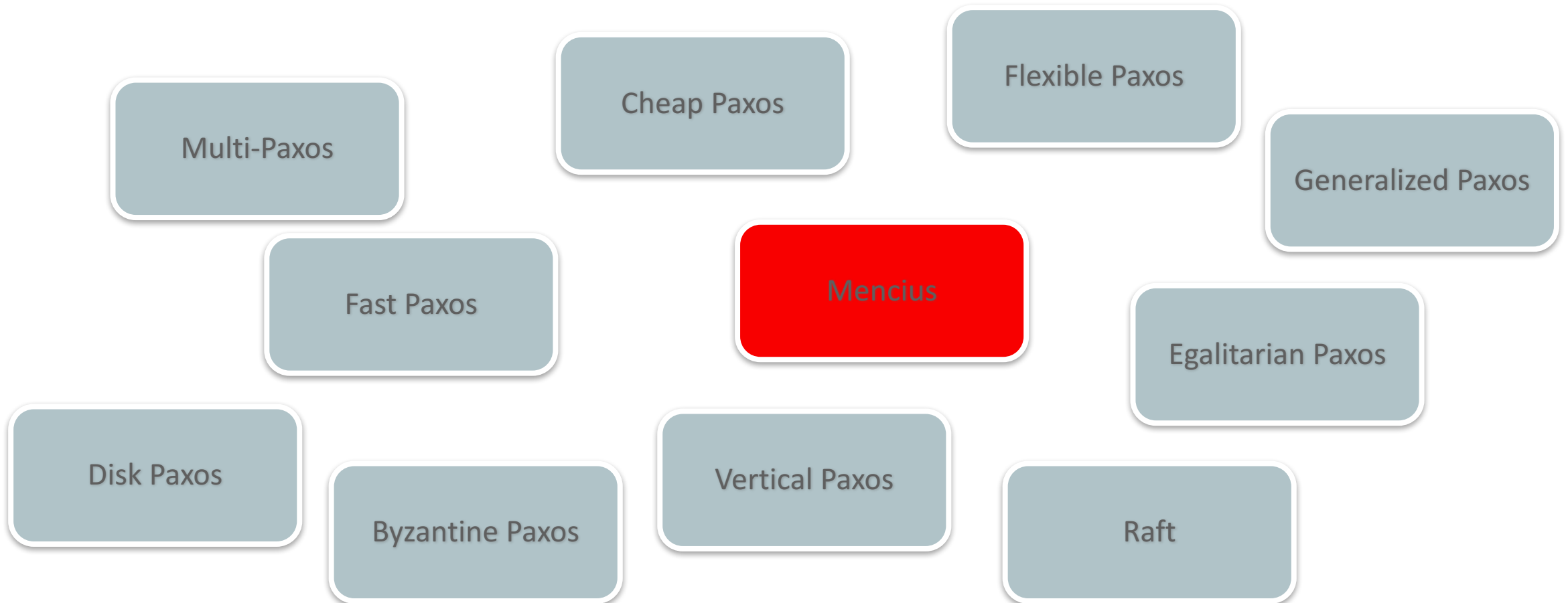
- Closed Group
  - Only group members can send and receive messages
- Total Order
  - Messages are totally ordered among each other
- Safe Delivery
  - One cannot deliver a message if the majority can't do so
- View Synchrony
  - Changes to membership are totally ordered with messages

# 3 Group Communication Engine

# Built-in Communication Engine

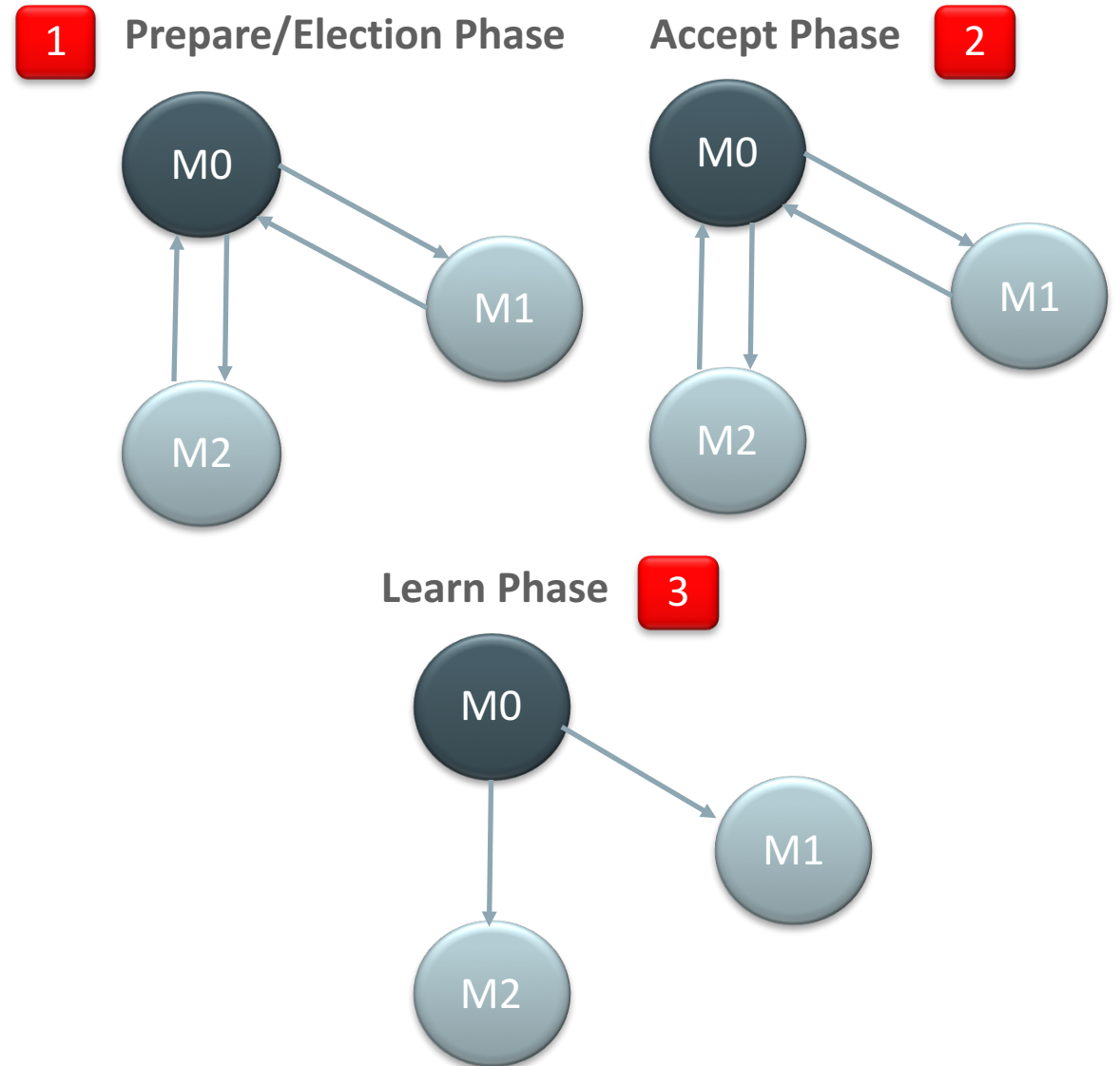
- Based on proven distributed systems algorithms (Paxos)
  - Compression, multi-platform, dynamic membership, SSL, IP whitelisting
- No third-party software required
- No network multicast support required
  - MySQL Group Replication can operate on cloud based installations where multicast is unsupported

# Paxos Family and Friends



# Basic Paxos

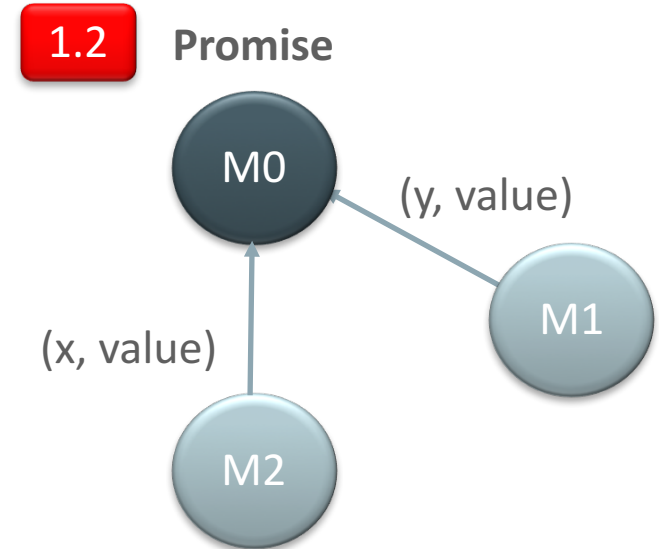
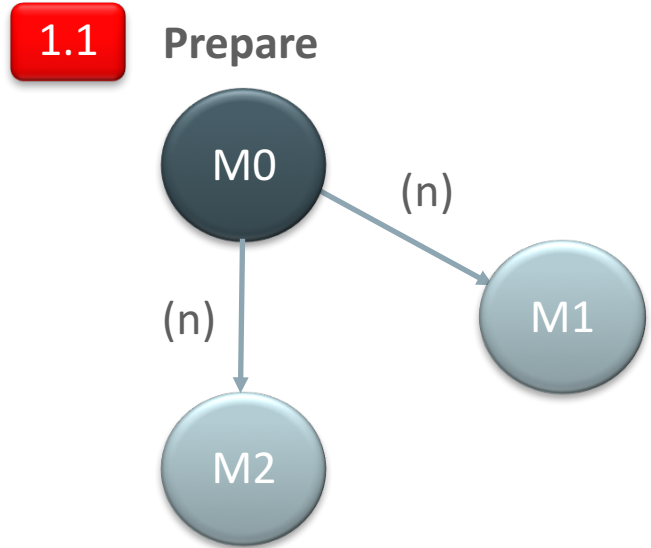
- Get agreement on a value:
  - Next message/transaction to be delivered
- Members may have different roles:
  - Usually all members are proposers, acceptors and learners
- Need a quorum to make progress
  - Usually a majority





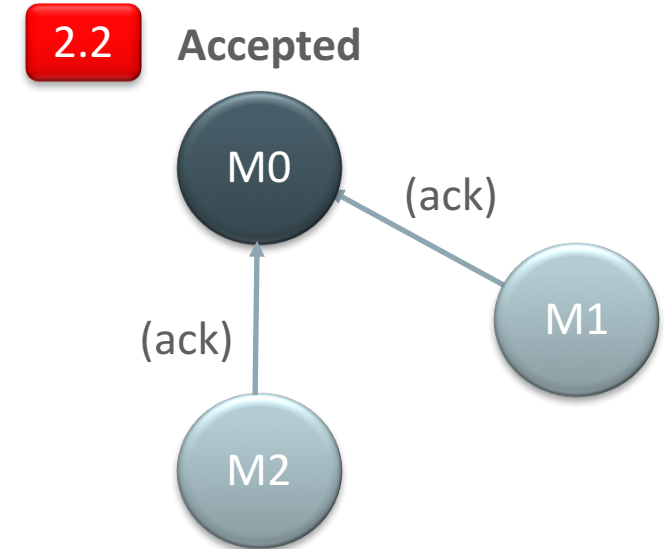
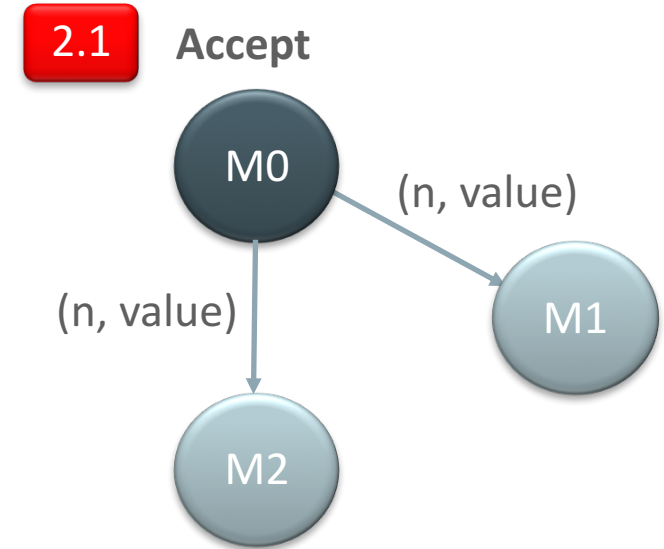
# Prepare Phase

- Proposer sends a prepare request with number “n” to members (i.e. acceptors)
- If an acceptor has not received a request with a number greater than “n”, it will respond
- It will promise not to accept a request numbered less than “n”
- If the reply has a non-empty value, the leader will use that with the highest number



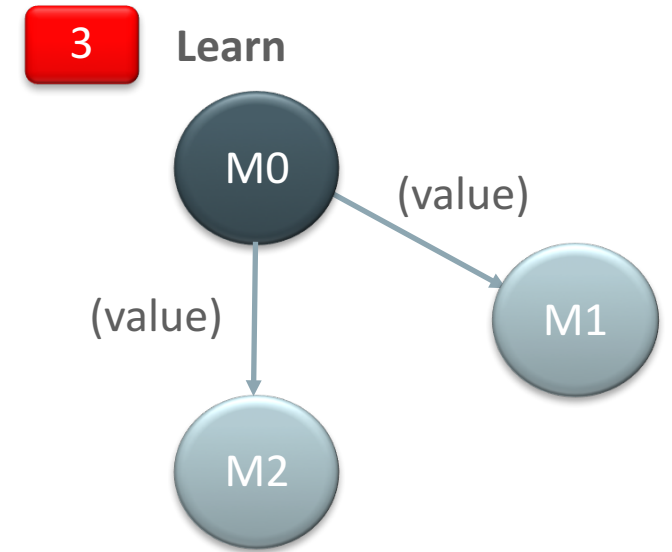
# Accept Phase

- If the leader finds out that a non-empty value has been previously proposed, it will use it
- Otherwise, it will propose a new value
- Requires a network round-trip to get agreement



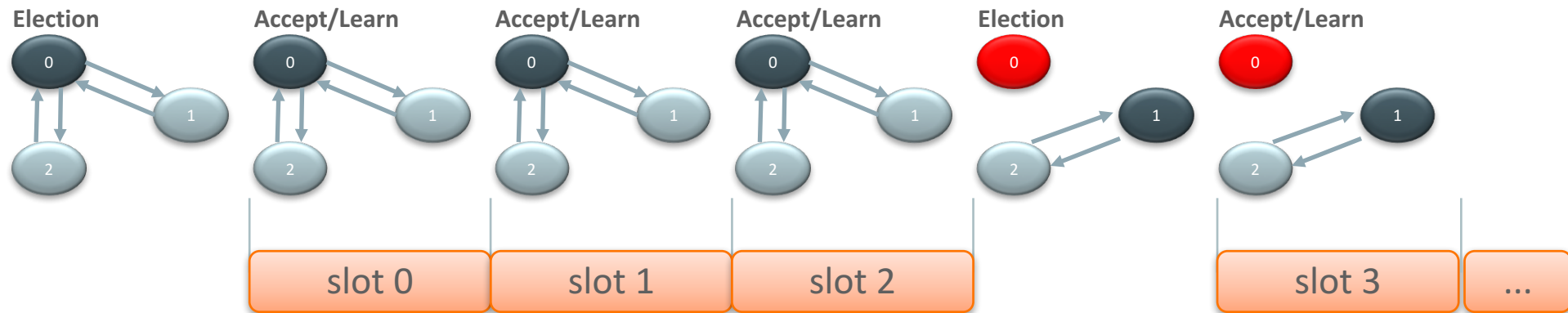
# Learn Phase

- It will inform other members about the decision
- Only one learner is required to have progress
- If the member already has the value, an ack is enough



# Multi-Paxos

- Consensus round to decide on each slot's content
- Replicated Log Stream

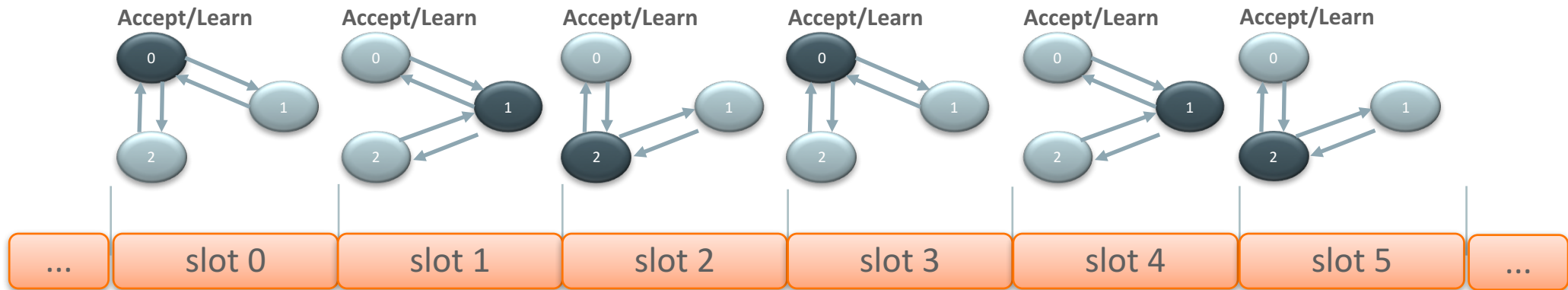


# So what?

- They can easily become a bottleneck
- Multiple leaders: eXtended COMmunications

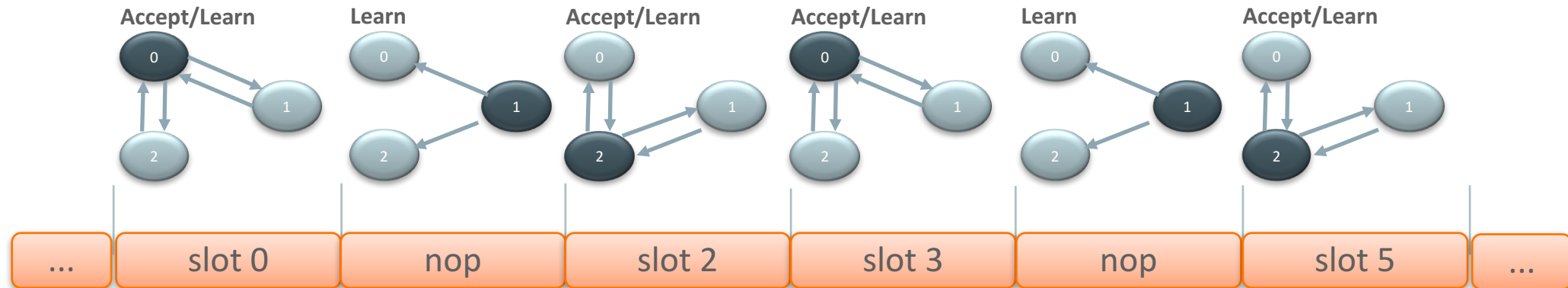
# How does XCOM work?

- Every member is a leader so no leader election
- Every member owns a In-Memory Replicated Log



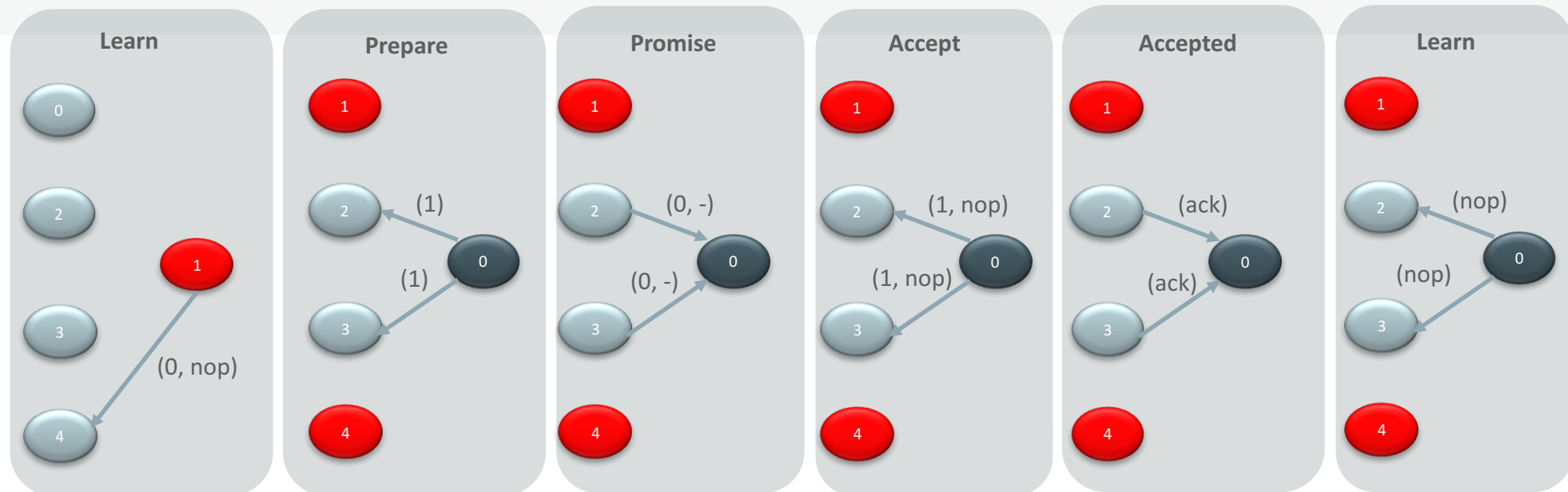
# Nothing to Propose

- Only a learn message with a “nop” is enough



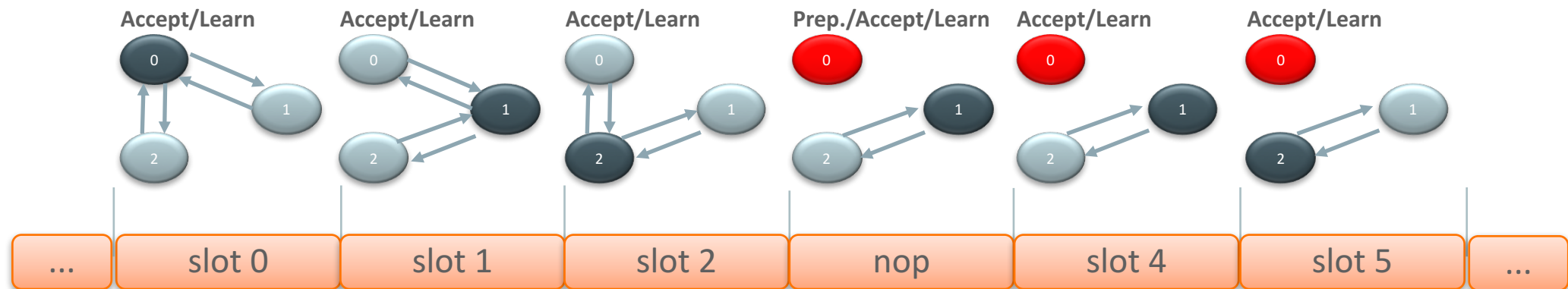
# How is the optimization possible?

- Member “1” sends a learn message “(0, nop)” to member “4” and dies
- Non-leaders can only propose “nop”(s) on behalf of others
- They must go through all Paxos phases





# Handling Failures/Suspensions



# Implemented Optimizations in XCOM

- Pipeline
  - Proposes several “transactions” in parallel
  - Improves performance in high latency networks
  - Current value is “10”
- Batch
  - Improves CPU usage
  - Improves performance in high latency/low bandwidth networks
  - Current value is “5”

# Implemented Optimizations in Biding

- Compression
  - Reduces bandwidth consumption
- Automatically reconfigure a group
  - Faulty members are expelled

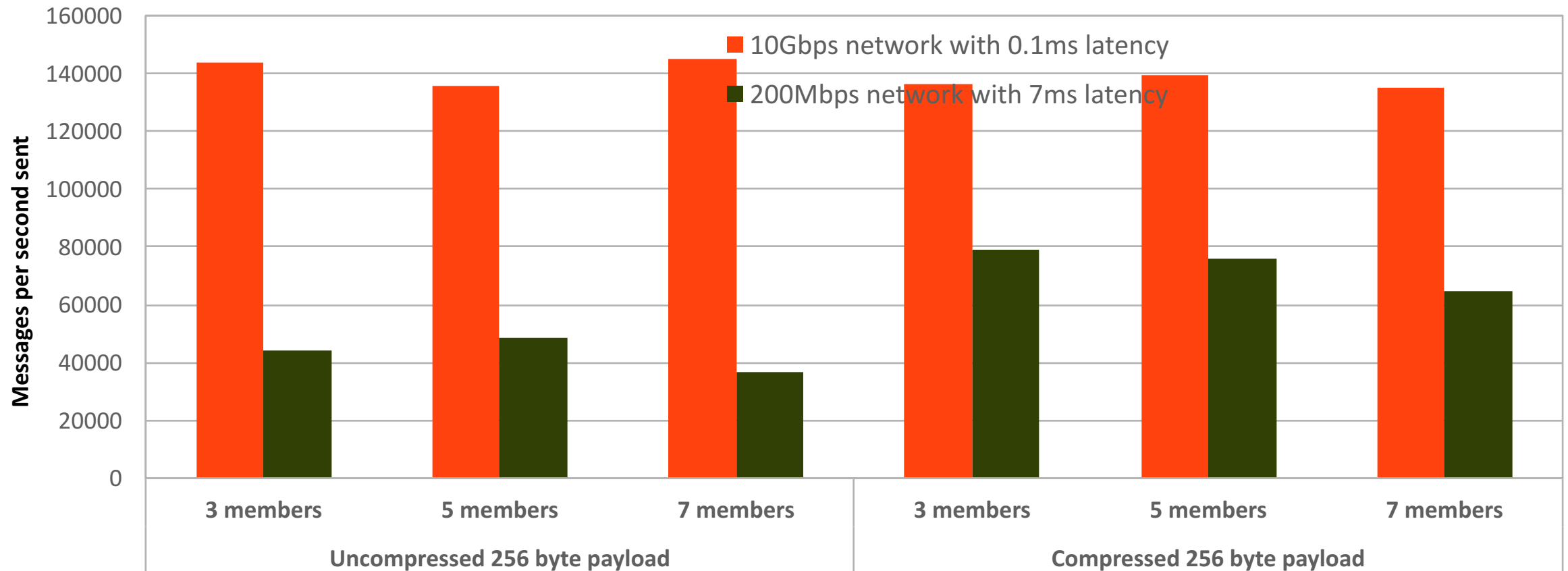
# 6 Performance

# Configuration

- Multiple writers – One per Server
- Single writer – Just one client
- Oracle Server X5-2L with two Intel Xeon E5-2660-V3 processors
  - 20 Cores
  - 40 Hardware Threads
- Oracle Enterprise Linux 7, kernel 3.8.13-118.13.3
- 10 Gbps ethernet
- Used “tc” to throttle network

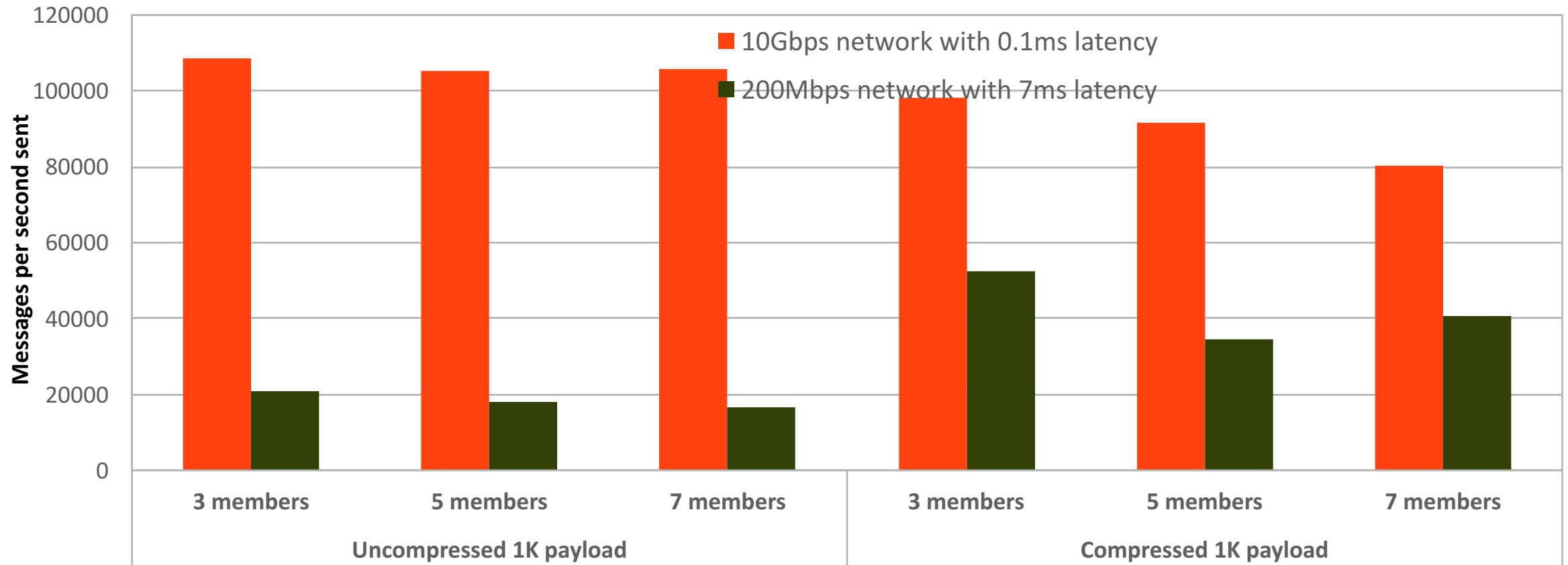
# Multiple writers (256 Bytes)

- Compression improves performance in Metropolitan
- Headers are not compressed (~200 bytes) though



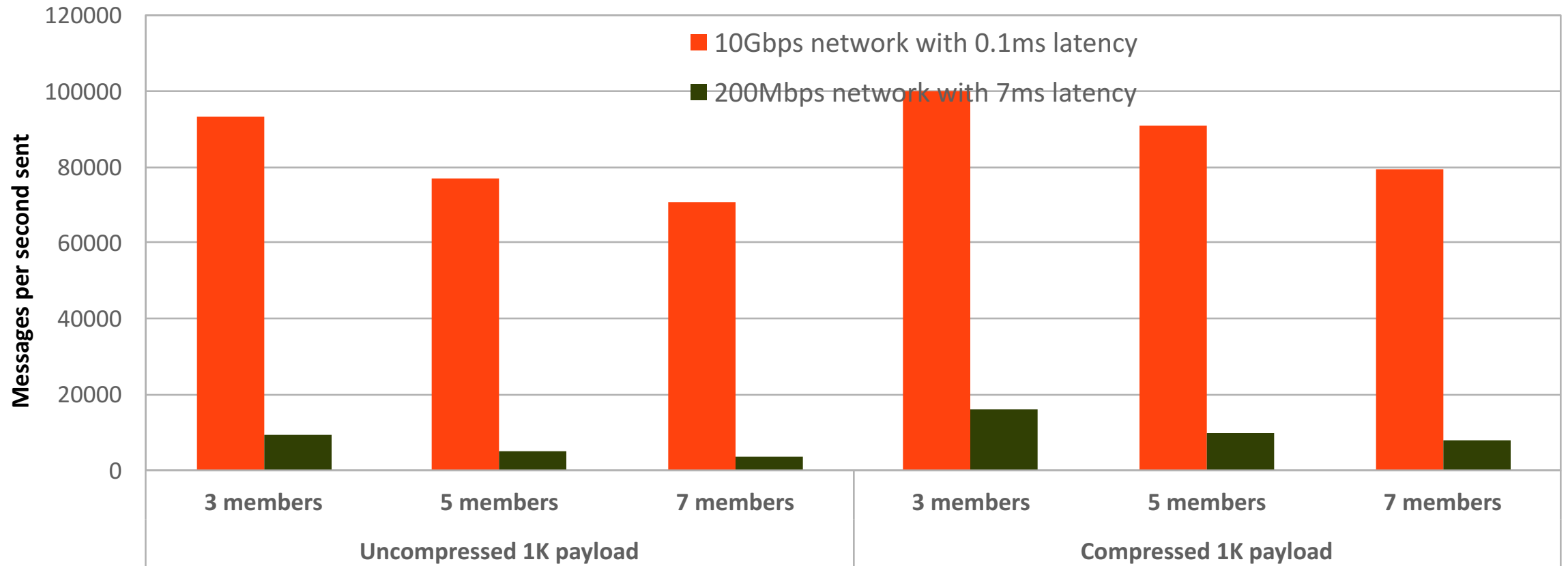
# Multiple writers (1K Bytes)

- Check whether compression may help or not
- Usually helps when bandwidth is a problem



# Single Writer (1K Bytes)

- The scale out effect with multiple writers is small
- Compression does not help here





# 5 Conclusion

# Current Status

- Has made into MySQL 5.7.17 release
- GA in December 2016

# Future

- Configurable Paxos role(s)
  - Leader/Acceptor/Learner or Acceptor/Learner or Learner
- Multiple leaders only if needed:
  - Avoids the skip message
  - Improves CPU and network usage
- Not all members need to make messages network durable
  - Reduces resilience but improves performance

# Future

- Expose some configuration options:
  - Batch
  - Pipeline
- Compression at low level layers as well
- Write to network in parallel
- Overlay networks

# Where to go from here?

- Packages
  - <http://www.mysql.com/downloads/>
- Documentation
  - <http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/group-replication.html>
- Blogs from the Engineers (news, technical information, and much more)
  - <http://mysqlhighavailability.com>

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