



# Scaling fashionably

How PostgreSQL helped Zalando to become one of the biggest online fashion retailers in Europe



# About me



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**One of Europe's largest  
online fashion retailers**

15 countries

3 fulfillment centers

13.7+ million active customers

1.8 billion € revenue 2013

150,000+ products

640+ million visits in first half-year 2014



A screenshot of the Zalando website homepage. At the top, there is a search bar and links for "WOMEN", "MEN", and "KIDS". Below the navigation, there is a sidebar with categories like Women, Men, and Kids, each with a list of sub-categories. The main content area features a banner for "I ❤ NATURE" with two people in outdoor gear. There are also sections for "WINTER BOOTS" and "STREET-STYLE COPENHAGEN FASHION WEEK". The bottom right corner shows a "COAST" dress.





# Some more numbers

200+ deployment units (WARs)

1300+ production instances

80+ database master instances

90+ different databases

300+ developers

10 database engineers



# Even more numbers



- > 4.0 TB of PostgreSQL data
- Biggest instances (not counted before)
  - eventlogdb (3TB)
    - 20 GB per week
  - riskmgmtdb (5TB)
    - 12 GB per day

# **Biggest challenges**



- Constantly growing
  - Fast development cycles
  - No downtimes are tolerated

# Agenda

How we

- access data
- change data models without downtimes
- shard without limits
- monitor



# Agenda

How we

- **access data**
- change data models without downtimes
- shard without limits
- monitor





# Accessing data

- customer
  - bank account
  - order -> bank account
    - order position
  - return order -> order
    - return position -> order position
  - financial document
    - financial transaction -> order



# Accessing data

## NoSQL

- ▶ map your object hierarchy to a document
- ▶ (de-)serialization is easy
- ▶ transactions are not needed
  
- ▶ No SQL
- ▶ implicit schemas are tricky



# Accessing data

## ORM

- ▶ is well known to developers
- ▶ CRUD operations are easy
- ▶ all business logic inside your application
- ▶ developers are in their comfort zone



# Accessing data

## ORM

- ▶ is well known to developers
- ▶ CRUD operations are easy
- ▶ all business logic inside your application
- ▶ developers are in their comfort zone
  
- ▷ error prone transaction management
- ▷ you have to reflect your tables in your code
- ▷ all business logic inside your application
- ▷ schema changes are not easy



# Accessing data

Are there alternatives to ORM?



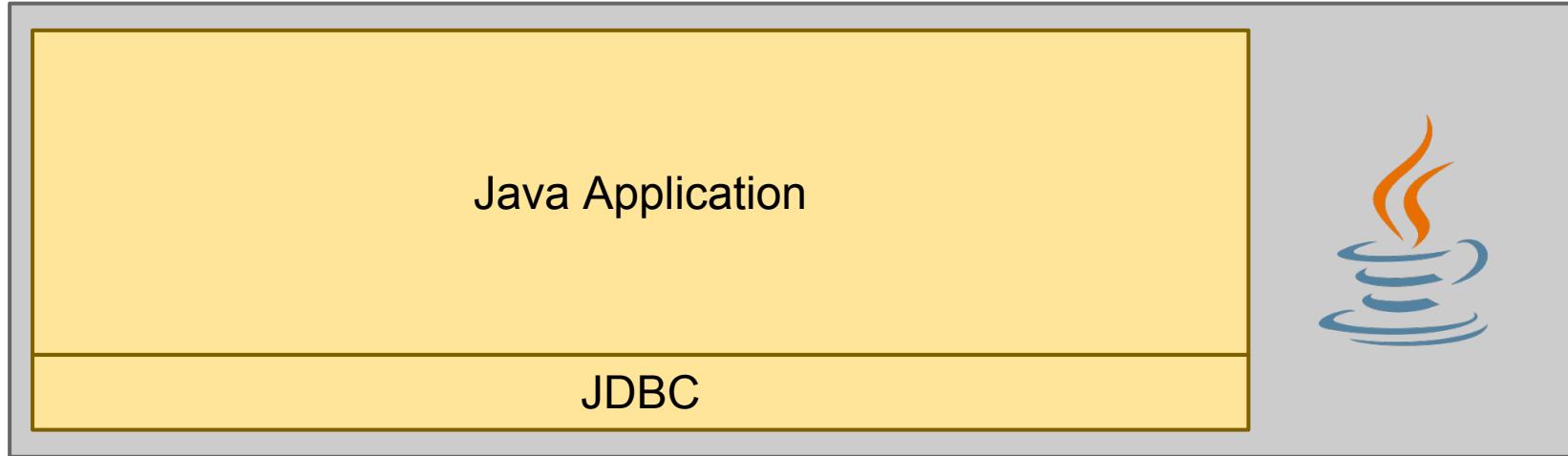
# Accessing data

Are there alternatives to ORM?

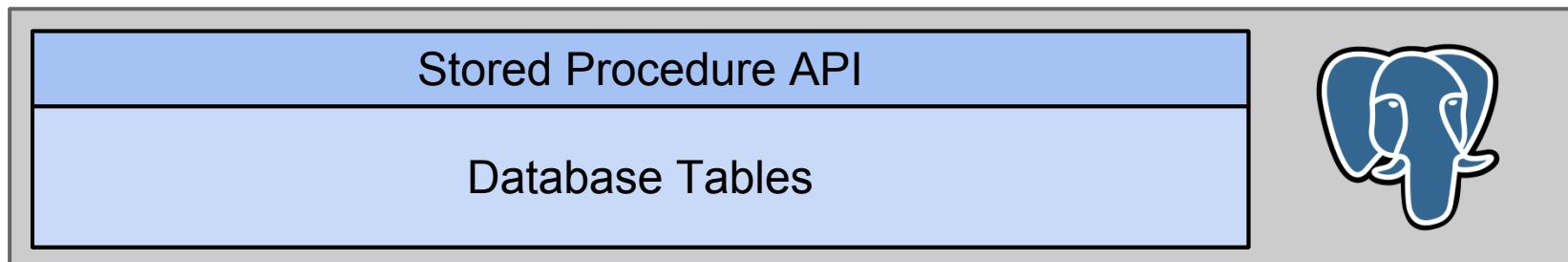
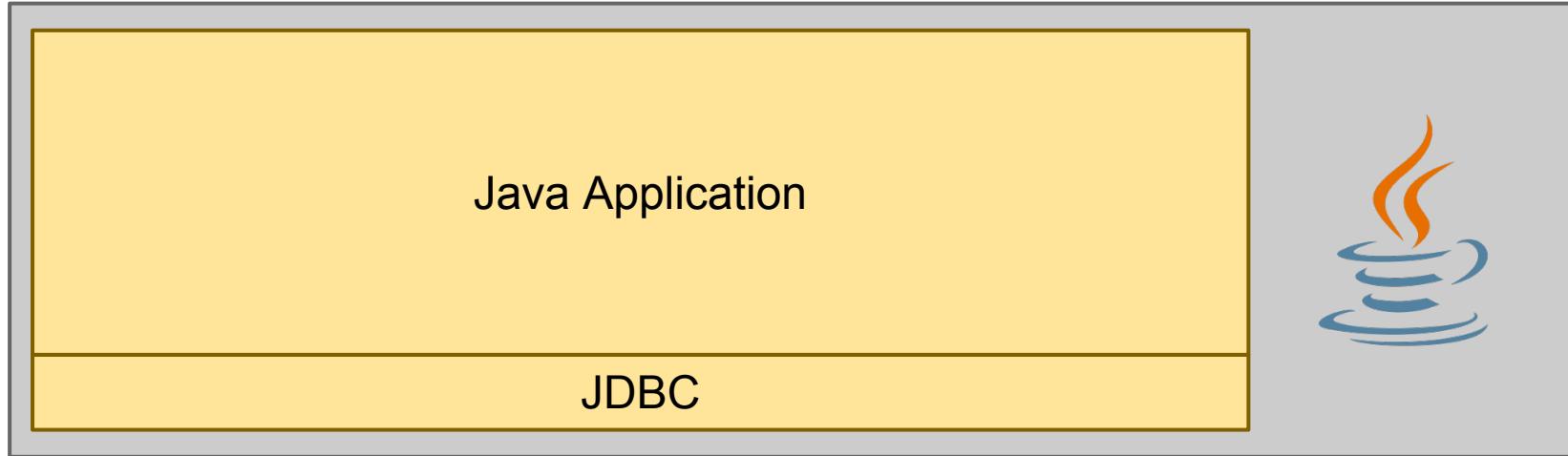
## Stored Procedures

- ▶ return/receive entity aggregates
- ▶ clear transaction scope
- ▶ more data consistency checks
- ▶ independent from underlying data schema

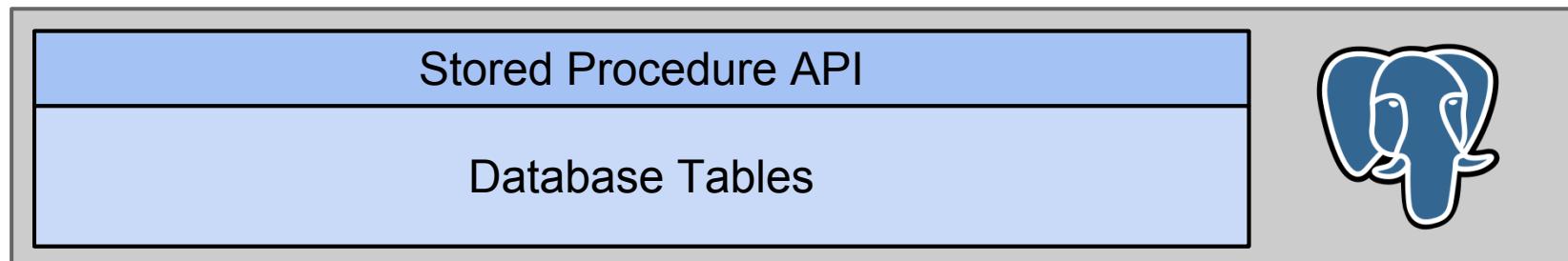
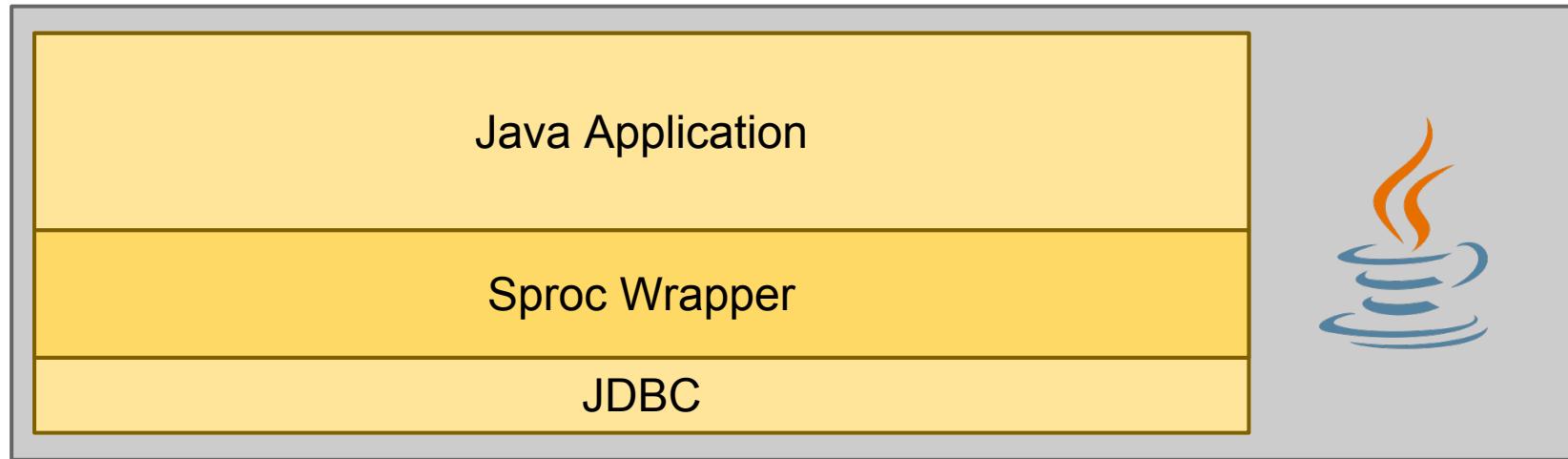
# Accessing data



# Accessing data



# Java Sproc Wrapper



# Java Sproc Wrapper



```
CREATE FUNCTION register_customer(p_email  text,  
                                 p_gender z_data.gender)  
    RETURNS int  
AS $$  
    INSERT INTO z_data.customer (c_email, c_gender)  
        VALUES (p_email, p_gender)  
    RETURNING c_id  
$$  
LANGUAGE 'sql' SECURITY DEFINER;
```

SQL



# Java Sproc Wrapper

```
@SProcService  
public interface CustomerSProcService {  
    @SProcCall  
    int registerCustomer(@SProcParam String email,  
                          @SProcParam Gender gender);  
}
```

JAVA

```
CREATE FUNCTION register_customer(p_email  text,  
                                  p_gender  z_data.gender)  
    RETURNS int  
AS $$  
    INSERT INTO z_data.customer (c_email, c_gender)  
        VALUES (p_email, p_gender)  
    RETURNING c_id  
$$  
LANGUAGE 'sql' SECURITY DEFINER;
```

SQL



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JAVA

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CREATE FUNCTION register_customer(p_email  text,  
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    RETURNS int  
AS $$  
    INSERT INTO z_data.customer (c_email, c_gender)  
        VALUES (p_email, p_gender)  
    RETURNING c_id  
$$  
LANGUAGE 'sql' SECURITY DEFINER;
```

SQL

# Java Sproc Wrapper



```
@SProcCall  
List<Order> findOrders(@SProcParam String email);
```

JAVA

```
CREATE FUNCTION find_orders(p_email text,  
                            OUT order_id int,  
                            OUT order_created timestampz,  
                            OUT shipping_address order_address)  
RETURNS SETOF record  
AS $$  
SELECT o_id, o_created,  
       ROW(oa_street, oa_city, oa_country)::order_address  
  FROM z_data."order"  
 JOIN z_data.order_address ON oa_order_id = o_id  
 JOIN z_data.customer ON c_id = o_customer_id  
 WHERE c_email = p_email  
$$  
LANGUAGE 'sql' SECURITY DEFINER;
```



# Java Sproc Wrapper

```
@SProcCall  
List<Order> findOrders(@SProcParam String email);
```

JAVA

```
CREATE FUNCTION find_orders(p_email text,  
                            OUT order_id int,  
                            OUT order_created timestampz,  
                            OUT shipping_address order_address)  
RETURNS SETOF record
```

SQL

```
AS $$  
SELECT o_id, o_created,  
       ROW(oa_street, oa_city, oa_country)::order_address  
  FROM z_data."order"  
 JOIN z_data.order_address ON oa_order_id = o_id  
 JOIN z_data.customer ON c_id = o_customer_id  
 WHERE c_email = p_email  
$$  
LANGUAGE 'sql' SECURITY DEFINER;
```

# Stored Procedures for developers



- ▷ CRUD operations need too much code
- ▷ Developers have to learn SQL
- ▷ Developers can write bad SQL
- ▷ Code reviews are needed

# Stored Procedures for developers



- ▶ CRUD operations need too much code
- ▶ Developers have to learn SQL
- ▶ Developers can write bad SQL
- ▶ Code reviews are needed
  
- ▶ Use-case driven
- ▶ Developers have to learn SQL
- ▶ Developers learn how to write good SQL



# Horror story

- ▷ Never map your data manually
- ▷ Educate yourself

# Stored Procedure API versioning

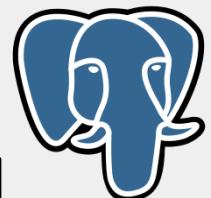


```
search_path =  
api_v13_01, public;
```



api\_v13\_01

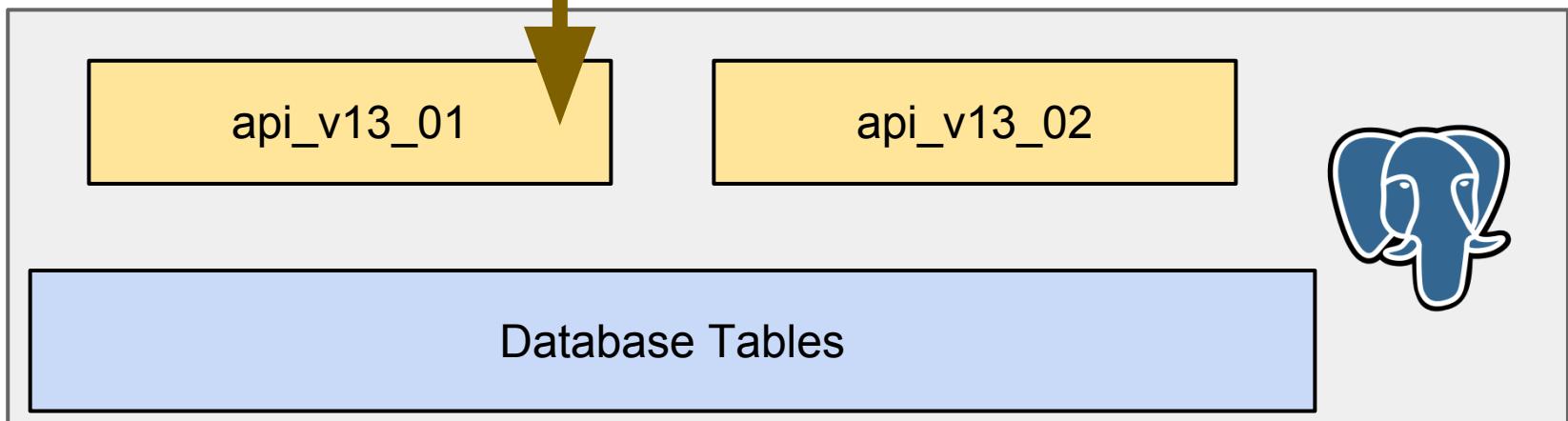
Database Tables



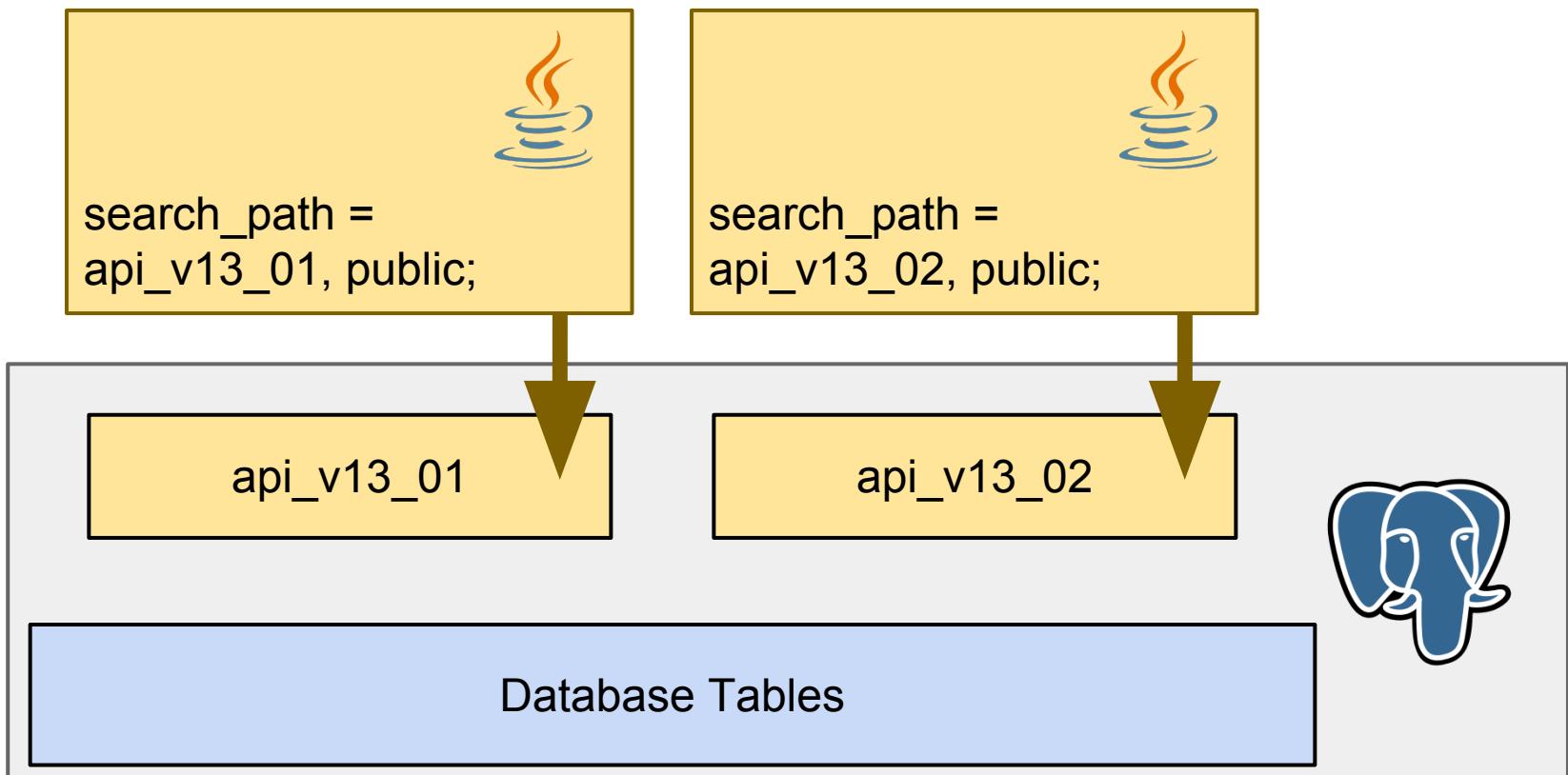
# Stored Procedure API versioning



 search\_path =  
api\_v13\_01, public;

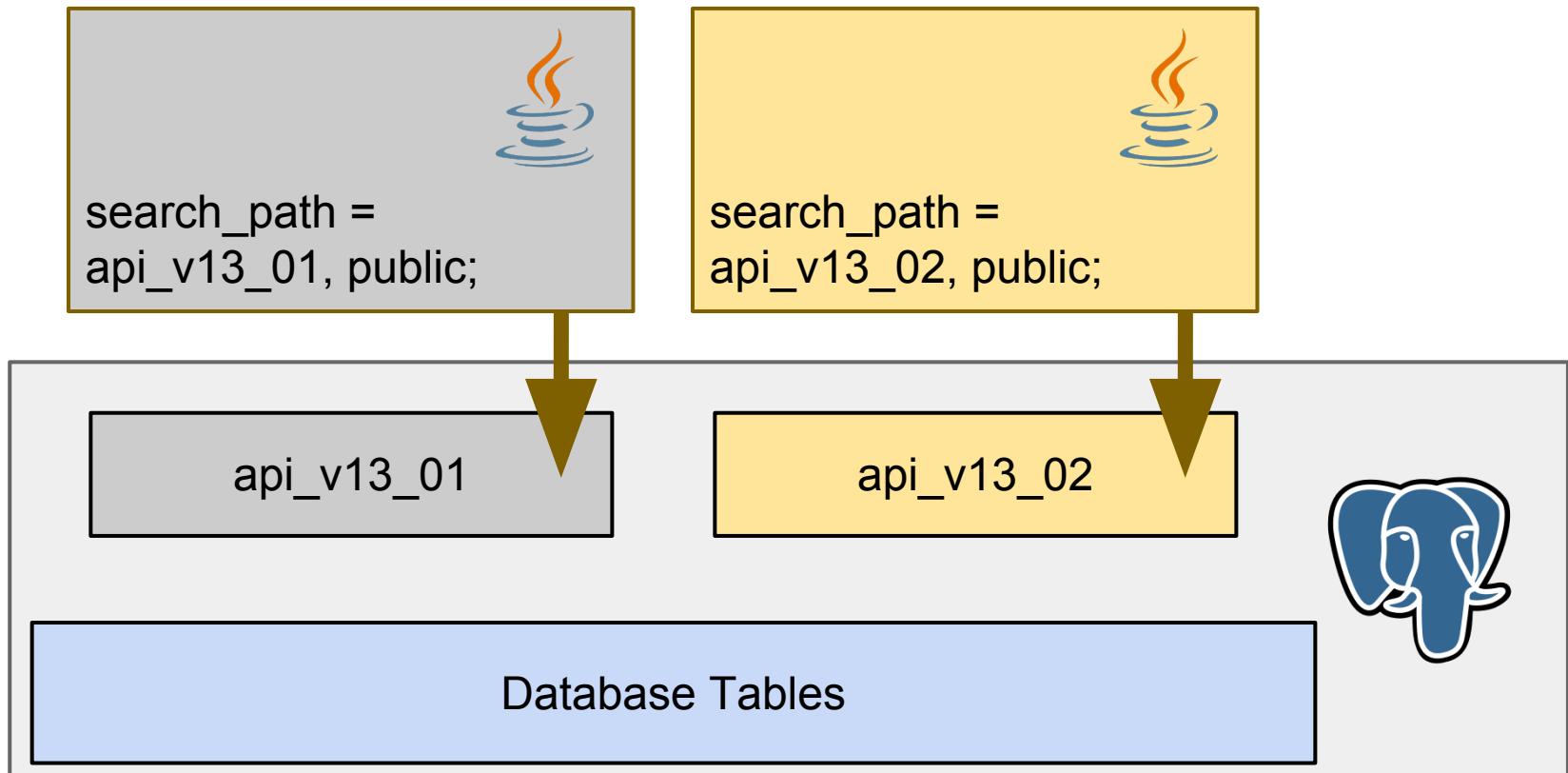


# Stored Procedure API versioning

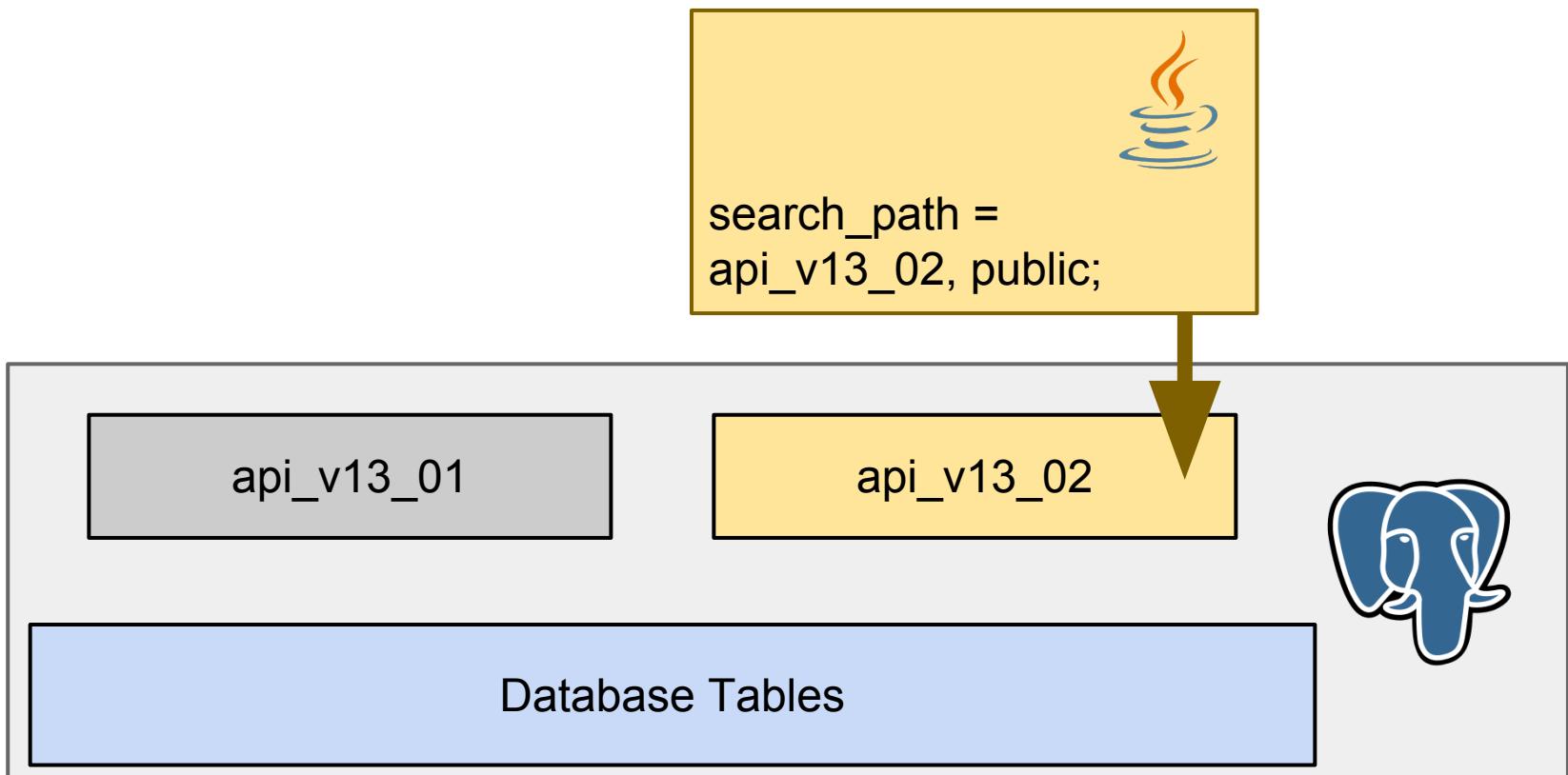




# Stored Procedure API versioning



# Stored Procedure API versioning



# Stored Procedure API versioning



- ▶ Tests are done to the whole API version
- ▶ No API migrations needed
- ▶ Deployments are fully automated

# Agenda

How we

- access data
- **change data models without downtimes**
- shard without limits
- monitor





# Easy schema changes

- PostgreSQL
  - ▶ Schema changes with minimal locks with:
    - ADD/RENAME/DROP COLUMN
    - ADD/DROP DEFAULT VALUE
  - ▶ CREATE/DROP INDEX CONCURRENTLY
  - ▷ Constraints are still difficult to ALTER  
(becoming much better in 9.4)



# Easy schema changes

- Stored Procedure API layer
  - ▶ Can fill missing data on the fly
  - ▶ Helps to change data structure without application noticing it



# Easy schema changes

- Read and write to *old* structure
- Write to both structures, *old* and *new*.  
Try to read from *new*, fallback to *old*
- Migrate data
- Read from *new*, write to *old* and *new*



# Easy schema changes

- Schema changes using SQL script files
  - SQL scripts written by developers (DBDIFFs)
  - registering DBDIFFs with Versioning
  - should be reviewed by DB guys
  - DB guys are rolling DB changes on the live system



# Easy schema changes

```
BEGIN;
```

DBDIFF SQL

```
SELECT _v.register_patch('ZEOS-5430.order');
```

```
CREATE TABLE z_data.order_address (
    oa_id int SERIAL,
    oa_country z_data.country,
    oa_city varchar(64),
    oa_street varchar(128), ...
);
```

```
ALTER TABLE z_data."order" ADD o_shipping_address_id int
    REFERENCES z_data.order_address (oa_id);
```

```
COMMIT;
```



# Easy schema changes

```
BEGIN;
```

DBDIFF SQL

```
SELECT _v.register_patch('ZEOS-5430.order');
```

```
\i order/database/order/10_tables/10_order_address.sql
```

```
ALTER TABLE z_data."order" ADD o_shipping_address_id int  
REFERENCES z_data.order_address (oa_id);
```

```
COMMIT;
```



# Easy schema changes

```
BEGIN;
```

DBDIFF SQL

```
SELECT _v.register_patch('ZEOS-5430.order');
```

```
\i order/database/order/10_tables/10_order_address.sql
```

```
SET statement_timeout TO '3s';
```

```
ALTER TABLE z_data."order" ADD o_shipping_address_id int  
REFERENCES z_data.order_address (oa_id);
```

```
COMMIT;
```



# Easy schema changes

## Overview of R13\_00\_44

Warning! 11 patch names exists in multiple files!

Project	Database	Diff	Reviewed	Integration	Release	Patch	LIVE
backend - 18/19							
de.zalando.admin/admin-backend	admin	<a href="#">ZEOS-24617.admin</a>	<span>A</span> <span>S</span>	<span>1/1</span>	<span>1/1</span>	<span>1/1</span>	<span>1/1</span>
de.zalando/bm	bm	<a href="#">ORDER-453.bm</a>	<span>S</span> <span>A</span>	<span>0/1</span>	<span>1/1</span>	<span>1/1</span>	<span>1/1</span>
de.zalando/config-service	config	<a href="#">ZEOS-21566.data</a>	<span>A</span> <span>A</span> <span>S</span>	<span>1/1</span>	<span>1/1</span>	<span>1/1</span>	<span>1/1</span>
		<a href="#">ZEOS-24840.data</a>	<span>S</span> <span>A</span>	<span>1/1</span>	<span>1/1</span>	<span>1/1</span>	<span>1/1</span>
		<a href="#">ZEOS-25486.data</a>	<span>A</span>	<span>0/1</span>	<span>1/1</span>	<span>0/1</span>	<span>1/1</span>



# Easy schema changes

purchasing - 6/10						
de.zalando/purchasing-backend	purchase		A	S	0 / 1	0 / 1
	ZEOS-19134.1.purchase		A		0 / 1	0 / 1
	ZEOS-23911.purchase		A	S	0 / 1	1 / 1
	ZEOS-24134.purchase		S	A	1 / 1	1 / 1
	ZEOS-24484.purchase		A	S	0 / 1	1 / 1
	ZEOS-24597.purchase		A	S	1 / 1	1 / 1
	ZEOS-25078.purchase		S	A	0 / 1	1 / 1
	ZEOS-25272.purchase				1 / 1	0 / 1
	ZEOS-25425.purchase				0 / 1	1 / 1
	ZEOS-25428.purchase.data				1 / 1	1 / 1
	ZEOS-25521.purchase.data				0 / 1	0 / 1
shared - 1/1						
de.zalando/zalando-db-commons	commons		S	A	16 / 58	20 / 57
	ORDER-405.db-commons		S	A	19 / 57	17 / 59



# Easy schema changes

No downtime due to migrations or  
deployment since we use PostgreSQL



# Easy schema changes

One downtime due to migrations or  
deployment since we use PostgreSQL



# Horror story

- ▷ Invest in staging environments
- ▷ Do not create artificial process bottlenecks
- ▷ Educate yourself

# Agenda

How we

- access data
- change data models without downtimes
- **shard without limits**
- monitor





# One big database

- ▶ Joins between any entities
- ▶ Perfect for BI
- ▶ Simple access strategy
- ▶ Less machines to manage



# One big database

- ▷ Data does not fit into memory
- ▷ OLTP becomes slower
- ▷ Longer data migration times
- ▷ Database maintenance tasks take longer





# Sharded database



- ▶ Data fits into memory
- ▶ IO bottleneck wider
- ▶ OLTP is fast again
- ▶ Data migrations are faster
- ▶ Database maintenance tasks are faster

# Sharded database



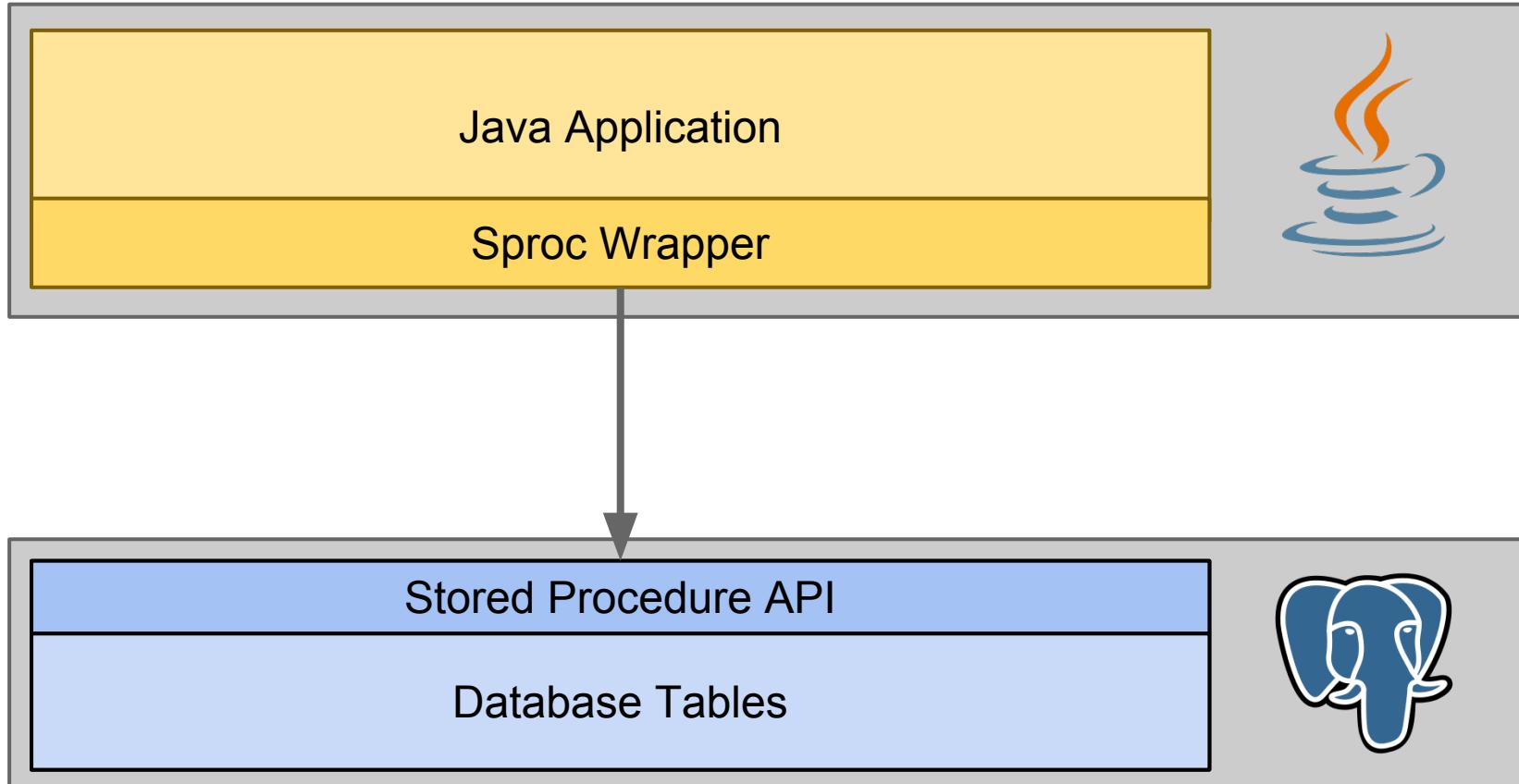
- ▷ Joins only between entities aggregates
- ▷ BI need more tooling
- ▷ Accessing data needs more tooling
- ▷ Managing more servers needs more tooling

# Sharded database

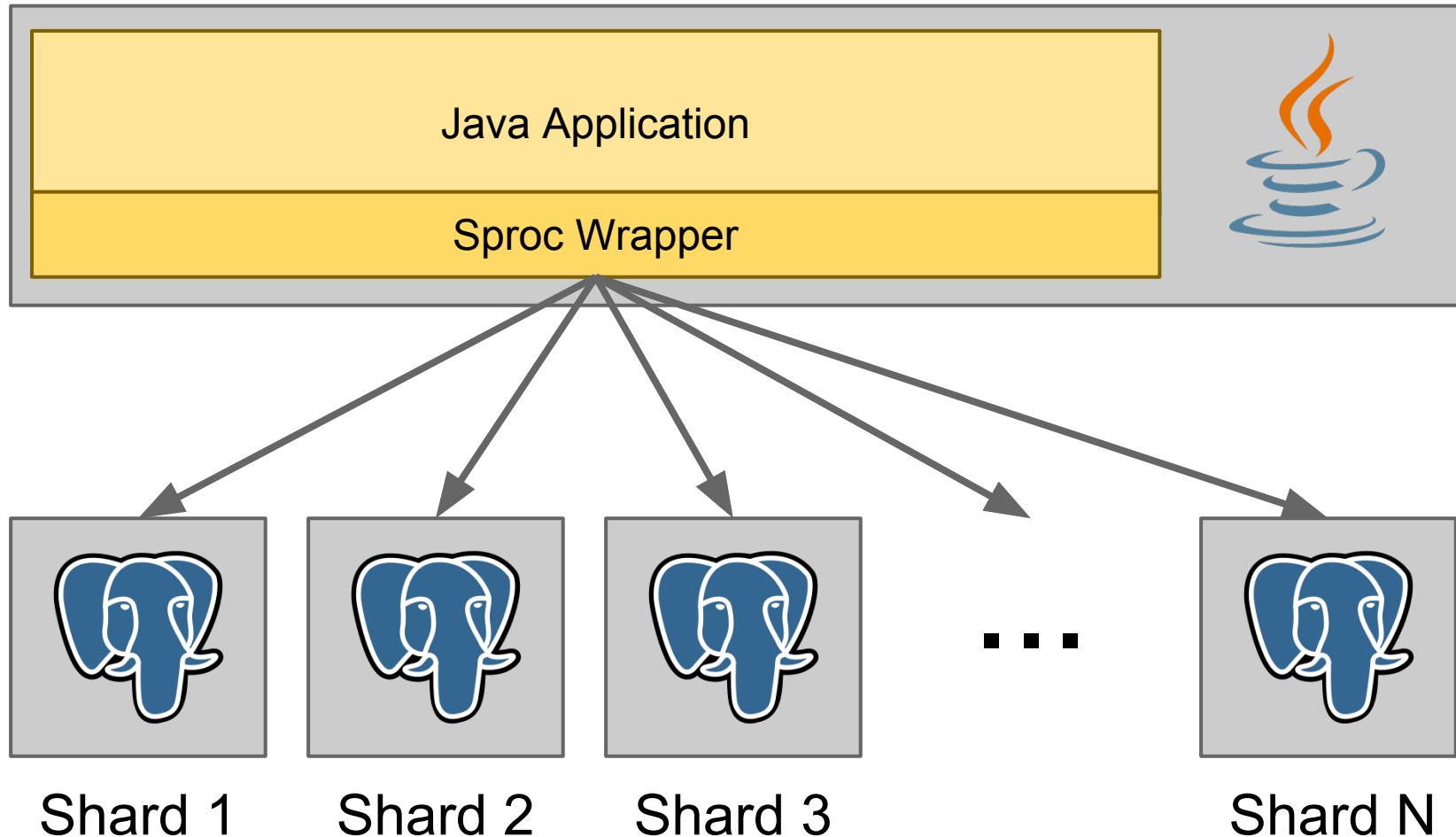


- ▷ Need more tooling

# Sharding without limits



# Sharding without limits





# Sharding with Java Sproc Wrapper

```
@SProcCall
```

```
int registerCustomer(@SProcParam @ShardKey CustomerNumber customerNumber,  
                      @SProcParam String email,  
                      @SProcParam Gender gender);
```

JAVA

```
@SProcCall
```

```
Article getArticle(@SProcParam @ShardKey Sku sku);
```

JAVA

```
@SProcCall(runOnAllShards = true, parallel = true)
```

```
List<Order> findOrders(@SProcParam String email);
```

JAVA

# Sharding with Java Sproc Wrapper



## Entity lookup strategies

- search on all shards (in parallel)
- hash lookups
- unique *shard aware* ID
  - Virtual Shard IDs (pre-sharding)

# Agenda

## How we

- access data
- change data models without downtimes
- shard without limits
- **monitor**



# Monitoring





# pg\_view

```
postgres@z-integrationdb: ~ 134x29
z-integrationdb up 117 days, 10:08:47 32 cores Linux 3.2.0-48-generic load average 0.73 0.63 0.51          22:10:13
sys: utime 1.7 stime 0.3 idle 98.0 iowait 0.0 ctxt 2500 run 3 block 0
mem: total 251.9GB free 34.0GB buffers 1.6GB cached 196.4GB dirty 10.0MB limit 127.8GB as 33.6GB left 94.2GB
integration93 9.3 database connections: 8 of 800 allocated, 2 active
type dev          fill   total   left   read   write   await path_size path
data mapper/vg01-data1 0.0    2.2TB  1.3TB           37.1MB /data/postgres/pgsql_integration93/9.3/data
xlog sda9        0.0 119.0GB 88.5GB 0.0    0.3     0.0   64.0MB /data/postgres/pgsql_integration93/9.3/data/pg_xlog/
pid type      s utime stime guest read write  age db          user          query
4595 backend S 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 01:37 integr..ory_db vgogichashvili idle in transaction
5019 backend S 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 01:02 integr..ory_db vgogichashvili select 'Cool tool' from pg_sleep(19000);

s: System processes  f: Freeze output  u: Measurement units  a: Autohide fields  t: No trim  r: Realtime  h: Help  v.1.1.0
```



# Monitoring

- Tools
  - psql wrapper on DBA client machines
    - `psql_<instance>_<ENV>`
  - aliases on the host machines
    - `pg_ctl_<instance>`
    - `psql_<instance>`
    - `pg_taillog_<instance>`
  - helper scripts
    - assign or remove service/elastic IPs
    - backup all instances on the host



# Monitoring

- Nagios/Icinga (being replaced by ZMON2)
- Dedicated 24x7 monitoring team
- Custom monitoring infrastructure ZMON2



# PGObserver

perftables/

## Possible Table access/growth issues report

Hostname:

Timeframe:

Host	Schema	Table	Date	Scan change %	Scans1	Scans2	Size1	Size2
bm.db.zalando	zbm_data	sales_rule_set	2013-10-28	84.21 (50)	38	70	2022 MB	2022 MB

perfindexes/

## Possible Index issues report

Hostname:

Invalid indexes (in total size of 0 bytes )

Hostname	Table name	Index name	Index size	% of table's indexes	Table size
catalog1.db.zalando	zcat_data.article_config	zcat_data.article_config_c1_c2_null_null_null_uidx	0 bytes	0.0% of 87 MB	42 MB

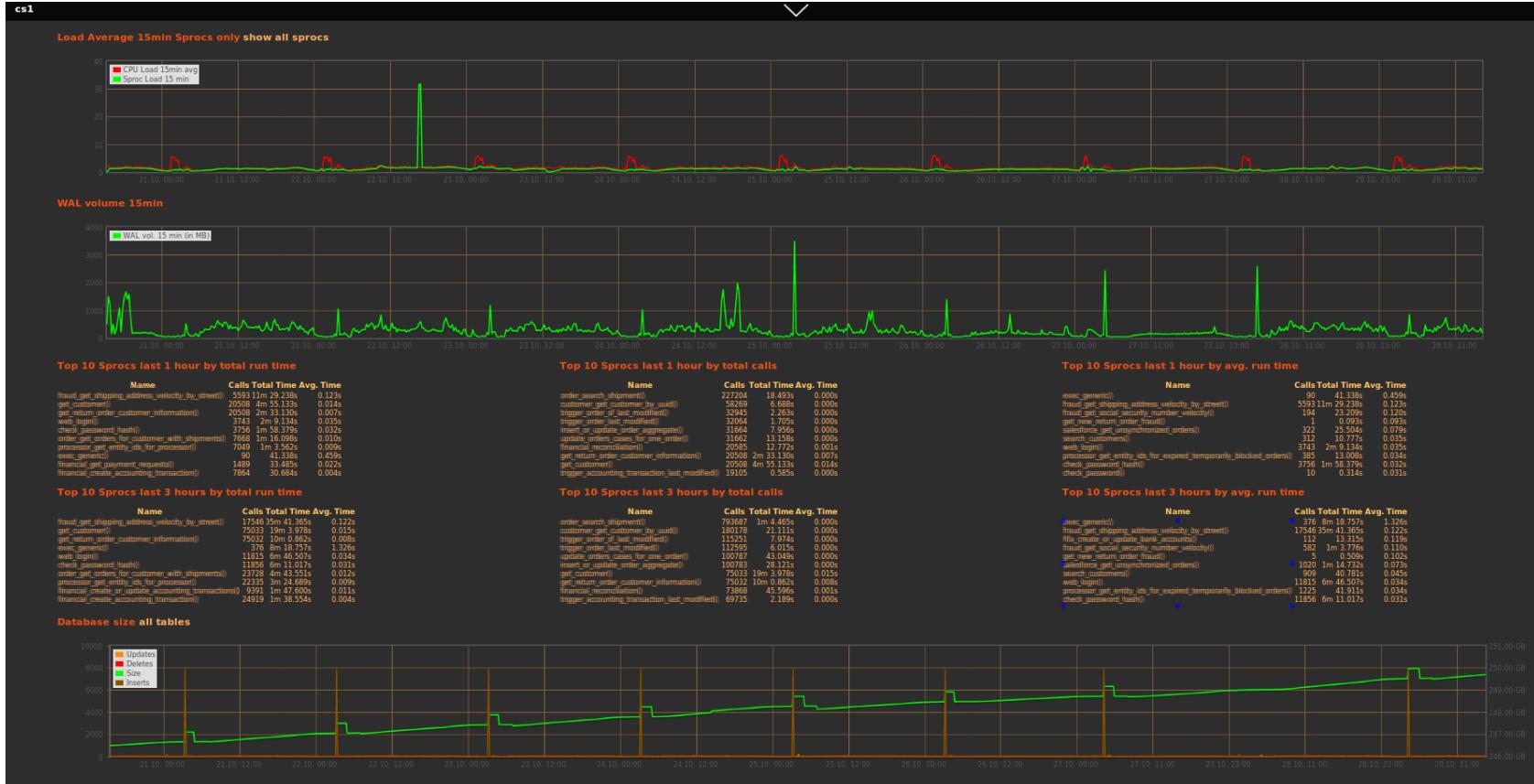
## Duplicate indexes

Hostname	Table name	Table size	Index definition	Count
catalog1.db.zalando	zcat_data.article_simple	171 MB	CREATE INDEX X ON zcat_data.article_simple USING btree (as_simple_sku_id)	2
catalog1.db.zalando	zcat_data.article_config	130 MB	CREATE INDEX X ON zcat_data.article_config USING btree (ac_config_sku_id)	2
catalog1.db.zalando	zcat_data.article_model	47 MB	CREATE INDEX X ON zcat_data.article_model USING btree (am_model_sku_id)	2
catalog1.db.zalando	zcat_commons.size	12 MB	CREATE INDEX X ON zcat_commons.size USING btree (s_size_chart_code, s_code)	2
catalog1.db.zalando	zcat_commons.price_level	96 kB	CREATE INDEX X ON zcat_commons.price_level USING btree (pl_level)	2

## Unused indexes

Hostname	Table name	Index name	Scans	Index size	% of table's indexes	Table size

# PGObserver



# What we are working at

- DaaS
- Continuous deployment (including the DBs)
- PGObserver 2.0 (join the effort!)

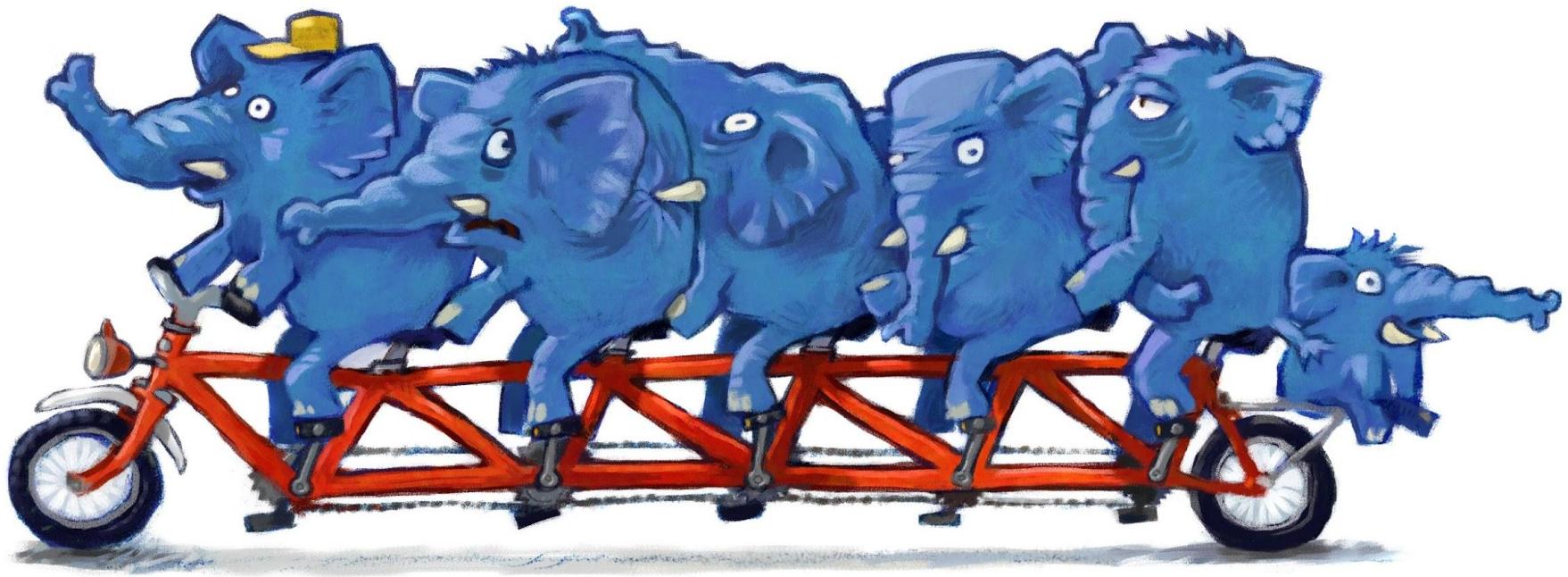
# Links

**SProcWrapper** – Java library for stored procedure access  
[github.com/zalando/java-sproc-wrapper](https://github.com/zalando/java-sproc-wrapper)

**PGObserver** – monitoring web tool for PostgreSQL  
[github.com/zalando/PGObserver](https://github.com/zalando/PGObserver)

**pg\_view** – top-like command line activity monitor  
[github.com/zalando/pg\\_view](https://github.com/zalando/pg_view)





Thank you!

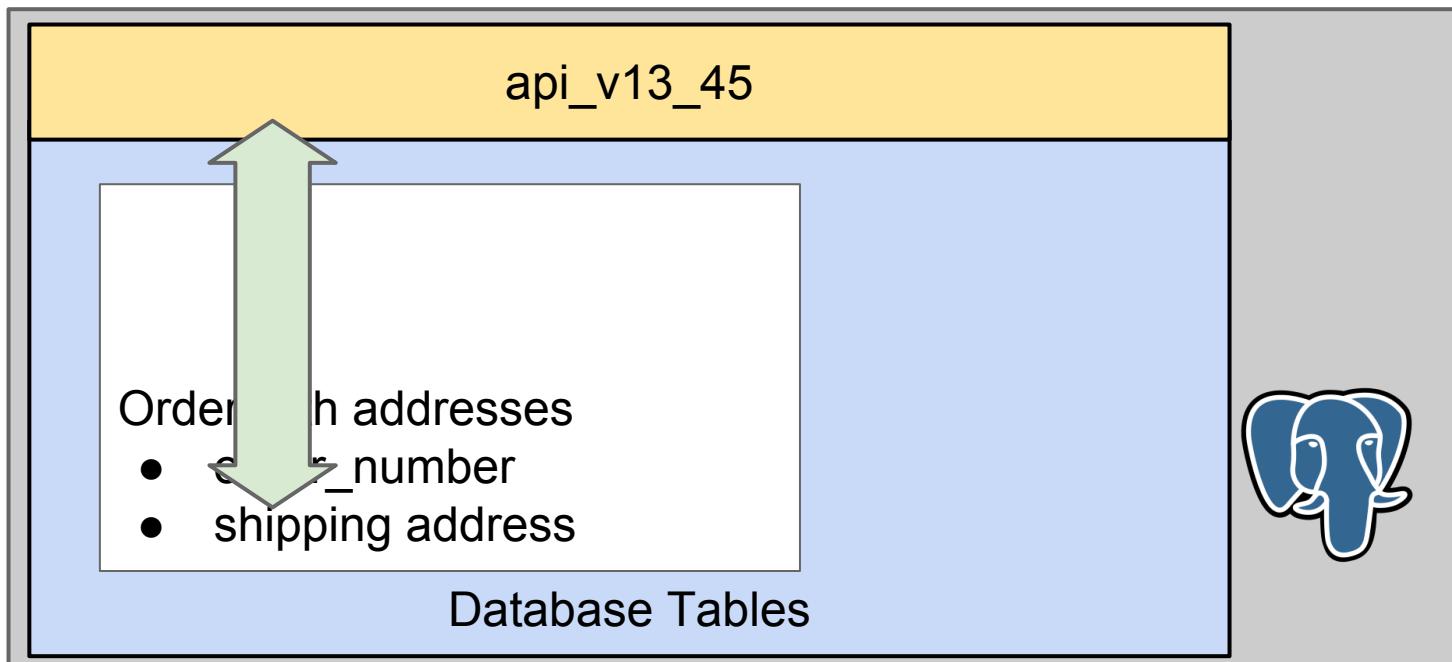


# Easy schema changes

```
search_path =  
api_v13_45, public;
```



Read and write to old structure



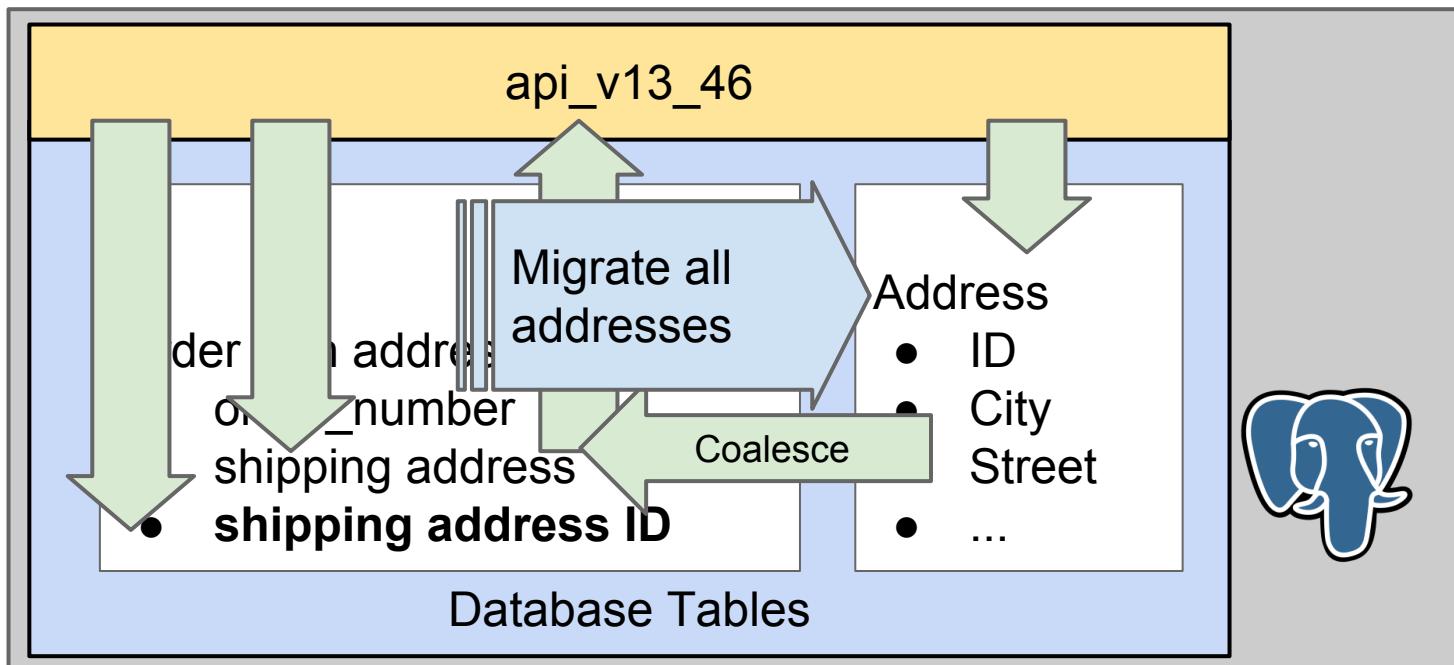


# Easy schema changes

```
search_path =  
api_v13_46, public;
```



Write to both structures, old and new  
Try to read from new, fallback to old



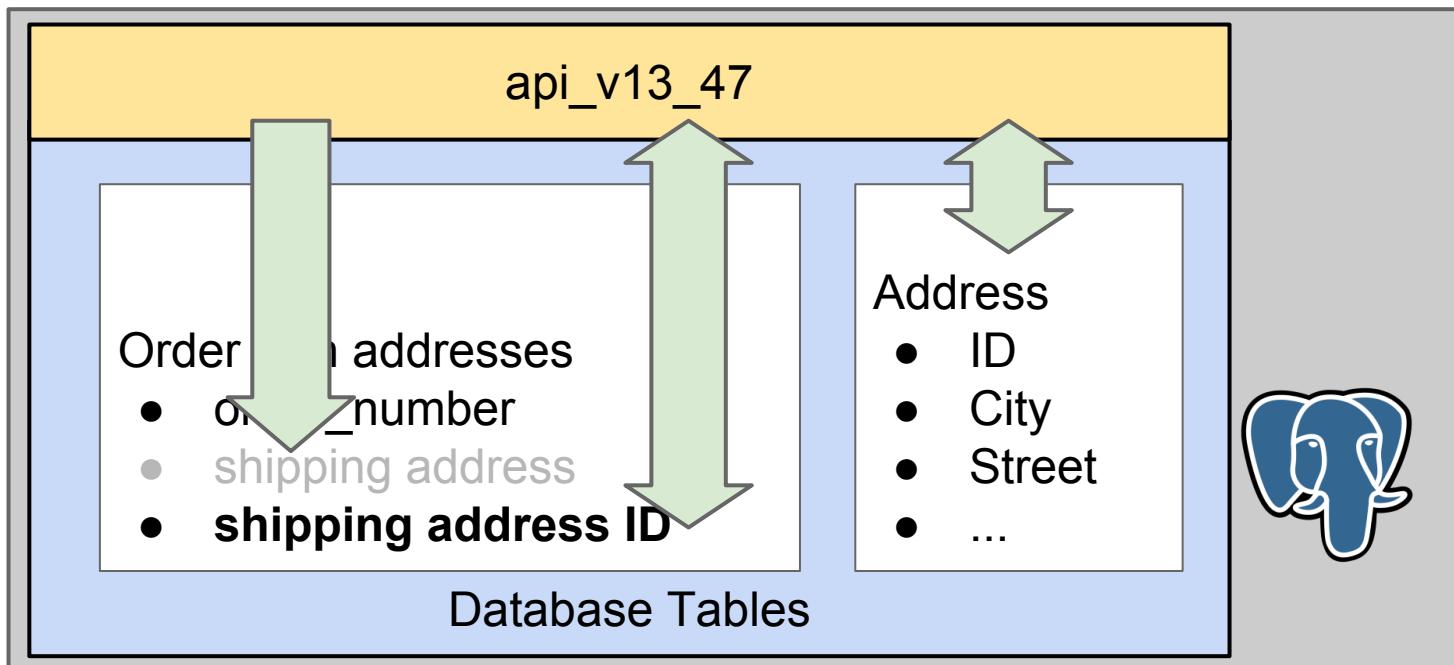


# Easy schema changes

```
search_path =  
api_v13_47, public;
```



Read from new  
Write to both structures, old and new





# Easy schema changes

```
search_path =  
api_v13_48, public;
```



Read and write to new  
Drop old structures

