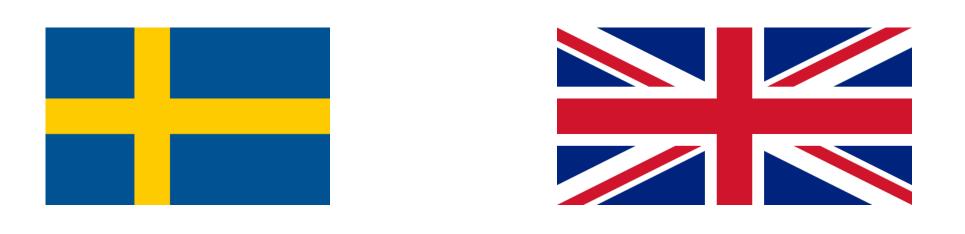
AARHUS 2022

#GOTOaar



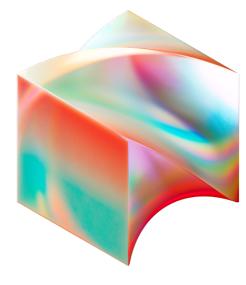


Scalable SQL databases "NewSQL"



Previously

Currently



BLOCK















Convenient





Convenient

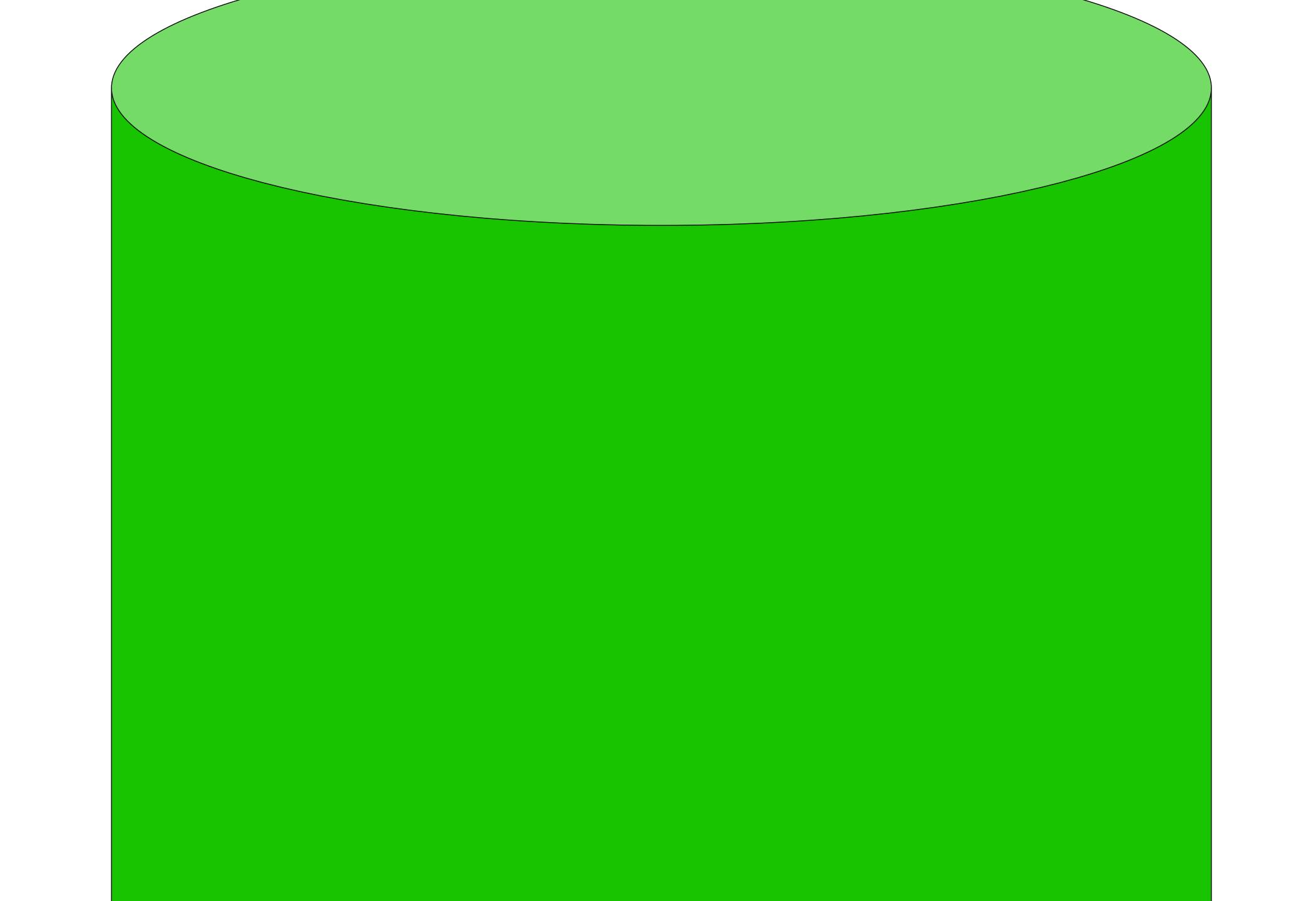






SQL \rightarrow NoSQL \rightarrow NewSQL Convinient **Convenient** Convenient Scalable **Scalable Scalable**

Scalable

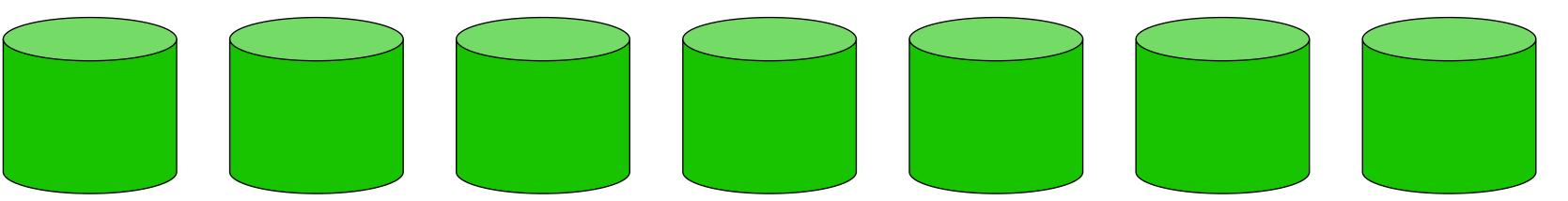




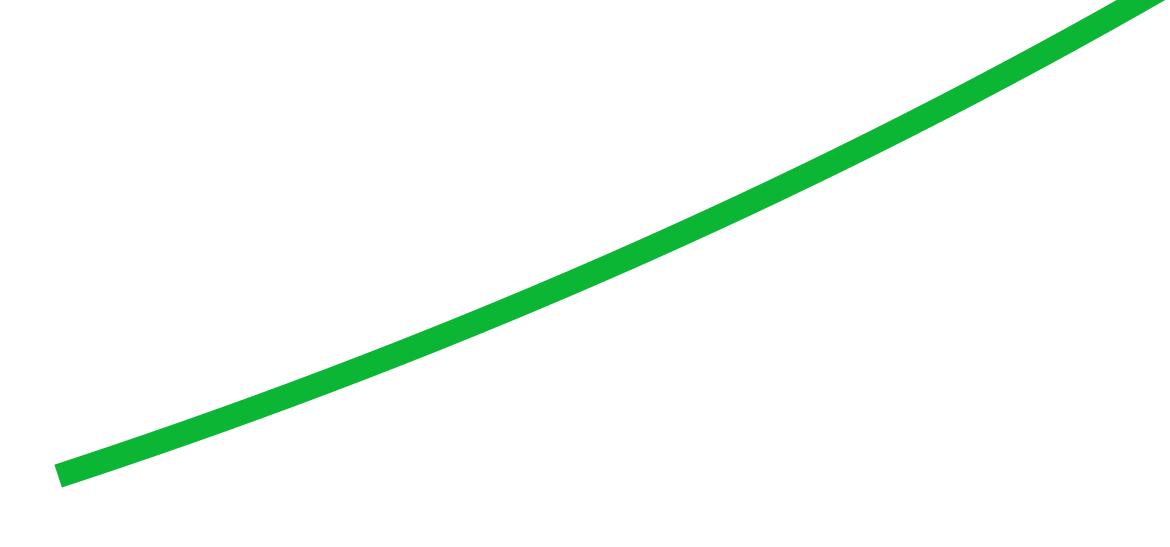
Cost function



Horizontal scaling



Cost function



Convenient

NoSQL

Business logic

Aggregations

App

Joins

Transactions

Database

Data storage

SQL / NewSQL

Business logic

Aggregations

Joins

Transactions

Data storage

SELECT customers.id, FROM customers JOIN orders ON customers.id = orders.id JOIN order lines ON orders.id = order lines.order id GROUP BY customers.id ORDER BY total spend;

Why SQL?

SUM(order lines.price) AS total spend

Mainstream





Amazon Athena









PranaDB

SQL Revival



Declarative

SELECT customers.id, FROM customers JOIN orders ON customers.id = orders.id JOIN order lines ON orders.id = order lines.order id GROUP BY customers.id ORDER BY total spend;

What - not How

SUM(order lines.price) AS total spend

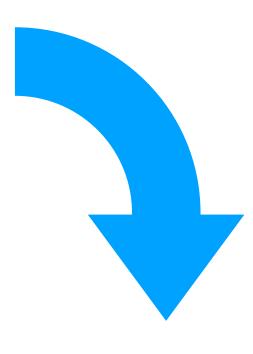
SQL

ACID transactions

Joins/Aggregations/ Windowing functions

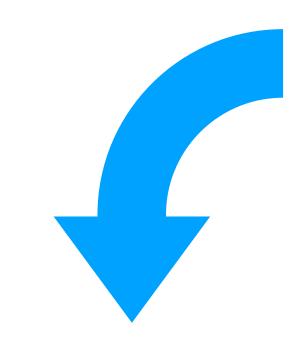
Indexes/Constraints

Relational modeling



Global ACID

Global joins



- Global indexes
- Global constraints

NewSQL

NoSQL

Distributed

Auto partitioning/sharding

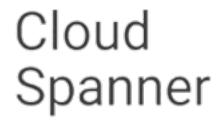
High scale

High availability

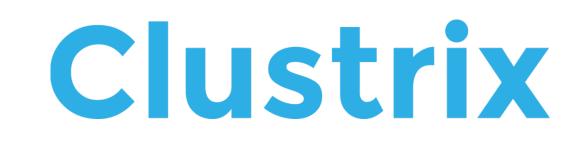
















YugaByte DB

> docker run -d -p 4000:4000 pingcap/tidb > mysql -h 127.0.0.1 -P 4000 -u root

mysql>

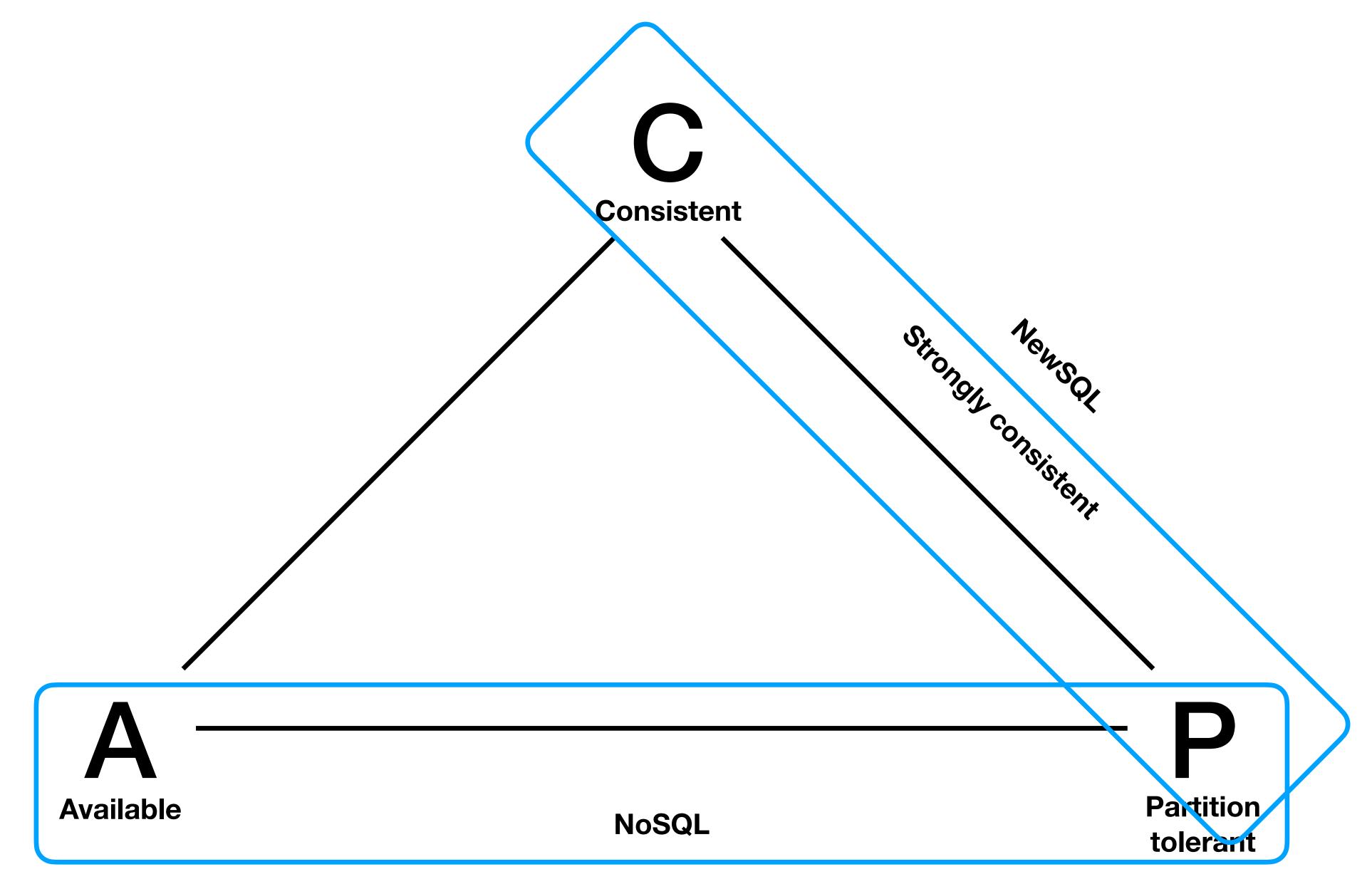
Wanna try one?

What has changed?

CPU RAM Disks Network

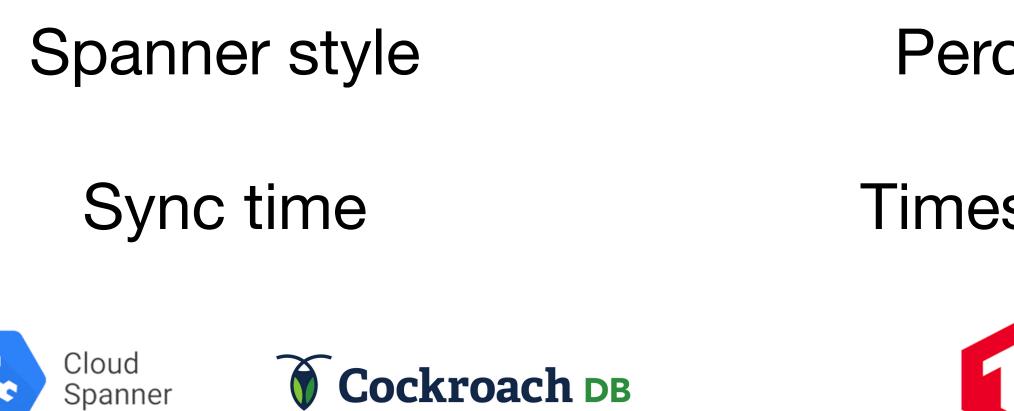
Everything is better faster cheaper more reliable more of it

Everything is better Data structures Infrastructure Algorithms



Eventually consistent

Distributed ACID





- 2 phase commit
- RAFT/PAXOS for high availability
- Log structured merge trees: "read the past"

Percolator style

Local ACID

Timestamp oracle

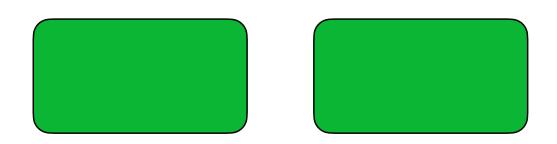




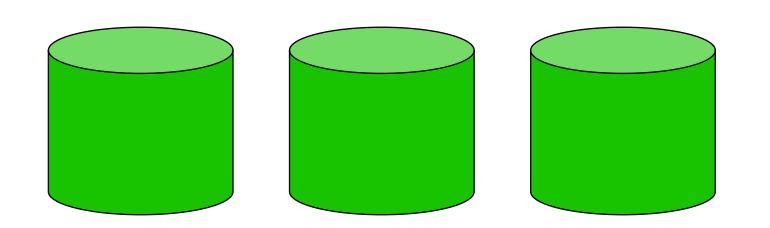
Built on top of key-value

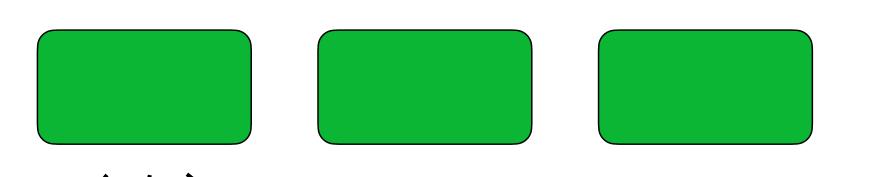
SQL

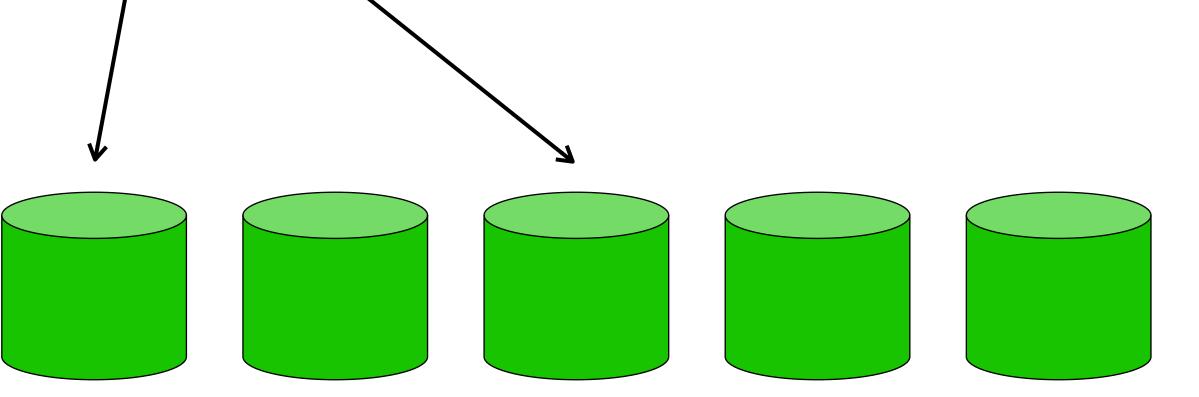
SQL layer Stateless Query plans Coordinate



Key-value Persistent Data Indexes







When to use

Transactional

10ms - 100ms

High scale

writes per second

queries per second

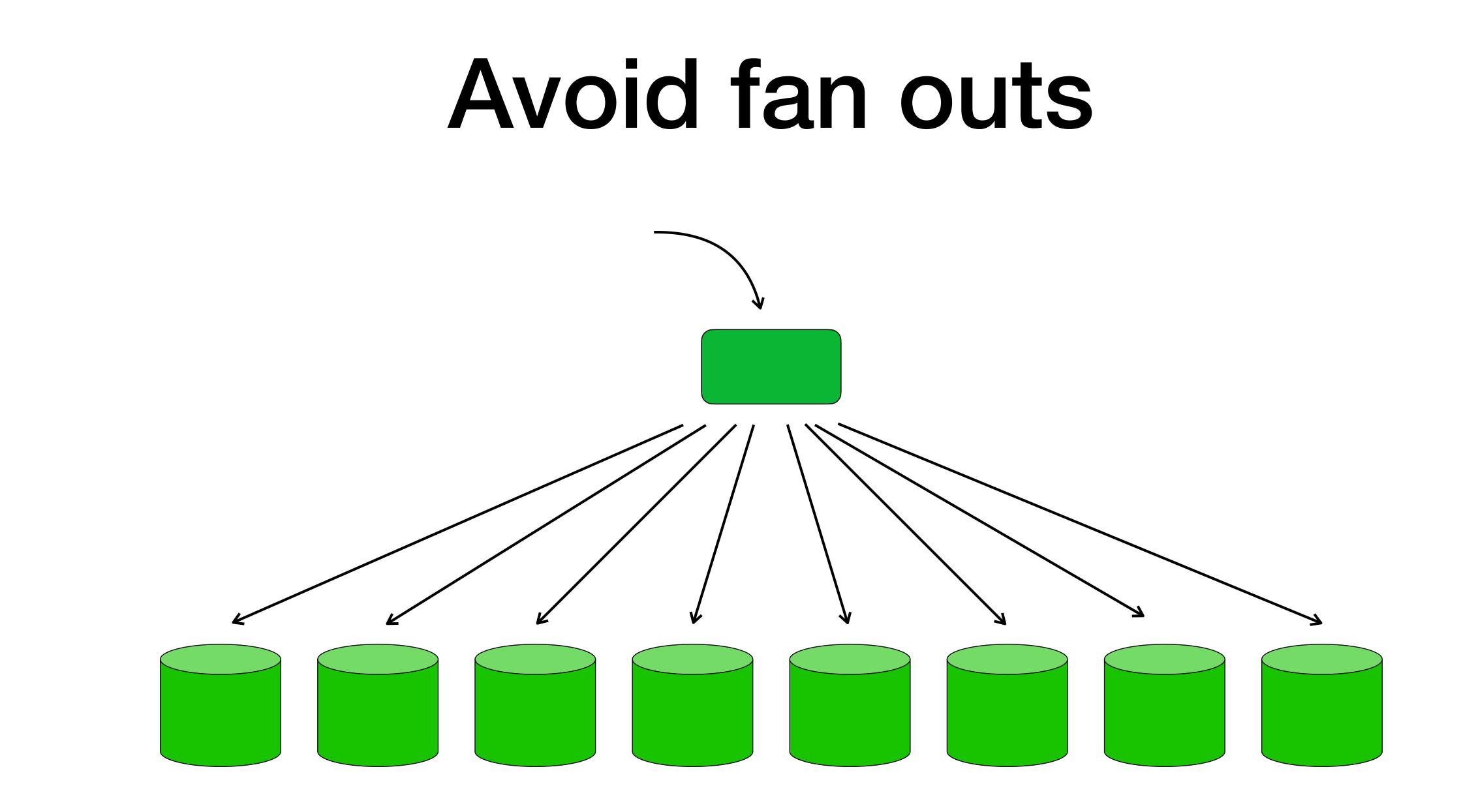
storage volume

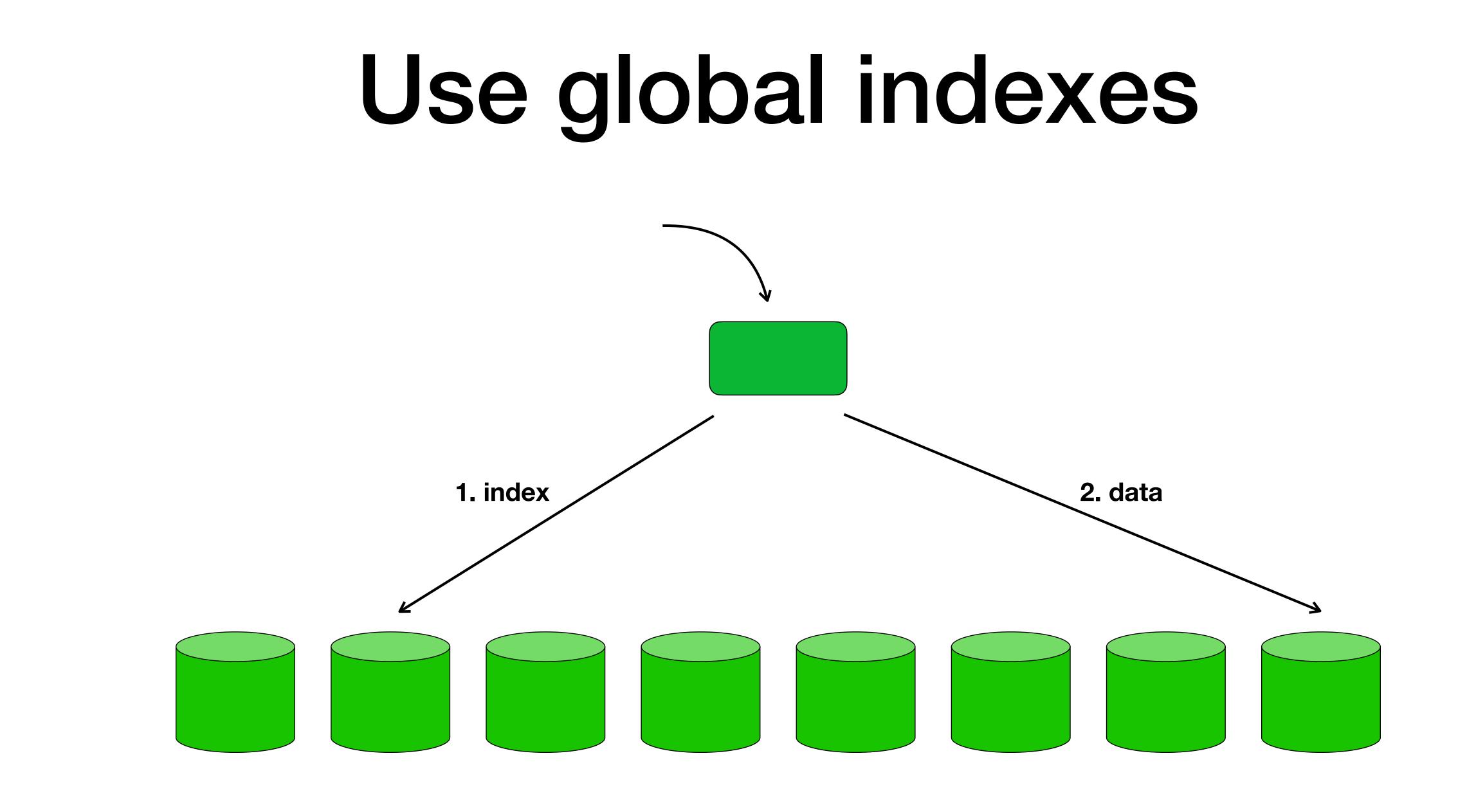
Do you need strong consistency?

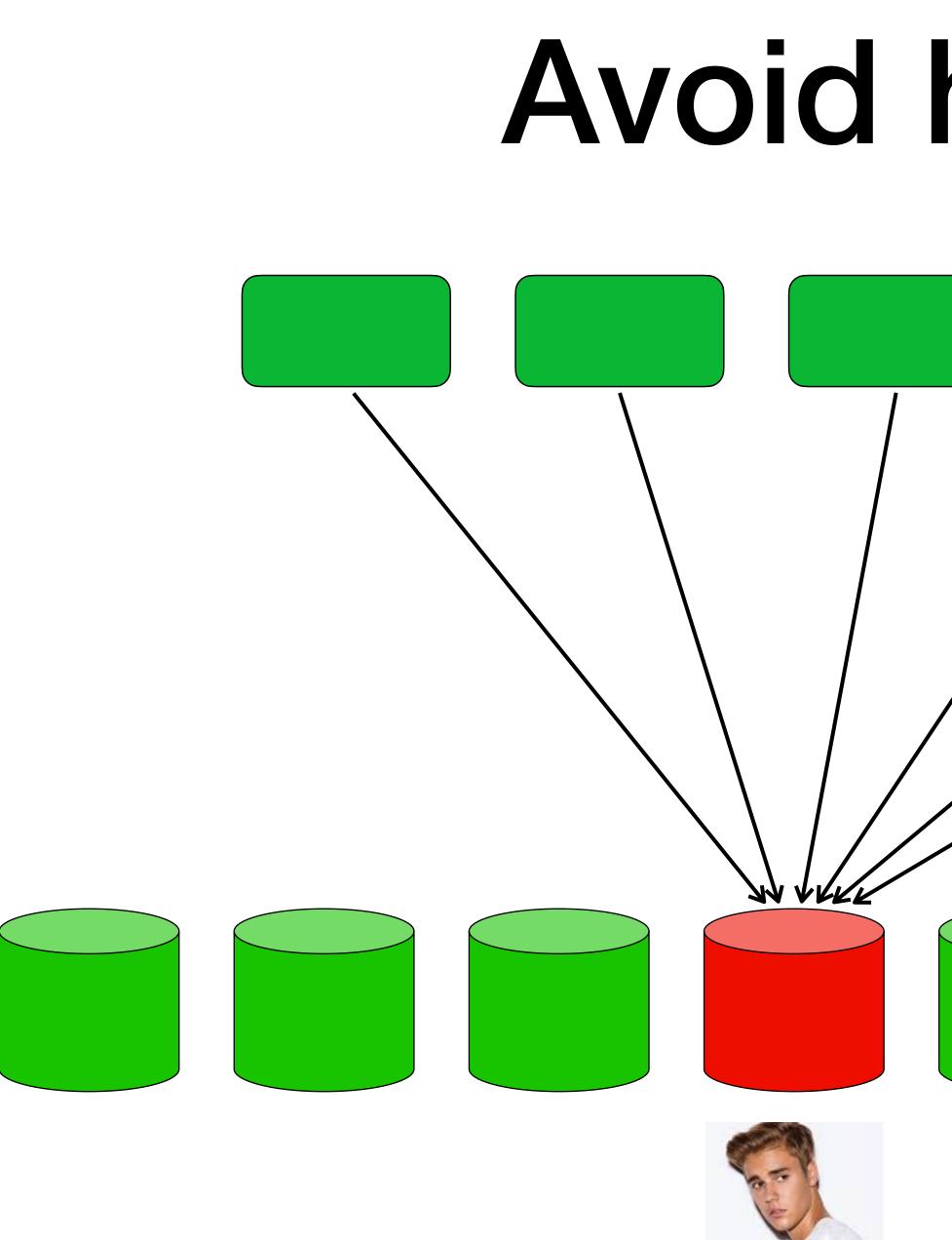
Do you need SQL?

But! Plan ahead!

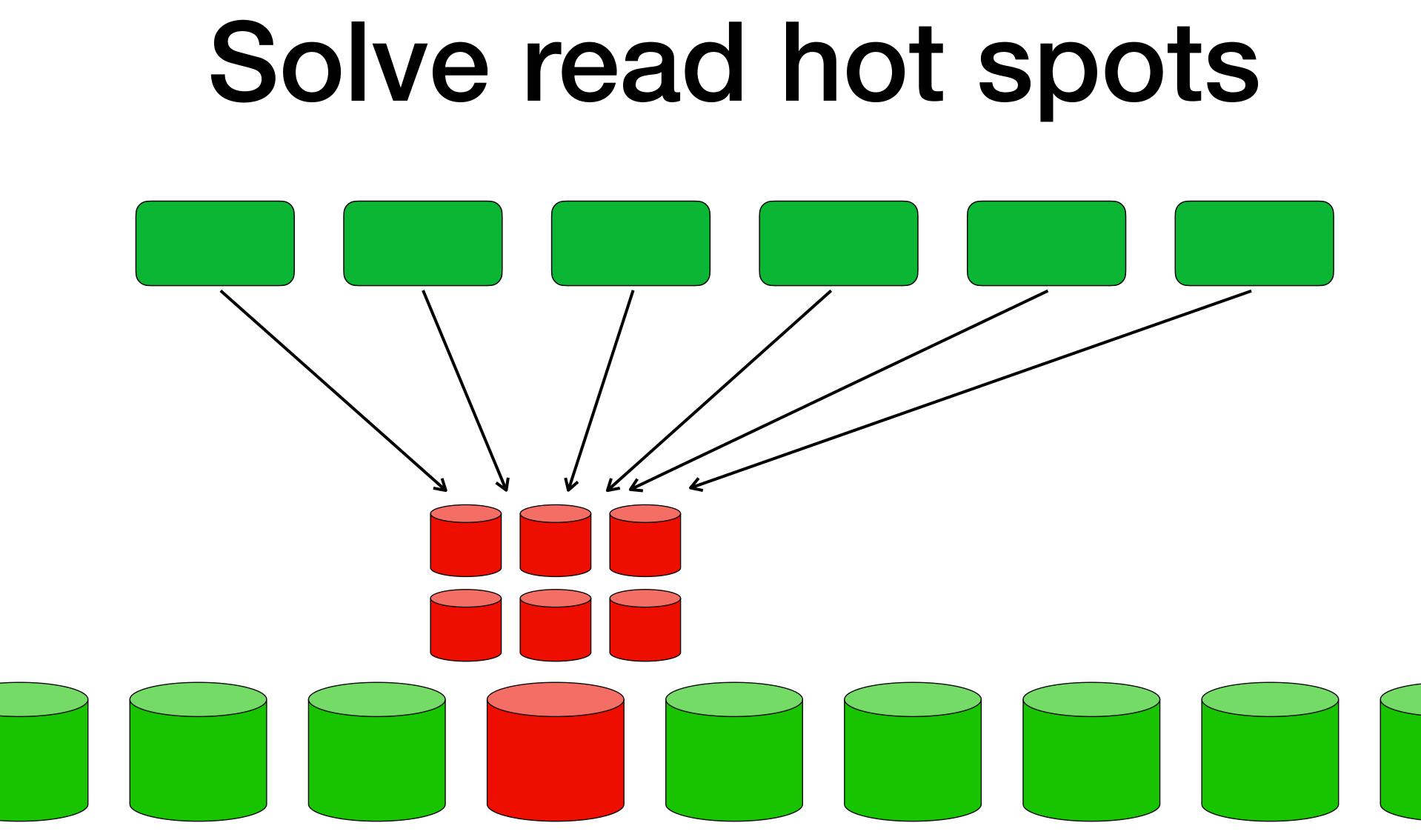
Issues



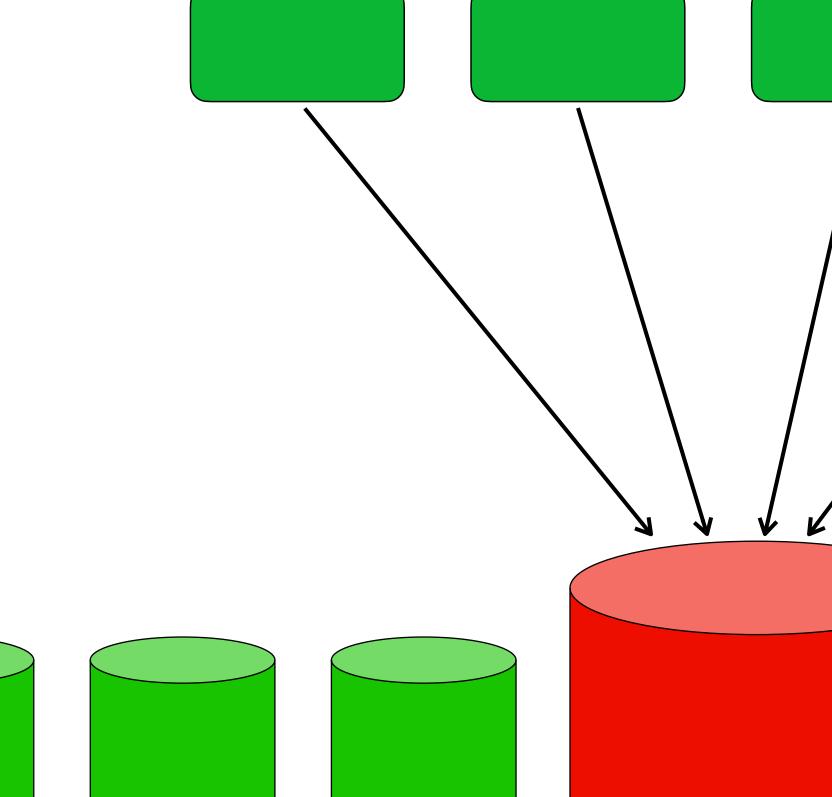




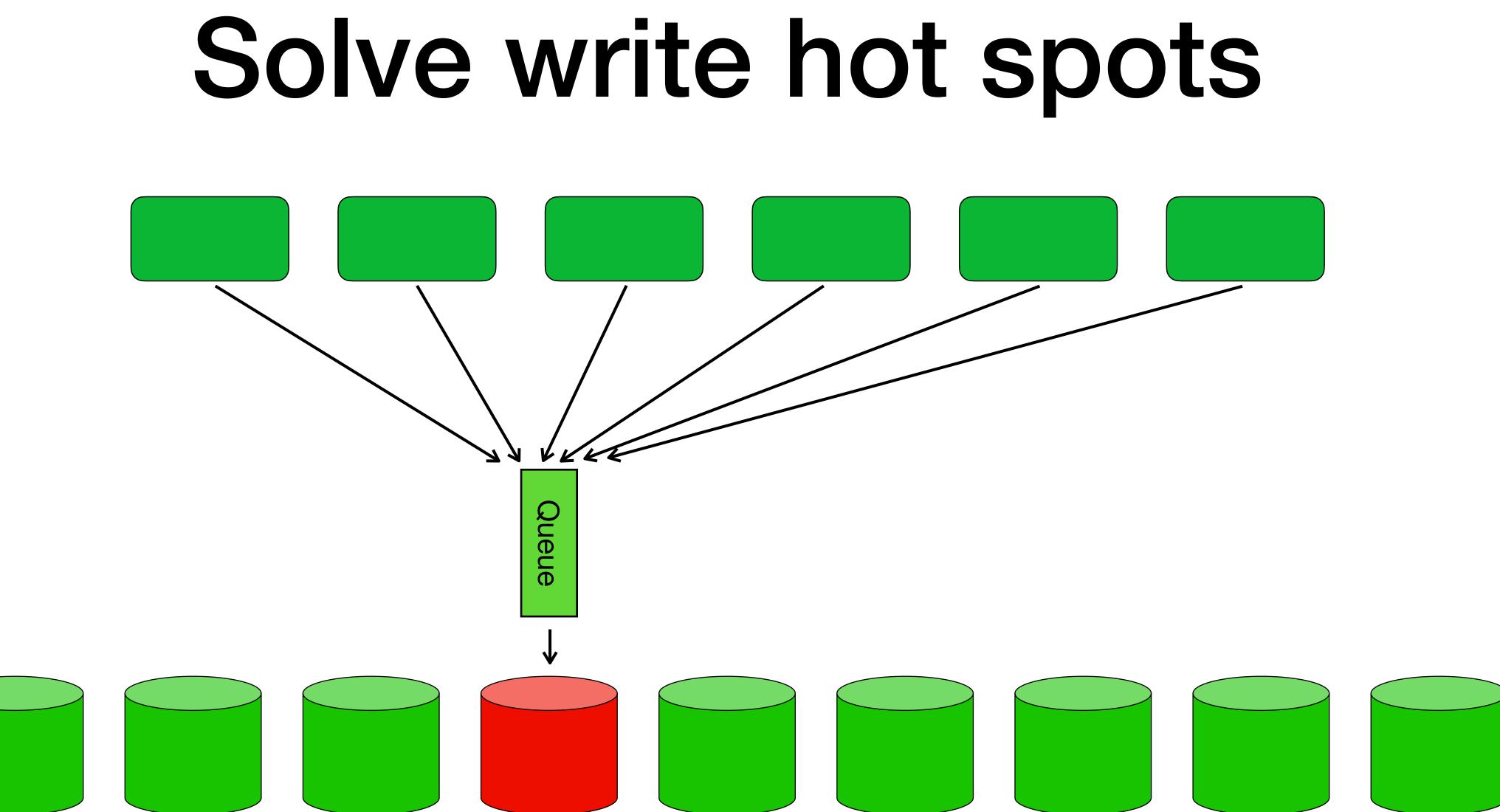
Avoid hot spots

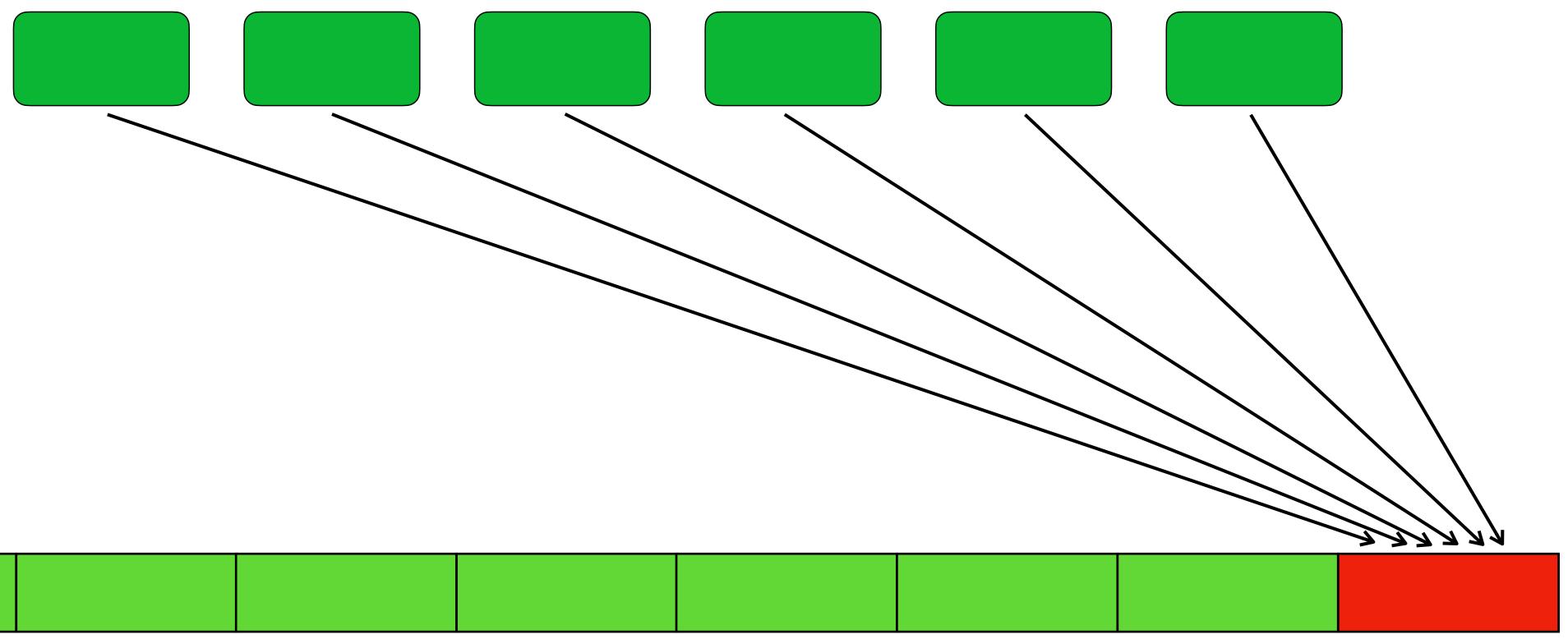


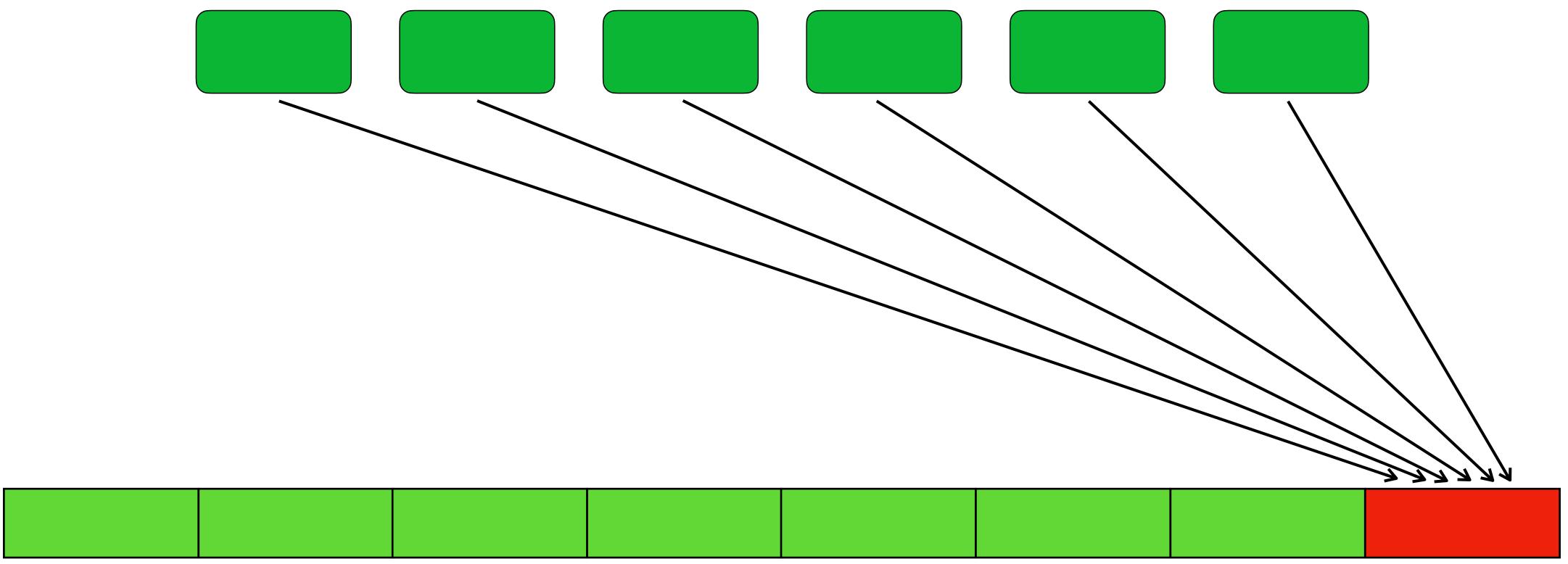
Solve write hot spots





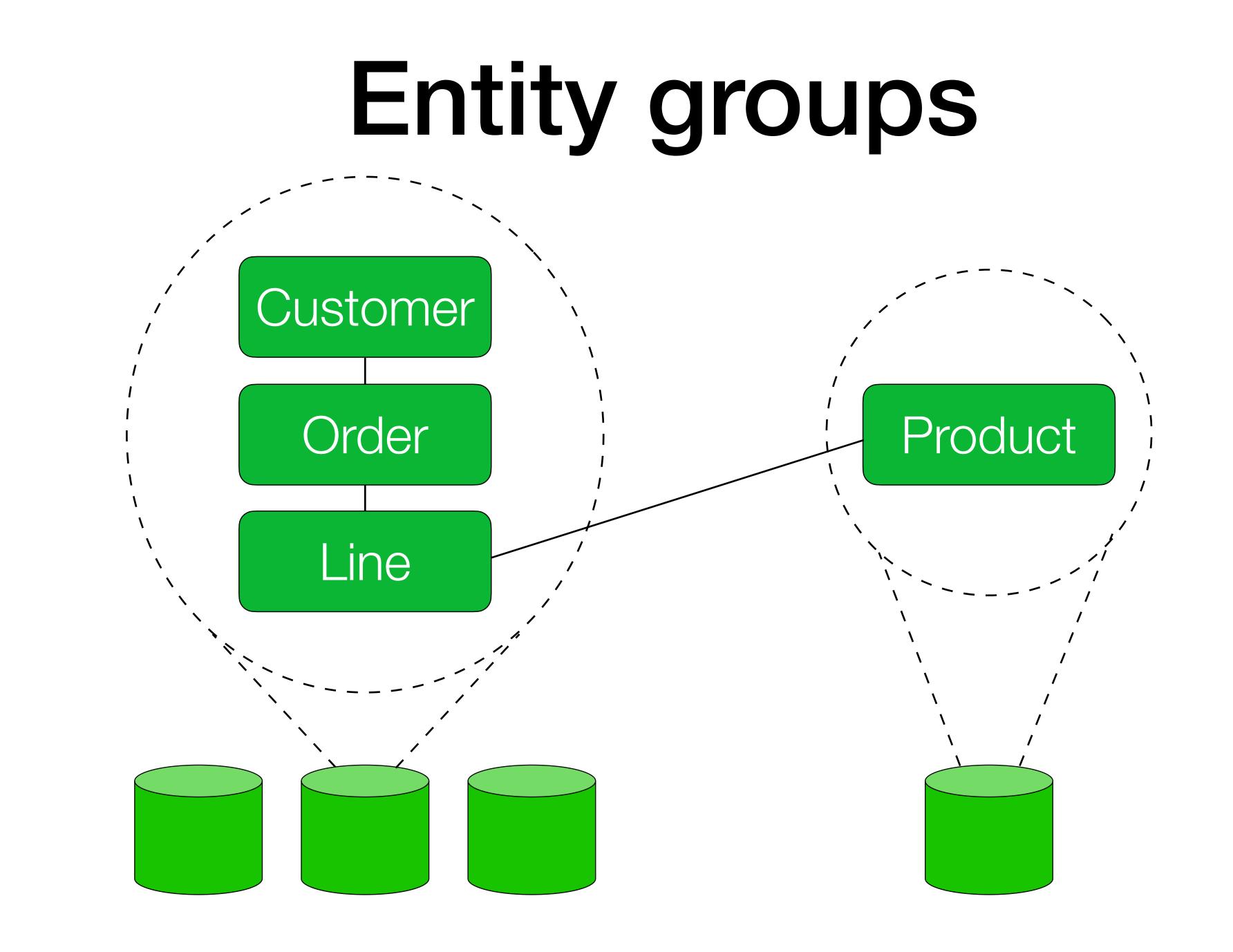






Randomize IDs

"Tail shard"



) PRIMARY KEY(customer_id, id); CREATE TABLE order_lines(id BIGINT, customer_id BIGINT, product_id BIGINT) PRIMARY KEY(customer_id, id);

CREATE TABLE orders(id BIGINT, customer_id BIGINT) PRIMARY KEY(customer id. id):

```
);
```

id BIGINT, PRIMARY KEY(id)

CREATE TABLE customers (

TiDB

CREATE TABLE products(id BIGINT, PRIMARY KEY(id));

) PRIMARY KEY(customer id, id) INTERLEAVE IN PARENT customers;

CREATE TABLE order_lines(id BIGINT, customer id BIGINT, product id BIGINT

id BIGINT, customer id BIGINT) PRIMARY KEY(customer_id, id) INTERLEAVE IN PARENT customers;

);

id BIGINT, PRIMARY KEY(id)

CREATE TABLE orders (

CREATE TABLE customers(

Spanner

CREATE TABLE products (id BIGINT, PRIMARY KEY(id));

Scalable SQL built on recent innovations in distributed computing



Watch out for write hot spots and wide fan outs

Use it for scaling out transactional workloads

NewSQL

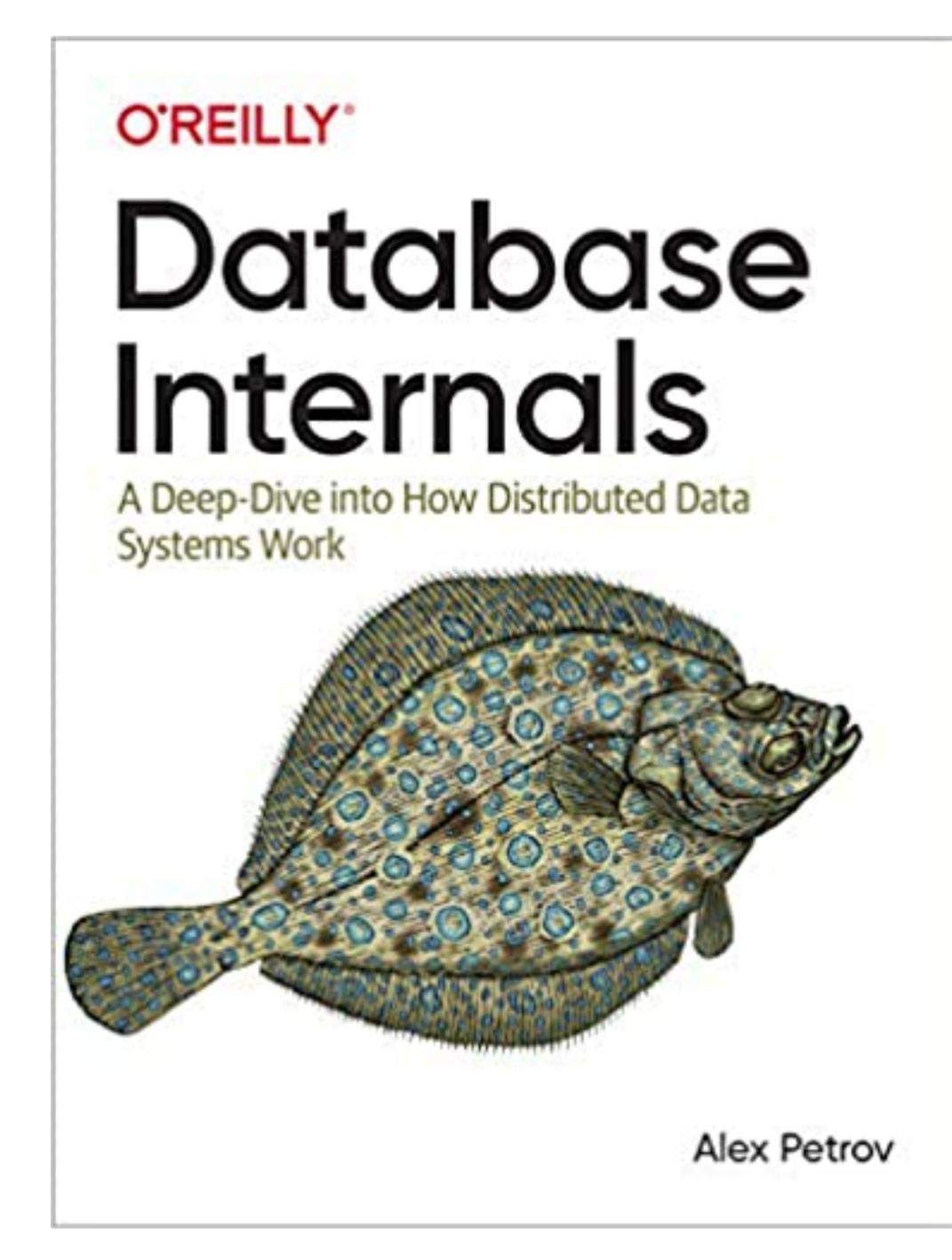
Thank you! Jon Tirsen @tirsen linkedin.com/tirsen

O'REILLY*

Designing Data-Intensive Applications

THE BIG IDEAS BEHIND RELIABLE, SCALABLE, AND MAINTAINABLE SYSTEMS

Martin Kleppmann





DON'T FORGET TO RATE THE SESSIONS #GOTOaar

Rate a minimum of **5 sessions** and claim your **reward** at the Registration Desk at the Trifork Hall

