A native InfiniBand Transporter for MySQL Cluster

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Outline

1. Introduction
2. MySQL Cluster
3. InfiniBand Transporter
4. Benchmarks
5. Summary
General Motivation

- Doubling of Storage Needs every 18 Months (IDC) (some apps grow faster)
- Faster Internet Connectivity (Consumer) up to 100 Mbit/s
- Ubiquitous for Business Processes
- Globalization – 24/7
- Driven by User Need (Tax Offices)
Scalability Issues

Where to store?

No. of Nodes

No. of Processors

Scale–Up

Scale–Out

No. of Nodes

MySQL + IB

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Introduction

MySQL Cluster

InfiniBand

Transporter

Benchmarks

Summary
Clustered Database Systems

Examples:

- **Oracle RAC 10g**
  - Shared Storage Approach (SAN, NAS or DAS)
  - Using Local Caching
  - Fast Recovery but Cache Coherence

- **IBM DB2 UDB ESE**
  - Database Partitioning Feature (DPF)
  - Shared Nothing Approach
  - No Increase of Availability

- **MySQL Cluster**
  - Shared Nothing/In-Memory Approach
  - Increase of Availability
  - Based on NDB Cluster
InfiniBand Interconnect

- Most affordable 10Gbit/s Interconnect
- Low Latency
- RDMA Capabilities
- HPC / Storage / Data Center
- Wide Vendor Acceptance (OFA)
MySQL Cluster

- Transporter for SHM, TCP/IP and SCI
- Network Database (NDB)
Data Partitioning

Table (Data)
- Partition P1
- Partition P2
- Partition P3
- Partition P4

2 Copies (Replicas) each Partition:
- Px: primary Replica
- Px': secondary Replica

Nodegroup 1
- Node A: P1, P1', P4, P4'
- Node B: P2, P3, P3', P4

Nodegroup 2
- Node C: P2, P3, P3'
- Node D: P2', P3
Access the Cluster Data

- **Primary Key:**
  - Using Hash Value
  - One Communication Step

- **Unique Key:**
  - Keyword UNIQUE (Hidden Table)
  - Two Communication Steps

- **Ordered Index:**
  - Using T-Tree (Range Search)
  - Communicate to all NDB Nodes

- **Complete Scan:**
  - SQL Node asks each NDB Node (MySQL 5.x)
Transporter Registry

- Handles different Transporter Types (Creation and Management)
- Provides Methods to NDB Process
  - prepareSend, performSend, pollReceive and performReceive
Transporter Implementation

- C++ Class
- Exchange of Information through TCP Channel
- Using Mellanox Verbs API (Channel/Memory Semantic)
- Collecting short Messages
- Handling of CQE (many Send Operations)
- One CQ for all Instances of Transporter Class
- Impact of Buffer Structure (Small Packets)
- Usage of Inline Sends
OSDL Database Test 2

- Based on TPC-C
- Simulates an Online Store
- New Order Transactions per Minute
- Background Transactions
  - "Delivery"
  - "Order Status"
  - "Payment"
  - "Stock Level"
- Two Modes of Benchmarking
  - Realistic (with Pauses)
  - Full Load
Results OSDL DB Test 2

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- native InfiniBand
- SCI
- TCP (IP over InfiniBand)

Graph 1:
- 37.45
- 38.31
- 37.59

Graph 2:
- 1619
- 1618
- 1322

NOTPM
NDB testReadPerf

- Measure the Impact of Interconnects on NDB Cluster
- No SQL node necessary
- Benchmarks:
  - serial pk
  - batch pk
  - serial uniq index
  - batch uniq index
  - index eq-bound
  - index range
  - index ordered (batch)
  - interpreted scan
Results NDB testReadPerf

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Summary

- Relatively easy Implementation Hurdles
- Good Replacement for SCI
- Up to 40% faster Response time (testReadPerf)
- Up to 70% more Processing Power (testReadPerf)

Outlook
- Finish RDMA Transporter
- Use OFED Verbs API