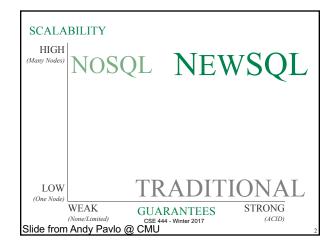
CSE 444: Database Internals

Lecture 27 NewSQL

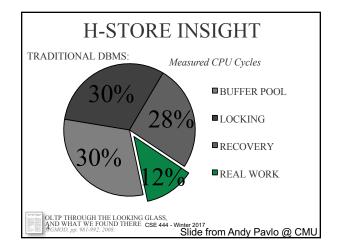
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Some Popular NewSQL Systems

- H-Store
 - Research system from Brown U., MIT, CMU, and Yale
- Commercialized as VoltDB
- Hekaton
 - Microsoft
 - Fully integrated into SQL Server
- Hyper
 - Hybrid OLTP/OLAP
 - Research system from TU Munich. Bought by Tableau
- Spanner
 - Google

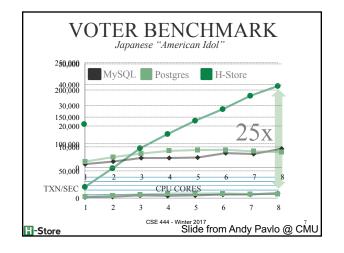
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H-Store Key Ideas

- · Main-memory storage
 - Avoids disk IO costs / buffer pool costs
 - Durability through snapshots + cmd log
 - Replication
- Serial execution
 - One database partition per thread on one core
 - Avoid overheads related to locking
- · All transactions are stored procedures
 - Command logging avoids heavy recovery overheads
- · Avoid distributed transactions
 - But when needed, run 2PC

STORED PROCEDURE VoteCount: InsertVote: SELECT COUNT(*) INSERT INTO votes VALUES (?, ?, ?); FROM votes WHERE phone_num = ? phoneNum. contestantId. currentTime) { result = execute(VoteCount, phoneNum); if (result > MAX_VOTES) { return (ERROR) execute(InsertVote, phoneNum contestantId, currentTime); return (SUCCESS): LALCUTIO Slide from Andy Pavlo @ CMU



Hekaton

- Focus: DBMS with large main memories and many core CPUs
- · Integrated with SQL Server
- · Key user-visible features
 - Simply declare a table "memory resident"
 - Hekaton tables are fully durable and transactional, though non-durable tables are also supported
 - Query can touch both Hekaton and regular tables

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Hekaton Key Details

- Idea: To increase transaction throughput must decrease number of instructions / transaction
- · Main-memory DBMS
 - Optimize indexes for memory-resident data
 - Durability by logging and checkpointing records to external storage
- · No partitioning
 - Any thread can touch any row of any table
- No locking
 - Uses a new MVCC method for isolation

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Hekaton More Details

- · Optimized stored procedures
 - Compile statements and stored procedures into customized, highly efficient machine code

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Hyper

- · Hybrid OLTP and OLAP
- In-memory data management
 - Including optimized indexes for memory-resident data
 - Data compression for cold data
- · Data-centric code generation
 - SQL translated to LLVM
- OLAP separated from OLTP using MVCC
- · Exploits hardware transactional memory
- · Data shuffling and distribution optimizations

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Conclusion

- · Many innovations recently in
 - Big data analytics
 - Transaction processing at very large scale
- · Many more problems remain open
- · This course teaches foundations
- · Innovate with an open mind!

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