

# CSE 444: Database Internals

## Lecture 27 NewSQL

# SCALABILITY

HIGH  
*(Many Nodes)*

NOSQL

NEWSQL

LOW  
*(One Node)*

TRADITIONAL

WEAK

*(None/Limited)*

GUARANTEES

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STRONG

*(ACID)*

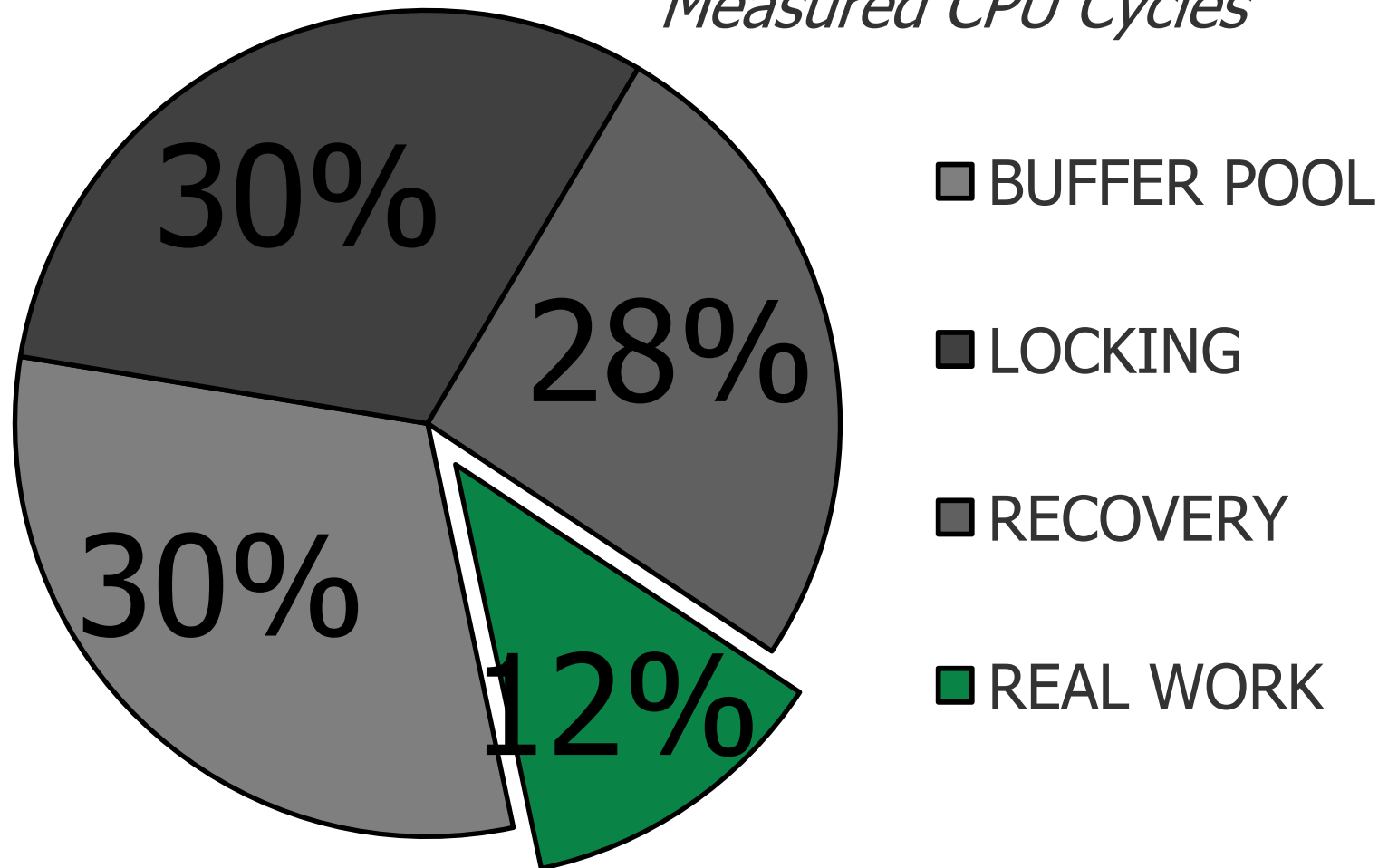
# Some Popular NewSQL Systems

- **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

# H-STORE INSIGHT

TRADITIONAL DBMS:

*Measured CPU Cycles*



OLTP THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS,  
AND WHAT WE FOUND THERE  
*SIGMOD*, pp. 981-992, 2008.

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Slide from Andy Pavlo @ CMU

# 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:

```
SELECT COUNT(*)  
FROM votes  
WHERE phone_num = ?;
```

InsertVote:

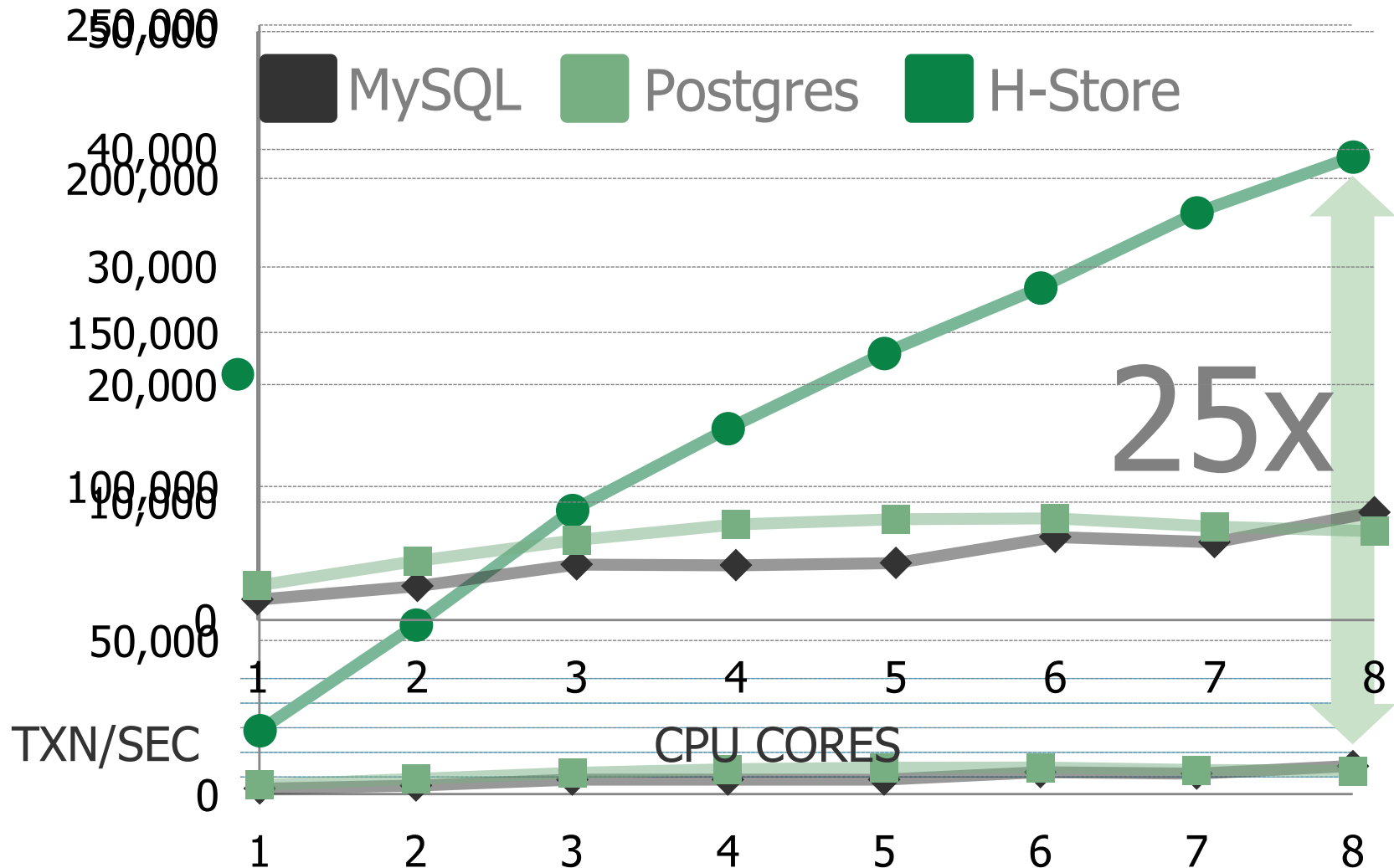
```
INSERT INTO votes  
VALUES (?, ?, ?);
```

Application

```
run(phoneNum, contestantId, currentTime) {  
    result = execute(VoteCount, phoneNum);  
    if (result > MAX_VOTES) {  
        return (ERROR);  
    }  
    execute(InsertVote, phoneNum,  
            contestantId,  
            currentTime);  
    return (SUCCESS);  
}
```

# VOTER BENCHMARK

*Japanese "American Idol"*



# 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



# 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

# Hekaton More Details

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

# 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

# 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!