Introducing Yugabyte



About Us



Bill Cook CEO



Kannan Muthukkaruppan President/Co-founder



Karthik Ranganathan CTO/Co-founder



Mikhail Bautin Software Architect/Co-founder

Creators/Committers of: Cassandra, HBase, YugabyteDB

Ran Facebook's public-cloud scale DBaaS: +1 Trillion ops/day, +100 Petabytes

Scaled data platforms at Facebook: **30 Million** to **1.4 Billion** users

Founded Feb 2016 Funded by leading cloud-infra VCs





3VC wipro digital



Transactional, distributed SQL database designed for resilience and scale

100% open source, PostgreSQL compatible, enterprise-grade RDBMSbuilt to run across all your cloud environments





Database Evolution



How Do Cloud Native Workloads Evolve?





How Do Cloud Native Workloads Evolve?



Simplify cloud-native apps with distributed SQL YugabyteDB is PostgreSQL-compatible, scalable and global



Solution

Achieving Scalability without Compromise



YugabyteDB Architecture Overview

	yugab	yte	DB
	Yugabyte Quer	y Layer	
YCQL		YSQL	
DocD	B Distributed Do	ocument S	Store
Sharding & Load Balancing	Raft Consensus Replication		Distributed Transaction Manager & MVCC
	Document Storag	e Layer	
	Custom RocksDB Stor	age Engine	



Goal: Support RDBMS functionality



Basics

- Data types, queries, built-in functions
- Various types of joins, recursive queries

Advanced features

- Partial indexes, table functions, CTE, etc
- Triggers, stored procedures, etc
- User-defined types
- Security features (row + column level security, etc)

Extensibility features

- Extensions support
- Foreign data wrappers

PostgreSQL Feature
Most operators, expressions, and built-in functions
Expression-based indexes
Partial indexes
Table functions
Stored procedures (SQL, pl-pgsql)
Triggers
User-defined types
Temporary tables
Row level security
Column level privileges
PostgreSQL extensions
Foreign data wrappers



Conclusion: impossible without reusing PostgreSQL code!

Other distributed SQL databases do not support most of these features. Building these features from ground-up is **hard** and **takes a lot of time.**





Existing PostgreSQL Architecture







DocDB as Storage Engine





Make PostgreSQL Run on Distributed Store





Goal: Achieve horizontal scalability



Distributing Data For Horizontal Scalability



- Assume 3-nodes across zones
- How to distribute data across nodes?



- User tables sharded into tablets
- Tablet = group of rows
- Sharding is transparent to user



Distributing Data Across Nodes, Zones, Regions



Tablets (per-table, across tables)

evenly distributed across nodes



In real deployments,

many tablets per node



How Horizontal Scalability Works



Node #7

• Cluster gets balanced by distributing existing tablets to new nodes



Node #9

18

Node #8

Goal:

Build a highly-available, fault-tolerant database





All Nodes are Identical





Resilience to Failures





Replication uses Raft Consensus algorithm







Replication in a 3 node cluster

- Assume rf = 3
- Survives 1 node or zone failure
- Tablets replicated across 3 nodes
- Follower (replica) tablets balanced across nodes in cluster



Diagram with replication factor = 3



Scaling to 9 nodes



- Multi-region is similar
- 6 tablets in table
- Replication = 3
- 1 replica per zone



Tolerating Node Outage



- New tablet leaders re-elected (~3 sec)
- No impact on tablet follower outage
- DB unavailable during

re-election window



Automatic Resilience



- After 15 mins, data is re-replicated (if possible)
- On failed node recovery, automatically catch up
- Tablet leaders

auto-rebalanced



Automatic rebalancing



- New leaders evenly rebalanced
- On failed node recovery,

automatically catch up



Goal: Support cross-shard transactions



Distributed Transactions





k1 and k2 may belong to **different shards**

Belong to **different Raft groups** on completely **different nodes**



Isolation Levels

Snapshot Isolation

- All operations to the database happen in a "consistent snapshot"
- Write-write conflicts get auto-detected
- Only writes in read-write txns need provisional records
- Maps to REPEATABLE READ, READ COMMITTED & READ UNCOMMITTED in PostgreSQL

Serializable Isolation

- Snapshot PLUS all transactions happen in some serialized order
- Read-write conflicts get auto-detected
- Both reads and writes in read-write txns need provisional records
- Maps to SERIALIZABLE in PostgreSQL



Distributed Transactions - Write Path







Fully Decentralized Architecture

- No single point of failure or bottleneck
 - Any node can act as a Transaction Manager

Transaction status table distributed across multiple nodes

Tracks state of active transactions

Transactions have 3 states

- Pending
- Committed
- Aborted

Reads served only for Committed Transactions

Clients never see inconsistent data



Results





YCSB Performance

196,039 161,595 150,364 150,000 115,536 83,715 74,937 65,161 63,774 63,681 44,547 42,90 50.000 38,855 30,333 24,066 14,092 11,332 7,216 71 0 Workload A Workload B Workload C Workload D Workload E Workload F ■ YSQL v2.0 ■ YSQL v2.1 ■ YCQL v2.1

YCSB benchmark



INSERT INTO Yugabyte (We're hiring)



Fast growing Distributed SQL Project



🕼 Plume	xignite	CIPHERTRACE	🕐 nanuar
27B+	10B+	3B+	1B+
Ops/Day	Ops/Day	Ops/Day	Ops/Day

Join our community: vugabyte.com/slack

github.com/YugaByte/yugabyte-db



We're HIRING !!

Full Time Positions [Sunnyvale, US; Toronto, Canada]:

- Software Engineer, Distributed Storage & Transactions (DST)
- Software Engineer, Languages & Relational Technologies (LRT)
- Backend Engineer, Platform & Cloud Infrastructure
- Frontend Engineer, Platform & Cloud Infrastructure

Internships [Sunnyvale, US; Toronto, Canada]:

- Software Engineering Intern, Core Database
- Software Engineering Intern Backend, Platform & Cloud Infrastructure
- Software Engineering Intern Frontend, Platform & Cloud Infrastructure

See <u>https://www.yugabyte.com/careers/</u> for the complete list of openings

Reach out to our recruiter Sean Nadir (snadir@yugabyte.com)



Thanks!



