17 Things Developers should know about Databases

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Thank you!







POC5AHK



About Percona

Open Source Database Solutions Company

Support, Managed Services, Consulting, Training, Engineering

Focus on MySQL, MariaDB, MongoDB, PostgreSQL

Support Cloud DBaaS Variants on major clouds

Develop Database Software and Tools

Release Everything as 100% Free and Open Source



Widely Deployed Open Source Software



5,000,000+ downloads



175,000+ downloads



4,500,000+ downloads



450,000+ downloads



2,000,000+ downloads

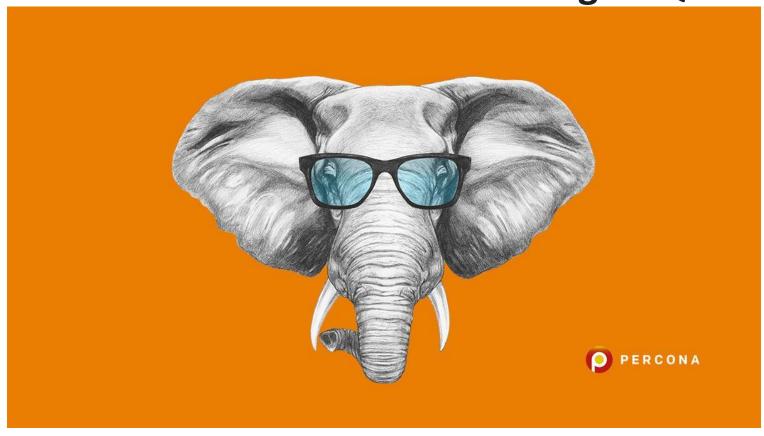


1,500,000+ downloads



Freshly Released

Percona Distribution for PostgreSQL





Who Are you?

More Developer?

More OPS?



Ops

Focused on Database Only

Generalist



Programming Language

What Programming Languages does your team use?



Devs vs Ops

Is there Separation between Devs and Ops in your Organization?



Any Tension?

Any Tension Between Devs and Ops?



Devs vs Ops Conflict

Devs

- Why is this stupid database always the problem.
- Why can't it just work and work fast

Ops

- Why do not learn schema design
- Why do not you write optimized queries
- Why do not you think about capacity planning



Database are Special Snowflakes

Production Database Changes are Risky and Costly

Often need special handling with Continuous Deployment



Large Organizations

Ops vs Ops have conflict too



Database Responsibility

Shared Responsibility for Ultimate Success



Top Recommendations for Developers

Learn Database Basics

You can't build great database powered applications if you do not understand how databases work

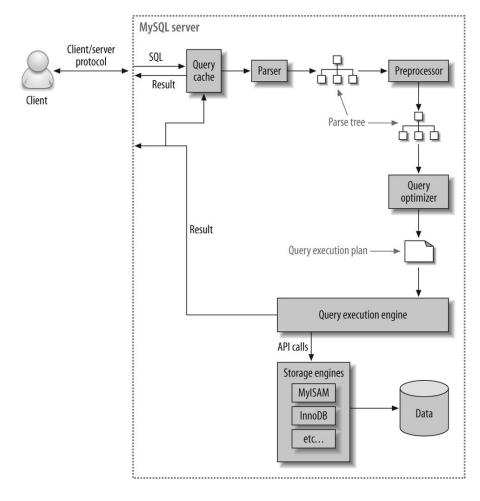
Schema Design

Power of the Database Language

How Database Executes the Query

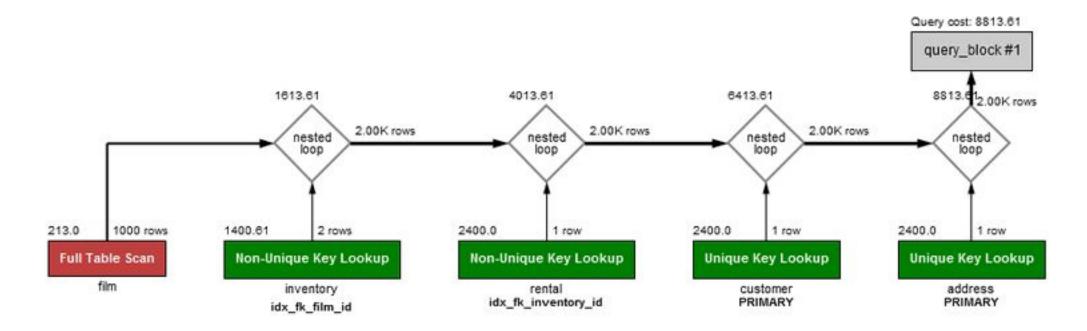


Query Execution Diagram





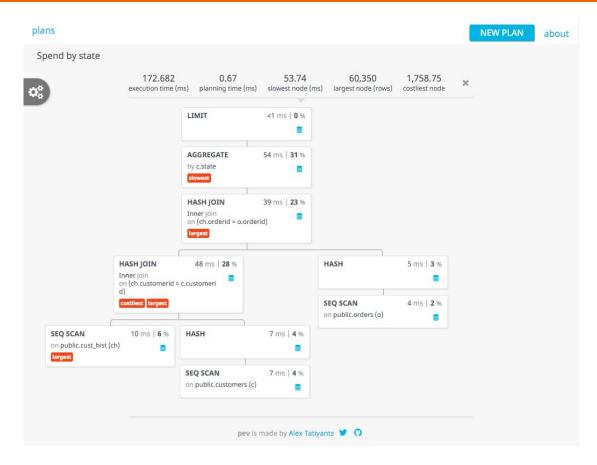
EXPLAIN



https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/execution-plan-information.html



Visualizing PostgreSQL Plan with PEV



http://tativants.com/postgres-query-plan-visualization/



Which Queries are Causing the Load



Why Are they Causing this Load

SELECT sbtest			737F39	F04B198EF6
Metrics	Query first seen: ② Aug 3, 2017 1:55 PM			Today at 9:46 AM
Metrics	Rate/Sec Si	um	Per Query Stats	
Query Count	104.05 (per sec)	374.58 k 4.27% of total		
Query Time	19.00 load	18:59:56 29.73% of total	183.66 ms avg	
Lock Time	0.11 (avg load)	0:06:42 1.35% of total 0.61% of query time	1.13 ms avg	
Innodb IO Read Wait	0.61 (avg load) ~~~~~	0:36:44 9.10% of total 3.38% of query time	6.20 ms avg	
Innodb Read Ops	52.35 (per sec)	188.45 k 7.62% of total	0.00 avg	•
Innodb Read Bytes	857.64 KB (per sec)	3.09 GB 7.62% of total 16.38 KB avg io size	8.22 KB avg	•
Innodb Distinct Pages			4.69 avg	<u> </u>
Rows Sent	10.41 k (per sec)	37.46 m 30.52% of total	100.00 avg	
Bytes Sent	1.30 MB (per sec)	4.67 GB 30.78% of total 124.71 Bytes bytes/row	12.47 KB avg	•
Rows Examined	1.14 m (per sec)	4.11 b 39.17% of total 109.79 per row sent	10.47 k avg	***************************************
External Sorts (Filesort)	104.05 (per sec)	374.58 k 49.93% of total 100.00% of queries		
Full Table Scans	0.01 (per sec)	40.00 0.17% of total 0.01% of queries		
Queries Requiring Tmp Table In Memory	104.05 (per sec)	374.58 k 95.17% of total 100.00% of queries		



How to Improve their Performance



```
CREATE TABLE `sbtest1` (
   `id` int(10) unsigned NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
   `k` int(10) unsigned NOT NULL DEFAULT '0',
   `c` char(120) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
   `pad` char(60) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
   PRIMARY KEY (`id`),
   KEY `k_1` (`k`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB AUTO_INCREMENT=100000001 DEFAULT
```

```
▼JSON

Expand All

-{

    "query_block": -{
        "select_id": 1,
        "cost_info": +{...},

    "ordering_operation": -{
            "using_filesort": false,
            "duplicates_removal": -{
                  "using_temporary_table": true,
                  "using_filesort": true,
                  "cost_info": +{...},

                  "table": +{...}
```



Check out PMM

http://pmmdemo.percona.com

PMM v 2 is now GA



How are Queries Executed?

Single Threaded

Single Node

Distributed



Indexes

Indexes are Must

Indexes are Expensive



Capacity Planning

No Database can handle "unlimited scale"

Scalability is very application dependent

Trust Measurements more than Promises

Can be done or can be done Efficiently?



Vertical and Horizontal Scaling

Vertical Scaling

Horizontal Scaling





Scalable != Efficient

The Systems promoted as scalable can be less efficient

Hadoop, Cassandra, TiDB are great examples

By only the wrong thing you can get in trouble



Throughput != Latency

If I tell you system can do 100.000 queries/sec would you say it is fast?



Speed of Light Limitations

High Availability Design Choices

You want instant durable replication over wide geography or Performance?

Understanding Difference between High Availability and Disaster Recovery protocols

Network Bandwidth is not the same as Latency



Wide Area Networks

Tend not to be as stable as Local Area Networks (LAN)

Expect increased Jitter

Expect Short term unavailability



Also Understand

Connections to the database are expensive

Especially if doing TLS Handshake

Query Latency Tends to Add Up

Especially on real network and not your laptop



ORM (Object-Relational-Mapping)

Allows Developers to query the database without need to understand SQL

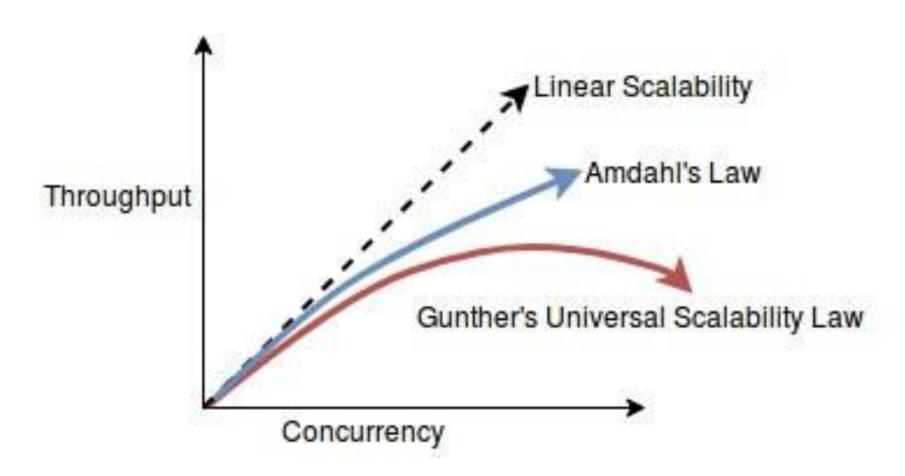
Can create SQL which is very inefficient

Learn SQL Generation "Hints", Learn JPQL/HQL advanced features

Be ready to manually write SQL if there is no other choice



Understanding Optimal Concurrency





Embrace Queueing

Request Queueing is Normal

With requests coming at "Random Arrivals" some queueing will happen with any system scale

Should not happen to often or for very long

Queueing is "Cheaper" Close to the User



Benefits of Connection Pooling

Avoiding
Connection
Overhead,
especially TLS/SSL

Avoiding using Excessive Number of Database Connections

Multiplexing/Load Management



Configuring Connection Pool

Default and Maximum Connection Pool Size

Scaling Parameters

Combined Connection Pool Max Size should be smaller than number of connections database can support

Waiting for free connection to become available is OK



Scale Matters

Developing and Testing with Toy Database is risky

Queries Do not slow down linearly

The slowest query may slow down most rapidly



Memory or Disk

Data Accessed in memory is much faster than on disk

It is true even with modern SSDs

SSD accesses data in large blocks, memory does not

Fitting data in Working Set



Newer is not Always Faster

Upgrading to the new Software/Hardware is not always faster

Test it out

Defaults Change are often to blame



Upgrades are needed but not seamless

Major Database Upgrades often require application changes

Having Conversation on Application Lifecycle is a key



Character Sets

Performance Impact

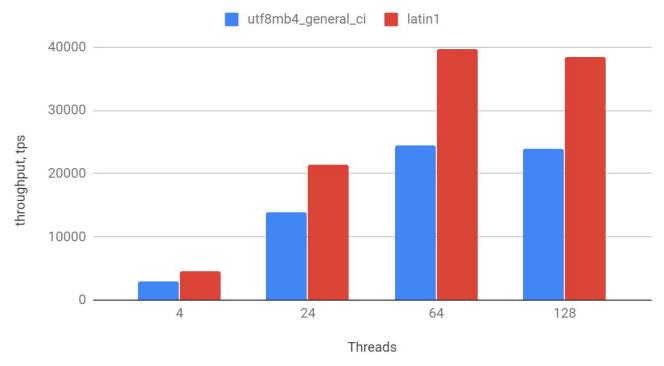
Pain to Change

Wrong Character Set can cause Data Loss



Character Sets

MySQL 5.7 utf8mb4_general_ci (default) and latin1

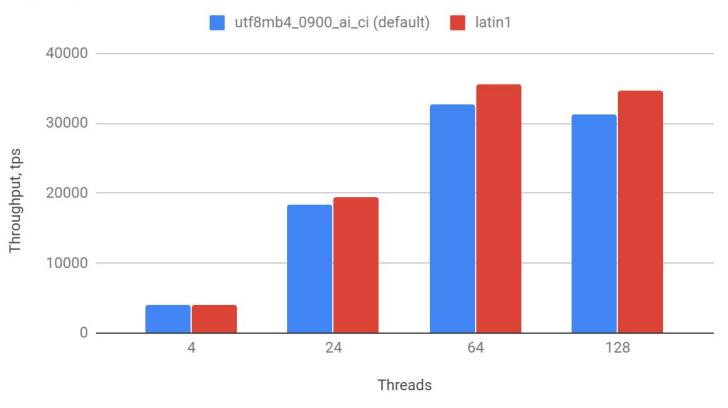


https://per.co.na/MySQLCharsetImpact



Less impact In MySQL 8







Operational Overhead

Operations Take Time, Cost Money, Cause Overhead

10TB Database Backup?

Adding The Index to Large Table?



Distributed Systems

10x+ More Complicated

Better High Availability

Many Failure Scenarios

Test how application performs



Risks of Automation

Automation is Must

Mistakes can destroy database at scale



Security

Database is where the most sensitive data tends to live

Shared Devs and Ops Responsibility



Law of Gravity

Shitty Application at scale will bring down any Database



What Else

What Would you Add?



Check Out http://per.co.na/careers



Thank You! Twitter: @percona @peterzaitsev