Xpand Multi-region High Availability

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Overview

- Resiliency Background
 - Node Failure
 - Zone Failure
- Disaster Recovery
 - High Speed Backup
 - Asynchronous Replication
- Multi-Region Resiliency



Xpand Resiliency Background



Slices distributed



Adding Nodes





Adding Nodes









Self-healing - Temporary Failure













No transactions are blocked during these operations







Zones





Zone outage





Key points

- DBA can specify
 - Initial number of slices
 - Max size of slice before re-slicing
 - Number of replicas (max number of failures to survive)
 - Use of zones or not
- Xpand self-manages
 - Hash ranges
 - Node assignment (and re-assignment)
 - Enforce resiliency policies
 - Workload balancing
 - Simplicity of administration



Disaster Recovery



Disaster Recovery: Backups

Replicate to any cloud, any datacenter, anywhere

Asynchronous multi-point replication



Disaster Recovery: Dual Region Replication





Disaster Recovery: Multi-region Replication





Xpand Multi-region High Availability Cluster



Paris Is Drowning: GCP's Region Failure in Age of Operational Resilience

The time is coming, and maybe sooner than we think, when regulators will require a standardized approach to resilience in the name of public good.

Apr 27th, 2023 1:15pm by Michelle Gienow

A Major Outage At AWS Has Caused Chaos At Amazon's Own Operations, Highlighting Cloud Computing Risks



High Availability Requirements

- RPO-0 Recovery Point Objective zero data loss
- Current state
 - Xpand provides RPO-0 for failure *within a region* (Node, zone domain failure)
 - Region domain failure RPO > 0
 - Complicated failover processes
 - Promote secondary cluster
 - Investigate potential data loss
- Objective
 - Survive **region** failure with RPO-0 (Recovery Point Objective zero data loss)
 - Simplified, automatic failover



Our Solution

- Deliver RPO-0 for region failures
 - Consensus based redundancy management with a near stand-by region
 - Remote observer region to arbitrate surviving region and prevent split-brain
 - Applications connect to a primary MaxScale directed to the primary Xpand region
 - Writes performed concurrently in both regions (stand-by writes replicas)
 - Reads performed in primary region
 - Primary may be divided into availability zones for additional resilience
- Automated failover for region failure
 - Xpand nodes in secondary region form cluster with arbiter node providing quorum
 - Applications fail over to a secondary MaxScale which connects to the secondary region



Phase 1 - Near region cluster (Mid2023)





Phase 2 - Local reads in both regions





Engineering Prototype Performance

6 AWS-East1, 6 AWS-East2 Sysbench 90:10

Nodes	Concurrency	Throughput	Average Elapsed ms	stddev	p95_elapsed_ms
12	256	5412	47.29	6.14	54.25
12	512	10663	48	6.12	55.15
12	1024	20276	50.47	6.53	58.83
12	2048	28551	71.68	29.19	107.2



Development

- New cluster management DDL
 - CREATE/CHANGE/DROP REGION [PRIMARY, SECONDARY, OBSERVER]
 - CHANGE REGION [PRIMARY, SECONDARY, OBSERVER]
 - CREATE/CHANGE/RENAME/DROP ZONE [in REGION]
 - CHANGE NODE TO [zone]
- Resiliency changes
 - Assignment of data, acceptors becomes region aware
 - When uneven replicas requested (maxfailures 2, 3 replica) overload primary



Summary

- Phase 1 planned for Mid-2023
- Extend inherent resiliency architecture to region
 - Nodes assigned to zones
 - Zones assigned to regions
 - Primary/secondary region assigned
 - Data and acceptors automatically distributed (and redistributed) across regions
- On region failure
 - Observer node automates identification of surviving region
 - Transactions satisfied by surviving nodes in surviving region
 - Data reprotected in surviving region

