

Distributed transactions:

- Distributed atomicity
- Distributed isolation
- Profit! (distributed)



All reliable distributed systems are alike each unreliable is unreliable in its own way. Kyle Kingsbury and Leo Tolstoy.

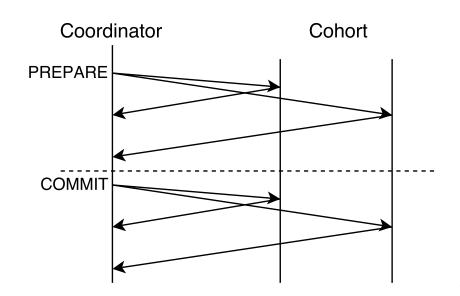


Distributed transactions:

► Atomicity: 2PC

Isolation: Clock-SI

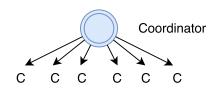






Two-phase commit is the anti-availability protocol. P. Helland. ACM Queue, Vol. 14, Issue 2, March-April 2016.





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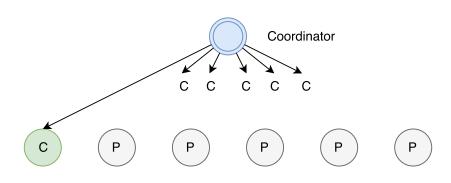
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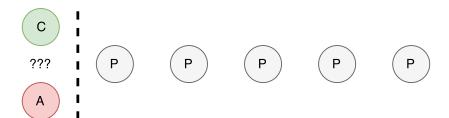










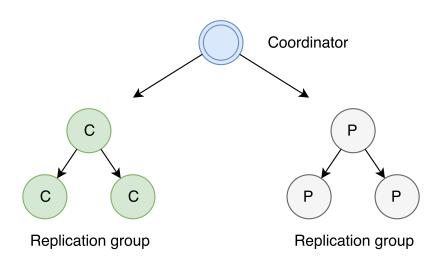




So what we can do about it?

- ▶ Make 2PC fail-recovery tolerant: X3PC, Paxos Commit
- Back-up partitions!





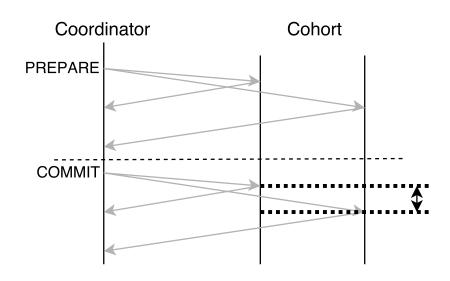


Spanner mitigates this by having each member be a Paxos group, thus ensuring each 2PC "member" is highly available even if some of its Paxos participants are down.



Profit? Not yet!







```
postgres_fdw.use_twophase = on BEGIN; UPDATE holders SET horns -= 1 WHERE holders.id = id1; UPDATE holders SET horns+= 1 WHERE holders.id = id2; COMMIT; SELECT sum(horns_count) FROM holders; -> 1 -> 2 -> 0 -> -2
```



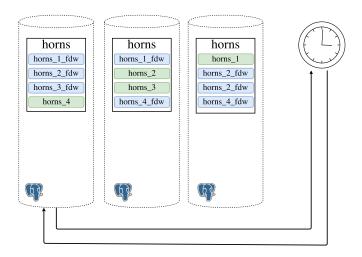
MVCC in two sentences:

- ▶ UPDATE/DELETE create new tuple version, without in-place override
- Each tx gets current database version at start (xid, csn,timestamp) and able to see only appropriate versions.

```
acc1
ver 10: {1, 0}
ver 20: {1, 2}
ver 30: {1, 4}
----- snapshot = 34 -----
ver 40: {1, 2}
```

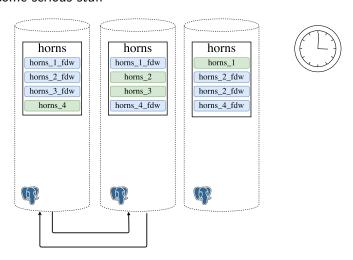


BEGIN



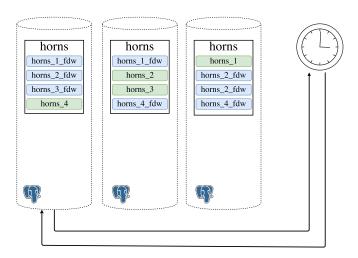


Do some serious stuff



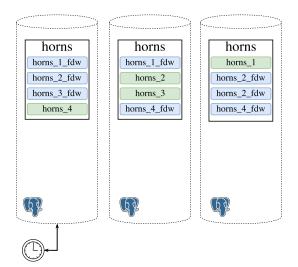


COMMIT



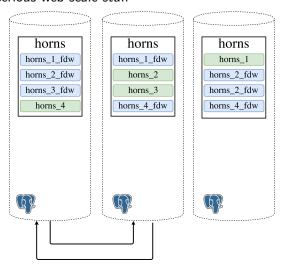


BEGIN



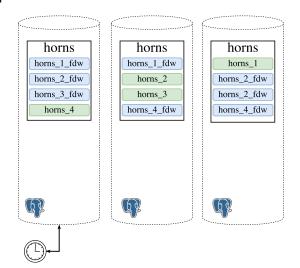


Do some serious web scale stuff





COMMIT





Clock-SI slightly changes visibility rules: version = timestamp

- Visibility': Waits if tuple came from future. (Do not allow time-travel paradoxes!)
- Visibility": Waits if tuple already prepared(P) but not yet committed(C).
- Commit': Receives local versions from partitions on Prepare and Commits with maximal version.



And that's it! Thank you.