

# AutoGR: Automated Geo-Replication with Fast System Performance and Preserved Application Semantics







<u>Jiawei Wang</u><sup>1</sup>, Cheng Li<sup>1</sup>, Kai Ma<sup>1</sup>, Jingze Huo<sup>1</sup>, Feng Yan<sup>2</sup>, Xinyu Feng<sup>3</sup>, Yinlong Xu<sup>1</sup>



### Background



### facebook

# Bai创百度



### Google Ctrip 損耗呈

# WeChat

amazon





### Motivation

- Geo-Replication as a major solution to cope with ever-growing user base for Internet services.

Strong consistency introduces high delay to user responses.





### Related Work



### Restriction-based fine-grained consistency model



### Observation



Application-specific invariants are already implicitly reflected in the programs.

```
void withdraw(Connection conn, String custName,
                  double amount) throws Exception {
   PreparedStatement stmt = conn.prepareStatement(
                 "SELECT * FROM ACCOUNTS WHERE name =?");
   stmt.setString(1, custName);
   ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery();
   if (rs.next() == false) throw new Exception("Invalid account");
   long custId = rs.getLong(1);
   stmt = conn.prepareStatement("
         SELECT bal FROM SAVINGS WHERE custid = ?");
   stmt.setLong(1, custId);
   rs = stmt.executeQuery();
   if (rs.next() == false) throw new Exception("No saving account");
   double balance = rs.getDouble(1) - amount;
   if (balance < 0) throw new Exception("Negative balance");
   stmt = conn.prepareStatement(
                 "UPDATE SAVINGS SET bal =? WHERE custid =?");
   stmt.setDouble(1, balance); stmt.setLong(2, custId);
   stmt.executeUpdate();
   conn.commit();
```









runtime





### AutoGR



The static analyzer **Rigi** identifies a minimal set of ordering restrictions that must be ensured so that the intended semantics are not violated.







### AutoGR



The static analyzer Rigi identifies a minimal set of ordering restrictions that must be ensured so that the intended semantics are not violated.

AutoGR leverages on an existing geo-replication framework Olisipo that enables fine-grained coordination over pairs of operations that produce conflicting side effects.























# AutoGR — Rigi — DBLib

CREATE TABLE RSVN ( R\_C\_ID BIGINT NOT NULL, R\_F\_ID BIGINT NOT NULL, R\_SEAT BIGINT NOT NULL, ... PRIMARY KEY (R\_C\_ID, R\_F\_ID))

### Table definition interface

- Primary key, foreign key

- Key with multiple fields

### Z3Py

- Extensional array
- ForAll, Implies, <=, ==, ...

```
K_RSVN = Datatype(...)
K_RSVN.declare(...,(R_C_ID, R_F_ID))
V_RSVN = Datatype(...)
V_RSVN.declare(...)
TABLE_RSVN = Array(..., K_RSVN, V_RSVN)
```

UPDATE CUSTOMER SET  $C_BASE_AP_ID = aid$ , LOCATION = locWHERE  $C_{ID} = cid$ 

### SQL query interface

- Basic: select, update, ...
- Advanced: comparison, inner join, aggregation, ...

- IntSort, StringSort, BoolSort, RealSort, ...

Store(TABLE\_CUSTMER, T\_CUSTMER.new(cid), V\_CUSTMER.new(V\_CUSTMER.BALANCE( Select(TABLE\_CUSTMER,T\_CUSTMER.new(cid)) ,aid,...,loc,...))



# AutoGR — Rigi — Collector



**Optimizations**:

- CRDTs support

e.g., "Last-Writer-Win (LWW)" strategy for merging concurrent updates.

- Uniqueness

Support database's AUTOINCREMENTAL feature.



### AutoGR — Rigi — Checker

- Commutativity check: Check the commutativity of side-effects to ensure the convergence of the system.
- Semantics check: If the side-effect of operation A can be generated without seeing the side-effect of operation B, then it must be able to be generated when seeing the side-effect of operation B.



# AutoGR — Rigi — Checker

Semantics check: If the side-effect of operation A can be generated without seeing the side-effect of operation B, then it must be able to be generated when seeing the side-effect of operation B.



### Commutativity check: Check the commutativity of side-effects to ensure the convergence of the system.



# AutoGR — Rigi — Checker

### Commutativity check: Check the commutativity of side-effects to ensure the convergence of the system.



Semantics check: If the side-effect of operation A can be generated without seeing the side-effect of operation B, then it must be able to be generated when seeing the side-effect of operation B.

(b) Violating execution 2

(c) Correct execution.



### Case Study

- SmallBank (codebase 2.5k, 5 transactions): Simulating an online banking system.
  - *RUBiS* (codebase 9.8k, 16 transactions): An eBay-like online auction website.
    - SeatsReservation (codebase 5.0k, 6 transactions): An electronic airline ticketing service.
      - *HealthPlus* (codebase 15.7k, 157 transactions): A real-world deployable management system for health care facility.







# Case Study — Static analysis

	Lines of Z3Py Code Generated by Rigi			Analysis Cost	<b>Restriction Rate</b>
	<u>Database</u>	Path condition	<u>Side effect</u>	Analysis Cost	(Normal / Opt)
SmallBank	29	38	119	~ 24s	20% / 20%
RUBiS	113	62	191	~ 3.4min	23% / 9%
Seats	267	65	207	~ 6.7min	39% / 31%
HealthPlus	524	1113	1387	~ 1.5h (~ 7.7min for 16 threads)	2.9% / 1.4%

Considering that the analysis is a one-time and offline job, the cost is moderate.



### Case Study — Geo-replication



# Thank You !