

Scaling to 920M users

Migrating One of the Largest Streaming User Management Platforms to TiDB

Empowering Scalability, Performance with Simplicity

Mydbops MyWebinar : 48



Kabilesh PR

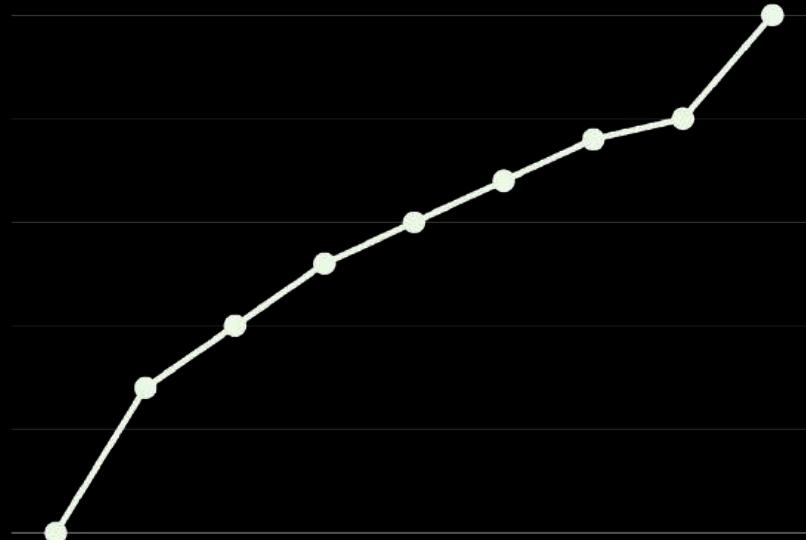
Founding Partner, Mydbops





**Your Trusted
Open Source Database
Management Partner**

With 9+ Years of Expertise



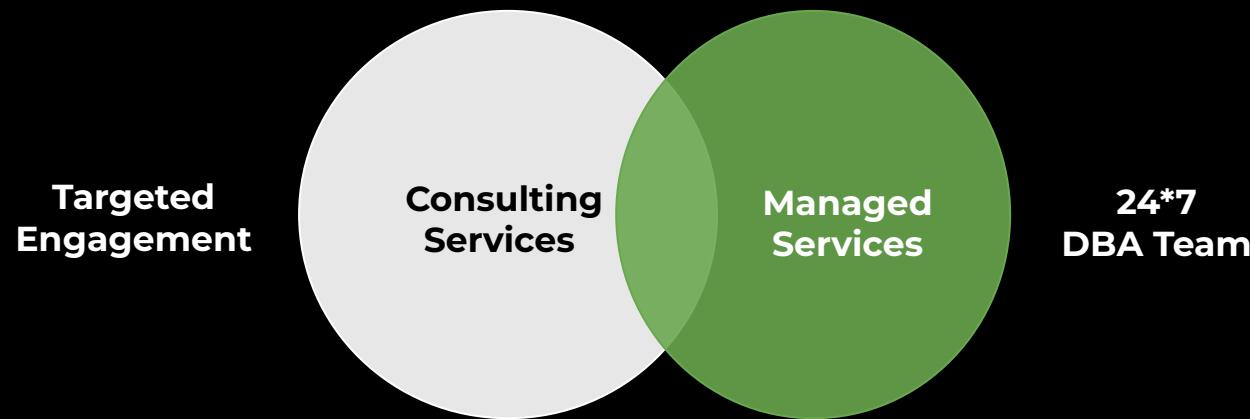
Mydbops by the Numbers



Database Technologies



Mydbops Services



Focus on MySQL, MariaDB, MongoDB, PostgreSQL & TiDB

About the Customer

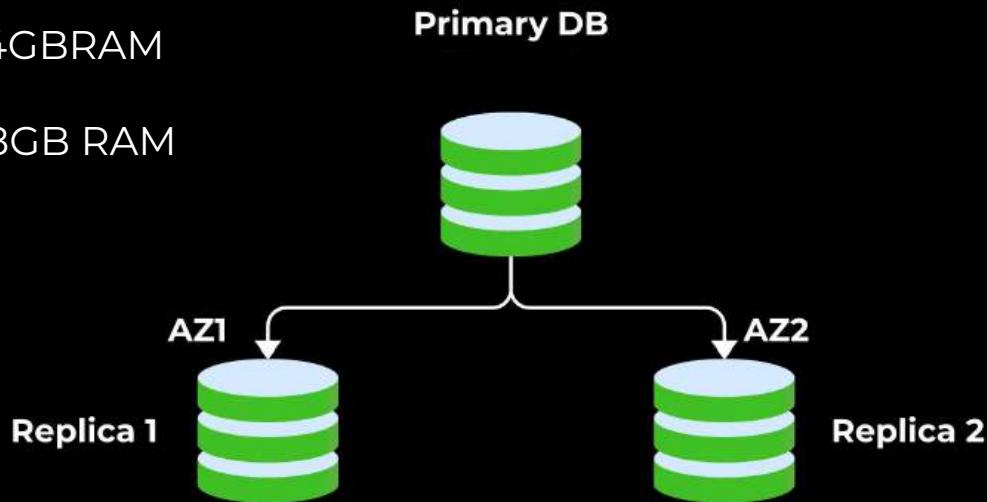
About the Client:

- **Business Domain:** SaaS / Cloud software for subscription billing, customer lifecycle management, monetization.
- **Target Industries:** Digital media, telecommunications, video service providers, OTT, streaming, digital subscription platforms.
- **User Base :** Serving in 180 Countries with 920 Million end users

DB Architecture

Running with MySQL 8.0.x

- **Writer:** 48vCPU & 384GBRAM
- **Reader 1 Instance:** 48vCPU & 384GBRAM
- **Reader 2 Instance:** 96vCPU & 768GB RAM
- Using provisioned IOPS 16k
- Datasize 7TB
- Multi AZ deployment.



Scaling Requirement

Requirement

For upcoming, greatest rivalry game event on their platform, They were anticipating traffic at a scale 3 Million QPS importantly the DB p99 latency to be within 20ms.

Application TPS : 25k

Initial Scaling

Phase 1

- All Instances was scaled to R6g.48xlarge
- 2 replica were added more to have read scalability

Result :

With the Maxed-out Instances, it was able to handle 10k TPS ie. 300k QPS with expected latency range. Remaining tests were failed.

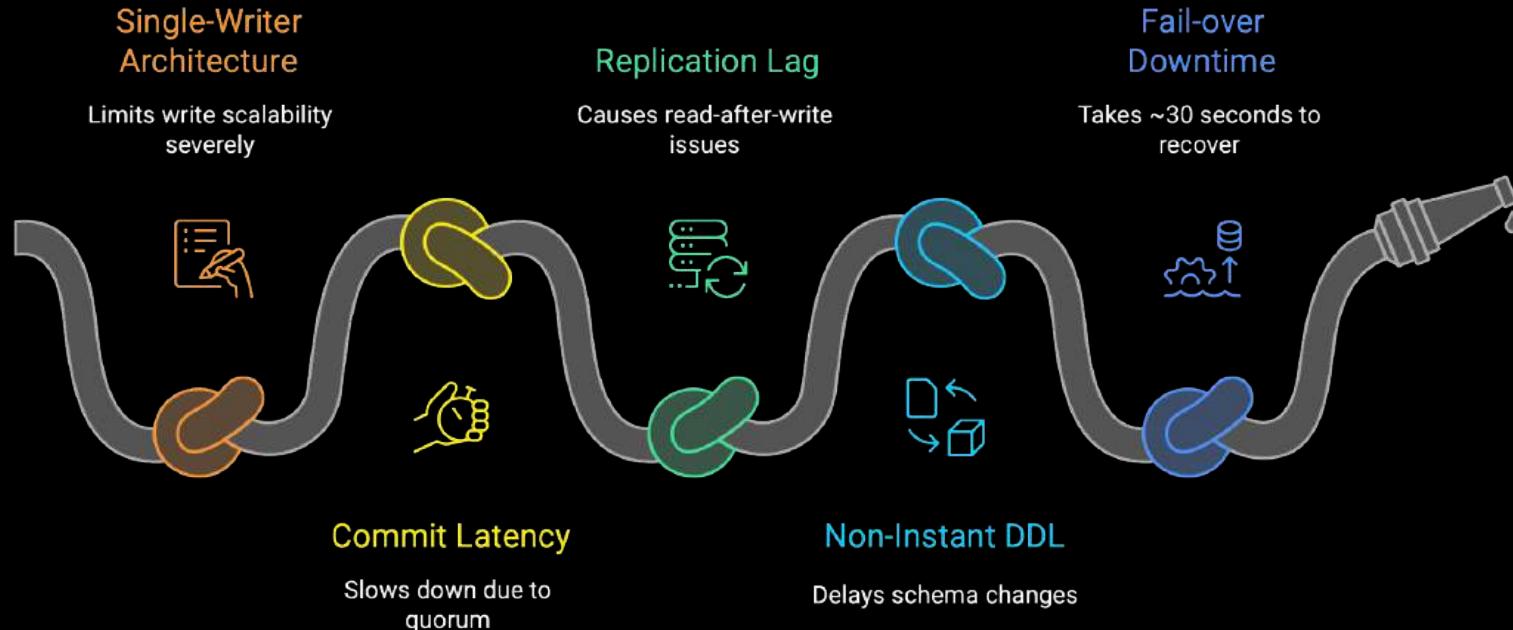
Phase 2

- Engineers worked on optimising MySQL compatible db
- Multiple config changes and patch was applied as well
- **Redis Cache layer:** Introduced to reduce read pressure
- **Keyspaces(Cassandra):** Two heavy write, log based tables pushed.

Result :

With supporting components, It reached 12k TPS, ie., 365k QPS

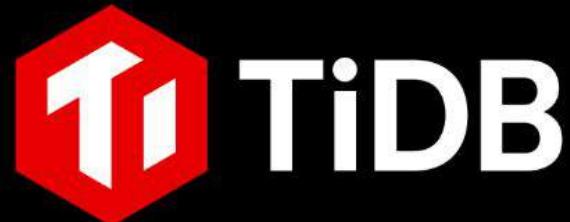
Database Performance Bottlenecks



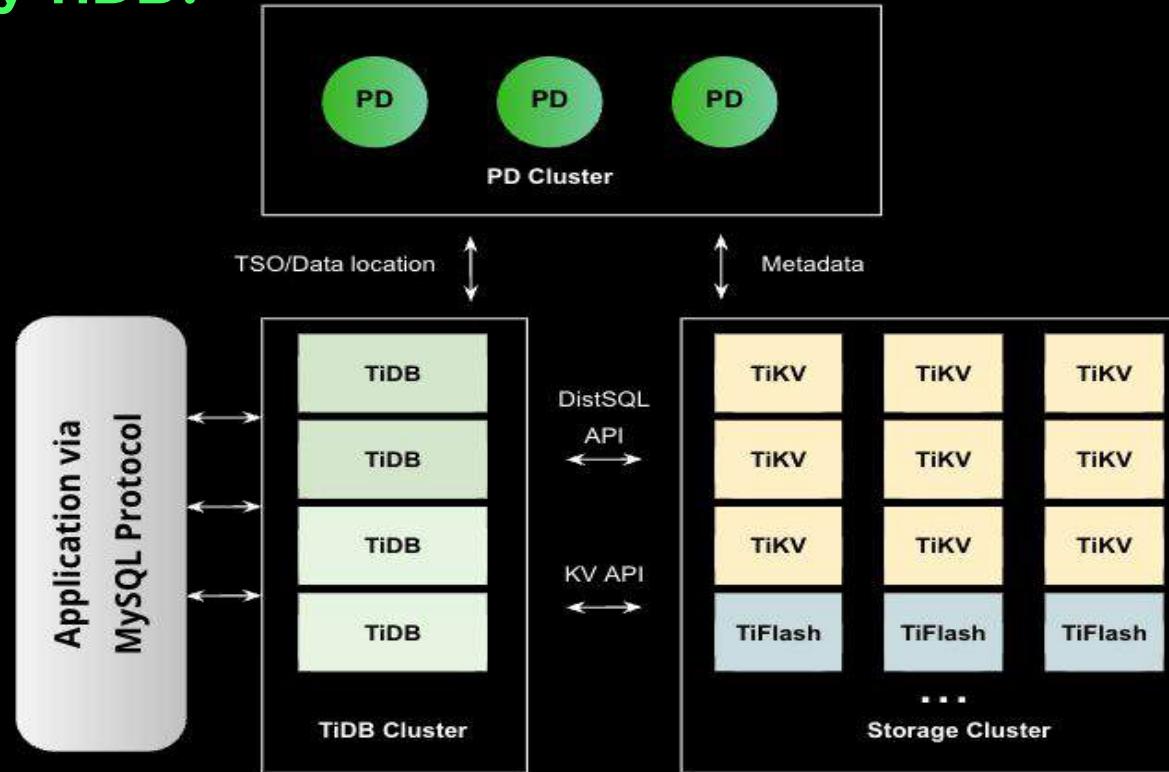
The TiDB Introduction

Why TiDB?

- Evaluated as MySQL compatible, Distributed SQL database build for Horizontal scalability.
- Vertical & Horizontal scaling with Automatic Sharding
- Multi-master distributed Architecture.
- HTAP capabilities.
- Zero code changes
- Open Source



Why TiDB?



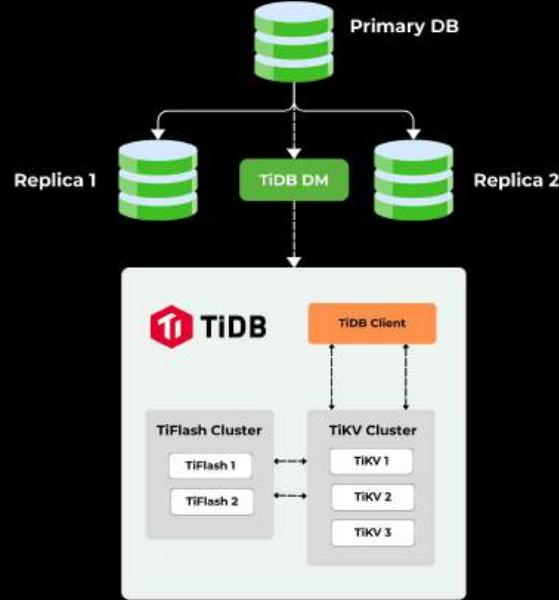
The Migration Journey

Migration

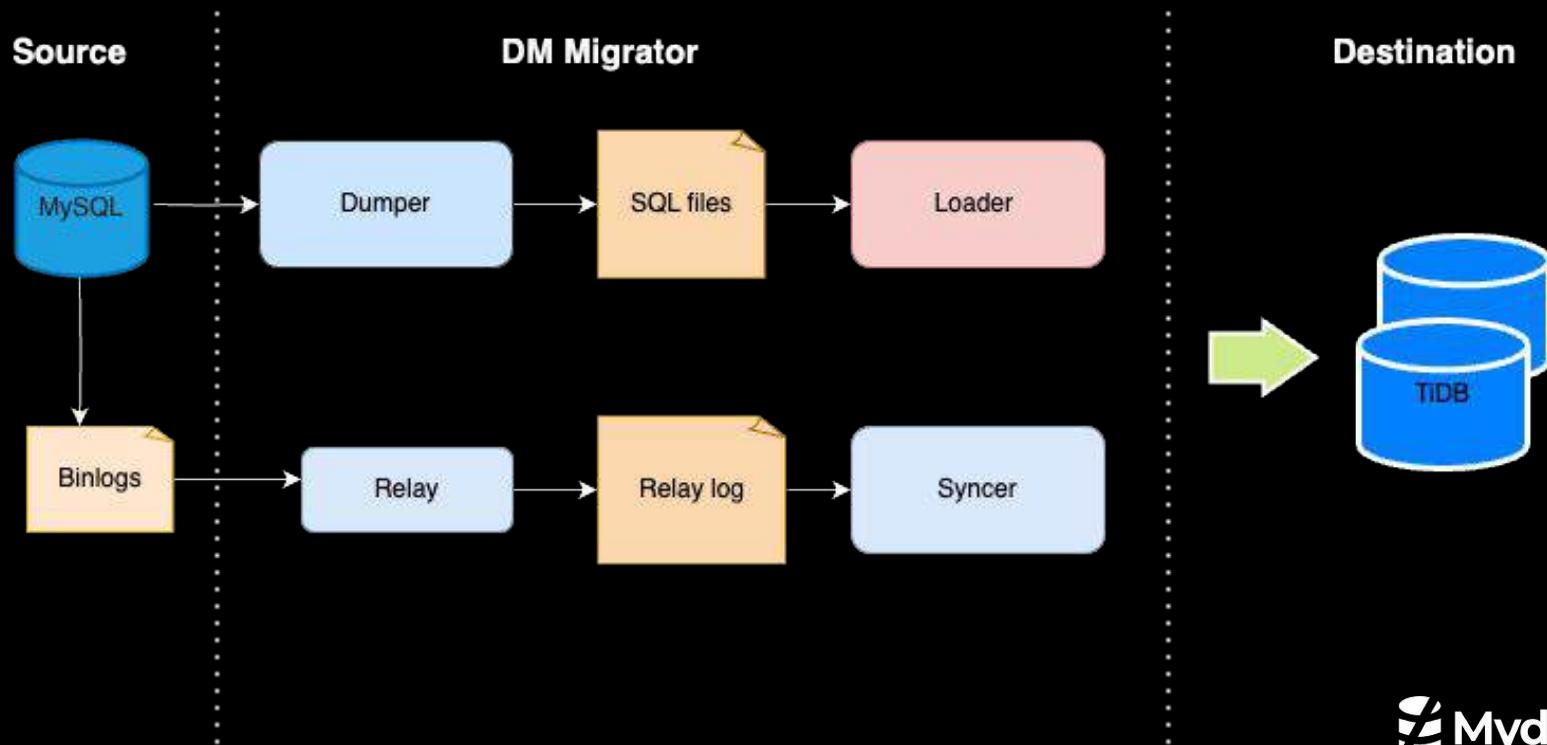
We adopted Zero Downtime Migration Plan,
ie., TiDB would act as replica for MySQL.

Steps:

- **Schema Migration:** Recreated skeletal structure with TiDB DDL Compatibility.
- Data loading done with DM cluster followed by CDC using binlogs



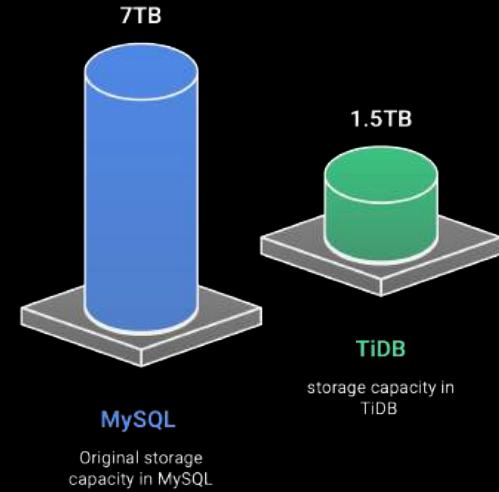
Migration



Migration

- Total 7 TB of data from MySQL Compatible database was Migrated in less than 28 Hours, with replication – Thanks for Physical loading of DM (Lightning)
- Storage was reduced by 79% with default TiDB with no perf Impact, 1.5 TB
- Primary Key changes done along with TiDB restore

Storage Comparison between MySQL and TiDB



Made with  Napkin

BenchMarking TiDB

Load Testing

- Series of Load test runs 12K → 15K → 20K → 25K TPS
- Dynamic scaleout of TiDB and TiKV to manage High concurrency and low latency.

TPS(k)	PD / TiDB / TiKV	CPU per node PD / TiDB / TiKV	CPU - PD / TiDB / TiKV (avg%)	P99	Read / Write / QPS(k)
25+redis+cassandra	3 / 90 / 56	16 / 32 / 48	65 / 60 / 65	14	1.44M / 1.82M / 3.26M
20+cassandra	3 / 60 / 45	16 / 32 / 48	55 / 55 / 60	15.6	140 / 837 / 977
25	3 / 60 / 45	16 / 32 / 48	48 / 52 / 45	8	384 / 404 / 788
22	3 / 60 / 30	16 / 32 / 48	45 / 50 / 45	7.6	327 / 347 / 674
20	3 / 60 / 30	16 / 32 / 48	45 / 35 / 40	10	300 / 315 / 615
18	3 / 60 / 21	16 / 32 / 48	33 / 35 / 38	13	164 / 390 / 554
15	3 / 60 / 21	16 / 32 / 48	35 / 32 / 35	7.4	223 / 232 / 455
12	3 / 60 / 15	16 / 32 / 48	40 / 30 / 33	7.3	179 / 186 / 365

Cluster Summary

Version

v8.5.2

Instances

121

Hosts that instances deployed

121

Σ Memory capacity (of all hosts)

35.6 TiB

Σ CPU physical cores (of all hosts)

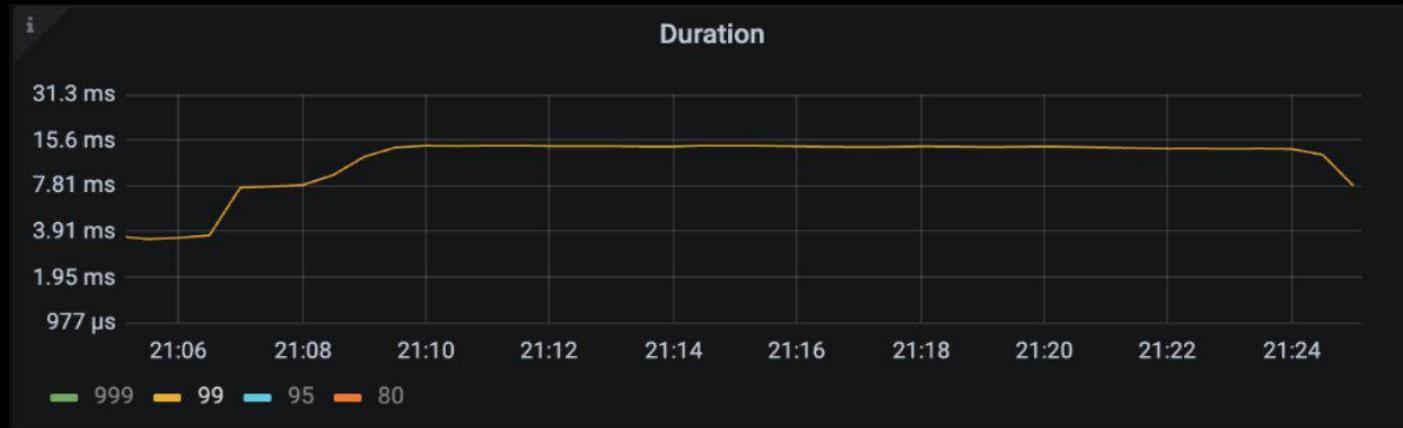
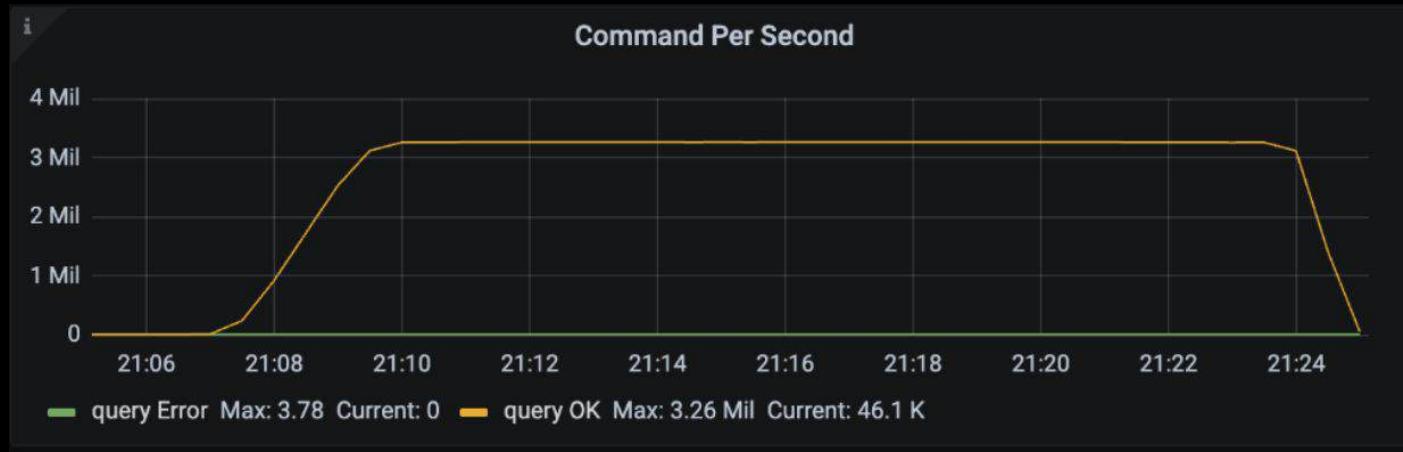
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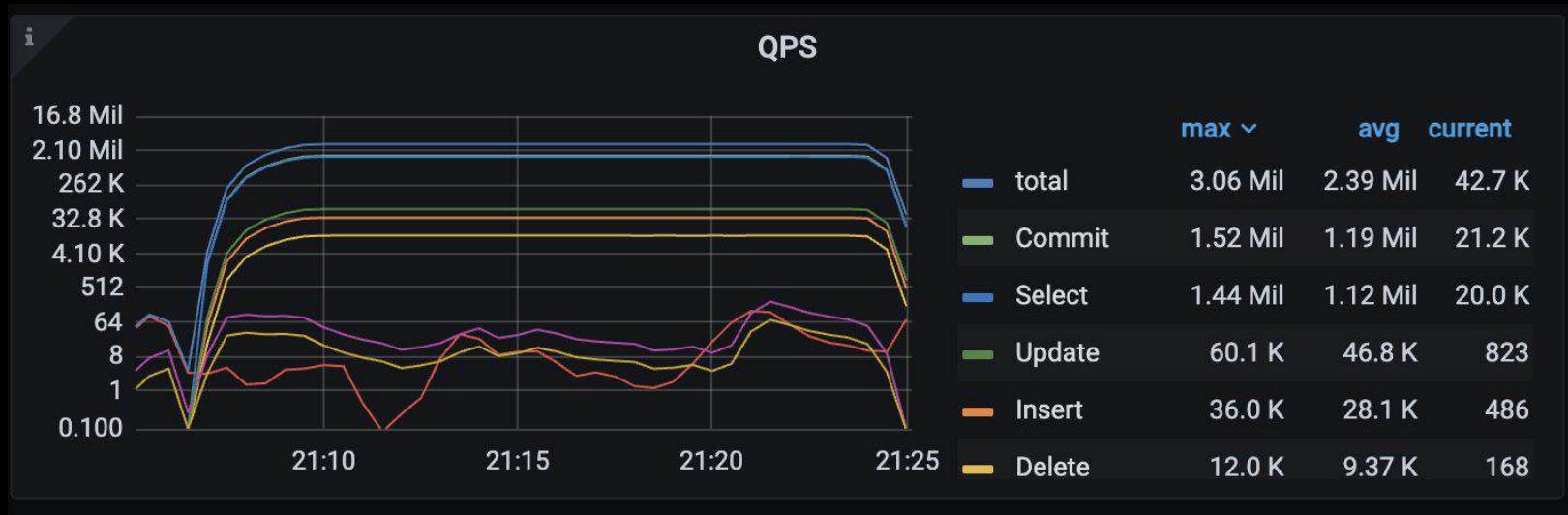
Σ CPU logical cores (of all hosts)

4752



**It's All
About
Performance
At Scale !!**





Writes



Issues & workaround

Floodgates : When Redis Fails

- When Redis fails (or evicts hot keys), every cache miss turns into a direct DB query, floods database.
- Cache Table as Saviour !!
Master/config tables(46) were cached in TiDB (SQL layer) ie., on the wire caching, there by we not only addressed floods, but completely replaced/removed redis use case

Write Hotspot Issue

Write hotspot observed for , heavy write table causing high CPU with some TiKV nodes.

Hash partitions:

- Identified Hot / Heavy write tables, Enabled Hash-based partition on the PK to distribute evenly.
- With Hash partitions we were able to remove/replace keyspace.

Connection Imbalance With NLB

All TiDB nodes(sql) were placed under a Network Load Balancer (NLB) for connection-balancing. Due to stickiness and skewness connections were unevenly distributed at high concurrency.

Tiproxy replaced NLB:

- Even connection distribution
- Connection failover
- Auto node discovery
- Handled 60K connections, a significant increase from the previous limit of 16k on the primary DB.

SQL Binding - Zero application changes

Under certain scenarios optimiser tends to choose wrong query plan resulting in higher latency.

SQL Bindings:

Pin a stable execution plan to a SQL pattern without changing application code.

```
CREATE GLOBAL BINDING
FOR    SELECT c FROM t WHERE a = ? AND b = ?
USING SELECT /*+ USE_INDEX(t idx_a) */ c FROM t WHERE a = ? AND b = ?;
```

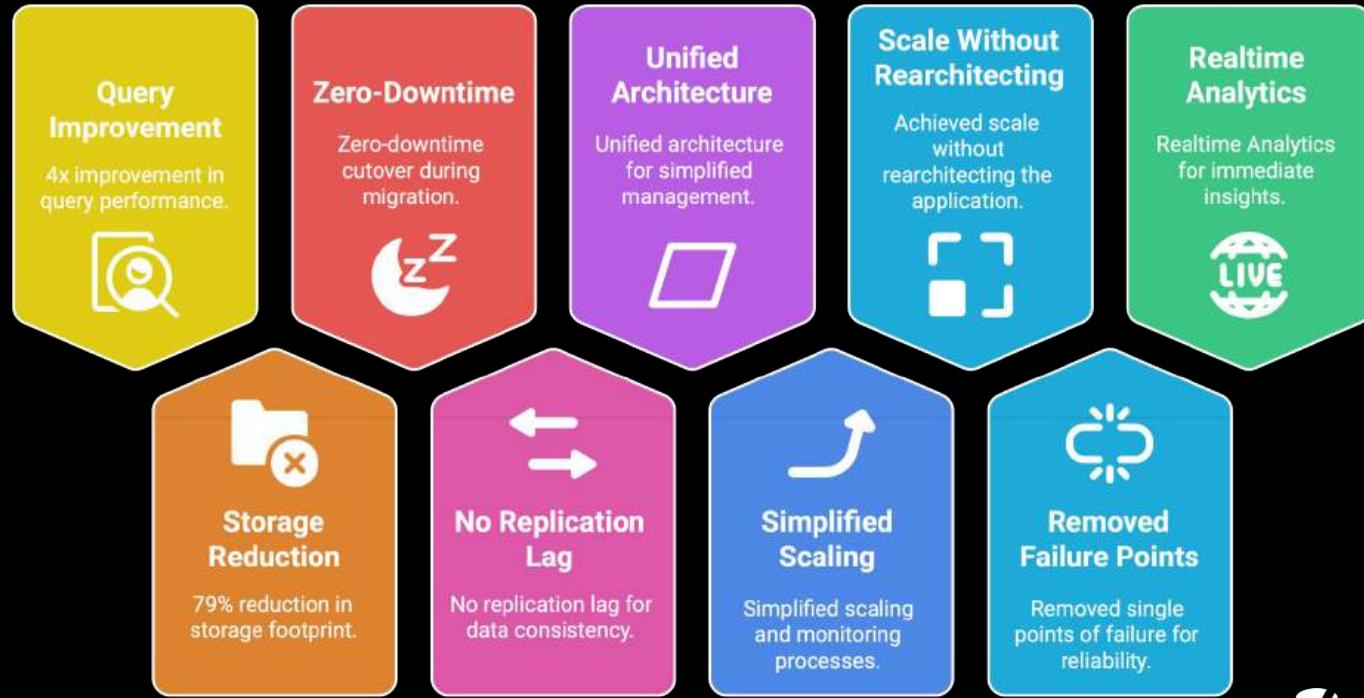
Slow Realtime Reporting

Real Time reports on login counts, transactions were delayed.

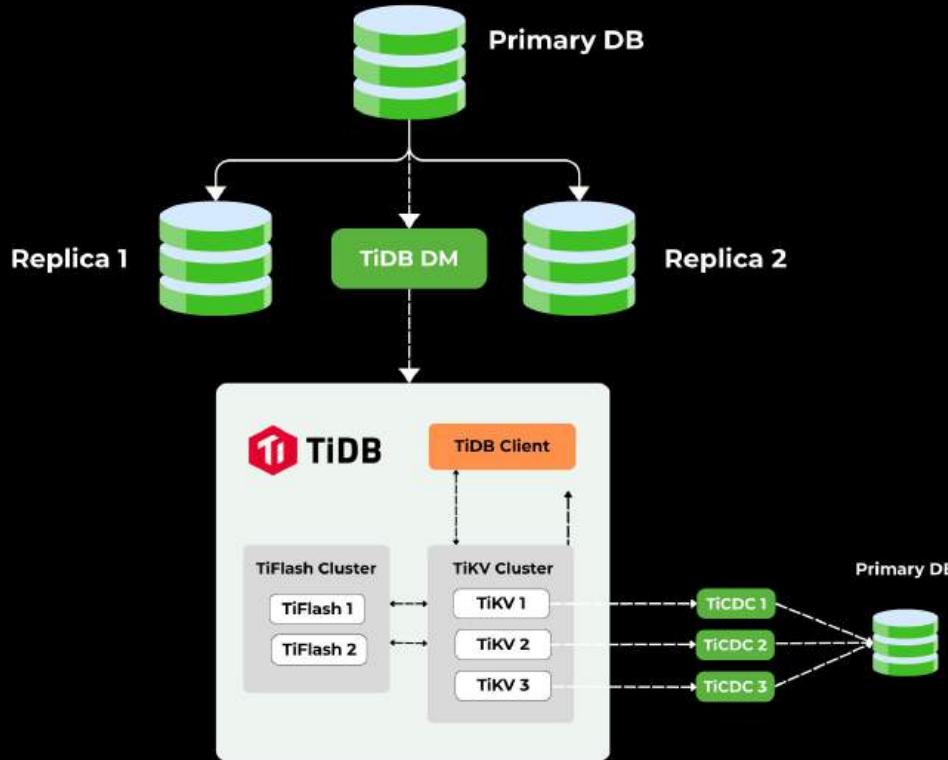
TiFlash for Real Time Analytics:

- Batch reports were done in less than 7 mins before 1 hour
- Removed dependencies on external analytics
- No more replication lag

Outcomes



RollBack



Any Questions?

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Thank You