



MAKING PAGERDUTY MORE RELIABLE USING PXC

PERCONA LIVE 2015



@dougbarth



Doug Barth
@dougbarth

6yr: <finishes getting bow in hair>
3yr: Mama tied it like a shoe!
6yr: How do I look?
3yr: You look like a shoe.
6yr: <cries>

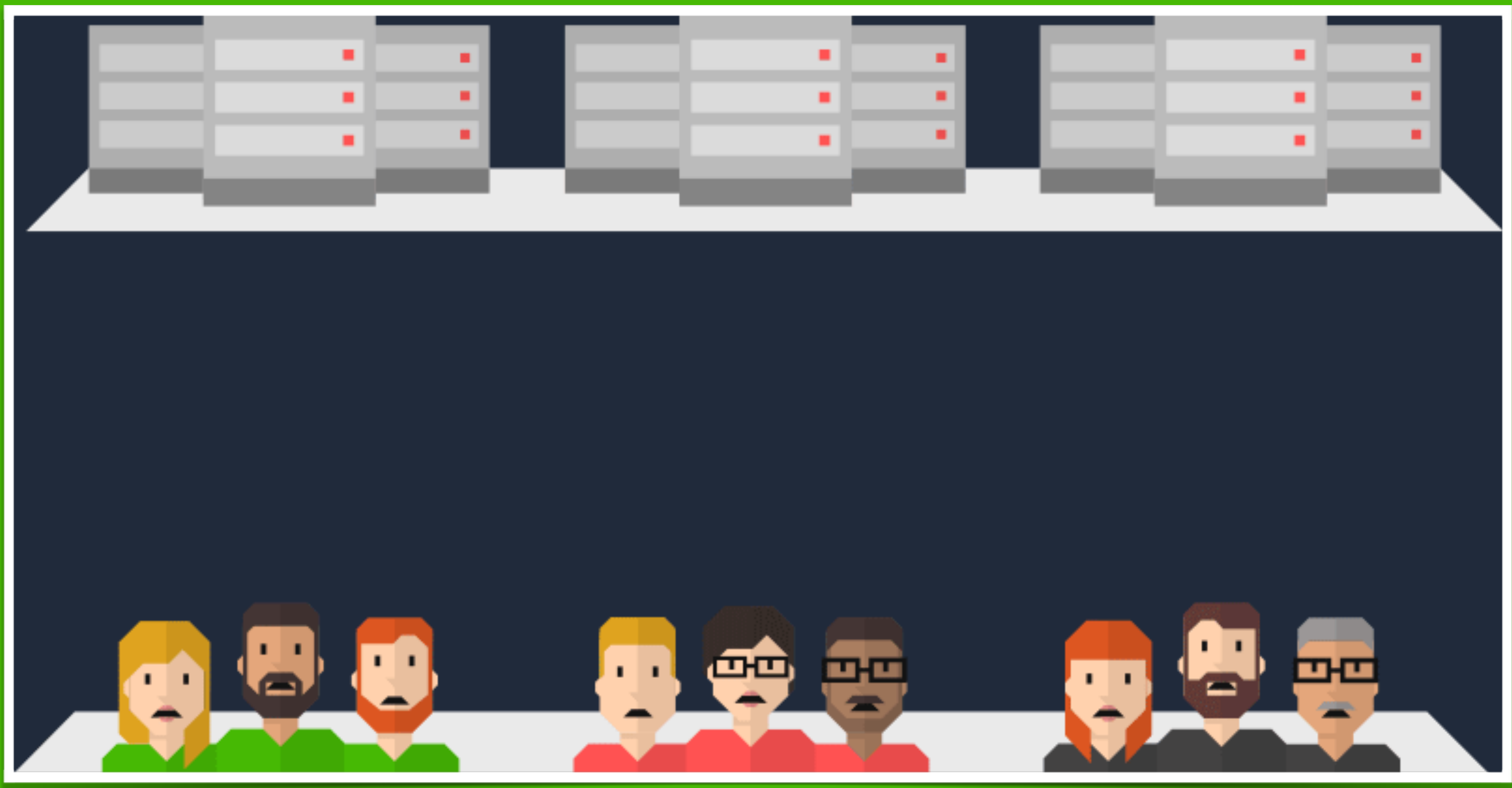
</scene>

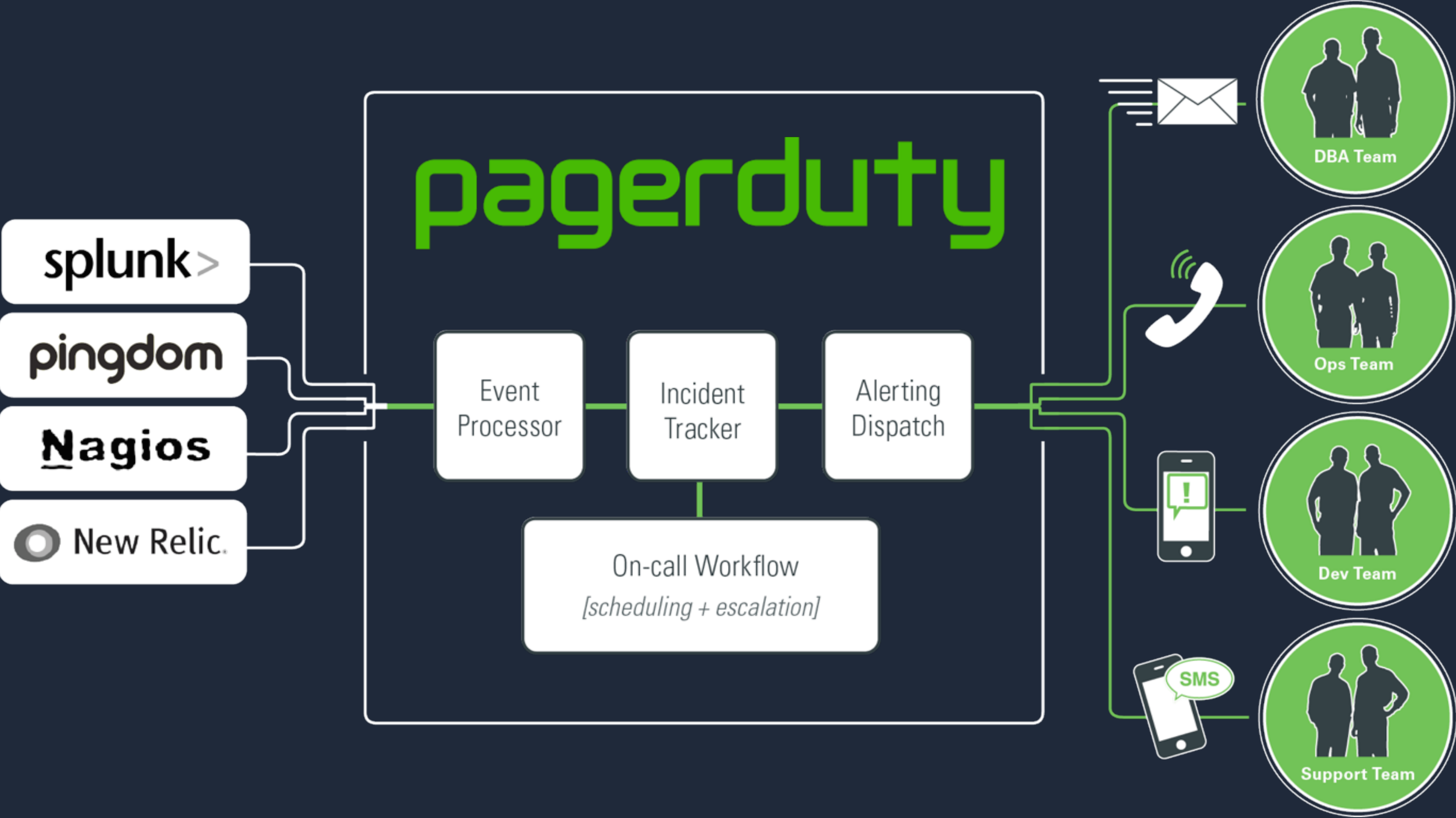


FAVORITES
5



8:22 AM - 13 Apr 2015





PagerDuty stack

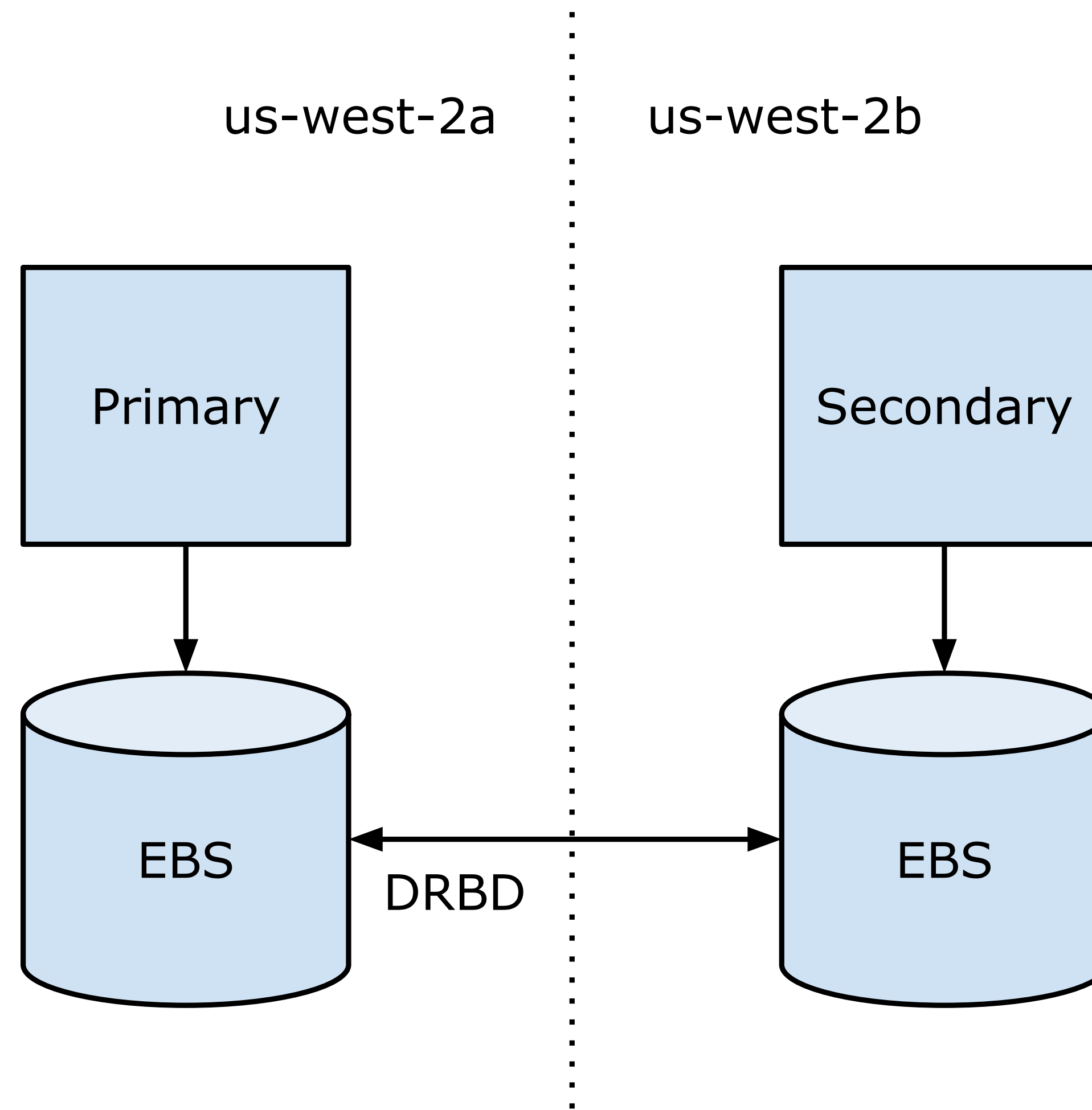
Then	Now
Monothilic Rails App	Rails & Scala
Cloud hosted	Cloud hosted
MySQL Community (later Percona Server)	Percona XtraDB Cluster Cassandra Zookeeper

MySQL at PagerDuty

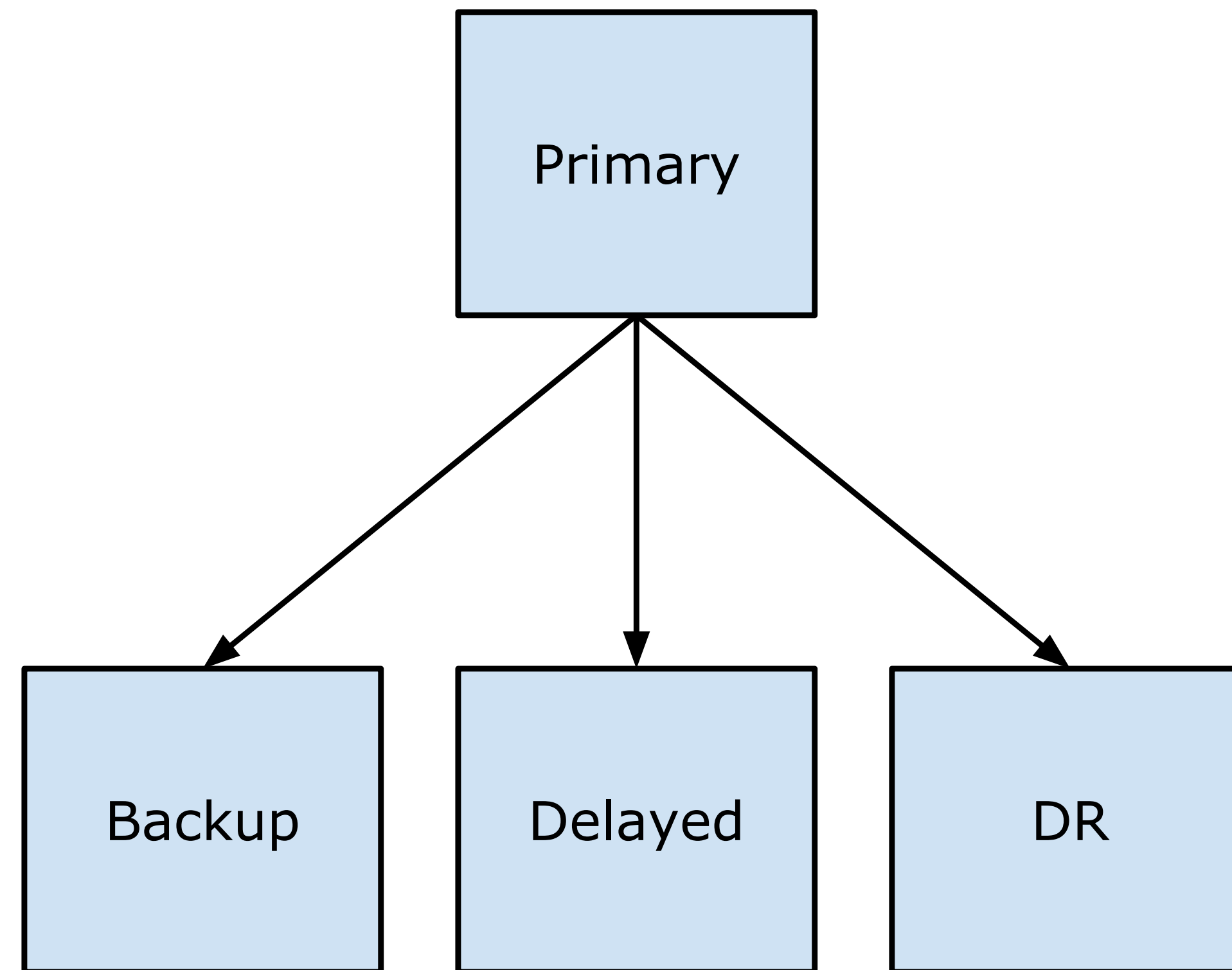
Data size	~ 600 GB
Queries / s	6,000 - 7,500
Txns / s	200 - 300

Ye Olden Setup
ca. Jan 2013

Ye Olden Setup



Ye Olden Setup



Problem #1

DRBD Failover

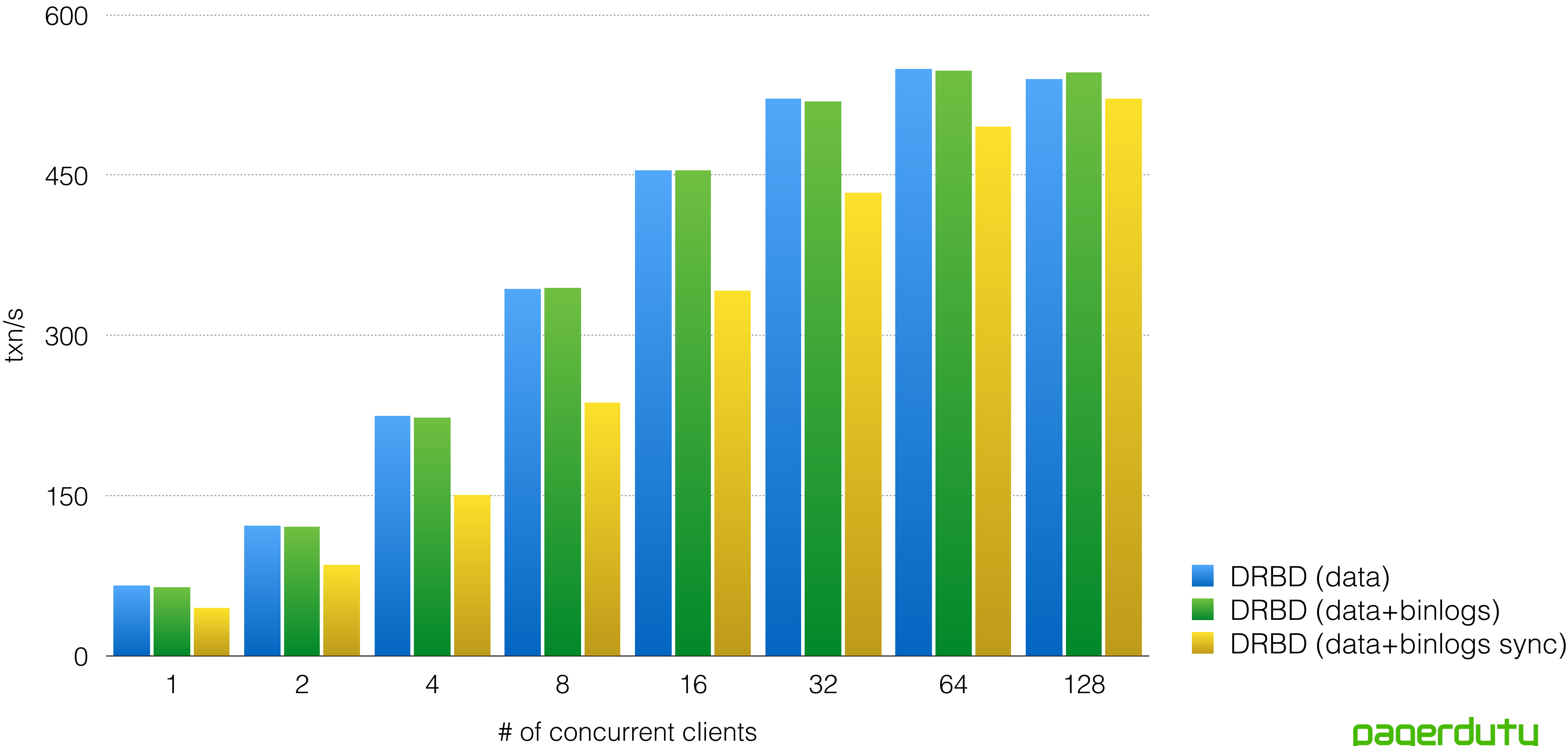
- 1. FLUSH TABLES WITH READ LOCK**
- 2. Stop MySQL on primary**
- 3. Unmount DRBD volume**
- 4. Set primary to secondary role**
- 5. Flip EIP over to secondary**
- 6. Confirm secondary is now primary**
- 7. Mount DRBD volume on new primary**
- 8. Start MySQL on new primary**
- 9. Wait for clients to reconnect**
- 10. Wait for buffer pool to warm up**

~ 3 minutes of downtime

Problem #2

Broken replicas after flip

Impact of binlogs on DRBD volume (sysbench)

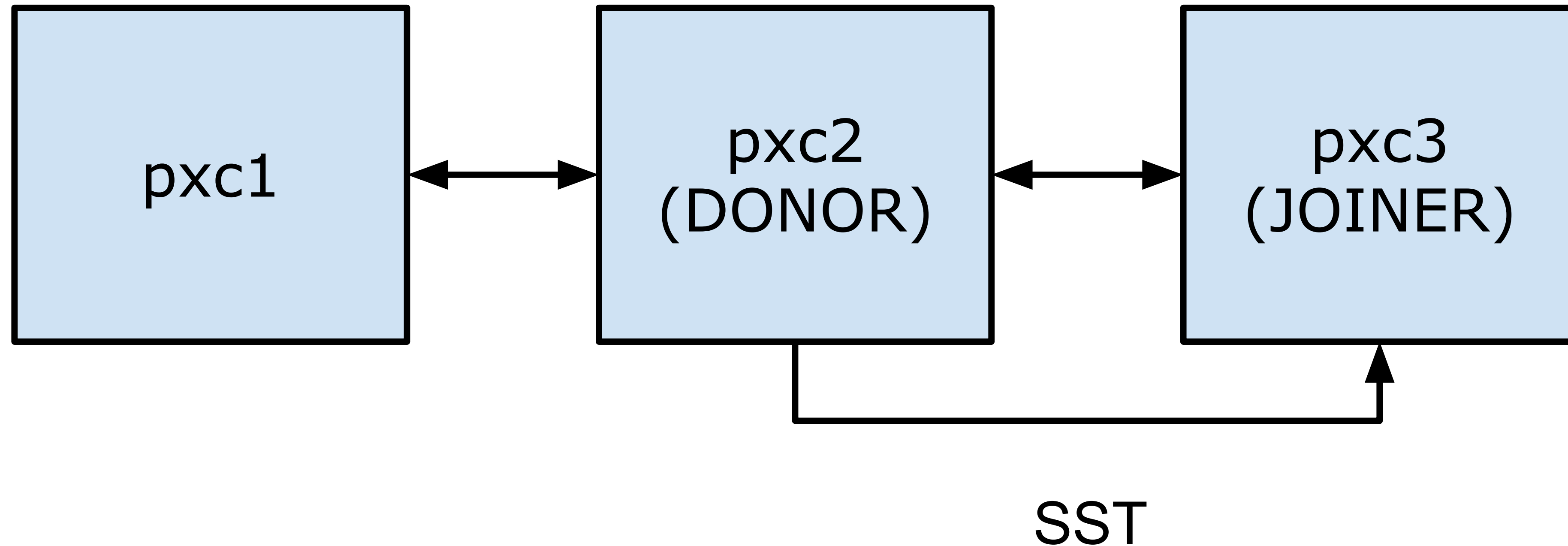


Percona XtraDB Cluster

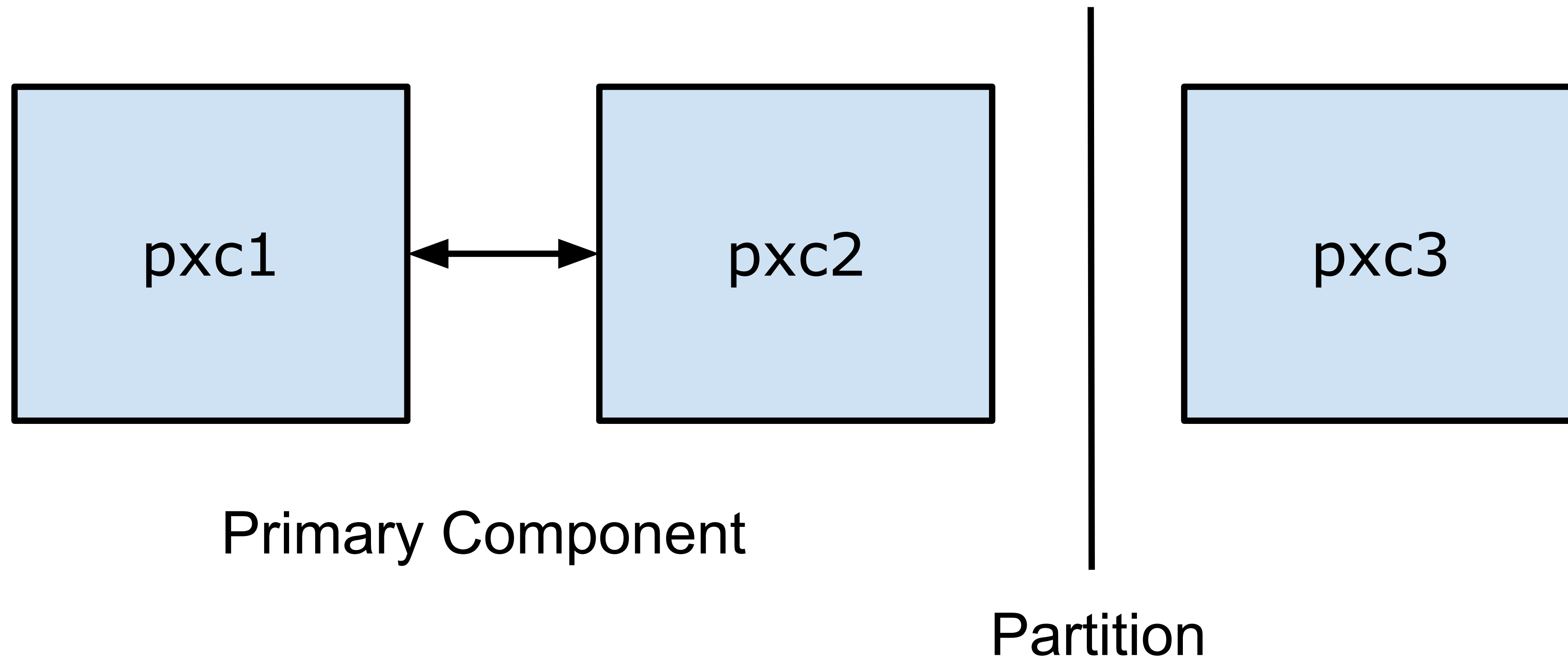
Percona Server + Galera = PXC

Multi-master
Synchronous replication
Parallel replication

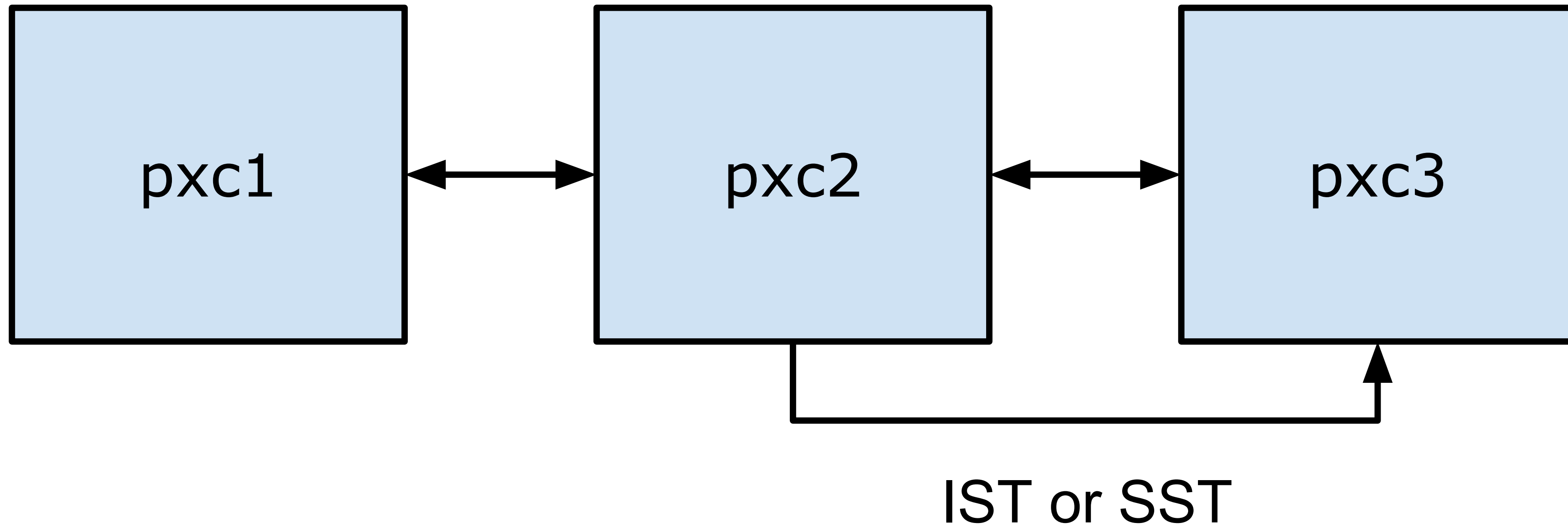
Automatic provisioning



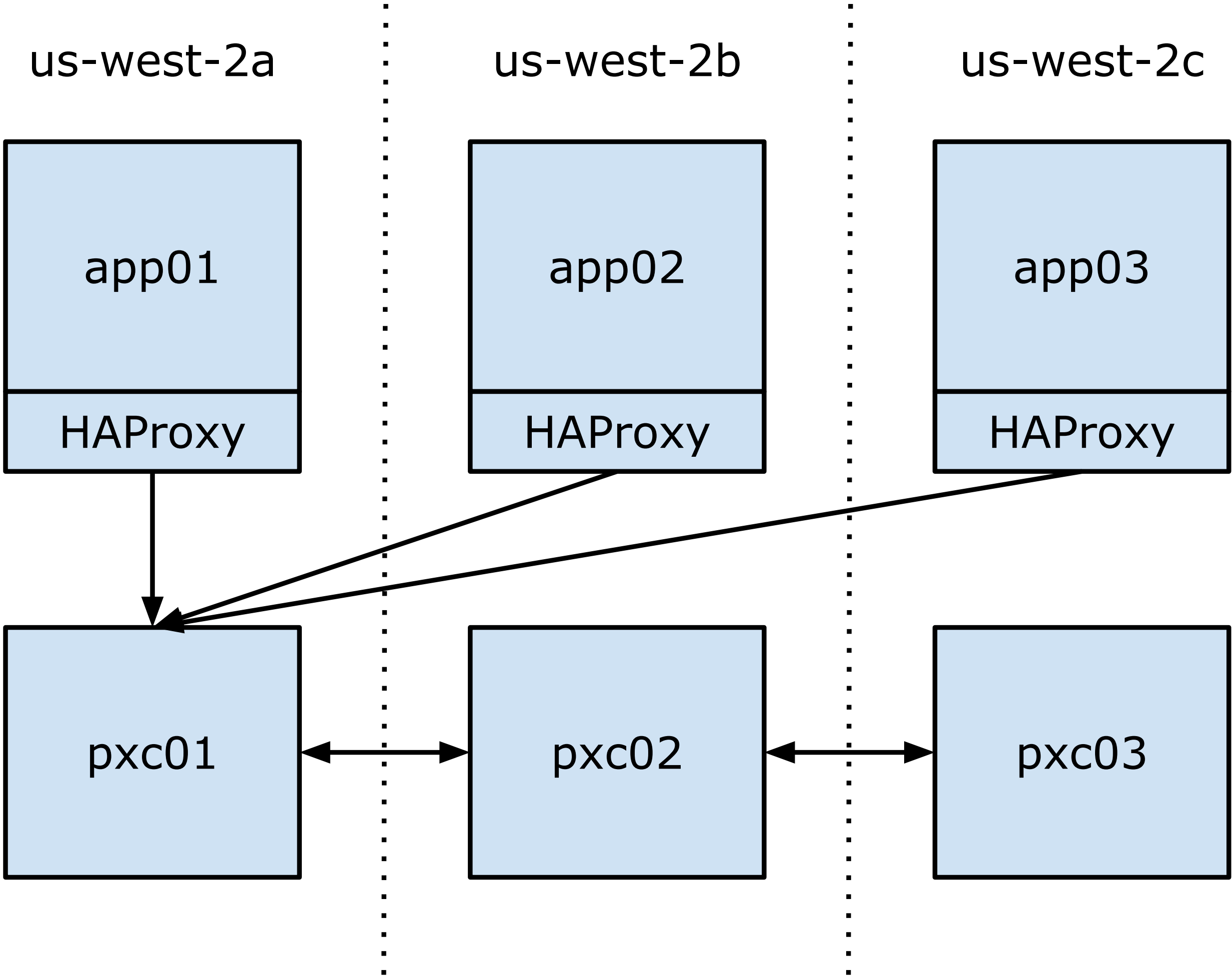
Failure handling



Failure handling



The New Hotness



SST configuration

wsrep_node_name = pxc01

wsrep_sst_donor = pxc03,pxc02

wsrep_sst_method = xtrabackup-v2

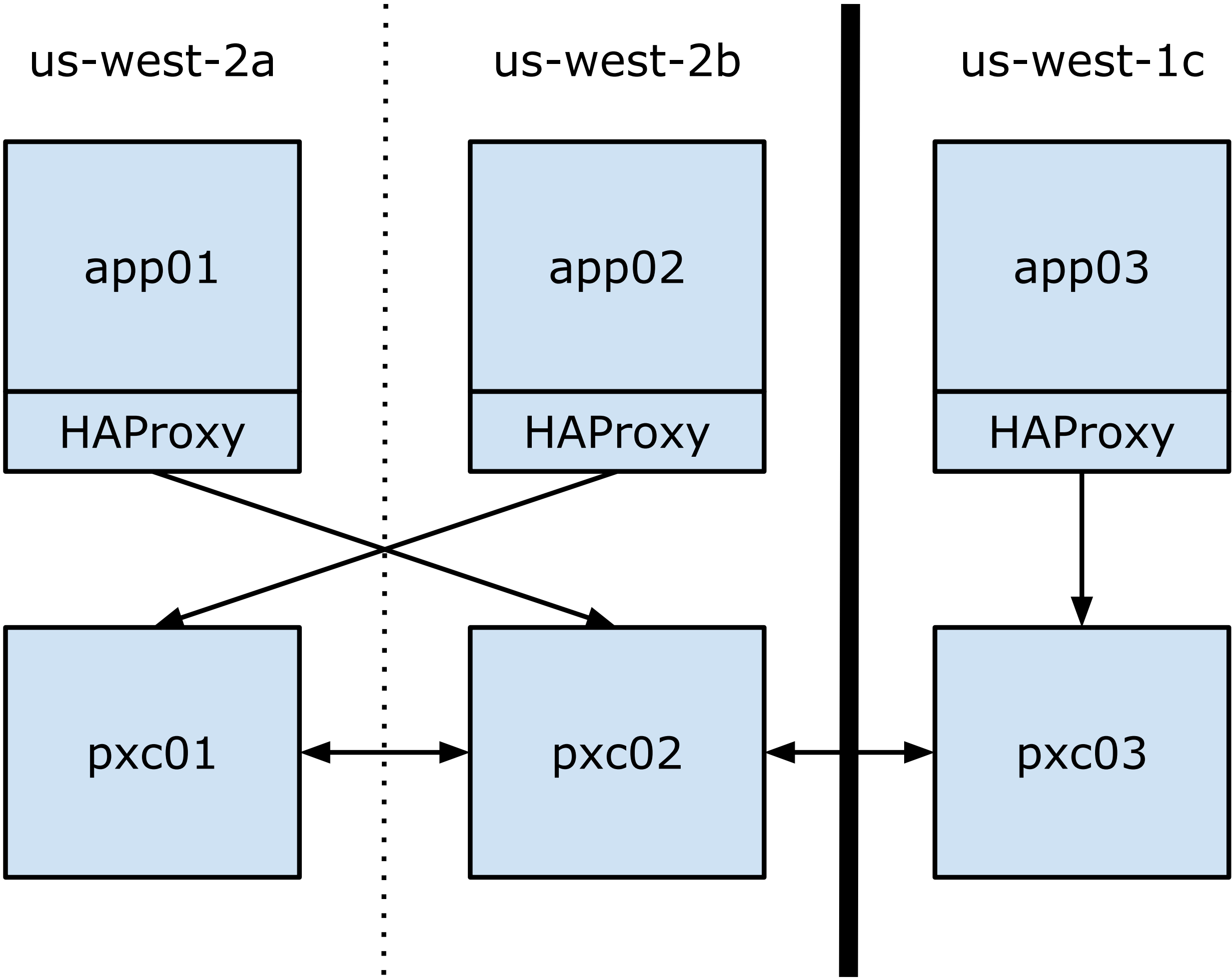
Causal reads enabled

wsrep_causal_reads = ON

Buffer pool restoration enabled

`innodb_blocking_buffer_pool_restore = 0N`

`innodb_buffer_pool_restore_at_startup = 300`



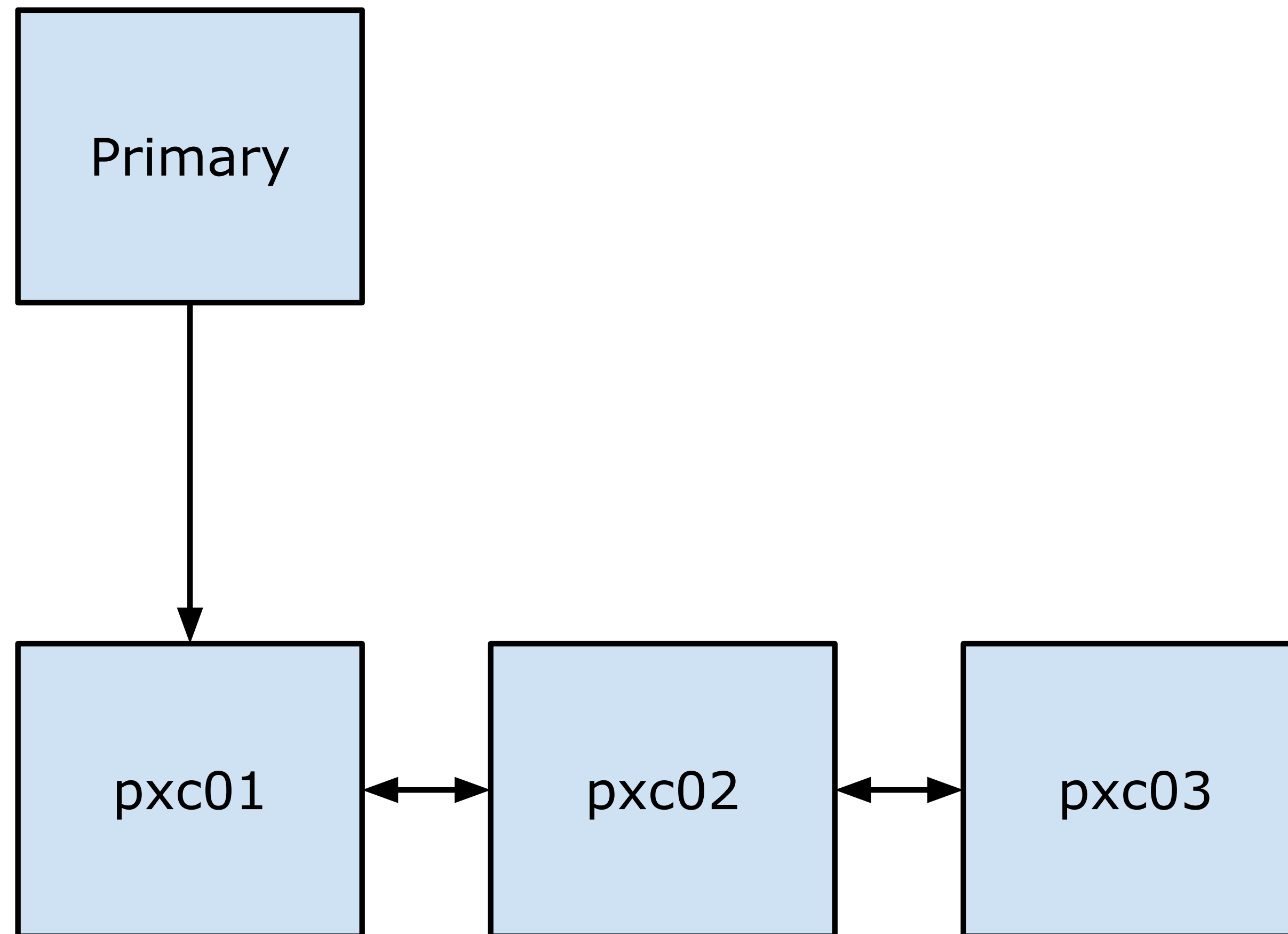
The Long Road to Production

Step 1 — Schema compatibility

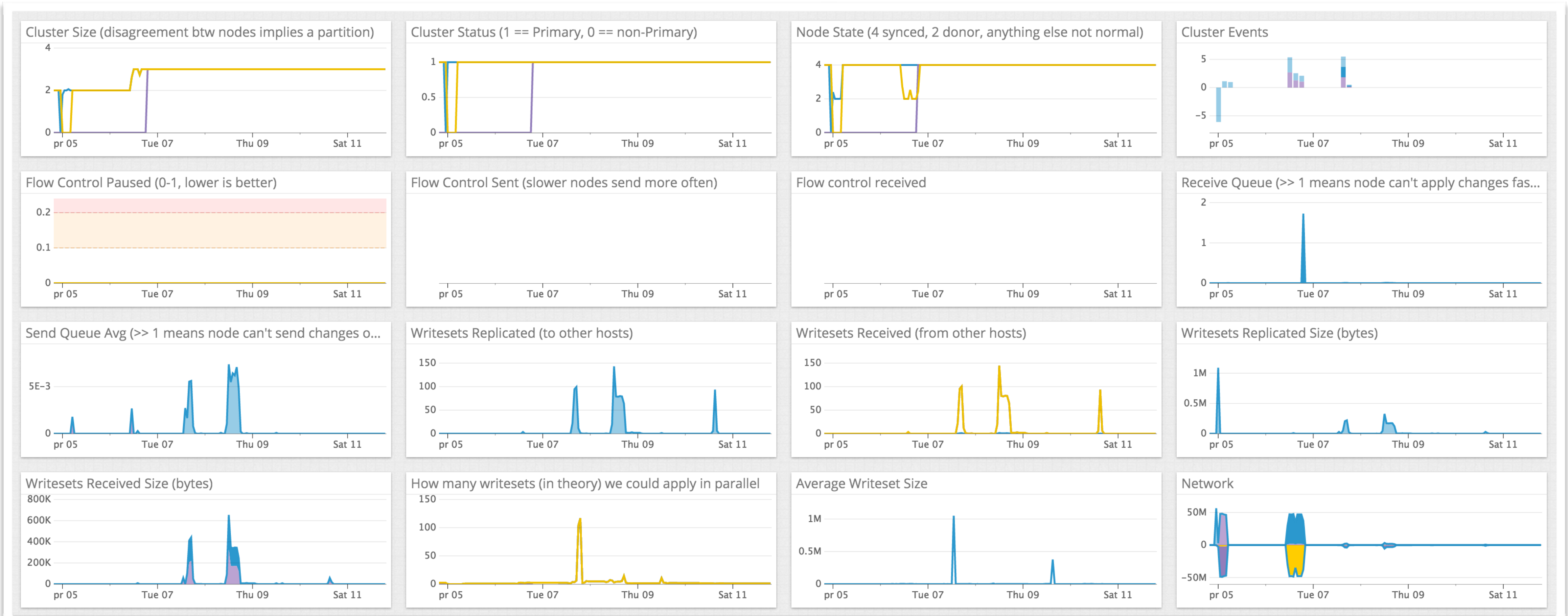
InnoDB only

Primary keys on every table

Step 2 — Gain Experience



Step 3 — Monitoring



Step 3 — Monitoring

wsrep_flow_control_paused

wsrep_flow_control_sent

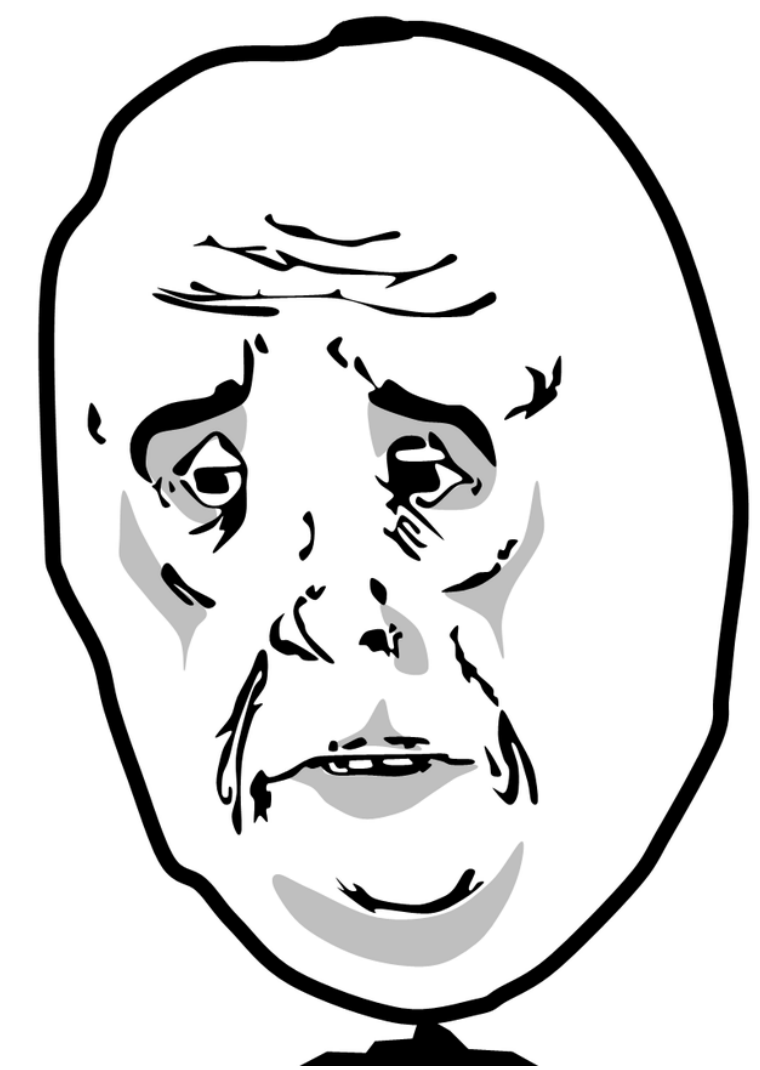
wsrep_flow_control_received

Step 3 — Monitoring

wsrep_flow_control_paused

Stateful counters in 5.5

wsrep_flow_control_received



Step 4 — Query cache not supported

**Measure usage then
disable query cache**

Step 5 — Row base replication



Step 6 — Locking

Locking per node

Switch to Zookeeper

Step 7 — Eliminate large transactions

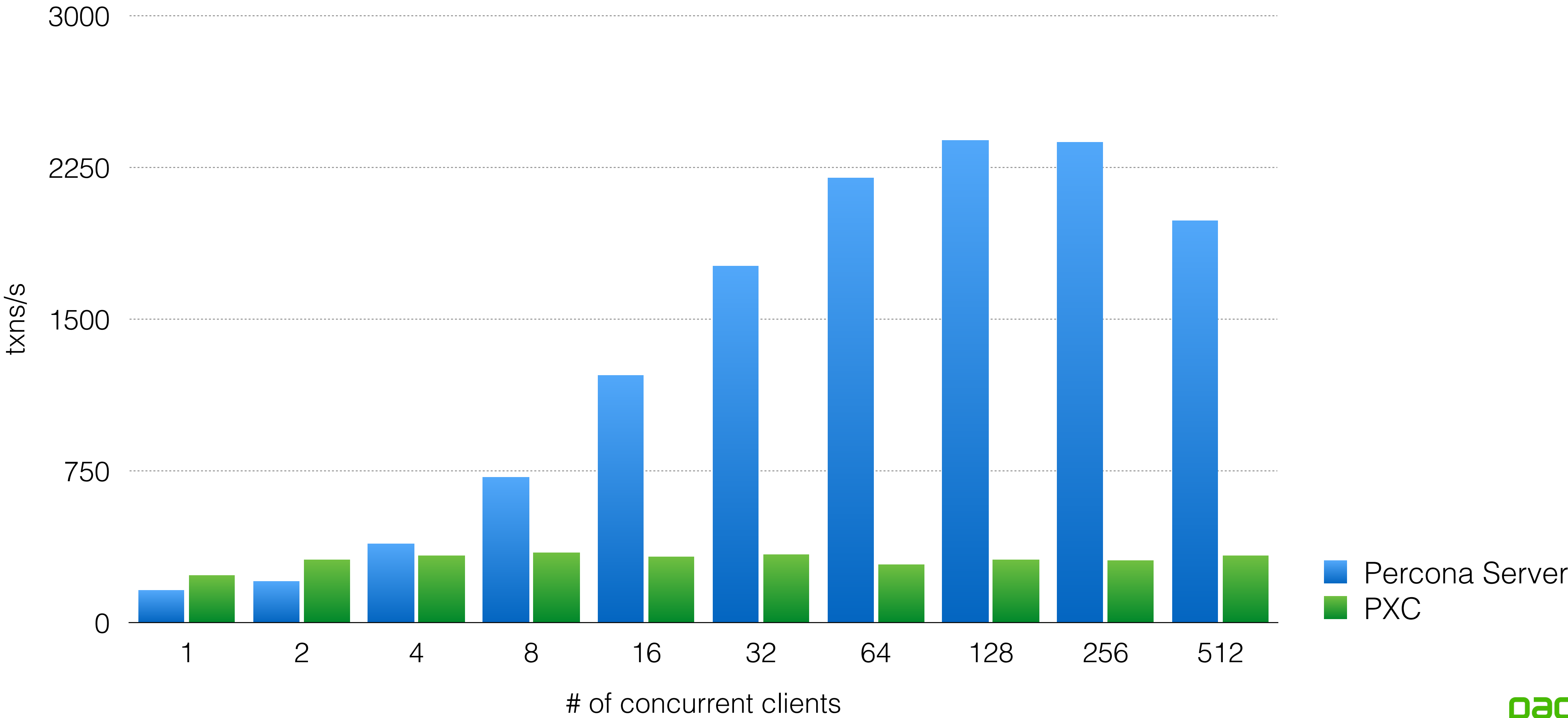
Break up transactions into several smaller ones

Step 8 — Benchmarks

sysbench

Step 8 — Benchmarks

sysbench (writes only)



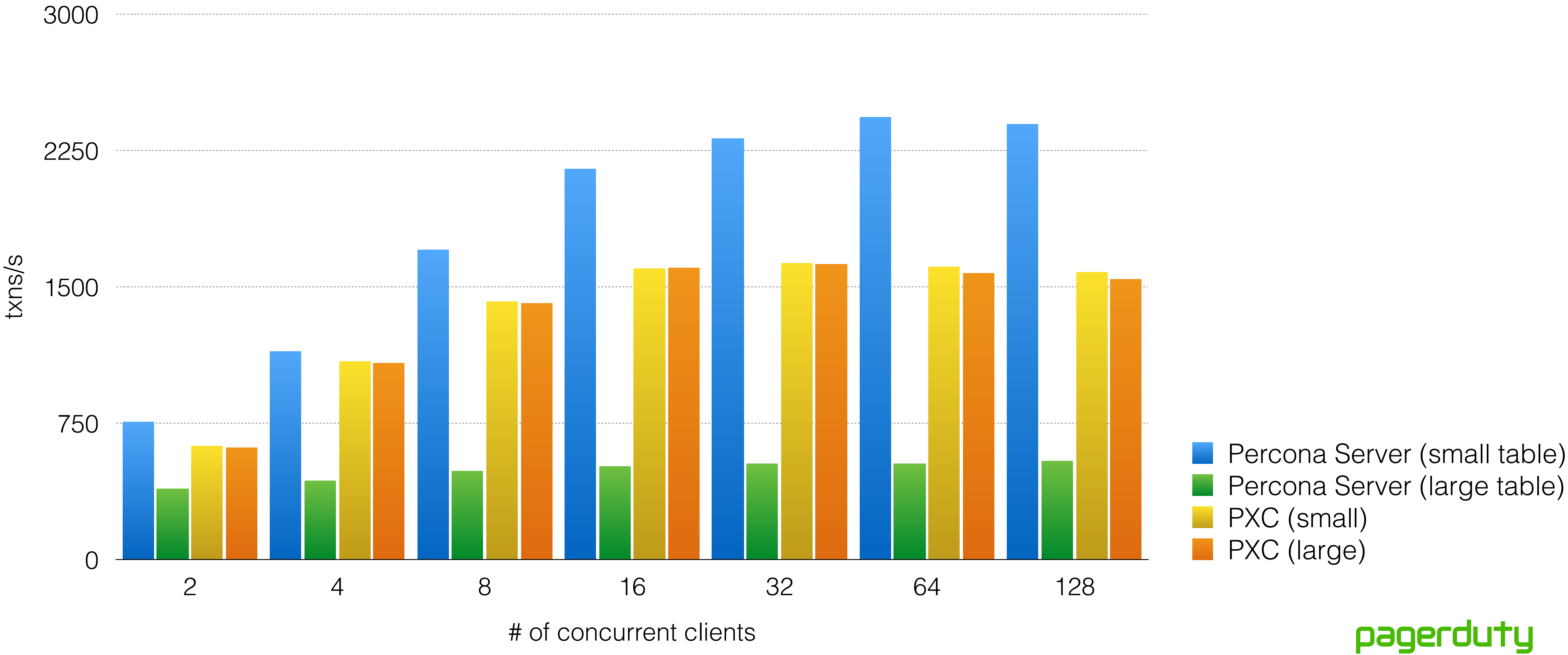
Step 8 — Benchmarks

`innodb_flush_log_at_trx_commit = 0`

`innodb_log_file_size = 1G`

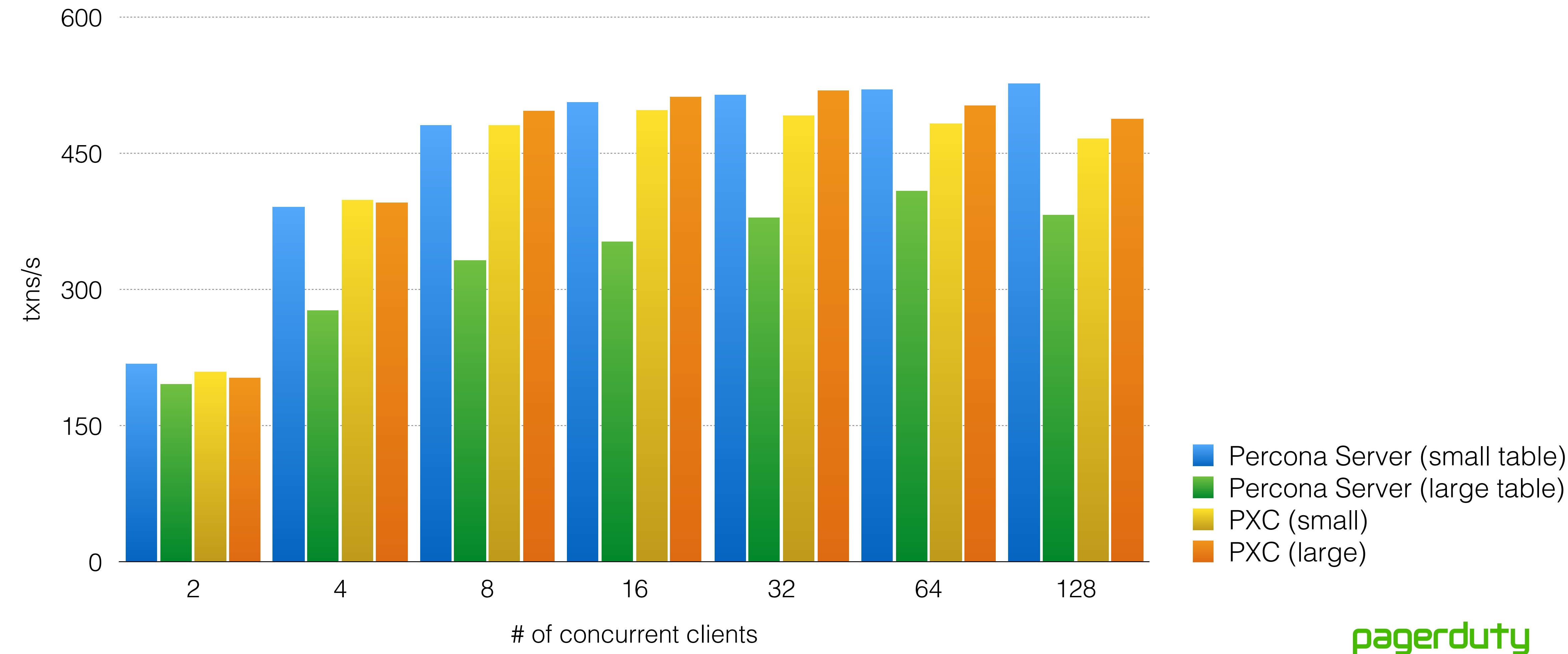
Step 8 — Benchmarks

sysbench (writes only, tuned IO settings)



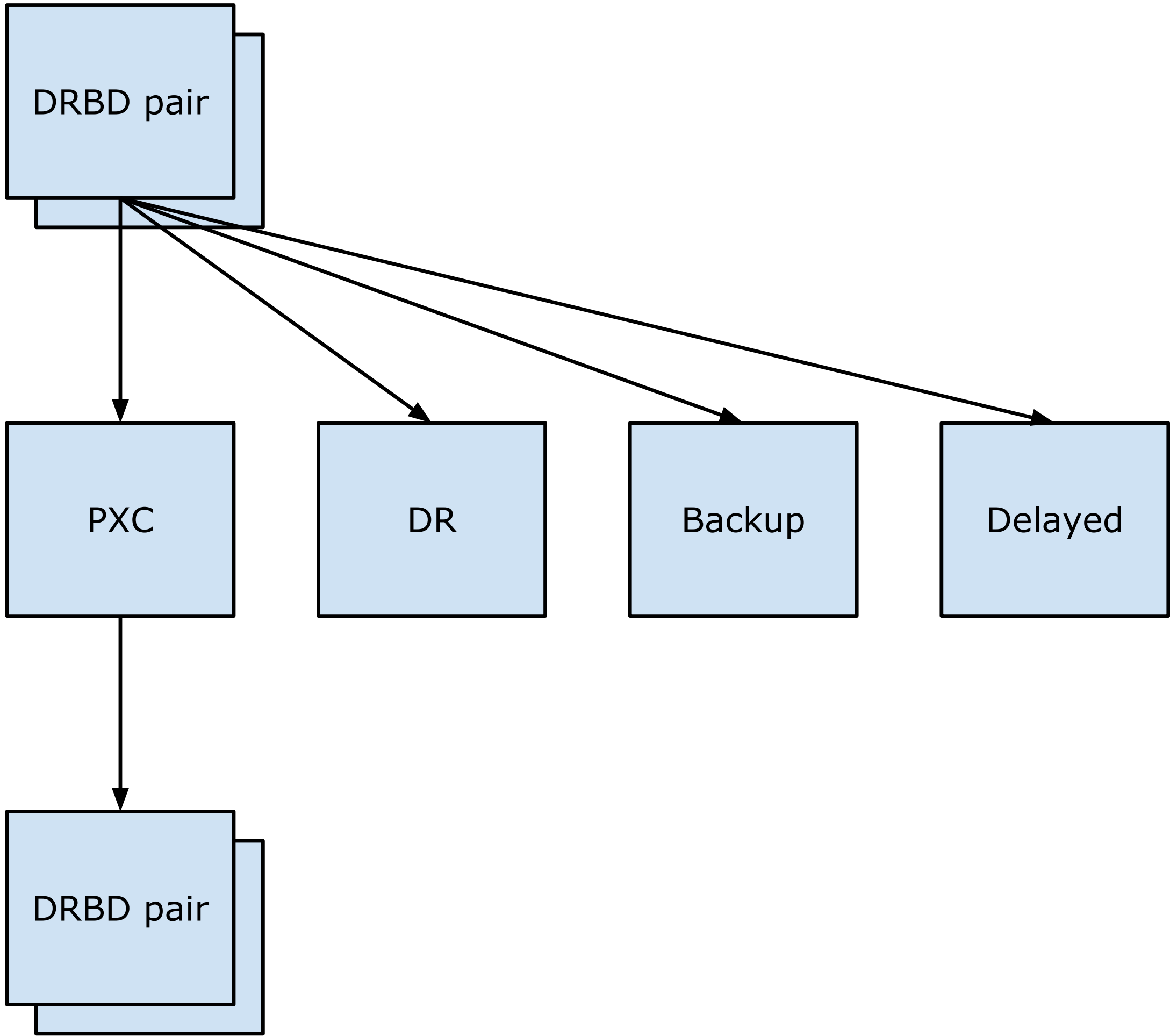
Step 8 — Benchmarks

sysbench (75% reads, 25% writes)

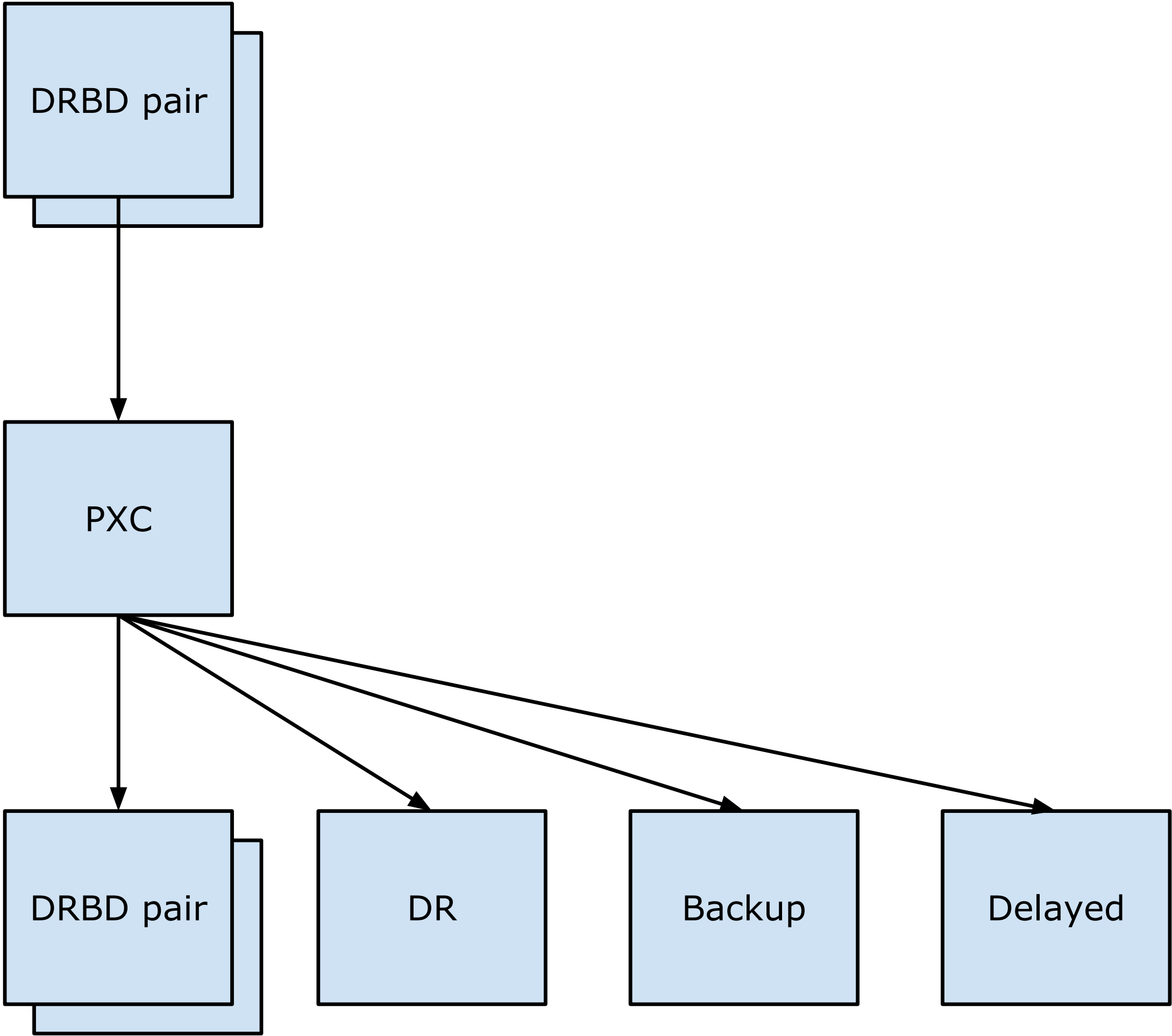


Production rollout
Oct 2013

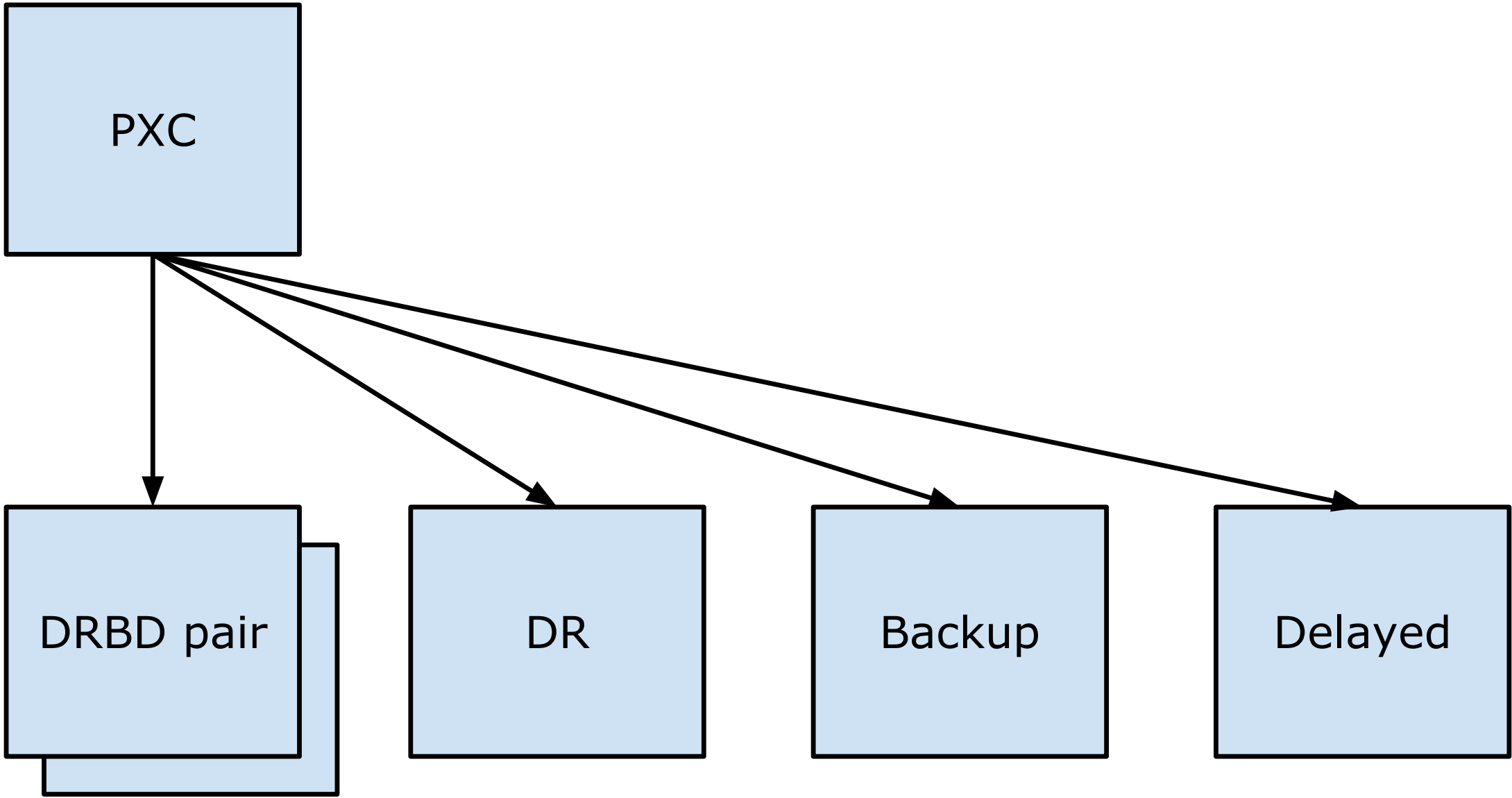
Rollout



Rollout



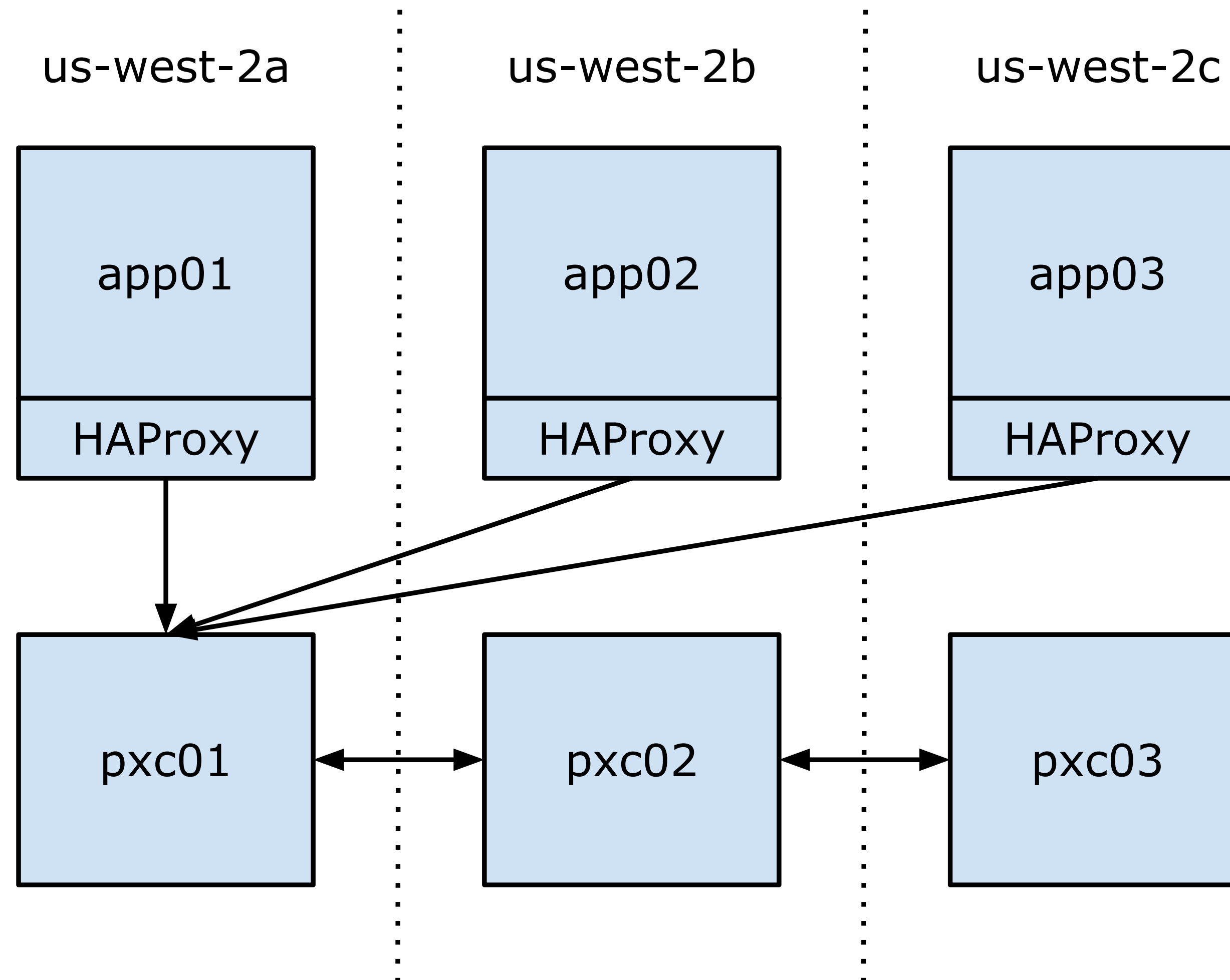
Rollout



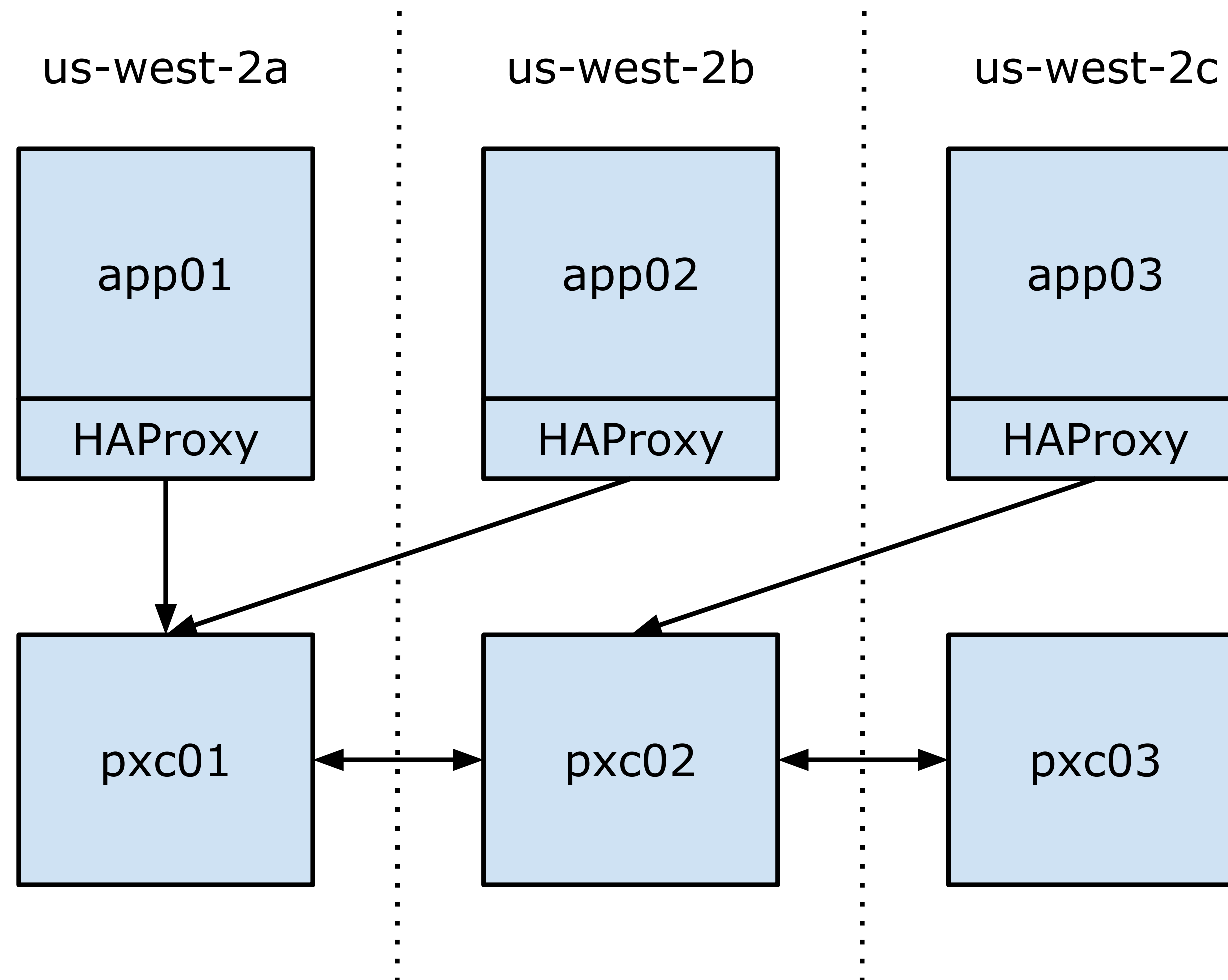
Life in Production

Rolling changes

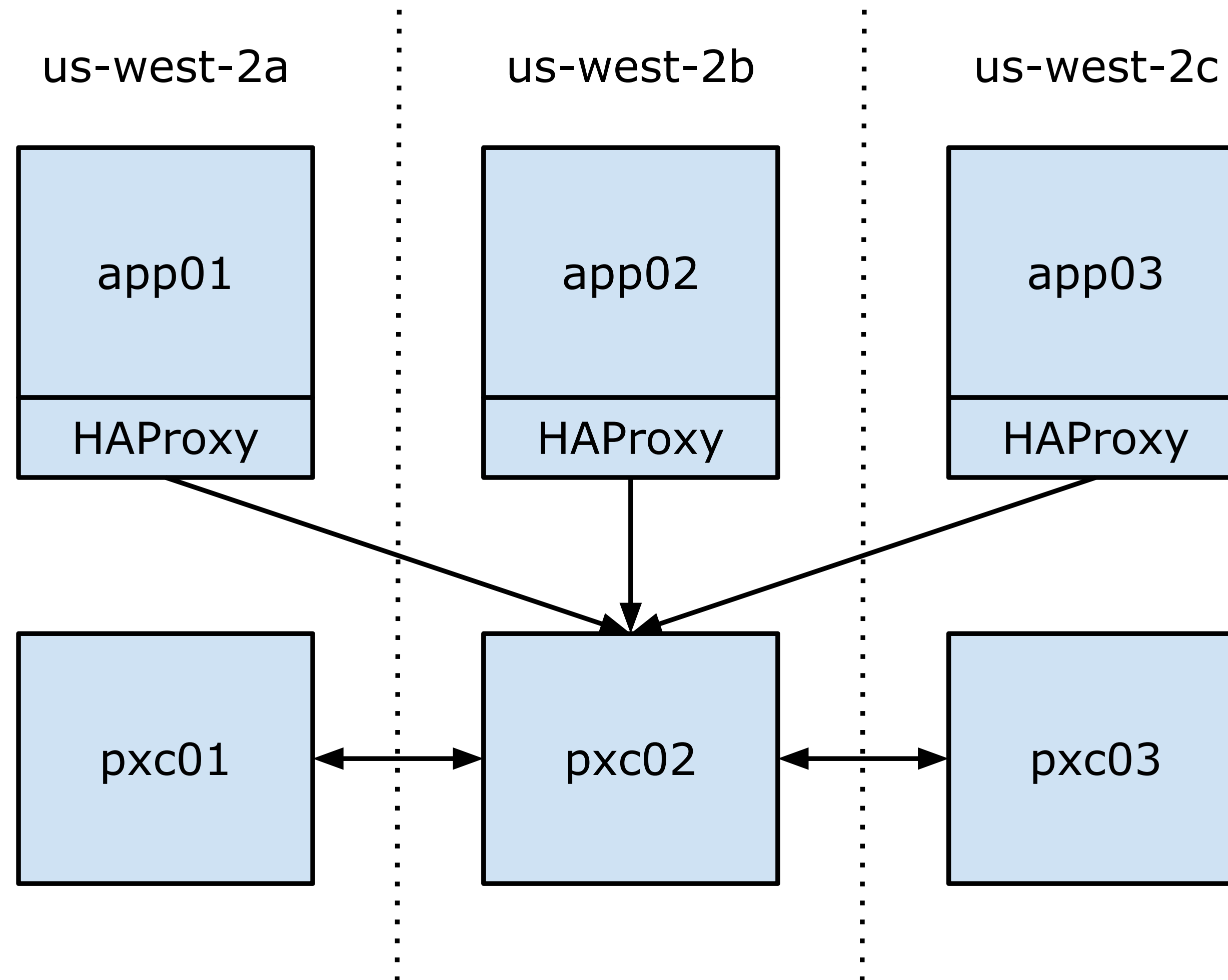
Benefit: Rolling changes



Benefit: Rolling changes

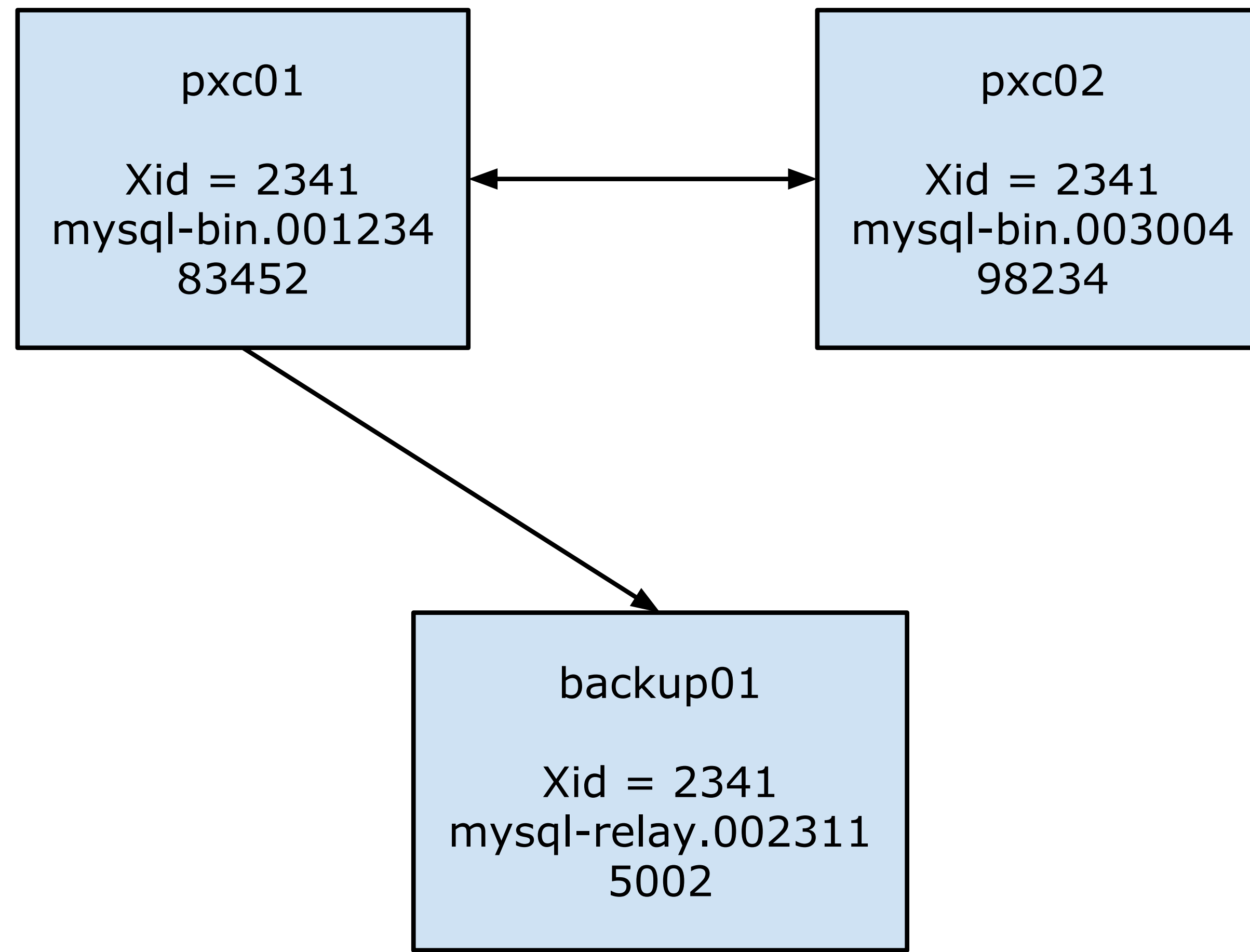


Benefit: Rolling changes

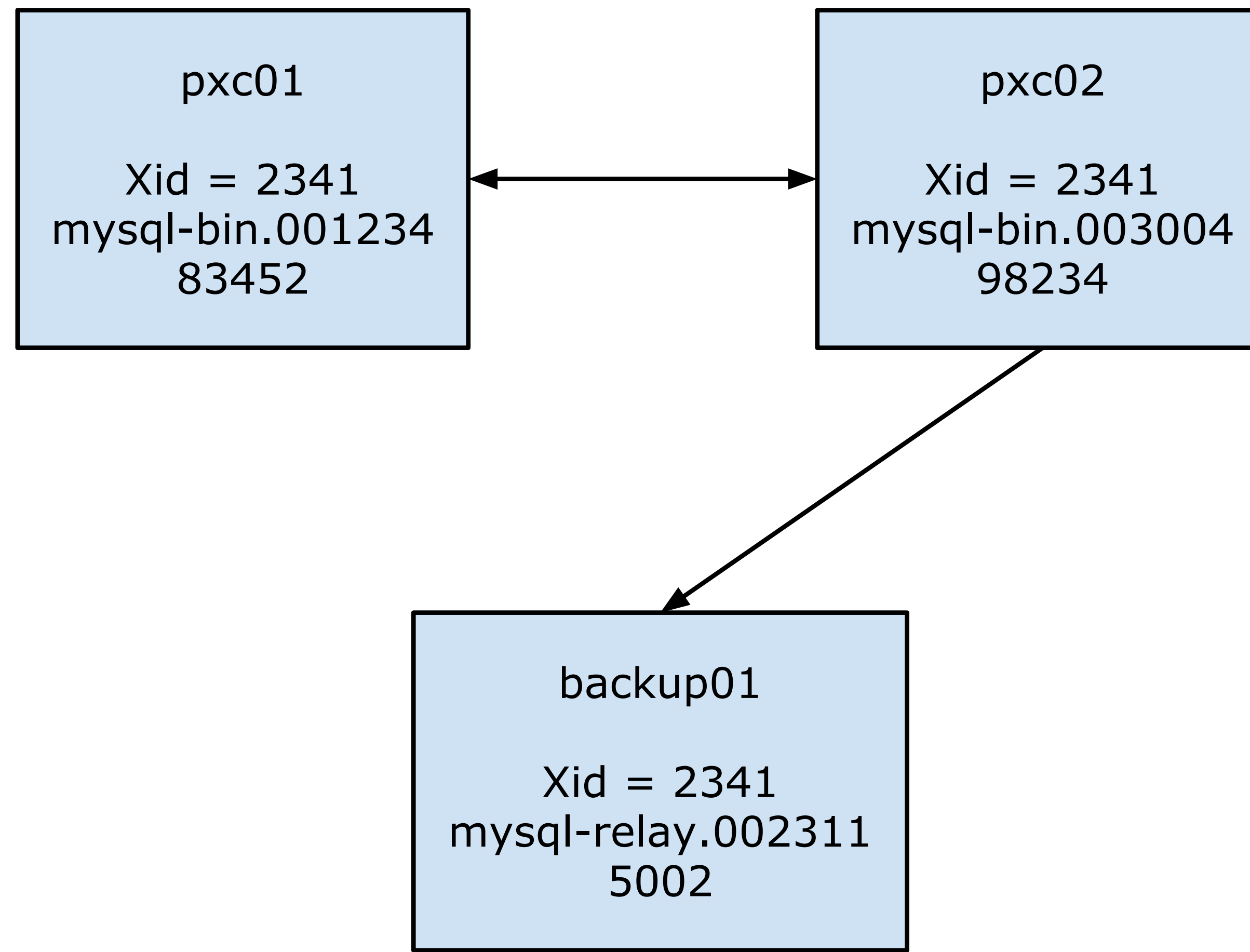


Moving replicas

Benefit: Moving replicas



Benefit: Moving replicas



Schema changes

pt-online-schema-change

github.com/steverice/pt-osc



steverice / **pt-osc**

Ruby on Rails migrations via pt-online-schema-change

github.com/steverice/pt-osc

Migrations

To run migrations with `pt-online-schema-change`, you need to explicitly opt them in by changing their parent class to `ActiveRecord::PtOscMigration`. For instance, if your migration was

```
class CreateTeams < ActiveRecord::Migration
```

you should change it to

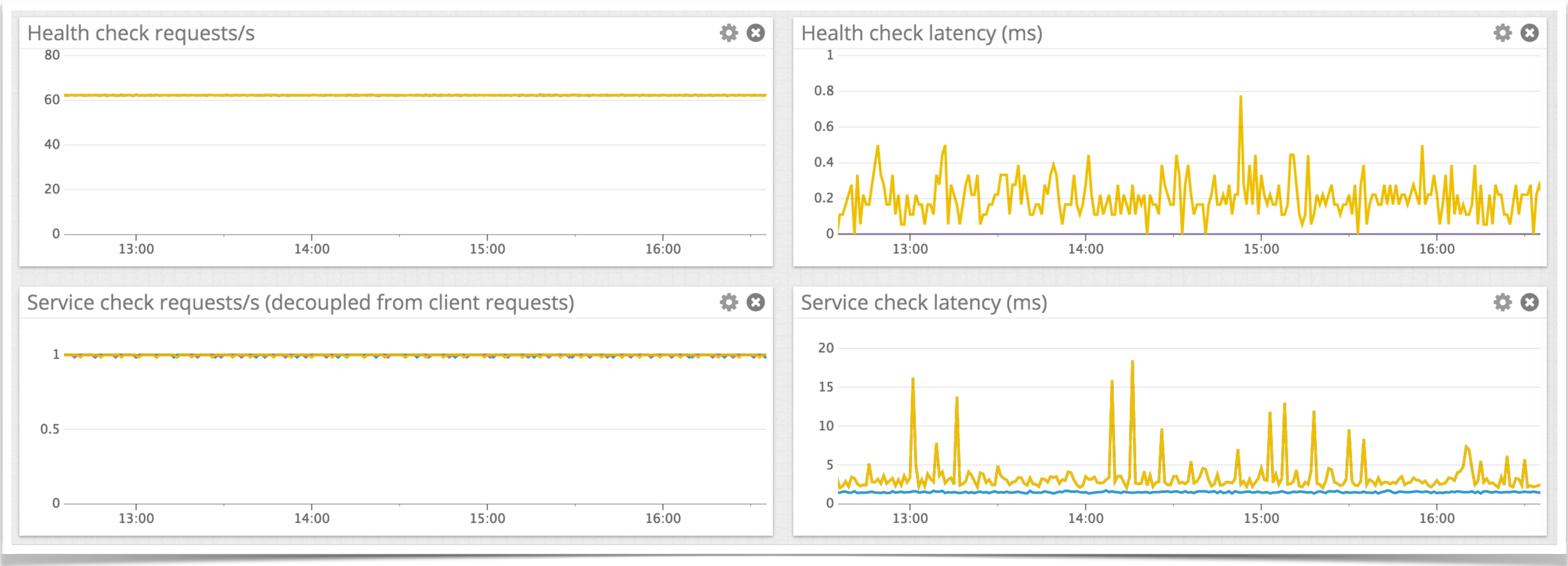
```
class CreateTeams < ActiveRecord::PtOscMigration
```


github.com/PagerDuty/whazzup

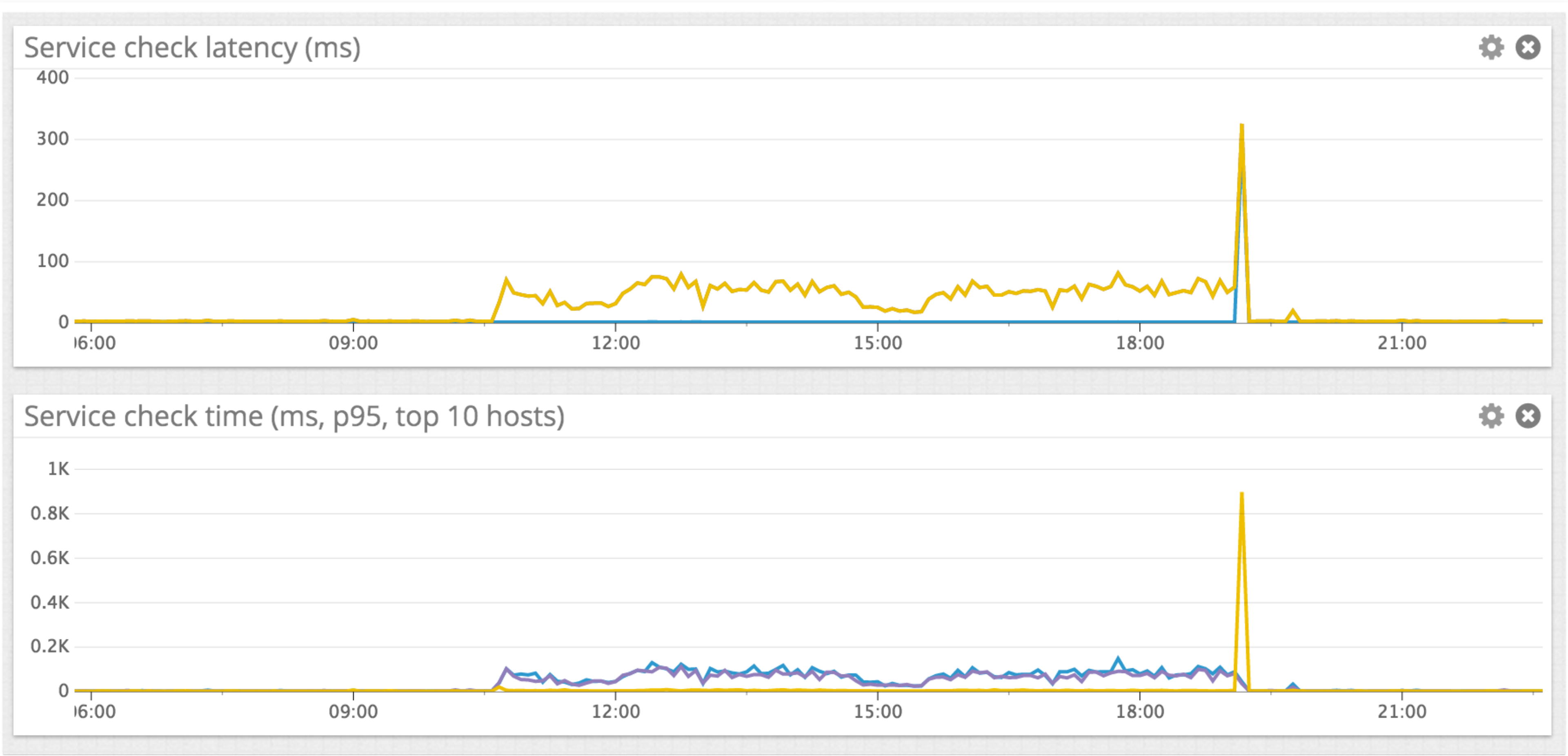
whazzup

A home for various health check scripts. Health check results are exposed via HTTP, which HAProxy or other clients can hit. The health checks themselves will be rate limited so the number of checks doesn't grow as the number of clients do.

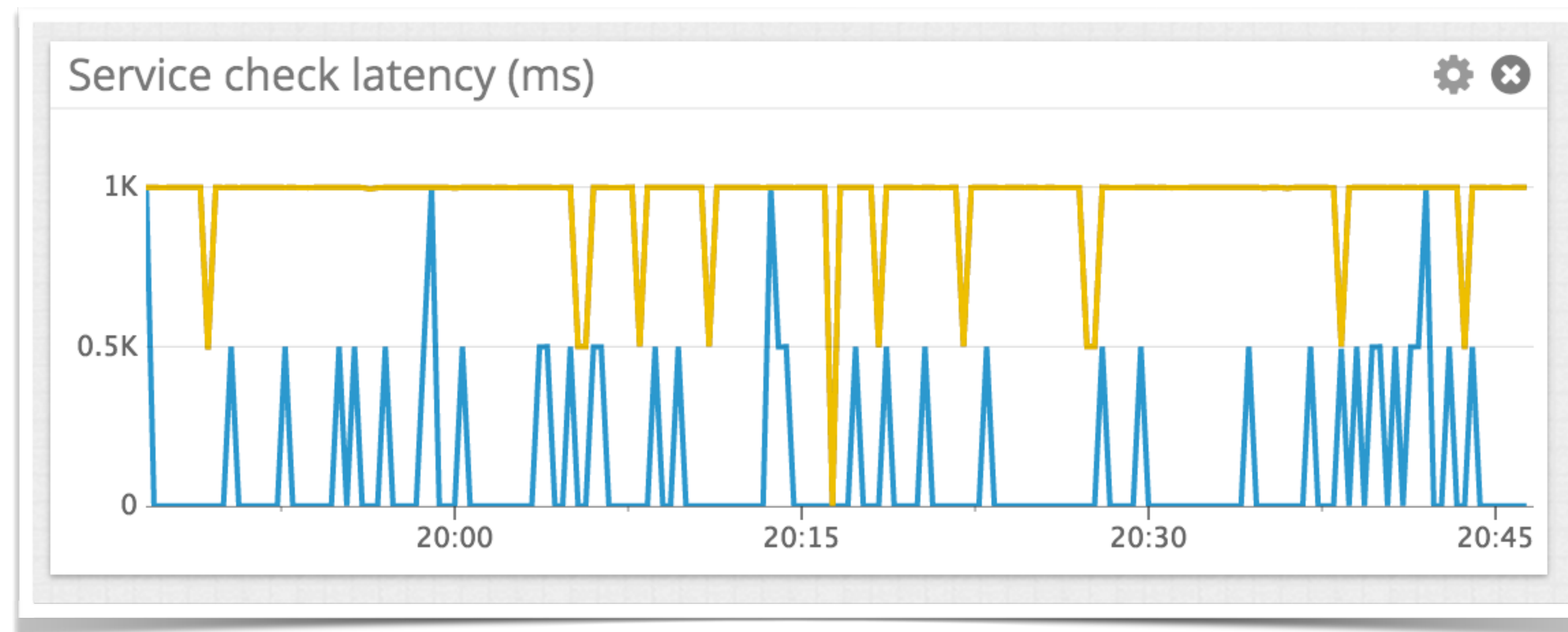
github.com/PagerDuty/whazzup



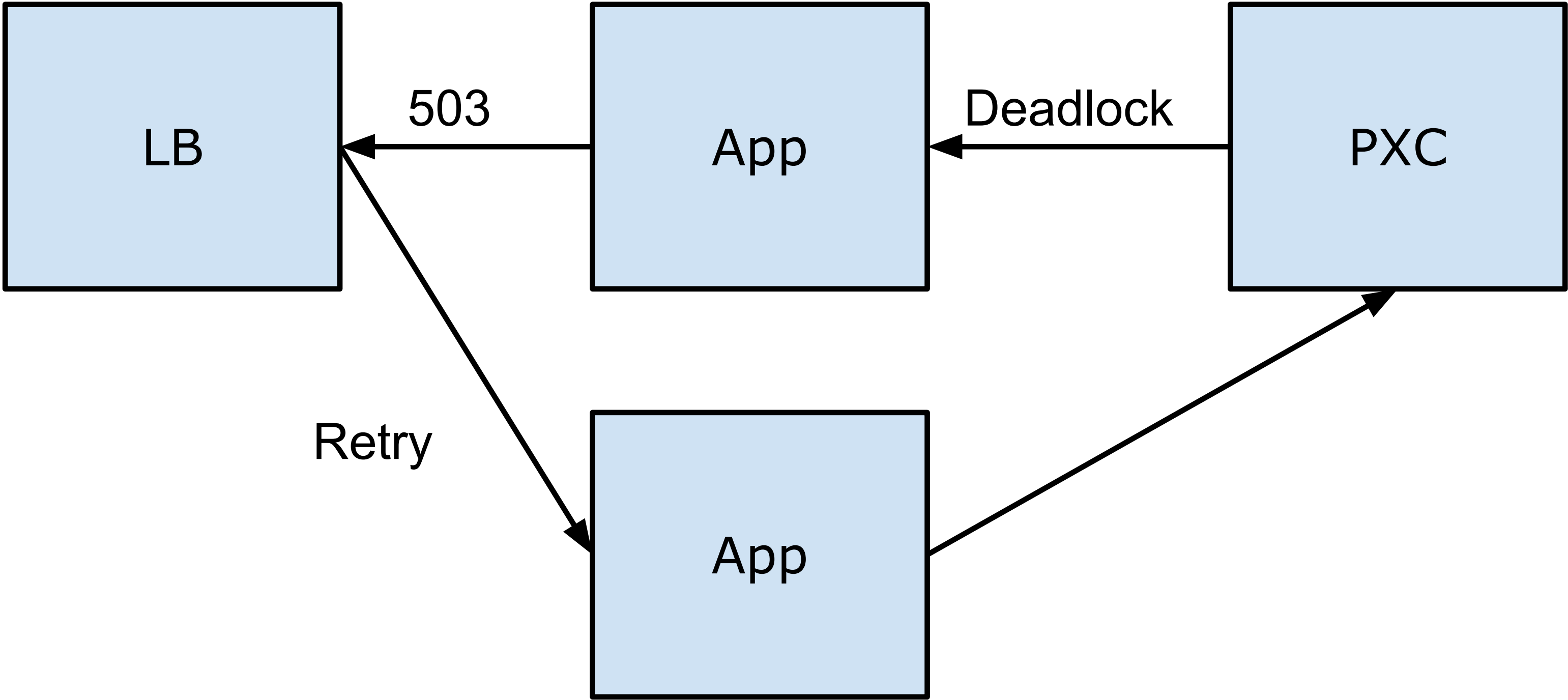
github.com/PagerDuty/whazzup



github.com/PagerDuty/whazzup



Deadlock errors



Deadlock errors

 rails / rails

Watch 1,847Star 25,661Fork 10

Don't swallow exceptions in transactional statements
#12779

Edit

Merged tenderlove merged 2 commits into rails:master from dougbarth:dont_swallow_exceptions_during_transactional_statements_in_mysql on Nov 15, 2013

Conversation 3Commits 2Files changed 4+10 -10



dougbarth commented on Nov 5, 2013

The MySQL connection adapter swallows all StandardError exceptions, which includes Mysql::Error and Mysql2::Error . The comment in the exception clause claims errors thrown here indicate that transactions aren't supported by the server but that isn't necessarily true. It's possible the MySQL server has gone away and swallowing a failed commit may let the application return a successful response when the data has not been saved. Also, replication libraries like Galera require that the application handle exceptions thrown at BEGIN/COMMIT.

Labels

None yet

Milestone

4.0.4

Assignee

Failure Friday: How We Ensure PagerDuty is Always Reliable



Kenneth Rose - November 20, 2013

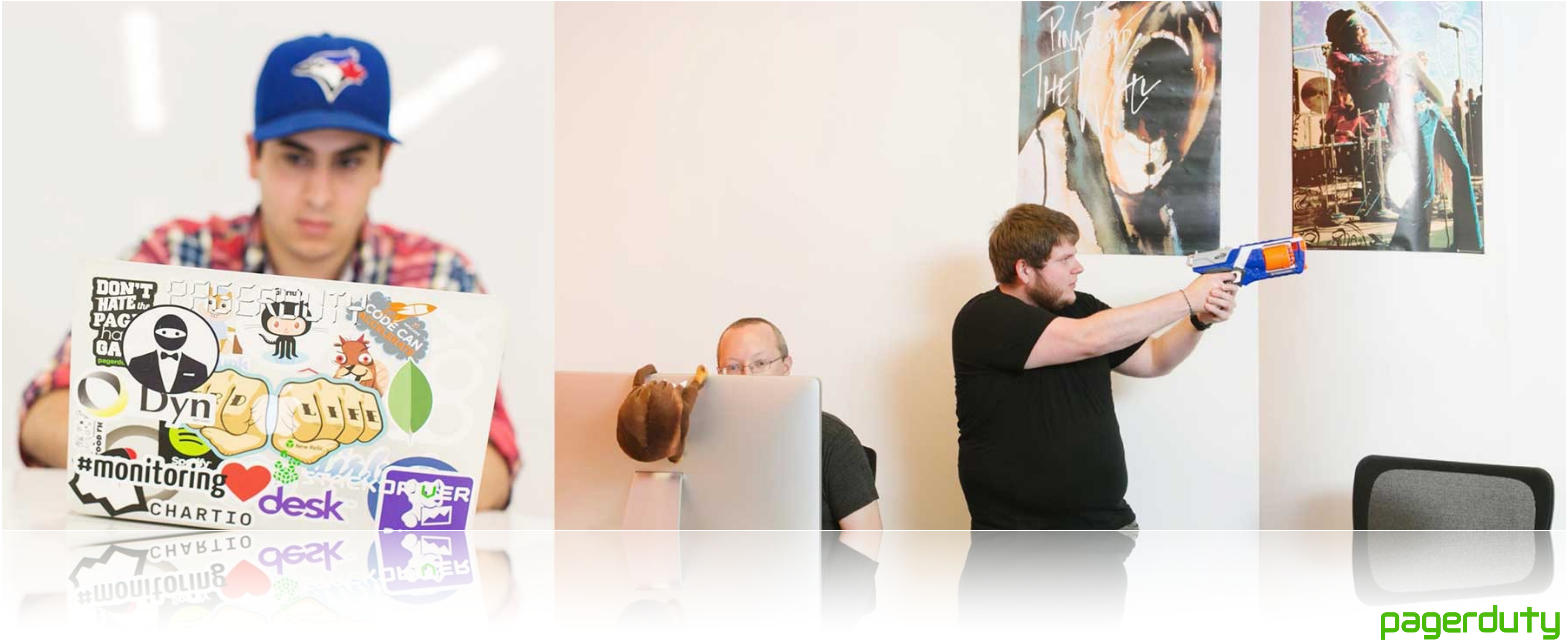
Ask any PagerDutonian what the most important requirement of our service is and you'll get the same answer: Reliability. Our customers rely on us to alert them when their systems are having trouble; on time, every time, day or night.

Our code is deployed across 3 data centers and 2 cloud providers to ensure all phone, SMS, push notifications and email alerts are delivered. Critical paths in our code have backups; and then our code has backups for the backups. This triple redundancy ensures that no one ever sleeps through an alert, misses a text message or doesn't receive an email.

We Need More Than Failure Tolerant Design

doug@pagerduty.com

PAGERDUTY.COM/JOBS



pagerduty

Questions?

pagerduty.com