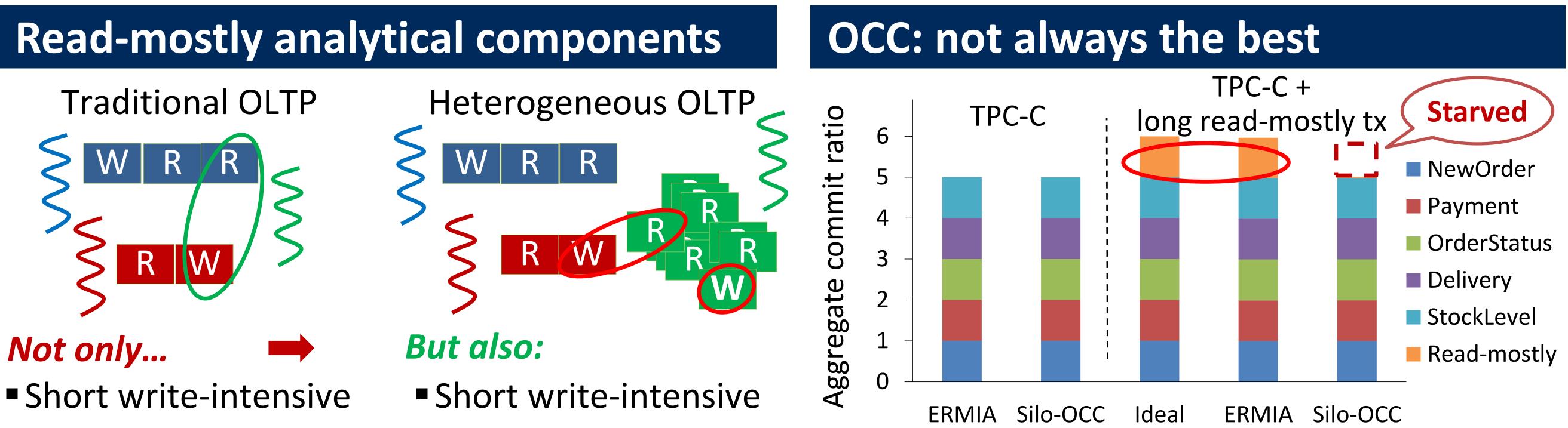
ERMIA: Fast Memory-Optimized Database https:// github.com/ System for Heterogeneous Workloads ermia-db/ermia

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Heterogeneous workloads are coming, but existing MMDBMS isn't good at them What? "Wrong" concurrency control in use: *aborts* too many *read-mostly* transactions Why? Fair and robust CC (snapshot isolation + certifier) + scalable physical layer How?



Not only...

- Short read-only

- Longer read-mostly

Robust CC needed for heterogeneous OLTP

ERMIA = Snapshot Isolation + Serial Safety Net + Scalable Physical Layer

Fair and robust logical layer

• Read-friendly snapshot isolation

Abort on write-write conflicts, preserves reads

Serializability with Serial Safety Net *

- Cheap certifier on top of any CC >= RC (e.g. SI)
- Maintains fairness and robustness

* T. Wang, R. Johnson, A. Fekete, I. Pandis. "Serial Safety Net: Efficient Concurrency Control on Modern Hardware", DaMoN '15

Serial Safety Net

Scalable physical layer

• Minimal global communication

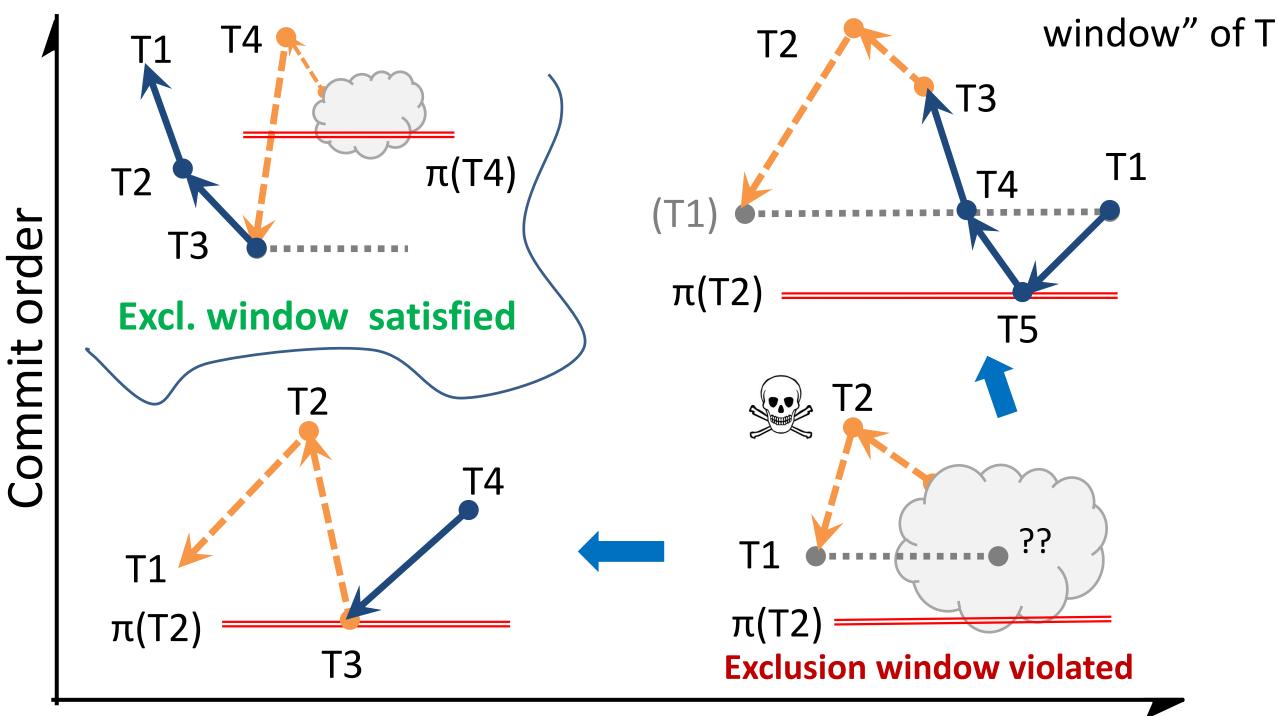
- One atomic-fetch-add per tx for global ordering
- Eases implementation of snapshot isolation
- Simplifies logging/recovery

O Easy maintenance via indirection

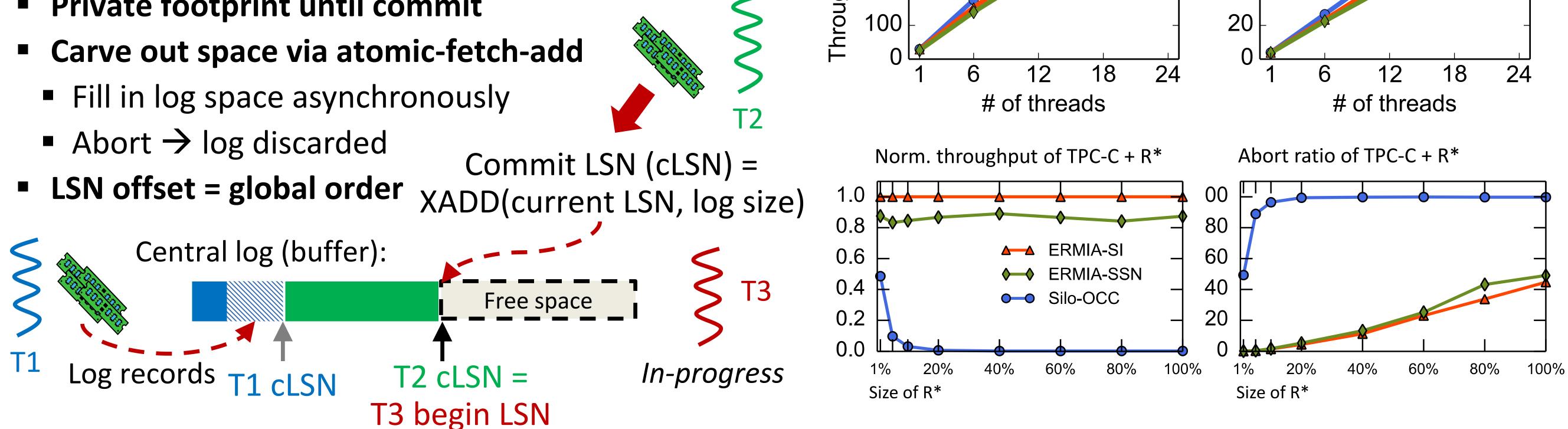
Fast recovery, single-hop index update, etc.

Indirection array

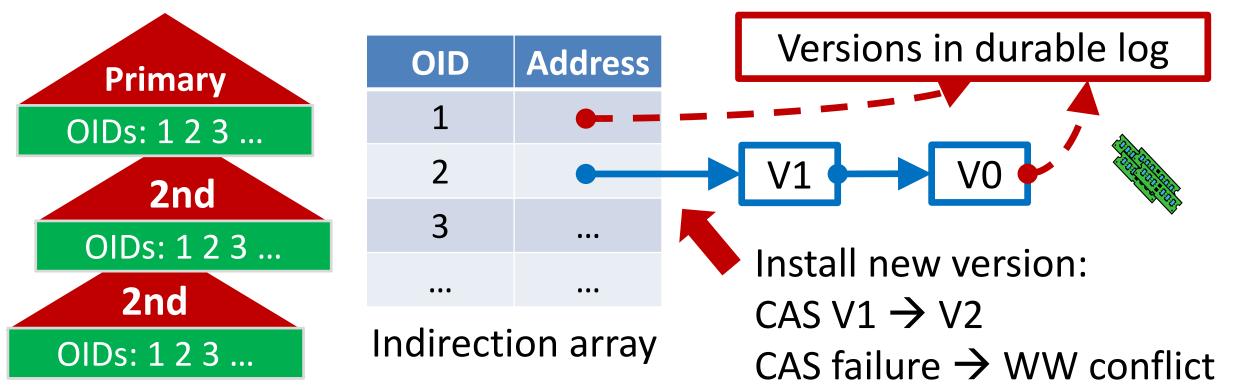
- **def:** c(T) = T's commit time, $\pi(T) = earliest$ successor
- **Forbid** any pred P with $\pi(T) \leq c(P) \leq c(T)$ "Exclusion



Dependency order



- **Object IDs** (instead of pointers) at leaf level
- **Updates:** no index update needed



Recovery: load header information only

Robust to "convenient" & real workloads

HW: 4-socket 6-core Intel E7-4807, 64GB RAM

