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AGENDA

→ Firebird 4.0 news

→ Firebird replication

→ Replication sample



FIREBIRD NEWS

Support for international time zones

Time zone support from Firebird 4.0 onward consists of

• data types

TIME [{ WITHOUT | WITH } TIME ZONE] TIMESTAMP [{ WITHOUT | WITH } TIME ZONE]

- expressions and statements to work with time zones CURRENT_TIME and CURRENT_TIMESTAMP are changed they now return TIME WITH TIME ZONE and TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE
- **conversion** between data types without/with time zones
- prefaced Implicit Date/Time Literals Now Rejected



Built-in functions FIRST_DAY and LAST_DAY

FIRST_DAY Returns a date or timestamp (as appropriate) with the first day of the year | month | week of a given date or timestamp value.

FIRST_DAY(OF {YEAR | MONTH | WEEK} FROM <date_or_timestamp>)

LAST_DAY Returns a date or timestamp (as appropriate) with the last day of the year | month | week of a given date or timestamp value.

LAST DAY (OF {YEAR | MONTH | WEEK} FROM <date or timestamp>)



New way to capture the database snapshot

SNAPSHOT TRANSACTION

 sees the database state only as it was at the moment it started (TIP)

READ COMMITTED TRANSACTION

• sees the database state requesting TIP

READ COMMITTED READ CONSISTENCY TRANSACTION



Pooling of external connections

 To avoid delays when external connections are being established frequently, the external data source (EDS) subsystem has been augmented



change are not persistent.

Pooling of external connections

Sets the maximum number of idle connections

ALTER EXTERNAL CONNECTIONS POOL SET SIZE <int>

Sets the lifetime of an idle connection, from 1 second to 24 hours. The <time_part> can be SECOND |MINUTE | HOUR.

ALTER EXTERNAL CONNECTIONS POOL SET LIFETIME <int> <tp>

Closes all idle connections and instigates dissociation of all active connections immediately they become unused

ALTER EXTERNAL CONNECTIONS POOL CLEAR ALL

Close an **expired** idle connections

ALTER EXTERNAL CONNECTIONS POOL CLEAR OLDEST



change are not persistent.

Extended length of metadata identifiers

- The maximum length of objects names from this version forward is
 63 characters (Previous length of objects names 31 bytes)
- Double quotes are not counted
- firebird.conf and/or databases.conf

MaxIdentifierByteLength: Sets a limit for the number of bytes allowed in an object identifier.

MaxIdentifierCharLength: Sets a limit for the number of characters allowed in an object identifier

It is an integer, default to 252 bytes,

63 characters * 4, 4 being the maximum number of bytes for each character.



Configurable time-outs

- Configurable timeouts for running SQL statements and for idle connections (sessions).
- An idle session timeout allows a user connection to close automatically after a specified period of inactivity.
 - SET SESSION IDLE TIMEOUT <value> [HOUR|MINUTE|SECOND] If the time unit is not set, it defaults to MINUTE.
- By default, the idle timeout is not enabled.
- No minimum or maximum limit is imposed but a reasonably large period, such as a **few hours, is recommended.**



Numerics

Extended precision for numerics

• Fixed point numerics with precision up to 34 digits

NUMERIC (P [, S]) e DECIMAL (P [, S]) where P is precision (P <= 34

• New DECFLOAT data type

DECFLOAT is an SQL:2016 standard-compliant numeric type that **stores floating-point numbers precisely**,

FLOAT or DOUBLE PRECISION that provide a binary approximation of the purported precision.

DECFLOAT(P)



Enhanced system privileges

Enables granting and revoking special privileges for regular users to perform tasks that have been historically limited to SYSDBA only

- Run utilities such as gbak, gfix, nbackup and so on
- Shut down a database and bring it online
- Trace other users' attachments
- Access the monitoring tables
- Run management statements



GRANT ROLE TO ROLE

Cumulative roles

roles emebedded within roles



Window functions extensions

Add to the OVER clause for Window functions (now supports not just the sub-clauses PARTITION and ORDER subclauses)

- FRAMES
- WINDOWS WITH NAMES
- ranking functions
 - PERCENT_RANK : is a ratio of RANK to group count.
 - CUME_DIST : is the cumulative distribution of a value in a group.
 - NTILE: takes an argument and distributes the rows into the specified number of groups



FILTER Clause for Aggregate Functions

The **FILTER clause extends aggregate functions** (sum, avg, count, etc.) by an additional WHERE clause

from data;

Sintax

aggregate_function [FILTER (WHERE <condition>)] [OVER (<window>)]



Enhanced RETURNING clause in DML

- supports **RETURNING** * syntax, and variants,
- to return a complete set of field values after committing a row that has been inserted, updated or deleted

INSERT INTO T1 (F1, F2) VALUES (:F1, :F2) RETURNING * DELETE FROM T1 WHERE F1 = 1 RETURNING * UPDATE T1 SET F2 = F2 * 10 RETURNING OLD.*, NEW.*



Monitoring Status of Attachments

Compression and encryption status of a connection are now available in the monitoring table MON\$ATTACHMENTS:

• MON\$WIRE_COMPRESSED

wire compression enabled = 1, disabled = 0

• MON\$WIRE_ENCRYPTED

wire encryption enabled = 1, disabled = 0



Changes in the Firebird Engine

- Extended Maximum Page Size
 - The maximum page size for databases created under ODS 13 has been extended from 16 Kb to 32 Kb.
- External Functions (UDFs) Feature Deprecated
 - The default setting for the configuration parameter *UdfAccess* is NONE.
 - now require explicit configuration to Restrict UDF
 - The UDF libraries (ib_udf, fbudf) are no longer distributed in the installation kits
 - Most of the functions in the libraries previously distributed in the shared (dynamic) libraries *ib_udf* and *fbudf* had already been replaced with built-in functional analogs.
 - A few remaining UDFs have been replaced with either analog routines in a new library of UDRs named udf_compat or converted to stored functions.





replication

Last update firebird 4.0.0 beta 1

Firebird Replication

- uni-directional: master-slave
- logical replication: record-level replication

Events that are tracked for replication include

- inserted/updated/deleted records
- sequence changes
- DDL statements

Replication is transactional and **commit order is preserved**.

Replication can track changes either in all tables, or subset of tables.

Any table that is to be replicated must have a primary key or, at least, a unique key.



FB Rep: Synchronous mode

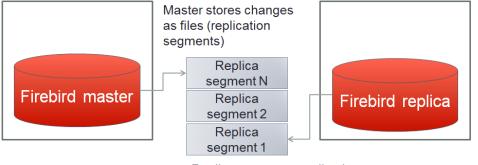
Replication Modes : Synchronous mode

- In synchronous replication, the primary (master) database is permanently connected to the replica (slave) database(s) and changes are replicated immediately.
- Effectively the databases are in sync after every commit, which could have an impact on performance due to additional network traffic and round-trips.
- Although some recent uncommitted changes may be buffered, they are **not transmitted until committed.**
- More than one synchronous replication can be configured



FB Rep: replication modes

Replication Modes : Asynchronous modes



Replica consumes replication segments

- 1. Changes are written into local journal files
- 2. local journal files are transferred over the wire
- 3. Once arrive was applied to the replica database.
- 4. The impact on performance is much lower,
- 5. We have a delay—**replication lag** while changes wait to be applied to the replica database



FB Rep: Access modes

Access modes for replica databases

- read-only
 - only queries that do not modify data are allowed
 - Modifications are limited to the replication process only.
 - Global temporary tables can be modified, as they are not replicated
- read-write
 - allows execution of any query
 - potential conflicts must be resolved by users.



FB Rep: Journalling

Journalling

Replicated changes are written into the journal which consists of *multiple files*, known as **replication segments**

The Firebird server writes segments continuously, one after another.

segment sequence: *a unique number* which is generated sequentially identifying *replication segment*

The global sequence counter is stored inside the replicated database and is reset only when the database is restored from backup.



FB Rep: error log reporting

Error Reporting

- All replication errors and warnings (such as detected conflicts) are written into the replication.log file.
- It may also include detailed descriptions of the operations performed by the replicator.

Log file location

- The replication.log file is stored in the Firebird log directory.
- By default, the Firebird log directory is the root directory of the Firebird installation.



FB Rep: setting up

Setting Up the Master Side

- Replication is configured using a single configuration file, replication.conf
- All parameters are applied per database setting
- To apply any changes to the master-side settings, *all users must be reconnected*

Setting Up the Replica Side

- The same replication.conf file is used for setting up the replica side.
- Setting the parameter *log_source_directory* specifies the location that the Firebird server scans for the transmitted segments.
- In addition, the DBA may specify explicitly which source database is accepted for replication, by setting the parameter *source_guid*.





buffer_size

- Size of the local buffer used to accumulate changes that can be deferred until the transaction commit/rollback.
- The **bigger this value the less disk access concurrency** (related to log IOPS) happens.
- For synchronous replication, it also affects number of network round-trips between primary and replica hosts.
- A larger buffer costs a longer replication checkpoints (delay to synchronize the original database with its replica at commit).

buffer_size = 1048576 # 1MB



include_filter

• Pattern (regular expression) that defines what tables must be included into replication. By default, all tables are replicated.

include_filter =

exclude_filter

- Pattern (regular expression) that defines what tables must be excluded from replication.
- By default, all tables are replicated.

exclude_filter =



log_directory

• Directory to store replication log files

log_directory =

log_file_prefix

- Prefix for replication log file names. It will be automatically suffixed with an ordinal sequential number.
- If not specified, database filename (without path) is used as a prefix.



log_segment_size

• *Maximum allowed size for a single replication segment.*

log segment size = 16777216 # 16MB

log_segment_count

- Maximum allowed number of full replication segments.
- Once this limit is reached, the replication process is temporarily delayed to allow the archiving to catch up.
- If any of the full segments is not archived during one minute, the replication fails with an error.
- Zero means an unlimited number of segments pending archiving.



log_group_flush_delay

- Delay, in milliseconds, to wait before the changes are synchronously flushed to the log (usually at commit time).
- This allows multiple concurrently committing transactions to amortise I/O costs by sharing a single flush operation.
- Zero means no delay, i.e. "group flushing" is disabled.

 $\log_group_flush_delay = 0$



log_archive_directory

- Directory for the archived log files.
- Directory to store archived replication segments.
- It also defines the \$(archpathname) substitution macro (see below).



log_archive_command

- Program (complete command line with arguments) that is executed when some replication segment gets full and needs archiving.
- This program MUST return zero ONLY if archiving has been performed successfully.
- Special predefined macros are available:
- \$(logfilename) file name (without path) of the log segment being archived
- \$(logpathname) full path name of the log segment being archived

same as log_directory + \$(logfilename)

- \$(archpathname) suggested full path name for the archived segment same as log_archive_directory + \$(logfilename)
- Simplest configuration is to use standard OS commands for archiving, e.g.:

Linux: "test ! -f \$(archpathname) && cp \$(logpathname) \$(archpathname)"
Windows: "copy \$(logpathname) \$(archpathname)"



log_archive_timeout

- Timeout, in seconds, to wait until incomplete segment is scheduled for archiving.
- It allows to minimize the replication gap if the database is modified rarely.
- Zero means no intermediate archiving, i.e. segments are archived only after reaching their maximum size

(defined by log_segment_size).

```
log_archive_timeout = 60
```



sync_replica

- Connection string to the replica database (used for synchronous replication only)
- Multiple entries are allowed (for different synchronous replicas)
 [<login>:<password>@]<DB connection string>

```
server2:replica
john:smith@server2:replica
server2:/my/replica/database.fdb
john:smith@server2:/my/replica/database.fdb
```



log_source_directory

• Directory to search for the log files to be replicated

```
log_source_directory =
```

source_guid

- Filter to limit replication to the particular source database (based on its GUID).

source_guid = as862PD4-2019-0ed2-58a8-12DE5d2shP5S



verbose_logging

- If enabled, replication.log contains the detailed log of operations performed by the replication server.
- Otherwise (by default), only errors and warnings are logged



apply_idle_timeout

- Timeout (in seconds) to wait before scanning for the new replication segments.
- It's used to pause the replication server when all existing segments are already applied to the replica database and there are no new segments in the specified directory.



apply_error_timeout

- Timeout (in seconds) to wait before retrying to apply the queued segments after error.
- It's used to pause the replication server after some critical error happened during replication.
- In this case, the server disconnects from the replica database, sleeps for the specified timeout, then reconnects back and tries to re-apply the latest segments from the point of failure





GRAZIE...



Sostienici, diventa un associato ... https://firebirdsql.org/en/membership/

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