



AWS
re:Invent

FSI309

Relational databases: Performance, scale, and availability

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Amazon Web Services

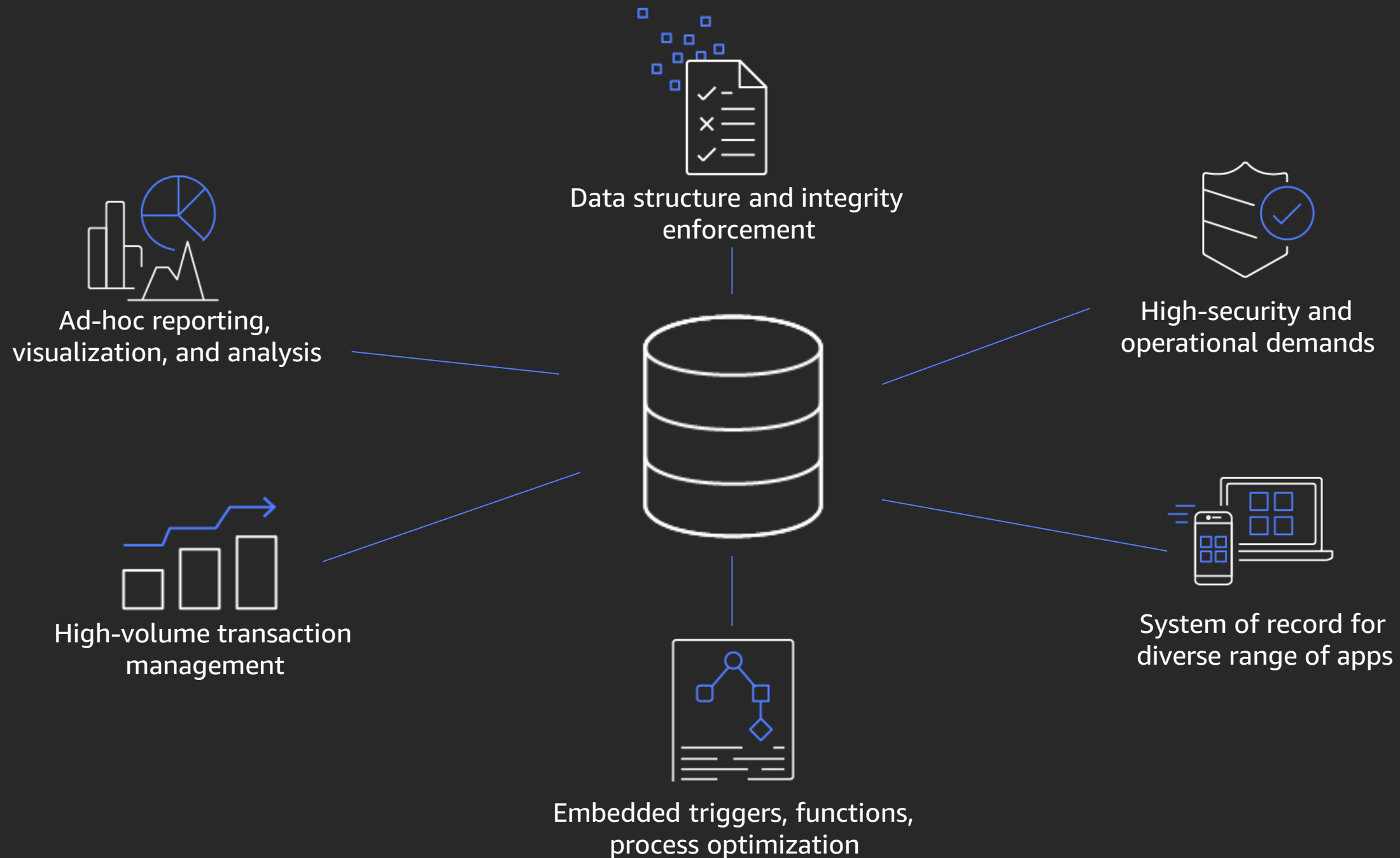
Kenneth Jackson

Principal Solutions Architect
Amazon Web Services

Agenda

- The key role of relational databases in Financial Services
- Introducing Amazon Aurora
- Critical durability & availability
- Scale & performance under load
- Audience Q&A

We need databases that provide:



Relational databases



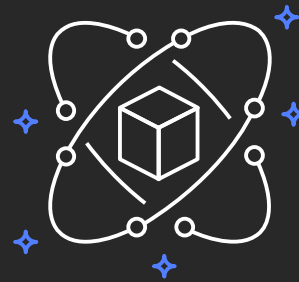
Fast

Capable of
thousands of TPS



SQL

Easy to apply
query language



ACID

Transaction integrity
and consistency



Flexible

Wide variety
of use-cases



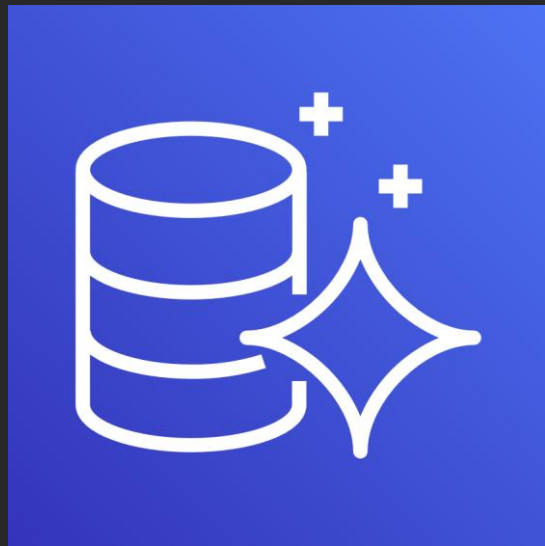
Durable

Survive multiple
physical failures

Amazon Aurora

Enterprise database at open-source pricing

Delivered as a **managed** service



Amazon Aurora

Speed and availability of high-end commercial databases

Simplicity and cost-effectiveness of open-source databases

Drop-in **compatibility** with MySQL and PostgreSQL

Simple **pay-as-you-go** pricing

Amazon Aurora innovations

Reimagining databases for the cloud

- ① Scale-out, distributed, multitenant design
- ② Service-oriented architecture leveraging AWS services
- ③ Automate administrative tasks—fully managed service

Amazon Aurora in Financial Services

Intuit

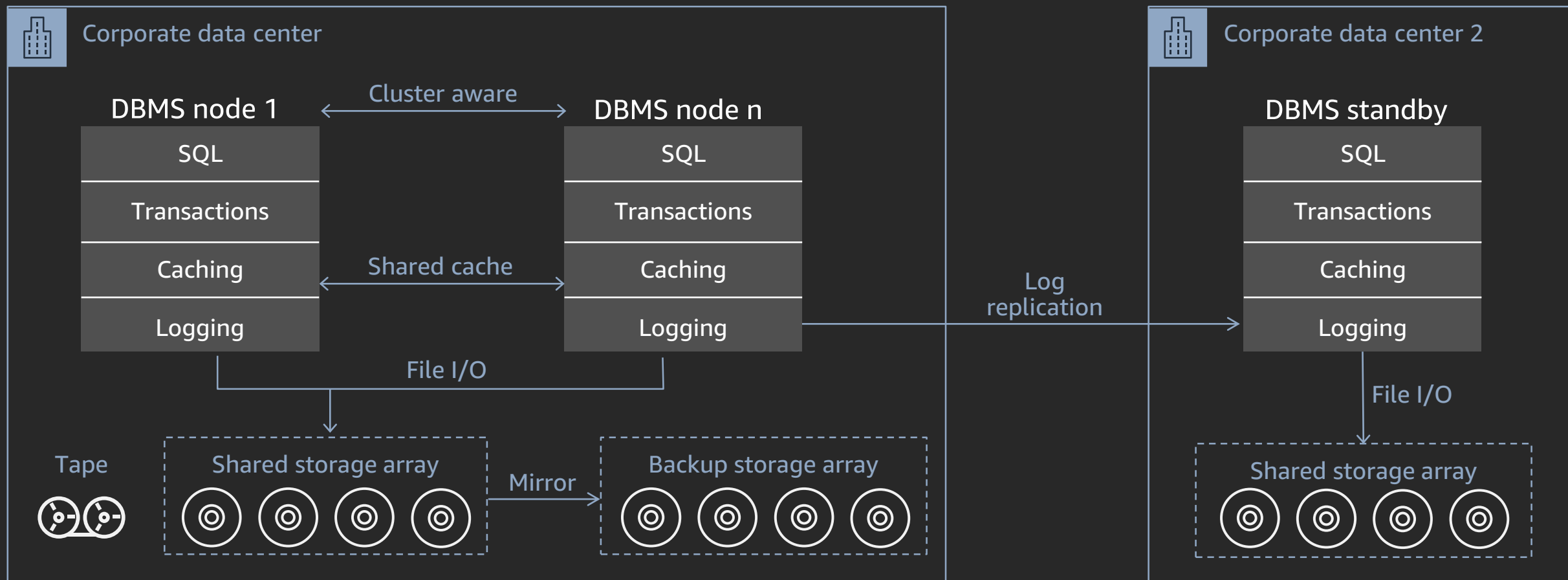
“Intuit recently migrated their commerce platform to Amazon Aurora MySQL to support increasing global demand. All direct purchases of Intuit’s software will go through the Intuit’s Commerce Platform running on Aurora, with TurboTax already live to meet traffic demands during tax season. A large portion of our workload involves **low-latency**, read-only access to data. An example is pricing information, which is infrequently updated but needs to be readily available for reads from **coast to coast**. [Amazon] Aurora Global Database, with **sub-second global replication**, enables us to address this business requirement **without performance or latency constraints**. As a financial services company, we also care deeply about **business continuity even in the face of large-scale events**. [Amazon] Aurora Global Database allows us to maintain a strong **disaster recovery** posture by distributing data across AWS Regions with failover typically taking under a minute to complete.”

E-commerce and Cloud Platform Engineering

Krishna V.

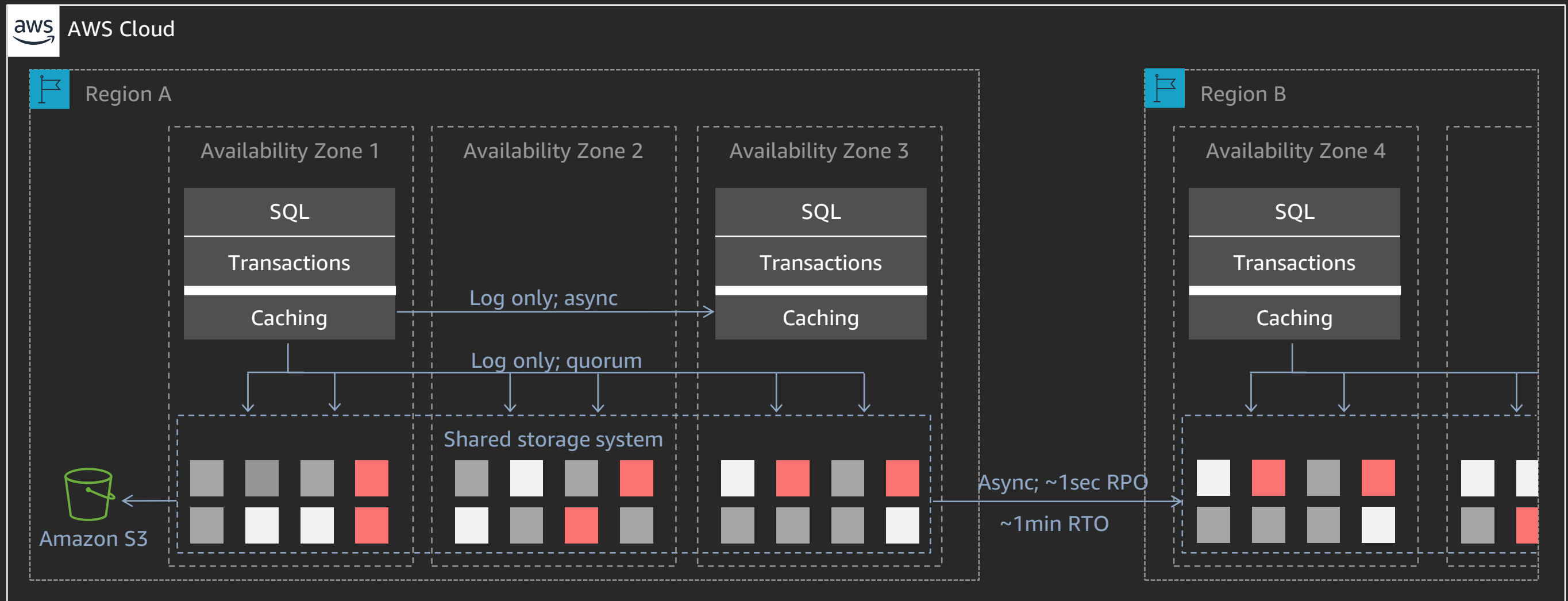
Durability & availability: traditional RDBMS

- Maintain uptime through hardware, data center, or regional level availability or durability events. Data survives physical destruction.
- Critical Tier 1/0 applications often require recovery times (RTO) of one hour or less and data recovery point (RPO) of less than 30 seconds



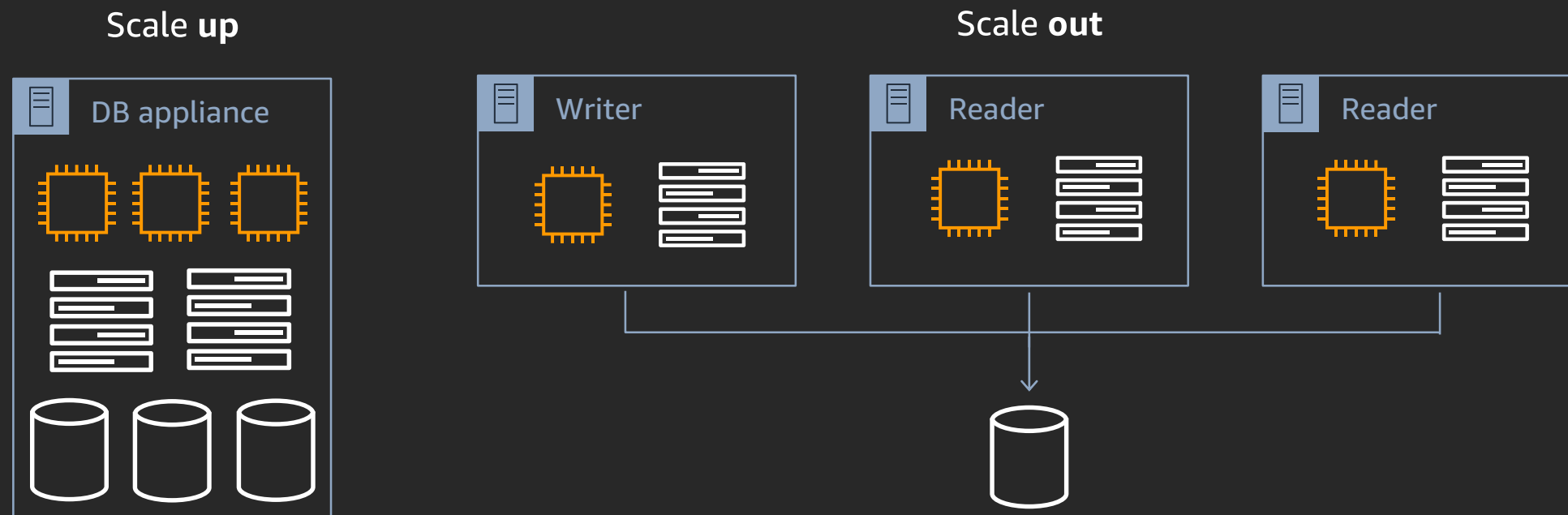
Durability & availability: Amazon Aurora

- Taking full advantage of the AWS global infrastructure, Aurora solves for Tier 1 availability requirements in unique ways



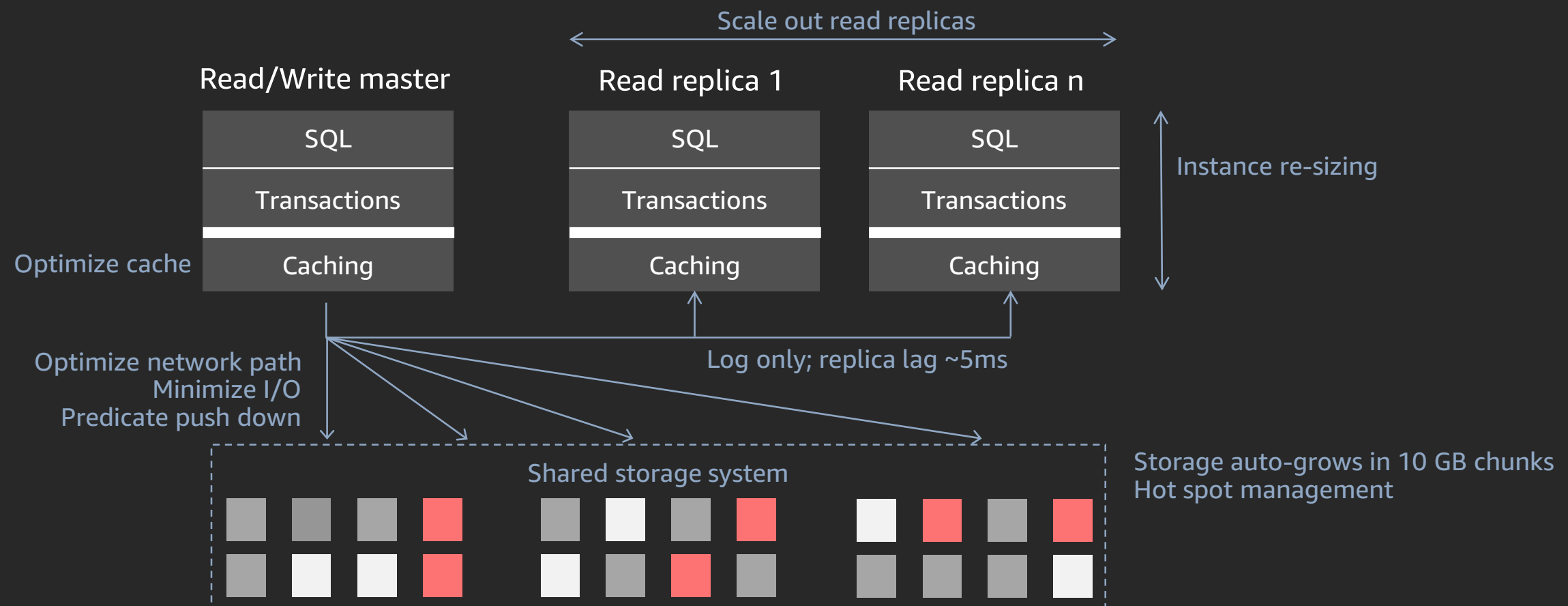
Performance & scale: traditional RDBMS

- Financial Services use-cases put extreme demand on OLTP systems, often experiencing peak periods of thousands of complex transactions per second
- As storage volumes grow, it puts pressure on both the database management engine and the underlying volume to either increase in size or split up the load



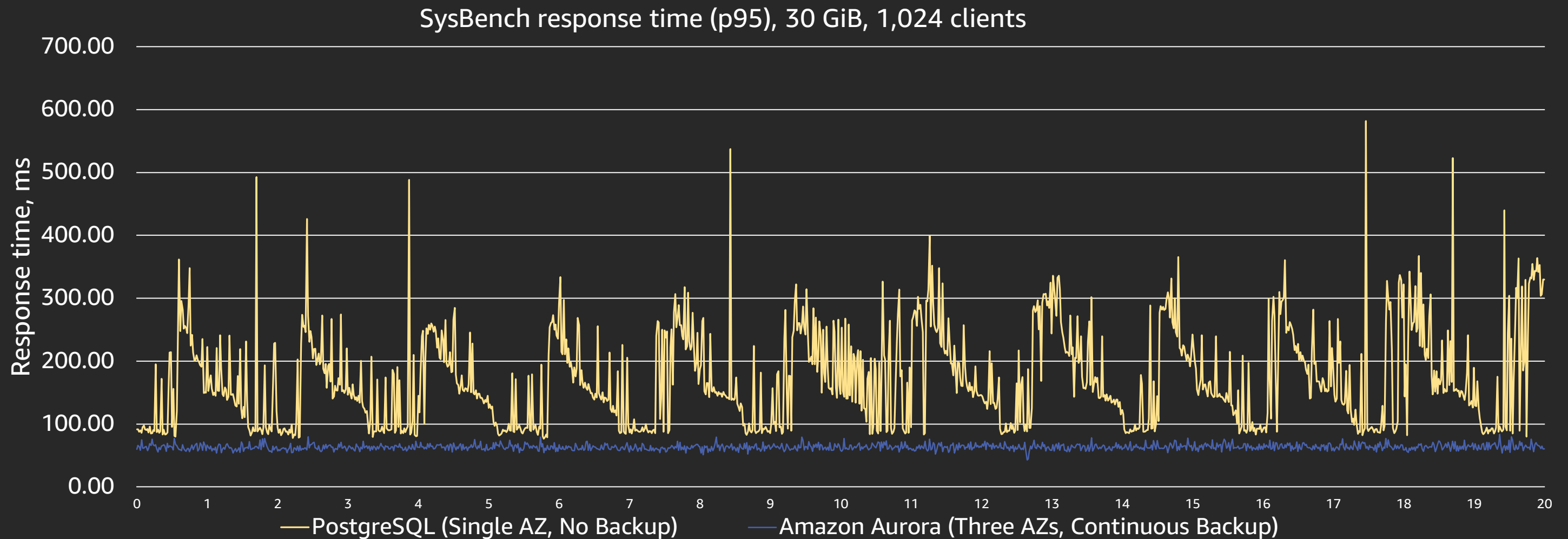
Performance & scale: Amazon Aurora

- Aurora storage layer handles the heavy lifting of storage volume growth and data block materialization
- Optimal cache efficiency and network communication is key for Aurora to perform as expected due to separated storage system



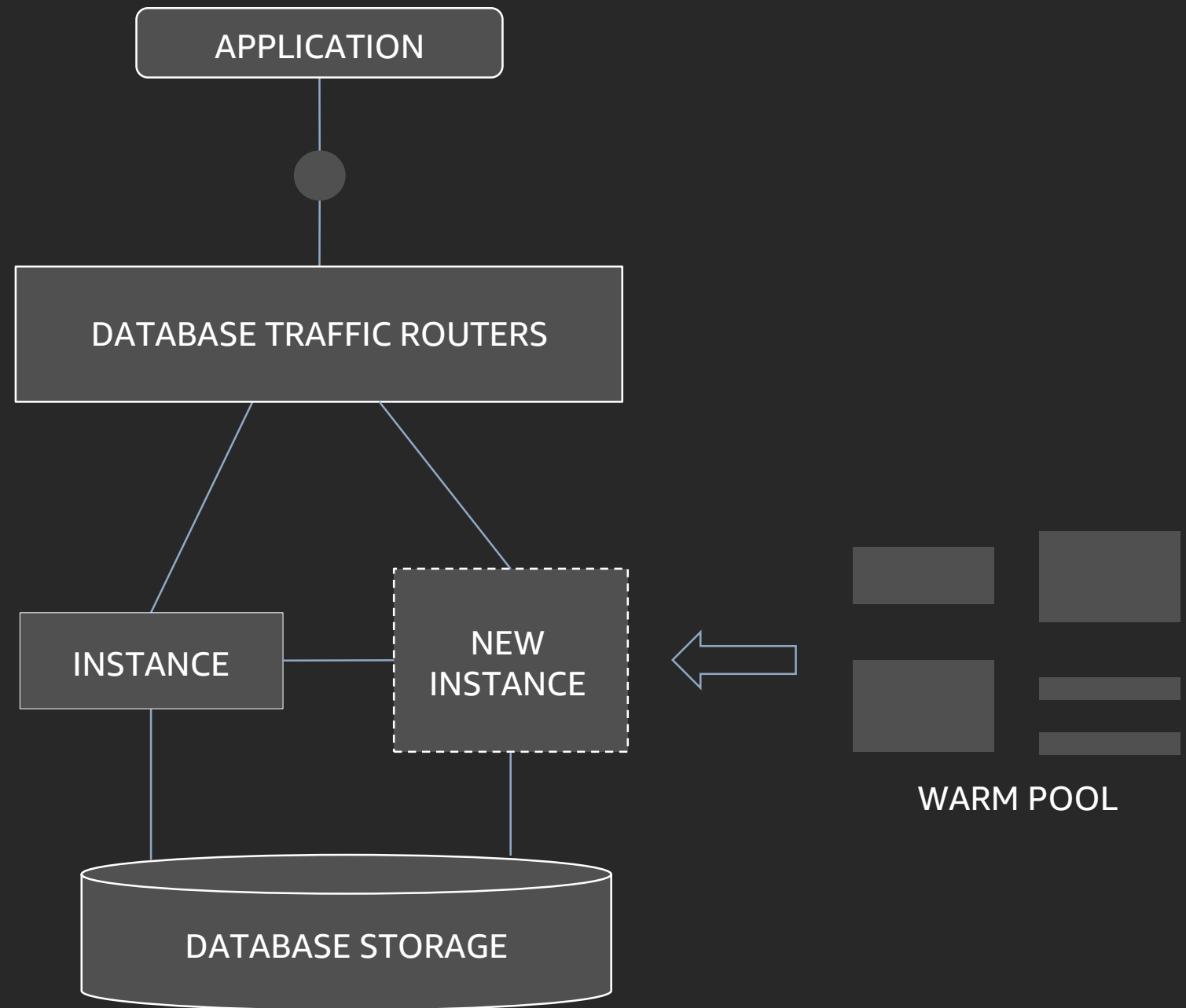
Performance variability under load

Aurora PostgreSQL is ~10x more consistent than PostgreSQL



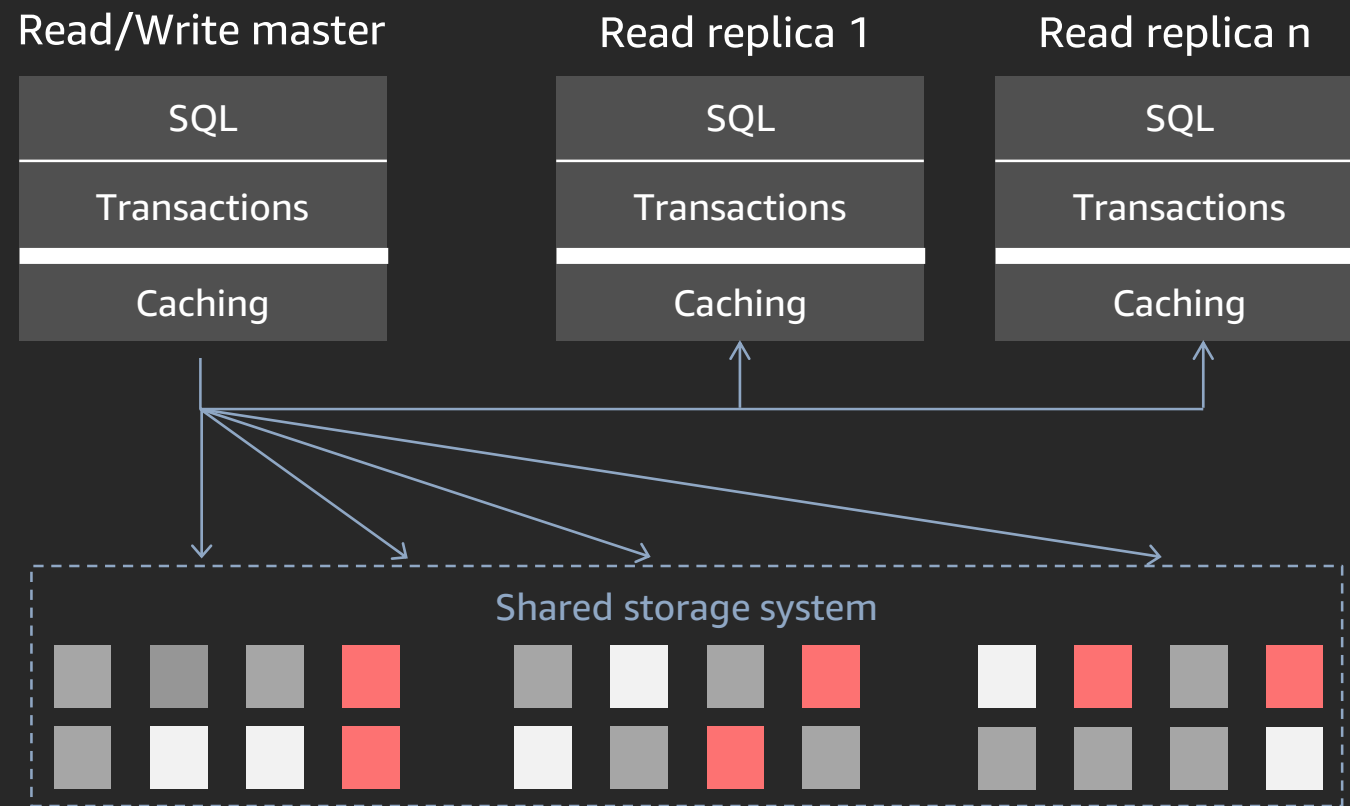
Amazon Aurora—latest features

- Multimaster write scaling
- Custom endpoints
- **Aurora serverless**
- Database backtrack
- Instant clone
- Data API
- Performance insights

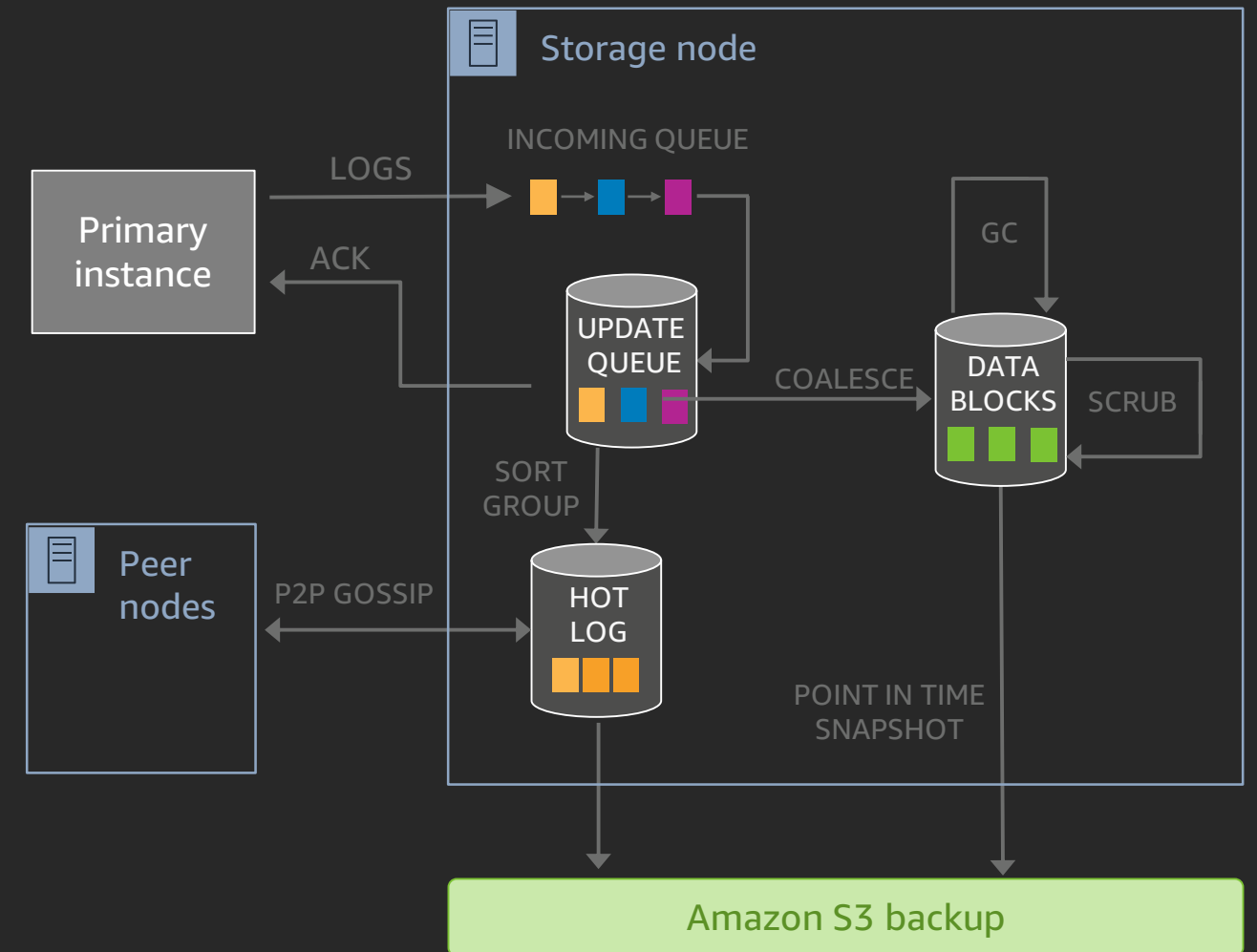


Q&A

Amazon Aurora high-level design



Storage node commit process



Thank you!

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