10212140414-盛子骜

第二次大作业: VLDB2021 labs

10212140414 盛子骜

实验目的

实验过程通过相关lab代码,从存储、日志事务引擎出发逐步完善,支持SQL引擎,最终实现一个完整的**支持分布式事务的分布式数据库内核**。需要对于数据库理论、分布式系统有相关基础知识了解。

实验环境准备

这个实验是基于golang的架构,以及由于我们在windows系统中执行,还需要额外安装make(基于mingw32)。

golang是谷歌开发的一种编程语言,拥有接近c语言的性能和丰富的库支持,所以经常用在大型网络服务器和分布式系统中。这两个都通过官网下载安装然后放到环境变量里即可:

```
7774596@sza00721777 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/当代数据管理系统(大项目)/vldb-2021-labs (master)

$ go version go1.16 windows/amd64

7774596@sza00721777 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/当代数据管理系统(大项目)/vldb-2021-labs (master)

$ make --version
GNU Make 3.82.90
Built for i686-pc-mingw32
Copyright (C) 1988-2012 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <a href="http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html">http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html</a>
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
```

在原po中需要加入对应的github classroom获取private repo,以及上传自动评分,我们就把仓库clone下来在本地测试就行了,检查一下配置文件 classroom.yml 是否正常:

```
name: GitHub Classroom Workflow

on: [push]

jobs:
   build:
   name: Autograding
   runs-on: [self-hosted,X64]
   steps:
        - uses: actions/checkout@v2
```

- uses: PingCAP-QE/setup-go@pingcap

with:

go-version: 1.16

- uses: you06/autograding@go

注意到这个实验要求的go版本是1.16,安装的时候不要错了版本。

使用go mod进行依赖包管理,默认配置是下载不下来包的(我这里挂梯子也不行),所以修 改go proxy使用代理:

export GOPROXY=https://goproxy.io,direct

实验结构

这个实验的分布式数据库中有几个模块,下面的分类是从原po的README中直接翻译过来的,后面我还会做进一步的解释:

• TinyKV: 系统的存储引擎;

• TinyScheduler: 用于管理和调度TinyKV集群;

• TinySQL: TinyKV引擎的SQL层。

我们需要完成四个lab,它们分别对应以下几个功能的补全:

- lab1:在TinyKV中实现存储和日志层;
- lab2:在TinyKV中实现事务层;
- lab3:实现Percolator协议;
- lab4:实现SQL执行层;
- lab4-A:实现SQL协议;
- lab4-B:实现更新执行器;
- lab4-C:实现选择和投影执行器。

每个lab都需要我们补全一部分代码,然后make对应的测试,按照顺序去做就可以了。从实验背景中我们了解到它是**基于TiDB和TiKV实现**的,所以在实验开始之前我们必须熟悉一下其架构。

实验内容

关于TiDB和TiKV的背景知识

首先我需要了解tikv和tidb到底是个什么东西。正好礼拜一的课请来了TiDB的老师介绍,我使用TiDB AI询问了一下关于tikv和tidb的介绍:

Answer

All generated information should be verified prior to use.

TiKV和TiDB之间的关系可以通过以下几个方面进行解释:

- 1. 存储引擎: TiKV是TiDB的分布式键值存储引擎,负责存储TiDB中的数据。TiDB使用TiKV作为其存储层,这 意味着所有的数据存储和管理都依赖于TiKV的功能和性能。例如,TiDB通过TiKV来处理键值请求,并将数据 存储在TiKV中(参考来源: TiDB文档)。
- 2. 交互与请求: TiDB与TiKV之间的交互是通过发送键值请求来实现的。TiDB会向TiKV发送请求以获取和存储数 据,这种交互是TiDB正常运行的关键部分(参考来源: TiDB文档)。
- 3. 组件关系: TiKV被视为TiDB的一个重要组件,提供了数据的持久化和检索功能。TiDB的许多功能和性能优化 都依赖于TiKV的设计和实现(参考来源: TiDB文档)。
- 4. 事务支持: TiKV作为一个分布式事务键值数据库,提供了ACID事务支持,这使得TiDB能够在分布式环境中安 全地执行复杂的数据库操作(参考来源:TiDB文档)。
- 5. 监控与管理: TiDB的监控和管理也依赖于TiKV的状态和性能指标。TiDB可以通过监控工具收集TiKV的性能数 据,以便进行性能分析和调优(参考来源:TiDB文档)。

综上所述,TiKV是TiDB的核心存储引擎,二者之间的关系密切,TiDB依赖于TiKV来实现数据的存储、管理和事务 处理。

在另一篇资料中可以看到更直观的组成架构:

计算层(SQL)

分布式存储(K-V 键值对)

元信息系统、 分布式调度

这三个大模块相互通信,每个模块都是分布式的架构,在 TiDB 中,对应的这几个模块叫做:

TIDB

TiKV + TiFlash

PD

简单来说,

• TiKV是一个**分布式的存储引擎**,是真正的服务实现端;

- **TiDB**是一个**sql层**,本身并不存储数据,只是将SQL查询解析为操作,将实际的数据读取 请求转发给底层的存储层TiKV;
- PD是整个TiDB集群的元信息管理模块,在TiDB和TiKV之间调度数据的分布和流量。

现在我们进入到具体的lab中查看各自的实现。

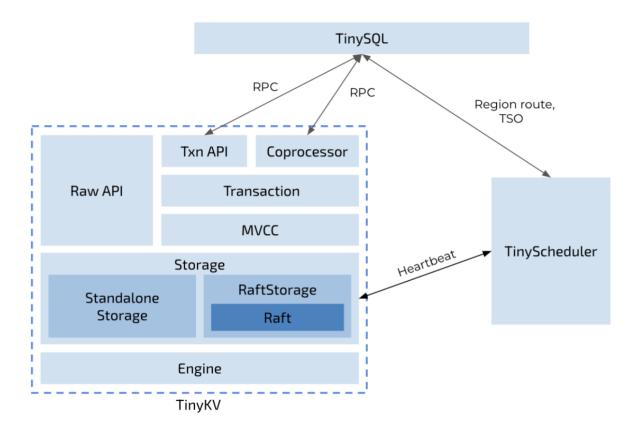
Lab1 The Storage And Log Layer

1) TinyKV解构

在tinykv文件夹的README中,可以看到对前两个lab的描述,以及提供了很多非常有用的信息:

- Lab 1
 - Build a standalone key-value server
 - Build a high available key-value server with Raft
- Lab 2: Support distributed transaction on top of Project3

实验实现的TinyDB的架构:



我总结一下就是,TinyKV就类似于TiKV,是一个真正的存储层的实现,它依赖 TinyScheduler进行集群中心控制(类似PD),而TinySQL就相当于TiDB,是SQL层(后两个lab的作业)。

和TiKV的技术特点类似,TinyKV也**使用了KV键值对的形式存储数据**,也**基于Raft实现分布式**。在后面的实验中我们会逐步接触tinykv中一些关键的组件,先从lab1开始。

2) lab1P0

在lab1中,我们将熟悉整个tinykv框架,以及完善 raftStore 和 storeEngine 的实现。这个 raftStore就是用来实现raft共识算法的代码模块,用来**把日志复制到副本中**,当然在这个过程 中还需要**保持事务的ACID性**。这里可以参考TiKV的实现:

- raftStore将处理所有提交日志,并将其复制到不同组中的不同节点,这个组称为 Region;
- 在引导阶段之后先只有一个Region,后续这个Region可能会被拆分成更多的Region,不同的Region负责不同的key范围,多Region独立处理客户端请求。

在lab1中为了简化任务,首先考虑的是**单机 (standalone) 的存储引擎**,后续再设置raft接口啥的,这就是lab1P0的任务,补全

kv/storage/standalone_storage/standalone_storage.go 中的代码:

```
func (s *StandAloneStorage) Reader(ctx *kvrpcpb.Context) (storage.StorageReader,
error) {
        // YOUR CODE HERE (lab1).
        panic("not implemented yet")
        return nil, nil
}
func (s *StandAloneStorage) Write(ctx *kvrpcpb.Context, batch []storage.Modify)
error {
        // YOUR CODE HERE (lab1).
        // Try to check the definition of `storage.Modify` and txn interface of
`badger`.
        // As the column family is not supported by `badger`, a wrapper is used
to simulate it.
        panic("not implemented yet")
        return nil
}
```

在 storage.go 中介绍了storage接口中定义的四个方法,其中就包括我们要实现的write和 reader:

- reader有一个参数ctx,这是上下文信息,返回值是读取存储数据的实例 StorageReader;
- write有两个参数ctx和batch, batch是一组修改类型,表示批量写入的操作,是 modify 类型的,在 storage.Modify 有定义。

实验书里说存储引擎是badger,叫我们去它的代码仓库查找通用方法,还特别提到可以使用badger提供的txn (事务)功能和相关读写接口,以及使用BadgerReader方法。

badger是什么?

badger是一个高性能的嵌入式Key-Value数据库,能够提供全局一致性,提供两种事务处理

模式(读和写)。

在 standalone_storage.go 文件后面有定义返回badger对象的函数NewBadgerReader ():

```
type BadgerReader struct {
          txn *badger.Txn
}

func NewBadgerReader(txn *badger.Txn) *BadgerReader {
          return &BadgerReader{txn}
}
```

可以看到,结构体 BadgerReader 封装了badger数据库的事务处理实例 txn ,它的构造函数 NewBadgerReader 能够返回封装后的*BadgerReader实例,然后我们就可以使用这个返回后的BadgerReader执行后续具体操作。那么Txn该如何构造呢?我在badger的源码 txn.go 中找到了方法:

```
// NewTransaction creates a new transaction. Badger supports concurrent execution of transactions,
     // providing serializable snapshot isolation, avoiding write skews. Badger achieves this by tracking
750
     // the keys read and at Commit time, ensuring that these read keys weren't concurrently modified by
751
     // another transaction.
752
753
     // For read-only transactions, set update to false. In this mode, we don't track the rows read for
     // any changes. Thus, any long running iterations done in this mode wouldn't pay this overhead.
754
755
     // Running transactions concurrently is OK. However, a transaction itself isn't thread safe, and
756
757
     // should only be run serially. It doesn't matter if a transaction is created by one goroutine and
758
     // passed down to other, as long as the Txn APIs are called serially.
759
760
     // When you create a new transaction, it is absolutely essential to call
     // Discard(). This should be done irrespective of what the update param is set
761
     // to. Commit API internally runs Discard, but running it twice wouldn't cause
762
763
     // any issues.
764
     //
765
     // txn := db.NewTransaction(false)
766
     // defer txn.Discard()
     // // Call various APIs.
767
     func (db *DB) NewTransaction(update bool) *Txn {
769
         return db.newTransaction(update, false)
770
771
      func (db *DB) newTransaction(update, isManaged bool) *Txn {
772
773
          if db.opt.ReadOnly && update {
             // DB is read-only, force read-only transaction.
774
775
              update = false
776
```

这里显示使用NewTransaction()可以创建一个新事务,如果是只读事务需要将update设置为 false,那么Reader函数的实现就很明了了:

```
func (s *StandAloneStorage) Reader(ctx *kvrpcpb.Context) (storage.StorageReader,
error) {
     // YOUR CODE HERE (lab1).
```

```
return NewBadgerReader(s.db.NewTransaction(false)), nil
}
```

这样Reader就提供了一个只读事务返回给调用方读取数据。

然后是Write函数,涉及到写会复杂一些,既然是写就需要用到badger中定义的写相关操作,这也是在badger源码的 bench.go 存放的。writebatch是一个用于批量操作的封装工具,它可以将多条数据修改操作缓存起来,最后统一写入数据库:

```
type WriteBatch struct {
          sync.Mutex
          txn
                   *Txn
                   *DB
          throttle *y.Throttle
                   atomic.Value
          isManaged bool
          commitTs uint64
          finished bool
  }
  // NewWriteBatch creates a new WriteBatch. This provides a way to conveniently do a lot of writes,
  // batching them up as tightly as possible in a single transaction and using callbacks to avoid
  // waiting for them to commit, thus achieving good performance. This API hides away the logic of
  // creating and committing transactions. Due to the nature of SSI guaratees provided by Badger,
  // blind writes can never encounter transaction conflicts (ErrConflict).
  func (db *DB) NewWriteBatch() *WriteBatch {
          if db.opt.managedTxns {
                  panic("cannot use NewWriteBatch in managed mode. Use NewWriteBatchAt instead")
          return db.newWriteBatch(false)
 func (db *DB) newWriteBatch(isManaged bool) *WriteBatch {
          return &WriteBatch{
                  isManaged: isManaged,
                            db.newTransaction(true, isManaged),
                  throttle: y.NewThrottle(16),
          }
  }
```

有关engines_util的应用也都放在 tinykv\kv\util\engine_util\util.go 和 write_batch.go 中,其中**SetCF函数执行插入/更新操作,DeleteCF执行删除。**前面提到,我们的batch中的操作是modify类型的,我们去看看modify中是如何定义的:

```
func (m *Modify) Cf() string {
    switch m.Data.(type) {
    case Put:
        return m.Data.(Put).Cf
    case Delete:
```

```
return m.Data.(Delete).Cf
}
return ""
}
```

对应writebatch里的SetCF和DeleteCF函数:

```
func (wb *WriteBatch) SetCF(cf string, key, val []byte)
.....
func (wb *WriteBatch) DeleteCF(cf string, key []byte)
.....
```

看来Put和Delete分别表示插入\更新和删除,那我们的write就可以这样写,首先创建一个writebatch对象,然后遍历batch中的所有modify操作,根据其具体类型执行删除或者插入\更新操作,最后把writebatch中的操作写入数据库:

```
func (s *StandAloneStorage) Write(ctx *kvrpcpb.Context, batch []storage.Modify)
error {
        // YOUR CODE HERE (lab1).
        // Try to check the definition of `storage.Modify` and txn interface of
`badger`.
        // As the column family is not supported by `badger`, a wrapper is used
to simulate it.
        writeBatch := new(engine_util.WriteBatch)
        for _, mod := range batch {
                switch mod.Data.(type) {
                case storage.Put:
                        writeBatch.SetCF(mod.Cf(), mod.Key(), mod.Value())
                case storage.Delete:
                        writeBatch.DeleteCF(mod.Cf(), mod.Key())
                }
        }
        return writeBatch.WriteToDB(s.db)
}
```

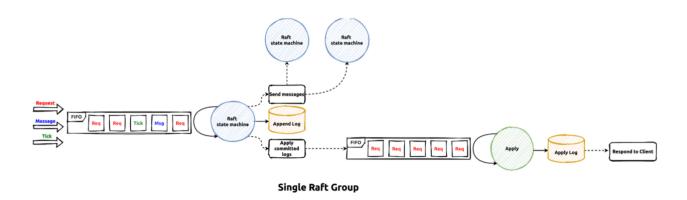
lab1P0的运行结果:

```
7774596@sza00721777 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/当代数据管理系统(大项目)/vldb-2021-labs/tinykv (master)
GO111MODULE=on go test -v --count=1 --parallel=1 -p=1 ./kv/server -run 1
                   TestRawGet1
2024/12/19 18:13:31 db.go:942: [error] ERROR while writing to level 0: : truncate \tmp\badger\kv\00000001.sst: The parameter is incorrect.
--- PASS: TestRawGet1 (0.90s)
                    TestRawGetNotFound1
--- PASS: TestRawGetNotFound1 (0.60s)
=== RUN
                   TestRawPut1
2024/12/19 18:13:33 db.go:942: [error] ERROR while writing to level 0: : truncate \tmp\badger\kv\00000001.sst: The parameter is incorrect.
  --- PASS: TestRawPut1 (0.88s)
=== RUN TestRawGetAfterRawPut1
2024/12/19 18:13:33 db.go:942: [error] ERROR while writing to level 0: : truncate \tmp\badger\kv\00000001.sst: The parameter is incorrect.
 --- PASS: TestRawGetAfterRawPut1 (1.08s)
=== RUN TestRawGetAfterRawDelete1
2024/12/19 \ 18:13:34 \ db.go: 942: \ [error] \ ERROR \ while \ writing \ to \ level \ 0: : truncate \ tmp\badger\ kv\00000001.sst: \ The \ parameter \ is incorrect.
   -- PASS: TestRawGetAfterRawDelete1 (0.39s)
                   TestRawDelete1
2024/12/19 \ 18:13:35 \ db.go: 942: \ [error] \ ERROR \ while writing to level \ 0: \ : truncate \ \tmp\badger\ kv\ 00000001.sst: \ The parameter is incorrect.
 --- PASS: TestRawDelete1 (0.88s)
                   TestRawScan1
2024/12/19 \ 18:13:35 \ db.go: 942: \ [error] \ ERROR \ while writing to level \ 0: \ : truncate \ \truncate \ \
  -- PASS: TestRawScan1 (0.99s)
                   TestRawScanAfterRawPut1
2024/12/19 \ 18:13:36 \ db.go: 942: \ [error] \ ERROR \ while \ writing \ to \ level \ 0: \ : \ truncate \ \ tmp\ badger\ \ \ the \ parameter \ is \ incorrect.
   -- PASS: TestRawScanAfterRawPut1 (0.97s)
     = RUN
                   TestRawScanAfterRawDelete1
2024/12/19 \ 18:13:37 \ db.go: 942: \ [error] \ ERROR \ while \ writing \ to \ level \ 0: : truncate \ \tmp\badger\ kv\00000001.sst: The parameter is incorrect.
   -- PASS: TestRawScanAfterRawDelete1 (0.79s)
    == RUN TestIterWithRawDelete1
2024/12/19 18:13:38 db.go:942: [error] ERROR while writing to level 0: : truncate \tmp\badger\kv\00000001.sst: The parameter is incorrect.
        PASS: TestIterWithRawDelete1 (0.95s)
PASS
                github.com/pingcap-incubator/tinykv/kv/server 8.577s
```

这里的参数错误是因为BadgerDB使用的文件操作可能与Windows的路径分隔符或文件锁机制冲突导致的,可以忽略,可以看到所有测试都pass了。(由于该实验对内存容量要求比较高,故没有在虚拟机上开展)

3) raftstore功能补全(P1-P4)

然后我们要继续实现 raftstore 的核心接口。P0中实现的standalone是没有考虑Log层的,直接让存储引擎处理读写请求,现在我们要加上log处理,所以要多加一个badger来持久化raft日志。raftstore的工作流程如下:



拆分开之后,可以把这个流程总结为两步:

- 第一步是日志一致性阶段 (The log consensus phase) , 客户端请求会携带回调函数 被发送到路由器, raftWorker使用对应的peerMsgHandler处理这些请求;
- 第二步是**日志应用阶段 (The log apply phase)** ,当日志被Raft组提交后,应用请求会被发送到应用路由器(apply router)。**applyWorker**处理这些应用请求,最终触发回调函数。只有在回调完成后,才能将结果响应给客户端。

这里面有一些重要的组件定义:

- **RawNode**:是raft实例的一个封装,提供三个接口Step、Ready和Advance,其中实际要发送的消息和要持久化的日志会通过Ready结构返回;
- Ready: raft实例的输出, 让上层继续做进一步处理;
- Region: 一个raft组;
- Peer: 节点, 默认情况下一个Region里面有3个Peer, 每个Peer里面放着一个RawNode;
- raftWorker: 处理路由到不同Region的Peer的所有客户端请求;
- peeMsgHandler: 处理特定Leader peer的客户端请求的代理;
- applyWorker: 见上面第二步的介绍。

下面我们就开始补全缺失的代码。首先是 peer_Msg_handler.go 中的 proposeRaftCommand 方法:

```
func (d *peerMsgHandler) proposeRaftCommand(msg *raft_cmdpb.RaftCmdRequest, cb
*message.Callback) {
        panic("not implemented yet")
        // YOUR CODE HERE (lab1).
        // Hint1: do `preProposeRaftCommand` check for the command, if the check
fails, need to execute the
        // callback function and return the error results. `ErrResp` is useful to
generate error response.
        // Hint2: Check if peer is stopped already, if so notify the callback
that the region is removed, check
        // the `destroy` function for related utilities. `NotifyRegRegionRemoved`
is useful to generate error response.
        // Hint3: Bind the possible response with term then do the real requests
propose using the `Propose` function.
        // Note:
        // The peer that is being checked is a leader. It might step down to be a
follower later. It
        // doesn't matter whether the peer is a leader or not. If it's not a
leader, the proposing
        // command log entry can't be committed. There are some useful
information in the `ctx` of the `peerMsgHandler`.
}
```

这个函数有两个参数, raft_cmdpb.RaftCmdRequest 应该是客户端发送的raft命令的信息, message.Callback 是一个回调函数对象。

可以看到要完成三个逻辑,首先要执行 preProposeRaftCommand 检查命令是否合法,这个函数就在上面,返回值是一个error类型,所以直接调用就行了,然后使用 ErrResp 方法整合错误信息:

```
hint1:
    err := d.preProposeRaftCommand(msg)
    if err != nil {
        cb.Done(ErrResp(err))
        return
}
```

然后再检查这个peer节点是不是active的,如果已经stop了,需要通知回调函数该节点已被移除,并且使用 destroy 方法移除该节点。

destroy 方法的用法可以在上文中找到,然后这里让我们用 NotifyReqRegionRemoved 方法整合错误信息,这个函数定义在 peer.go 中,参数是 (regionId uint64,cb**message.Callback):

destroy之后调用NotifyReqRegionRemoved生成错误信息:

最后要使用 propose 提交命令到raft集群中,propose方法定义在 peer.go 中:

```
func (p *peer) Propose(kv *badger.DB, cfg *config.Config, cb *message.Callback,
req *raft_cmdpb.RaftCmdRequest, errResp *raft_cmdpb.RaftCmdResponse)
```

它的参数分别是raft的存储引擎(在我们这里就是badger.DB)、参数配置对象、响应对象以及错误响应,也是对应着调用即可,如果出错就return:

```
errResp := newCmdResp()
if !d.Propose(d.ctx.engine.Raft, d.ctx.cfg, cb, msg, errResp) {
    return
}
```

完整的proposeRaftCommand函数实现:

```
func (d *peerMsgHandler) proposeRaftCommand(msg *raft_cmdpb.RaftCmdRequest, cb
*message.Callback) {
        err := d.preProposeRaftCommand(msg)
        if err != nil {
                cb.Done(ErrResp(err))
                return
        }
        if d.stopped {
                if err = d.Destroy(d.ctx.engine, false); err != nil {
                        NotifyReqRegionRemoved(d.regionId, cb)
                        return
                }
        }
        errResp := newCmdResp()
        if !d.Propose(d.ctx.engine.Raft, d.ctx.cfg, cb, msg, errResp) {
                return
        }
}
```

接下来要补全 peer.go 中 HandleRaftReady 方法:

```
panic("not implemented yet")
        // Start to handle the raft ready.
        log.Debug(fmt.Sprintf("%v handle raft ready", p.Tag))
        ready := p.RaftGroup.Ready()
        // TODO: workaround for:
        // in kvproto/eraftpb, we use *SnapshotMetadata
             but in etcd, they use SnapshotMetadata
        if ready.Snapshot.GetMetadata() == nil {
                ready.Snapshot.Metadata = &eraftpb.SnapshotMetadata{}
        }
        // The leader can write to disk and replicate to the followers
concurrently
        // For more details, check raft thesis 10.2.1.
        if p.IsLeader() {
                p.Send(trans, ready.Messages)
                ready.Messages = ready.Messages[:0]
        }
        ss := ready.SoftState
        if ss != nil && ss.RaftState == raft.StateLeader {
                p.HeartbeatScheduler(pdScheduler)
        }
        applySnapResult, err := p.peerStorage.SaveReadyState(&ready)
        if err != nil {
                panic(fmt.Sprintf("failed to handle raft ready, error: %v", err))
        if !p.IsLeader() {
                p.Send(trans, ready.Messages)
        }
        if applySnapResult != nil {
                /// Register self to applyMsgs so that the peer is then usable.
                msgs = append(msgs,
message.NewPeerMsg(message.MsgTypeApplyRefresh, p.regionId, &MsgApplyRefresh{
                        id:
                              p.PeerId(),
                        term: p.Term(),
                        region: p.Region(),
                }))
                // Snapshot's metadata has been applied.
                p.LastApplyingIdx = p.peerStorage.truncatedIndex()
        } else {
                committedEntries := ready.CommittedEntries
                ready.CommittedEntries = nil
                1 := len(committedEntries)
                if 1 > 0 {
                        p.LastApplyingIdx = committedEntries[1-1].Index
```

```
msgs = append(msgs, message.Msg{Type:
message.MsgTypeApplyCommitted, Data: &MsgApplyCommitted{
                                regionId: p.regionId,
                                          p.Term(),
                                term:
                                entries: committedEntries,
                        }, RegionID: p.regionId})
        }
        // YOUR CODE HERE (lab1). There are some missing code pars marked with
Hint above, try to finish them.
        // Hint2: Try to advance the states in the raft group of this peer after
processing the raft ready.
                 Check about the Advance method in for the raft group.
        panic("not implemented yet")
        return applySnapResult, msgs
}
```

我们按顺序解析一下这个方法在做什么,首先这个函数有三个参数msgs、pdScheduler、trans,顾名思义一个是传递的消息、一个是和PD通信的调度器,还有一个trans应该也是和通信相关的,接下来逐段分析源码。前面全是合法性检查,分别需要检查当前peer活动状态、应用快照是否准备好以及是否有ready对象需要处理(我们需要补充的hint1):

```
hint1:
    if !p.RaftGroup.HasReady() {
        return nil, msgs
}
```

检查完之后从raftgroup中获取ready对象,然后发送消息,根据当前peer是不是Leader处理PD调度,持久化ready状态、处理快照应用的结果等等。最后要补充的是hint2,让我们使用advance 方法通知raft状态机当前ready对象已经处理好了,这个advance方法定义在rawnode.go 中,就是更新一些raft中的状态信息:

```
// Advance notifies the RawNode that the application has applied and saved
progress in the
// last Ready results.
func (rn *RawNode) Advance(rd Ready) {
    if rd.SoftState != nil {
        rn.prevSoftSt = rd.SoftState
    }
    if !IsEmptyHardState(rd.HardState) {
        rn.prevHardSt = rd.HardState
    }
    if rn.prevHardSt.Commit != 0 {
        rn.Raft.RaftLog.appliedTo(rn.prevHardSt.Commit)
    }
}
```

```
if len(rd.Entries) > 0 {
            e := rd.Entries[len(rd.Entries)-1]
            rn.Raft.RaftLog.stableTo(e.Index, e.Term)
}
if !IsEmptySnap(&rd.Snapshot) {
            rn.Raft.RaftLog.stableSnapTo(rd.Snapshot.Metadata.Index)
      }
}
hint2:
p.RaftGroup.Advance(ready)
```

补全的 HandleRaftReady 方法 (为了限制篇幅后面如果太长的函数就不放完整源码了,中间无需修改的部分省略):

```
func (p *peer) HandleRaftReady(msgs []message.Msg, pdScheduler chan<-</pre>
worker.Task, trans Transport) (*ApplySnapResult, []message.Msg) {
        // YOUR CODE HERE (lab1). There are some missing code pars marked with
`Hint` above, try to finish them.
        // Hint1: check if there's ready to be processed, if no return directly.
        if !p.RaftGroup.HasReady() {
                return nil, msgs
        }
        // YOUR CODE HERE (lab1). There are some missing code pars marked with
`Hint` above, try to finish them.
        // Hint2: Try to advance the states in the raft group of this peer after
processing the raft ready.
                 Check about the `Advance` method in for the raft group.
        p.RaftGroup.Advance(ready)
        return applySnapResult, msgs
}
```

接下来是 peer_storage.go 中的 SaveReadyState 方法,是状态和日志持久化的核心部分:

```
func (ps *PeerStorage) SaveReadyState(ready *raft.Ready) (*ApplySnapResult,
error) {
    kvWB, raftWB := new(engine_util.WriteBatch), new(engine_util.WriteBatch)
    prevRaftState := ps.raftState
    var applyRes *ApplySnapResult = nil
    var err error
    if !raft.IsEmptySnap(&ready.Snapshot) {
        applyRes, err = ps.ApplySnapshot(&ready.Snapshot, kvWB, raftWB)
        if err != nil {
            return nil, err
        }
}
```

```
panic("not implemented yet")
        // YOUR CODE HERE (lab1).
        // Hint: the outputs of the raft ready are: snapshot, entries, states,
try to process
                 them correctly. Note the snapshot apply may need the kv engine
while others will
                 always use the raft engine.
        if len(ready.Entries) != 0 {
                // Hint1: Process entries if it's not empty.
        }
        // Last index is 0 means the peer is created from raft message
        // and has not applied snapshot yet, so skip persistent hard state.
        if ps.raftState.LastIndex > 0 {
                // Hint2: Handle the hard state if it is NOT empty.
        }
        if !proto.Equal(&prevRaftState, &ps.raftState) {
                raftWB.SetMeta(meta.RaftStateKey(ps.region.GetId()),
&ps.raftState)
        }
        kvWB.MustWriteToDB(ps.Engines.Kv)
        raftWB.MustWriteToDB(ps.Engines.Raft)
        return applyRes, nil
}
```

这个函数会把raft的ready状态持久化到存储中,分别有快照、日志条目、hardstate等。 hint1和hint2分别要我们补全**日志和hardstate的处理**,我们可以仿照它提供的快照处理的源 码去写:

hint2很好理解,如果ready中有新的hardstate就需要更新到当前ps的状态里面去,hint1中需要用到 append 方法,这个方法可以一次性批量将日志条目写入到raft引擎中(raftwb),不过这个方法也是需要我们手动补全的,也在同一个文件中:

```
func (ps *PeerStorage) Append(entries []eraftpb.Entry, raftWB
*engine_util.WriteBatch) error {
        log.Debug(fmt.Sprintf("%s append %d entries", ps.Tag, len(entries)))
        prevLastIndex := ps.raftState.LastIndex
        if len(entries) == 0 {
                return nil
        lastEntry := entries[len(entries)-1]
        lastIndex := lastEntry.Index
        lastTerm := lastEntry.Term
        panic("not implemented yet")
        // YOUR CODE HERE (lab1).
        for _, entry := range entries {
               // Hint1: in the raft write batch, the log key could be generated
by `meta.RaftLogKey`.
                        Also the `LastIndex` and `LastTerm` raft states should
be updated after the `Append`.
                        Use the input `raftWB` to save the append results, do
check if the input `entries` are empty.
                       Note the raft logs are stored as the `meta` type key-
                //
value pairs, so the `RaftLogKey` and `SetMeta`
                        functions could be useful.
                log.Debug(fmt.Sprintf("entry=%v", entry))
        }
        for i := lastIndex + 1; i <= prevLastIndex; i++ {</pre>
                // Hint2: As the to be append logs may conflict with the old
ones, try to delete the left
                         old ones whose entry indexes are greater than the last
                //
to be append entry.
                         Delete these previously appended log entries which will
never be committed.
        }
        ps.raftState.LastIndex = lastIndex
        ps.raftState.LastTerm = lastTerm
```

```
return nil
}
```

hint1要求我们追加日志条目,提示说日志是由 meta 键值对形式存储的,让我们使用 RaftLogKey 和 SetMeta 函数生成并存储到writebatch中,循环遍历每个日志条目,然后执行生成键值对和存储的操作即可,写完之后记得更新最新的日志索引 LastIndex 和日志任期 LastTerm;

hint2则是补全日志可能发生冲突的逻辑,如果新追加的日志与之前存储的日志冲突,则需要删除冲突之后的所有日志条目,逻辑已经在给好的循环中写好了,我们只要添加删除命令:

至此lab1的所有代码都已经补好了。

4) test通过情况

测试项lab1P1a-lab1P3a都能正常运行:

```
2024/12/21 15:05:55 db.go:942: [error] ERROR while writing to level 0: : truncate C:\Users\7774596\/
The parameter is incorrect.
--- PASS: TestBasic2BLab1P1a (17.72s)
--- PASS: TestBasic2BLab1P1a/client-0 (5.01s)
--- PASS: TestBasic2BLab1P1a/client-0#01 (5.06s)
--- PASS: TestBasic2BLab1P1a/client-0#02 (5.05s)

PASS
ok github.com/pingcap-incubator/tinykv/kv/test_raftstore 17.910s

7774596@sza00721777 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/当代数据管理系统(大项目)/vldb-2021-labs/tinykv (master)
```

```
2024/12/21 21:29:04 db.go:942: [error] ERROR while writing to level 0: : truncate
  2024/12/21 21:29:04 db.go:942: [error] ERROR while writing to level 0: : truncate
  --- PASS: TestManyPartitionsManyClients2BLab1P1b (27.85s)
      --- PASS: TestManyPartitionsManyClients2BLab1P1b/client-4 (7.00s)
      --- PASS: TestManyPartitionsManyClients2BLab1P1b/client-3 (7.00s)
      --- PASS: TestManyPartitionsManyClients2BLab1P1b/client-2 (7.00s)
      --- PASS: TestManyPartitionsManyClients2BLab1P1b/client-0 (7.01s)
      --- PASS: TestManyPartitionsManyClients2BLab1P1b/client-1 (7.01s)
      --- PASS: TestManyPartitionsManyClients2BLab1P1b/client-0#01 (6.03s)
      --- PASS: TestManyPartitionsManyClients2BLab1P1b/client-3#01 (6.03s)
      --- PASS: TestManyPartitionsManyClients2BLab1P1b/client-4#01 (6.04s)
      --- PASS: TestManyPartitionsManyClients2BLab1P1b/client-1#01 (6.04s)
      --- PASS: TestManyPartitionsManyClients2BLab1P1b/client-2#01 (6.04s)
      --- PASS: TestManyPartitionsManyClients2BLab1P1b/client-0#02 (6.07s)
      --- PASS: TestManyPartitionsManyClients2BLab1P1b/client-4#02 (6.10s)
      --- PASS: TestManyPartitionsManyClients2BLab1P1b/client-3#02 (6.13s)
      --- PASS: TestManyPartitionsManyClients2BLab1P1b/client-2#02 (6.13s)
      --- PASS: TestManyPartitionsManyClients2BLab1P1b/client-1#02 (6.15s)
  PASS
  ok
           github.com/pingcap-incubator/tinykv/kv/test_raftstore
  7774596@sza00721777 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/当代数据管理系统(大项目)/vldb-2021-labs/ti
○ $
2024/12/22 11:44:38 db.go:942: [error] ERROR while writing to level 0: : truncate C:\Users\7774596
--- PASS: TestPersistOneClient2BLab1P2a (20.73s)
    --- PASS: TestPersistOneClient2BLab1P2a/client-0 (5.05s)
    --- PASS: TestPersistOneClient2BLab1P2a/client-0#01 (5.05s)
    --- PASS: TestPersistOneClient2BLab1P2a/client-0#02 (5.05s)
PASS
ok
        github.com/pingcap-incubator/tinykv/kv/test_raftstore
7774596@sza00721777 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/当代数据管理系统(大项目)/vldb-2021-labs/tinykv (master)
$
ZUZ4/12/22 11.40.32 UU.gu.342. [EITOI] ENNON WHITE WITCHING TO TEVEL U. . LITUHCATE C. VOSETS V///4350
2024/12/22 11:46:52 db.go:942: [error] ERROR while writing to level 0: : truncate C:\Users\7774596
--- PASS: TestPersistPartitionUnreliable2BLab1P2b (26.91s)
    --- PASS: TestPersistPartitionUnreliable2BLab1P2b/client-1 (6.27s)
    --- PASS: TestPersistPartitionUnreliable2BLab1P2b/client-3 (6.28s)
    --- PASS: TestPersistPartitionUnreliable2BLab1P2b/client-0 (6.28s)
    --- PASS: TestPersistPartitionUnreliable2BLab1P2b/client-4 (6.28s)
    --- PASS: TestPersistPartitionUnreliable2BLab1P2b/client-2 (6.29s)
    --- PASS: TestPersistPartitionUnreliable2BLab1P2b/client-2#01 (5.73s)
    --- PASS: TestPersistPartitionUnreliable2BLab1P2b/client-3#01 (5.73s)
    --- PASS: TestPersistPartitionUnreliable2BLab1P2b/client-4#01 (5.73s)
    --- PASS: TestPersistPartitionUnreliable2BLab1P2b/client-1#01 (5.74s)
    --- PASS: TestPersistPartitionUnreliable2BLab1P2b/client-0#01 (5.75s)
    --- PASS: TestPersistPartitionUnreliable2BLab1P2b/client-4#02 (6.23s)
    --- PASS: TestPersistPartitionUnreliable2BLab1P2b/client-0#02 (6.23s)
    --- PASS: TestPersistPartitionUnreliable2BLab1P2b/client-1#02 (6.23s)
    --- PASS: TestPersistPartitionUnreliable2BLab1P2b/client-3#02 (6.23s)
    --- PASS: TestPersistPartitionUnreliable2BLab1P2b/client-2#02 (6.23s)
PASS
        github.com/pingcap-incubator/tinykv/kv/test_raftstore
7774596@sza00721777 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/当代数据管理系统(大项目)/vldb-2021-labs/tinykv (master)
$
```

```
2024/12/22 11:4/:54 db.go:942: [error] ERROR while writing to level 0: : truncate C:\Users\///45' 2024/12/22 11:47:54 db.go:942: [error] ERROR while writing to level 0: : truncate C:\Users\77745' --- PASS: TestOneSnapshot2BLab1P3a (2.67s) PASS ok github.com/pingcap-incubator/tinykv/kv/test_raftstore 2.845s

7774596@sza00721777 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/当代数据管理系统(大项目)/vldb-2021-labs/tinykv (master)
```

但是到P3b时就开始报错了,显示无法正常生成快照(原因是由于进程被占用某个临时文件无法被重命名),即便删除所有临时文件之后仍然无法继续:

```
[2024/12/22 12:32:59.275 +08:00] [ERROR] [region_task.go:84] ["failed to generate snapshot!!!, [regionId: 1, err : rename C:\\Users\\77745 ta\\Local\\Temp\\test-raftstore261704690\\snap\\gen_1_15_210_default.sst: The process cannot access the file because it is being used by a 0.0.0-20200117041106-d28c14d3b1cd/global.go:42\ngithub.com/pingcap-incubator/tinykv/kv/raftstore/runner.(*regionTaskHandler).Handle\n\tC:/Users/7774596/Desktop/当代数据管理系统(大项目)/vlc Worker).start.funcl\n\tC:/Users/7774596/Desktop/当代数据管理系统(大项目)/vlc Worker).start.funcl\n\tC:/Users/7774596/Desktop/当代数据管理系统(大项目)/vlc Worker).start.funcl\n\tC:/Users/7774596/Desktop/当代数据管理系统(大项目)/vlc Worker).start.funcl\n\tC:/Users/7774596/Desktop/当代数据管理系统(大项目)/vlc Worker).start.funcl\n\tC:/Users/7774596/Desktop/当代数据管理系统(大项目)/vlc Worker).start.funcl\n\tC:/Users\/7774596/Desktop/当代数据管理系统(大项目)/vlc Worker).start.funcl\n\tC:/Users\/7774596/Desktop/当代数据管理系统(大项目)/vlc Worker).start.funcl\n\tC:/Users\/7774596/Desktop/当代数据管理系统(大项目)/vlc Worker).start.funcl\n\tC:/Users\/7774596/Desktop/当代数据管理系统(大项目)/vlc Worker).start.funcl\n\tC:/Users/7774596/Desktop/当代数据管理系统(大项目)/vlc Worker/worker.go:37"]
```

错误信息提示错误发生在 runner.(*snapContext).handleGen 中,这是源码中快照生成的逻辑部分,并不是需要我们修改的方法,看来不是我们补全的代码出问题了,应该是windows系统的某种文件访问冲突。稍后我又尝试了重启和删除整个 Local/temp 文件夹,均无法解决,而且我的电脑也并没有运行杀毒软件等程序,无奈之下我决定把项目移植到Linux虚拟机中试一试。

又经过一番配置环境后,测试成功通过了,而且速度也并不是很慢:

```
[2024/12/22 13:26:27.697 +08:00] [INFO] [node.go:200] ["stop raft store thread, storeID: 4"]
  -- PASS: TestSnapshotUnreliableRecoverConcurrentPartition2BLab1P3b (31.35s)
     --- PASS: TestSnapshotUnreliableRecoverConcurrentPartition2BLab1P3b/client-0 (5.78s)
     --- PASS: TestSnapshotUnreliableRecoverConcurrentPartition2BLab1P3b/client-1 (5.78s)
     --- PASS: TestSnapshotUnreliableRecoverConcurrentPartition2BLab1P3b/client-2 (5.79s)
     --- PASS: TestSnapshotUnreliableRecoverConcurrentPartition2BLab1P3b/client-4 (5.79s)
     --- PASS: TestSnapshotUnreliableRecoverConcurrentPartition2BLab1P3b/client-3 (5.79s)
     --- PASS: TestSnapshotUnreliableRecoverConcurrentPartition2BLab1P3b/client-0#01 (5.34s)
     --- PASS: TestSnapshotUnreliableRecoverConcurrentPartition2BLab1P3b/client-4#01 (5.48s)
     --- PASS: TestSnapshotUnreliableRecoverConcurrentPartition2BLab1P3b/client-3#01 (5.48s)
     --- PASS: TestSnapshotUnreliableRecoverConcurrentPartition2BLab1P3b/client-2#01 (5.48s)
     --- PASS: TestSnapshotUnreliableRecoverConcurrentPartition2BLab1P3b/client-1#01 (5.49s)
     --- PASS: TestSnapshotUnreliableRecoverConcurrentPartition2BLab1P3b/client-2#02 (5.34s)
     --- PASS: TestSnapshotUnreliableRecoverConcurrentPartition2BLab1P3b/client-0#02 (5.34s)
     --- PASS: TestSnapshotUnreliableRecoverConcurrentPartition2BLab1P3b/client-1#02 (5.35s)
     --- PASS: TestSnapshotUnreliableRecoverConcurrentPartition2BLab1P3b/client-3#02 (5.35s)
     --- PASS: TestSnapshotUnreliableRecoverConcurrentPartition2BLab1P3b/client-4#02 (5.35s)
 PASS
         github.com/pingcap-incubator/tinykv/kv/test raftstore
o sza7774596@sza7774596:~/Desktop/vldb-2021-labs/tinykv$
```

接下来是P4a和P4b:

```
[2024/12/22 13:39:08.513 +08:00] [INFO] [applier.go:829] ["[region 1] 5 split region id:1 region_epoch [[] [107 49 54 50]]"] [2024/12/22 13:39:08.514 +08:00] [INFO] [node.go:200] ["stop raft store thread, storeID: 1"] [2024/12/22 13:39:08.514 +08:00] [INFO] [node.go:200] ["stop raft store thread, storeID: 2"] [2024/12/22 13:39:08.514 +08:00] [INFO] [node.go:200] ["stop raft store thread, storeID: 3"] [2024/12/22 13:39:08.514 +08:00] [INFO] [node.go:200] ["stop raft store thread, storeID: 4"] --- PASS: TestOneSplit3BLab1P4a (73.96s) PASS ok github.com/pingcap-incubator/tinykv/kv/test_raftstore 79.017s sza7774596@sza7774596:~/Desktop/vldb-2021-labs/tinykv$
```

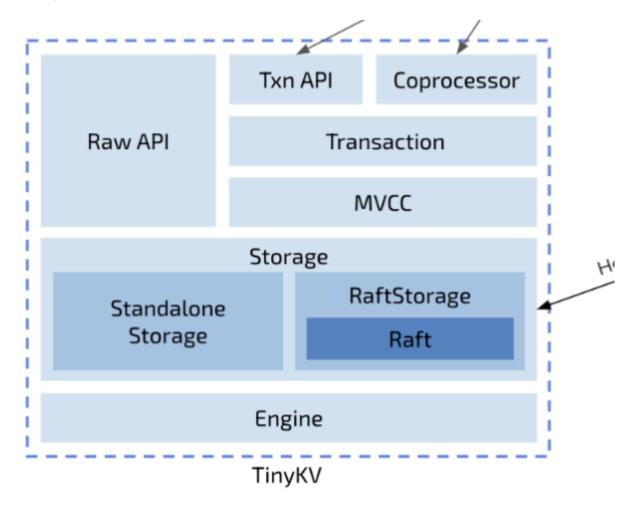
```
[2024/12/22 13:44:02.878 +08:00] [INFO] [node.go:200] ["stop raft store thread, storeID: 2"]
   PASS: TestSplitConfChangeSnapshotUnreliableRecoverConcurrentPartition3BLab1P4b (66.26s)
    --- PASS: TestSplitConfChangeSnapshotUnreliableRecoverConcurrentPartition3BLab1P4b/client-1 (18.06s)
    --- PASS: TestSplitConfChangeSnapshotUnreliableRecoverConcurrentPartition3BLab1P4b/client-0
    --- PASS: TestSplitConfChangeSnapshotUnreliableRecoverConcurrentPartition3BLab1P4b/client-4 (18.10s)
    --- PASS: TestSplitConfChangeSnapshotUnreliableRecoverConcurrentPartition3BLab1P4b/client-3 (18.11s)
    --- PASS: TestSplitConfChangeSnapshotUnreliableRecoverConcurrentPartition3BLab1P4b/client-2 (18.11s)
    --- PASS: TestSplitConfChangeSnapshotUnreliableRecoverConcurrentPartition3BLab1P4b/client-0#01 (12.78s)
    --- PASS: TestSplitConfChangeSnapshotUnreliableRecoverConcurrentPartition3BLab1P4b/client-4#01
                                                                                                   (12.78s)
    --- PASS: TestSplitConfChangeSnapshotUnreliableRecoverConcurrentPartition3BLab1P4b/client-1#01 (12.79s)
       PASS: TestSplitConfChangeSnapshotUnreliableRecoverConcurrentPartition3BLab1P4b/client-2#01
    --- PASS: TestSplitConfChangeSnapshotUnreliableRecoverConcurrentPartition3BLab1P4b/client-3#01 (12.81s)
    --- PASS: TestSplitConfChangeSnapshotUnreliableRecoverConcurrentPartition3BLab1P4b/client-1#02
    --- PASS: TestSplitConfChangeSnapshotUnreliableRecoverConcurrentPartition3BLab1P4b/client-4#02 (13.12s)
    --- PASS: TestSplitConfChangeSnapshotUnreliableRecoverConcurrentPartition3BLab1P4b/client-0#02 (13.13s)
       PASS: TestSplitConfChangeSnapshotUnreliableRecoverConcurrentPartition3BLab1P4b/client-3#02 (13.16s)
      - PASS: TestSplitConfChangeSnapshotUnreliableRecoverConcurrentPartition3BLab1P4b/client-2#02 (13.16s)
ok
       github.com/pingcap-incubator/tinykv/kv/test raftstore 66.722s
```

至此Lab1终于做完了。

Lab2 The Transaction Layer

1) Transaction层解构

回顾一下tinykv的实现架构,在lab1中我们完成了raft存储引擎和日志引擎,lab2中则要实现分布式事务处理层**Transaction**。



在lab2的指导文档中为我们介绍了事务层的工作机制,它依赖于一个 percolator 渗滤器协议 (ps:这里的percolator是在存储引擎中的,处理具体key的事务逻辑,是**存储引擎内部处理事**

务逻辑,区别于lab3中的percolator):

当用户在操作一串文件时发生了什么呢?首先是把他要执行的操作发送到tinysql服务器,服务器解析并由kv层执行了这些操作,这时一行行的数据就变成了一个个键值对。这时,不同的key存放在不同的Region中,我们必须保证**提交过程要么全部同步要么全都不做**。

在这些所有的key中,有一个**主密钥**决定了该事务状态,密钥提交过程分为两步:

- **Prewrite Phase (预写阶段)** : 所有的key先准备好,然后写到不同Region的服务器中,其 Prewrite Lock 将被放入存储引擎中每个key的 lock column family中,任何一个key的预写失败了提交过程就会失败;
- Commit Phase (提交阶段): 所有key都预写好了,就从主key开始提交,提交的方法是把每个key的一个 Write Lock 放到存储引擎的 Write column family 中,然后把它的Prewrite Lock 解锁,主键之外的其他key在后台异步提交。

崩溃时的恢复依赖于回滚记录的设置,当然,既然是锁也不可避免会发生两个操作同时抢占的问题,这些细节在lab2的实现中会体现出来,下面我们就正式开始lab2的实验吧。写到这里我发现篇幅实在是太大了,后面会尽量减少一些不重要的解释并优化行文逻辑。

2) lab2P1-P3

首先在 kv/transaction/commands/get.go 补全KvGet, 这个方法是**获取特定key的value**的。 我们需要补充两个hint, 一是检查锁的存在和可见性(是否合法),二是搜索write记录并获取提交的值。为了节省篇幅从这里开始我就直接附上补全的代码了:

```
func (g *Get) Read(txn *mvcc.RoTxn) (interface{}, [][]byte, error) {
        key := g.request.Key
        log.Debug("read key", zap.Uint64("start_ts", txn.StartTS),
                zap.String("key", hex.EncodeToString(key)))
        response := new(kvrpcpb.GetResponse)
        // YOUR CODE HERE (lab2).
        // Check for locks and their visibilities.
        // Hint: Check the interfaces provided by `mvcc.RoTxn`.
        lock, err := txn.GetLock(key)
        if err != nil {
                return response, nil, err
        }
        if lock != nil && txn.StartTS >= lock.Ts {
                response.Error = &kvrpcpb.KeyError{
                        Locked: &kvrpcpb.LockInfo{
                                PrimaryLock: lock.Primary,
                                LockVersion: lock.Ts,
                                Key:
                                           key,
                                LockTtl: lock.Ttl,
                        },
```

```
return response, nil, nil
}
// YOUR CODE HERE (lab2).
// Search writes for a committed value, set results in the response.
// Hint: Check the interfaces provided by `mvcc.RoTxn`.
value, err := txn.GetValue(key)
if err != nil {
    return response, nil, err
}
if value == nil {
    response.NotFound = true
}
response.Value = value
return response, nil, nil
}
```

- 锁的可见性取决于上锁的时间,当前事务的 StartTS (开始时间戳)如果比锁的TS要大,说明这个锁是更早的事务创建的,这个锁对当前事务可见需要进行错误处理,把锁的信息写回去;
- 使用 txn.GetValue(key) 方法获取key的最终提交值。

接下来补全 Prewrite 和 Commit 方法,首先是prewrite,这里面需要补全函数 prewriteMutation,它将单个操作应用到事务中:

```
func (p *Prewrite) prewriteMutation(txn *mvcc.MvccTxn, mut *kvrpcpb.Mutation)
(*kvrpcpb.KeyError, error) {
       key := mut.Key
        log.Debug("prewrite key", zap.Uint64("start_ts", txn.StartTS),
                zap.String("key", hex.EncodeToString(key)))
        // YOUR CODE HERE (lab2).
        // Check for write conflicts.
        // Hint: Check the interafaces provided by `mvcc.MvccTxn`. The error type
`kvrpcpb.WriteConflict` is used
        //
                        denote to write conflict error, try to set error
information properly in the `kvrpcpb.KeyError`
                        response.
       writeRec, writeTs, err := txn.MostRecentWrite(key)
        if err != nil {
               return nil, err
        }
        if writeRec != nil && txn.StartTS <= writeTs {</pre>
                keyErr := &kvrpcpb.KeyError{
                        Conflict: &kvrpcpb.WriteConflict{
                                StartTs: txn.StartTS,
                                ConflictTs: writeTs,
```

```
Primary:
                                            p.request.PrimaryLock,
                        },
                return keyErr, nil
        }
        // YOUR CODE HERE (lab2).
        // Check if key is locked. Report key is locked error if lock does exist,
note the key could be locked
        // by this transaction already and the current prewrite request is stale.
        lock, err := txn.GetLock(key)
        if err != nil {
                return nil, err
        }
       if lock != nil && txn.StartTS != lock.Ts {
                lockedError := &kvrpcpb.KeyError{
                        Locked: &kvrpcpb.LockInfo{
                                PrimaryLock: lock.Primary,
                                LockVersion: lock.Ts,
                                Key:
                                             key,
                                LockTtl:
                                             lock.Ttl,
                        },
                return lockedError, nil
        }
        // YOUR CODE HERE (lab2).
        // Write a lock and value.
        // Hint: Check the interfaces provided by `mvccTxn.Txn`.
        var writeKind mvcc.WriteKind
        switch mut.Op {
        case kvrpcpb.Op_Put:
                writeKind = mvcc.WriteKindPut
       case kvrpcpb.Op_Del:
                writeKind = mvcc.WriteKindDelete
        case kvrpcpb.Op_Rollback:
                writeKind = mvcc.WriteKindRollback
        }
        newLock := &mvcc.Lock{
                Primary: p.request.PrimaryLock,
                Ts:
                         txn.StartTS,
                         p.request.LockTtl,
                Ttl:
                         writeKind,
                Kind:
       txn.PutLock(key, newLock)
        txn.PutValue(key, mut.Value)
```

```
return nil, nil
}
```

hint1:要检查write操作合法性,和上锁一样,写操作不能在事务开始之前就发生了,即WriteTS要小于事务的StartTs;

hint2: 检查是否能正常获取锁,如果锁的ID LockTS 不等于当前事务 StartTS ,说明这个锁现在被其他事务占用了,必须等待锁释放,返回错误消息;

hint3:如果合法性检查都通过了,则判断操作类型(put/del/rollback),然后设置新锁并写入value。

Commit.go 中有两个函数需要补全,一是 PrepareWrites , 还是时间戳合法性检查就不再赘述了:

二是 commitKey ,首先还是要检查合法性,如果这个键压根就没上锁或者锁被另一个事务获取了,需要判断出现了什么异常情况。我们先使用 txn.CurrentWrite() 方法获取当前key最近的write记录:

- 如果被回滚过说明无法继续操作了,提交相关错误信息;如果是其他情况,比如是已经提 交过了,那就可以继续操作;
- 如果没找到记录说明这个key既没上锁也没写记录,返回错误。

然后就是构造我们这个事务的写记录,使用 txn.PutWrite() 方法提交,最后解锁这个key。 这个倒是不用我们写。

```
func commitKey(key []byte, commitTs uint64, txn *mvcc.MvccTxn, response
interface{}) (interface{}, error) {
    lock, err := txn.GetLock(key)
    if err != nil {
        return nil, err
    }

// If there is no correspond lock for this transaction.
log.Debug("commitKey", zap.Uint64("startTS", txn.StartTS),
        zap.Uint64("commitTs", commitTs),
```

```
zap.String("key", hex.EncodeToString(key)))
        if lock == nil | lock.Ts != txn.StartTS {
                // YOUR CODE HERE (lab2).
                // Key is locked by a different transaction, or there is no lock
on the key. It's needed to
                // check the commit/rollback record for this key, if nothing is
found report lock not found
                // error. Also the commit request could be stale that it's
already committed or rolled back.
                existWrite, _, _ := txn.CurrentWrite(key)
                if existWrite != nil {
                        if existWrite.Kind == mvcc.WriteKindRollback {
                                respValue := reflect.ValueOf(response)
                                keyError := &kvrpcpb.KeyError{Retryable:
fmt.Sprintf("key %v was rolled back", key)}
reflect.Indirect(respValue).FieldByName("Error").Set(reflect.ValueOf(keyError))
                               return response, nil
                        return nil, nil
                respValue := reflect.ValueOf(response)
                keyError := &kvrpcpb.KeyError{Retryable: fmt.Sprintf("lock not
found for key %v", key)}
reflect.Indirect(respValue).FieldByName("Error").Set(reflect.ValueOf(keyError))
                return response, nil
        }
        // Commit a Write object to the DB
        write := mvcc.Write{StartTS: txn.StartTS, Kind: lock.Kind}
        txn.PutWrite(key, commitTs, &write)
        // Unlock the key
        txn.DeleteLock(key)
        return nil, nil
}
```

以上是lab2P1的内容,接下来需要补全**回滚和主键锁定状态查询**。首先是回滚,在kv/transaction/commands/rollback.go 补全代码,逻辑是类似的,先检查锁的状态,如果没有写入记录就把回滚记录插入(操作的kind设置为回滚),如果已经有回滚记录了就无需多余操作直接返回:

这一步还是很简单的。然后补全 kv/transaction/commands/checkTxn.go , 这里有一个完整的 事务状态检查的函数 PrepareWrites :

```
hint1:
        if lock != nil && lock.Ts == txn.StartTS {
                if physical(lock.Ts)+lock.Ttl < physical(c.request.CurrentTs) {</pre>
                        // YOUR CODE HERE (lab2).
                        // Lock has expired, try to rollback it.
`mvcc.WriteKindRollback` could be used to
                        // represent the type. Try using the interfaces provided
by `mvcc.MvccTxn`.
                        txn.DeleteLock(key)
                        txn.DeleteValue(key)
                        txn.PutWrite(key, txn.StartTS, &mvcc.Write{
                                StartTS: txn.StartTS,
                                Kind: mvcc.WriteKindRollback,
                        })
hint2:
        if existingWrite == nil {
                // YOUR CODE HERE (lab2).
                // The lock never existed, it's still needed to put a rollback
record on it so that
                // the stale transaction commands such as prewrite on the key
will fail.
                // Note try to set correct `response.Action`,
                // the action types could be found in kvrpcpb.Action xxx.
                txn.PutWrite(key, txn.StartTS, &mvcc.Write{
                        StartTS: txn.StartTS,
                        Kind: mvcc.WriteKindRollback,
                })
                response.Action = kvrpcpb.Action LockNotExistRollback
                return response, nil
        }
```

hint1:最开始检查了主键的状态,然后检查锁是否已经过期了(expired),过期了就要回滚:删除锁和相关值、插入回滚写入记录,设置响应动作为

kvrpcpb.Action_TTLExpireRollback (锁过期了回滚);

hint2:如果锁不存在,我们还是需要放一个回滚,防止过期的事务再次执行。设置响应动作为 kvrpcpb.Action_LockNotExistRollback (锁不存在回滚)。

最后是 Resolve 模块,在**相关事务状态确定的情况下提交或回滚锁**,需要补全的函数是 PrepareWrites:

```
func (rl *ResolveLock) PrepareWrites(txn *mvcc.MvccTxn) (interface{}, error) {
        // A map from start timestamps to commit timestamps which tells us
whether a transaction (identified by start ts)
        // has been committed (and if so, then its commit ts) or rolled back (in
which case the commit ts is 0).
        commitTs := rl.request.CommitVersion
        response := new(kvrpcpb.ResolveLockResponse)
        log.Info("There keys to resolve",
                zap.Uint64("lockTS", txn.StartTS),
                zap.Int("number", len(rl.keyLocks)),
                zap.Uint64("commit_ts", commitTs))
        for _, kl := range rl.keyLocks {
                // YOUR CODE HERE (lab2).
                // Try to commit the key if the transaction is committed already,
or try to rollback the key if it's not.
                // The `commitKey` and `rollbackKey` functions could be useful.
                if commitTs == 0 {
                        _, err := rollbackKey(kl.Key, txn,
new(kvrpcpb.BatchRollbackResponse))
                        if err != nil {
                                return nil, err
                } else {
                        _, err := commitKey(kl.Key, commitTs, txn,
new(kvrpcpb.CommitResponse))
                        if err != nil {
                                return nil, err
                        }
                }
                log.Debug("resolve key", zap.String("key",
hex.EncodeToString(kl.Key)))
        }
        return response, nil
}
```

首先初始化事务的提交时间戳(commitTS),非0表示已提交,0表示未提交需要回滚。然后遍历keylocks,如果事务未提交则使用 rollbackKey 方法回滚key,否则用 commitkey 方法提交key。

3) test通过情况

这次4个测试都顺利通过了:

```
[2024/12/22 16:18:09.254 +08:00] [ERROR] [txn_test.go:/b] ["failed to remove the test store dir
  rocess."] [stack="github.com/pingcap/log.Error\n\tC:/Users/7774596/go/pkg/mod/github.com/pingca
  op/当代数据管理系统(大项目)/vldb-2021-labs/tinykv/kv/transaction/commands/txn test.go:76\ngit
  nykv/kv/transaction/commands/txn_test.go:357\ntesting.tRunner\n\tI:/Go/src/testing/testing.go:1
  --- PASS: TestBasicReadWriteLab2P1 (1.25s)
  PASS
  ok
                github.com/pingcap-incubator/tinykv/kv/transaction/commands
                                                                                                                                2.3335
  7774596@sza00721777 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/当代数据管理系统(大项目)/vldb-2021-labs/tinykv (master)
  2024) 12/22 17.04.10 GD.80.242. [CITOI] ENNON WHITE WITCHES TO ICVET O. . CIGHCACE (CHIP\DAGEC_ECSC_3
  [2024/12/22 17:04:10.446 +08:00] [ERROR] [txn_test.go:76] ["failed to remove the test store director
  rocess."] \ [stack="github.com/pingcap/log.Error\n\tC:/Users/7774596/go/pkg/mod/github.com/pingcap/log.error\n\tC:/Users/7774596/go/pkg/mod/github.com/pingcap/log.error\n\tC:/Users/7774596/go/pkg/mod/github.com/pingcap/log.error\n\tC:/Users/7774596/go/pkg/mod/github.com/pingcap/log.error\n\tC:/Users/7774596/go/pkg/mod/github.com/pingcap/log.error\n\tC:/Users/7774596/go/pkg/mod/github.com/pingcap/log.error\n\tC:/Users/7774596/go/pkg/mod/github.com/pingcap/log.error\n\tC:/Users/7774596/go/pkg/mod/github.com/pingcap/log.error\n\tC:/Users/7774596/go/pkg/mod/github.com/pingcap/log.error\n\tC:/Users/7774596/go/pkg/mod/github.com/pingcap/log.error\n\tC:/Users/7774596/go/pkg/mod/github.com/pingcap/log.error\n\tC:/Users/7774596/go/pkg/mod/github.com/pingcap/log.error\n\tC:/Users/7774596/go/pkg/mod/github.com/pingcap/log.error\n\tC:/Users/7774596/go/pkg/mod/github.com/pingcap/log.error\n\tC:/Users/7774596/go/pkg/mod/github.com/pingcap/log.error\n\tC:/Users/7774596/go/pkg/mod/github.com/pingcap/log.error\n\tC:/Users/7774596/go/pkg/mod/github.com/pingcap/log.error\n\tC:/Users/7774596/go/pkg/mod/github.com/pingcap/log.error\n\tC:/Users/7774596/go/pkg/mod/github.com/pingcap/log.error\n\tC:/Users/7774596/go/pkg/mod/github.com/pingcap/log.error\n\tC:/Users/7774596/go/pkg/mod/github.com/pingcap/log.error\n\tC:/Users/7774596/go/pkg/mod/github.com/pingcap/log.error\n\tC:/Users/7774596/go/pkg/mod/github.com/pingcap/log.error\n\tC:/Users/7774596/go/pkg/mod/github.com/pingcap/log.error\n\tau_0.
  op/当代数据管理系统(大项目)/vldb-2021-labs/tinykv/kv/transaction/commands/txn_test.go:76\ngithub.c
  ykv/kv/transaction/commands/txn_test.go:414\ntesting.tRunner\n\tI:/Go/src/testing/testing.go:1194"]
  --- PASS: TestBasicRollbackLab2P2 (1.04s)
  PASS
  ok
               github.com/pingcap-incubator/tinykv/kv/transaction/commands
                                                                                                                          2.324s
  7774596@sza00721777 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/当代数据管理系统(大项目)/vldb-2021-labs/tinykv (master)
○ $
  [2024/12/22 17:04:54.996 +08:00] [ERROR] [txn_test.go:76] ["failed to remove the test store director
  rocess."] [stack="github.com/pingcap/log.Error\n\tC:/Users/7774596/go/pkg/mod/github.com/pingcap/log
  op/当代数据管理系统(大项目)/vldb-2021-labs/tinykv/kv/transaction/commands/txn_test.go:76\ngithub.c
  inykv/kv/transaction/commands/txn_test.go:511\ntesting.tRunner\n\tI:/Go/src/testing/testing.go:1194
  --- PASS: TestBasicIdempotentLab2P3 (0.97s)
  PASS
  ok
               github.com/pingcap-incubator/tinykv/kv/transaction/commands
  7774596@sza00721777 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/当代数据管理系统(大项目)/vldb-2021-labs/tinykv (master)
⊃ $
```

P4有很多测试项,截不全:

```
--- PASS: TestGetValueMissing4A (0.00s)
 === RUN TestGetValueTooEarly4A
 --- PASS: TestGetValueTooEarly4A (0.00s)
 === RUN TestGetValueOverwritten4A
 --- PASS: TestGetValueOverwritten4A (0.00s)
=== RUN TestGetValueNotOverwritten4A
 --- PASS: TestGetValueNotOverwritten4A (0.00s)
=== RUN TestGetValueDeleted4A
 --- PASS: TestGetValueDeleted4A (0.00s)
         TestGetValueNotDeleted4A
=== RUN
 --- PASS: TestGetValueNotDeleted4A (0.00s)
 === RUN
          TestCurrentWrite4A
 --- PASS: TestCurrentWrite4A (0.00s)
          TestMostRecentWrite4A
 --- PASS: TestMostRecentWrite4A (0.00s)
PASS
        github.com/pingcap-incubator/tinykv/kv/transaction/mvcc 0.140s
7774596@sza00721777 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/当代数据管理系统(大项目)/vldb-2021-labs/tinykv (master)
$
```

Lab3 Percolator

1) Percolator在事务层的应用

lab3和lab4都是在做tinysql的任务了,在 tinysql 文件夹下的README中可以看到概览,要我们完成2个任务:

- 实现percolator分布式事务协议 (lab3)
- 实现sql执行阶段的大体任务、更新语句执行器、更新选择和投影执行器(lab4)

回顾一下,前面已经提到了这个 percolator 渗滤器协议,不过lab2中的实现是在存储引擎中的,是在执行具体的key的事务,而这里的percolator是在事务引擎中的,用来**构建从事物引擎到存储引擎的RPC (远程调用) 请求**。它也是分成了两个阶段, prewrite 和 commit ,并且操作执行成功与否由主键决定,和lab2中是一致的。

2) lab3补全

lab3和lab4的实验指导都是中文格式的,讲的非常清楚,我就直接复制过来了:

一个事务中的Key可能会设计到不同的Region,在对Key进行写操作时,需要将其发送到正确的Region上才能够处理,这个逻辑是由 GroupKeysByRegion 函数实现的。在执行过程中,会涉及到三类操作,分别是Prewrite/Commit/Rollback(Cleanup)。这些操作会在同一个流程中被处理,我们要按照相似的模式处理这三类操作中的三个函数。下面就开始分步补全。

首先是 GroupKeysByRegion 函数, 前面的注释告诉我们, 这个函数主要实现两个功能:

- 一是按照所属的region给key们分类;
- 二是返回第一个键的region作为"主要锁定密钥"。

我们可以使用 RegionCache.LocateKey 函数辅助实现,这个函数能直接定位某个键的region:

```
// LocateKey searches for the region and range that the key is located.
func (c *RegionCache) LocateKey (bo *Backoffer, key []byte) (*KeyLocation, error) {
    r, err := c.findRegionByKey (bo, key, false)
    if err != nil {
        return nil, err
    }
    return &KeyLocation{
        Region: r.VerID(),
        StartKey: r.StartKey(),
        EndKey: r.EndKey(),
    }, nil
}
```

补全后的代码如下:

```
for i, key := range keys {
          keyRegion, err := c.LocateKey(bo, key)
          if err != nil {
                return nil, RegionVerID{}, errors.Trace(err)
        }
        if filter != nil && filter(key, keyRegion.StartKey) {
                continue
        }
        if i == 0 {
                firstRegionID = keyRegion.Region
        }
        groupedKey[keyRegion.Region] =
append(groupedKey[keyRegion.Region], key)
    }
    return groupedKey, firstRegionID, nil
}
```

按照要求分成几步完成,先定位要分组的键的切片,然后遍历每个键使用LocateKey定位其区域,然后分类,最后返回第一个键的区域+分好组的键的映射。

然后再完成prewrite过程中的 buildPrewriteRequest 函数。

```
// You need to build the prewrite request in this function
// All keys in a batch are in the same region
func (c *twoPhaseCommitter) buildPrewriteRequest(batch batchKeys)
*tikvrpc.Request {
    var req *pb.PrewriteRequest
    // Build the prewrite request from the input batch,
    // should use `twoPhaseCommitter.primary` to ensure that the primary key
is not empty.
    // YOUR CODE HERE (lab3).
    panic("YOUR CODE HERE")
    return tikvrpc.NewRequest(tikvrpc.CmdPrewrite, req, pb.Context{})
}
```

函数属于 twoPhaseCommiter 类型,表示隶属于两阶段实现percolator协议的一部分,返回值是*tikvrpc.Request,这里面封装了一个PrewriteRequest对象,最后是要发送到存储引擎里面的。注释里告诉我们非常关键的两个信息,一是所有Key都在同一region,不需要处理跨区的数据,二是要使用 primary 函数检查主键非空。那么补全的逻辑就是遍历输入的batch,先检查合法性再提取key和其操作,添加到 prewritequest 中作为构造好的请求。第一行已经帮我们初始化了一个 prewriterequest 对象req,后续就对它构造。

为了存储key的信息(操作类型、value等),我们需要构造一个 mutations 列表,然后以 batch长度为尺度开始遍历batch里的key并提取。提取完之后就放到req里面构造请求,这时记得判断主键非空。

```
func (c *twoPhaseCommitter) buildPrewriteRequest(batch batchKeys)
*tikvrpc.Request {
       var req *pb.PrewriteRequest
       // Build the prewrite request from the input batch,
       // should use `twoPhaseCommitter.primary` to ensure that the primary key
is not empty.
       // YOUR CODE HERE (lab3).
       mutations := make([]*pb.Mutation, len(batch.keys))
       for i, key := range batch.keys {
               mutations[i] = &c.mutations[string(key)].Mutation
       req = &pb.PrewriteRequest{
               Mutations: mutations,
               PrimaryLock: c.primary(),
               StartVersion: c.startTS,
               LockTtl: c.lockTTL,
       return tikvrpc.NewRequest(tikvrpc.CmdPrewrite, req, pb.Context{})
}
```

接下来模仿prewrited的 handleSingleBatch 实现commit和rollback的 handleSingleBatch 。 先看看prewrite对应实现:

```
// handleSingleBatch prewrites a batch of keys
func (actionPrewrite) handleSingleBatch(c *twoPhaseCommitter, bo *Backoffer,
batch batchKeys) error {
        req := c.buildPrewriteRequest(batch)
        for {
                resp, err := c.store.SendReq(bo, req, batch.region,
readTimeoutShort)
                if err != nil {
                        return errors.Trace(err)
                regionErr, err := resp.GetRegionError()
                if err != nil {
                        return errors.Trace(err)
                if regionErr != nil {
                        // The region info is read from region cache,
                        // so the cache miss cases should be considered
                        // You need to handle region errors here
                        err = bo.Backoff(BoRegionMiss,
errors.New(regionErr.String()))
                        if err != nil {
                               return errors.Trace(err)
                        // re-split keys and prewrite again.
                        err = c.prewriteKeys(bo, batch.keys)
```

```
return errors.Trace(err)
                if resp.Resp == nil {
                        return errors.Trace(ErrBodyMissing)
                prewriteResp := resp.Resp.(*pb.PrewriteResponse)
                keyErrs := prewriteResp.GetErrors()
                if len(keyErrs) == 0 {
                        return nil
                }
                var locks []*Lock
                for _, keyErr := range keyErrs {
                        // Extract lock from key error
                        lock, err1 := extractLockFromKeyErr(keyErr)
                        if err1 != nil {
                                return errors.Trace(err1)
                        logutil.BgLogger().Debug("prewrite encounters lock",
                                zap.Uint64("conn", c.connID),
                                zap.Stringer("lock", lock))
                        locks = append(locks, lock)
                // While prewriting, if there are some overlapped locks left by
other transactions,
                // TiKV will return key errors. The statuses of these
transactions are unclear.
                // ResolveLocks will check the transactions' statuses by locks
and resolve them.
                // Set callerStartTS to 0 so as not to update minCommitTS.
                msBeforeExpired, _, err := c.store.lockResolver.ResolveLocks(bo,
0, locks)
                if err != nil {
                        return errors.Trace(err)
                if msBeforeExpired > 0 {
                        err = bo.BackoffWithMaxSleep(BoTxnLock,
int(msBeforeExpired), errors.Errorf("2PC prewrite lockedKeys: %d", len(locks)))
                        if err != nil {
                                return errors.Trace(err)
                        }
                }
        }
}
```

这个函数就是在刚才我们实现的 buildprewriterequest 基础上把预写请求发送到存储服务器。简单解构一下,它先调用buildPrewriteRequest构建一个包含当前批次的键的预写请求,然后用sendreg发送到服务器,之后就是一系列错误检查。在收到响应之后,需要解析响

应并解决锁冲突 (解决锁冲突的函数需要我们待会补全,检查冲突事务的状态、清除过期锁或等待锁被释放)。

现在我们就照着这个模版完成commit和rollback里的同名函数,在commit的里面有两个hint,一是构造并发送请求,直接调用newquest和sendreq方法就行,二是完成错误处理,把前面这个模版移植过来:

```
func (actionCommit) handleSingleBatch(c *twoPhaseCommitter, bo *Backoffer, batch
batchKeys) error {
        // build and send the commit request
        // YOUR CODE HERE (lab3).
        req := tikvrpc.NewRequest(tikvrpc.CmdCommit, &pb.CommitRequest{
                StartVersion: c.startTS,
                              batch.keys,
                CommitVersion: c.commitTS,
        }, pb.Context{})
        resp, err = sender. SendReq(bo, req, batch.region, readTimeoutShort)
        logutil.BgLogger().Debug("actionCommit handleSingleBatch", zap.Bool("nil
response", resp == nil))
        // handle the response and error refer to
actionPrewrite.handleSingleBatch
        // YOUR CODE HERE (lab3).
        regionErr, err := resp.GetRegionError()
        if err != nil {
                return errors.Trace(err)
        }
        if regionErr != nil {
                err = bo.Backoff(BoRegionMiss, errors.New(regionErr.String()))
                if err != nil {
                        return errors.Trace(err)
                }
                err = c.commitKeys(bo, batch.keys)
                return errors.Trace(err)
        }
        if resp.Resp == nil {
                return errors.Trace(ErrBodyMissing)
        }
        commitResp := resp.Resp.(*pb.CommitResponse)
        keyErrs := commitResp.GetError()
        if keyErrs != nil {
                return extractKeyErr(keyErrs)
        }
```

}

rollback里面也是通过类似的调用构造+发送请求、错误处理,各种参数都一致:

```
func (actionCleanup) handleSingleBatch(c *twoPhaseCommitter, bo *Backoffer, batch
batchKeys) error {
        // follow actionPrewrite.handleSingleBatch, build the rollback request
        // build and send the rollback request
        // YOUR CODE HERE (lab3).
        var resp *tikvrpc.Response
        var err error
        sender := NewRegionRequestSender(c.store.regionCache, c.store.client)
        req := tikvrpc.NewRequest(tikvrpc.CmdBatchRollback,
&pb.BatchRollbackRequest{
                StartVersion: c.startTS,
                Keys:
                              batch.keys,
        }, pb.Context{})
        resp, err = sender. SendReq(bo, req, batch.region, readTimeoutShort)
        if err != nil {
                return errors.Trace(err)
        }
        // handle the response and error refer to
actionPrewrite.handleSingleBatch
        // YOUR CODE HERE (lab3).
        regionErr, err := resp.GetRegionError()
        if err != nil {
                return errors.Trace(err)
        if regionErr != nil {
                err = bo.Backoff(BoRegionMiss, errors.New(regionErr.String()))
                if err != nil {
                        return errors.Trace(err)
                }
                err = c.cleanupKeys(bo, batch.keys)
                return errors.Trace(err)
        }
        if resp.Resp == nil {
                return errors.Trace(ErrBodyMissing)
        }
        keyErrs := resp.Resp.(*pb.BatchRollbackResponse).GetError()
        if keyErrs != nil {
```

```
return extractKeyErr(keyErrs)
}
return nil
}
```

然后是Lock Resolver部分, 当一个事务遇到Lock时, 可能有几种情况:

- Lock所属的事务还未提交这个Key, Lock尚未被清理;
- Lock所属的事务遇到了不可恢复的错误,正在回滚中,尚未清理Key;
- Lock所属事务的节点发生了意外错误,例如节点crash,这个Lock所属的节点已经不能够 更新它。

我们需要等待提交中的事务至完成状态,并且清理如crash等异常留下的垃圾数据。在此基础上完成补全,第一个是 getTxnStatus , 还是一样的用newquest构造请求, 然后根据响应更新状态, 如果lockttl为0说明操作已经完成了, 否则这个key还在被锁定中:

```
func (lr *LockResolver) getTxnStatus(bo *Backoffer, txnID uint64, primary []byte,
callerStartTS, currentTS uint64, rollbackIfNotExist bool) (TxnStatus, error) {
        if s, ok := lr.getResolved(txnID); ok {
                return s, nil
        var status TxnStatus
        var req *tikvrpc.Request
        // build the request
        // YOUR CODE HERE (lab3).
        req = tikvrpc.NewRequest(tikvrpc.CmdCheckTxnStatus,
&kvrpcpb.CheckTxnStatusRequest{
                PrimaryKey: primary,
                           txnID,
                LockTs:
                CurrentTs: currentTS,
        })
                // Assign status with response
                // YOUR CODE HERE (lab3).
                status.action = cmdResp.Action
                if cmdResp.LockTtl != 0 {
                        status.ttl = cmdResp.LockTtl
                } else {
                        status.commitTS = cmdResp.CommitVersion
                        lr.saveResolved(txnID, status)
                return status, nil
        }
```

resolvelock函数也是构造请求,就不放出来看了,篇幅实在太长了。最后完成 snapshot.go 中的get函数,这里要解决数据读取过程中遇到的lock问题,有两种情况,要么事务正在提交,等它弄好;要么已经终止了还剩下锁。

```
func (s *tikvSnapshot) get(bo *Backoffer, k kv.Key) ([]byte, error) {
                if keyErr := cmdGetResp.GetError(); keyErr != nil {
                        // You need to handle the key error here
                        // If the key error is a lock, there are 2 possible
cases:
                        // 1. The transaction is during commit, wait for a
while and retry.
                           2. The transaction is dead with some locks left,
                        //
resolve it.
                        // YOUR CODE HERE (lab3).
                        lock, err := extractLockFromKeyErr(keyErr)
                        if err != nil {
                                return nil, errors.Trace(err)
                        }
                        msBeforeTxnExpired, err := cli.ResolveLocks(bo,
s.version.Ver, []*Lock{lock})
                        if err != nil {
                                return nil, errors.Trace(err)
                        if msBeforeTxnExpired > 0 {
                                err = bo.BackoffWithMaxSleep(boTxnLockFast,
int(msBeforeTxnExpired), errors.New(keyErr.String()))
                                if err != nil {
                                        return nil, errors.Trace(err)
                                }
                        }
                        continue
                return val, nil
        }
}
```

调用已经完善的 ResolveLocks 函数获取**事务过期前的ms数**,如果大于0说明还没过期,可以 再等一会,等待不成功就返回error。

我以为做到这里lab3就写完了,结果一运行make还有好多panic,这个实验指导书似乎漏了不少没讲,没办法只能自己找出来。缺失的部分是 initKeysAndMutations 函数和 execute 函数,后者更是percolator协议实现的核心逻辑,README中竟然没标出来,说句实话,写到这里我已经绕晕了。

先看第一个,顾名思义就是初始化keys和mutations。 txn.us 是一个缓冲区,里面放着事务的mutation (key和其对应变更操作的映射)。第一处hint前提示我们通过缓冲区长度判断操

作类型,如果大于0是put,等于0是delete,我们构造对应类型的mutation,并增加计数、 更新size和key:

```
err := txn.us.WalkBuffer(func(k kv.Key, v []byte) error {
                // In membuffer, there are 2 kinds of mutations
                // put: there is a new value in membuffer
                   delete: there is a nil value in membuffer
                // You need to build the mutations from membuffer here
                if len(v) > 0 {
                        // `len(v) > 0` means it's a put operation.
                        // YOUR CODE HERE (lab3).
                        mutations[string(k)] = &mutationEx{
                                Mutation: pb.Mutation{
                                        Op:
                                               pb.Op_Put,
                                        Key: k,
                                        Value: v,
                                },
                        putCnt++
                } else {
                        // `len(v) == 0` means it's a delete operation.
                        // YOUR CODE HERE (lab3).
                        mutations[string(k)] = &mutationEx{
                                Mutation: pb.Mutation{
                                        Op: pb.Op_Del,
                                        Key: k,
                                },
                        }
                        delCnt++
                }
                // Update the keys array and statistic information
                // YOUR CODE HERE (lab3).
                keys = append(keys, k)
                size += len(k) + len(v)
                return nil
```

hint3要求我们为没有修改但已经锁定的key也要生成变更,别忘了更新size和key:

```
lockCnt++
keys = append(keys, lockKey)
size += len(lockKey)
}
```

后面的逻辑限于篇幅就不再陈述了,接下来还有 execute 函数。两阶段提交会被分成三个非常清晰的阶段,这里也是重新梳理一下:

- 预写:按region区分密钥,把键值写到存储引擎(startTS);
- 提交: 获取最新时间戳作为提交时间戳 (commitTS) , 检查主键、提交主键和次键;
- 回滚(清理):清理主键和次键

如果缓冲区未提交,全部清掉:

```
defer func() {
                // Always clean up all written keys if the txn does not commit.
                c.mu.RLock()
                committed := c.mu.committed
                undetermined := c.mu.undeterminedErr != nil
                c.mu.RUnlock()
                if !committed && !undetermined {
                        c.cleanWg.Add(1)
                        go func() {
                                cleanupKeysCtx :=
context.WithValue(context.Background(), txnStartKey, ctx.Value(txnStartKey))
                                cleanupBo := NewBackoffer(cleanupKeysCtx,
cleanupMaxBackoff).WithVars(c.txn.vars)
                                logutil.BgLogger().Debug("cleanupBo",
zap.Bool("nil", cleanupBo == nil))
                                // cleanup phase
                                // YOUR CODE HERE (lab3).
                                err = c.cleanupKeys(cleanupBo, c.keys)
                                c.cleanWg.Done()
                        }()
                c.txn.commitTS = c.commitTS
        }()
```

预写阶段调用我们之前补全的函数执行就行了:

```
// prewrite phase
prewriteBo := NewBackoffer(ctx, PrewriteMaxBackoff).WithVars(c.txn.vars)
logutil.BgLogger().Debug("prewriteBo", zap.Bool("nil", prewriteBo ==
nil))

// YOUR CODE HERE (lab3).
err = c.prewriteKeys(prewriteBo, c.keys)
```

```
if err != nil {
     return errors.Trace(err)
}
```

最后是一个补充的错误检查,如果提交过程中发生错误,我们得确认他是不是某种**未知的错误**,如果是的话得返回这个未知状态。

```
commitBo := NewBackoffer(ctx, CommitMaxBackoff).WithVars(c.txn.vars)
        logutil.BgLogger().Debug("commitBo", zap.Bool("nil", commitBo == nil))
        // Commit the transaction with `commitBo`.
        // If there is an error returned by commit operation, you should check if
there is an undetermined error before return it.
        // Undetermined error should be returned if exists, and the database
connection will be closed.
        // YOUR CODE HERE (lab3).
        err = c.commitKeys(commitBo, c.keys)
        if err != nil {
                if undeterminedErr := c.getUndeterminedErr(); undeterminedErr !=
nil {
                        err = errors.Trace(terror.ErrResultUndetermined)
                }
                if !c.mu.committed {
                        return errors.Trace(err)
                }
        }
```

3) test通过情况

在执行make lab3时我碰到了很多问题,原因是刚开始我以为指导文档里面的意思是我们先要手动make failpoint-enable,结果我在终端执行这条命令之后,不知道是不是因为安装的go版本太低的原因,和github上的在线依赖不匹配,总之我的tinysql项目下的go.mod文件被额外多加了一行indirect,导致后面我弄了好久都显示库依赖不全,迟迟无法正常运行,浪费了非常多时间。

后来我发现makefile中make lab3这条命令会自动enable failpoint:

```
lab3: failpoint-enable
    go test -timeout 600s ./store/tikv
    @$(FAILPOINT_DISABLE)
```

猜到了可能是刚开始乱改文件导致的问题,迫不得已删掉了所有依赖go.sum,然后重新使用 go mod tidy构建,最后成功运行:

```
7774596@sza00721777 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/当代数据管理系统(大项目)/test/vldb-2021-labs

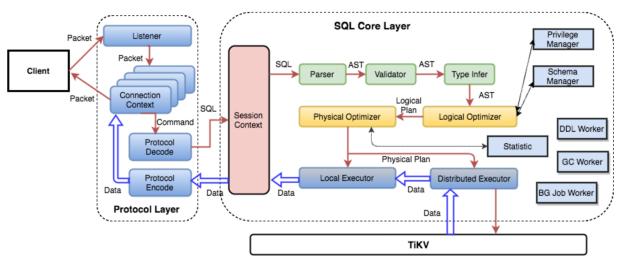
$ make lab3
GO111MODULE=on go build -o tools/bin/failpoint-ctl github.com/pingcap/failpoint/fail go test -timeout 600s ./store/tikv
ok github.com/pingcap/tidb/store/tikv 31.991s

7774596@sza00721777 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/当代数据管理系统(大项目)/test/vldb-2021-labs
```

Lab4 SQL全链路实现

lab4中有非常多细分的任务,在实验书中都有概括了,在这里我主要介绍一下**sql层的工作机制** (从TiDB源码阅读而来):

SQL 层架构



SQL 层架构

如图所示,大体上由浅入深、由外向内可以分成几块:

- **协议层**: 和客户端建立连接,**解析client发来的sql指令**,进入到sql核心层,处理完毕后返回客户端sql语句的结果;
- 核心层: 收到了解析好的语句,制定和优化查询计划,生成查询器,最后执行并返回结果。一条sql语句的生命历程是这样的: 首先被 Parser 解析为 AST (抽象语法树),然后AST经过一系列预处理和优化变成了执行计划(plan),最后根据该执行计划构建的执行器(executor)执行具体的数据操作(写入删除等)。

不过这整条链路中有很多细节地方遗漏了,现在我们一个一个补上。

1) lab4a 通用调用链路

lab4的task有一个特点,每个函数缺失的逻辑都是最重要的,又明显又简单直接,所以一个一个展示太繁琐了,我将这部分分成几块,首先是**从客户端到查询的执行。**

- Run 函数在循环中持续从client读取请求,它缺少最关键的调用 dispatch 把请求变成命令处理函数的一步(结合pingcap源码和下面的select,很容易定位到问题);
- dispatch 的参数是data和cmd,接受用户cmd并解析sql的data,其中用户命令最关键的一种(处理sql查询)被删掉了,补上 handleQuery 处理查询即可;
- handleQuery 要调用 Execute 完成具体的执行逻辑, 作业里面又把这个删了, 补上;

(P.S. 写到这里可以发现,其实这个lab4a就是从上到下把链路核心逻辑空出来带着我们一个一个去了解,前一个少的调用都是后一个方法。)

```
Run:
                // Hint: step I.2
                // YOUR CODE HERE (lab4)
                err = cc.dispatch(ctx, data)
                if err != nil {.....}
dispatch:
        case mysql.ComQuery: // Most frequently used command.
                if len(data) > 0 && data[len(data)-1] == 0 {
                        data = data[:len(data)-1]
                        dataStr = string(hack.String(data))
                }
                var err error
                // Hint: step I.2
                // YOUR CODE HERE (lab4)
                err = cc.handleQuery(ctx, dataStr)
handleQuery:
        func (cc *clientConn) handleQuery(ctx context.Context, sql string) (err
error) {
                var rss []ResultSet
                // Hint: step I.3
                // YOUR CODE HERE (lab4)
                rss, err = cc.ctx.Execute(ctx, sql)
```

然后进入到 execute **执行函数的细节补充**,它调用 parseSql 函数将**sql转化成AST**,之后再使用 compile 优化该AST,最后使用 executeStatement 生成物理计划。

```
// Hint: step I.3.1
// YOUR CODE HERE (lab4)
stmtNodes, warns, err = s.ParseSQL(ctx, sql, charsetInfo, collation)
if err != nil {......}

// Hint: step I.3.2
// YOUR CODE HERE (lab4)
stmt, err = compiler.Compile(ctx, stmtNode)
if stmt != nil {
    logutil.Logger(ctx).Debug("stmt", zap.String("sql", stmt.Text))
}
```

```
// Hint: step I.3.3
// YOUR CODE HERE (lab4)
recordSets, err = s.executeStatement(ctx, connID, stmtNode, stmt,
recordSets, multiQuery)
if err != nil {
    return nil, err
}
```

执行完之后没有出现错误则 StmtCommit 提交,这个函数倒是没有缺东西。接下里是**构建执行器**的部分,缺失的部分如下:

- Exec 函数需要调用 buildExecutor 来通过物理执行计划构建执行器、调用 open 方法递归初始化所有执行器;
- handleNoDelay 函数中,如果该执行器不返回任何结果,立即执行 handleNoDelayExecutor;
- handleNoDelayExecutor 使用 newFirstChunk 函数来生成存储结果的Chunk;
- writeChunks 中调用 Next 函数来执行,每次调用会返回一条数据。

```
Exec:
        // Hint: step I.4.1
        // YOUR CODE HERE (lab4)
        e, err = a.buildExecutor()
        // Hint: step I.4.2
        // YOUR CODE HERE (lab4)
        err = e.Open(ctx)
handleNoDelay:
        // Hint: step I.4.3
        // YOUR CODE HERE (lab4)
        r, err := a.handleNoDelayExecutor(ctx, e)
handleNoDelayExecutor:
        // Hint: step I.4.3.1
        // YOUR CODE HERE (lab4)
        err = e.Next(ctx, newFirstChunk(e))
writeChunks:
        // Here server.tidbResultSet implements Next method.
        // Hint: step I.4.4
        // YOUR CODE HERE (lab4)
        err = rs.Next(ctx, req)
```

后面的流程不再赘述了,和README中如出一辙,仅仅列出修改的部分。 simple.go 和 tidb.go:

```
func (e *SimpleExec) executeBegin(ctx context.Context, s *ast.BeginStmt) error {
        // create a transaction inside another is equal to commit and begin
        if txnCtx.History != nil {
                var err error
                // Hint: step I.5.1
                // YOUR CODE HERE (lab4)
                err = e.ctx.NewTxn(ctx)
                if err != nil {
                        return err
                }
        }
        // Call ctx.Txn(true) to active pending txn.
        var err error
        // Hint: step I.5.1
        // YOUR CODE HERE (lab4)
        _, err = e.ctx.Txn(true)
        return err
}
func (e *SimpleExec) executeCommit(s *ast.CommitStmt) {
        // Hint: step I.5.2
        // YOUR CODE HERE (lab4)
        e.ctx.GetSessionVars().SetStatusFlag(mysql.ServerStatusInTrans, false)
}
func (e *SimpleExec) executeRollback(s *ast.RollbackStmt) error {
        // Hint: step I.5.3
        // YOUR CODE HERE (lab4)
        txn, err = e.ctx.Txn(false)
        if err != nil {
                return err
        }
        if txn.Valid() {
                sessVars.TxnCtx.ClearDelta()
                // Hint: step I.5.3
                // YOUR CODE HERE (lab4)
                err = txn.Rollback()
                return err
        }
        return nil
}
func finishStmt(ctx context.Context, sctx sessionctx.Context, se *session,
sessVars *variable.SessionVars,
        meetsErr error, sql sqlexec.Statement) error {
```

```
if !sessVars.InTxn() {
    var err error
    // Hint: step I.5.2.1
    // YOUR CODE HERE (lab4)
    err = se.commitTxn(ctx)
    ..........
}
return checkStmtLimit(ctx, sctx, se)
}
```

2) lab4b 写入链路

第二部分具体到一个insert语句是如何被执行的。可以简单分成几步:

- 构造插入exec, 生成执行所需要的列信息;
- 对普通的Insert和根据Select的Insert调用不同的函数,实际处理写入的数据;
- 写入到membuffer中。

具体的代码修改也不再赘述,跟着README直接补上一句调用即可。

```
func (e *InsertValues) addRecord(ctx context.Context, row []types.Datum) (int64,
error) {
        // Hint: step II.5
        // YOUR CODE HERE (lab4)
        _, err = e.Table.AddRecord(e.ctx, row, table.WithCtx(ctx))
       txn.DelOption(kv.PresumeKeyNotExists)
       .....
}
// Next implements the Executor Next interface.
func (e *InsertExec) Next(ctx context.Context, req *chunk.Chunk) error {
        req.Reset()
        var err error
        if len(e.children) > 0 && e.children[0] != nil {
                // Hint: step II.3.2
                // YOUR CODE HERE (lab4)
                err = insertRowsFromSelect(ctx, e)
                return err
        // Hint: step II.3.1
        // YOUR CODE HERE (lab4)
        err = insertRows(ctx, e)
        return err
}
```

```
// Open implements the Executor Open interface.
func (e *InsertExec) Open(ctx context.Context) error {
        if e.SelectExec != nil {
                var err error
                // Hint: step II.2
                // YOUR CODE HERE (lab4)
                err = e.SelectExec.Open(ctx)
                return err
        .....
}
func (e *InsertExec) exec(ctx context.Context, rows [][]types.Datum) error {
        sessVars.StmtCtx.AddRecordRows(uint64(len(rows)))
        for _, row := range rows {
                logutil.BgLogger().Debug("row", zap.Int("col", len(row)))
                var err error
                // Hint: step II.4
                // YOUR CODE HERE (lab4)
                _, err = e.addRecord(ctx, row)
                if err != nil {
                        return err
                }
        return nil
}
func (b *executorBuilder) buildInsert(v *plannercore.Insert) Executor {
        var err error
        // Hint: step II.1
        // YOUR CODE HERE (lab4)
        err = ivs.initInsertColumns()
}
```

3) lab4c 读取链路

select语句先被送到执行器执行,根据需要再做后续运算处理,详细链路见README,具体代码也不再赘述。

```
func (b *executorBuilder) buildProjection(v *plannercore.PhysicalProjection)
Executor {
    var childExec Executor
    // Hint: step III.1
    // YOUR CODE HERE (lab4)
    childExec = b.build(v.Children()[0])
```

}

4) test通过情况

有了lab3的经验之后,这次我清空了之前的缓存并重新使用一个干净的环境测试,比较顺利就通过了:

```
7774596@sza00721777 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/当代数据管理系统(大项目)/test/vldb-
$ make lab4a
 go test -timeout 600s ./server -check.f ^testSuiteLab4A
        github.com/pingcap/tidb/server 0.409s
 go test -timeout 600s ./session -check.f ^lab4ASessionSuite
        github.com/pingcap/tidb/session 0.178s
 7774596@sza00721777 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/当代数据管理系统(大项目)/test/vldb-
$ make lab4b
 go test -timeout 600s ./executor -check.f ^testSuiteLab4B
         github.com/pingcap/tidb/executor
 7774596@sza00721777 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/当代数据管理系统(大项目)/test/vldb-
$ make lab4c
 go test -timeout 600s ./executor -check.f ^testSuiteLab4C
        github.com/pingcap/tidb/executor
                                            0.174s
 7774596@sza00721777 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/当代数据管理系统(大项目)/test/vldb-
0 $
```

实验代码存放仓库和参考文档

包含实验报告和运行截图的项目文件夹现在已经上传到我的个人仓库bookstore2

参考文档:

三篇文章了解 TiDB 技术内幕 – 说存储
TiKV简介
badger
从零开始搭建Go语言开发环境
TiKV 源码解析系列文章 (十七) raftstore 概览
第1章 TiDB 整体架构

总结

这个实验非常复杂,带着我从头了解了一个分布式事务数据库是如何实现的,尽管相对于商用项目这还只是一个简单的demo,但也足够完备和复杂了。在实验过程中主要的难点有两处,一是需要结合TiDB的实现逐步理解架构,各个模块和层之间的互相作用错综复杂,RPC的使用也容易让人摸不着头脑;二是golang的新环境以前并没有接触过,在包管理和代码阅读上碰到了许多困难。实际上尽管按照每个代码块前的提示完成了作业,对整个项目还是有些一知半解,实在是没有时间继续梳理所有的依赖项了,不过我相信以后肯定还有机会继续深入了解相关分布式数据库。