

CONCURRENCY CONTROL

- Timestamp Ordering
- Optimistic CC



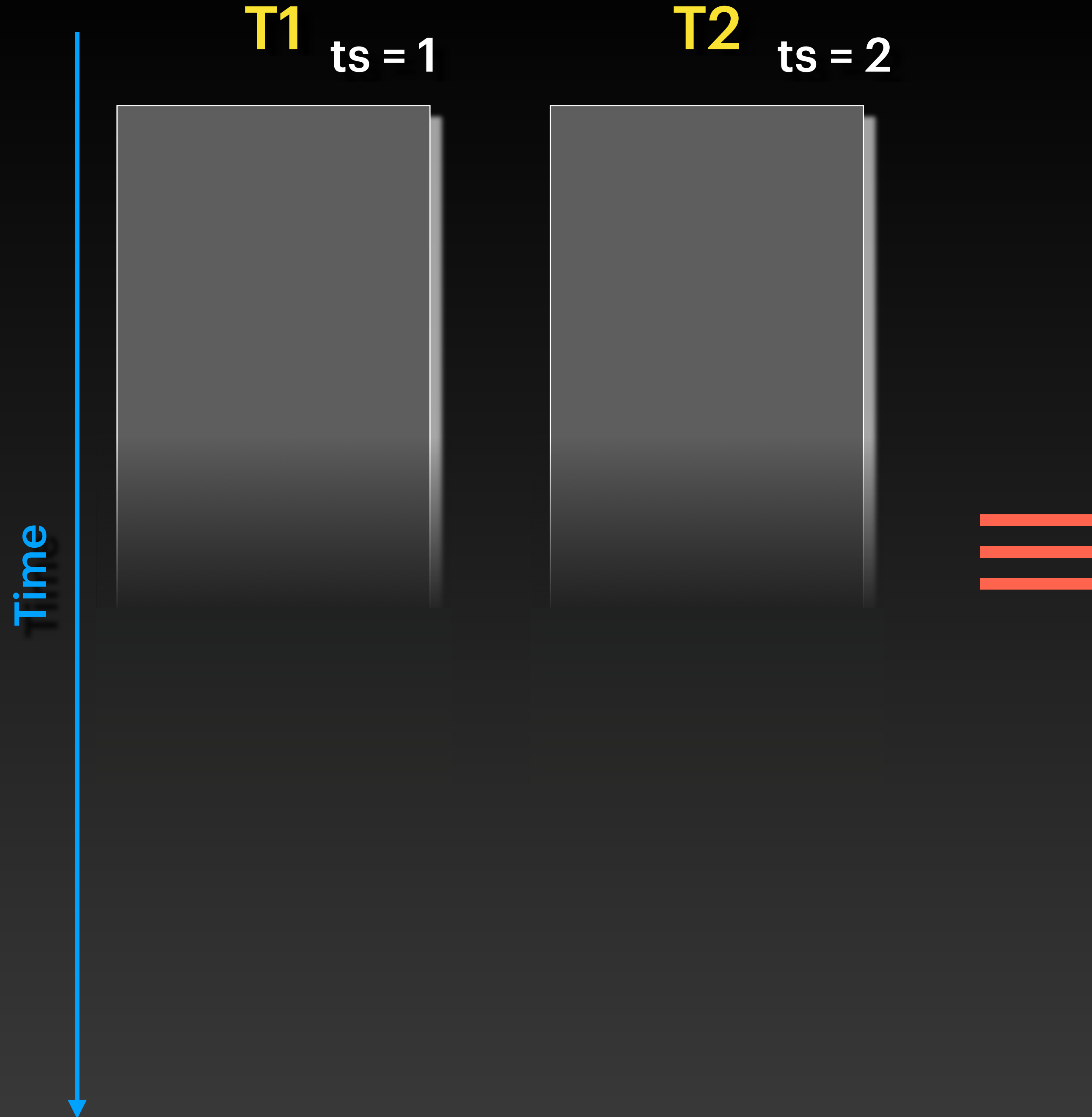
AMR ELHELW

Timestamp Ordering (TO)

- Each transaction is assigned a timestamp ts
- Timestamps are monotonically increasing
- If $ts(T_i) < ts(T_j)$ then we want a schedule equivalent to the serial schedule where T_i runs before T_j

Timestamp Ordering (TO)

- How are timestamps assigned?
 - System/Wall Clock
 - Incremental Counter
 - ...



Time



T1 ts = 1

T2 ts = 2

...

Write (A)

...

Read (A)



T1

T2



T1 ts = 1

T2 ts = 2

...

Read (A)

...

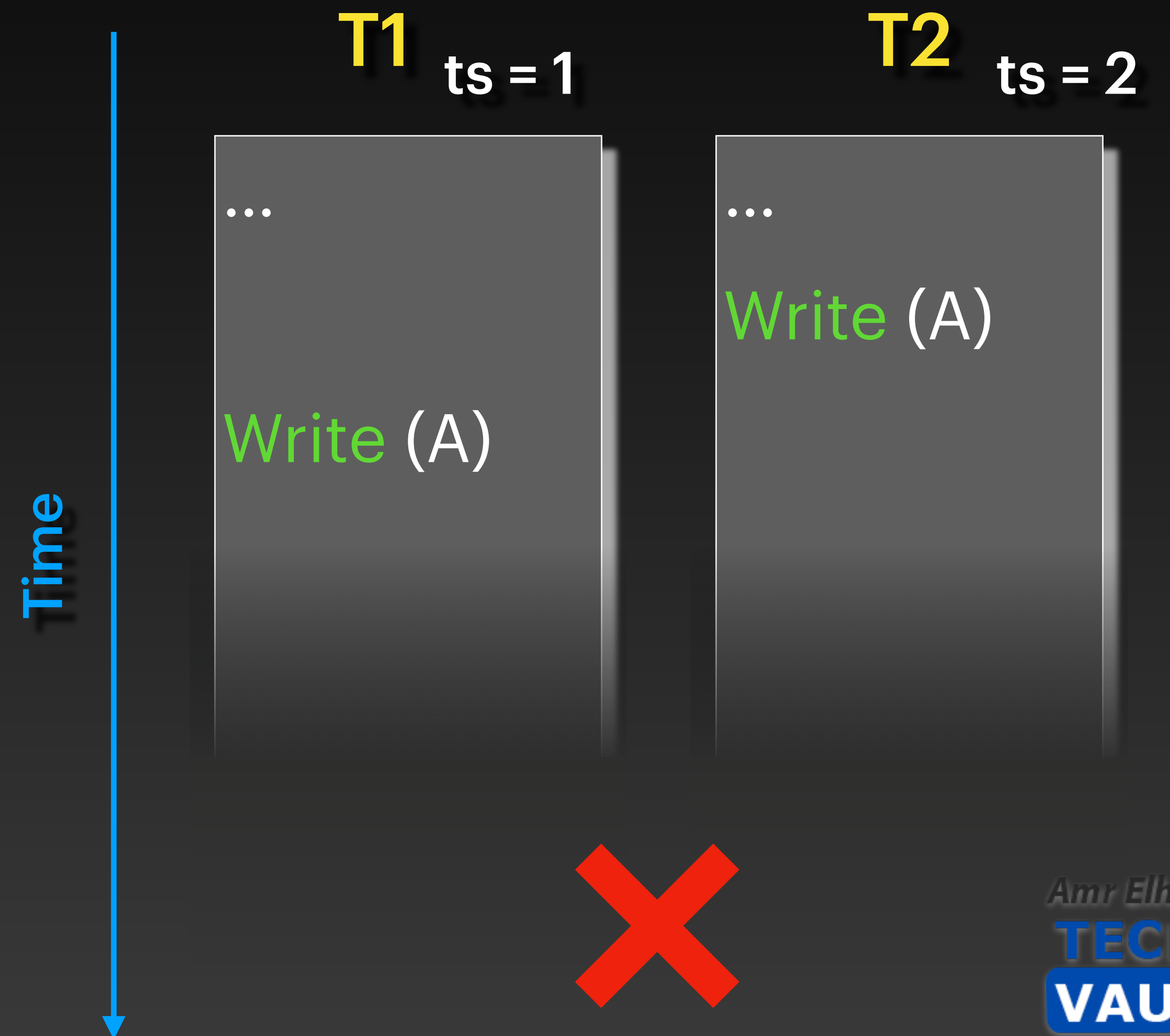
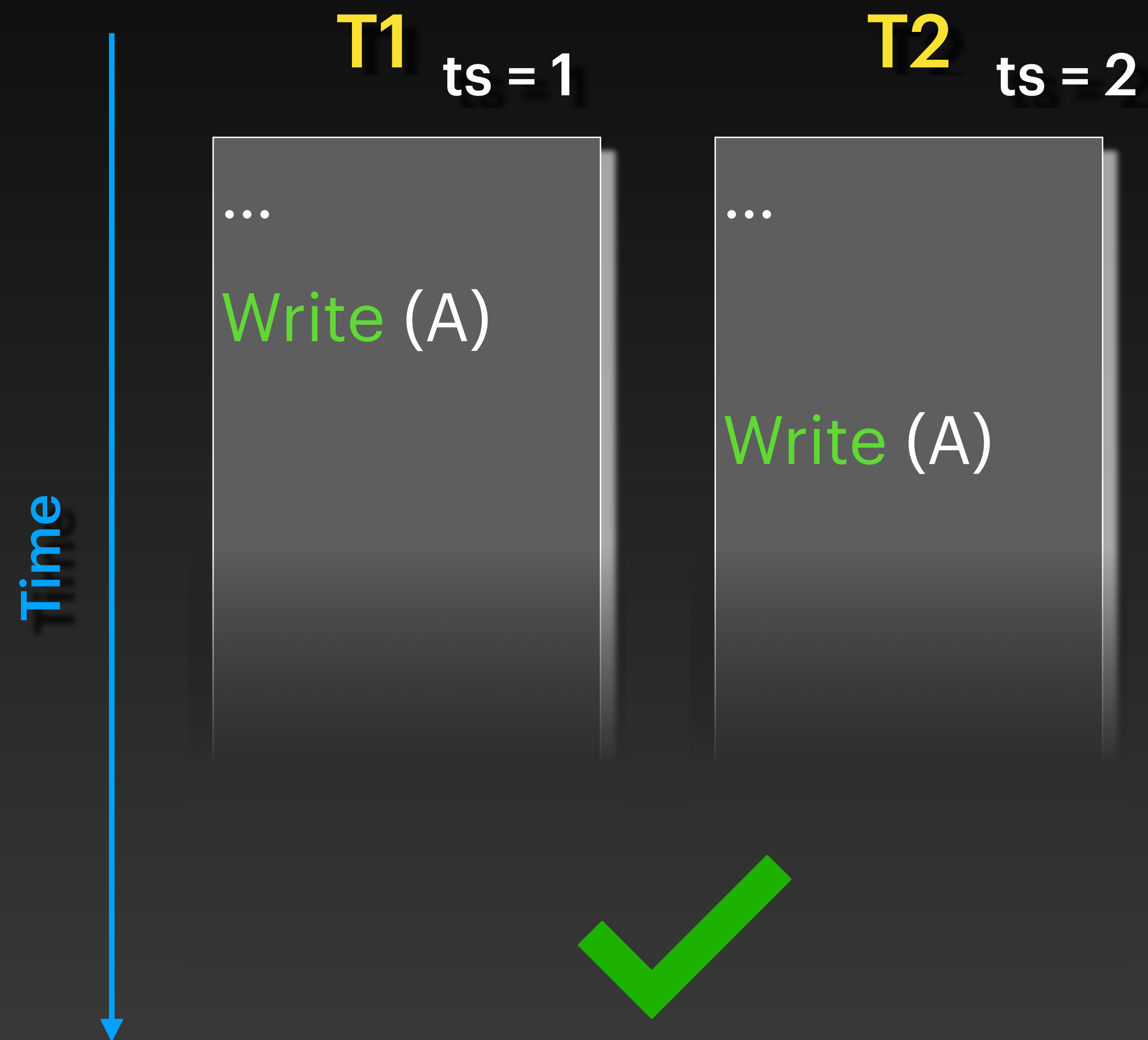
Write (A)



T1

T2



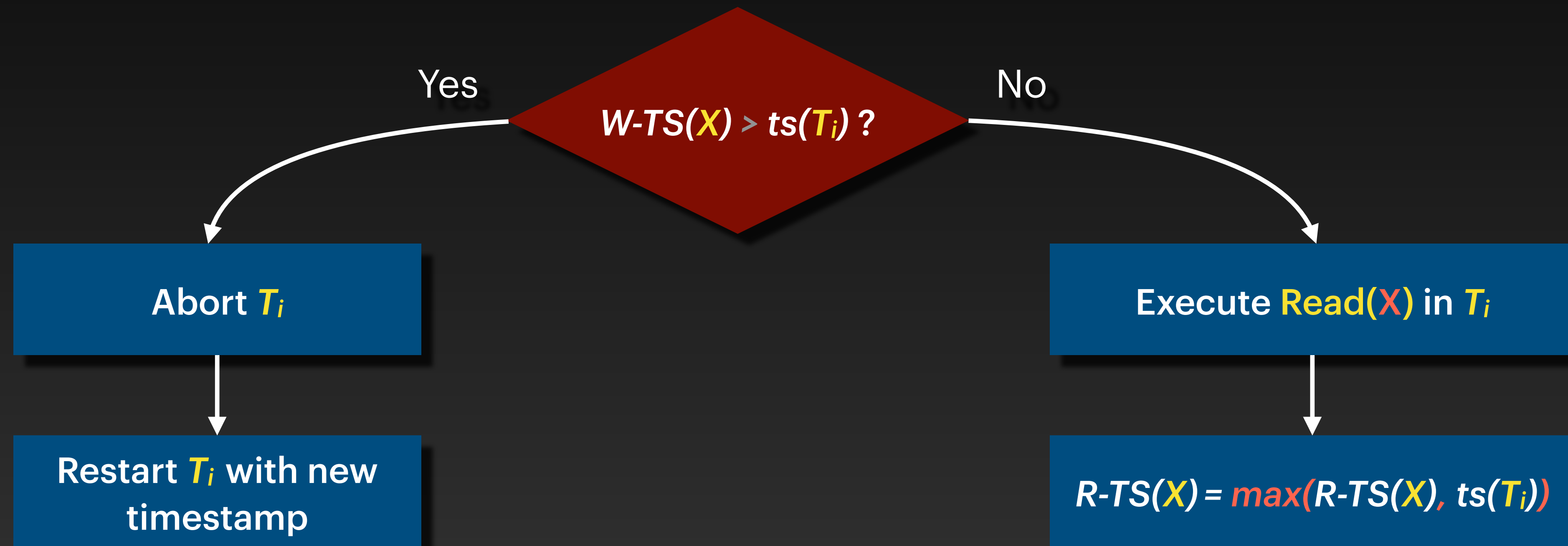


Timestamp Ordering (TO)

- No locks
- Each object (row, table, etc.) is tagged with:
 - *Read timestamp* R-TS
 - Largest timestamp of a transaction that read object
 - *Write timestamp* W-TS
 - Largest timestamp of a transaction that wrote object

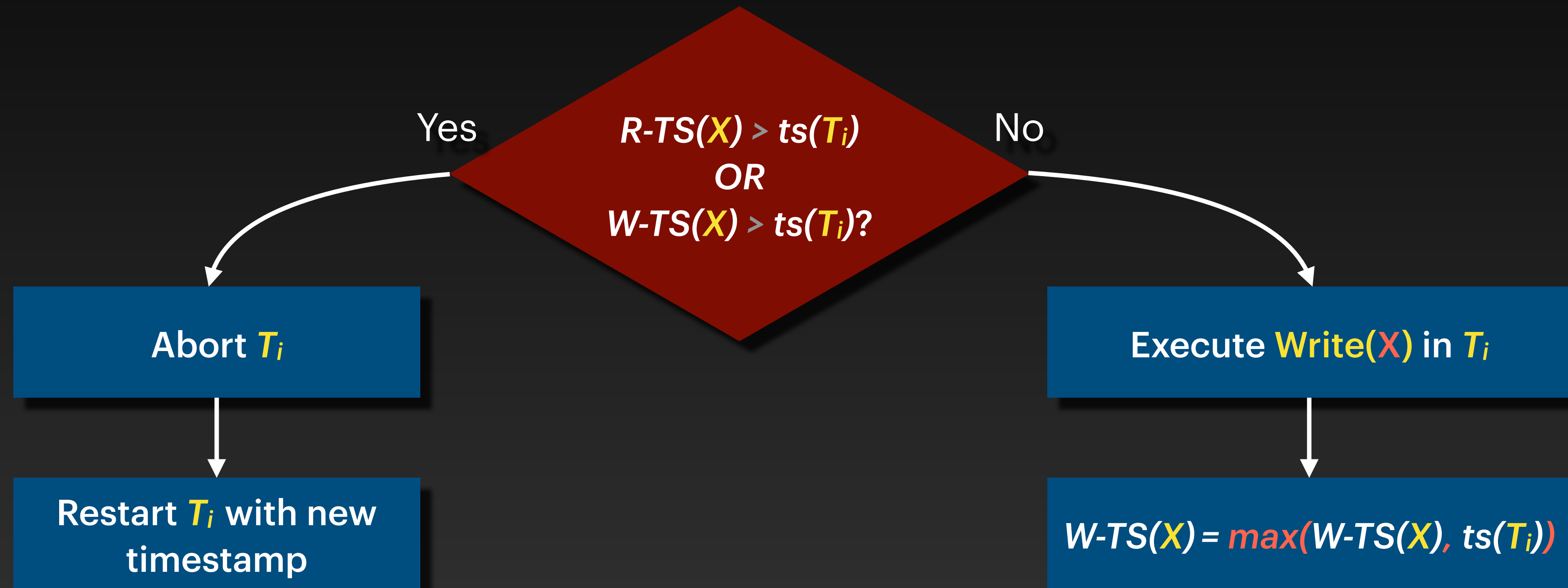
Timestamp Ordering: Reads

- Transaction T_i wants to read object X



Timestamp Ordering: Writes

- Transaction T_i wants to write object X



Time

T1

Read (B)

Read (A)

Read (A)

Commit

T2

Read (B)

Write (B)

Read (A)

Write (A)

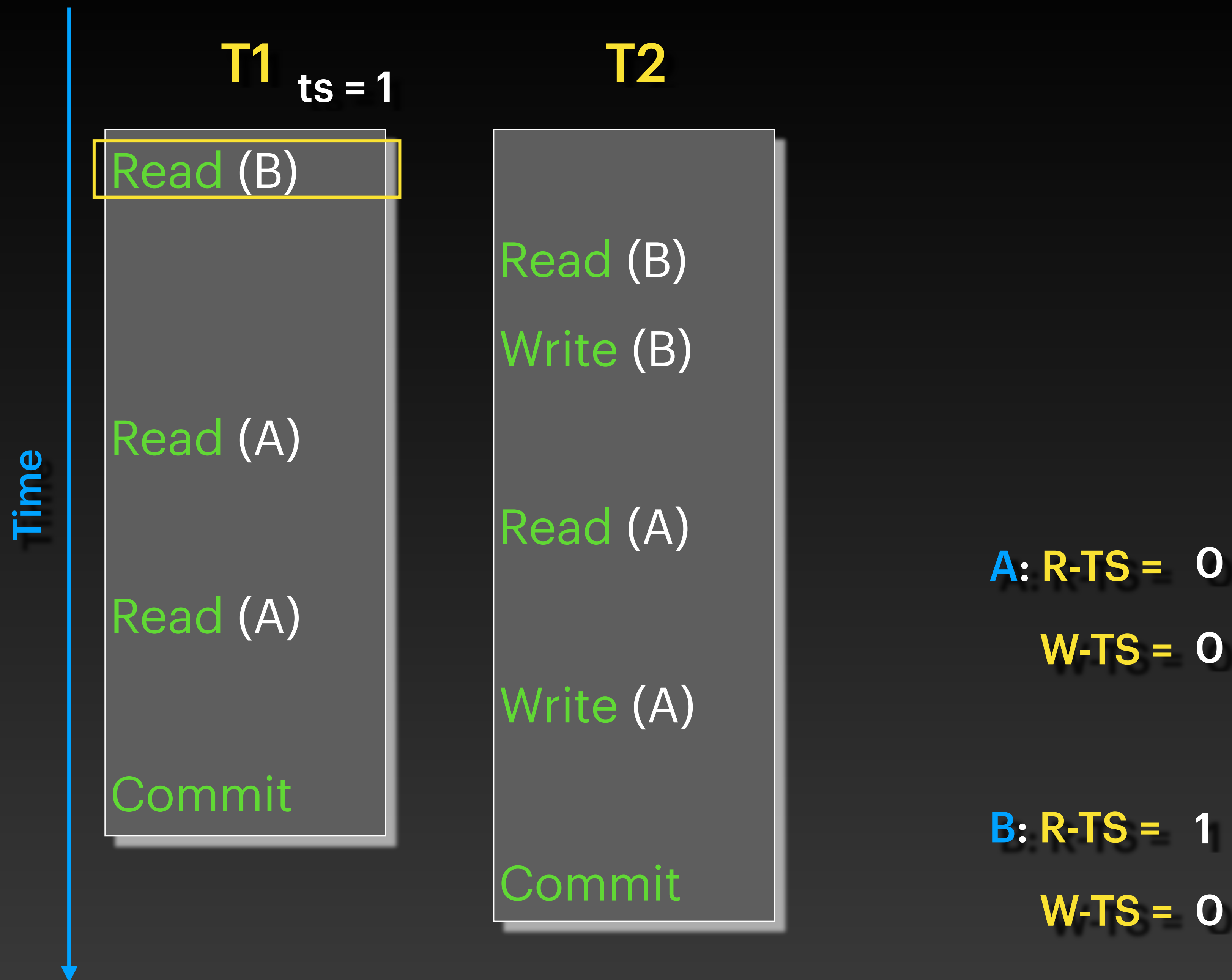
Commit

A: R-TS = 0

W-TS = 0

B: R-TS = 0

W-TS = 0



Time

T1 ts = 1

Read (B)

Read (A)

Read (A)

Commit

T2 ts = 2

Read (B)

Write (B)

Read (A)

Write (A)

Commit

A: R-TS = 0

W-TS = 0

B: R-TS = 2

W-TS = 0

Time

T1 ts = 1

Read (B)

Read (A)

Read (A)

Commit

T2 ts = 2

Read (B)

Write (B)

Read (A)

Write (A)

Commit

A: R-TS = 0

W-TS = 0

B: R-TS = 2

W-TS = 2

Time

T1 ts = 1

Read (B)

Read (A)

Read (A)

Commit

T2 ts = 2

Read (B)

Write (B)

Read (A)

Write (A)

Commit

A: R-TS = 1

W-TS = 0

B: R-TS = 2

W-TS = 2

Time

T1 ts = 1

Read (B)

Read (A)

Read (A)

Commit

T2 ts = 2

Read (B)

Write (B)

Read (A)

Write (A)

Commit

A: R-TS = 2

W-TS = 0

B: R-TS = 2

W-TS = 2

Time

T1 ts = 1

Read (B)

Read (A)

Read (A)

Commit

T2 ts = 2

Read (B)

Write (B)

Read (A)

Write (A)

Commit

A: R-TS = 2

W-TS = 0

B: R-TS = 2

W-TS = 2

Time

T1 ts = 1

Read (B)

Read (A)

Read (A)

Commit

T2 ts = 2

Read (B)

Write (B)

Read (A)

Write (A)

Commit

A: R-TS = 2

W-TS = 2

B: R-TS = 2

W-TS = 2

T1

Read (A)

Write (A)

Read (A)

Commit

T2

Write (A)

Commit

Time

A: R-TS = 0

W-TS = 0

T1 $ts = 1$

Read (A)

Write (A)

Read (A)

Commit

T2

Write (A)

Commit

A: R-TS = 1

W-TS = 0

Time

Time

T1 ts = 1

Read (A)

Write (A)

Read (A)

Commit

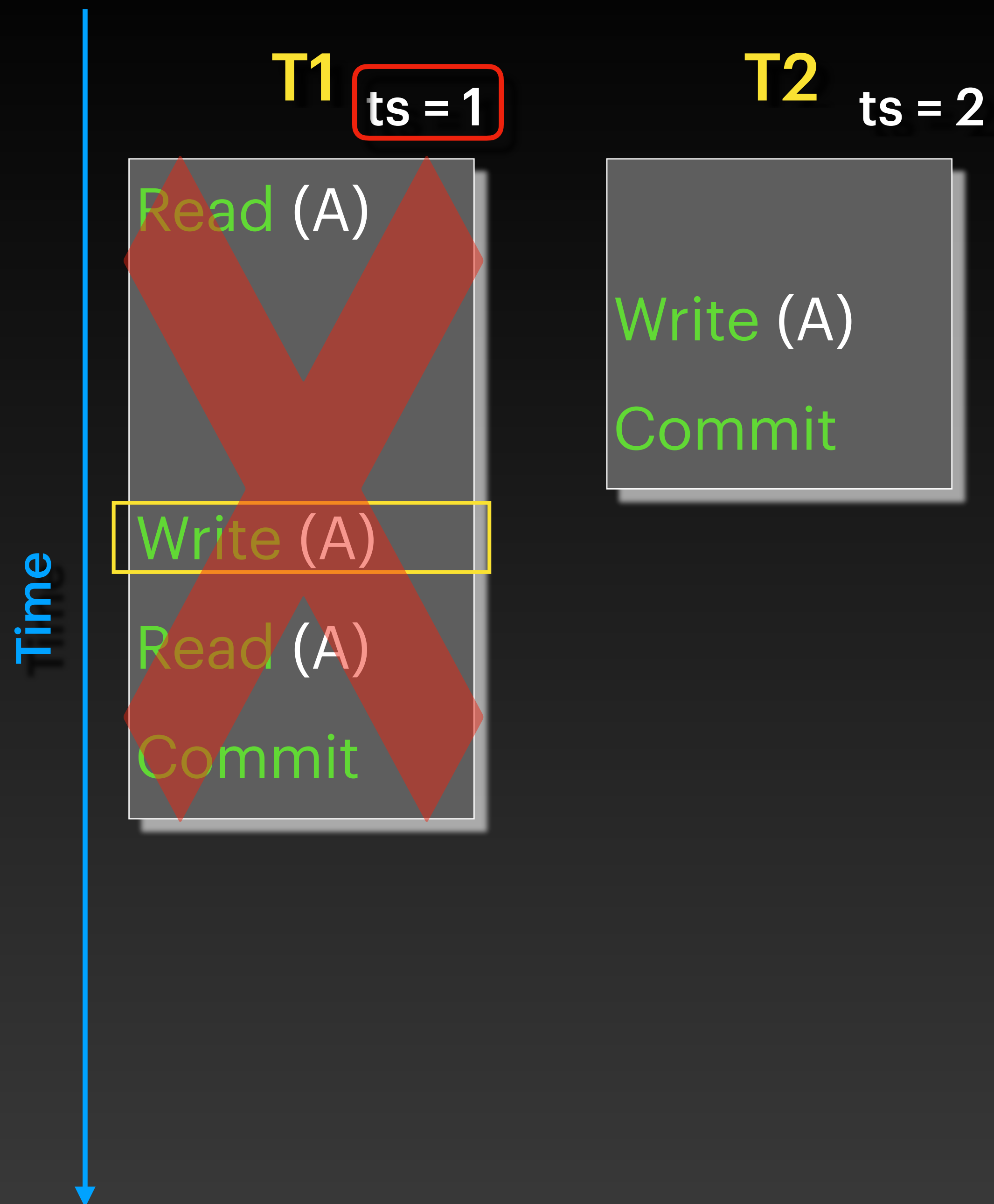
T2 ts = 2

Write (A)

Commit

A: R-TS = 1

W-TS = 2

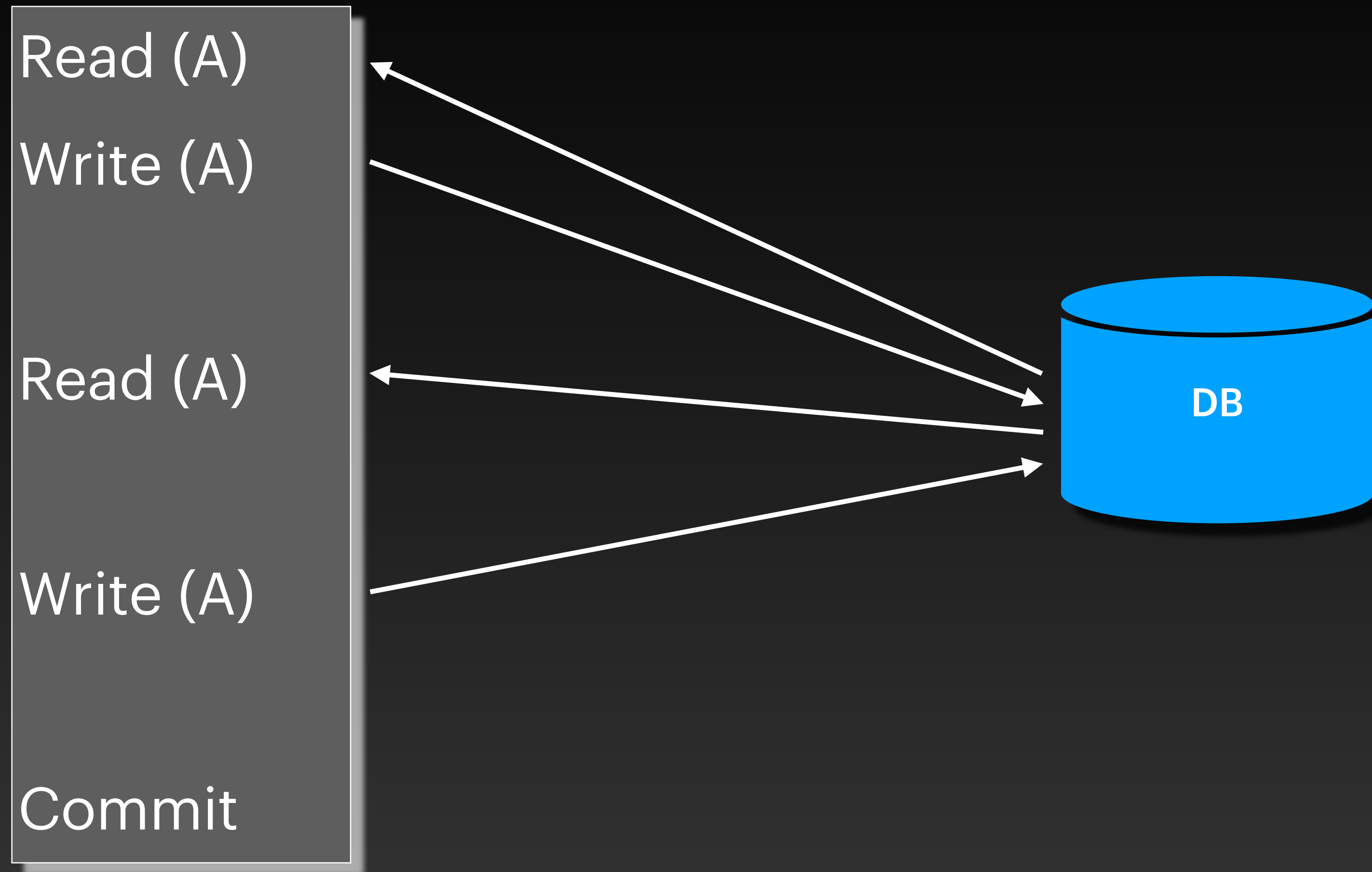


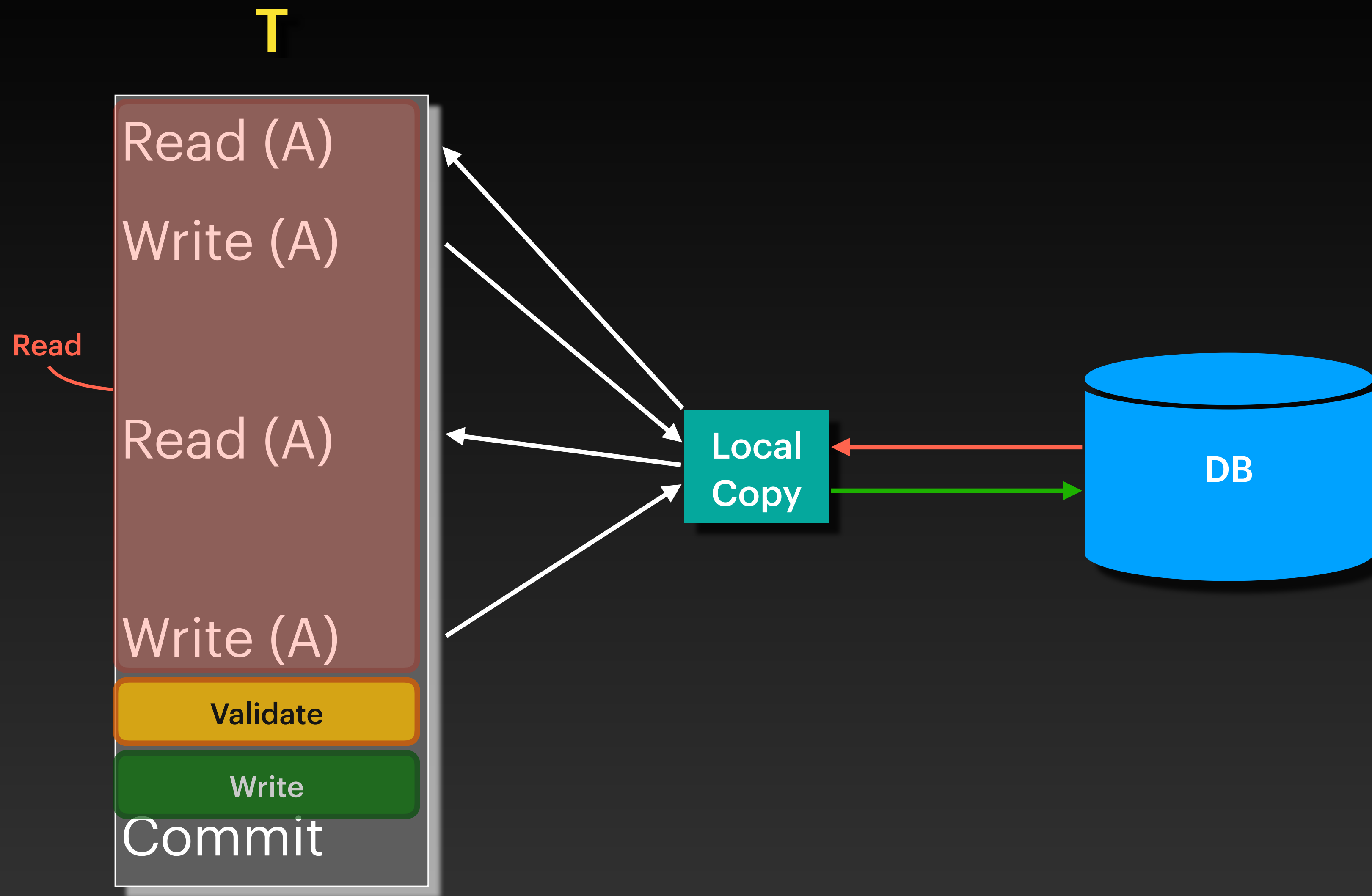
A: R-TS = 1

W-TS = 2

$W-TS(X) > ts(T_1)$

T





Optimistic Concurrency Control (OCC)

1. Read Phase

- Read data objects from DB to local copy.
- Any further reads/writes access the local copy.

2. Validation Phase

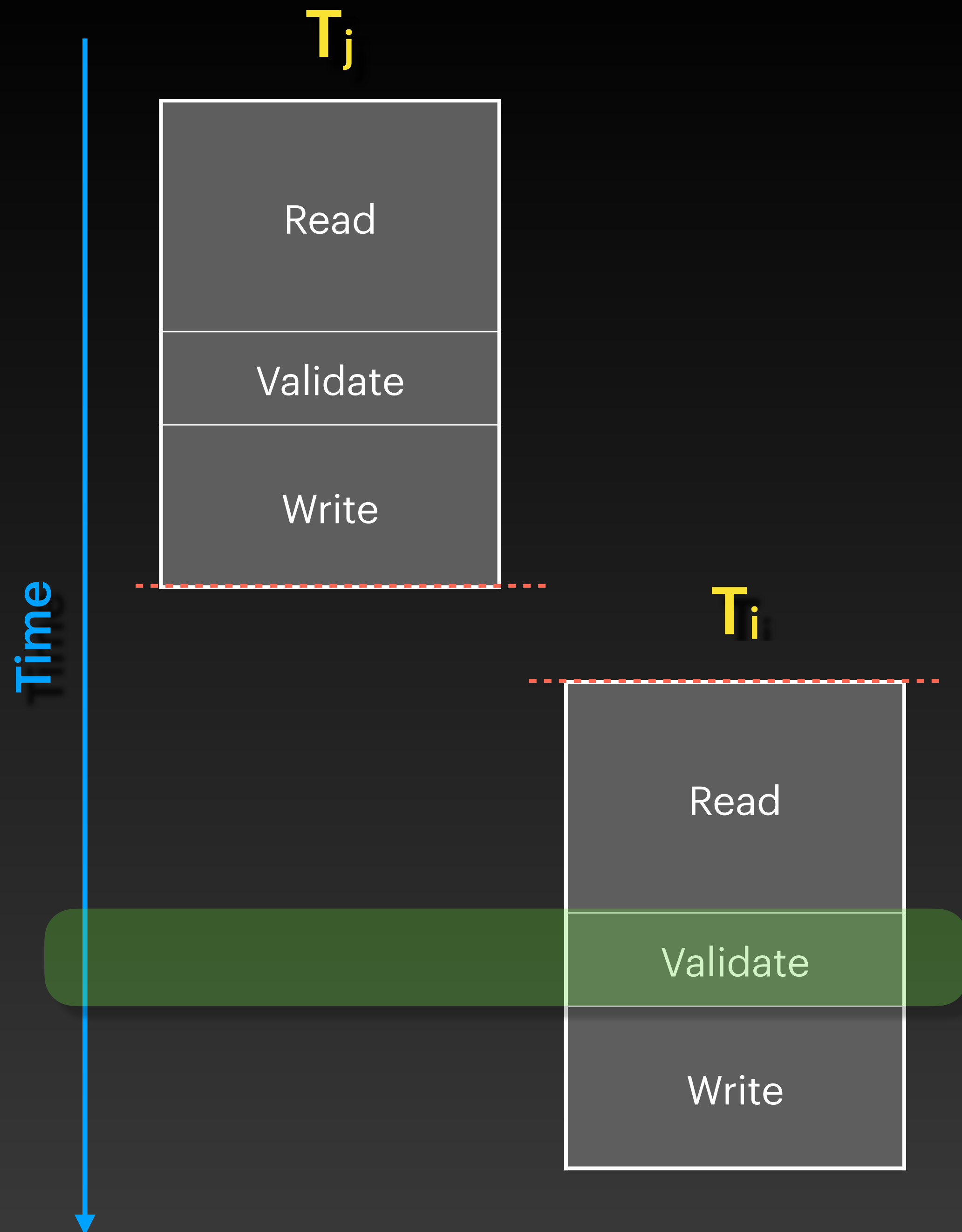
- Check that serializability is not violated

3. Write Phase

- If validation is successful, write local copy back to DB.
- Otherwise, abort transaction and discard local copy.

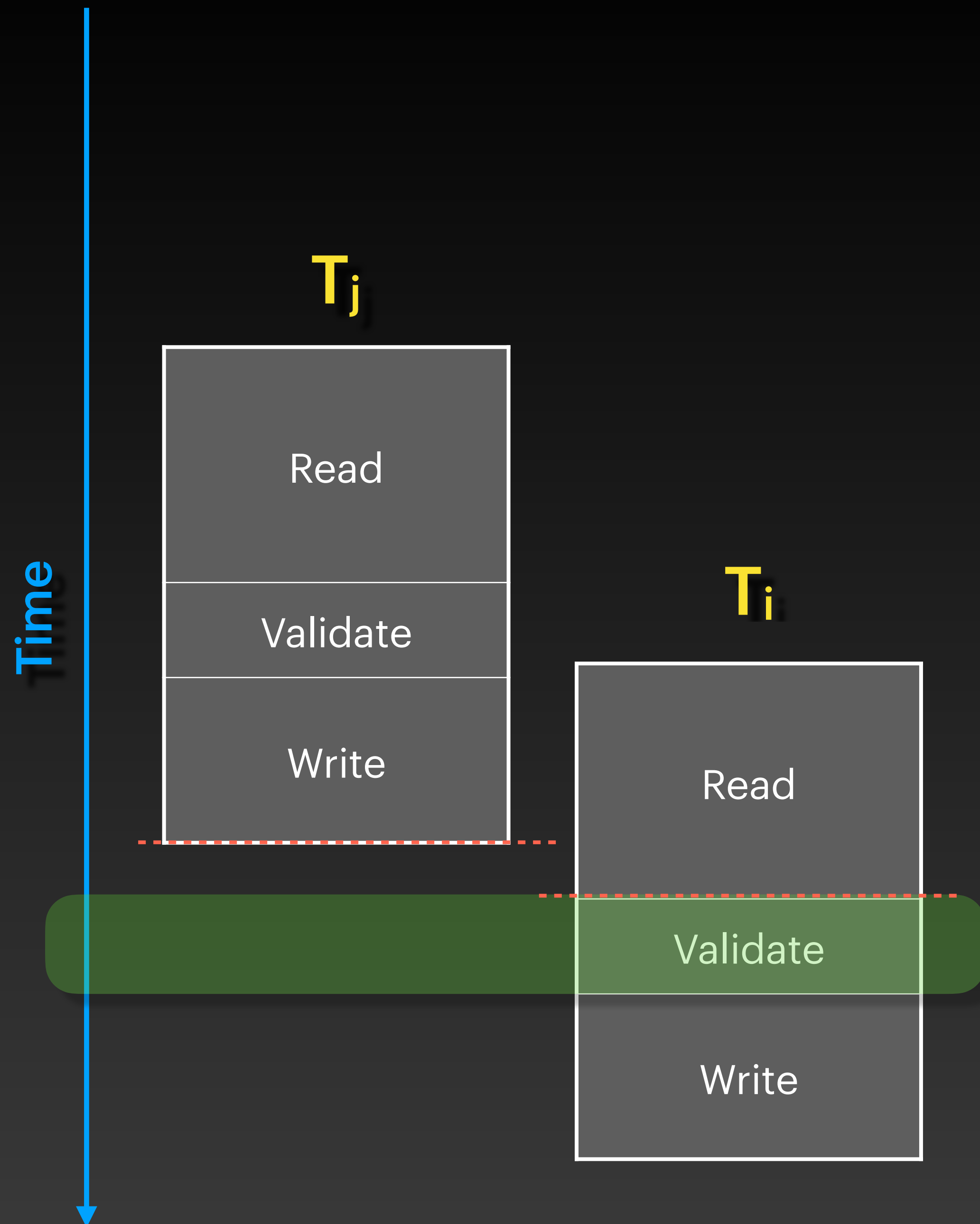
Validation Phase

- Check current transaction against other transactions **in/past** their **validation phase** (including **committed** transactions)
- Information required for validation:
 - *Transaction timestamp* - for individual stages
 - *ReadSet* - All objects read by a given transaction
 - *WriteSet* - All objects written by a given transaction



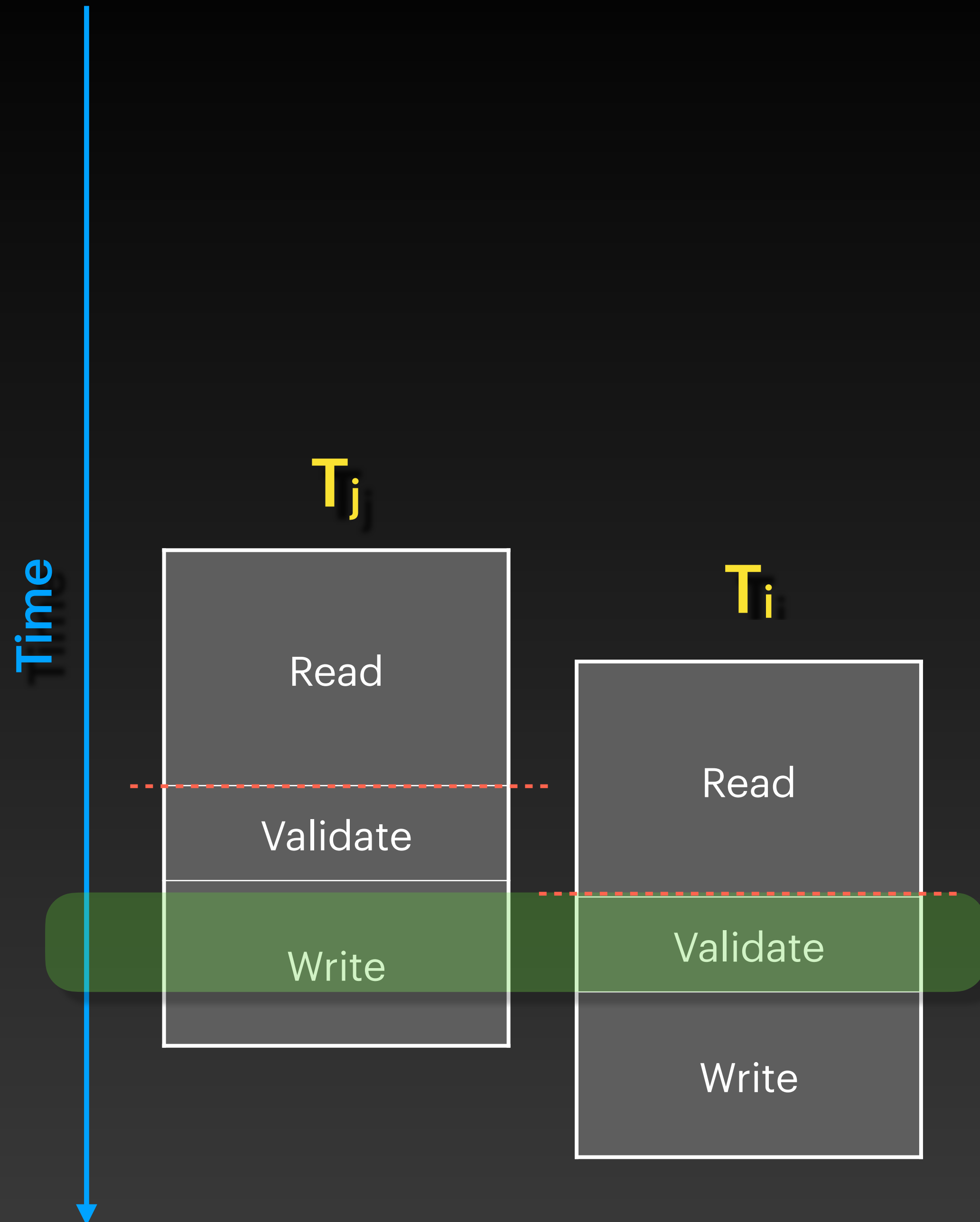
Case 1

T_i starts its **read** phase after T_j completes its **write** phase.



Case 2

- T_i completes its **read** phase after T_j completes its **write** phase
- AND $\text{ReadSet}(T_i) \cap \text{WriteSet}(T_j) = \emptyset$



Case 3

- T_i completes its **read** phase after T_j completes its **read** phase
- AND $\text{ReadSet}(T_i) \cap \text{WriteSet}(T_j) = \emptyset$
- AND $\text{WriteSet}(T_i) \cap \text{WriteSet}(T_j) = \emptyset$