# Tutorial 11: Database Recovery Techniques CS3402 Database Systems

#### **Question 1**

• Given the read and write operations for 4 transactions and the system log before a system crash, describe the recovery based

on the **deferred** update recovery strategy.

<i>T</i> <sub>1</sub>
read_item(A)
read_item( <i>D</i> )
write_item(D)

<b>T</b> <sub>2</sub>
read_item( <i>B</i> )
write_item(B)
read_item( <i>D</i> )
write_item(D)

<i>T</i> <sub>3</sub>
read_item(A)
write_item(A)
read_item(C)
write_item(C)

<b>T</b> <sub>4</sub>	
read_item( <i>B</i> )	
write_item( <i>B</i> )	
read_item(A)	
write_item(A)	

[start_transaction, $T_1$ ]
[write_item, <i>T</i> <sub>1</sub> , <i>D</i> , 20]
[commit, $T_1$ ]
[checkpoint]
[start_transaction, $T_4$ ]
[write_item, <i>T</i> <sub>4</sub> , <i>B</i> , 15]
[write_item, <i>T</i> <sub>4</sub> , <i>A</i> , 20]
[commit, $T_4$ ]
[start_transaction, $T_2$ ]
[write_item, <i>T</i> <sub>2</sub> , <i>B</i> , 12]
[start_transaction, $T_3$ ]
[write_item, <i>T</i> <sub>3</sub> , <i>A</i> , 30]
[write_item, T <sub>2</sub> , D, 25]
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## Question 1 (Answer)

- Redo-logging (deferred update): Log →
   COMMIT → change
- There is no need to redo the write\_item operations of T<sub>1</sub> because it is committed before the last checkpoint.
- T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> are ignored because they did not reach their commit points.
- T<sub>4</sub> is redone because its commit point is after the last system checkpoint.

[start_transaction, $T_1$ ]
[write_item, <i>T</i> <sub>1</sub> , <i>D</i> , 20]
[commit, $T_1$ ]
[checkpoint]
[start_transaction, $T_4$ ]
[write_item, <i>T</i> <sub>4</sub> , <i>B</i> , 15]
[write_item, <i>T</i> <sub>4</sub> , <i>A</i> , 20]
[commit, $T_4$ ]
[start_transaction, $T_2$ ]
[write_item, <i>T</i> <sub>2</sub> , <i>B</i> , 12]
[start_transaction, $T_3$ ]
[write_item, <i>T</i> <sub>3</sub> , <i>A</i> , 30]
[write_item, <i>T</i> <sub>2</sub> , <i>D</i> , 25]

#### **Question 2**

• Given the read and write operations for 4 transactions and the system log before a system crash, describe the recovery based on the **immediate update** recovery strategy.

<i>T</i> <sub>1</sub>
read_item(A)
read_item( <i>D</i> )
write_item( <i>D</i> )

<b>T</b> <sub>2</sub>
read_item( <i>B</i> )
write_item( <i>B</i> )
read_item( <i>D</i> )
write_item(D)

<i>T</i> <sub>3</sub>
read_item(A)
write_item(A)
read_item(C)
write_item(C)

$T_4$
read_item(B)
write_item(B)
read_item(A)
write_item(A)

[start_transaction, $T_1$ ]
[write_item, <i>T</i> <sub>1</sub> , <i>D</i> , 20]
[commit, $T_1$ ]
[checkpoint]
[start_transaction, $T_4$ ]
[write_item, <i>T</i> <sub>4</sub> , <i>B</i> , 15]
[write_item, <i>T</i> <sub>4</sub> , <i>A</i> , 20]
[commit, $T_4$ ]
[start_transaction, $T_2$ ]
[write_item, <i>T</i> <sub>2</sub> , <i>B</i> , 12]
[start_transaction, $T_3$ ]
[write_item, T <sub>3</sub> , A, 30]
[write_item, T <sub>2</sub> , D, 25]

## **Question 2 (Answer)**

- Undo-logging (immediate update): Log → change → COMMIT
- There is no need to undo the write\_item operations of T<sub>1</sub> because it is committed before the last checkpoint.
- There is no need to undo any write\_item for T<sub>4</sub> because it has a commit record.
- T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> are undone because they did not reach their commit points.

[start_transaction, $T_1$ ]
[write_item, T <sub>1</sub> , D, 20]
[commit, $T_1$ ]
[checkpoint]
[start_transaction, $T_4$ ]
[write_item, <i>T</i> <sub>4</sub> , <i>B</i> , 15]
[write_item, T <sub>4</sub> , A, 20]
[commit, $T_4$ ]
[start_transaction, $T_2$ ]
[write_item, <i>T</i> <sub>2</sub> , <i>B</i> , 12]
[start_transaction, $T_3$ ]
[write_item, T <sub>3</sub> , A, 30]
[write_item, T <sub>2</sub> , D, 25]