

Advanced Computer Systems - Exam 2016/2017

Andrea Lekkas

January 19, 2016

QUESTION 1: DATA PROCESSING

The algorithm to execute the repartition proceeds as follows:

0. Preliminary phase:

- *Assign to each node a NodeId*

There are many ways to accomplish this part. For instance: we consider that each node contains the messages belonging to a range of time values.

Each node broadcasts the time value of the first message it contains. After this phase, each node collects the values it has received in a dictionary (key = NodeFirstTimestamp, value = NodeAddress). Finally, the dictionary is sorted ascendingly on the key values, and the keys are reassigned to $\{1, 2, \dots, N\}$.

- *Choose a hash function*

We must pick a hash function $h : \{\text{user-id}\} \rightarrow [1, N]$.

Ideally, the hash function is uniform, and the number of user-ids associated to a single node is $\frac{\text{n. of users}}{\text{n. of nodes}}$.

Since there are no I/O operations performed in this phase, I/O cost = 0 and I/O time = 0.

Considerations over the main memory of each node:

Each node has M/N pages that contain the data of the MSG relation, plus $2N$ pages for communication with the other nodes.

These $2N$ pages are : N input buffers + N output buffers, each one of them is numbered, and thus associated to a specific node.

1. Sending the messages to the right nodes, according to the user-id:

In parallel, each node reads its main memory executing the following steps:

- read tuple $#i$. Hash on its user-id, obtaining the NodeId n . $h(u_i) = n$
- write tuple $#i$ in the output buffer $\#n$.
- When an output buffer is full: send its contents across the network to the node n .
- When the node receives a page in its input buffer: the node writes the page on its disk.

At the end of this phase, each node stores on disk the messages sent by the users associated with it.

The pages containing these messages are sorted internally according to the `time` attribute.

Each page was created by a single node that processed the tuples in its main memory sequentially, and those tuples were sorted by `time`.

Therefore, the pages on disk can be considered *sorted sublists*. We are in the same state as after the execution of Phase 1 of the External Merge-Sort algorithm.

Each node has processed its own main memory, sending out a number of pages $\leq M/N$.

Since we assume there is no significant skew across users, we can state that each node has received and written to disk $\approx M/N$ pages.

Phase I/O cost: $M I/Os$.

Since the nodes work in parallel, Phase I/O time: $M/N I/Os$.

2. Finalization phase:

Since each node contains M/N pages, we have no need to replicate the Phase 2 of External Merge-Sort. We can simply load the messages in the main memory and sort them there.

The nodes work in parallel locally. For each node:

- load the M/N pages of messages into the main memory.
- sort the pages in the main memory, according to the `time` attribute.

Phase I/O cost: $N(M/N) = M I/Os$. Phase I/O time: $M/N I/Os$.

Total I/O cost = $2M I/Os$. Total I/O time = $2(M/N) I/Os$.

QUESTION 2: ARIES RECOVERY

2.1 The transaction table

After the first crash, the Analysis phase reads the log starting from the last checkpoint:

LSN 3 : Add T1 to the Transaction table, with status='In progress' and LastLSN = 3

LSN 4 : Add T2 to the Transaction table, with status='In progress' and LastLSN = 4

LSN 5 : Add T3 to the Transaction table, with status='In progress' and LastLSN = 5

LSN 6 : Change T3 LastLSN to 6

LSN 7 : Change T1 LastLSN to 7

LSN 8 : Change T2 LastLSN to 8

LSN 9 : Change T1 status to 'Commit' and LastLSN = 9

LSN 10 : Change T3 status to 'Abort' and LastLSN = 10

LSN 11: Remove T1 from the transaction table

Transaction table (after 1st crash)

| tID | tStatus | lastLSN |
|------------|----------------|----------------|
| T2 | In progress | 8 |
| T3 | Abort | 10 |

After the second crash, the Analysis phase reads the log after the last checkpoint again: first it reproduces the situation we had after LSN 11, then it processes the information contained in the log records written after the first crash:

LSN 12 : Change T2 status to 'Abort' and LastLSN = 12

LSN 13 : Change T2 LastLSN to 13

Transaction table (after 2nd crash)

| tID | tStatus | lastLSN |
|------------|----------------|----------------|
| T2 | Abort | 13 |
| T3 | Abort | 10 |

2.2 The dirty pages table

The dirty pages table stores the pageID, and the recLSN (the LSN of the first log record that caused the page to become dirty).

Dirty pages table (after 1st crash)

| pageID | recLSN |
|---------------|---------------|
| P5 | 3 |
| P2 | 4 |
| P7 | 5 |
| P3 | 8 |

After the 2nd crash, we have a modification caused by LSN 13 : It is a Compensation Log Record, that rolls back the modification made by T2 on P3 at LSN 8.

Dirty pages table (after 2nd crash)

| pageID | recLSN |
|---------------|---------------|
| P5 | 3 |
| P2 | 4 |
| P7 | 5 |

2.3 Redo starting point

The Redo phase starts at the smallest recLSN in the dirty pages table. This phase brings the Database in the state it was at the time of the crash.

In both cases, smallest recLSN = LSN 3

2.4 Recovery from the 2nd crash: Redo and data pages

We can not say which Redo actions will cause actual writes to data pages.

We know the Redo phase executes all actions from the starting point (the min recLSN in the dirty pages table), unless one of the following 3 conditions holds:

- The affected page is not in the dirty pages table
- (recLSN of the page) > (LSN that is being checked)
- $(pageLSN) \geq (LSN \text{ that is being checked})$

The pageLSN is the LSN of the last action for that page that was written in secondary storage. Since we do not know if or when some pages have been written to disk, we can not check the 3rd condition and we are unable to state which updates will cause writes on the data pages in the Redo phase.

2.5 Additional contents of the log

The Analysis phase and the Redo phase do not add any log entries. In the Undo phase:

toUndo = {13,10}; 13 is a CLR, we replace it with its undoNextLsn=4. No logging.

toUndo = {4,10}; 10 is an abort record. We replace it with its prevLsn=6. No logging.

toUndo = {4,6}; we proceed:

| LSN | prevLSN | tID | type | pageID |
|-----|---------|-----|------|----------------------|
| 14. | 10 | T3 | CLR | P5 (undoNextLsn = 5) |

toUndo = {4,5};

| LSN | prevLSN | tID | type | pageID |
|-----|---------|-----|------|-------------------------|
| 15. | 14 | T3 | CLR | P7 (undoNextLsn = null) |
| 16. | 15 | T3 | end | . |

toUndo = {4};

| LSN | prevLSN | tID | type | pageID |
|-----|---------|-----|------|-------------------------|
| 17. | 13 | T2 | CLR | P2 (undoNextLsn = null) |
| 18. | 17 | T2 | end | P2 . |

QUESTION 3: REPLICATION

We have to define a distributed system that works with multiple clients and follows the Synchronous Replication model ReadAny-WriteAll.

Multiple copies of the database are stored at different sites. Since this is Synchronous Replication, the WRITE method does not return until all the sites have been updated successfully.

The algorithm I chose to solve this task resembles the PAXOS algorithm. The processes/machines are divided into 3 groups:

- *Proposer* : One Proposer receives the requests from the clients. It stores these requests in a queue, identified by a integer number N.
The Proposer sets the values of some features of the Message class : the ID, the client reference and the Quorum.
When a request arrives, The Proposer asks the *Acceptor* machines if they are ready to work on it. If a sufficient number (=quorum) of machines are ready, then it sends them the order to execute the READ/WRITE request.
If there are not enough machines available, the Proposer keeps asking the Acceptors to solve the oldest request found in the queue until they are ready to execute it.
- *Acceptors* : each one of the M acceptors maintains a replica of the database. When needed, an Acceptor states if it is able to work on a request or if it is already busy.
- *Learner* : The Learner receives the answers the acceptors have elaborated. When it receives $Q_r=1$ ($Q_w=M$) results of a reading (/writing) operation, it sends it back to the original client, that can thus complete the READ(/WRITE) function.

The Client:

```
value READ(key k) :
```

```
    Message m = new Message(type="Reading", attributes=[k])
    rw_multicast(Proposer,m)
    //wait for the message:  {"answerToReading",v}
    return v
```

```
void WRITE(key k, value v):
```

```
    Message m = new Message(type="Writing", attributes=[k,v])
    rw_multicast(Proposer,m)
    //wait for the message:  {"answerToWriting"}
```

The Proposer:

```
void rw_deliver(Message m, Client c):
```

```
//msg received from a client:
```

```
    if (m.type == "Reading" or m.type == "Writing"):
```

```

N++          m.setID(N)
m.setClient(c)
if m.type == "Reading" : m.setQuorum(1)
if m.type == "Writing" : m.setQuorum(N_OFACCEPTORS)
rw_multicast(Acceptors, {"askForPromise", m}
queue.add({m})

//msg received from an acceptor:
if (m.type == "IAmReady"):
    idOfRequest = m.attributes[0]
    readyAcceptors.add({idOfRequest, acceptor})
    if (readyAcceptors.getElems(idOfRequest).size >= quorum):
        msg = queue.getRequestById(idOfRequest)
        queue.removeElementById(idOfRequest)
        rw_multicast(ReadyAcceptors, {"ExecuteRequest", msg})

```

An Acceptor:

```

void rw_deliver(Message m, Client c):

    if (m.type == "askForPromise"):
        if (busy == True) : send(c, "NotReady")
        if (busy == False) : send(c, {"IAmReady", idOfRequest})

    if (m.type == "ExecuteRequest"):
        execute the Read/Write request.
        answer = new Message(type="Reading/WritingAnswer",
                             attributes=[value, clientReference])
        rw_multicast(Learner, answer)

```

The Learner:

```

void rw_deliver(Message m, Client c) :

    originalClient = m.attributes[1]
    valueToSendBack = m.attributes[0]

    if m.type == ReadingAnswer:
        send (originalClient, {"answerToReading", valueToSendBack})

    if m.type == WritingAnswer:
        writingCounter++
        if writingCounter == N_OFACCEPTORS
            send (originalClient, {"answerToWriting"})

```

Observations:

Concurrency is allowed for reading operations: there may be as many as $M = \# \text{ of } acceptors$ reading operations, each carried out by a different *Acceptor* machine.

The writing operations have to wait for any reading operations to finish, since they need to work on **all** the Acceptors.

If there are not enough available machines to carry out an operation, then the Proposer just waits, sending periodically a "askForPromise" request to the Acceptors for the operation that is at the head of the queue.

Note: the "queue" is not restricted to removing its head element. As it is written in the pseudocode, if the reading requests R1, R2, R3 arrive in sequence, and (for instance due to some connection issues) the next message comes from an Acceptor stating that it is ready to execute R3, then the Proposer executes `queue.removeElementById(3)`.

The Learner collects the responses of the Acceptors, and when the Quorum is reached it sends the answer back to the original client that sent the request to the system.

This model does not take failures into account. We can extend it to protect it from fail-stop failures in this way:

The *Proposer* and the *Learner*, that are single machines with a central role in the algorithm, have a backup machine that requests from them a heartbeat periodically. The Proposer's backup also retrieves the queue of requests (it does not add much overhead on the network, since the requests are lightweight objects). If the main machine fails, the backup steps in and the original machine, if it manages to restart itself, assumes the role of backup.

Periodically, the *Acceptor* machines send a heartbeat to the Proposer and to the Learner. If one of the Acceptors crashes, then it can not send it anymore; after K consecutive missed heartbeats (in order to allow for network hiccups), the Proposer and the Learner decrement the `NumberOfAcceptors` variable; the Writing requests that arrive after this adjustment can still be executed by the remaining machines. This helps to guarantee the availability of the service.

PROGRAMMING TASK

High-Level Design Decisions, Modularity, Fault-Tolerance

Question 1

Describe your overall implementation of the CustomerTransactionManager and the ItemDataManager interfaces.

Overview of your code:

The interface `CustomerTransactionManager` is implemented in the class `CustomerTransactionsHandler`. When we create an instance of the class, we fix the number of `ItemDataManagers` and the set of registered customers.

The `ItemDataManagers` associated with this `CustomerTransactionsHandler` are stored in a `List`.

The customers are stored in a `ConcurrentHashMap`, where the key is the customer ID that has been extracted with `customer.getId()`.

The `ConcurrentHashMap` allows for concurrent reading access, and this is necessary for the concurrency of `getTotalsForRegions` invocations. Moreover, having a `HashMap` simplifies the class code (accessing elements, etc.).

The class `CustomerTransactionsHandler` contains the instance methods

`processOrders(Set<ItemPurchase> itemPurchases)` and
`getTotalsForRegions(Set<Integer> regionIds)` that correspond to the given specifications,
plus: `addCustomers(Set<Customer> newCustomers)`,
`hashingFunction(ItemPurchase itemPurchase) : h(itemID) = itemID mod N_OF_IDMs`,
`validateItemPurchase(ItemPurchase itemPurchase)`,
`validateRegionIds(Set<Integer> regionIds)`.