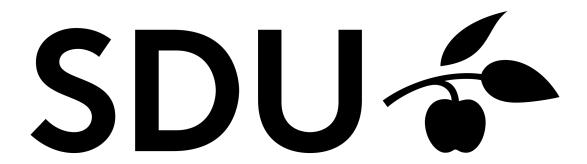
## Project 1

Database Management Systems (DM556)



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#### **Overall Status**

While there was some bugs in the original hand-in, all of those have been fixed in this re-assignment. Therefore this hand-in passes all the tests in BMTest.java.

#### Division of Labor

We worked on the project either sitting together at the university or at home remotely working together and spliting tasks when possible. We spent a lot of time trying to make fix pinPage, whereas we found the rest of the functions relative to pinPage, very simple to implement. The work was very evenly divided.

#### **Specification**

We were tasked with implementing the following functions for the bufmgr.java

 $free Page, \ pin Page, \ unpin Page, \ flush Page, \ flush All Pages, \ get Num Buffers, \ get Num Unpinned \ and \ pick \ victim.$ 

freePage should deallocate a page from disk.

Pinpage should pin a page by incrementing the pincnt by 1, or by loading it into the bufferpool if it isnt in the bufferpool already.

Unpinpage should unpin a page, flush it to disk if its dirty and reduce the pincount by 1.

Flushpage should save a page to disk if dirty.

Flushpages should write all pages to disk if they're dirty.

getNumBuffers gets the amount of buffers.

getNumUnpinned gets the number of unpinned pages.

Pickvictim gets the index for the first unpinned page, and returns -1 if all pages in the pool are pinned.

#### **Implementation**

Freepage First checks if the page is pinned. If its not, it then deallocates the page from disk.

```
* @throws IllegalArgumentException if the page is pinned

*/

public void freePage(PageId pageno) throws IllegalArgumentException {

FrameDesc fdesc = pagemap.get(pageno.pid);

if (debugvalue) {

System.out.println("freeing_page_with_id_"+pageno.pid);

}

if (fdesc != null) {
```

pinpage

```
* shouldn't_be_in_the_buffer_pool._Throw_an_IllegalArgumentException_

→ if_so._)
```

First we check if the page is already in the bufferpoll if it is we increment the pin counter

```
* if skipread == PIN_DISKIO, works as an output param,

holding the contents of the pinned page read from the disk

"@param skipRead PIN_MEMCPY(true) (copy the input page to the buffer

pool); PIN_DISKIO(false) (read the page from disk)

"@throws IllegalArgumentException if PIN_MEMCPY and the page is

pinned

"@throws IllegalStateException if all pages are pinned (i.e. pool

exceeded)

"/

public void pinPage(PageId pageno, Page page, boolean skipRead) {
```

```
if (debugvalue) System.out.println("pinpage_called_with_pageid_" +

→ pageno.pid + "_Skipread_" + skipRead + "and_page_" + page.

→ toString());

// First check if the page is already pinned

FrameDesc fdesc = pagemap.get(pageno.pid);

if (fdesc != null) {

// Validate the pin method
```

If it isnt we pick a victim, and if there isnt any victims we throw an IllegalStateException.

```
"Page_pinned; _PIN_MEMCPY_not_allowed"
);

// Increment pin count, notify the replacer, and wrap the

→ buffer.

fdesc.pincnt++;
replacer.pinPage(fdesc);
page.setPage(bufpool[fdesc.index]);
```

If we have a non pinned frame we write this page to disk if its dirty.

And if it isnt dirty we copy or read the new page into the bufferpool and update the pagemap.

```
164
                     fdesc = Minibase. BufferManager.frametab[frameNo];
                     // If the frame was in use and dirty, it should write it to
165
                        \hookrightarrow the disk.
                     if ( fdesc.pageno.pid != INVALID PAGEID) {
                     flushPage (fdesc.pageno);
                                      pagemap.remove(fdesc.pageno.pid);
170
                     //read in the page if requested, and wrap the buffer
                     if(skipRead == PIN MEMCPY)  {
                              bufpool [frameNo].copyPage(page);
                      } else {
                              Minibase. DiskManager. read page (pageno, bufpool [
175
                                 → frameNo]);
                     page.setPage(bufpool[frameNo]);
                     //update the frame descriptor
```

unpinpage

```
189 /**
```

First we check if the page is pinned. if its not we throw an exception.

```
* @param dirty UNPIN_DIRTY if the page was modified, UNPIN_CLEAN

→ otherwise
```

```
* @throws IllegalArgumentException if the page is not present or not

\[
\to \text{pinned}\]

*/

public void unpinPage(PageId pageno, boolean dirty) throws

\to IllegalArgumentException {
```

If its in the buffpool we decrement the page counter by 1, and update the pagemap with the new information.

flushpage

Pickvictim is implemented to return the index for the first element with pincnt 0. and if all elements are in use, it returns -1 to indicate this.

```
@Override
public int pickVictim() {

// Finds the first element in the frametab array, where pin count

is equal to zero and returns it.

for (int i = 0; i < Minibase. BufferManager.frametab.length;

if (Minibase. BufferManager.frametab[i].pincnt == 0) {

return i;

}

// If no pages has zero pins, then it returns -1.

return -1;
```

#### Testing

Testing this time around was very successful, assuming it passes in the tests where it returns "failed as expected". It reports that test1, test2 and test3 completed successfully.

### Appendix

Pickvictim

```
@Override
public int pickVictim() {

// Finds the first element in the frametab array, where pin count

is equal to zero and returns it.

for (int i = 0; i < Minibase.BufferManager.frametab.length;

if (Minibase.BufferManager.frametab[i].pincnt == 0) {
```

```
return i;
}

}

// If no pages has zero pins, then it returns -1.

return -1;
```

bufmgr.java

```
1 | package bufmgr;
   import java.util.HashMap;
5 | import global.GlobalConst;
   import global. Minibase;
   import global.Page;
   import global.PageId;
10
   /**
    * <h3>Minibase Buffer Manager</h3> The buffer manager reads disk pages
       \rightarrow into a
    * main memory page as needed. The collection of main memory pages (called
    * frames) used by the buffer manager for this purpose is called the buffer
    * pool. This is just an array of Page objects. The buffer manager is used
       \hookrightarrow by
    * access methods, heap files, and relational operators to read, write,
15
    * allocate, and de-allocate pages.
   @SuppressWarnings("unused")
   public class BufMgr implements GlobalConst {
20
        * Actual pool of pages (can be viewed as an array of byte arrays).
       protected Page[] bufpool;
25
       private boolean debugvalue = false;
        *\ Array\ of\ descriptors , each containing the pin count, dirty status,
            \hookrightarrow etc.
30
       protected FrameDesc[] frametab;
        * Maps current page numbers to frames; used for efficient lookups.
35
       protected HashMap<Integer , FrameDesc> pagemap;
       /**
        * The replacement policy to use.
40
       protected Replacer replacer;
        * Constructs a buffer manager with the given settings.
45
        * @param numbufs: number of pages in the buffer pool
```

```
public BufMgr(int numbufs) {
50
            // initialize the buffer pool and frame table
            bufpool = new Page[numbufs];
            frametab = new FrameDesc[numbufs];
            for (int i = 0; i < numbufs; i++) {
                 bufpool[i] = new Page();
                frametab[i] = new FrameDesc(i);
55
            }
            //\ initialize\ the\ specialized\ page\ map\ and\ replacer
            pagemap = new HashMap<Integer, FrameDesc>(numbufs);
60
            replacer = new Clock(this);
        }
        /**
         * Allocates a set of new pages, and pins the first one in an
            \hookrightarrow appropriate
65
         * frame in the buffer pool.
           @param firstpg holds the contents of the first page
         * @param run size number of new pages to allocate
         * @return page id of the first new page
           @throws IllegalArgumentException if PIN MEMCPY and the page is
70
            \rightarrow pinned
           @throws IllegalStateException if all pages are pinned (i.e. pool
            \rightarrow exceeded
        public PageId newPage(Page firstpg , int run size) {
            // allocate the run
            PageId firstid = Minibase.DiskManager.allocate page(run size);
75
            // try to pin the first page
            if (debugvalue) {
                System.out.println("trying_to_pin_the_first_page");
80
            try {
                pinPage(firstid , firstpg , PIN MEMCPY);
            } catch (RuntimeException exc) {
                System.out.println("failed_to_pin_the_first_page.");
85
                // roll back because pin failed
                firstid.pid += 1;
                     Minibase. DiskManager. deallocate page (firstid);
                 // re-throw the exception
90
                throw exc;
            }
            // notify the replacer and return the first new page id
            replacer.newPage(pagemap.get(firstid.pid));
95
            return firstid;
        }
        /**
         * Deallocates a single page from disk, freeing it from the pool if
            \rightarrow needed.
100
         * Call Minibase. DiskManager. deallocate page (pageno) to deallocate the
            \hookrightarrow page before return.
```

```
* @param pageno identifies the page to remove
          * @throws IllegalArgumentException if the page is pinned
105
         public void freePage(PageId pageno) throws IllegalArgumentException {
             FrameDesc fdesc = pagemap.get(pageno.pid);
             if (debugvalue){
                 System.out.println("freeing_page_with_id_"+pageno.pid);
110
             if (fdesc != null){
                  if (fdesc.pincnt != 0) {
                      throw new IllegalArgumentException("The_page_is_pinned.");
                 }
                 return;
115
                 //throw new IllegalArgumentException("page does not excists");
             }
             Minibase. DiskManager. deallocate page (pageno);
         }
120
         /**
          * Pins a disk page into the buffer pool. If the page is already pinned
            this simply increments the pin count. Otherwise, this selects
             \hookrightarrow another
            page in the pool to replace, flushing the replaced page to disk if
125
           it is dirty.
            \langle p \rangle
            (If one needs to copy the page from the memory instead of reading
             \hookrightarrow from
           the disk, one should set skipRead to PIN MEMCPY. In this case, the
             \rightarrow paqe
            shouldn't be in the buffer pool. Throw an IllegalArgumentException
             \hookrightarrow if so.)
130
            @param pageno
                              identifies the page to pin
                              if \ skipread == PIN \ MEMCPY, \ works \ as \ as \ an \ input
            @param page
             → param, holding the contents to be read into the buffer pool
                              if \ skipread == PIN \ DISKIO, \ works \ as \ an \ output \ param,
             → holding the contents of the pinned page read from the disk
            @param\ skipRead\ PIN\ MEMCPY(true)\ (copy\ the\ input\ page\ to\ the\ buffer
             \hookrightarrow pool); PIN_DISKIO(false) (read the page from disk)
135
            @throws IllegalArgumentException if PIN MEMCPY and the page is
             \rightarrow pinned
            @throws IllegalStateException
                                               if all pages are pinned (i.e. pool
             \rightarrow exceeded
         public void pinPage(PageId pageno, Page page, boolean skipRead) {
             if (debugvalue) System.out.println("pinpage_called_with_pageid_" +
                 \hookrightarrow pageno.pid + "\_Skipread\_" + skipRead + "and\_page\_" + page.
                 \hookrightarrow toString());
140
             // First check if the page is already pinned
                      FrameDesc fdesc = pagemap.get(pageno.pid);
             if (fdesc != null)  {
145
                          // Validate the pin method
                               if (skipRead == PIN MEMCPY && fdesc.pincnt > 0)
                                  → throw new IllegalArgumentException (
```

```
"Page_pinned; _PIN MEMCPY_not_allowed"
                    Increment pin count, notify the replacer, and wrap the
                     \hookrightarrow buffer.
150
                              fdesc.pincnt++;
                 replacer.pinPage(fdesc);
                 page.setPage(bufpool[fdesc.index]);
                 return;
                     } // If in pool
155
                     // Select an available frame
                     int frameNo = replacer.pickVictim();
             // If no pages are unpinned, then throw an exception telling that.
                     if (frameNo < 0) {
160
                              throw new IllegalStateException("All_pages_pinned."
             }
             // Pick the frame that is not pinned.
                     fdesc = Minibase. BufferManager.frametab[frameNo];
                     // If the frame was in use and dirty, it should write it to
165
                         \hookrightarrow the disk.
                     if ( fdesc.pageno.pid != INVALID PAGEID) {
                     flushPage (fdesc.pageno);
                                       pagemap.remove(fdesc.pageno.pid);
170
                     //read in the page if requested, and wrap the buffer
                      if(skipRead == PIN MEMCPY)  {
                              bufpool[frameNo].copyPage(page);
                     } else {
175
                              Minibase. DiskManager. read page (pageno, bufpool [
                                 → frameNo]);
                     page.setPage(bufpool[frameNo]);
                     //update the frame descriptor
180
             fdesc.pageno.pid = pageno.pid;
             fdesc.pincnt = 1;
             fdesc.dirty = false;
             // Pin the page and put the updated page in the pagemap.
185
             pagemap.put(pageno.pid, fdesc);
             replacer.pinPage(fdesc);
             }
190
           Unpins a disk page from the buffer pool, decreasing its pin count.
           @param pageno identifies the page to unpin
            @param dirty UNPIN DIRTY if the page was modified, UNPIN CLEAN
             \hookrightarrow otherwise
            @throws \ IllegalArgumentException \ if \ the \ page \ is \ not \ present \ or \ not
             \rightarrow pinned
195
         */
        public void unpinPage (PageId pageno, boolean dirty) throws
            → IllegalArgumentException {
             if (debugvalue) System.out.println("unpin_page_called_with_pageid"
```

```
→ + pageno.pid + "_Dirty_status_" + dirty);
             //Checks if page is dirty.
             // First check if the page is unpinned
200
             FrameDesc fdesc = pagemap.get(pageno.pid);
             if (fdesc == null || fdesc.pincnt == 0) throw new
                → IllegalArgumentException (
                     "Page_not_pinned;"
             );
             // If dirty, it should write the the page to the disk and then tell
                → that the page is not dirty anymore.
205
             if(dirty == UNPIN DIRTY) 
                 fdesc.dirty = dirty;
             // Decrement the pin count, since the page is pinned by one less.
                \hookrightarrow Also unpin the page and update the page in the
             // pagemap.
210
             fdesc.pincnt --;
             replacer.unpinPage(fdesc);
             //unpin page.
             return;
215
        }
             /**
              * Immediately writes a page in the buffer pool to disk, if dirty.
220
             public void flushPage(PageId pageno) {
                 // Check if page is unpinned
                     FrameDesc fdesc = pagemap.get(pageno.pid);
             if (fdesc.dirty = true) {
225
                 // Writes page to disk and sets the dirty-state to false, since
                    \hookrightarrow it has not been modified when comparing it
                 // to the same page on the disk.
                 Minibase. DiskManager. write page (fdesc. pageno, bufpool [fdesc.
                    \hookrightarrow index]);
                 fdesc.dirty = false;
                 pagemap.put(pageno.pid, fdesc);
230
             }
        }
             /**
              * Immediately writes all dirty pages in the buffer pool to disk.
235
             public void flushAllPages() {
                 for (int i = 0 ; i < Minibase.BufferManager.frametab.length; i
                    \hookrightarrow ++ ) {
                 if (debugvalue) {
                     System.out.println("flushing_page_" + Minibase.
                         → BufferManager.frametab[i].pageno.pid);
240
                 if (Minibase. BufferManager.frametab[i].pageno.pid > 0) {
                     flushPage (Minibase. BufferManager. frametab [i]. pageno);
             }
245
```

```
* Gets the total number of buffer frames.
         public int getNumBuffers() {
250
              return Minibase. BufferManager. bufpool.length;
              /**
               * \ \ \textit{Gets the total number of unpinned buffer frames} \ .
255
              public int getNumUnpinned() {
                   // \ \textit{Using a loop} \ , \ \textit{this checks the state of each frame} \ . \ \textit{Each time}
                      \begin{tabular}{lll} \hookrightarrow & an & unpinned & frame & is & found \ , & "j" & is & incremented \ . \end{tabular}
              // In the end "j" is returned, as that must be the total amount of
                  \hookrightarrow unpinned buffer frames.
260
                  int j = 0;
              for (int i = 0; i < Minibase.BufferManager.frametab.length; i++)
                  \hookrightarrow {
                  if (0 = Minibase.BufferManager.frametab[i].pincnt) j++;
                 System.out.println("there is "+j+" unpinned frames out of "+
         \hookrightarrow Minibase. BufferManager. frametab. length);
265
              return j;
```