## Chapter 1

### **Basic Definitions:**

### Database:

A collection of related data.

### Data:

Known facts that can be recorded and have an implicit meaning.

### Mini world:

Some part of the real world about which data is stored in a database. For example, student grades and transcripts at a university.

## Database Management System (DBMS):

A software package/ system to facilitate the creation and maintenance of a computerized database.

## Database System:

The DBMS software together with the data itself. Sometimes, the applications are also included.

## The four components of a database system are:

- Users.
- Database Application.
- Database Management System (DBMS).

Database.

### **Users:**

A user of a database system will:

- Use a database application to track things.
- Use forms to enter, read, delete, and query data.
- Produce reports.

The Database:

A database is a self-describing collection of related records.

Self-describing:

The database itself contains the definition of its structure.

Metadata is data describing the structure of the database data.

Tables within a relational database are related to each other.

## **Database Management System (DBMS):**

A database management system (DBMS) serves as an intermediary between database applications and the database.

The DBMS manages and controls database activities.

The DBMS creates, processes, and administers the databases it controls.

## **Functions of a DBMS:**

Create databases.

Create tables.

Create supporting structures.

Read database data.

Modify database data (insert, update, delete).

Maintain database structures.

Enforce rules.

Control concurrency Provide security.

Perform backup and recovery.

## **Referential Integrity Constraints:**

The DBMS will enforce many constraints.

Referential integrity constraints ensure that the values of a column in one table are valid based on the values in another table.

If a 5 was entered as a CustomerID in the PROJECT table, a customer having a CustomerID value of 5 must exist in the CUSTOMER table.

## **Self-Describing Nature of a Database System:**

Database system contains complete definition of structure and constraints.

Meta-data:

Describes structure of the database.

((يصف هيكل لقاعدة البيانات))

Database catalog used by:

DBMS software.

Database users who need information about database structure.

## **Insulation Between Programs and Data:**

Program-data independence:

Structure of data files is stored in DBMS catalog separately from access programs.

Program-operation independence.

Operations, specified in two parts:

Interface includes operation name and data types of its arguments.

Implementation can be changed without affecting the interface.

## **Database Applications:**

A database application is a set of one or more computer programs that serves as an intermediary between the user and the DBMS.

## **Functions of Database Applications:**

- Create and process forms.
- Process user queries.
- Create and process reports.
- Execute application logic.
- Control database applications.

## **Desktop Database Systems:**

Desktop database systems typically:

Have one application.

Have only a few tables.

Are simple in design.

Involve only one computer.

Support one user at a time.

### **Commercial DBMS Products:**

**Example Desktop DBMS Products:** 

1. Microsoft Access.

**Example Organizational DBMS Products:** 

- 1. Oracle's Oracle.
- 2. Microsoft's SQL Server.
- 3. IBM's DB2.

## Chapter 2

## **Three-Schema Architecture:**

**Internal Schema:** 

Describes physical storage structure of the database.

((يصف هيكل التخزين المادي لقاعدة البيانات))

has an internal schema, which describes the physical storage structure of the database. The internal schema uses a physical data model and describes the complete details of data storage and access paths for the database.

((يحتوي على مخطط داخلي يصف بنية التخزين الفعلية لقاعدة البيانات. يستخدم المخطط الداخلي نموذج بيانات مادي ويصف التفاصيل الكاملة لتخزين البيانات ومسارات الوصول لقاعدة البيانات))

### Conceptual Schema:

Describes structure of the whole database for a community of users.

has a conceptual schema, which describes the structure of the whole database for a community of users. The conceptual schema hides the details of physical storage structures and concentrates on describing entities, data types, relationships, user operations, and constraints. This is usually specified using a DBMS such as Oracle, MySQL, ... etc.

Usually, a representational data model is used to describe the conceptual schema when a database system is implemented. The representational data model is a high-level data model.

### External or view Schema:

Describes part of the database that a particular user group is interested in.

It's also called view level which includes a few external schemas or user views. Each external schema describes the part of the database that a particular user group is interested in and hides the rest of the database from that user group.

As in the previous level, each external schema is typically implemented using a conceptual data model, possibly based on an external schema design in a high-level data model.

that the three schemas are only descriptions of data; the stored data that exists is at the physical level only. In a DBMS based on the three-schema architecture, each user group refers to its own external schema.

```
((أن المخططات الثلاثة ليست سوى أوصاف البيانات؛ البيانات المخزنة الموجودة بالفعل هي على المستوى المادي فقط. في DBMS استنادًا إلى بنية المخططات الثلاثة، تشير كل مجموعة مستخدمين إلى مخططها الخارجي الخاص))
```

Hence, the DBMS must transform a request specified on an external schema into a request against the conceptual schema, and then into a request on the internal schema for processing over the stored database. If the request is a database retrieval, the data extracted from the stored database must be reformatted to match the user's external view.

((ومن ثم، يجب أن يقوم DBMS بتحويل طلب محدد في مخطط خارجي إلى طلب مقابل المخطط المفاهيمي، ثم إلى طلب على المخطط الداخلي للمعالجة عبر قاعدة البيانات المخزنة. إذا كان الطلب عبارة عن استرداد لقاعدة بيانات، فيجب إعادة تنسيق البيانات المستخرجة من قاعدة البيانات المخزنة لتتناسب مع العرض الخارجي للمستخدم))

## Mapping:

The processes of transforming requests and results between levels are called mappings.

((هي عملية الربط بين النتائج والمستويات))

## Chapter 3

## **Transaction Processing:**

Single-User System:

At most one user at a time can use the system.

## Multiuser System:

Many users can access the system concurrently.

### Concurrency

## Interleaved processing:

Concurrent execution of processes is interleaved in a single CPU.

### Parallel processing:

Processes are concurrently executed in multiple CPUs.

### A Transaction:

Logical unit of database processing that includes one or more access operations (read -retrieval, write - insert or update, delete).

A transaction (set of operations) may be stand-alone specified in a high-level language like SQL submitted interactively or may be embedded within a program.

### **Transaction boundaries:**

Beginning and End transaction.

An application program may contain several transactions separated by the Begin and End transaction boundaries.

SIMPLE MODEL OF A DATABASE (for purposes of discussing transactions):

A database is a collection of named data items.

Granularity of data – a field, a record, or a whole disk block (Concepts are independent of granularity).

Basic operations are reading and writing.

read\_item(X): Reads a database item named X into a program variable. To simplify our notation, we assume that the program variable is also named X.

write\_item(X): Writes the value of program variable X into the database item named X.

(((
$$X$$
 في عنصر قاعدة البيانات المسمى  $X$ )) write\_item (X)))

**READ AND WRITE OPERATIONS:** 

Basic unit of data transfer from the disk to the computer main memory is one block. In general, a data item (what is read or written) will be the field of some record in the database, although it may be a larger unit such as a record or even a whole block.

((الوحدة الأساسية لنقل البيانات من القرص إلى الذاكرة الرئيسية للحاسوب هي كتلة واحدة. بشكل عام، سيكون عنصر البيانات (ما يقرأ أو يكتب) مجالًا لبعض السجلات في قاعدة البيانات، على الرغم من أنه قد يكون وحدة أكبر مثل السجل أو حتى كتلة كاملة))

read\_item(X) command includes the following steps:

Find the address of the disk block that contains item X.

Copy that disk block into a buffer in main memory (if that disk block is not already in some main memory buffer).

Copy item X from the buffer to the program variable named X.

write\_item(X) command includes the following steps:

Find the address of the disk block that contains item X.

Copy that disk block into a buffer in main memory (if that disk block is not already in some main memory buffer).

Copy item X from the program variable named X into its correct location in the buffer.

Store the updated block from the buffer back to disk (either immediately or at some later point in time).

Why Concurrency:

When a transaction is performing an I/O operation, the CPU is idle. So, why not assign another transaction to CPU (Higher Efficiency).

Suppose that one transaction needs a long time to conclude, then it is better to postpone it for a while and let other transactions work (Higher Productivity).

### The Lost Update Problem:

This occurs when two transactions that access the same database items have their operations interleaved in a way that makes the value of some database item incorrect.

The Temporary Update (or Dirty Read) Problem:

This occurs when one transaction updates a database item and then the transaction fails for some reason.

The updated item is accessed by another transaction before it is changed back to its original value.

## The Incorrect Summary Problem:

If one transaction is calculating an aggregate summary function on several records while other transactions are updating some of these records, the aggregate function may calculate some values before they are updated and others after they are updated.

What causes a Transaction to fail?

### 1- A computer failure (system crash):

A hardware or software error occurs in the computer system during transaction execution. If the hardware crashes, the contents of the computer's internal memory may be lost.

### 2- A transaction or system error:

Some operations in the transaction may cause it to fail, such as integer overflow or division by zero. Transaction failure may also occur because of erroneous parameter values or because of a logical programming error. In addition, the user may interrupt the transaction during its execution.

### 3- Local errors or exception conditions detected by the transaction:

Certain conditions necessitate cancellation of the transaction. For example, data for the transaction may not be found. A condition, such as insufficient account balance in a banking database, may cause a transaction, such as a fund withdrawal from that account, to be canceled.

A programmed abort in the transaction causes it to fail.

### 4- Concurrency control enforcement:

The concurrency control method may decide to abort the transaction, to be restarted later, because it violates serializability or because several transactions are in a state of deadlock.

### 5- Disk failure:

Some disk blocks may lose their data because of a read or write malfunction or because of a disk read/write head crash. This may happen during a read or a write operation of the transaction.

### 6- Physical problems and catastrophes:

This refers to an endless list of problems that includes power or air-conditioning failure, fire, theft, sabotage, overwriting disks, or tapes by mistake, and mounting of a wrong tape by the operator.

## **Transaction and System Concepts:**

A transaction is an atomic unit of work that is either completed in its entirety or not done at all.

For recovery purposes, the system needs to keep track of when the transaction starts, terminates, and commits or aborts.

### Transaction states:

- 1. Active state.
- 2. Partially committed state.
- 3. Committed state.
- 4. Failed state.
- 5. Terminated State.

Recovery manager keeps track of the following operations:

begin\_transaction: This marks the beginning of transaction execution.

read or write: These specify read or write operations on the database items that are executed as part of a transaction.

```
((القراءة أو الكتابة: تحدد عمليات القراءة أو الكتابة على عناصر قاعدة البيانات التي يتم تنفيذها كجزء من المعاملة))
```

end\_transaction: This specifies that read and write transaction operations have ended and marks the end limit of transaction execution.

At this point it may be necessary to check whether the changes introduced by the transaction can be permanently applied to the database or whether the transaction must be aborted because it violates concurrency control or for some other reason.

commit\_transaction: This signals a successful end of the transaction so that any changes (updates) executed by the transaction can be safely committed to the database and will not be undone.

rollback (or abort): This signals that the transaction has ended unsuccessfully, so that any changes or effects that the transaction may have applied to the database must be undone.

undo: Like rollback except that it applies to a single operation rather than to a whole transaction.

redo: This specifies that certain transaction operations must be redone to ensure that all the operations of a committed transaction have been applied successfully to the database.

The System Log

Log or Journal: The log keeps track of all transaction operations that affect the values of database items.

This information may be needed to permit recovery from transaction failures.

The log is kept on disk, so it is not affected by any type of failure except for disk or catastrophic failure.

In addition, the log is periodically backed up to archival storage (tape) to guard against such catastrophic failures.

## Types of log record:

T in the following discussion refers to a unique transaction-id that is generated automatically by the system and is used to identify each transaction:

[start\_transaction,T]: Records that transaction T has started execution.

[write\_item,T,X,old\_value,new\_value]: Records that transaction T has changed the value of database item X from old\_value to new\_value.

[read\_item,T,X]: Records that transaction T\_has read the value of database item X.

[commit,T]: Records that transaction T has completed successfully, and affirms that its effect can be committed (recorded permanently) to the database.

[abort,T]: Records that transaction T has been aborted.

Protocols for recovery that avoid cascading rollbacks do not require that read operations be written to the system log, whereas other protocols require these entries for recovery.

Strict protocols require simpler write entries that do not include new\_value.

If the system crashes, we can recover to a consistent database state by examining the log and using one of the techniques described in.

Because the log contains a record of every write operation that changes the value of some database item, it is possible to undo the effect of these write operations of a transaction T by tracing backward through the log and resetting all items changed by a write operation of T to their old values.

((نظرًا لأن السجل يحتوي على سجل لكل عملية كتابة تقوم بتغيير قيمة بعض عناصر قاعدة البيانات، فمن الممكن التراجع عن تأثير عمليات الكتابة هذه للمعاملة T من خلال التتبع للخلف من خلال السجل وإعادة تعيين جميع العناصر التي تم تغيير ها بواسطة عملية كتابة لـ T لقيمهم القديمة))

We can also redo the effect of the write operations of a transaction T by tracing forward through the log and setting all items changed by a write operation of T (that did not get done permanently) to their new\_values.

### **Definition a Commit Point:**

A transaction T reaches its commit point when all its operations that access the database have been executed successfully and the effect of all the transaction operations on the database has been recorded in the log.

Beyond the commit point, the transaction is said to be committed, and its effect is assumed to be permanently recorded in the database.

The transaction then writes an entry [commit,T] into the log.

### Roll Back of transactions:

Needed for transactions that have a [start\_transaction,T] entry into the log but no commit entry [commit,T] into the log.

### Redoing transactions:

Transactions that have written their commit entry in the log must also have recorded all their write operations in the log; otherwise, they would not be committed, so their effect on the database can be redone from the log entries. (Notice that the log file must be kept on disk.

At the time of a system crash, only the log entries that have been written back to disk are considered in the recovery process because the contents of main memory may be lost.)

### Force writing a log:

Before a transaction reaches its commit point, any portion of the log that has not been written to the disk yet must now be written to the disk.

This process is called force-writing the log file before committing a transaction.

### **ACID** properties:

Atomicity: A transaction is an atomic unit of processing; it is either performed in its entirety or not performed at all.

(Transaction Recovery Subsystem)

Consistency preservation: A correct execution of the transaction must take the database from one consistent state to another.

Consistency Requirement responsible Developers.

Isolation: A transaction should not make its updates visible to other transactions until it is committed; this property, when enforced strictly, solves the temporary update problem, and makes cascading rollbacks of transactions unnecessary.

(Concurrency control subsystem)

Durability or permanency: Once a transaction changes the database and the changes are committed, these changes must never be lost because of subsequent failure.

(Recovery subsystem)

## **Characterizing Schedules based on Recoverability:**

Transaction schedule or history:

When transactions are executing concurrently in an interleaved fashion, the order of execution of operations from the various transactions forms what is known as a transaction schedule (or history).

A schedule (or history) S of n transactions T1, T2, ..., Tn:

It is an ordering of the operations of the transactions subject to the constraint that, for each transaction Ti that participates in S, the operations of T1 in S must appear in the same order in which they occur in T1.

Note, however, that operations from other transactions Tj can be interleaved with the operations of Ti in S.

r1(X) means Transaction 1 is reading the value of X from DB.

w1(X) means Transaction 1 is writing the value of X to DB.

c1 means Transaction 1 commits.

a1 means Transaction 1 aborts.

Recoverable schedule:

One where no transaction needs to be rolled back.

A schedule S is recoverable if no transaction T in S commits until all transactions T' that have written an item that T reads have committed.

((يكون الجدول 
$$S$$
 قابلاً للاسترداد إذا لم يتم تنفيذ أي معاملة  $T$  في  $S$  حتى تلتزم جميع المعاملات  $T$  التي كتبت عنصرًا تقرأه  $T$ ))

Cascadeless schedule:

One where every transaction reads only the items that are written by committed transactions.

Non-Recoverable Schedule:

Condition 1 not satisfied:

T1 aborted and therefore it will rollback.

Condition 2: not satisfied.

T2 read X after T1 has written it to Disk.

But, T2 has committed before T1, and T1 has aborted which means that the value of x read by T1 is false.

Schedules requiring cascaded rollback:

A schedule in which uncommitted transactions that read an item from a failed transaction must be rolled back.

Strict Schedules:

A schedule in which a transaction can neither read nor write an item X until the last transaction that wrote X has committed.

### **Conflicting Operations:**

They belong to different transactions.

They access the same database item.

Their type of operations is.

## Chapter 4

## **Database Concurrency Control:**

Purpose of Concurrency Control:

-To enforce Isolation (through mutual exclusion) among conflicting transactions.

-To preserve database consistency through consistency preserving execution of transactions.

-To resolve read-write and write-write conflicts.

### Locking is an operation which secures:

permission to Read.

permission to Write a data item for a transaction.

Unlocking is an operation which removes these permissions from the data item. Lock and Unlock are atomic operations.

### 1- Binary Lock

Locked:

A lock for reading/writing data item.

Unlocked:

### 2- Shared/Exclusive Lock

Read\_Locked: also called shared.

A lock for reading data items.

Write Locked: also called exclusive.

A lock for reading/writing data items.

Unlocked.

في هذه النقطة يتم شرح عملية lock داخل قاعدة البيانات والتي لديها نوعين read\shared lock المختصة بعمليات قراءة البيانات فقط اما النوع الثاني write\exclusive والذي يستعمل عند تعديل البيانات من قاعدة البيانات الرئيسية))

### Binary Locks are too restrictive:

Binary Locks disallow a transaction (T2) from reading a data item if another transaction (T1) is holding a lock on that item.

But, if T1 is only reading the data item, then there is no harm in letting T2 read the same item because read operations do not conflict with each other.

### Two locks modes:

(a) shared (read).

(b) exclusive (write).

### Shared mode: shared lock (X):

More than one transaction can apply share lock on X for reading its value, but no write lock can be applied on X by any other transaction.

### **Exclusive mode: Write lock (X):**

Only one write lock on X can exist at any time and no shared lock can be applied by any other transaction on X.

### **Conflict matrix:**

	Read	Write
Read	Y	N
Write	N	N

((هذه المصفوفة تشرح مبدا عمل lockالتأثيرها على العمليتين لا العمليتين لا conflict أي التقاء عملتين لا تلتقيان و يتبين ان العمليتين لا يتنفذان دون انتهاء الأخرى الا بحالة ان العمليتين هما عمليتين قراءة فقط دون تعديل أي شيء على العنصر))

## Lock Manager:

Managing locks on data items.

### Lock table:

Lock manager uses it to store the identify of transaction locking a data item, the data item, lock mode and pointer to the next data item locked. One simple way to implement a lock table is through a linked list.

Database requires that all transactions should be well-formed. A transaction is well-formed if:

It must lock the data item before it reads or writes to it.

It must not lock an already locked data item and it must not try to unlock a free data item.

Lock upgrade:

A transaction T1 can convert a read\_lock(x) to write\_lock(x) if it holds a read\_lock on data item x and

No other transactions are holding a read\_lock on x.

Otherwise, it waits until no transaction is holding a read\_lock on x.

This happens when T1 wants to perform a write operation on x.

Lock downgrade:

A transaction T1 can convert a write\_lock(x) to read\_lock(x) if

It holds a write\_lock on data item x. Remember that only one transaction can hold a write\_lock on the same dat item.

This happens when the rest of operations on x needed for T1 are read operations.

Two-Phase Locking (2PL):

All locking operations in a transaction must precede the first unlock operation.

Two Phases:

- (a) Locking (Growing)
- (b) Unlocking (Shrinking).

Locking (Growing) Phase:

A transaction applies locks (read or write) on desired data items one at a time.

This phase happens first.

Unlocking (Shrinking) Phase:

A transaction unlocks its locked data items one at a time.

This phase happens second.

### Requirement:

For a transaction these two phases must be mutually exclusively, that is, during locking phase unlocking phase must not start and during unlocking phase locking phase must not begin.

Two-phase policy generates two locking algorithms.

- (a) Basic
- (b) Conservative

Conservative:

Prevents deadlock by locking all desired data items before transaction begins execution.

Basic:

Transaction locks data items incrementally. This may cause a deadlock which is dealt with.

Strict:

A stricter version of Basic algorithm where unlocking write\_locks is performed after a transaction terminates (commits or aborts and rolled-back). This is the most used two-phase locking algorithm.

It is important to know the difference between

### 1. Deadlock Prevention:

A transaction locks all data items it refers to before it begins execution.

This way of locking prevents deadlock since a transaction never waits for a data item.

The conservative two-phase locking uses this approach.

### 2. Deadlock Detection and Resolution:

In this approach, deadlocks are allowed to happen. The scheduler maintains a wait-for-graph for detecting cycle. If a cycle exists, then one transaction involved in the cycle is selected (victim) and rolled back.

A wait-for-graph is created using the lock table. As soon as a transaction is blocked, it is added to the graph. When a cycle exists, then one transaction involved in the cycle is selected (victim) and rolled back.

### 3. Deadlock Avoidance:

There are many variations of the two-phase locking algorithm. Some avoid deadlock by not letting the cycle complete.

That is as soon as the algorithm discovers that blocking a transaction is likely to create a cycle, it rolls back the transaction.

Wound-Wait and Wait-Die algorithms use timestamps to avoid deadlocks by rolling-back victims.

### **Time Stamps:**

A monotonically increasing variable (integer) indicating the age of an operation or a transaction. A larger timestamp value indicates a more recent event or operation.

### Wait-Die:

Suppose T1 is not able to obtain a lock on X because X is locked by T2 If TS(T1) < TS(T2) (T1 is older than T2)

T1 is allowed to wait.

Otherwise (T1 is younger than T2)

T1 is aborted and rolled back and it will be started later with the same time stamp.

((غير هذه الحالة يتم abort للعملية الأولى ثم rollback ويتم الخول مرة أخرى للنظام في نفس stime ((غير هذه الحالة يتم abort))

### Wound-Wait:

Suppose T1 is not able to obtain a lock on X because X is locked by T2.

If TS(T1) < TS(T2) (T1 is older than T2)

T2 is aborted and rolled back, and it will be started later with the same time stamp.

Otherwise (T1 is younger than T2)

T1 is allowed to wait.

```
((هذه الحالة هي معاكسة لحالة Wait-Die حيث ان العملية الأولى أصغر من العملية الثانية يتم عمل rollback وفي الحالة الثانية أي أصغر او يساوي العملية الثانية فيتم ذهاب العملية الأولى الى عملية الانتظار))
```

### Starvation:

Starvation occurs when a particular transaction consistently waits or restarts and never gets a chance to proceed further.

In a deadlock resolution it is possible that the same transaction may consistently be selected as victim and rolled-back.

This limitation is inherent in all priority-based scheduling mechanisms.

In Wound-Wait scheme a younger transaction may always be wounded (aborted) by a long-running older transaction which may create starvation.

```
((هنا وفي هذه الحالة يتم طلب الدخول الى احد العناصر و لكن يكون هذا العنصر مشغول فتذهب العملية الى وضع الانتظار ويتم إعادة تشغيلها و لا تتاح لها الفرصة لتبدا العملية وتسمى هذه المشكلة (starvation))
```

in a Basic Time Stamp Algorithm, a Time Stamp is given to data items

Read\_TS(X): The time stamp of the last transaction to read X.

Write\_TS(X): The time stamp of the last transaction to write X.

((يقسم الtime stamp) الى قسمين أحدهما للقراءة read-timestamp والأخر للتعديل ويسمى -write (يقسم الtime stamp))

## Timestamp based concurrency control algorithm:

**Basic Timestamp Ordering** 

Transaction T issues a write\_item(X) operation:

If read\_TS(X) > TS(T) or if write\_TS(X) > TS(T), then an younger transaction has already read the data item so abort and roll-back T and reject the operation.

If the condition in part (a) does not exist, then execute write\_item(X) of T and set write\_TS(X) to TS(T).

((هناك حالتين في عمليات time-stamp بالنسبة لعمليات التعديل فانه يتم التأكد من العملية مرتين مع time-time للعملية مرة مع time-stamp للتعديل لنفس العنصر اما الأخرى فهي مقارنة مع stamp الخاص بالقراءة لنفس العنصر))

((نتم المقارنة بين time-stamp للعملية مع ال timestampالخاص لعمليتي القراءة و التعديل كما ذكرنا سابقا اذا كان time للعملية اصغر فيتم ازاله العملية rejected و عمل rollback اما ال-stamp فيتم ادخال قيمة جديدة للعملية))

((هناك حاله واحدة وهو اما ان يكون time-stamp للعملية او القراءة ة الكتابة اما متساويين او ان العملية هي التي تكون أكبر فهنا يتم اكمال العملية بنجاح و يتم تغيير write-timestmp ))

Transaction T issues a read\_item(X) operation:

If write\_TS(X) > TS(T), then an younger transaction has already written to the data item so abort and roll-back T and reject the operation.

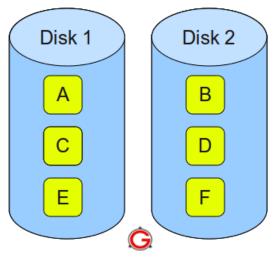
If write\_TS(X) TS(T), then execute read\_item(X) of T and set read\_TS(X) to the larger of TS(T) and the current read\_TS(X).

((حالة القراءة أسهل من حالة التعديل حيث يتم المقارنة مرة واحدة فقط مع بين -transaction وهو بنفس خطوات التي ذكرناها سابقا حيث يتم انجاز العملية الخاس بالتعديل write-timestamp للعملية اكبر او يساوي time-stamp من الخاص بالتعديل time-stamp اللى ان القيمة يتم وضعها في read-timestamp))

## Chapter 5

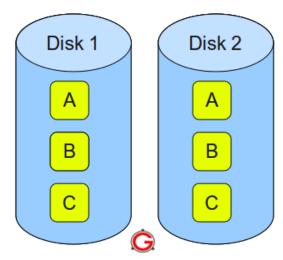
RAID:

RAID 0:



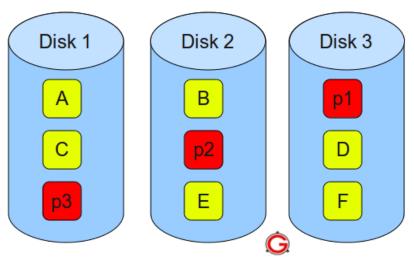
RAID 0 - Blocks Striped. No Mirror. No Parity.

## RAID 1:



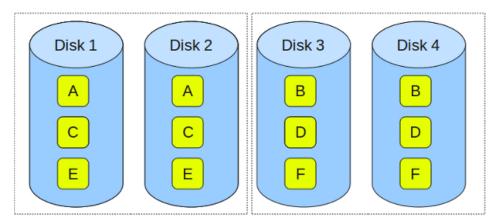
RAID 1 - Blocks Mirrored. No Stripe. No parity.

### RAID 5:



RAID 5 - Blocks Striped. Distributed Parity.

## RAID 10 (also known as RAID 1+0):



**RAID 10** – Blocks Mirrored. (and Blocks Striped)

## **Failure Classification:**

### Transaction Failure:

Logical errors: transaction cannot be completed due to some internal error condition (bad input, data not found, overflow... etc.).

### System errors:

the database system must terminate an active transaction due to an error condition (e.g., deadlock).

### System crash:

A power failure or other hardware or software failure causes the system to crash and lose the content of volatile storage (in RAM) and bring transaction processing to a halt.

### Fail-stop assumption:

non-volatile storage contents are assumed to not be corrupted by system crash.

### Disk failure:

A head crash or similar disk failure destroys all or part of disk storage.

Destruction is assumed to be detectable:

Disk drives use checksums to detect failures.

## **Recovery Algorithms:**

Recovery algorithms are techniques to ensure database consistency and transaction atomicity and durability despite failures.

### Recovery algorithms have two parts:

1. Actions taken during normal transaction processing to ensure enough information exists to recover from failures.

2. Actions taken after a failure to recover the database contents to a state that ensures atomicity, consistency, and durability.

### **Transaction Log**

For recovery from any type of failure data values prior to modification (BFIM - BeFore Image) and the new value after modification (AFIM – AFter Image) are required.

These values and other information is stored in a sequential file called Transaction log. A sample log is given below.

### Storage Structure:

To understand how to ensure the Atomicity and Durability properties of transaction we must gain a better understanding of these storage media and their access method.

The storage media can be classified by their:

Speed.

Capacity.

The ability to deal with failure.

They are classified in three classes:

Volatile:

does not survive system crashes.

examples: main memory, cache memory.

The Access is extremely fast, because of the speed of the memory and the ability of direct access.

Non-Volatile:

survives system crashes.

examples: disk, magnetic tape, flash memory, non-volatile (battery backed up) RAM.

Disks are used for online storage; tapes are used for archival storage.

Much slower than volatile storage.

Stable:

a mythical form of storage that survives all failures.

approximated by maintaining multiple copies on distinct nonvolatile media.

Stable-Storage Implementation:

Maintain multiple copies of each block on separate disks copies can be at remote sites to protect against disasters such as fire or flooding.

Failure during data transfer can still result in inconsistent copies: Block transfer between memory and disk storage can result in:

Successful completion:

The transferred information arrived safely at its destination.

Partial failure:

A failure occurred during the transfer and the destination block has incorrect information.

Total failure:

The failure occurs very early during the transfer such that the destination block was never updated.

We require that if a data transfer failure occurs, the system detects it and invokes a recovery procedure to restore the block to a consistent state.

Protecting storage media from failure during data transfer (one solution):

A possible solution:

Redundancy Execute output operation as follows (assuming two copies of each block):

Write the information onto the first physical block.

When the first write successfully completes, write the same information onto the second physical block.

The output is completed only after the second write successfully completes.

Copies of a block may differ due to failure during output operation.

To recover from failure:

First find inconsistent blocks:

Expensive solution:

Compare the two copies of every disk block.

Better solution:

Record in-progress disk writes on non-volatile storage (Non-volatile RAM or special area of disk).

Use this information during recovery to find blocks that may be inconsistent, and only compare copies of these.

Used in hardware RAID systems:

If either copy of an inconsistent block is detected to have an error (bad checksum), overwrite it by the other copy.

If both have no error, but are different, overwrite the second block by the first block.

### **Data Access:**

Physical blocks are those blocks residing on the disk.

Buffer blocks are the blocks residing temporarily in main memory.

Block movements between disk and main memory are initiated through the following two operations:

input(B) transfers the physical block B to main memory.

output(B) transfers buffer block B to the disk and replaces the appropriate physical block there.

Each transaction Ti has its private work-area in which local copies of all data items accessed and updated by it are kept.

Ti's local copy of a data item X is called xi.

We assume, for simplicity, that each data item fits in, and is stored inside, a single block.

Transaction transfers data items between system buffer blocks and its private work-area using the following operations:

read(X) assigns the value of data item X to the local variable xi.

write(X) assigns the value of local variable xi to data item {X} in the buffer block.

both these commands may necessitate the issue of an input(BX) instruction before the assignment if the block BX in which X resides is not already in memory.

**Transactions:** 

Perform read(X) while accessing X for the first time.

All subsequent accesses are to the local copy.

After last access, transaction executes write(X).

output(BX) need not immediately follow write(X).

System can perform the output operation when it deems fit.

## **Recovery and Atomicity:**

Modifying the database without ensuring that the transaction will commit may leave the database in an inconsistent state.

Consider transaction Ti that transfers \$50 from account A to account B; goal is either to perform all database modifications made by Ti or none.

Several output operations may be required for Ti (to output A and B).

A failure may occur after one of these modifications has been made but before all of them are made.

To ensure atomicity despite failures, we first output information describing the modifications to stable storage without modifying the database itself.

We study two approaches:

- 1. log-based recovery.
- 2. shadow-paging.

We assume (initially) that transactions run serially, that is, one after the other.

Log-Based Recovery:

A log is kept in stable storage.

The log is a sequence of log records and maintains a record of update activities on the database.

When transaction Ti starts, it registers itself by writing a <Ti start>log record.

Before Ti executes write(X), a log record <Ti, X, V1, V2> is written, where V1 is the value of X before the write, and V2 is the value to be written to X.

((قبل تنفيذ Ti للكتابة (X) ، تتم كتابة سجل السجل 
$$X$$
 ،  $X$  ،  $X$  ، حيث  $X$  هي قيمة  $X$  قبل الكتابة ، و  $X$  هي القيمة التي يجب كتابتها إلى  $X$  ))

Log record notes that Ti has performed a write on data item Xj Xj had value V1 before the write and will have value V2 after the write.

When Ti finishes it last statement, the log record <Ti commit> is written.

We assume for now that log records are written directly to stable storage (that is, they are not buffered)

Two approaches using logs.

Deferred database modification.

Immediate database modification.

## **Deferred Database Modification:**

The deferred database modification scheme records all modifications to the log but defers all the writes to after partial commit.

Assume that transactions are carried out serially.

Transaction starts by writing <Ti start> record to log.

A write(X) operation results in a log record <Ti, X, V> being written, where V is the new value for X.

The writing is not performed on X currently but is deferred.

When Ti partially commits, <Ti commit> is written on the log.

Finally, the log records are read and used to execute the previously deferred writes.

During recovery after a crash, a transaction needs to be redone if and only if both <Ti start> and<Ti commit> are there in the log.

Redoing a transaction Ti (redo Ti) sets the value of all data items updated by the transaction to the new values.

Crashes can occur while the transaction is executing the original updates, or while recovery action is being taken.

## **Immediate Database Modification:**

scheme allows database updates of an uncommitted transaction to be made as the writes are issued.

Since undoing may be needed, update logs must have both old value and new value.

Update log record must be written before database item is written.

We assume that the log record is output directly to stable storage.

Can be extended to postpone log record output, so long as prior to execution of an output(B) operation for a data block B, all log records corresponding to items B must be flushed to stable storage.

Output of updated blocks can take place at any time before or after transaction commit.

The order in which blocks are output can be different from the order in which they are written.

Recovery procedure has two operations instead of one:

undo(Ti) restores the value of all data items updated by Ti to their old values, going backwards from the last log record for Ti.

redo(Ti) sets the value of all data items updated by Ti to the new values, going forward from the first log record for Ti.

Both operations must be idempotent:

That is, even if the operation is executed multiple times the effect is the same as if it is executed once.

Needed since operations may get re-executed during recovery.

When recovering after failure:

Transaction Ti needs to be undone if the log contains the record <Ti start> but does not contain the record <Ti commit>.

Transaction Ti needs to be redone if the log contains both the record <Ti start> and the record <Ti commit>.

Undo operations are performed first, then redo operations.

## **Checkpoints:**

Problems in recovery procedure as discussed earlier:

Searching the entire log is time-consuming. We might unnecessarily redo transactions which have already output their updates to the database.

Streamline recovery procedure by periodically performing checkpointing.

Output all log records currently residing in main memory onto stable storage.

Output all modified buffer blocks to the disk.

Write a log record < checkpoint> onto stable storage.

During recovery we need to consider only the most recent transaction Ti that started before the checkpoint, and transactions that started after Ti.

Scan backwards from end of log to find the most recent <checkpoint> record.

Continue scanning backwards till a record <Ti start> is found.

Need only consider the part of log following above start record.

Earlier parts of log can be ignored during recovery and can be erased whenever desired.

For all transactions (starting from Ti or later) with no <Ti commit>, execute undo(Ti).

Scanning forward in the log, for all transactions starting from Ti or later with a <Ti commit>, execute redo(Ti).

PL/SQL Block Structure:

**DECLARE** 

```
(Declarative section)
       BEGIN
             (Executable section)
       EXCEPTION
             (Exception handling section)
       END;
      /
((هذا هو الشكل العام في نظام pl/sql تبدا بdeclare التي يتم فيها تعريف القيم و يجب ان يكون البرنامج
                                          بين كلمتين begin و يتم كتابة العمليات بينهما))
dbms_output.put_line ( message); هذه هي جملة الطباعة في لغة pl/sql
(:= is used to initialize variables)
                                                 تستخدم =: لإنشاء متغير جديد لا تنسى علامة:
dbms output.put line('Sum = ' | | z);
                                                       | هذه لعملية cocatnation او الدمج
if condition then
statement.
End if; '
    الجمل الشرطية تتكون من if than وبالنهاية end if الكلمتان منفصلتان ويمكن إضافة كلمة else قبل
                                    في حال وجود أكثر من جملة شرطية يمكنك عمل الهيكلية الاتبة
IF condition 1
                    THEN
{...statements to be executed...}
ELSIF condition 2 THEN
{...statements to be executed...}
```

```
ELSE
{...statements to be executed...}
END IF;
Looping:
1-
loop
statement;
counter:=counter +1;
exit when (counter =5);
end loop;
2-
WHILE (Boolean condition )
LOOP
{.statements.}
END LOOP;
3-
For counter in 1..5
loop
statement;
end loop;
```

# The End