# VanillaCore Walkthrough Part 2

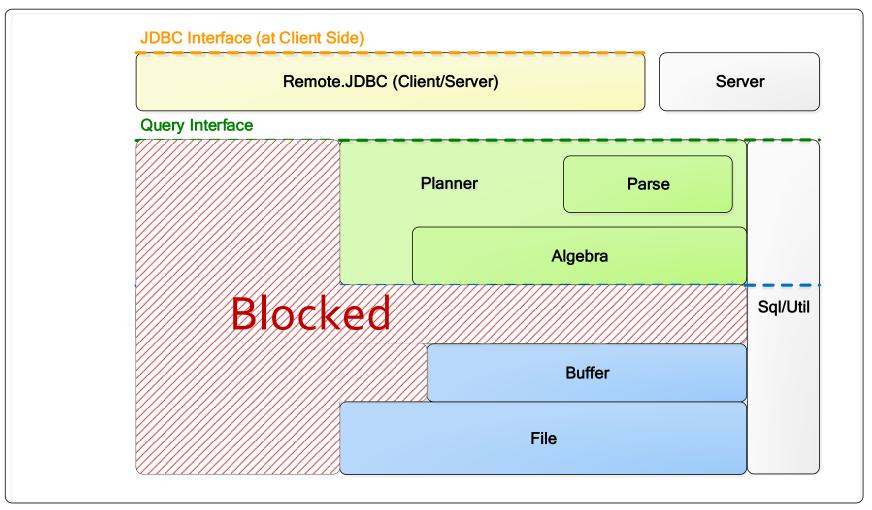
Introduction to Databases

DataLab

CS, NTHU

#### The Unlocked Modules

#### VanillaDB



### Outline

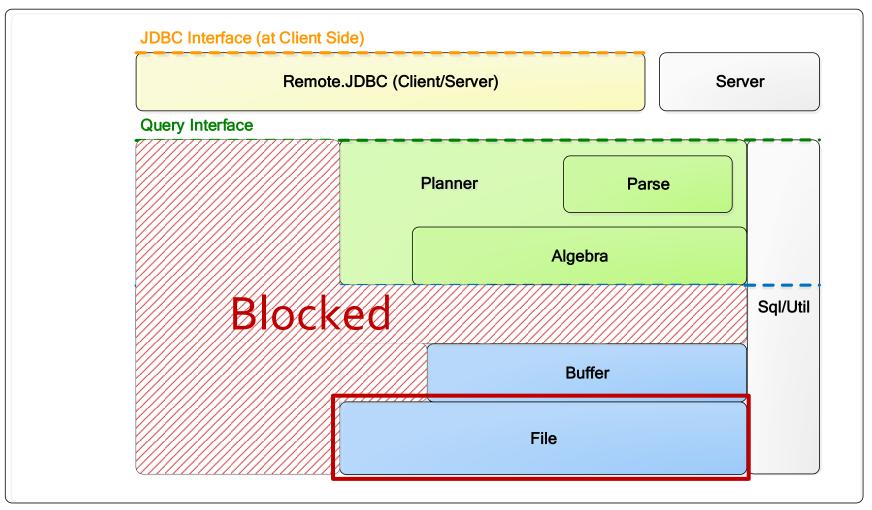
- File package
- Buffer package

### Outline

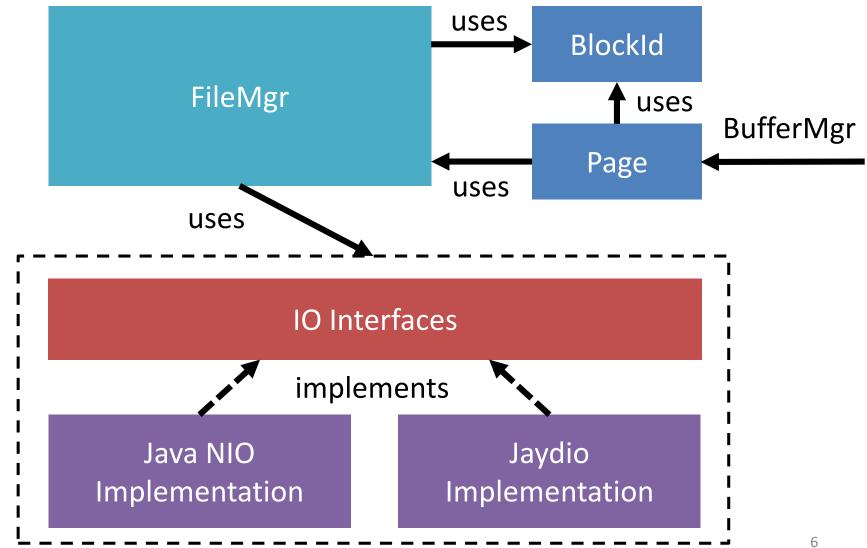
- File package
- Buffer package

### Where are we?

#### VanillaDB



# file Package



#### BlockId

```
public class BlockId {
   private String fileName;
   private long blkNum;
   public BlockId(String fileName, long blkNum) {
       this.fileName = fileName;
       this.blkNum = blkNum;
   public String fileName() {
       return fileName;
   public long number() {
       return blkNum;
```

#### BlockId

+ BlockId(filename : String, blknum : long)
+ fileName() : String
+ number() : long
+ equals(Object : obj) : boolean
+ toString() : String
+ hachCode() : int

## Page

```
Page
<<final>> + BLOCK SIZE : int
+ maxSize(type : Type) : int
+ size(val : Constant) : int
+ Page()
<<synchronized>> + read(blk : BlockId)
<<synchronized>> + write(blk : Blockld)
<<synchronized>> + append(filename : String) : BlockId
<<synchronized>> + getVal(offset : int, type : Type) : Constant
<<synchronized>> + setVal(offset : int, val : Constant)
+ close()
```

# Page

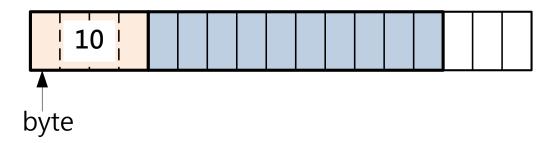
Backed by IoBuffer

```
private IoBuffer contents = IoAllocator.newIoBuffer(BLOCK_SIZE);
```

- Translate constants using Constant.asBytes()
  - Fixed length for numeric type constants (e.g., 4 bytes for IntegerConstant)
  - Variable length for VarcharConstant
- How to reconstruct a varchar constant in getter?

# Storing A Varchar

- Page stores a Varchar in two parts
  - The first is the length of those bytes
  - The second is the bytes from asByte ()



#### setVal

```
public synchronized void setVal(int offset, Constant val) {
    byte[] byteval = val.asBytes();
    // Append the size of value if it is not fixed size
    if (!val.getType().isFixedSize()) {
        // check the field capacity and value size
        if (offset + ByteHelper.INT_SIZE + byteval.length > BLOCK_SIZE)
            throw new BufferOverflowException();
        byte[] sizeBytes = ByteHelper.toBytes(byteval.length);
        contents.put(offset, sizeBytes);
        offset += sizeBytes.length;
                                           10
                                                                  42 |
    // Put bytes
    contents.put(offset, byteval);
                                                   String
                                                                 Integer
```

# getVal

```
public synchronized Constant getVal(int offset, Type type) {
    int size;
    byte[] byteVal = null;
                                            10
    // Check the length of bytes
    if (type.isFixedSize()) {
                                                   String
                                                                  Integer
        size = type.maxSize();
    } else {
        byteVal = new byte[ByteHelper.INT_SIZE];
        contents.get(offset, byteVal);
        size = ByteHelper.toInteger(byteVal);
        offset += ByteHelper. INT SIZE;
    // Get bytes and translate it to Constant
    byteVal = new byte[size];
    contents.get(offset, byteVal);
    return Constant.newInstance(type, byteVal);
```

# Sizing Information

There are static APIs providing sizing information in Page

# File I/Os

```
public Page() {
public synchronized void read(BlockId blk) {
   fileMgr.read(blk, contents);
public synchronized void write(BlockId blk) {
   fileMgr.write(blk, contents);
public synchronized BlockId append(String fileName) {
   return fileMgr.append(fileName, contents);
```

# FileMgr

- Handles the actual I/Os
- Keeps the IoChannel instances of all opened files

```
FileMgr

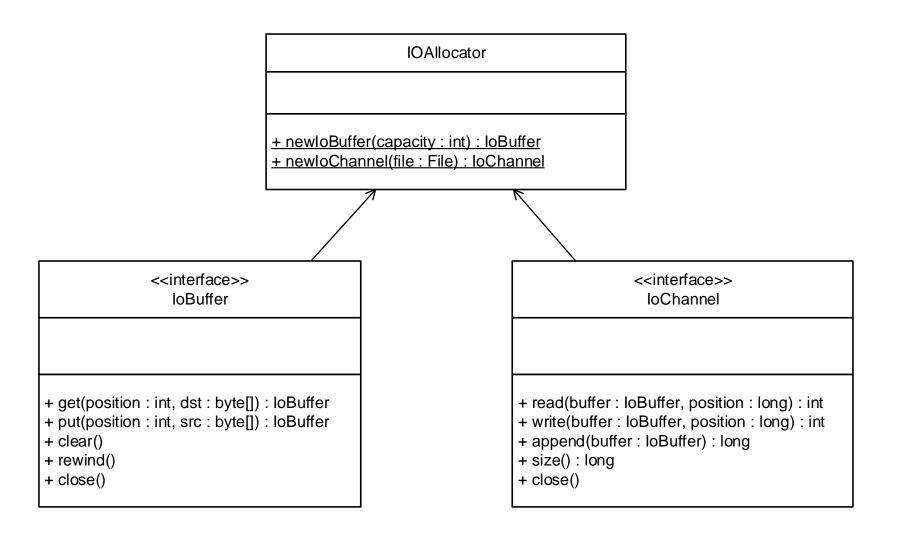
<<final>> + DB FILES DIR : String
<<final>> + LOG FILES DIR : String
<<final>> + TMP FILE NAME PREFIX : String

+ FileMgr(dbname : String)
<<synchronized>> ~ read(blk : Blockld, buffer : loBuffer)
<<synchronized>> ~ write(blk : Blockld, buffer : loBuffer)
<<synchronized>> ~ append(filename : String, buffer : loBuffer) : Blockld
<<synchronized>> + size(filename : String) : long
+ isNew() : boolean
+ rebuildLogFile()
```

# FileMgr

- A page delegates read, write and, append to FileMgr
- Note that the file manager always reads/writes/appends a block-sized number of bytes from/to a file
  - Exactly one disk access per call

### file.io



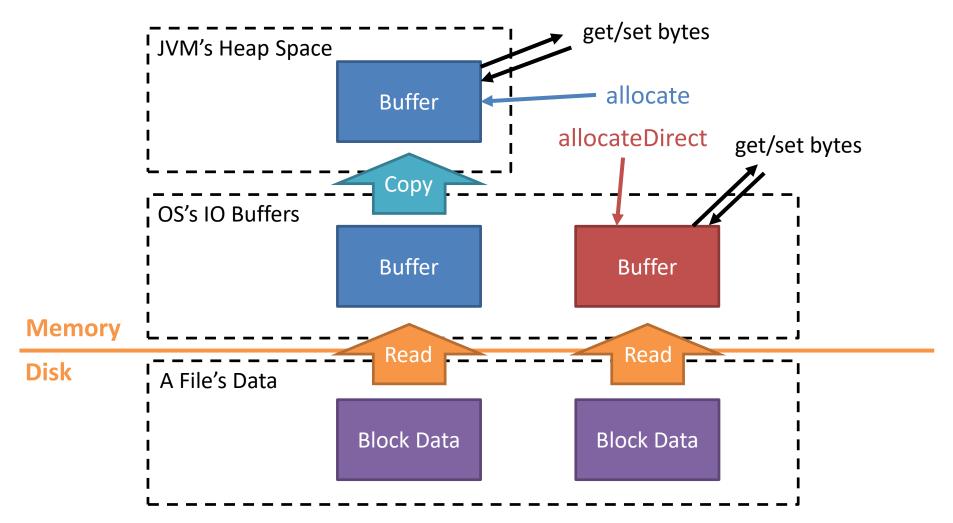
#### IoChannel in Java NIO

- Opens a file by creating a new
   RandomAccessFile instance and then obtain
   its file channel via getChannel()
- Files are open in "rws" mode when using Java NIO
  - The "rw" means that the file is open for reading an writing
  - The "s" means that the OS should not delay disk I/O in order to optimize disk performance; instead, every write operation must be written immediately to the disk

#### IoBuffer in Java NIO

- We don't want the memory space of ByteBuffer be swapped out by OS
- ByteBuffer has two factory methods: allocate and allocateDirect
  - allocateDirect tells JVM to use one of the OS's I/O buffers to hold the bytes
  - Not in Java programmable buffer, no garbage collection
  - Eliminates the redundancy of double buffering

# **Double Buffering**

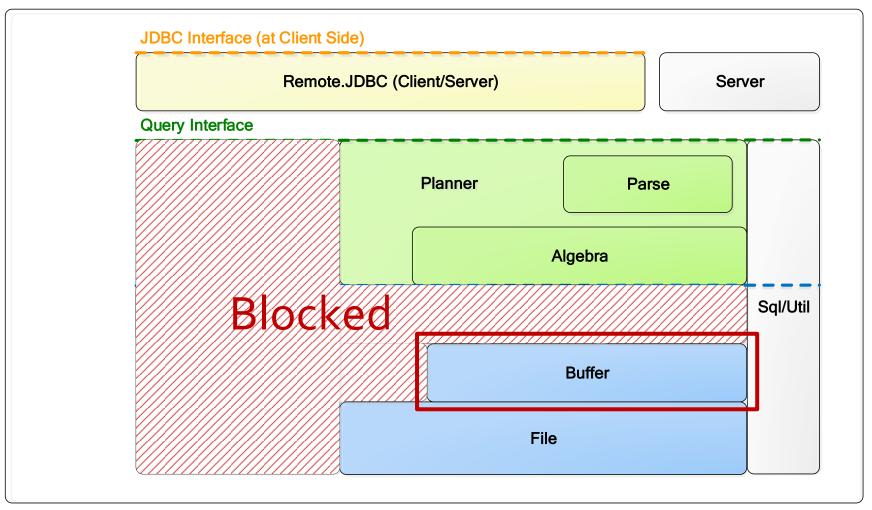


### Outline

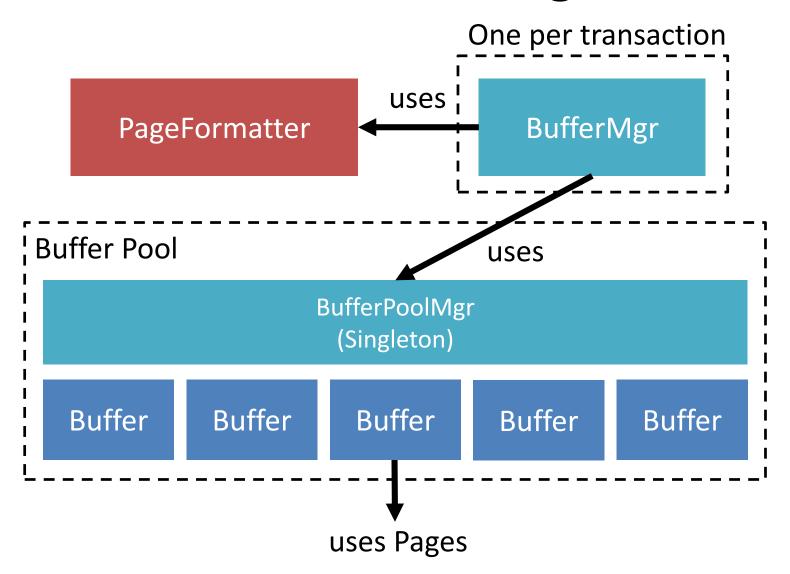
- File package
- Buffer package

### Where are we?

#### VanillaDB



# buffer Package



### BufferMgr vs. BufferPoolMgr

- Each transaction has its own BufferMgr,
   but there is only one BufferPoolMgr
- Responsibility
  - BufferPoolMgr manages the buffer pool
  - BufferMgr handles waiting for pinning and manages pinned buffers for each transaction

# BufferPoolMgr

```
BufferPoolMgr(numbuffs: int)

<synchronized>> ~ flushAll()

<synchronized>> ~ flushAll(txnum: long)

<synchronized>> ~ pin(blk: BlockId): boolean

<synchronized>> ~ pinNew(filename: String, fmtr: PageFormatter): Buffer

<synchronized>> ~ unpin(buffs: Buffer[])

<synchronized>> ~ available(): int
```

# BufferPoolMgr

- Singleton
- Finds a hit for a pin()
- Implements the clock replacement strategy
- The pin() returns null immediately if there's no candidate buffer
  - Then, the BufferMgr make the calling thread waiting and retrying later

# BufferMgr

```
BufferMgr: TransactionLifecycleListener
```

#### <<final>> # BUFFER POOL SIZE : int

- + BufferMgr()
- + onTxCommit(tx : Transaction)
- + onTxRollback(tx : Transaction)
- + onTxEndStatement(tx : Transaction)
- + pin(blk : BlockId)
- + pinNew(filename : String, fmtr : PageFormatter) : Buffer
- + unpin(buff : Buffer)
- + flushAll()
- + flushAll(txNum)
- + available(): int

# BufferMgr

- Created when constructing a transaction
- A BufferMgr manages the pinned buffers and the pinning counts of a transaction
- BufferMgr.pin() makes the calling thread to wait if there's no candidate buffer for replacement
  - How?

# 

- In Java, every object has a waiting list
  - obj.wait(timeout) puts the caller thread
    into the waiting list of obj
- The thread will be removed from the list and ready for execution in two conditions:
  - Another thread call obj.notifyAll()
  - Timeout elapsed

# 

- If...
  - 1. obj.wait() is surrounded by a synchronized block,
    and
  - 2. there are multiple threads in obj's waiting list,
- Then when notifyAll() is called, all waiting threads will compete on the lock to enter the synchronized block
  - No FIFO guarantee which thread will be notified first, and which will acquire the lock first
  - Only one thread wins the lock, others blocked until the winner releases the lock

# BufferMgr

• pin(): if BufferPoolMgr returns null, put the current thread into BufferPoolMgr's waiting list

```
buff = bufferPool.pin(blk);
while (buff == null && !waitingTooLong(timestamp)) {
    bufferPool.wait(MAX_TIME);
    buff = bufferPool.pin(blk);
}
```

- unpin (buff): notify all threads in BufferPoolMgr's waiting list
  - Only one thread will pin successfully due to the synchronization

```
public Buffer pin(BlockId blk) {
     synchronized (bufferPool) {
           PinnedBuffer pinnedBuff = pinnedBuffers.get(blk);
           if (pinnedBuff != null) {
                pinnedBuff.pinnedCount++;
                return pinnedBuff.buffer;
           if (pinnedBuffers.size() == BUFFER POOL SIZE)
                throw new BufferAbortException();
           try {
                Buffer buff;
                long timestamp = System.currentTimeMillis();
                buff = bufferPool.pin(blk);
                if (buff == null) {
                      waitingThreads.add(Thread.currentThread());
                      while (buff == null && !waitingTooLong(timestamp)) {
                           bufferPool.wait(MAX TIME);
                           if (waitingThreads.get(0).equals(Thread.currentThread()))
                                 buff = bufferPool.pin(blk);
                      waitingThreads.remove(Thread.currentThread());
                      bufferPool.notifyAll();
                if (buff == null) {
                      repin();
                      buff = pin(blk);
                } else {
                      pinnedBuffers.put(buff.block(), new PinnedBuffer(buff));
                return buff;
           } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                throw new BufferAbortException();
     }
```

#### public Buffer pin(BlockId blk) { synchronized (bufferPool) {

#### Synchronize on the buffer pool (singleton)

```
PinnedBuffer pinnedBuff = pinnedBuffers.get(blk);
if (pinnedBuff != null) {
     pinnedBuff.pinnedCount++;
     return pinnedBuff.buffer;
if (pinnedBuffers.size() == BUFFER POOL SIZE)
     throw new BufferAbortException();
try {
     Buffer buff;
     long timestamp = System.currentTimeMillis();
     buff = bufferPool.pin(blk);
     if (buff == null) {
           waitingThreads.add(Thread.currentThread());
           while (buff == null && !waitingTooLong(timestamp)) {
                bufferPool.wait(MAX TIME);
                if (waitingThreads.get(0).equals(Thread.currentThread()))
                      buff = bufferPool.pin(blk);
           waitingThreads.remove(Thread.currentThread());
           bufferPool.notifyAll();
     if (buff == null) {
           repin();
           buff = pin(blk);
     } else {
           pinnedBuffers.put(buff.block(), new PinnedBuffer(buff));
     return buff;
} catch (InterruptedException e) {
     throw new BufferAbortException();
```

```
public Buffer pin(BlockId blk) {
     synchronized (bufferPool) {
           PinnedBuffer pinnedBuff = pinnedBuffers.get(blk);
           if (pinnedBuff != null) {
                                              Find the given block from the pinned buffers
                pinnedBuff.pinnedCount++;
                                              of this transaction
                return pinnedBuff.buffer;
           if (pinnedBuffers.size() == BUFFER POOL SIZE)
                throw new BufferAbortException();
           try {
                Buffer buff;
                long timestamp = System.currentTimeMillis();
                buff = bufferPool.pin(blk);
                if (buff == null) {
                      waitingThreads.add(Thread.currentThread());
                      while (buff == null && !waitingTooLong(timestamp)) {
                            bufferPool.wait(MAX TIME);
                            if (waitingThreads.get(0).equals(Thread.currentThread()))
                                 buff = bufferPool.pin(blk);
                      waitingThreads.remove(Thread.currentThread());
                      bufferPool.notifyAll();
                if (buff == null) {
                      repin();
                      buff = pin(blk);
                } else {
                      pinnedBuffers.put(buff.block(), new PinnedBuffer(buff));
                return buff;
           } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                throw new BufferAbortException();
```

```
public Buffer pin(BlockId blk) {
     synchronized (bufferPool) {
           PinnedBuffer pinnedBuff = pinnedBuffers.get(blk);
           if (pinnedBuff != null) {
                pinnedBuff.pinnedCount++;
                return pinnedBuff.buffer;
           if (pinnedBuffers.size() == BUFFER POOL SIZE)
                throw new BufferAbortException();
           try {
                Buffer buff:
                long timestamp = System.currentTimeMillis();
                buff = bufferPool.pin(blk);
                                                Pins the requested block
                if (buff == null) {
                      waitingThreads.add(Thread.currentThread());
                      while (buff == null && !waitingTooLong(timestamp)) {
                            bufferPool.wait(MAX TIME);
                            if (waitingThreads.get(0).equals(Thread.currentThread()))
                                 buff = bufferPool.pin(blk);
                      waitingThreads.remove(Thread.currentThread());
                      bufferPool.notifyAll();
                if (buff == null) {
                      repin();
                                          Add the buffer to the pinned list of this transaction
                      buff = pin(blk);
                } else {
                      pinnedBuffers.put(buff.block(), new PinnedBuffer(buff));
                return buff;
           } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                throw new BufferAbortException();
```

```
public Buffer pin(BlockId blk) {
     synchronized (bufferPool) {
           PinnedBuffer pinnedBuff = pinnedBuffers.get(blk);
           if (pinnedBuff != null) {
                 pinnedBuff.pinnedCount++;
                 return pinnedBuff.buffer;
           if (pinnedBuffers.size() == BUFFER POOL SIZE)
                 throw new BufferAbortException();
           try {
                 Buffer buff;
                                                                 If there was not any available buffer,
                 long timestamp = System.currentTimeMillis();
                                                                 make the thread waiting
                 buff = bufferPool.pin(blk);
                 if (buff == null) {
                      waitingThreads.add(Thread.currentThread());
                      while (buff == null && !waitingTooLong(timestamp)) {
                            bufferPool.wait(MAX TIME);
                            if (waitingThreads.get(0).equals(Thread.currentThread()))
                                  buff = bufferPool.pin(blk);
                                                                The thread in the head of the list can pin
                      waitingThreads.remove(Thread.currentThread());
                      bufferPool.notifyAll();
                                                  Wake up other thread again
                 if (buff == null) {
                      repin();
                      buff = pin(blk);
                 } else {
                      pinnedBuffers.put(buff.block(), new PinnedBuffer(buff));
                 return buff;
           } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                 throw new BufferAbortException();
```

```
public Buffer pin(BlockId blk) {
     synchronized (bufferPool) {
           PinnedBuffer pinnedBuff = pinnedBuffers.get(blk);
           if (pinnedBuff != null) {
                pinnedBuff.pinnedCount++;
                return pinnedBuff.buffer;
           if (pinnedBuffers.size() == BUFFER POOL SIZE)
                throw new BufferAbortException();
           try {
                Buffer buff;
                long timestamp = System.currentTimeMillis();
                buff = bufferPool.pin(blk);
                if (buff == null) {
                      waitingThreads.add(Thread.currentThread());
                      while (buff == null && !waitingTooLong(timestamp)) {
                            bufferPool.wait(MAX TIME);
                            if (waitingThreads.get(0).equals(Thread.currentThread()))
                                 buff = bufferPool.pin(blk);
                      waitingThreads.remove(Thread.currentThread());
                      bufferPool.notifvAll();
                if (buff == null) {
                                          Waitting too long? There might be deadlock.
                      repin();
                                          Re-pin all blocks
                      buff = pin(blk);
                } else {
                      pinnedBuffers.put(buff.block(), new PinnedBuffer(buff));
                return buff;
           } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                throw new BufferAbortException();
```

```
public Buffer pin(BlockId blk) {
     synchronized (bufferPool) {
           PinnedBuffer pinnedBuff = pinnedBuffers.get(blk);
           if (pinnedBuff != null) {
                pinnedBuff.pinnedCount++;
                return pinnedBuff.buffer;
           if (pinnedBuffers.size() == BUFFER POOL SIZE)
                                                           Self-deadlock: throw exception
                throw new BufferAbortException();
           try {
                Buffer buff;
                long timestamp = System.currentTimeMillis();
                buff = bufferPool.pin(blk);
                if (buff == null) {
                      waitingThreads.add(Thread.currentThread());
                      while (buff == null && !waitingTooLong(timestamp)) {
                            bufferPool.wait(MAX TIME);
                            if (waitingThreads.get(0).equals(Thread.currentThread()))
                                 buff = bufferPool.pin(blk);
                      waitingThreads.remove(Thread.currentThread());
                      bufferPool.notifyAll();
                if (buff == null) {
                      repin();
                      buff = pin(blk);
                } else {
                      pinnedBuffers.put(buff.block(), new PinnedBuffer(buff));
                return buff;
           } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                throw new BufferAbortException();
```

#### Buffer

- Wraps a page and stores
  - ID of the holding block
  - Pin count
  - Modified information
  - Log information
- Supports WAL
  - setVal() requires an LSN
    - Must be preceded by LogMgr.append()
  - flush() calls
     LogMgr.flush(maxLsn)
    - Called by BufferMgr upon swapping

```
Buffer
~ Buffer()
<<synchronized>> + getVal(offset : int, type : Type) :
Constant
<<synchronized>> + setVal(offset : int, val :
Constant, txnum: long, lsn: long)
<<synchronized>> + block(): BlockId
<<synchronized>> ~ flush()
<<synchronized>> ~ pin()
<<synchronized>> ~ unpin()
<<synchronized>> ~ isPinned(): boolean
<<synchronized>> ~ isModifiedBy(txNum : long) :
boolean
<<synchronized>> ~ assignToBlock(b : BlockId)
<<synchronized>> ~ assignToNew (filename : String,
fmtr : PageFormatter)
```

# PageFormatter

- The pinNew (fmtr) method of BufferMgr appends a new block to a file
- PageFormatter initializes the block

<<interface>>
PageFormatter

+ format(p : Page)

```
- To be extended in packages
(storage.record and
storage.index.btree) where the
semantics of records are defined
```

```
class ZeroIntFormatter implements PageFormatter {
    public void format(Page p) {
        Constant zero = new IntegerConstant(0);
        int recsize = Page.size(zero);
        for (int i = 0; i + recsize <= Page.BLOCK_SIZE; i += recsize)
            p.setVal(i, zero);
    }
}</pre>
```