Exercise 18.5 – Question

Exercise 18.5 Consider the example execution shown in Figure 18.3. In addition, the system crashes during recovery after writing two log records to stable storage, and again after writing another two log records.

- 1. What is the value of the LSN stored in the master log record?
- 2. What is done during Analysis?
- 3. What is done during Redo?
- 4. What is done during Undo?
- Show the log when recovery is complete, including all non-null prevLSN and undonextLSN values in log records.

LSN		LOG		
00	-	begin_checkpoint		
10		end_checkpoint		
20	*	update: 1'1 writes PI		
30	-	update: 1'2 writesP2		
40		update: 1'3 writes P3		
50	-	1'2 commit		
60		update: 1'3 writes P2		
70	<u> </u>	1'2 end		
80	-	update: 1'1 writes P5		
90	+	1'3 abort		
	×	CRASH,RESTART		

Solution

Answer 18.5 1. LSN 00 is stored in the master log record as it is the LSN of the begin_checkpoint record.

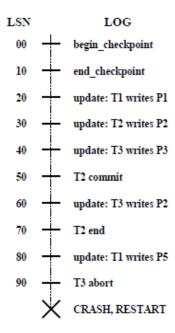


Figure 18.3 Execution With Multiple Crashes

```
Add (T1,20) to TT and (P1,20) to DPT
 LSN 20
 LSN 30
          Add (T2,30) to TT and (P2,30) to DPT
          Add (T3,40) to TT and (P3,40) to DPT
 LSN 40
 LSN 50
          Change status of T2 to C
 LSN 60
          Change (T3,40) to (T3,60)
          Remove T2 from TT
 LSN 70
          Change (T1,20) to (T1,70) and add (P5,70) to DPT
 LSN 80
 LSN 90
          No action
At the end of analysis, the transaction table has:
(T1,80), (T3,60).
The Dirty Page Table has:
(P1,20), (P2,30), (P3,40), (P5,80).
```

Redo starts from LSN 20 (minimum recLSN in DPT).

- LSN 20 Check whether P1 has pageLSN more than 10 or not. Since it is a committed transaction, we probably need not redo this update.
- LSN 30 Redo the change in P2
- LSN 40 Redo the change in P3
- LSN 50 No action
- LSN 60 Redo the changes on P2
- LSN 70 No action
- LSN 80 Redo the changes on P5
- LSN 90 No action

ToUndo consists of (80, 60).

LSN 80 Undo the changes in P5. Append a CLR: Undo T1 LSN 80, set undonextLSN = 20. Add 20 to ToUndo.

ToUndo consists of (60, 20).

LSN 60 Undo the changes on P2. Append a CLR: Undo T3 LSN 60, set undonextLSN = 40.
Add 40 to ToUndo.

ToUndo consists of (40, 20).

LSN 40 Undo the changes on P3. Append a CLR: Undo T3 LSN 40, T3 end

ToUndo consists of (20).

LSN 20: Undo the changes on P1. Append a CLR: Undo T1 LSN 20, T1 end

5. The log looks like the following after recovery:

begin_checkpoint	
update: T2 writes P2	
update: T3 writes P3	
T2 commit	prevLSN = 30
update: T3 writes P2	prevLSN = 40
T2 end	prevLSN = 50
update: T1 writes P5	prevLSN = 20
T3 abort	prevLSN = 60
CLR: Undo T1 LSN 80	undonextLSN = 20
CLR: Undo T3 LSN 60	undonextLSN = 40
CLR: Undo T3 LSN 40	T3 end.
CLR: Undo T1 LSN 20	T1 end.
	end_checkpoint update: T1 writes P1 update: T2 writes P2 update: T3 writes P3 T2 commit update: T3 writes P2 T2 end update: T1 writes P5 T3 abort CLR: Undo T1 LSN 80 CLR: Undo T3 LSN 60 CLR: Undo T3 LSN 40