Advanced Database Systems - CSCI-GA.2434-001 - Fall 2020

Final Project Design Doc - RepCRec

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There are mainly 2 objects in this DB system: *site* (1-10) and *transaction*, correspondingly, we will have 2 major classes to encapsulate their methods, i.e. *DataManager* and *TransactionManager*.

# A *DataManager* represents a site, where all variables and locks would be stored here.

Class DataManager:

# initialize variables in each site, create data table and lock table

def \_\_init\_\_():

Input: site Id

Output: finish initialization of site

# output all useful info about this site

def dump():

Input: None

Output: print site status, list of commit value for all variables

# a transaction T want to read a variable i from this site

def read():

Input: transaction Id, variable Id

Output: First judge the current lock type on this variable, then try to get read lock of this variable, return True or False, which indicate whether this read is success or fail

# a read-only transaction T want to read a snapshot of variable i from this site

def read\_snapshot():

Input: transaction Id, variable Id

Output: find the latest commit value of this variable before begin time of T in commit queue.

# a transaction T want to write a variable i to value V from this site

def write():

Input: transaction Id, variable Id, value

Output: First judge the current lock type on this variable, then try to get write lock of this variable, return True or False, which indicate whether this write is success or fail

# a transaction is aborted, do corresponding operations in current site

def abort():

Input: transaction Id

Output: release current locks and queued locks of this transaction

# a transaction is committed, do corresponding operations in current site

def commit():

Input: transaction Id

Output: Add all temp value of this transaction in this site to commit list, release all current and queued locks.

# a site fail, do corresponding operations in current site

def fail():

Input: site fail timestamp

Output: Set site status to down and clear lock table in this site

# a site recover, do corresponding operations in current site

def recover():

Input: site recover timestamp

Output: Set site status to up

# return this site’s wait for graph for cycle detaction

def get\_blocking\_graph():

Input: None

Output: a waits-for all variables in current site

# *TransactionManager* is used to process all instructions and conduct corresponding operations for various transactions

Class TransactionManager:

# initialize Transaction Manager

def \_\_init\_\_():

Input: None

Output: call DM to finish initialization of all sites

# output all useful info about all sites

def dump():

Input: None

Output: call DM to print info about each site

# process a line from input file

def process\_line():

Input: a pared line of input

Output: True or False, which indicate whether this line is processed correctly

# do corresponding operation according to the command ("begin", "beginRO", "read", "write", "dump", "end", "fail", "recover")

def process\_command():

Input: parsed commands

Output: do operations

# execute all operations in current operation queue

def execute\_operations():

Input: None

Output: loop through operation queue, call read/write to execute, if execution succeed, remove it from queue, otherwise let it remain there

# add read operation to operation queue, in case read fail, it will remain there to be executed later

def add\_read\_opration():

Input: transaction Id, variable Id

Output: add read operation to operation queue

# a transaction T want to read a variable i

def read():

Input: transaction Id, variable Id

Output: call DM to read from any sites which have this variable, return True or False, which indicate whether this read is success or fail

# a read-only transaction T want to read a snapshot of variable i

def read\_snapshot():

Input: transaction Id, variable Id

Output: call DM to read from any sites which have this variable, return True or False, which indicate whether this read is success or fail

# add write operation to operation queue, in case read fail, it will remain there to be executed later

def add\_write\_opration():

Input: transaction Id, variable Id, value

Output: add write operation to operation queue

# a transaction T want to write a variable i to value X

def write():

Input: transaction Id, variable Id, value

Output: call DM to write to all up sites, as long as write lock can be acquired, return True or False, which indicate whether this write is success or fail

# a transaction is about to begin, do corresponding operations

def beigin():

Input: transaction Id, a flag indicating whether we begin a read-only transaction

Output: Initialize this transaction with current timestamp and add it into transaction table

# a transaction is about to end, do corresponding operations

def end():

Input: transaction Id

Output: if the abort flag of this transaction is true, abort it. Otherwise commit it.

# a transaction is about to abort, do corresponding operations

def abort():

Input: transaction Id

Output: call DM to abort this transaction, remove transaction id from transaction table in TM.

# a transaction is about to commit, do corresponding operations

def commit():

Input: transaction Id

Output: call DM to commit this transaction, remove transaction id from transaction table in TM.

# a site fail, do corresponding operations for related transactions

def fail():

Input: site Id

Output: call DM to do failure operations in site, for all transactions which have ever accessed this failed site, set their abort flag to true

# a site recover, do corresponding operations for related transactions

def recover():

Input: site Id

Output: call DM to do recovery operations in site

# return this site’s wait for graph for cycle detection

def solve\_deadlock():

Input: None

Output: collect waits-for graphs from all sites, then abort youngest transaction if there is a cycle.