

Transaction Systems

No rebate

Friday 12:00 pm
D3 vsymenegem!!!

1,5 race reversed, 1,5 race com
(synthesise kognitiv :)

Any questions about the course

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O'Reilly
Transact.
Information
System

Ochrona

regegen

Asia tickets



[https://db.in.tum.de/
teaching/ss23/
transactions/](https://db.in.tum.de/teaching/ss23/transactions/)

Re uch. ungenau, come nach gutach > 10%
Gaukern

w(x) - write

r(x) - read $x \in D$ - database

op - operat. + transaction
< - operator

(op, <) - set of both

v - LQ

semantics

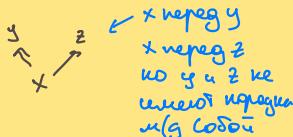
f takes reads in $x := \sum_j (v_{j1} \dots v_{jk})$

w(x) $x \rightarrow \text{to, no same}$ $x := \sum_j (v_{j1} \dots v_{jk})$
c - commit, a - abort

page model

transaction - partial order of steps (actions) of the form $r(x)$ or $w(x)$, where $x \in D$ and reads and writes applied to the same object are ordered. \nwarrow $v(x) r(x)$ ke moment (cas)

PO - an arrangement on a set s.t. for certain pair of els, one precedes the other.



ise uuu
nevez

game ccm adopium, ne
ocskoce clegors, bme
Pconsistenciu rane od.

ACID - atomicity, consistency preservation,
isolation, durability

nevez
zta Transzakcias
ogua os cekene,
ne gnaem o gyrene

\Rightarrow even success, no
kiszerga, game ccm
cepsepiq gnaem

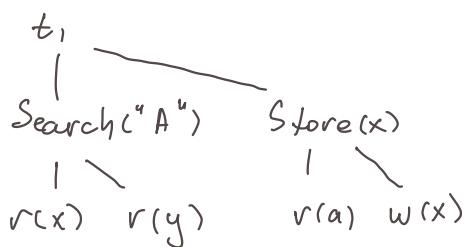
object model

transaction - (finite) tree of labeled nodes with

- the transact. identifier as the label of the root n.
- the names and params of invoked operations as labels of inner nodes
- page model r/w operations as labels of leaf nodes, along with partial order (gye tpaaz).

$w-r, w-w, r-w$ on nevezene nevezok.

mag ogneum
gammal!
 $w(x)-r(x)$



Common Problems

Lost Update:

$x=1$	$r(x)$ $w(x+1)$ "not repeat" $w(x+2)$
$x=3$	a nago 4

Inconsistent Read:

$x=10$	$r(x)$ $w(x-3)$
	$r(y)$ $w(y+3)$ "not repeat" "not repeat"

Dirty Read:

$x=1$	$r(x)$ $w(x+10)$
	$r(x)$ $w(y=x)$ abort invariant read
$y=11$	a nago 1

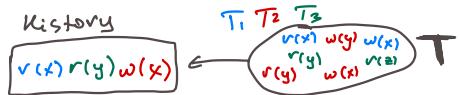
Phantom Problem:

Select($x > 10$)

Insert($x = 11$)

Select($x > 10$)

Некоторые из оценок row
стабильны, хотя они неизменны
за исключением одного яз.



History - где есть операции, еще. сабжом
объединено всех операций всех
транзакций - это **напа**

сабж этого дела + аборд и семантика: ордеринг >
все это

также, это: **последовательность опр.,**
транз. - это **напа**.

Cua • где $\notin T_i$ надо a_i в History, надо c_i :

ord • то, это ordered key при транзакции, ordered a в History

Cua • все операции транзакции в порядке a_i и c_i :
последний order of history

ord • как последовательность наподобие "как написано": любые операции на
одинаковых позициях "как написано": любые операции на
одинаковых позициях, искл. write, наподобие History должны быть ordered

Schedule - prefix of history

Definition 3.1 (Schedules and histories):

Let $T = \{t_1, \dots, t_n\}$ be a set of transactions, where each $t_i \in T$ has the form $t_i = (op_i, <_i)$ with op_i denoting the operations of t_i and $<_i$ their ordering.

- (i) A **history** for T is a pair $s = (op(s), <_s)$ s.t.
 - (a) $op(s) \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1..n} op_i \cup \bigcup_{i=1..n} \{a_i, c_i\}$
 - (b) for all i , $1 \leq i \leq n$: $c_i \in op(s) \Leftrightarrow a_i \notin op(s)$
 - (c) $\bigcup_{i=1..n} <_i \subseteq <_s$
 - (d) for all i , $1 \leq i \leq n$, and all $p \in op_i$: $p <_s c_i$ or $p <_s a_i$
 - (e) for all $p, q \in op(s)$ s.t. at least one of them is a write and both access the same data item: $p <_s q$ or $q <_s p$
- (ii) A **schedule** is a prefix of a history.

Serial Schedule - τακού σ, ώστε για έναν T_i και T_j ,
όπου $op \in T_i$ ισχύει ότι οι όπερες $op \in T_j$ μετά
καθοδοτούν.

Herbrand Semantics

$H_S[v_i(x)] := H_S[w_j(x)]$, όπου $w_j(x)$ - last write on x in S before $v_i(x)$

$H_S[w_i(x)] := \text{fix}_x(H_S[v_i(y_1), \dots, v_i(y_k)])$, $v_i(y_1), \dots, v_i(y_k)$ - all reads of
~ x -ary function f_i that occur in S before $w_i(x)$

Herbrand Universe - smallest set of symbols s.t.

- $\text{fix}(\cdot) \in HU$ for each $\lambda \in D$ where fix is const
 - if $w_i(x) \in op$; for some t_i and there are m read ops that precede $w_i(x)$ in t_i & $v_1, \dots, v_m \in HU$,
then $\text{fix}(v_1, \dots, v_m) \in HU$.
- (οργανώσει συναρτηση για κάθε*

Herbrand Semantics of a schedule last write

$H[S]: D \rightarrow HU$ defined by $H[S](x) := H_S[w_i(x)]$

Conflict Serializability - εάν καθορίζεται ενσωματωμένη
εργασία για κάθε πρόσωπο

$H \vdash w_1(x) \rightarrow w_1(y) \rightarrow c_1 \rightarrow r_2(x) \rightarrow r_3(y) \rightarrow w_2(x) \rightarrow c_2 \rightarrow w_3(y) \rightarrow c_3$

$T_1 \xrightarrow{T_2} T_3$

Conflict equivalence

Final State Equivalence

$s \approx_f s'$, if:

$$1. op(s) = op(s')$$

$$2. H[s] = H[s']$$

$s \approx_f s'$, if:

$$1. op(s) = op(s')$$

$$2. LRF(s) = LRF(s')$$

live-reads-from

Example a:

$$s = r_1(x) r_2(y) w_1(y) r_3(z) w_3(z) r_2(x) w_2(z) w_1(x)$$

$$s' = r_3(z) w_3(z) r_2(y) r_2(x) w_2(z) r_1(x) w_1(y) w_1(x)$$

$$H[s](x) = H_s[w_1(x)] = f_{1x}(f_{0x}(\)) = H_{s'}[w_1(x)] = H[s'](x)$$

$$H[s](y) = H_s[w_1(y)] = f_{1y}(f_{0x}(\)) = H_{s'}[w_1(y)] = H[s'](y)$$

$$H[s](z) = H_s[w_2(z)] = f_{2z}(f_{0x}(\), f_{0y}(\)) = H_{s'}[w_2(z)] = H[s'](z)$$

serial schedule

$$\Rightarrow s \approx_f s'$$

Reads-from Relation

- $r_j(x)$ reads x in s from $w_i(x)$ if $w_i(x)$ is the last write on x , s.t. $w_i(x) <_s r_j(x)$
- The reads-from relation of s is:
 $RF(s) := \{(t_i, x, t_j) \mid \text{an } r_j(x) \text{ reads } x \text{ from a } w_i(x)\}$
- Step p is directly useful for a step q , denoted $p \Rightarrow q$, if q reads from p , or p is a read step and q is a subsequent write step of the same transaction.
- Step p is alive in s if it is useful for some step from too, and dead otherwise.
- The live-reads-from relation of s is:

$$LRF(s) := \{(t_i, x, t_j) \mid \text{an alive } r_j(x) \text{ reads } x \text{ from } w_i(x)\}$$

$$s = r_1(x) r_2(y) w_1(y) w_2(y)$$

$$s' = r_1(x) w_1(y) r_2(y) w_2(y)$$

$$RF(s) = \{(t_0, x, t_1), (t_0, y, t_2), (t_0, x, t_\infty), (t_2, y, t_\infty)\}$$

(oruga, rro, regga)

$$RF(s') = \{(t_0, x, t_1), (t_1, y, t_2), (t_0, x, t_\infty), (t_2, y, t_\infty)\}$$

$$LRF(s) = \{(t_0, y, t_2), (t_0, x, t_\infty), (t_2, y, t_\infty)\}$$

$$LRF(s') = \{(t_0, x, t_1), (t_1, y, t_2), (t_0, x, t_\infty), (t_2, y, t_\infty)\}$$

Final State Serializability

For schedules s and s' :

- For s let the step graph $D(s) = (V, E)$ be a directed graph with vertices $V := \text{op}(s)$ and edges $E := \{ (p, q) \mid p \xrightarrow{\text{directly next}} q \}$, and the reduced step graph $D_1(s)$ be derived from $D(s)$ by removing all vertices that correspond to dead steps. Then:
 $\text{LRF}(s) = \text{LRF}(s') \text{ iff } D_1(s) = D_1(s')$
- Final-state equivalence of two schedules s and s' can be decided in time that is polynomial in the length of the two schedules.
- A schedule is final State Serializable (FSR) if there is a serial schedule s' s.t. $s \approx_s s'$. FSR denotes the class of all final-serializable histories.

Пропсектъ, че съ в FSR:

1) Несимметричният закон

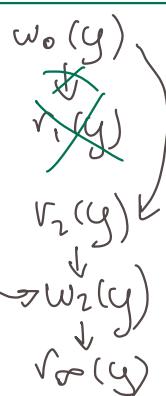
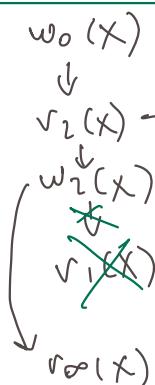
$$x \quad y \quad z \\ w_0(x) \quad w_0(y) \quad w_0(z)$$

↑ коефициентъ, за да съвпадне
този и този, тъй като
да има неизменен
възможност да съвпадне
възможност

2) Успоредният закон

:

3) Применимът закон



Step Graph
Reduced Step Graph

$$s = v_i(x) v_i(y) w_2(x) v_2(y) - v_i(x) w_2(y)$$

View Serializability

$s \approx_v s'$, if:

1. $op(s) = op(s')$
 2. $H[s] = H[s']$
 3. $H[s[p]] = H[s'[p]]$ for all read and write steps
- add gao vce x,y,z... - h's "gao day"
- h's "gao vce oneqayen", dead or alive

T.e. $s \approx_v s'$ even kote du ogao vceoneqayen:

- $op(s) = op(s') \cup RF(s) = RF(s')$
- $D(s) = D(s')$

Pyosepurb, add s in VSR - noqrowth zpapp u nogofp. s'
c fassan me

of two schedules

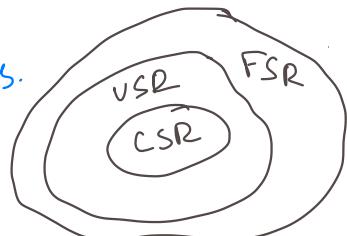
View Equivalence can be decided in time that is polynomial in the length of the schedules.

But: problem of deciding whether $s \in VSR$ is

NP-complete

$s \approx_{\text{v}}, D(s) = D(s')$, a D momus
npesp. is (G , chonkya go npayayen).

$CSR \subset VSR \subset FSR$



Projections:

projection $\Pi_{\bar{T}}(s)$ of s onto \bar{T} - result of erasing of all steps of transact. not in \bar{T}

s is monotone if:

$s \in E$: for $\forall T \subseteq \text{trans}(s)$ holds $\Pi_T(s) \in E$

max(FSR, CSR...) \leftarrow que nojoro nogenomekha
Transac set

USR is not monotone:

$$s = w_1(x)w_2(x)w_2(y)c_2w_1(y)c_1w_3(x)w_3(y)c_3$$

$$\text{RF}(s) = \{(t_3, x, +\infty), (t_3, y, +\infty)\} \quad T_1 T_2 T_3 \text{ VSR} \checkmark$$

$$\text{RF}(\Pi_{\{T_1, T_2\}}(s)) = \{(t_2, x_2, +\infty), (t_1, x, +\infty)\} \quad T_1 T_2 \text{ VSR} \times$$

CSR monotone

$s \in \text{CSR} \Leftrightarrow \Pi_{\bar{T}}(s) \in \text{USR}$ for
all $\bar{T} \subseteq \text{trans}(s)$

CSR is the largest monot.
subset of USR

Conflict Serializability

$s \approx_c s'$, if:

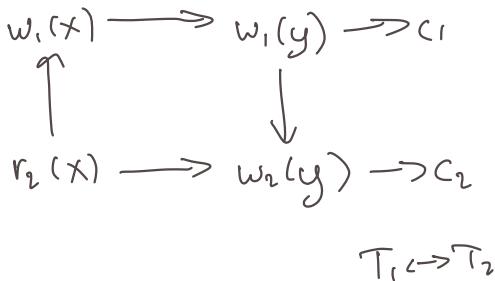
$$1. \text{op}(s) = \text{op}(s')$$

$$2. \text{conf}(s) = \text{conf}(s')$$

\leftarrow conflict relations:
 $\{(p, q) \mid p, q \text{ are in confl. \& } p \leq q\}$

one of them is
write

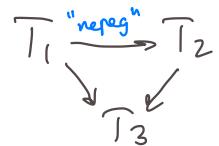
Не симметрический конфликт:



Противоречие, при $s \in CSR$:

$$s = w_1(x) \quad r_2(x) \quad w_3(x)$$

1. Использовать конфликтный граф
2. Противоречие, при very numerous



Testing whether $s \in CSR$ can be done in polynomial time to the schedule's number of transact.

Proof of the Conflict-Graph Theorem

- (i) Let s be a schedule in CSR. So there is a serial schedule s' with $\text{conf}(s) = \text{conf}(s')$.
Now assume that $G(s)$ has a cycle $t_1 \rightarrow t_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow t_k \rightarrow t_1$.
This implies that there are pairs $(p_1, q_2), (p_2, q_3), \dots, (p_k, q_1)$
with $p_i \in t_i, q_i \in t_i, p_i <_s q_{(i+1)}$, and p_i in conflict with $q_{(i+1)}$.
Because $s' \approx_c s$, it also implies that $p_i <_{s'} q_{(i+1)}$.
Because s' is serial, we obtain $t_i <_{s'} t_{(i+1)}$ for $i=1, \dots, k-1$, and $t_k <_{s'} t_1$.
By transitivity we infer $t_1 <_{s'} t_2$ and $t_2 <_{s'} t_1$, which is impossible.
This contradiction shows that the initial assumption is wrong. So $G(s)$ is acyclic.
- (ii) Let $G(s)$ be acyclic. So it must have at least one source node.
The following topological sort produces a total order $<$ of transactions:
a) start with a source node (i.e., a node without incoming edges),
b) remove this node and all its outgoing edges,
c) iterate a) and b) until all nodes have been added to the sorted list.
The total transaction ordering order $<$ preserves the edges in $G(s)$;
therefore it yields a serial schedule s' for which $s' \approx_c s$.

Транзакция T_i читает из T_j :

$w_j(x) \subset r_i(x)$ - because w_j предшествует r_i в T_j ;
 $a_j \notin r_i(x)$ - не делает a_j в T_j до r_i в T_i ;
if $\exists w_k(x): w_j(x) \subset w_k(x) \subset r_i(x)$, then $w_k \subset r_i(x)$,

если w_k входит в r_i в T_i ,
транзакция w_k входит в w_j в T_j ,
тогда w_k входит в r_i в T_i .

Commutativity Rules

- $r_i(x)r_j(y) \sim r_j(y)r_i(x)$, if $i \neq j$
- $r_i(x)w_j(y) \sim w_j(y)r_i(x)$, if $i \neq j, x \neq y$
- $w_i(x)w_j(y) \sim w_j(y)w_i(x)$, if $i \neq j, x \neq y$

Моног. метод:

- погоди съдържанието на страницата.
- п.с. погоди възможните, като остави "възможни" за съдържанието.
- п.с. възможни, като остави възможни за съдържанието.

Commutativity-based reducible SCE, т.е. в CSR.

- т.е. също $s \in S$ s.t. $s \approx^* s'$

Order Preserving Conflict Serializability

$s \in OCSR$, if:

1. $s \in CSR$

2. $\forall t \in \text{trans.}(s)$, if t completely precedes t' in s ,
then the same holds in s' .

Нареди твоите трансакции, т.е. също какъв е ефектът на всяка трансакция, а не също какъв е ефектът на всяка трансакция.

$s = w_1(x)r_2(y)c_2w_3(y)c_3w_1(y)c_1$

$1 \rightarrow 2 \quad 3 \rightarrow 1 \quad T_3 T_1 T_2 - \text{in CSR}$



a try fast \Rightarrow not in OCSR

Commit-order Preserving Conflict Serializability

- $s \in COCSR$, if:

$\forall t_i, t_j \in \text{trans}(s)$: if there are $p \in t_i, q \in t_j$ with $(p, q) \in \text{conf}(s)$,
then $c_i <_s c_j$.

Т.е. газ заломуз. Транзакц., нородок конфликтов
онпегавет нородок конфликтов.

- $s \in COCSR$, if:

1. $\exists s': s \approx_C s'$ $\xrightarrow{\text{CSR}}$

2. $\forall t_i, t_j \in \text{trans}(s)$: $t_i <_{s'} t_j \Leftrightarrow c_i <_s c_j$ \Rightarrow супар. с.

\Rightarrow супар. сched! Транзакции
распределены так, как они
 \nearrow распределение их коммитов

Было, но синх. для $t_i < t_j$ и $s \in COCSR$ и $s \notin OCSR$, т.к. $t_i \not\leq_{s'} t_j$, а
тогда $c_j >_s c_i$

$$COCSR \subset OCSR \subset CSR$$

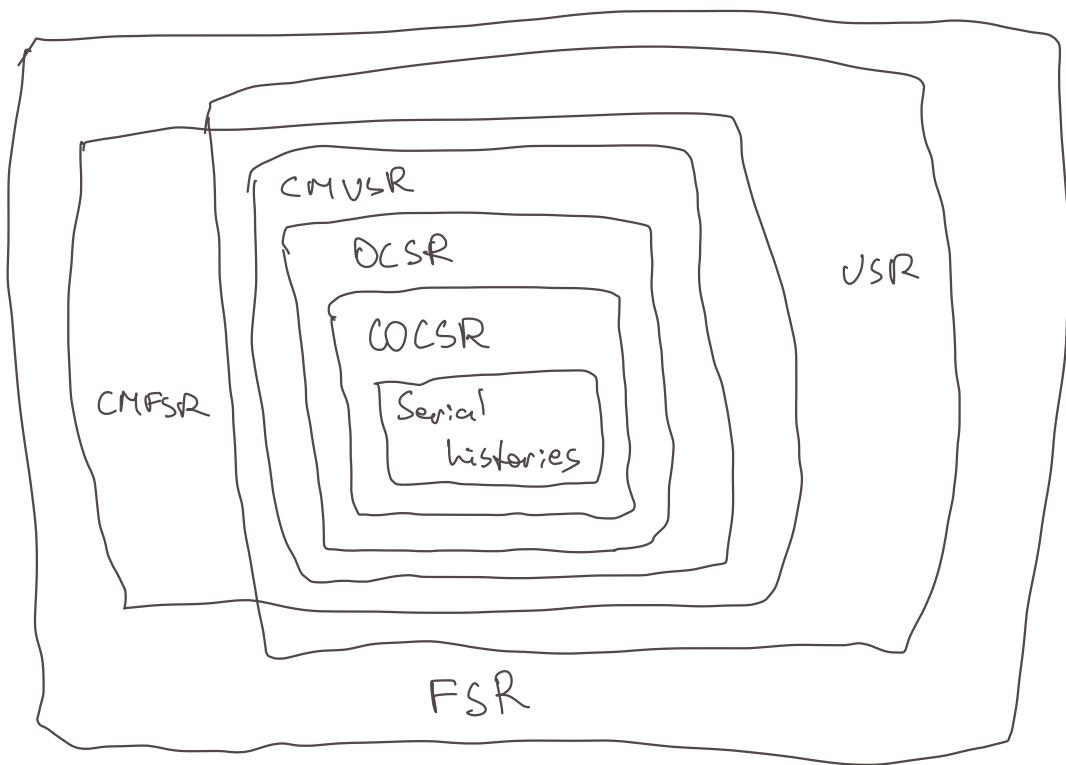
нордиг итэвчийн CG $T_i \rightarrow T_j \Rightarrow C_i \rightarrow C_j$, а энэ дээр дар
үзүүлж, т.о. $C_1 \rightarrow C_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow C_k \rightarrow C_1$ \leftarrow танас нэгжүүлж

prefix-closed - когда состоянію S відповідає префікс S'
commit-closed - когда состоянію S відповідає префікс S' в усіх залежимостях діаграм.

Commit- Θ -serializability

$S : S \in C\Theta S$, if:

$(P(p))$ is Θ -serial. for each prefix p of S , $\Theta \in \{FSR, USR, CSR\}$
 \nwarrow only committed trans.



Indivisible unit of t_i relative to t_j , $t_i \neq t_j$ - відокремлюється
 операція від t_i , як кот. необхідно виконувати
 \Rightarrow певну операцію від t_j
 негоризонтальна

q depends on p ($p \rightsquigarrow q$) - сама операція є однією функцією.
 Це відповідає, як $P \leq_S Q$

Relatively serial s - game each turn each step is relatively serial
 відокремлюється від t_i - від виконання t_i - від виконання
 операції t_i не залежить від
 p а p не залежить від операції
 операції t_i .

CSR, FSR, VSR, OCSR, COCSR

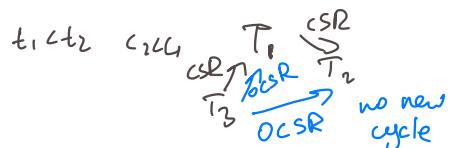
$$S_1 = w_3(y) C_3 w_1(x) v_2(x) C_2 w_1(y) C$$

$$S_2 = w_1(y) \underline{w_2(x)} \underline{w_2(y)} C_2 w_1(y) C w_3(x) \underline{w_3(y)} C_3$$

$$S_1 = t_3 t_1 t_2 - CSR \Rightarrow FSR \& VSR.$$

Давайте: OCSR $\&$ COCSR

\checkmark $\not\checkmark$



$$S_2 = t_1 t_2 t_3 \text{ non CSR}$$

VSR \checkmark

$$t_2 \rightarrow t_1$$

y

w1

SR \checkmark

$$t_3 \rightarrow t_2$$

v2

w2

$$t_2 \rightarrow t_1$$

w2

w1

not CSR \Rightarrow not

$$t_1 \rightarrow t_2$$

w2

w3

OCSR & COCSR

\downarrow

\downarrow

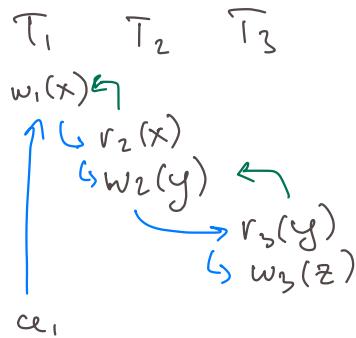
Recoverability

History is recoverable if:

$\forall T_i : T_i \text{ reads from } T_j, i \neq j, c_i \in H \quad c_j \leq c_i$

$H = \underline{w_1(x)} \underline{r_2(x)} \underline{w_2(y)} \underline{c_2 a_1} - \text{NOT recoverable}$

Cascading aborts



Бе ти транзакция
заборвена

Strictness

H is strict if:

$\forall w_j(x), p_i(x), w_j(x) < p_i(x) \quad a_j < p_i(x) \text{ or } c_j < p_i(x)$
 \downarrow
 $w_i \text{ or } r_i$

Если значение регистра или константы, то
когда оно устанавливается

Schedulers.

Gen(S) - all schedules produced by S

Optimistic - aggressive, błądzenie sce, no is kokusej moment ręczenia załatwia

Pessimistic - conservative, określająca jak najmniej operacji, nie może przesiąkać kolejno i jednocześnie. S (Incarious Locking Schedulers)

Two-Phase Locking Protocol (2PL)

2 rury nowok:

- S - shared - read lock
- X - exclusive - write lock

Gen(2PL) ⊂ CSR

Gen(2PL) ⊂ OCSR

2 rury: now u akcji, uprzejm stopniej rasy
kachymajec rasy ujemne rasy

Blok rasy kiedy akcja u kacior.

Rasy u zaniesie gryz of gryza u lg sprawdzane

Primer neme.

Strict 2PL

Rasy akcjiow moglowy: exclusive lock (xl) gop-
matic go komunita (takie akcje)

Strong 2PL

To nie, zao u S2PL, no euse u c Sp.

Gen(S2PL) ⊂ Gen(S2PL) ⊂ Gen(2PL)

Gen(SS2PL) ⊂ COCSR

$$S = \underbrace{r_1(x)}_{t_1} \underbrace{v_3(y)}_{t_2} \underbrace{w_3(y)}_{t_3} \underbrace{r_2(z)}_{t_4} \underbrace{w_2(x)}_{t_5} \underbrace{v_4(y)}_{t_6} \underbrace{c_3}_{t_7} \underbrace{w_4(z)}_{t_8} \underbrace{c_4}_{t_9} \underbrace{c_2}_{t_{10}} \underbrace{c_1}_{t_{11}}$$

t_1	t_2	t_3	t_4	t_5	t_6	t_7	t_8	t_9	t_{10}	t_{11}
$sl_1(x)$										
	$r_1(x)$									
		$u_1(x)$								
			$sl_3(y)$							
				$r_2(y)$						
					$xl_3(y)$					
						$w_3(y)$				
							$u_3(y)$			
				$sl_2(z)$						
					$r_1(z)$					
						$xl_2(x)$				
<i>как можно → $u_1(z)$</i>										
<i>правые корни.</i>										
<i>разгл. unlock'ов</i>										
<i>$w_2(x)$</i>										
<i>$u_2(x)$</i>										
						$sl_4(y)$				
							$r_4(y)$			
								$xl_4(z)$		
									$u_4(z)$	
										$-//-\rightarrow u_4(y)$
										$w_4(z)$
										$u_4(z)$

ZPL

Static (conservative) ZPL - характер берет все-чёс зону, а не для зоны защищаемым

$$S = \underline{r_1(x)} \underline{v_3(y)} \underline{w_3(y)} \underline{r_2(z)} \underline{w_2(x)} \underline{v_4(y)} c_3 \underline{w_4(z)} c_4 c_2 c_1$$

t_1	t_2	t_3	t_4
$s_{l_1}(x)$			
$r_1(y)$			
$u_1(x)$			
	$s_{l_3}(y)$		
	$r_3(y)$		
	$x_{l_3}(y)$		
	$w_3(y)$		
$s_{l_2}(z)$		waits	
$r_2(z)$			
$x_{l_2}(x)$			
$u_2(z)$			
$w_2(x)$			
waits			
		$s_{l_4}(y)$	
		blocked	
	$u_3(y)$		
	c_3	$r_4(y)$	
		$x_{l_4}(z)$	
		$u_4(y)$	
		$w_4(z)$	
		$u_4(z)$	
		c_4	
$u_2(x)$			
c_2			
c_1			

S_2PL

$$S = \underline{r_1(x)} \underline{v_3(y)} \underline{w_3(z)} \underline{r_2(x)} \underline{w_2(y)} \underline{v_4(y)} \underline{c_3} \underline{w_4(z)} \underline{c_4} \underline{c_2} \underline{c_1}$$

t_1	t_2	t_3	t_4
$Sl_1(x)$ $r_1(+)$ waits $Sl_2(z)$ $v_1(z)$ $xl_2(x)$ locked	$Sl_3(y)$ $v_3(y)$ $xl_3(y)$ $w_3(y)$ waits	$Sl_4(y)$ $w_4(y)$ $xl_4(z)$ locked	$w_4(z)$ $u_4(y)$ $u_4(z)$ c_4

SSnPL

Deadlock Resolution

- Victim selection strategies: Choose victim to abort & repeat until no more cycles

- Last blocked

- ## • Random

- Youngest

- Minimun

- ## • Minimum

- Post war

- Most ^{ed}

$$t_1 \xrightarrow{1} t_2 \xrightarrow{2} t_3 \leftarrow \text{yan. } t_3$$

То, которое называет ножи вен

так как этого меньше всего якорей

та, которая потребна пока 200 квад.

республиканский научно-исследовательский институт по проблемам языка и языковой политики

а. при час. иог. упаковке изог. кон-ко лист

دہلی ۸۹

Wife's goal

waits for graph

You can restrict lock waits to ensure acyclic WFG.

- Deadlock prevention strategies: Restrict long waits to ensure acyclic WFG

- Wait-die $t_i \xrightarrow{\text{waits for}} t_j$, if t_i started before t_j , wait, else abort.
 Копия, если присутствует консистентность. Иначе
 и может стареть, то заборотят консистенцию, иначе может

- wound-wait $t_i \rightarrow t_j$, even t_i complete t_j , adoptrum t_j ; else wait

- immediate restart $t_i \rightarrow t_j \Rightarrow$ abort t_i , gray me

- running priority $t_i \rightarrow t_j$, each t_j you can
abort t_i , else wait

- timeout abort waiting tr. when time expires

Altruistic learning

Організм здатний діяти у вигаданому світі
Будь-які зміни генотипу (чи вигаданої) мають відповідність

Dom. c.

Gen(LPL) ⊂ Gen(AL)

Gen(AL) ⊂ CSR

Non-locking Schedulers

so we use the timestamp rule

Basic Timestamp Ordering

Timestamp ordering rule (TO rule):

Each transaction t_i is assigned a **unique timestamp** $ts(t_i)$ (e.g., the time of t_i 's beginning).

+ timestamp order
determines
conflict order

If $p_i(x)$ and $q_j(x)$ are in conflict, then the following must hold:
 $p_i(x) <_s q_j(x)$ iff $ts(t_i) < ts(t_j)$ for every schedule s .

Theorem 4.15:

$\text{Gen (TO)} \subseteq \text{CSR}$.



Basic timestamp ordering protocol (BTO):

- For each data item x maintain $\text{max-}r(x) = \max\{\text{ts}(t_j) \mid r_j(x) \text{ has been scheduled}\}$ and $\text{max-}w(x) = \max\{\text{ts}(t_j) \mid w_j(x) \text{ has been scheduled}\}$.
- Operation $p_i(x)$ is compared to $\text{max-}q(x)$ for each conflicting q :
 - if $\text{ts}(t_i) < \text{max-}q(x)$ for some q then abort t_i
 - else schedule $p_i(x)$ for execution and set $\text{max-}p(x)$ to $\text{ts}(t_i)$

dynamic timestamps:
have random numbers. concept goes "every read is a write"
t, r, t_j, w_j, are not ordered. Unordered - lots of aborts
no bounds

$$s_1 = r_1[x]w_1[x]w_1[y]c_1r_2[y]r_3[z]w_3[z]c_3r_2[z]c_2$$

$$s_2 = r_1[x]w_2[x]r_3[x]w_2[z]c_2w_3[z]c_3r_1[z]c_1$$

39 / 53

Solution. Let's first show the **BTO** output for both schedules:

$$s_{1out} = r_1[x]w_1[x]w_1[y]c_1r_2[y]r_3[z]w_3[z]c_3a_2$$

Timestamps history:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ts}[r_x] = \emptyset \\ \text{Ts}[w_x] = \emptyset \\ \text{Ts}[r_y] = \emptyset \\ \text{Ts}[w_y] = \emptyset \\ \text{Ts}[r_z] = \emptyset \\ \text{Ts}[w_z] = \emptyset \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{array}$$

(> 2 for $r_2 \Rightarrow$ abort T_2)

$$s_{2out} = r_1[x]w_2[x]r_3[x]w_2[z]c_2w_3[z]c_3a_1$$

Timestamps history:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ts}[r_x] = \emptyset \\ \text{Ts}[w_x] = \emptyset \\ \text{Ts}[r_z] = 0 \\ \text{Ts}[w_z] = \emptyset \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{array}$$

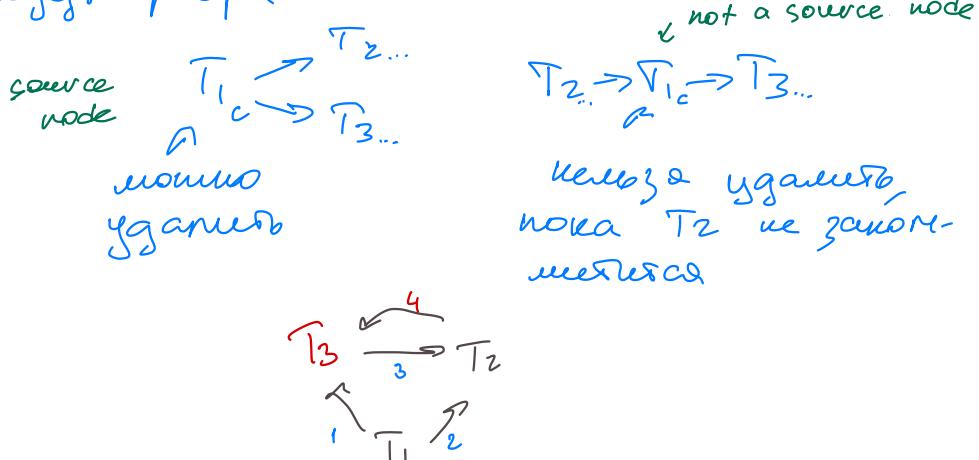
(> 1 for $r_1 \Rightarrow$ abort T_1)

Serialization Graph Testing

1. creates a new node for transaction t_i in the current graph G if $p_i(x)$ is the first operation it sees from t_i ;
2. inserts edges of the form (t_j, t_i) into G for each operation $q_j(x)$ that is in conflict with $p_i(x)$, $i \neq j$, and that has been output previously; now two cases can arise:
 - (a) The resulting graph G is cyclic. If $p_i(x)$ were executed, the resulting schedule would no longer be serializable. Thus, $p_i(x)$ is rejected and t_i aborted, and the node for t_i and all its incident edges are removed from G .
 - (b) G is (still) acyclic. Then $p_i(x)$ can be output—that is, added to the schedule already output—and the tentatively updated graph is kept as the new current one.

$$\text{Gen}(SGT) = CSR$$

Кога из графа може ућијети, кога оне
који се уједињају у први истој К листи. Али
уједињејују



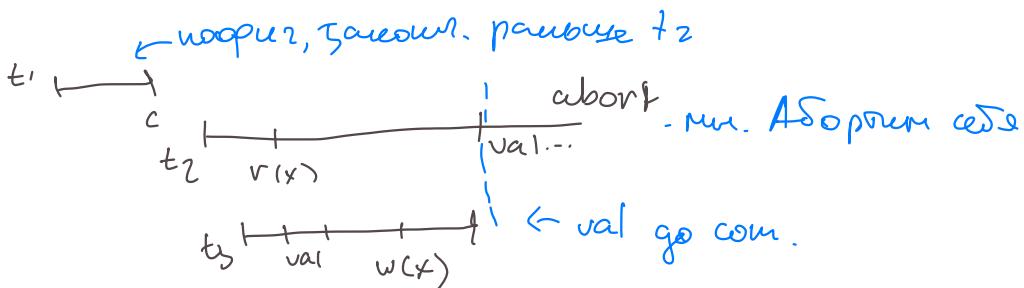
Optimistic protocols

read-validate-write

BOCC

Our reads against their previously committed writes

↑
Аборт, есле операция r_0, r_0 засомніється
в w_0 вплив

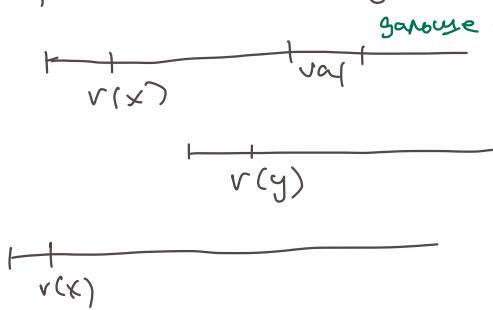


validation - критичний фаза, некоја грешка в котрої
не може

FOCC

Gen(BOCC) ⊂ CSR
FOCC

Our future writes against their reads.



1. Аборт
2. Аборт грешки
3. Коди, які можуть
бути засомніні. І
засновані на залежностях

Read-only транс. можуть не викликатися.

Multiversion Schedules

- Multiversion

$v_1(x_0) w_2(x_2) v_3(x_0)$ - разделяет модифицируемый

- Monoversion

$v_1(x_0) w_2(x_2) v_3(x_2)$ - разделяет только текущий

\Leftarrow_x - непротиворечивое x

Multiversion View Serializability

Reads from $\{ (t_i, x, t_j) \mid v_j(x_i) \in \text{open} \}$ $w_2(x_2) v_{10}(x_2)$

VSR \subset MVSR

Deciding if mv history in MVSR is NP-complete

Multiversion conflict serialisation

MV conflict: $v_i(x_j) \cup w_k(x_k)$, s.t. $v_i(x_j) \Leftarrow_m w_k(x_k)$

Проверка - подтверждение на наличие $w_0[x_0] v_1[x_0] w_1[x_1] v_2[x_2] w_2[x_2]$ не содержит.

MCSP ~ NP с полным констр. языком!

Подтвержд. строит., т.е. непротиворечив - напр не нарушено!

Multiversion Serialization Graph (MUSG)

Граф транзакций и сущ. ресурсов:

- $T_j \rightarrow T_k$, если есть $r_k[x_j]$ (использование ресурса)
- $T_i \rightarrow T_j$, если есть $w_i[x_i] \cup r_k[x_j]$, при этом $x_i < x_j$
($w_0[x_0] \text{ не перег } w_j[x_j]$)
- $T_k \rightarrow T_i$, если есть $r_k[x_j] \cup w_i[x_i]$, при этом $x_j < x_i$
($r_2[x_1] \text{ не перег } w_3[x_3]$)



$$1) Tw \rightarrow Tr$$

Таким образом MVSR

Если есть циклы —
не \in MVSR!

$$2) Tw_1 \rightarrow Tw_2 \dots Tr$$

$$3) Tw_1 \quad Tr \rightarrow Tw_2$$

Multiversion Timestamp Ordering

- применяем $r_i(x_k)$, if $k < i$
- применяем $w_k(x_i)$, если не более $r_i(w_j)$, т.е. $j < k < i$
- откладываем конфликт до тех пор, пока не закончатся
транс., кот. записали то, что уже непротиворечит

Gen(MUTO) \subset MVSR

Multiversion 2PL

- Non-Final steps:

Две non-final трансакции в версии - коммитят и одна uncommitted steps

$v(x)$ требует закомита, иначе незакомит. - на выбор
 $w(x)$ заблок., пока есть где версии, иначе не выберем

- Final step:

Final step delayed, пока не закончимся все, это
представляет "current version" то есть, это
занесено в все ТЕ, это занесено v_0 ,
то есть предстает

T.e.

когда предстает.

- Но если, если:
- предстает то, это $v_i(x_i) \cup w_i(x_i)$
это то занесен
 - перезаписали то, это $v_i(x_i) \cup w_i(x_i)$
это то предстал

\xrightarrow{r}
или $\Rightarrow MVTO$

$v_i(x) w_i(x) v_2(x) w_2(y) v_1(y) w_1(x) c_2 w_1(y) c_1$

Final step Final step

$v_i(x_i) w_i(x_i) v_2(x_i) w_2(y_i) v_1(y_0) \uparrow w_1(y_i) c_1 w_2(x_i) c_2$

1) не может создать новую
версию x (их уже 2)
2) должна быть delayed на
final step, потому что
операция x, y, z , которые
не занесены.

$x: 0, 1$
 $y: 0, 2$

может пройти
побудь

2V2PL

before and after image

wl - to write uncommitted & support only 2 versions

rl - to read only committed version

cl - certify lock for final step of tr. for all written data

Multiversion Serialization Graph Testing Scheduler

Даваем подпорядки:

→ Т.к. можем просматривать только T_w

$r_i(x) \rightarrow r_i(x_j) \subset$ усвоим:

- Носи $w_j(x_j)$ не должны быть $w_k(x_k)$, т.е. они не должны иметь общих старых гашений
- Не должно быть ребра $t_i \rightarrow t_j$ (α no longer used)

Добавляем $t_j \rightarrow t_i$ и ребро, которое определяет где все остальные $w_k(x_k)$, кот. не погнали под усвоение π (т.е. которых имеются ошибки как j), т.е. они хотят t_j и не хотят t_i , т.е. рисует $t_k \rightarrow t_j$ и не $t_i \rightarrow t_k$

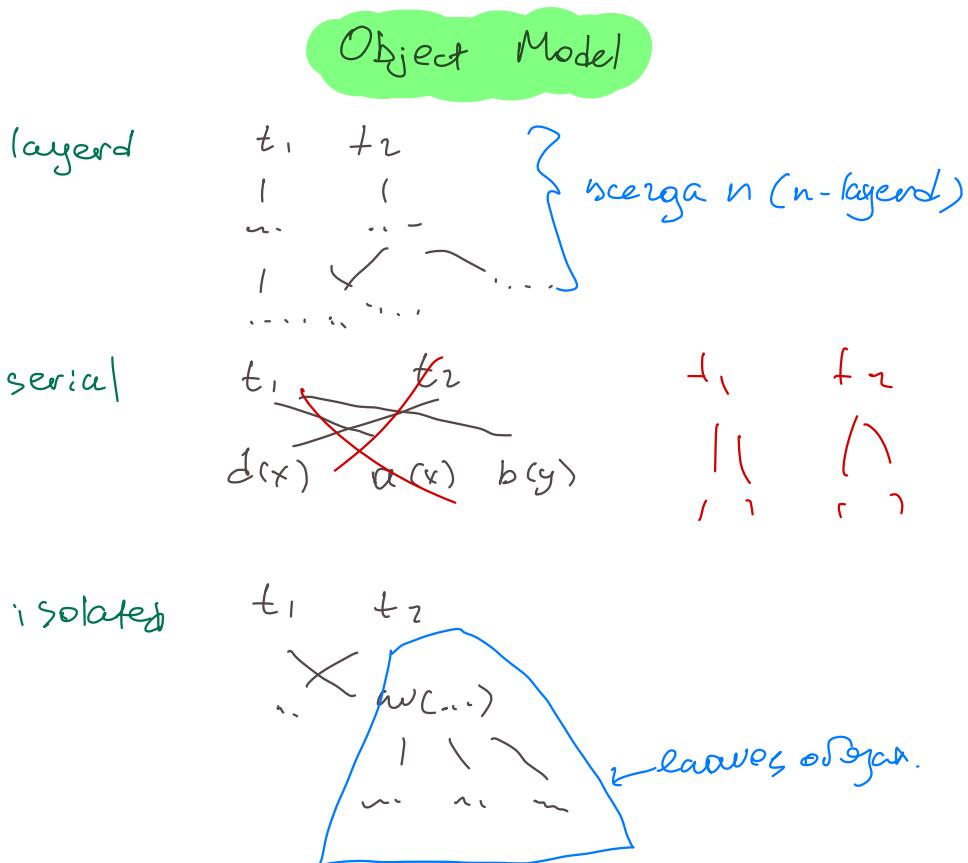
$w_i(x_i)$:

Не можем просматривать из T_w -, которые следуют за t_i , т.е. из начальной T , кроме этого в них нет

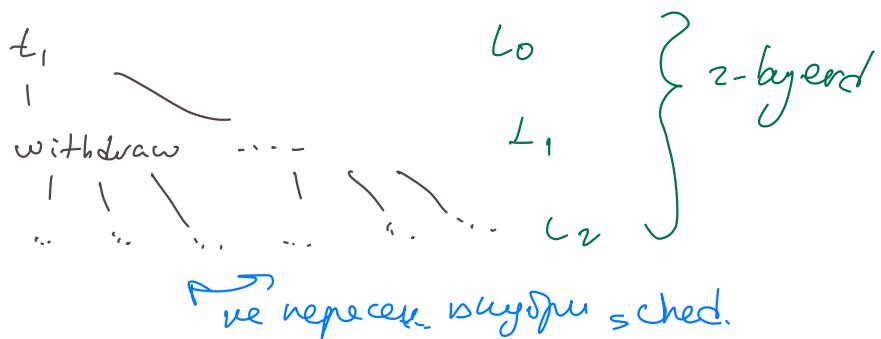
Добавляем все MV conflicts, т.е. $r_j(x_k)$, которые дали go after write

ROMU Protocol

updates - 2PL on both r u w
 "Strict or Strong" ↓ deposit now
 w creates a new version with the tr. commit time
 read-only - tr. timestamped with its begin time
 $r_i(x) \rightarrow r_i(x_j)$, $\geq j$ - largest timestamp ↑↑ ne deposit now



flat - z-level schedule



Concurrent, serializable and no preemption (i.e. preemption) case, we can see subtree $T_1 \dots T_k$ isolated

Kangaroo layer games should be serialized in the same order

L_i -to- L_{i-1} schedule - z-level sched. derived from a tree

• each kangaroo is OCSR, so it is generally tree-reducible (i.e. we can noninterfering games.)

Tree reducible - can be transformed to the total order of its roots.

Commute in nucleus

Order: each step \leq , moves \leq
Prun \rightarrow isolated subtree \rightarrow root

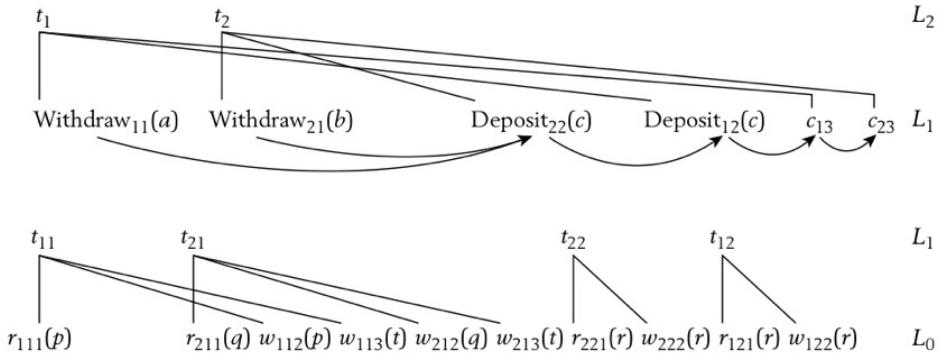


Figure 6.7 Level-to-level schedules constructed from the layered object model schedule of Figure 6.1.

Conflict-faithfulness - even if one operation is known to be done

Nodes p and q are ordered if one is leaf-level ordered or both are non-que

- Leaf Nodes:

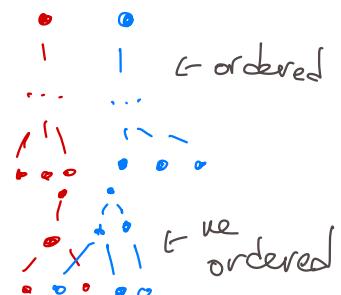
- p' and q' are leaf nodes (individual operations).
- Suppose $p' \leq_s q'$ (meaning p' occurs before q').

- Higher-Level Nodes:

- p is a higher-level node that has descendants, including p' .
- q is a higher-level node that has descendants, including q' .

To determine if $p \leq_s q$:

- Check all the leaf descendants of p and q .
- If every leaf descendant of p (like p') is ordered before every leaf descendant of q (like q') in the leaf ordering, then $p \leq_s q$.



Lagered 2PL

Берал нок дөрхжүүлэх.

$t,$
 i
 n
with
it

Если ожидание, то дождь не фиксируется (2PL)

Когда фиксируем операцию, то когд даётся нок, ожидая
ноки и генер (а это как опер. генер.)

Gen(LageredPL) ⊂ Tree Reducible

General Object-Model 2PL

Общие и retained ноки:

Внешнее $f(x)$ - локаем x

Задачами $f(x)$ - нок для retained (така хотим
чтобы это зависело от них?), но
также если это safe)

Precision locking

- predicate locking на все query + ?
- insert, delete, update локают конкретные rows
 - определение update проверяется на repeat
с predicate "go, и ноки"

Functional dependencies

a	b	c
1	5	3
2	7	4
1	5	7

a determines b

one depend. - primary
key

IDM Final State Serializability Testing

NP-complete . Repetition

IDM Conflict Serializability

$$S = m_2(1;2) \underbrace{m_1(2;3)}_{\text{under}} \underbrace{m_2(3;2)}_{\text{under}} \quad t_1 \leftrightarrow t_2$$

$$S \approx m_1(2;3) \underbrace{m_2(1;2)}_{\text{under}} \underbrace{m_2(3;2)}_{\text{under}} \approx t_1 t_2 \leftarrow FSR$$

IDM extended Conflict Graph

Extended Conf. Serial. if $ECSR(s)$ is acyclic

$$CSR \subset ECSR \subset FSR$$

Transaction Chopping

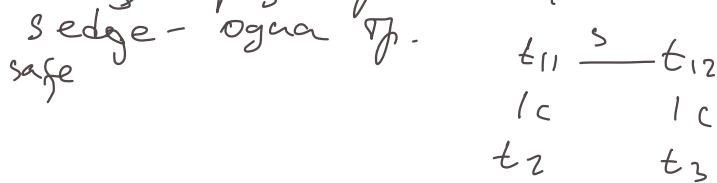
Datum ti ka negeen tij...tik ~~fulfilled~~

Chopping \Rightarrow correct - usunom. myndas conf. equiv.
to a sev. hist u:
piece - negeenno vca.

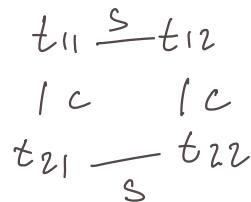


Chopping graph - undirected graph $\xrightarrow{\text{sev. myndas}}$
conf.

c edge - mynd. B. negeen.



Cycle - cycle, that involves both c us edges



Key-Range Locking

ins, del, search - lock single key

range-search - lock interval $[low, high]$

table scan locks $(-\infty; +\infty)$

+ page locks required during sub-trans.

Incremental Key-Range Locking

lock $[found_key, next_ex_key)$ + page locks during sub-trans.

search(x) - lock x or largest $k < x$

next($current_key, \dots$) - request r/w on current key

insert(y, RID) - req. w/l on y & largest $k < y$
before — / —

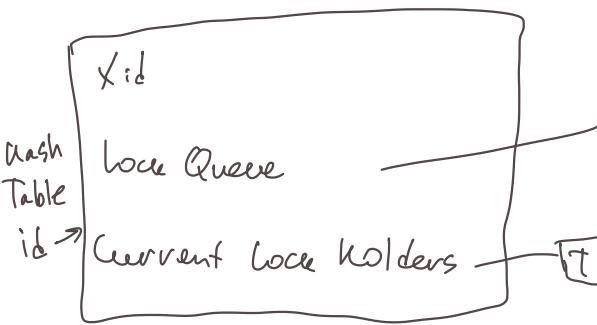
Page level - read & write

Access Level - search, ret.,

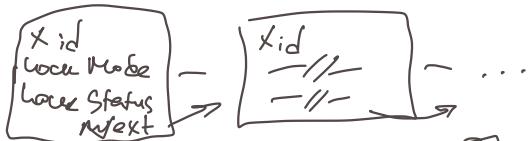
Gen (lock Coupling) \subset OCSR

\cup , given $x \in D$

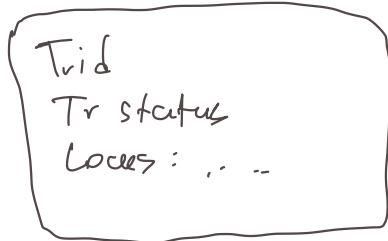
Resource Control Blocks



Lock Control Blocks



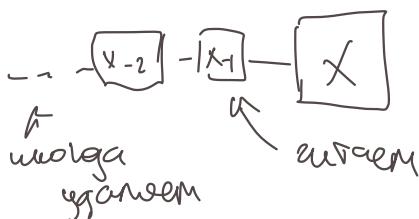
Transact. Control Block



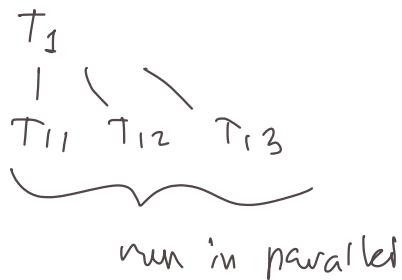
Granularity levels - db, table, page, row

Intention locks - κορυφή δοσες μεμονωμένη παρ - shared or excl.

Old versions ↗ αντιγραφή



Nested Transactions



Conflict-ratio-driven Overload Control

Adjust to processing based on the ratio of conf.
to prevent thrashing locks.

Write-only Tree Locking

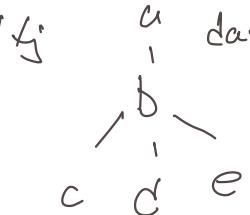
- No read node, so no earlier parent of node locked
- After $w_{i,j}(x)$ no further $w_{i,j}(x)$ is allowed

IS i locks x before f_j (on the same x)
 for all successors v locked by both f_i and f_j

$$w_{i,j}(v) \subset_s w_{i,i}(v) \subset_s w_{j,j}(v)$$

$$\text{Gran}(WIL) \subseteq CSR$$

WTL is deadlock free



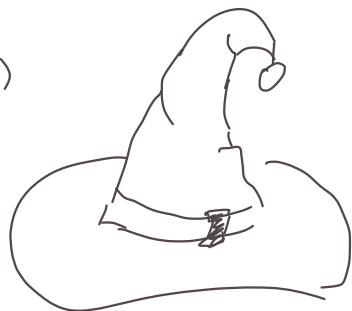
Read-write Tree Locking

Pitfall of τ is a set

$C_i \cup \{x \in WSC(t) \mid x \text{ is a child or parent of}$
 some $y \in C_i\}$

$O_2 PL$
 $w_1(x) v_1(x)$ $w_1(x) r_2(x)$
 usually we wait, no
 $\Rightarrow O_2 PL$ never gets r_2 nor
 no easy bypasses consistency hope on unlock

$r_1(x)$ $w_2(x)$ $w_1(x)$
 $r_1(x)$ $v_1(x)$ $w_2(x)$ $w_2(x)$ $w_1(x)$
 cycle, normally
 abort



Altruistic locking

"donating" locus to other transactions



organ or zebra

~~Reactive trans - giving a resource not~~

$p_j(x)$ is in the wake of t_i ; if $d_i(x) \leq p_j(x)$ $c_{\text{on}}(x)$

$s = v_1(x) w_3(x) c_3 v_2(x) v_1(y) r_1(z) c_1 w_2(z) c_2$

t_1
 s/x
 r/x
 d/x

x/x
 w/x
 $c_3 < ux$

s/x
waits

s/y	r/x
r/y	x/z
s/z	u/x
u/x	w/z
r/z	c/z
w/z	
c/z	

$$\begin{aligned}
 O_S = & r|_1(x) v_1(x) d_1(x) w|_3(x) w_3(x) w u_3(x) c_3 \\
 & r|_2(x) r_1(x) r|_1(y) r_1(y) r|_1(z) v_1(z) \\
 & r u_1(x) r u_1(y) r u_1(z) c_1 w|_2(z) w_2(z) r u_2(x) \\
 & w u_2(x) c_2
 \end{aligned}$$

MVSG

$$m = w_0[x_0]v_1[x_0]w_1[x_1]v_2[x_0] \\ w_2[x_2]$$

$\nvdash r[x_j], w_i[x_i]$:

if $x_i \ll x_j : T_i \rightarrow T_j$

: if $x_j \ll x_i : T_j \rightarrow T_i$

conflicts:

$v_1[x_0], w_2[x_2]$

Even coherence

totally so

$v_1[x_0] \leftrightarrow w_2[x_2]$

$v_1[x_0], w_3[x_3]$

$T_0 \quad T_1$

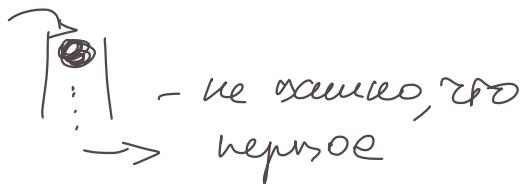
T_2

RDMV, update - strict rPL / strong zPL

Commutative:

deq-OK, enq-OK

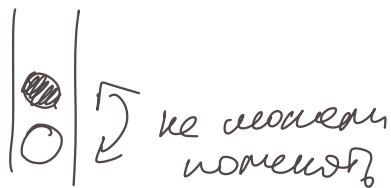
deq-empty, deq-empty



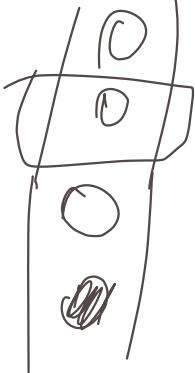
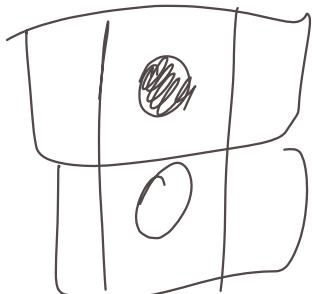
Not com:

enq-OK, enq-OK

deq-OK, deq-empty



Semi-queue - enq. as usual, but deq -
элемент, не установлен.
неправ



Esrowlocuing

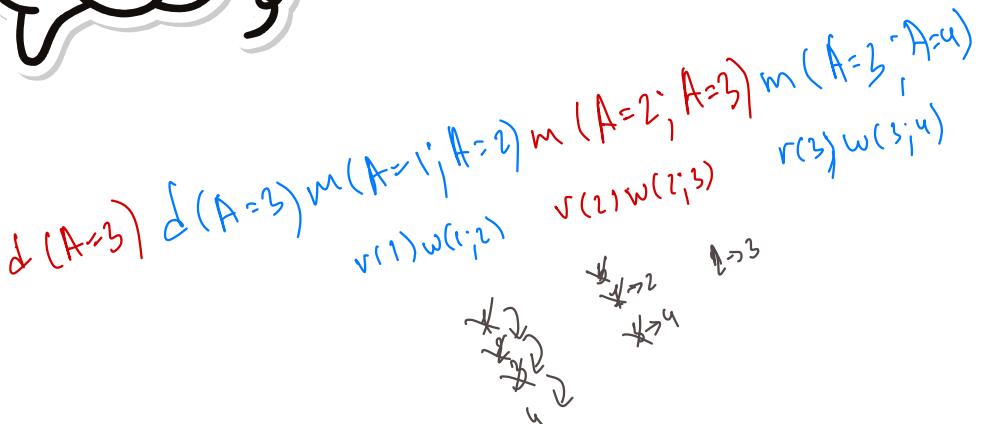
$$x \quad \inf_{[0,100]} \quad \sup_{[0,100]}$$



$$\text{inc}(x, u_0) \quad 40 \quad 100$$
$$c_1 \quad 80 \quad 100$$

$\text{inc}_2(x, 50)$ - rejected as out of the range

$\text{inc}_3(x, 20)$ - wait on all other tr, that inc. x



{1, 2, 3, 4}

$d(1) m(2 \rightarrow 3)$
 $m(4 \rightarrow 5)$
 $m(5 \rightarrow 6)$
 $m(3 \rightarrow 4)$

$m(2 \rightarrow 3) \underbrace{d(3)}_{1} \underbrace{m(3 \rightarrow 4)}_{2} \underbrace{d(5)}_{3}$
 $1, 2, 3, 4, 5$

$m(2 \rightarrow 3) m(3 \rightarrow 4) d(4) \underbrace{d(5)}_{\substack{\checkmark \\ 1}} m(4 \rightarrow 5) m(5 \rightarrow 6)$
 $1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 3 \quad 2 \quad 1$

1, 2, 3

1
~~1~~
~~2~~
~~3~~
~~4~~
~~5~~
~~6~~

$d(4) d(5) d(6)$

1
~~2~~
~~3~~
~~4~~
~~5~~
~~6~~

1
~~2~~
~~3~~
~~4~~
~~5~~
~~6~~

2, 1

1
~~2~~
~~3~~
~~4~~
~~5~~
~~6~~

1, 2

1
~~2~~
~~3~~
~~4~~
~~5~~
~~6~~