VanillaCore Walkthrough Part 6

Introduction to Databases

DataLab

CS, NTHU

Outline

- Lock-Based Concurrency Control
 - 2PL
 - S2PL
 - Conservative Locking
- Code Tracing
 - S2PL in VanillaDB

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Lock-Based Concurrency Control

- For isolation and consistency, a DBMS should only allow serializable, recoverable schedules
 - No WR
 - No RW
 - No WW
- Locks are useful in this scenario

2 Phase Locking (2PL)

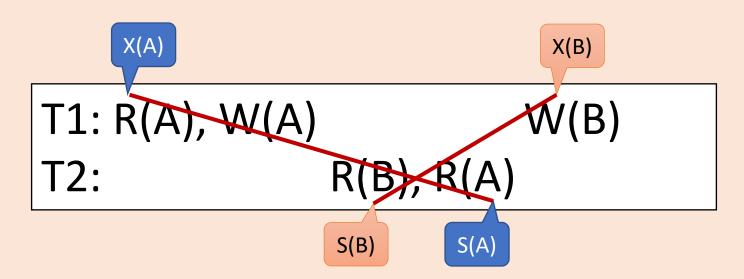
- 2 types of locks
 - Shared (S) lock
 - Exclusive (X) lock
- Phase 1: Growing Phase
 - Must obtain locks before read/write
- Phase 2: Shrinking Phase
 - Releases locks
 - Acquires locks

Problems of 2PL

 Cascading rollback(abort) abort unlock(A) unlock(B) X(A)X(B) W(B) R(A), W(A), R(B)T1: R(A), W(A)R(B), W(B)T2: X(A) unlock(A,B) Read an uncommitted(aborted) value Abort too

Problems of 2PL

Deadlock



Let's fix cascading rollback

Strict 2PL

Holds all locks until the tx commits

S2PL Example

Do NOT release X(A)

T2:

```
T1: R(A), W(A), R(B) W(B) R(A), R(B) R(B), R(B) R(B), R(B) R(B)
```

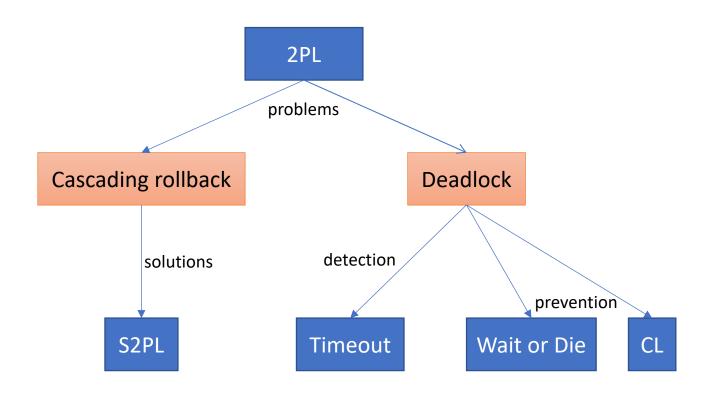
R(A), R(A), R(B), W(B)

Let's fix deadlock

Deadlock detection & prevention

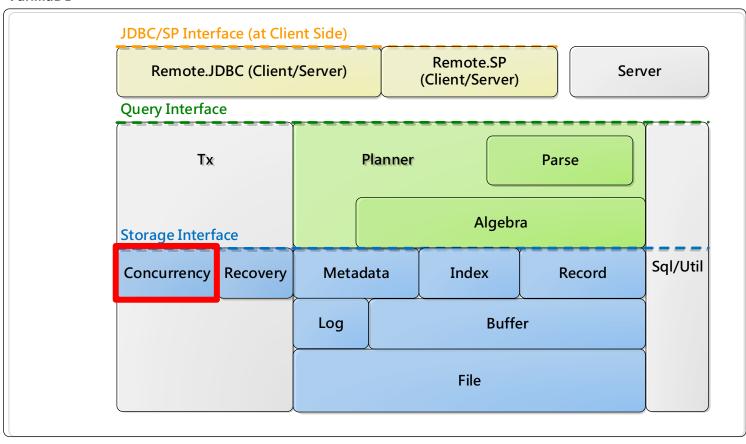
- Timeout (deadlock detection)
- Wait-Die (deadlock prevention)
 - Tx number as ages
 - Old man wait
 - Young men go die (abort)
- Conservative locking (deadlock prevention)
 - Locks all objects at once
 - However, we may not know which objects to lock
 - Stored procedure
 - we've known the read/write set
 - Ad-hoc queries

Summary of lock-based CC



Code Tracing

VanillaDB



Outline

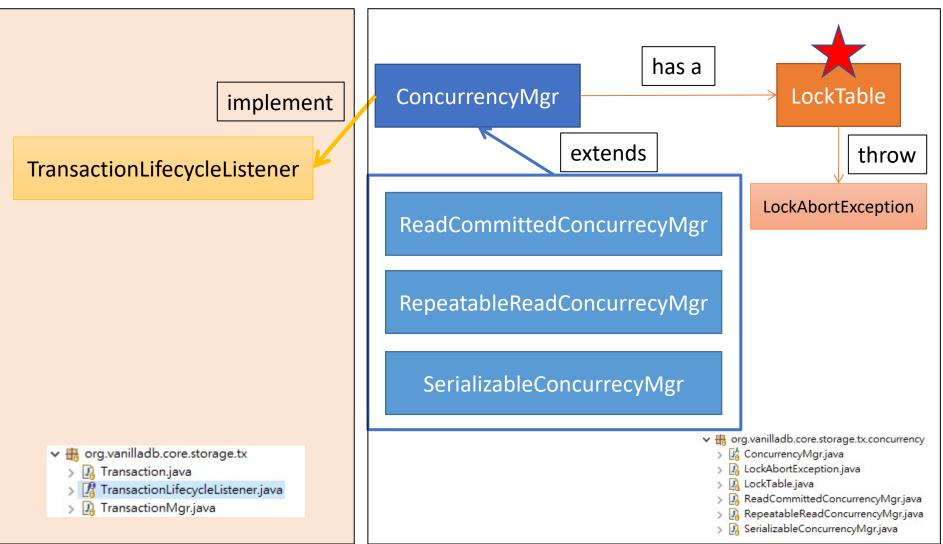
- Lock-Based Concurrency Control
 - 2PL
 - S2PL
 - Conservative Locking
- Code Tracing
 - S2PL(early lock release) in VanillaDB

Package Structure



tx package

Concurrency package



TransactionLifecycleListener

```
package org.vanilladb.core.storage.tx;

public interface TransactionLifecycleListener {

void onTxCommit(Transaction tx);

void onTxRollback(Transaction tx);

void onTxEndStatement(Transaction tx);

void onTxEndStatement(Transaction tx);
}
```

Release all locks on tx commit

```
public class SerializableConcurrencyMgr extends ConcurrencyMgr {
    public SerializableConcurrencyMgr(long txNumber) {
        txNum = txNumber;
    }

@Override
public void onTxCommit(Transaction tx) {
        lockTbl.releaseAll(txNum, false);
    }

@Override
public void onTxRollback(Transaction tx) {
        lockTbl.releaseAll(txNum, false);
}
```

Event-Driven Architecture

public Transaction(TransactionMgr txMgr, TransactionLifecycleListener concurMgr,

```
long txNum) {
this.concurMgr = (ConcurrencyMgr) concurMgr;
this.recoveryMgr = (RecoveryMgr) recoveryMgr;
this.bufferMgr = (BufferMgr) bufferMgr;
this.txNum = txNum;
this.readOnly = readOnly;
lifecycleListeners = new LinkedList<TransactionLifecycleListener>();
addLifecycleListener(txMgr);
addLifecycleListener(recoveryMgr);
addLifecycleListener(concurMgr);
addLifecycleListener(bufferMgr);
                              public void commit() {
                                   for (TransactionLifecycleListener 1 : lifecycleListeners)
                                       1.onTxCommit(this);
                                   if (logger.isLoggable(Level.FINE))
                                        logger.fine("transaction " + txNum + " committed");
                              }
```

TransactionLifecycleListener recoveryMgr, TransactionLifecycleListener bufferMgr, boolean readOnly,

How to use concurrencyMgr?

RecordPage

```
private Constant getVal(int offset, Type type) {
    if (!isTempTable())
        tx.concurrencyMgr().readRecord(new RecordId(blk, currentSlot));
    return currentBuff.getVal(offset, type);
}
```

SerializableConcurrencyMgr

```
public void readRecord(RecordId recId) {
    LockTbl.isLock(recId.block().fileName(), txNum);
    LockTbl.isLock(recId.block(), txNum);
    LockTbl.sLock(recId, txNum);
}

Database

Tables

Pages

Tuples
```