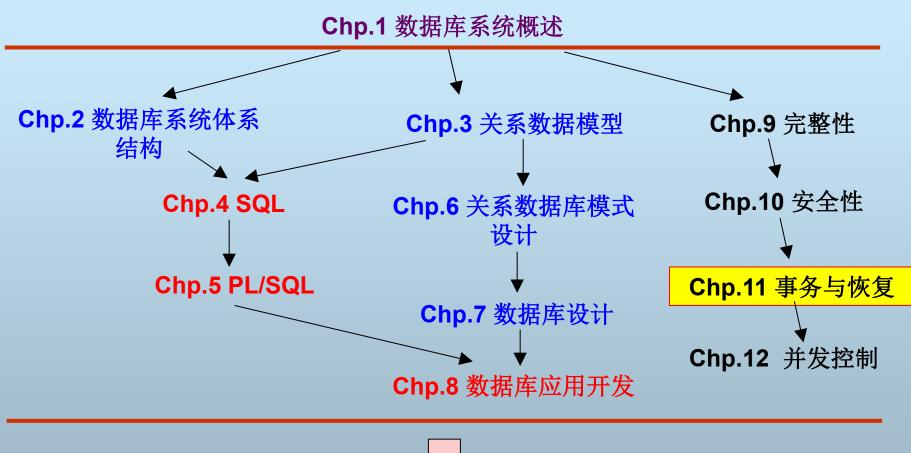
第11章 事务与恢复

课程知识结构



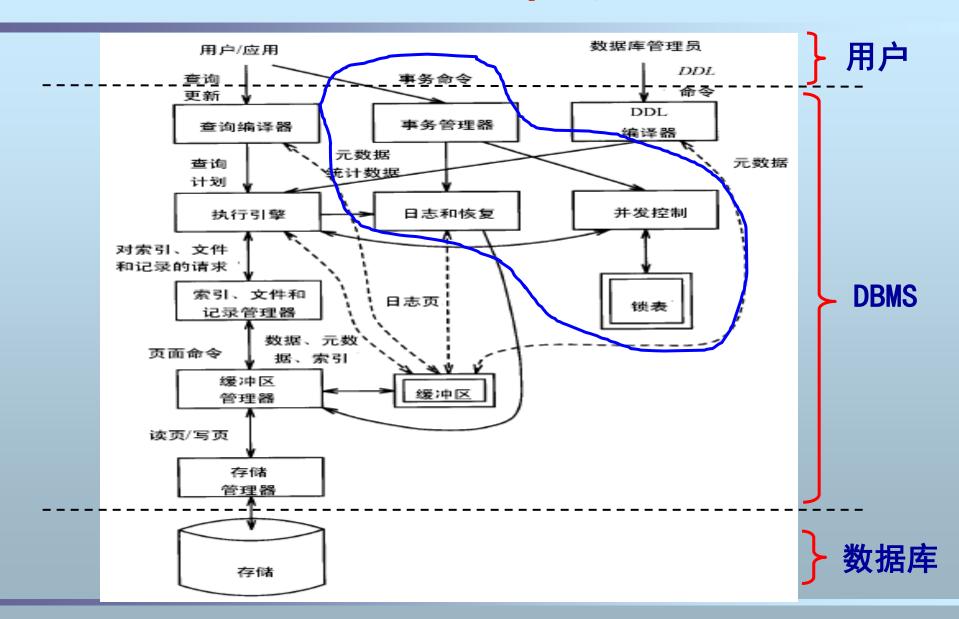


Chp.13 高级主题

Databases Protection

- 数据库保护:排除和防止各种对数据库的干扰破坏 ,确保数据安全可靠,以及在数据库遭到破坏后尽 快地恢复
- ■数据库保护通过四个方面来实现
 - 完整性控制技术
 - Enable constraints
 - 安全性控制技术
 - Authorization and authentication
 - 数据库的恢复技术
 - Deal with failure
 - 并发控制技术
 - Deal with data sharing

DBMS架构



主要内容

- ■事务的状态及原语操作
- ■数据库的一致性和正确性
- ■数据库系统故障分析
- ■Undo日志
- Redo日志
- Undo/Redo日志
- Checkpoint

一、事务的状态及原语操作

- 事务(transaction)
 - 一个不可分割的操作序列,其中的操作要么都做要么都不做

1、事务

■事务的例子

- 银行转帐: A帐户转帐到B帐户100元。该处理包括了两个更新步骤
 - ◆ A=A-100
 - ♦ B=B+100
- 这两个操作是不可分的: 要么都做, 要么都不作

1、事务

■事务的ACID性质

- 原子性 Atomicity
 - ◆事务是不可分的原子,其中的操作要么都做,要么都不做。
- 一致性 Consistency
 - ◆事务的执行保证数据库从一个一致状态转到另一个一致状态
- 隔离性 Isolation
 - ◆多个事务一起执行时相互独立
- 持久性 Durability
 - ◈事务一旦成功提交,就在数据库永久保存

2、事务的状态 [in logs]

- <Start T>
 - Transaction T has started
- <Commit T>
 - T has finished successfully and all modifications are reflected to disks
- <Abort T>
 - T has been terminated and all modifications have been canceled

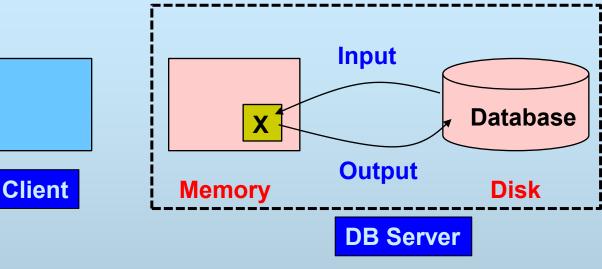
3、事务的原语操作

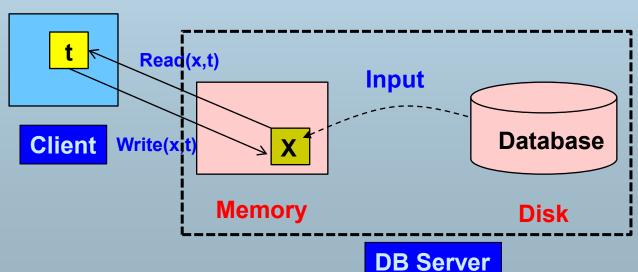
- Input (x): disk block with $x \rightarrow$ memory
- **Output** (x): buffer block with $x \rightarrow disk$
- Read (x,t): do input(x) if necessary t ← value of x in buffer
- Write (x,t): do input(x) if necessary value of x in buffer ← t

3、事务的原语操作

- Input (x)
- Output (x)

- Read (x,t)
- **Write (x,t)**





4、事务例子

A bank transfer

Read (A,t); T₁: $t \leftarrow t - 100;$ Write (A,t); Read (B,t); $t \leftarrow t + 100;$ Write (B,t); Output (A); Output (B);

- · 这两个操作是 Client端的本 地操作, DBMS的事务 管理器实际上 是不知道这些
- 此处只为了便 于理解事务

操作的。

5、SQL对事务的支持

- ■SQL标准提供了三个语句,允许应用程序声明 事务和控制事务
 - Begin Transaction
 - Commit Transaction
 - Rollback Transaction
- Oracle
 - Commit或Commit Work
 - Rollback或Rollback Work
 - 没有Begin Transaction语句,一旦连接数据库 建立会话,就认为是一个事务的开始

6、Oracle SQL Plus中的事务设置

```
SQL> set autocommit=on
--设置为每次语句执行都自动Commit
SQL> set autocommit=off
SQL> update student set age=age-1;
SQL> rollback; -- 取消前面的更新操作
SQL> update student set age=age-1;
SQL> commit; --提交, 修改生效不能再回退
```

7、存储过程中使用事务

```
CREATE PROCEDURE Transfer (sender IN varchar2, receiver IN varchar2, amount IN number)
AS
  a Number:=0;
  exp Exception;
BEGIN
  Update account Set balance=balance-amount Where ID=sender;
  Select count(*) Into a From accounts where ID=receiver; -- 是否存在
  If a=0 then
     raise exp; --生成一个异常
  Else
     Update account Set balance=balance+amount where ID=receiver;
  Fnd If
  Commit:
EXCEPTION
  When exp Then
    Rollback;
    raise_application_error(-20001, '收款账号不存在');
END;
```

8、ADO中使用事务编程

- 回顾: Connection对象主要的方法
 - Open, Close
 - Execute '可执行SQL语句
 - BeginTrans, CommitTrans, RollbackTrans `用于事务编程
- 示例

Dim cnn as New ADODB.Connection

Cnn.Connectstring= "Provider=OraOLEDB.Oracle; Data Source=ORCL; User ID=users; Password=abcd;"

Cnn.CursorLocation=adUseClient

Cnn.Open

8、ADO中使用事务编程

```
cnn.Open
On Error Goto RollbackAll
cnn.BeginTrans - 此连接下的所有操作现在开始都属于一个事务
Dim rst1, rst2 as New ADODB.Recordset -- 执行记录的增删改
rst1.Open "account", cnn, adUseClient, adOpenKeyset, adLockOptimistic, adCmdTable
rst1.AddNew -- 增加一个新的账户
rst2.Open "summary", cnn, adUseClient, adOpenKeyset, adLockOptimistic, adCmdTable
..... -- 更新关联的summary表
-- 当发生任何预期错误时,RollbackTrans
If rst2.EOF and rst2.BOF Then
 Goto RollbackAll
End If
cnn.CommitTrans -- 成功到达事务尾部时,提交事务
cnn.Close
RollbackAll: -- Rollback事务的操作统一进行处理
 cnn.RollbackTrans
 cnn.Close
```

二、数据库的一致性和正确性

- ■一致性 (Consistency)
- ■正确性 (Correctness)

1. Consistency

Integrity or consistency constraints

- Predicates data must satisfy
- Examples:
 - x is key of relation R
 - $x \rightarrow y$ holds in R
 - Domain(x) = {Red, Blue, Green}

1. Consistency

- Consistent state: satisfies all integrity constraints
- Consistent DB: DB in consistent state

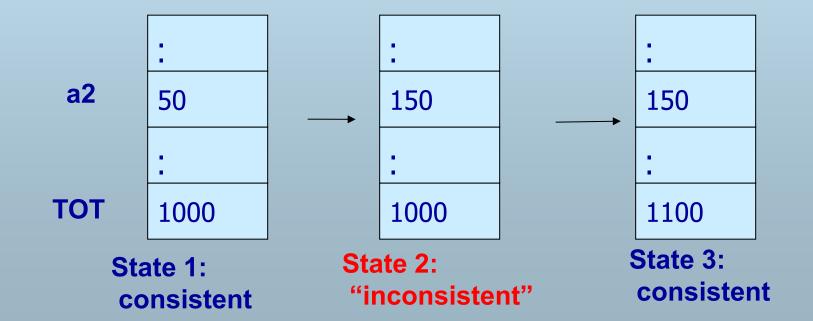
1. Consistency

DB will not always satisfy constraints

Example: a1 + a2 +.... an = TOT (constraint)

Transaction: Deposit \$100 in a2: $a2 \leftarrow a2 + 100$

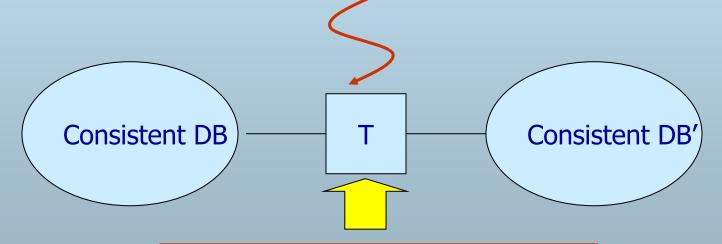
 $TOT \leftarrow TOT + 100$



1, Consistency

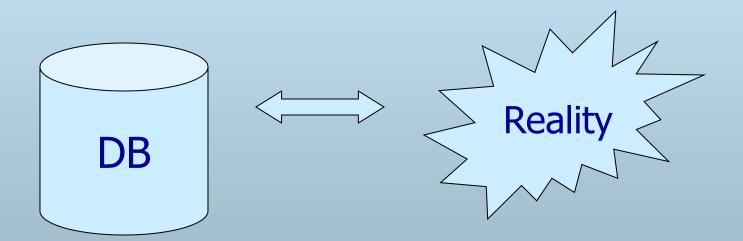
Consistency of Transaction

- ■事务的ACID性质
 - Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability



但事务内部允许不保证DB的一致性

DB should reflect real world



DB should reflect real world

Example: A telephone number

63600110 -- Correct

abcdefgh -- Not correct

Can be preserved by explicit constraints!

CHECK (tel LIKE '[1-9][0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9]")

DB should reflect real world

Example: A telephone number

63600110 —— Correct

90000000 -- Is it correct?

Not correct in reality, but can DB know this?

Answer: NO!

■ Correctness of DB ≠ Correctness of reality

Correctness of DB

如果数据库在事务开始执行时是一致的,并且事务执行结束后数据 库仍处于一致状态,则数据库满足正确性.

Consistency of DB + ACID of transaction

Correctness of DB

三、数据库系统故障分析

- Consistency of DB 可能由于故障而被破坏
 - 事务故障
 - 介质故障
 - 系统故障

1、事务故障

■发生在单个事务内部的故障

- 可预期的事务故障
 - ◆即应用程序可以发现的故障,如转帐时余额不足。由应用程序处理
- 非预期的事务故障
 - ◆如运算溢出等,导致事务被异常中止。应用程序无法处理此类故障,由系统进行处理

2、介质故障

- ■硬故障(Hard Crash),一般指磁盘损坏
 - 导致磁盘数据丢失,破坏整个数据库

3、系统故障

- ■系统故障: 软故障(Soft Crash),由于OS 、DBMS软件问题或断电等问题导致内存数据 丢失,但磁盘数据仍在
 - 影响所有正在运行的事务,破坏事务状态,但不 破坏整个数据库

4、数据库系统故障恢复策略

- ■目的
 - 恢复DB到最近的一致状态
- ■基本原则
 - 冗余(Redundancy)
- ■实现方法
 - 定期备份整个数据库
 - 建立事务日志 (log)
 - 通过备份和日志进行恢复

4、数据库系统故障恢复策略

The recovery process



当发生故障时:

- (1) 若是介质故障,则首先重装副本
- (2) 利用日志进行事务故障恢复和系统故障恢复,一直恢复到故障发生点

四、Undo日志

- 事务日志记录了所有更新操作的具体细节
 - Undo日志、Redo日志、Undo/Redo日志
- ■日志文件的登记严格按事务执行的时间次序
- Undo日志文件中的内容
 - 事务的开始标记(<Start T>)
 - 事务的结束标记(<Commit, T>或<Abort T>)
 - 事务的更新操作记录,一般包括以下内容
 - ◆ 执行操作的事务标识
 - ◆ 操作对象
 - 更新前值(插入为空)

1、Undo日志规则

- ■事务的每一个修改操作都生成一个日志记录 <T,x, old-value>
- ■在x被写到磁盘之前,对应此修改的日志记录 必须已被写到磁盘上

Write Ahead Logging (WAL) 先写日志

先写日志(Write-Ahead Log)原则

■ 在数据被写到磁盘之前,对应此修改的日志记录必须已被写到磁盘上

先写日志

<T1, Begin Transaction>

<T1,A,1000,900>

后写日志

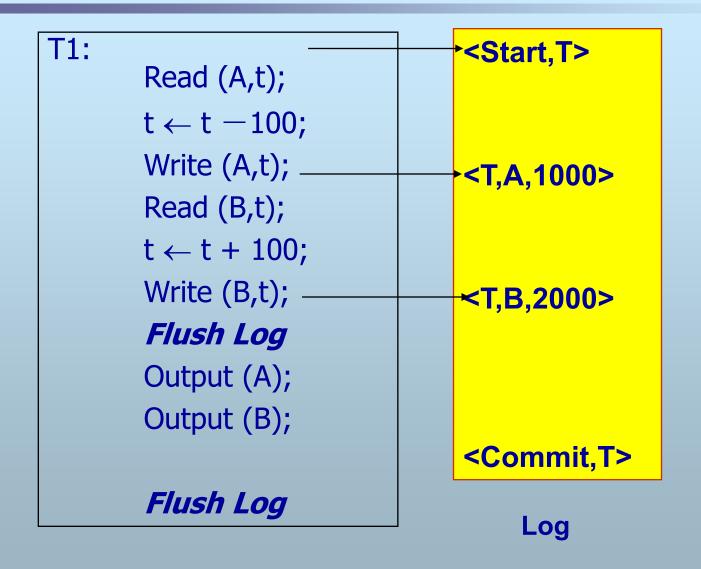
<T1, Begin Transaction>

设T1将A修改为900时发生故障。设此时900已 写到数据库,但还未来得及写到日志中。

根据恢复策略,T1在恢复应UND0,但此时由于 后写日志,A的更新操作在日志中没有记录, 因此无法将A恢复到1000

如果先写日志,则即使没有写到数据库中,也只不过多执行一次UNDO操作,不会影响数据库的一致性。

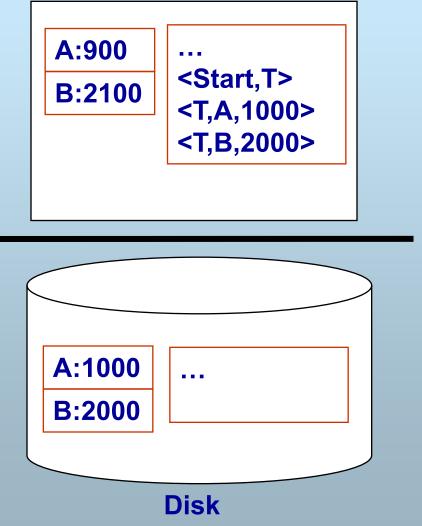
1、Undo日志规则



Initial: A=1000 B=2000

```
T1:
        Read (A,t);
        t \leftarrow t - 100;
        Write (A,t);
        Read (B,t);
        t \leftarrow t + 100;
        Write (B,t);
     Flush Log
        Output (A);
        Output (B);
        Flush Log
```

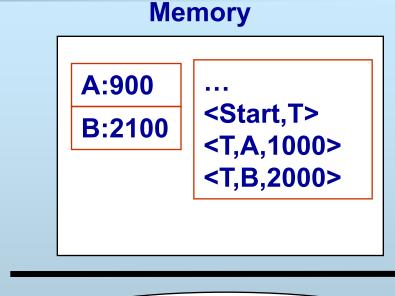


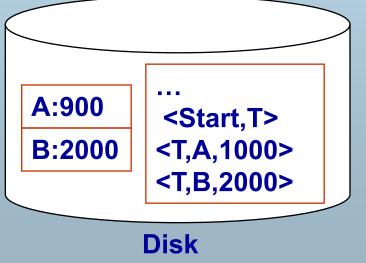


Memory

```
T1:
        Read (A,t);
        t \leftarrow t - 100;
        Write (A,t);
        Read (B,t);
        t \leftarrow t + 100;
        Write (B,t);
        Flush Log
        Output (A);
        Output (B);
        Flush Log
```

Fail here

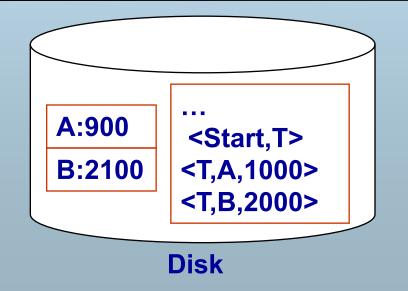




```
T1:
        Read (A,t);
        t \leftarrow t - 100;
        Write (A,t);
        Read (B,t);
        t \leftarrow t + 100;
        Write (B,t);
        Flush Log
        Output (A);
        Output (B);
        Flush Log
```

Fail here

Memory



```
T1:
        Read (A,t);
        t \leftarrow t - 100;
        Write (A,t);
        Read (B,t);
        t \leftarrow t + 100;
        Write (B,t);
        Flush Log
        Output (A);
        Output (B);
        Flush Log
```

Memory

A:900 B:2100 <Start,T>

<T,A,1000>

<T,B,2000> <Commit,T>

Disk

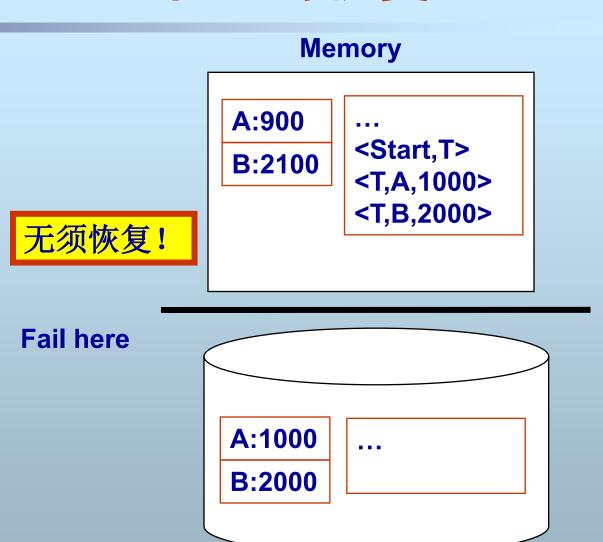
Success!

The recovery process

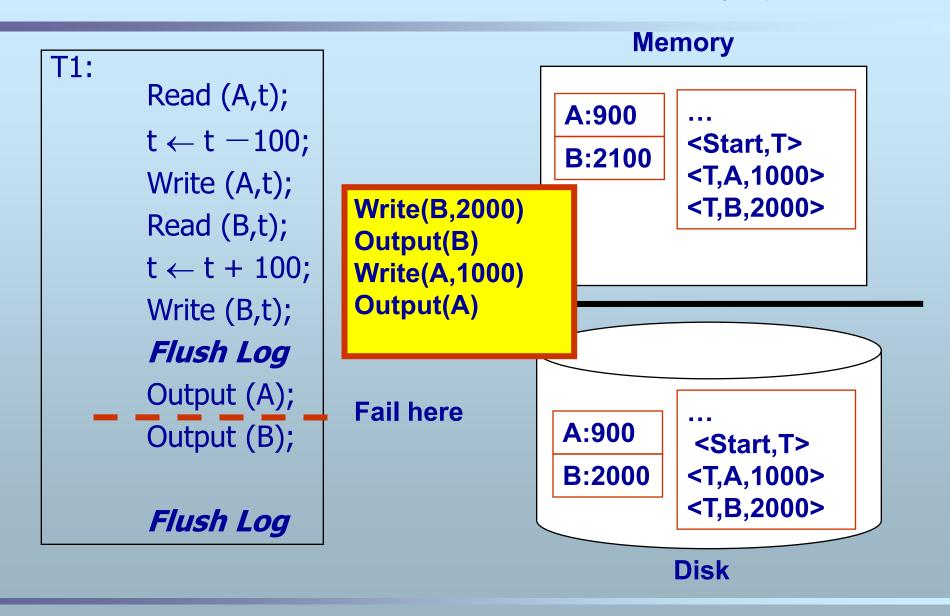


- ■从头扫描日志,找出所有没有<Commit,T>或<Abort,T>的所有事务,放入一个事务列表L中
- ■从尾部开始扫描日志记录<T,x,v>,如果T∈L,
 - write (X, v)
 - output (X)
- For each T∈ L do
 - write <Abort,T > to log

```
T1:
        Read (A,t);
        t \leftarrow t - 100;
        Write (A,t);
        Read (B,t);
        t \leftarrow t + 100;
        Write (B,t);
      Flush Log
        Output (A);
        Output (B);
        Flush Log
```



Disk



■ What if failure during recovery?

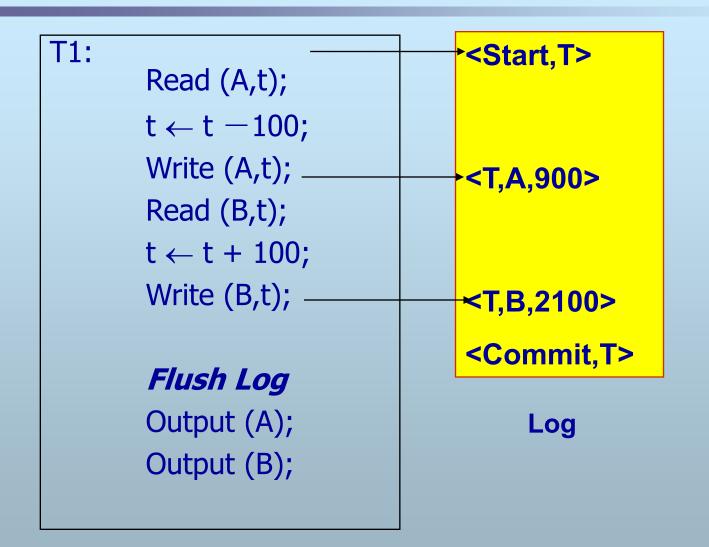
No problem!
Just re-execute the recovery!
Because each recovery has same effect!

3、Undo日志总结

- <T,x,v>记录修改前的旧值
- ■写入<Commit,T>之前必须先将数据写入磁 盘
- ■恢复时忽略已提交事务,只撤销未提交事务
 - 有<Commit,T>的事务肯定已写回磁盘

五、Redo日志

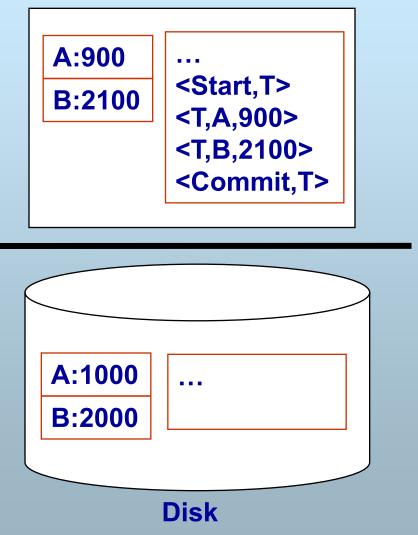
- ■在x被写到磁盘之前,对应该修改的Redo日 志记录必须已被写到磁盘上 (WAL)
- ■在数据写回磁盘前先写<Commit,T>日志记录
- ■日志中的数据修改记录
 - \circ <T, x, ν > - Now ν is the new value



Initial: A=1000 B=2000

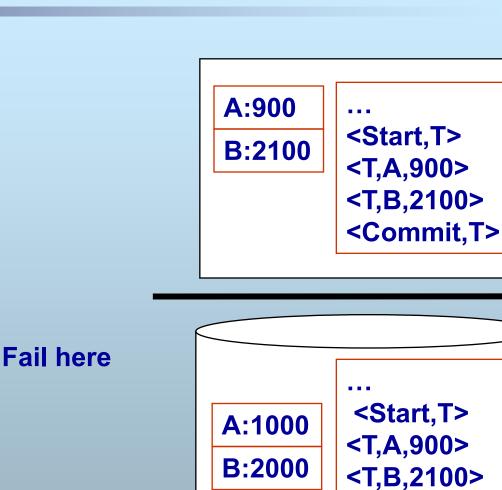
```
T1:
        Read (A,t);
        t \leftarrow t - 100;
        Write (A,t);
        Read (B,t);
        t \leftarrow t + 100;
        Write (B,t);
     Flush Log
        Output (A);
        Output (B);
```





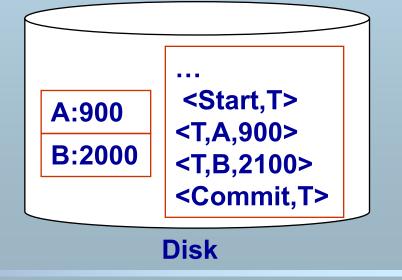
Memory

```
T1:
        Read (A,t);
        t \leftarrow t - 100;
        Write (A,t);
        Read (B,t);
        t \leftarrow t + 100;
        Write (B,t);
        Flush Log
        Output (A);
        Output (B);
```



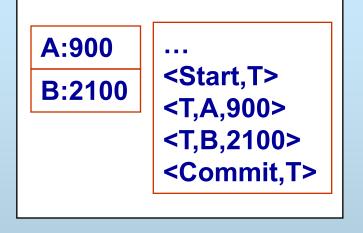
```
T1:
        Read (A,t);
        t \leftarrow t - 100;
        Write (A,t);
        Read (B,t);
        t \leftarrow t + 100;
        Write (B,t);
        Flush Log
        Output (A);
        Output (B);
```

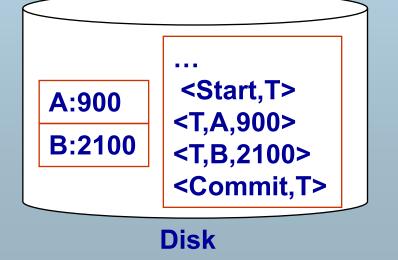
Fail here



```
T1:
        Read (A,t);
        t \leftarrow t - 100;
        Write (A,t);
        Read (B,t);
        t \leftarrow t + 100;
        Write (B,t);
         Flush Log
        Output (A);
        Output (B);
```

Fail here





2、基于Redo日志的恢复

- ■从头扫描日志,找出所有有<Commit,T>的事务,放入一个事务列表L中
- ■从首部开始扫描日志记录<T,x,v>,如果T∈ L, 则
 - write (X, v)
 - output (X)
- **■** For each T∈ L do
 - write <Abort,T > to log

2、基于Redo日志的恢复

■恢复的基础

- 没有<Commit,T>记录的操作必定没有改写磁盘 数据,因此在恢复时可以不理会
 - Differ from Undo logging
- 有<Commit,T>记录的结果可能还未写回磁盘, 因此在恢复时要Redo
 - Still differ from Undo logging

3. Undo vs. Redo

- Undo基于立即更新 (Immediately Update)
- Redo基于延迟更新 (Deferred Update)

3. Undo vs. Redo

```
T1:
           Read (A,t);
           t \leftarrow t - 100;
           |Write (A,t);
More IOs
           Flush Log
But fewer
           Output (A);
buffers
           Read (B,t);
           t \leftarrow t + 100;
           Write (B,t);
            Flush Log
            Output (B);
   Flush Log<commit>
```

立即更新(Undo log)

```
More buffers
T2:
        Read (A,t);
                         But fewer IOs
        t \leftarrow t - 100;
        Write (A,t);
        Output (A);
        Read (B,t);
        t \leftarrow t + 100;
        Write (B,t);
        Output (B);
        Flush Log <commit>
        <write A to disk>
        <write B to disk>
```

延迟更新(Redo log)

六、Undo/Redo日志

- ■在x被写到磁盘之前,对应该修改的日志记录 必须已被写到磁盘上 (WAL)
- ■日志中的数据修改记录
 - <T, x, v, w>
 - - v is the old value, w is the new value
- ■可以立即更新, 也可以延迟更新

1、基于Undo/Redo日志的恢复

- ■正向扫描日志,将<commit>的事务放入 Redo列表中,将没有结束的事务放入Undo 列表
- ■反向扫描日志,对于<T,x,v,w>,若T在 Undo列表中,则
 - Write(x,v); Output(x)
- ■正向扫描日志,对于<T,x,v,w>,若T在 Redo列表中,则
 - Write(x,w); Output(x)
- ■对于Undo列表中的T,写入<abort,T>

1、基于Undo/Redo日志的恢复

发生故障时的日志

<Start,T1>

<T1,B,2000,1900>

<Start,T2>

<T2,A,1000,900>

<Commit,T1>

<Start,T3>

<T3,C,3000,2000>

<T3,B,1900,1800>

<Commit,T2>

<Start,T4>

<T4,D,1000,1200>

1. Undo列表 {T3,T4}; Redo {T1,T2}

2. Undo

T4: D=1000

T3: B=1900

T3: C=3000

3. Redo

T1:B=1900

T2:A=900

4. Write log

<Abort,T3>

<Abort,T4>

1、基于Undo/Redo日志的恢复

■ 先Undo后Redo

发生故障时的日志

<Start,T1>

<Start,T2>

<T1,A,1000,1200>

<T2,A,1000,1100>

< Commit,T2>

T1要UNDO,T2要REDO

如果先REDO,则A=1100,然后在 UNDO,A=1000。不正确

先UNDO, A=1000; 然后REDO, A=1100。正确

七、检查点(Checkpoint)

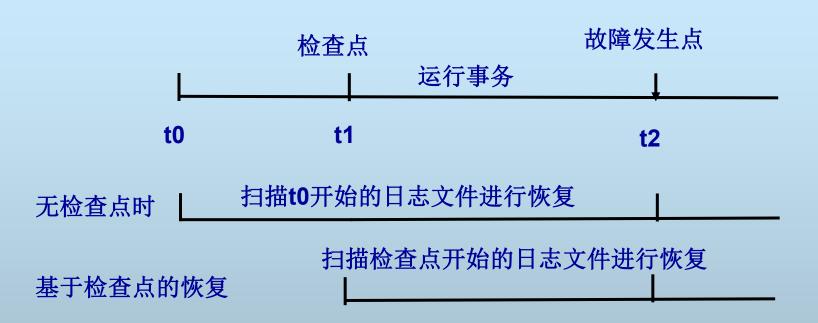
- 当系统故障发生时,必须扫描日志。需要搜索整个日志来确定UNDO列表和REDO列表
 - 搜索过程太耗时, 因为日志文件增长很快
 - 会导致最后产生的REDO列表很大,使恢复过程变得很长

1. Simple Checkpoint

Periodically:

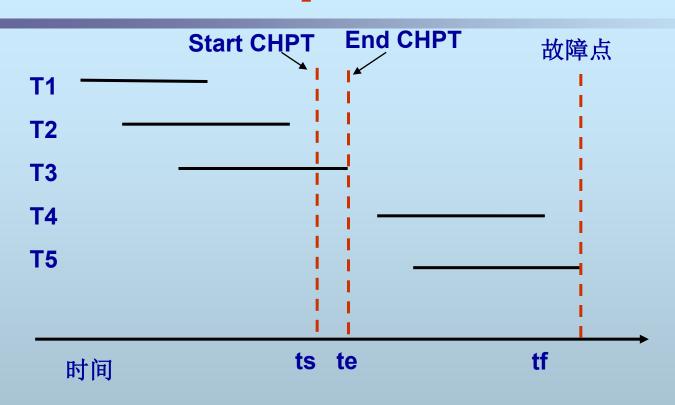
- (1) Do not accept new transactions
- (2) Wait until all transactions finish (commit/abort)
- (3) Flush all log records to disk (log)
- (4) Flush all buffers to disk (DB)
- (5) Write "checkpoint" record on disk (log)
- (6) Resume transaction processing

2. Checkpoint-Based Recovery



检查点技术保证检查点之前的所有commit操作的结果已写回 数据库,在恢复时不需REDO

2. Checkpoint-Based Recovery



恢复时: UNDO={T5}, REDO={T4}

T1、T2和T3由于在检查点之前已Commit 因此不需要REDO

```
Log
<start,T1>
<start,T2>
<start,T3>
<commit,T1>
<abort,T2>
<commit,T3>
<checkpoint>
<start,T4>
<start,T5>
<commit,T4>
```

本章小结

- ■事务的状态及原语操作
- ■数据库的一致性和正确性
- ■数据库系统故障分析
- ■Undo日志
- **Redo**日志
- Undo/Redo日志
- Checkpoint