Lec-07

Lock & Latch

DB中的Lock的作用对象是table,tuple等DB中的entities实现事务的隔离

Latch更像是低级的同步原语如信号量,spinLock,用于保证对临界区访问的线程安全,实现的是线程的隔离,在OS中并没有Latch的概念,DB中的Latch更偏向于OS中的Lock

Latch Implementation Goals

- 不要去造Latch的轮子
- Latch是没有线程的等待队列的
- Don't use spinLock in userspace, you can never perform better than what the kernel can do.

Latch Implementations

• Test-and-Set SpinLock

1.硬件支持,单条指令提供上锁解锁的原子操作

TSL RX,LOCK

读取LOCK值->读取的值存入到寄存器RX->给LOCK设置非0的值

上面的三个步骤是不可拆分的原子操作,执行该指令的CPU会锁住内存总线,导致其他CPU不能访问内存。

顺便说说关中断和TSL的区别:

中断屏蔽只会影响当前的CPU,其他CPU依然能够访问内存,因此中断屏蔽只适用于单处理器

而想要别的处理器访问不到内存只能使用TSL

Java里面的自旋锁应该可以用Unsafe或者VarHandler的CAS实现

但一般不采用这种方法实现Latch,一是不能进入临界区的资源会不断自旋损耗CPU,二是可能会有cache invalidation就是缓存一致性的一些issue

Blocking OS Mutex

类似于Linux内核中的Futex

右下角大概讲述了工作原理:

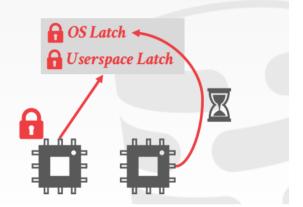
假设有两个CPU竞争,第一个会竞争到Userspace的Latch,如果失败了就会占有OS的Latch,然后一直等待等到另一个CPU释放Userspace的Latch。总所周知涉及到OS肯定会有syscall,这样性能也会很差好吧

LATCH IMPLEMENTATIONS

Choice #2: Blocking OS Mutex

- → Simple to use
- → Non-scalable (about 25ns per lock/unlock invocation)
- → Example: **std::mutex**

```
std::mutex m;→pthread_mutex_t
:
m.lock(); futex
// Do something special...
m.unlock();
```



• Adaptive SpinLock (Right thing to choose)

如上面不同,如果线程竞争Userspace的latch失败了,他们会暂时阻塞并且存储到一个全局变量"parking lot",就好像到停车场泊车一样。然后如果又有别的线程进来了,看到停车场"有车了",即有别的线程已经在等待userspace的latch,那么它就不会去那么傻再自旋而是直接也进入parking lot,减少CPU损耗对吧。

• Queue-based SpinLock

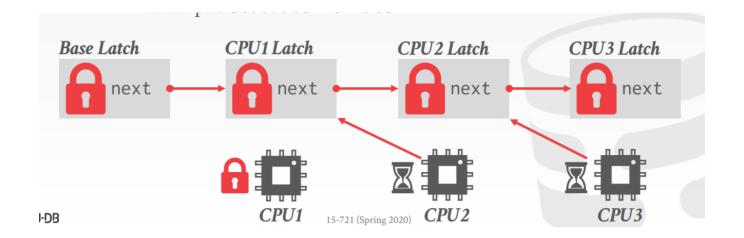
MCS spinLock in Linux Kernel这里简单介绍下

你想,如果spinLock变量发生变化,所有尝试获取这个spinLock的CPU都需要从内存读取然后刷新到自己对应的缓存 行,但最终只能有一个CPU可以获得锁,只有它的刷新是有意义的,锁的竞争越激烈,这种无效的开销就会越多。

大概意思是说假设CPU1的线程占有Base Latch,现在CPU2的线程进来了,发现Base Latch已经被别的线程占有了。 咋办?如果CPU2也是在Base Latch自旋,那么就会有上一段我讲的问题。这里的做法是CPU2会在Base Latch的分身 CPU1 Latch自旋,具体是维护一个Latch队列,依次把新的线程对应的Latch加入到这个队列中。

当CPU1释放Base Latch之后,接下来队首就是CPU1 Latch了对吧,这个时候CPU2就可以占有这个Base Latch了... 以此类推。

说白了就是防止多个线程同时在一个memory space的latch做spinning,避免因此而产生的缓存不一致所造成的性能损耗。



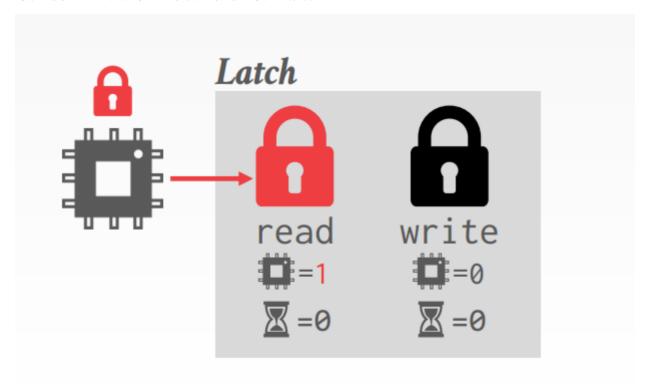
• Reader-Writer Lock

啊我记得阿里云面试就问过我自旋锁和读写锁性能的对比...分别在啥场景下适用,可惜当时答得不怎么样

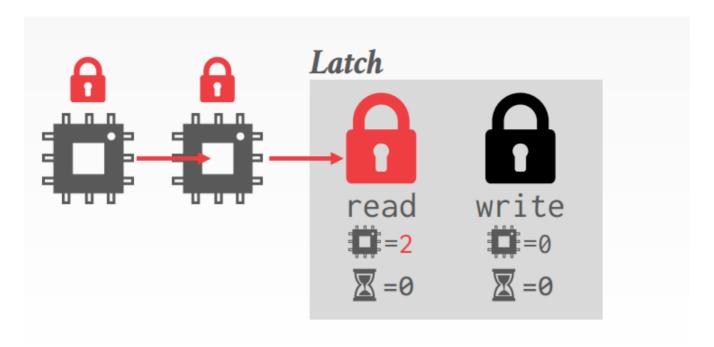
- 1.允许并发读
- 2.需要对读写线程分别维护线程队列以避免饥饿
- 3.可以在spinLock基础上实现

下面给出例子:

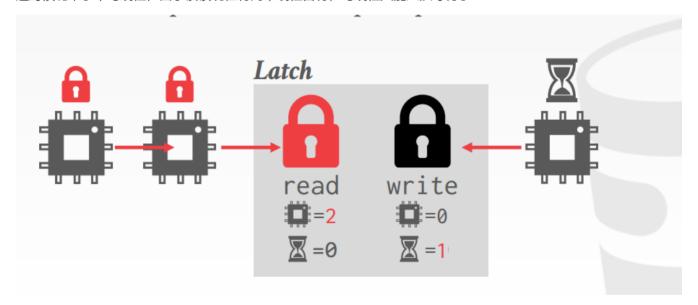
读写锁分别维护现在占有锁的线程数量和等待锁的线程数量



那么现在来了两个读线程,他们并不是互斥的,可以共享读锁



这时候呢来了个写线程,由于读锁现在有两个线程占有,写线程只能入队等待了



这时候呢有一条新的读线程进来了,因为这时候有写锁等待着,所以新的读线程只能入队等待

Latch Crabbing & Latch Coupling

• Acquire and release latches on B+ Tree nodes.

那啥时候可以释放掉结点的latch呢?

如果你的子节点可以被视为安全的,那么可以释放其父节点的latch。

那什么是安全啊? (战术后仰

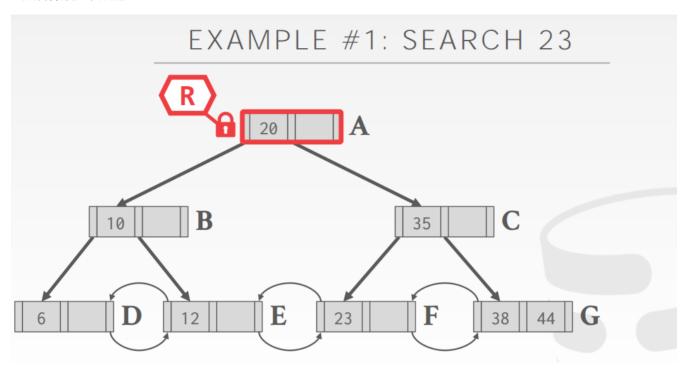
具体来说如果一个节点不会split或者merge就可以说是安全的

就例如insert时候如果结点不是满的,就是安全的。满了的话就会split

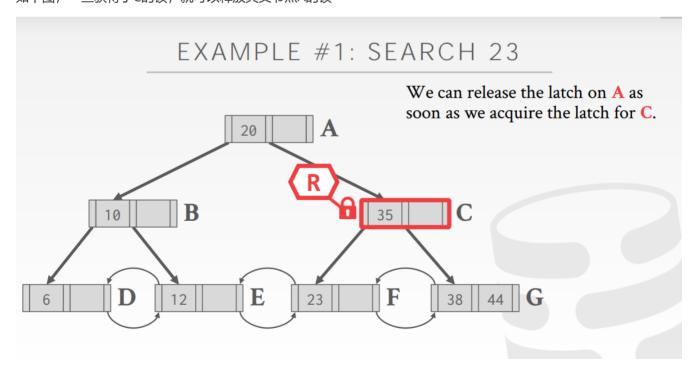
或者如果删除操作的时候,节点数量已经超过一半了,那也是安全的。否则如果没有一半的话,就会merge到其他结点

对于search操作,从根节点开始往下遍历

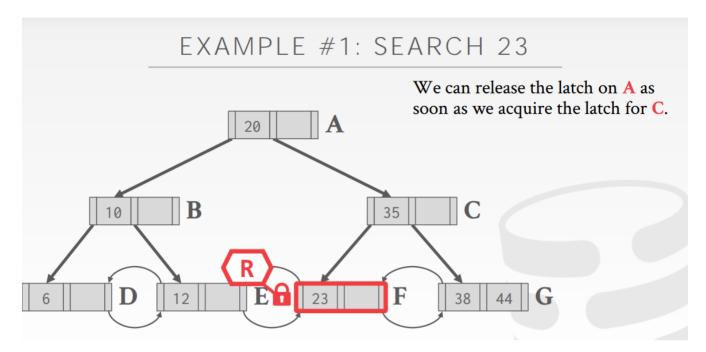
- 1.对子节点获取读latch
- 2.然后释放父节点的latch



如下图,一旦获得了C的锁,就可以释放其父节点A的锁

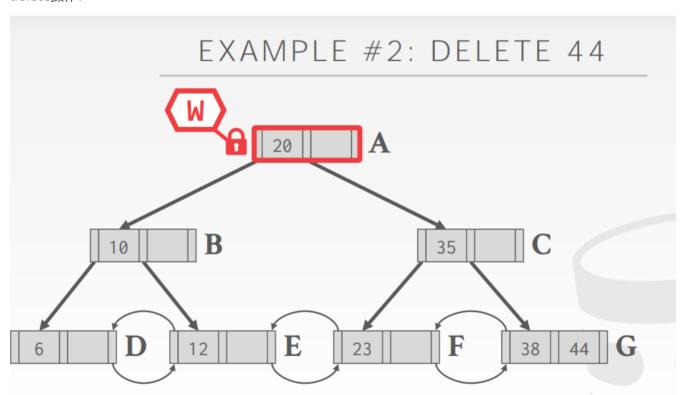


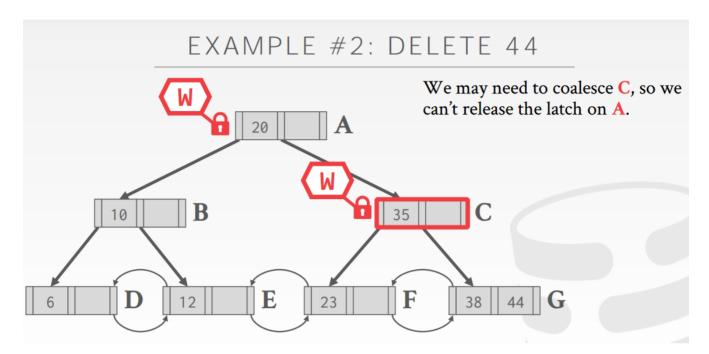
以此类推最后找到F



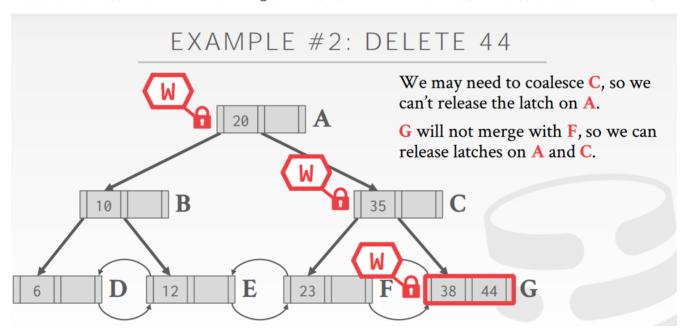
对于**insert,delete**操作,从根节点往下遍历,然后获取写latch,一旦子节点上锁了,就检查其是否安全。如果子节点安全,释放其所有父节点的latch。

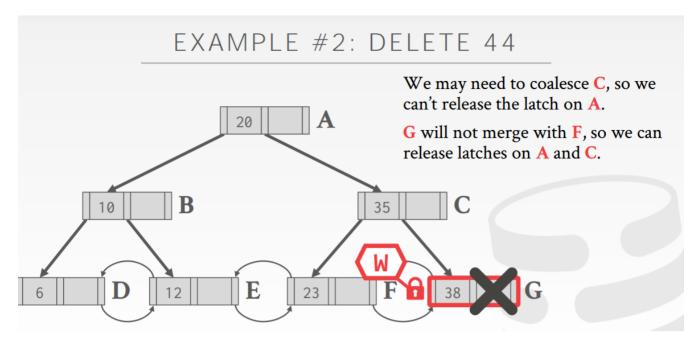
delete操作:



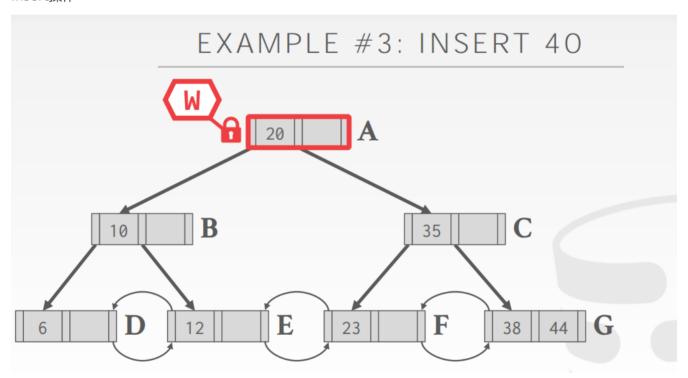


一直找到44之前A,C都不能解锁,因为不能判断C是否安全,C可能会合并到其他结点 然后判断G结点删除之后是否会与F结点merge,如果不会数目G是安全的,这时候才可以释放其所有父节点上的锁。

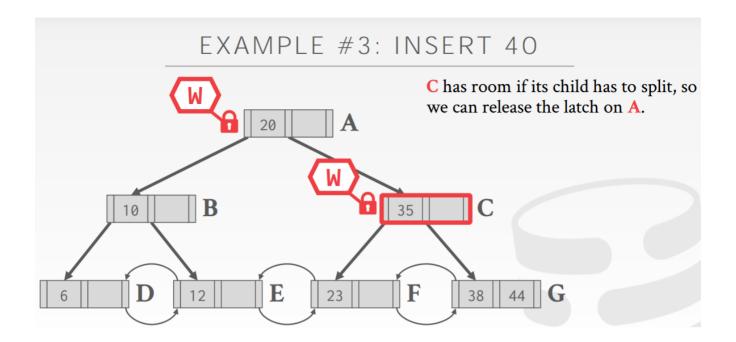




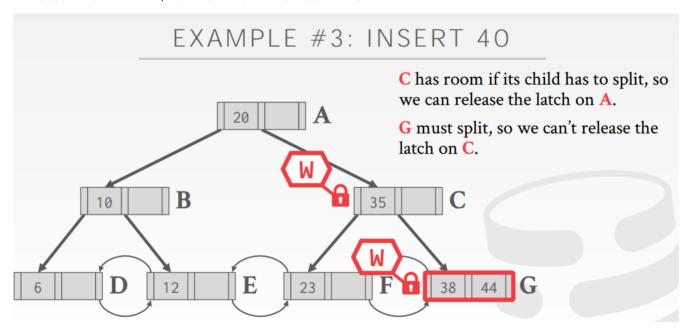
insert操作

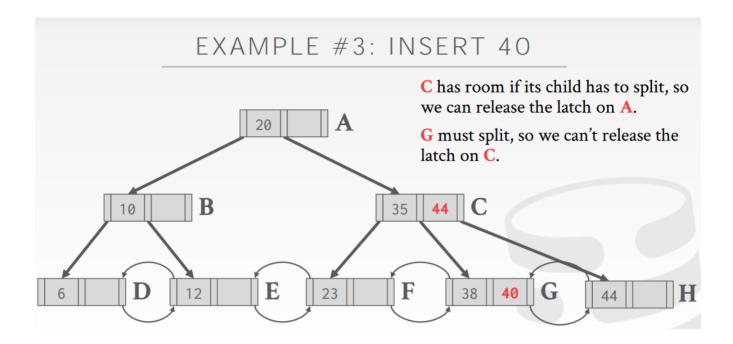


对于插入操作而言,重要的是判断C结点的子节点分裂的时候,C结点还有没有空间容纳。这里是有的,因此它是安全的,可以释放掉A的锁。



这时候插入40, G一定要split, G不安全, 因此不能释放C的锁





但是上面这种方法效率有点低,因为ancestor node随时要上一个Write Latch,可能会block掉其他的读请求。所以我们可以采取以下方法:

乐观认为子节点是Safe的,上的是读锁,那么一旦子节点安全就可以释放掉父节点的读锁,避免block掉其他请求。如果不安全,就只好按照上面那种思路来,上写锁了。

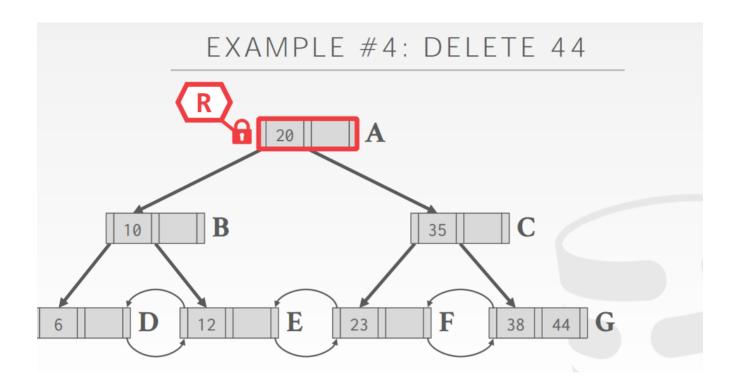
BETTER LATCH CRABBING

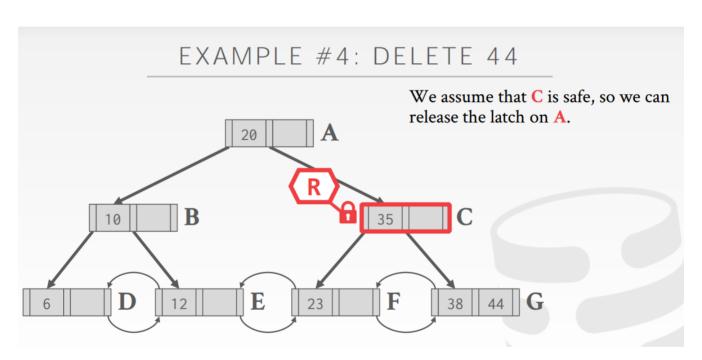
The basic latch crabbing algorithm always takes a write latch on the root for any update.

 \rightarrow This makes the index essentially single threaded.

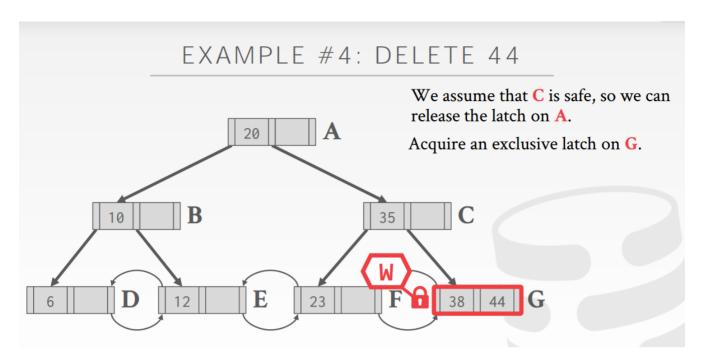
A better approach is to optimistically assume that the target leaf node is safe.

- → Take R latches as you traverse the tree to reach it and verify.
- \rightarrow If leaf is not safe, then do previous algorithm.





因为delete44不会merge掉G,因此可以释放掉C的latch



更好的方法:基于版本号机制:

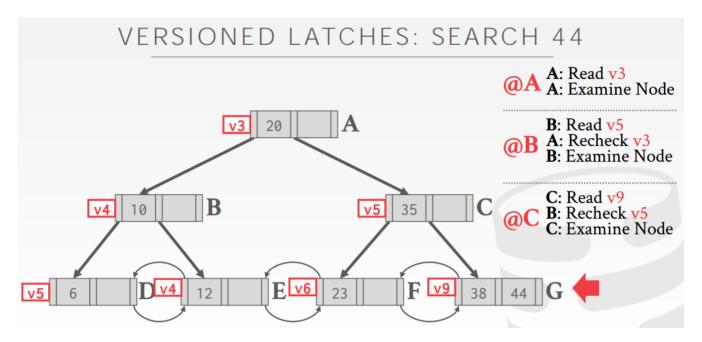
VERSIONED LATCH COUPLING

Optimistic crabbing scheme where writers are not blocked on readers.

Every node now has a version number (counter).

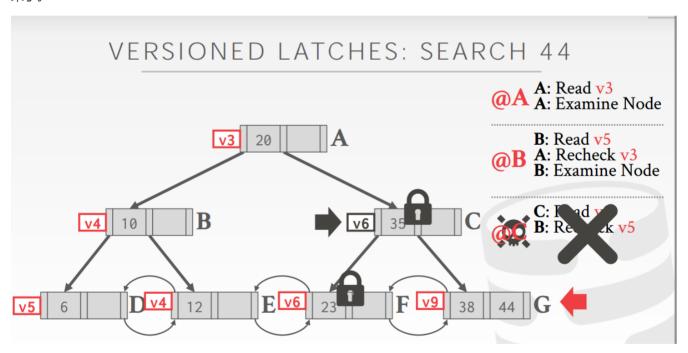
- → Writers increment counter when they acquire latch.
- → Readers proceed if a node's latch is available but then do not acquire it.
- → It then checks whether the latch's counter has changed from when it checked the latch.

Relies on epoch GC to ensure pointers are valid.



每读一个Node,都会检查其父节点的版本号是否改变。如果改变了,有可能涉及到结点的split/merge导致结点路径改变。那么走原来的老路径可能就会search不到。

如果在读G结点的时候,有线程修改了C,C的版本号·发生了改变那么G的recheck就会失败,这时候就只能从头开始来了。



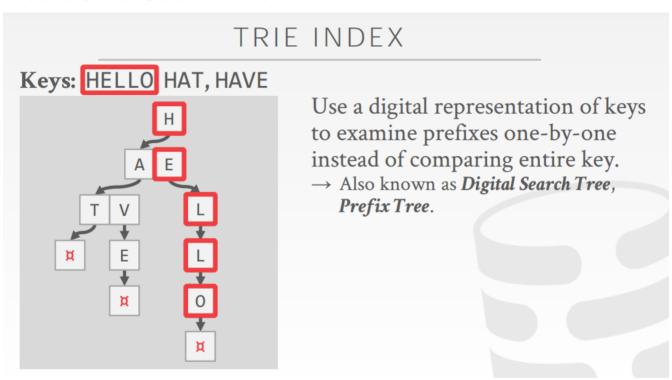
Trie

The inner node keys in a B+tree cannot tell you whether a key exists in the index. You always must traverse to the leaf node.

This means that you could have (at least) one cache miss per level in the tree.

B+树的数据都是在叶子节点,内部节点不能告诉你某个key是否存在。为了寻找某个数据,你可能需要从头遍历到叶子节点。那么每一层都其实会对应一个缓存行的失效。

于是我们引入字典树, 方便做前缀匹配加速查找。



那么search操作就没有必要都遍历到叶子节点才能找到某个key是否存在,在字典树中所有操作的时间复杂度为O(length)

TRIE INDEX PROPERTIES

Shape only depends on key space and lengths.

- \rightarrow Does not depend on existing keys or insertion order.
- → Does not require rebalancing operations.

All operations have O(k) complexity where k is the length of the key.

- → The path to a leaf node represents the key of the leaf
- → Keys are stored implicitly and can be reconstructed from paths.

TRIE KEY SPAN

The **span** of a trie level is the number of bits that each partial key / digit represents.

→ If the digit exists in the corpus, then store a pointer to the next level in the trie branch. Otherwise, store null.

This determines the <u>fan-out</u> of each node and the physical <u>height</u> of the tree.

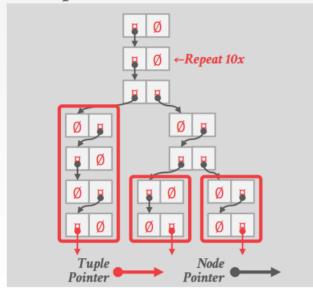
 \rightarrow *n*-way Trie = Fan-Out of *n*

每个结点2项,如果该位是0则第一项指向下一个结点,如果是1就第二项指向下一个结点

一种表示方式如下图所示:

TRIE KEY SPAN

1-bit Span Trie



Keys: K10, K25, K31

K10→ 00000000 00001010

K25→ 00000000 00011001

K31→ 00000000 00011111

Radix Tree

压缩版本的Trie

A radix tree is a compressed version of a trie. In a trie, on each edge you write a single letter, while in a PATRICIA tree (or radix tree) you store whole words.

Now, assume you have the words hello, hat and have. To store them in a trie, it would look like:

```
e - 1 - 1 - 0
/
h - a - t
\
v - e
```

And you need nine nodes. I have placed the letters in the nodes, but in fact they label the edges.

In a radix tree, you will have:

and you need only five nodes. In the picture above nodes are the asterisks.

So, overall, a radix tree takes *less memory*, but it is harder to implement. Otherwise the use case of both is pretty much the same.

ref

https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/89058726