

Efficient Black-box Checking of Snapshot Isolation in Databases

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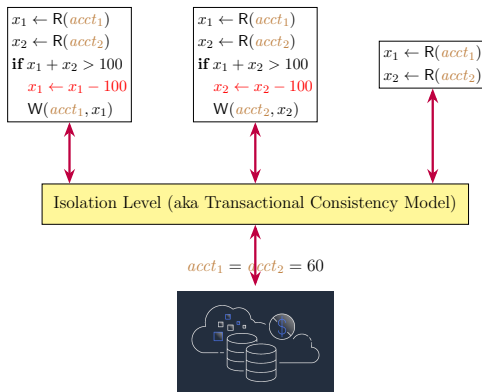
August 24, 2023



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Transaction and Isolation Level

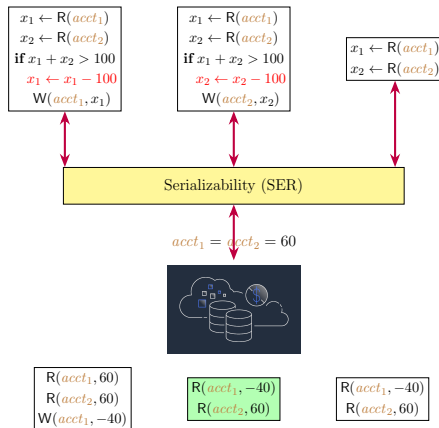
A transaction is a *group* of operations that are executed *atomically*.



The isolation levels specify how they are isolated from each other.

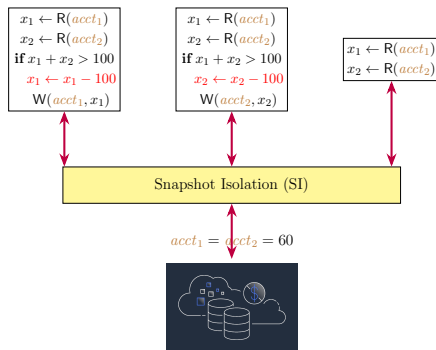
Serializability (SER)

All transactions appear to be executed in some total order.



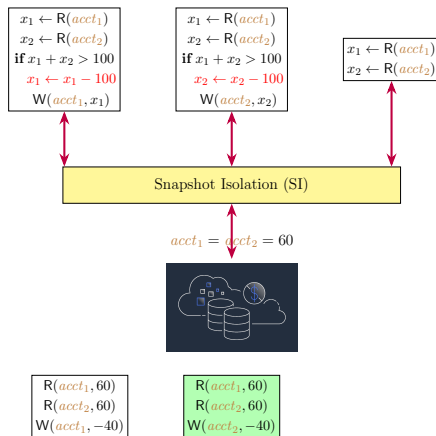
Implementing serializability is too expensive.

Snapshot Isolation (SI)



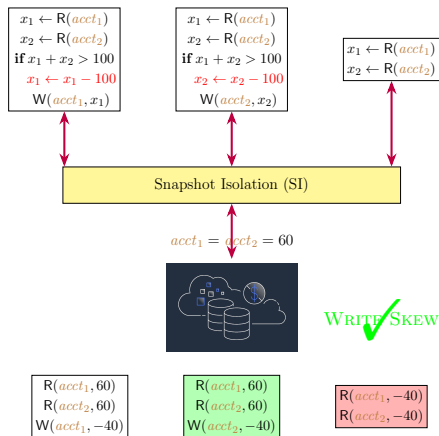
Snapshot Read: Each transaction reads data from a *snapshot* as of the time the transaction started.

Snapshot Isolation (SI)



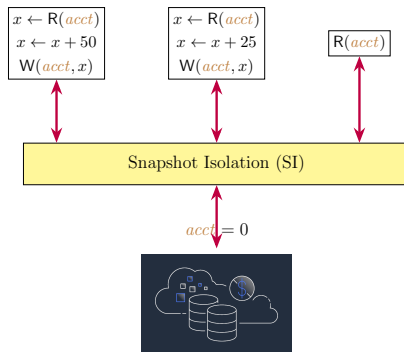
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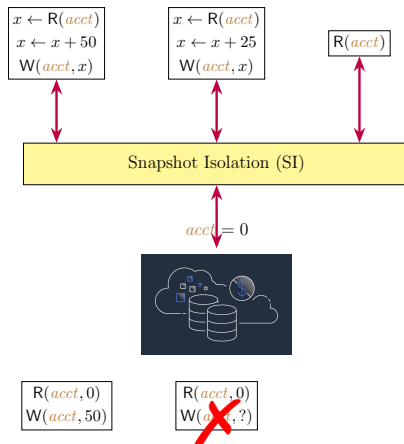
Snapshot Read: Each transaction reads data from a *snapshot* as of the time the transaction started.

Snapshot Isolation (SI)



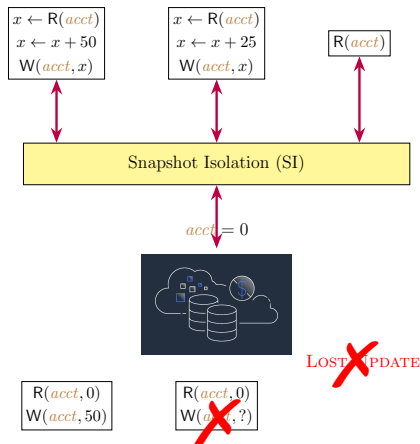
Snapshot Write: Concurrent transactions *cannot* write to the same key. One of them must be aborted.

Snapshot Isolation (SI)



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Snapshot Isolation (SI)



Snapshot Write: Concurrent transactions *cannot* write to the same key. One of them must be aborted.

Database systems and Snapshot Isolation

Many database systems implement snapshot isolation.



Database Systems and Snapshot Isolation

Database systems may **fail** to provide snapshot isolation correctly.



Elle: Inferring Isolation Anomalies from Experimental Observations

Kyle Kingsbury
Jepsen
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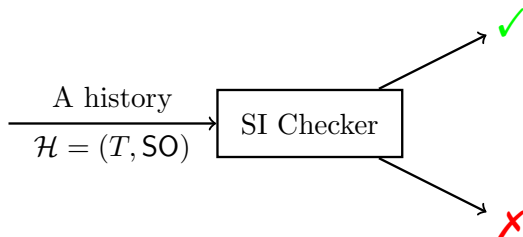
Peter Alvaro
UC Santa Cruz
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The SI Checking Problem

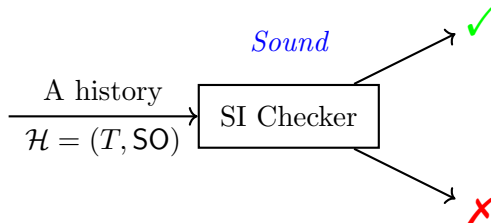
Definition (The SI Checking Problem)

The SI checking problem is the **decision problem** of determining whether a *history* $\mathcal{H} = (T, SO)$ of a database system satisfies SI?



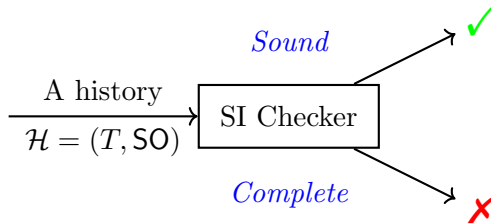
SO : *session order* among the set T of transactions

The SI Checking Problem



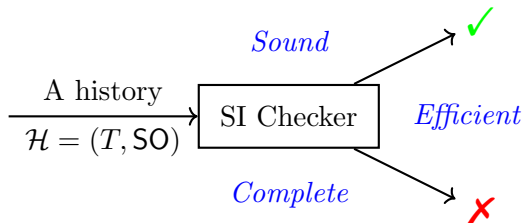
Sound: If the checker says **X**, then the history does *not* satisfy SI.

The SI Checking Problem



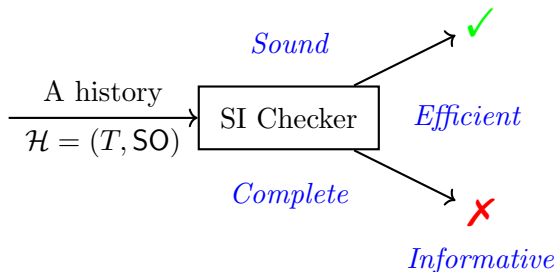
Complete: If the checker says ✓, then the history *satisfies* SI.

The SI Checking Problem



Efficient: The checker should *scale* up to large workloads.

The SI Checking Problem



Informative: The checker should provide understandable *counterexamples* if it finds violations.

Related Work

- dbcop [Biswas and Enea, 2019] checker for SI
 - not practically efficient;
 - not informative, returning only “False” upon violations
- Cobra [Tan et al., 2020] state-of-the-art checker for SER
 - The SI checking problem is *harder*.

Related Work

Elle [Kingsbury and Alvaro, 2020] checker for various isolation levels

Work perfectly on traceable and recoverable histories;
but may be incomplete on the key-value datatype

^aCould Elle tell the difference between snapshot isolation and strong-session-snapshot-isolation? <https://github.com/jepsen-io/elle/issues/17>

^bElle may miss two types of transaction anomalies.
<https://github.com/jepsen-io/elle/issues/21>

Related Work

Elle [Kingsbury and Alvaro, 2020] checker for various isolation levels

Work perfectly on traceable and recoverable histories;
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SI checking based on the Adya-style notions [Adya, 1999]
relies on the start/commit timestamps of transactions.

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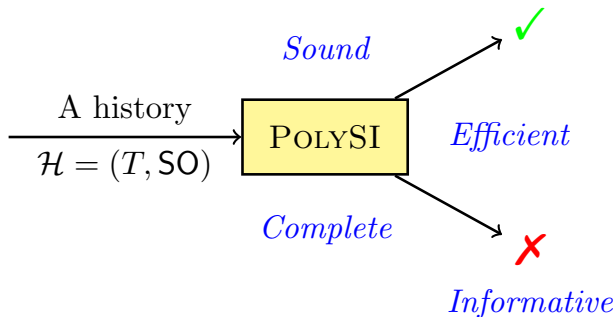
SI checking based on the Adya-style notions [Adya, 1999]
relies on the start/commit timestamps of transactions.

SI checking based on the [Cerone and Gotsman, 2018]
notions may miss SI violations.^a ^b

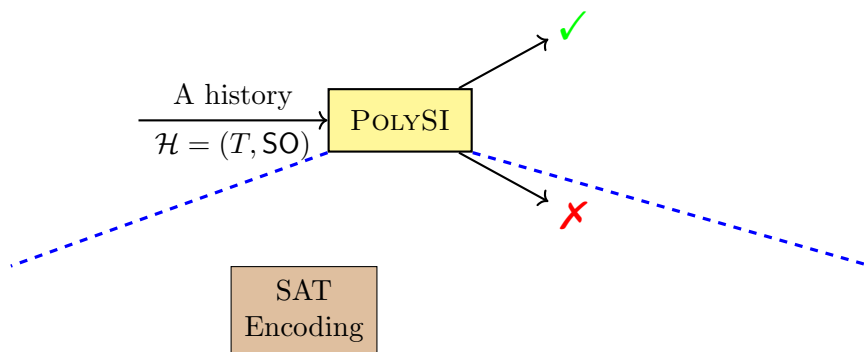
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Contribution: the POLYSI Checker

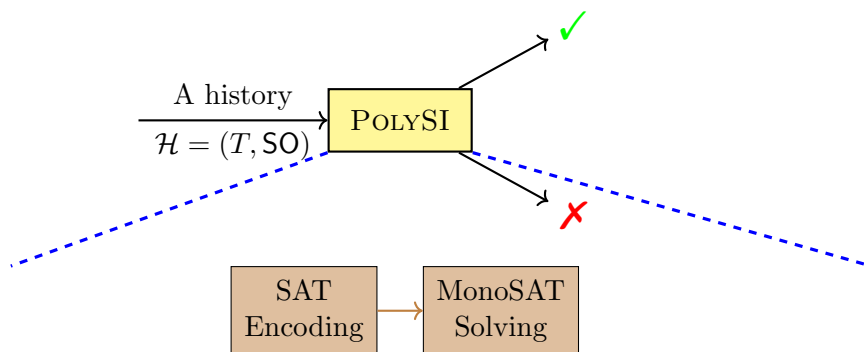


Contribution: the POLYSI Checker



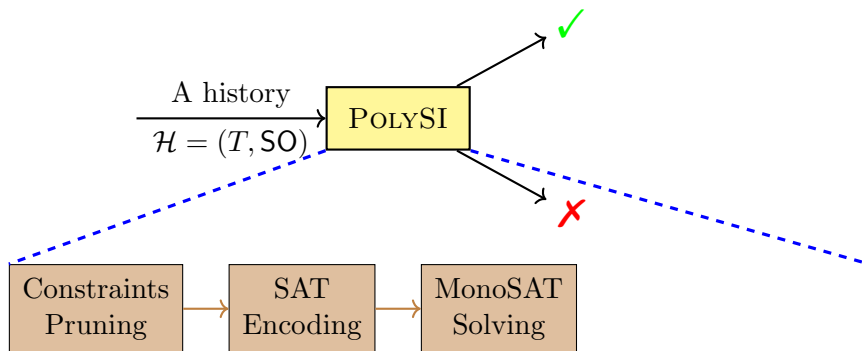
Sound & Complete: a novel polygraph based characterization of SI

Contribution: the POLYSI Checker



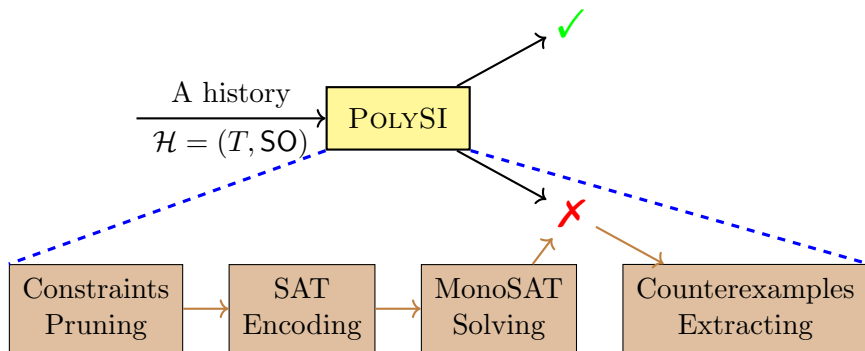
Efficient: utilizing MonoSAT solver optimized for graph problems

Contribution: the POLYSI Checker



Efficient: domain-specific pruning before encoding

Contribution: the POLYSI Checker



Informative: extract counterexamples from the UNSAT core

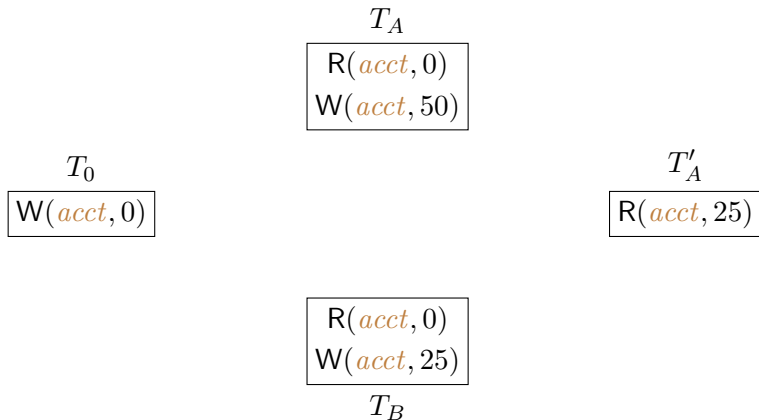
POLYSI: Polygraph based Characterization of SI

Before this, we first review the *dependency graph* based characterization of SI [Cerone and Gotsman, 2018].

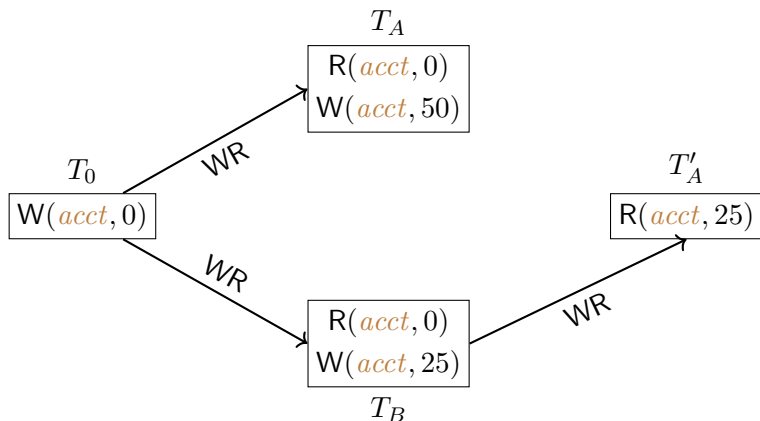
Theorem (Theorem 4.1 of [Cerone and Gotsman, 2018])

Informally, a history satisfies SI if and only if there exists a dependency graph for it that contains only cycles (if any) with at least two adjacent RW edges.

Dependency Graph based Characterization of SI

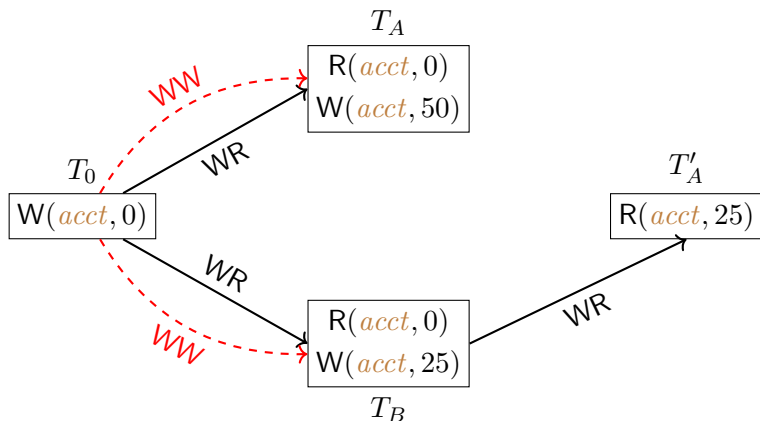


Dependency Graph based Characterization of SI



WR: “write-read” dependency capturing the “read-from” relation

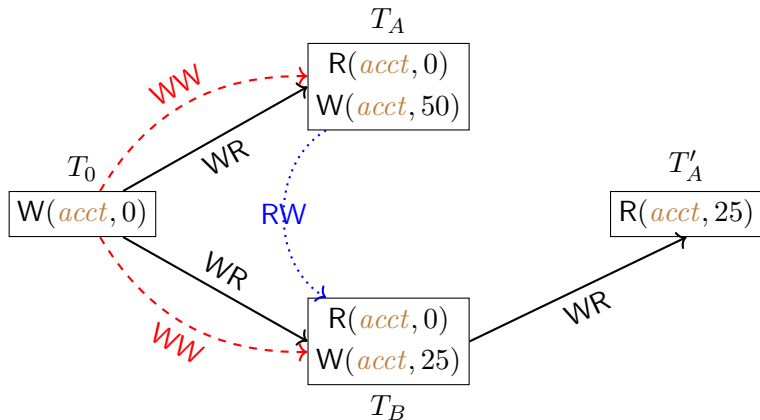
Dependency Graph based Characterization of SI



WW: “write-write” dependency capturing the version order on *acct*

Dependency Graph based Characterization of SI

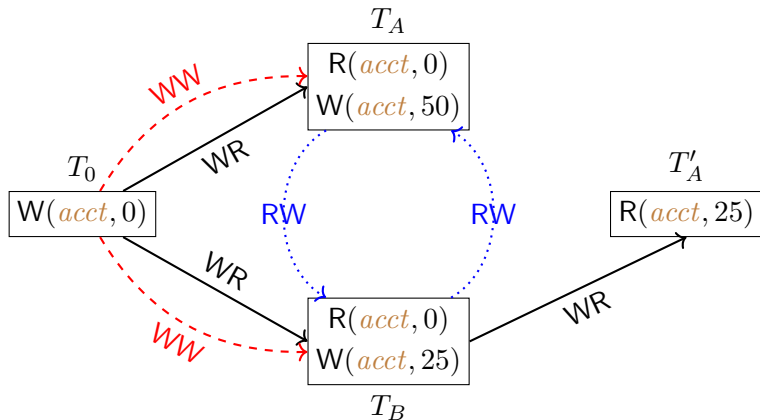
T_A reads from T_0 which is overwritten by T_B



RW: “read-write” dependency

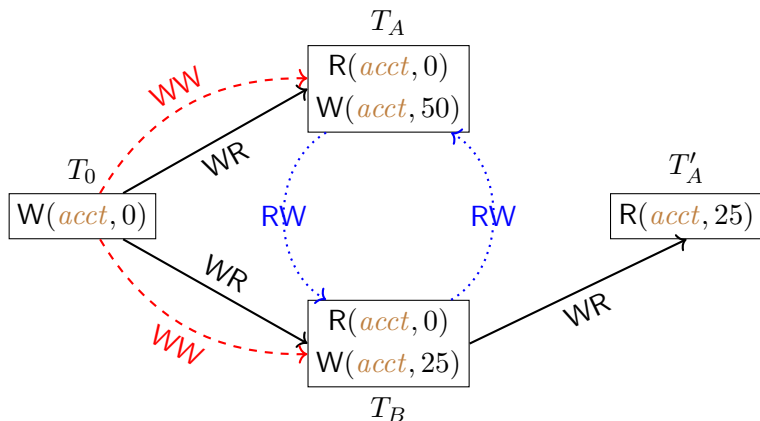
Dependency Graph based Characterization of SI

T_B reads from T_0 which is overwritten by T_A



RW : “read-write” dependency

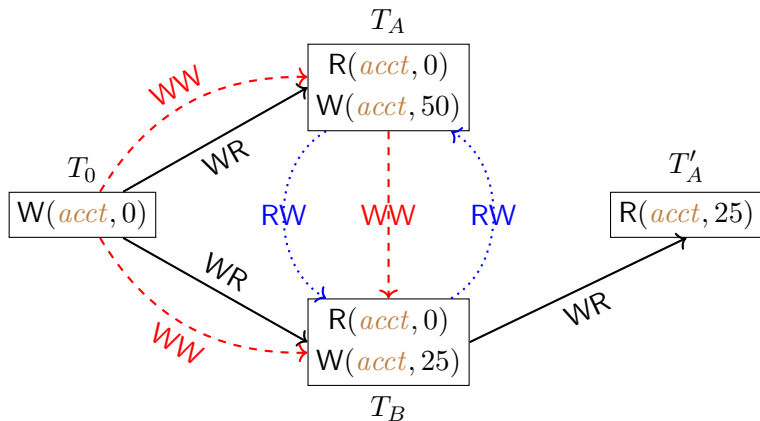
Dependency Graph based Characterization of SI



The cycle $T_A \xrightarrow{RW} T_B \xrightarrow{RW} T_A$ is **allowed** by SI.

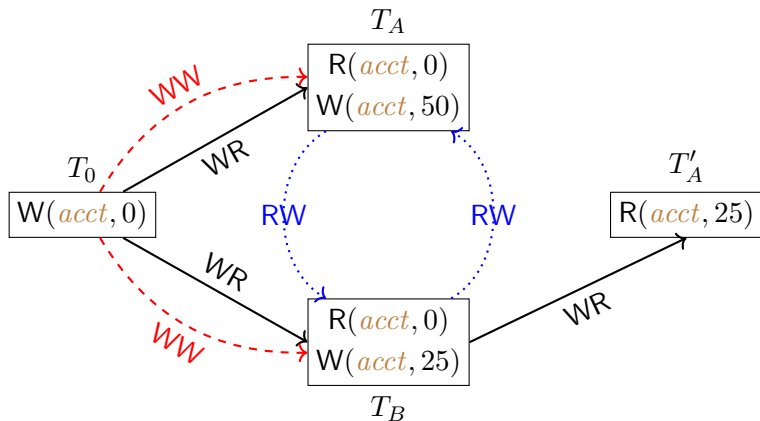
Dependency Graph based Characterization of SI

Suppose that $T_A \xrightarrow{WW} T_B$



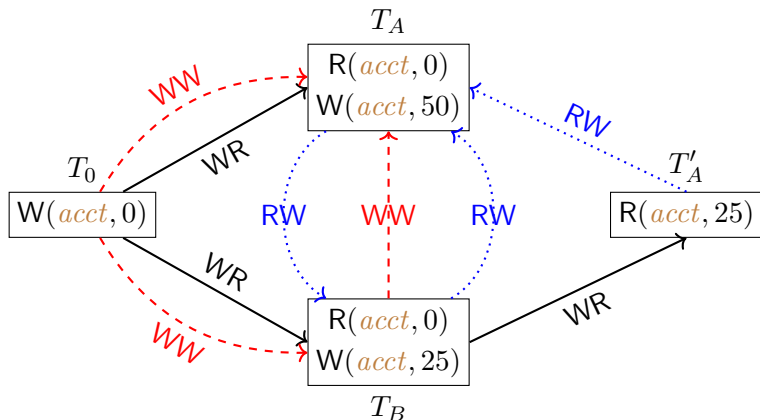
undesired cycle for SI: $T_A \xrightarrow{WW} T_B \xrightarrow{RW} T_A$

Dependency Graph based Characterization of SI



Dependency Graph based Characterization of SI

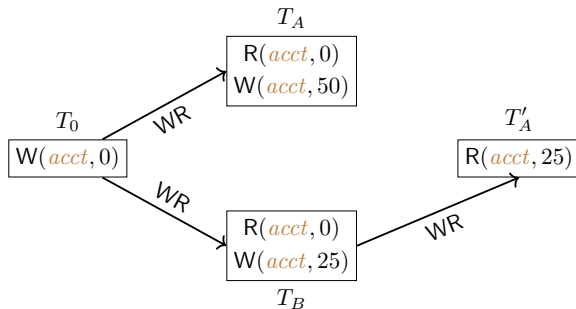
Suppose that $T_B \xrightarrow{WW} T_A$



undesired cycle for SI: $T_B \xrightarrow{WW} T_A \xrightarrow{RW} T_B$

Dependency Graph based Characterization of SI

We have considered both bases $T_A \xrightarrow{WW} T_B$ and $T_B \xrightarrow{WW} T_A$,
and each case leads to an undesired cycle for SI.



Therefore, this history does not satisfy SI.

Dependency Graph based Characterization of SI

Theorem (Equivalence of Theorem 4.1 of [Cerone and Gotsman, 2018])

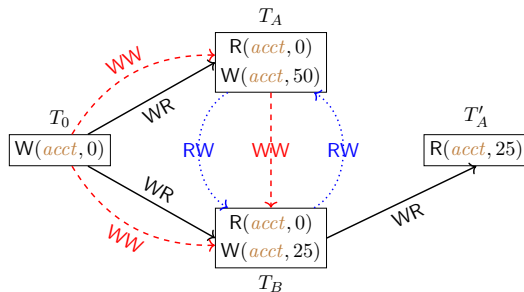
Informally, a history satisfies SI if and only if

there exists a dependency graph \mathcal{G} for it such that

the induced graph $((\text{SO}_{\mathcal{G}} \cup \text{WR}_{\mathcal{G}} \cup \text{WW}_{\mathcal{G}}) ; \text{RW}_{\mathcal{G}}?)$ is acyclic.

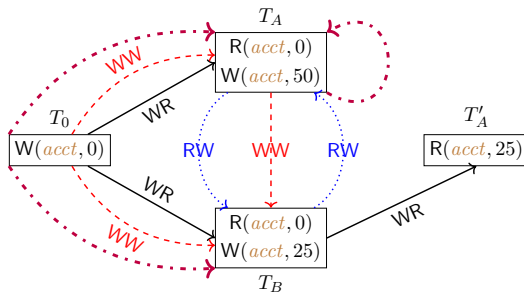
Dependency Graph based Characterization of SI

induced graph $\boxed{((SO_{\mathcal{G}} \cup WR_{\mathcal{G}} \cup \textcolor{red}{WW}_{\mathcal{G}}) ; \textcolor{blue}{RW}_{\mathcal{G}}?)}$ for \mathcal{G}



Dependency Graph based Characterization of SI

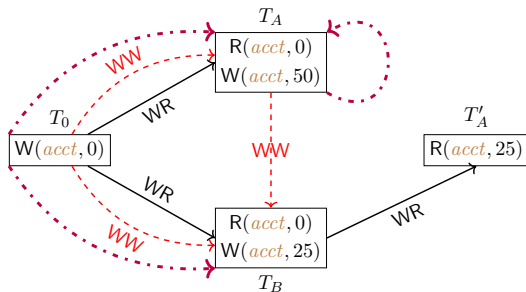
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first composing (;) $SO/WR/\textcolor{red}{WW}$ edges with $\textcolor{blue}{RW}$ edges

Dependency Graph based Characterization of SI

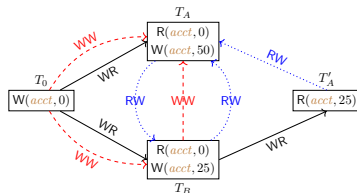
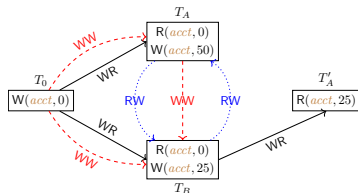
induced graph $\boxed{((SO_{\mathcal{G}} \cup WR_{\mathcal{G}} \cup WW_{\mathcal{G}}) ; RW_{\mathcal{G}}?)}$ for \mathcal{G}



first composing (;) $SO/WR/WW$ edges with RW edges
then deleting the RW edges

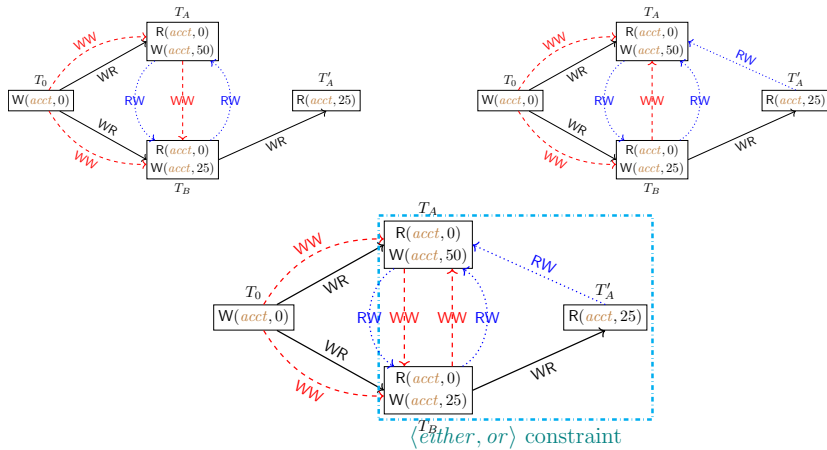
Polygraph based Characterization of SI

Consider the two cases of **WW** dependencies between T_A and T_B .



Polygraph based Characterization of SI

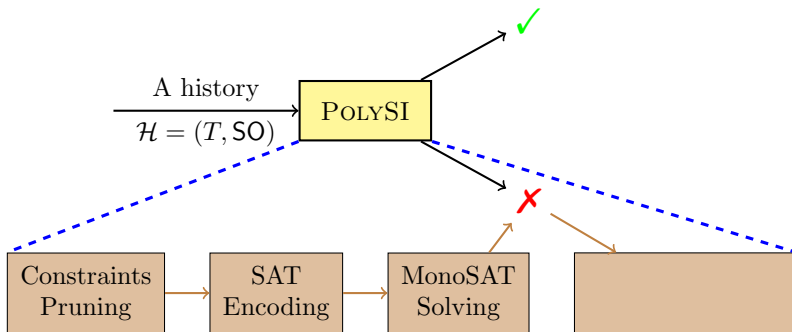
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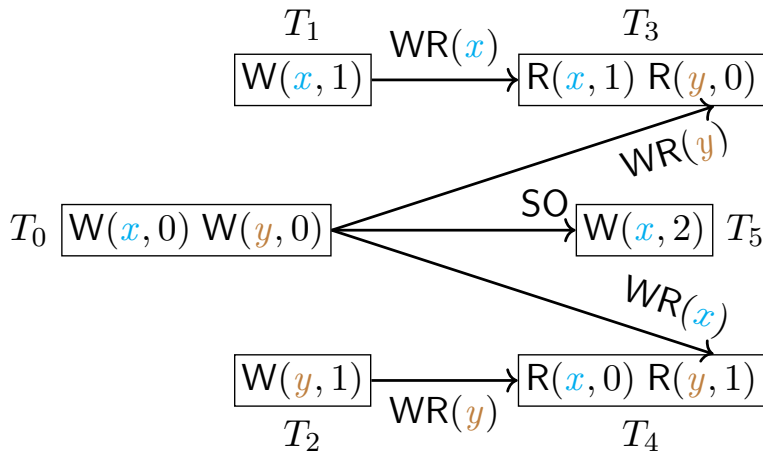
polygraph: $\langle \text{either} \triangleq \{T_A \xrightarrow{\text{WW}} T_B\}, \text{or} \triangleq \{T_B \xrightarrow{\text{WW}} T_A, T'_A \xrightarrow{\text{RW}} T_A\} \rangle$

POLYSI: A Running Example

To explain the whole POLYSI procedure with a running example.

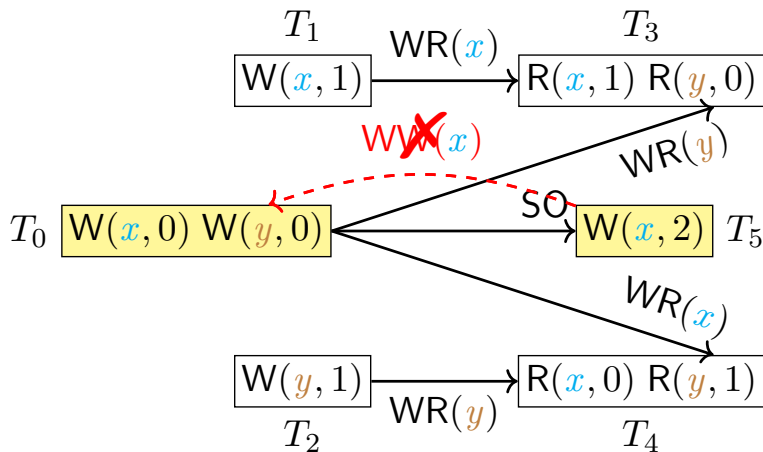


POLYSI: A Running Example



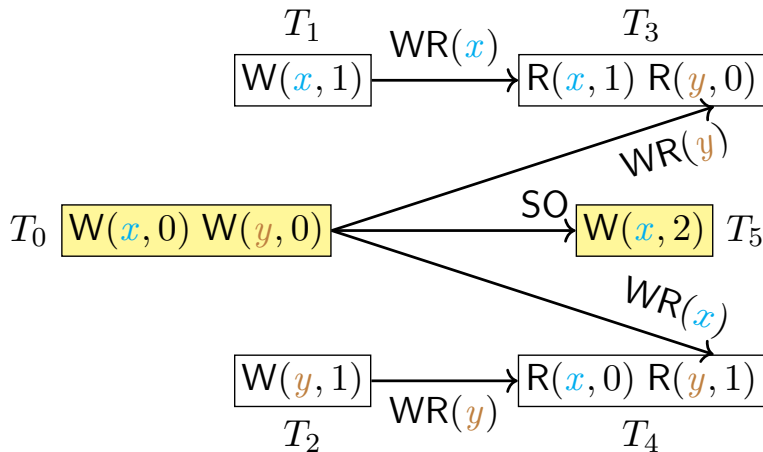
WW between T_0 , T_1 , and T_5 (on x) and between T_0 and T_2 (on y)

POLYSI: A Running Example

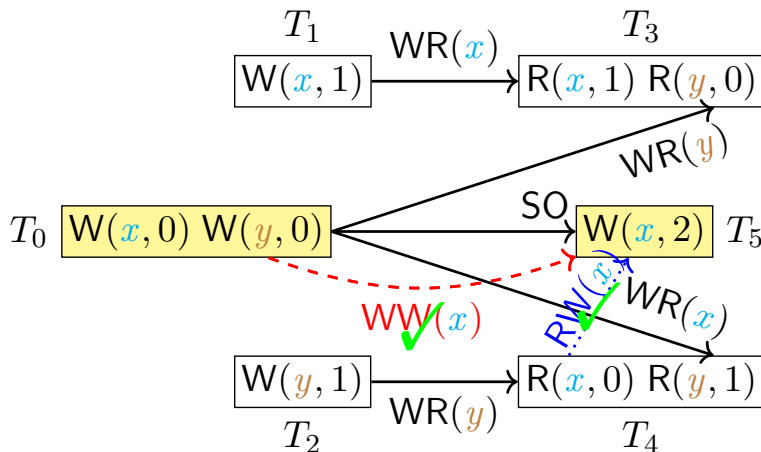


The $T_5 \xrightarrow{WW(x)} T_0$ case is pruned due to $T_0 \xrightarrow{SO} T_5 \xrightarrow{WW(x)} T_0$.

POLYSI: A Running Example

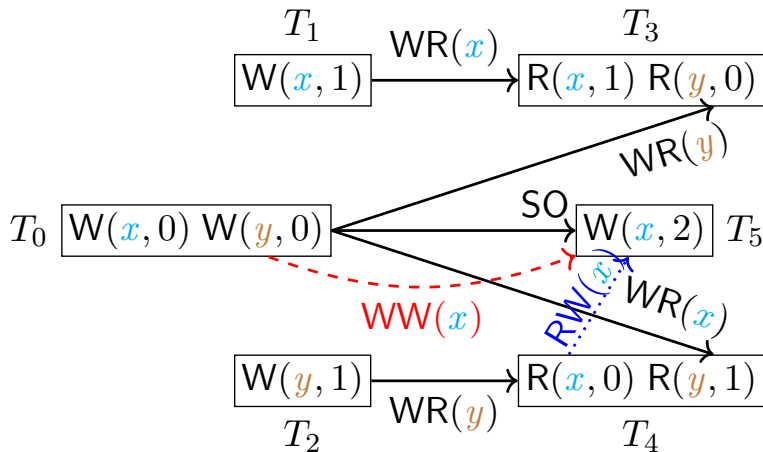


POLYSI: A Running Example

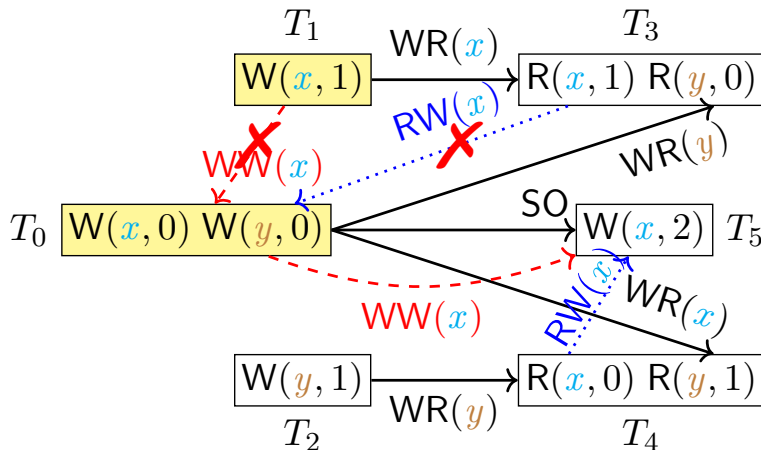


The $T_0 \xrightarrow{WW(x)} T_5$ case becomes known.

POLYSI: A Running Example

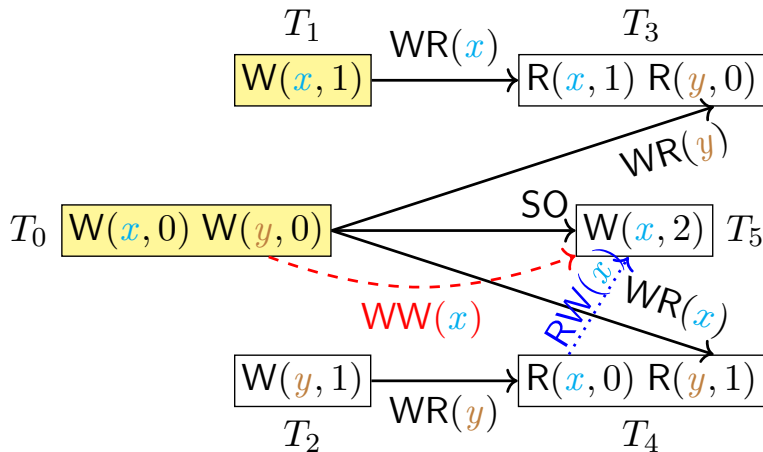


POLYSI: A Running Example

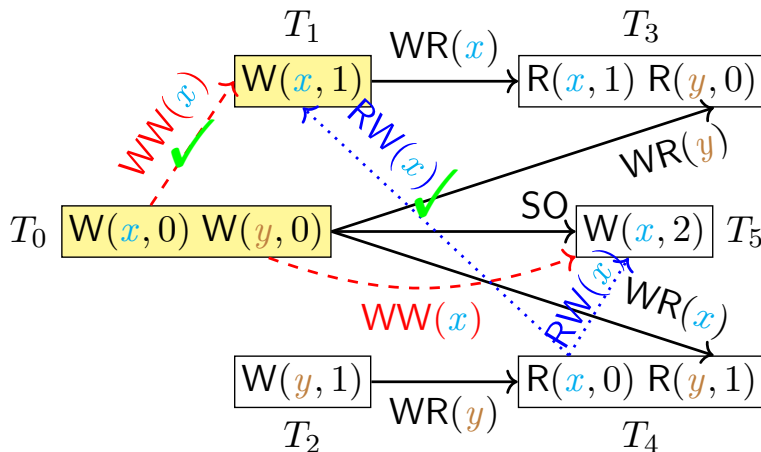


The $T_1 \xrightarrow{WW(x)} T_0$ case is pruned due to $T_3 \xrightarrow{RW(x)} T_0 \xrightarrow{WR(y)} T_3$.

POLYSI: A Running Example

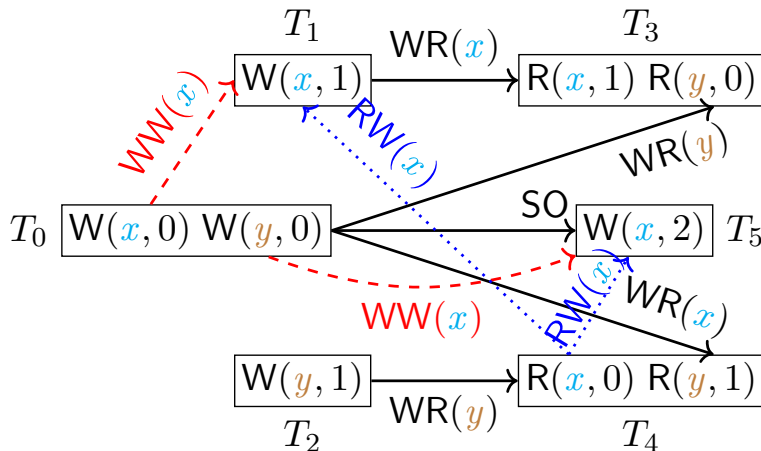


POLYSI: A Running Example

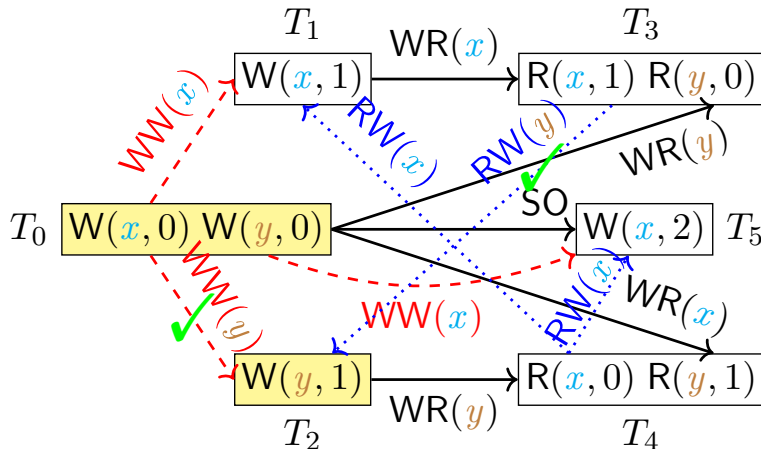


The $T_0 \xrightarrow{WW(x)} T_1$ case becomes known.

POLYSI: A Running Example

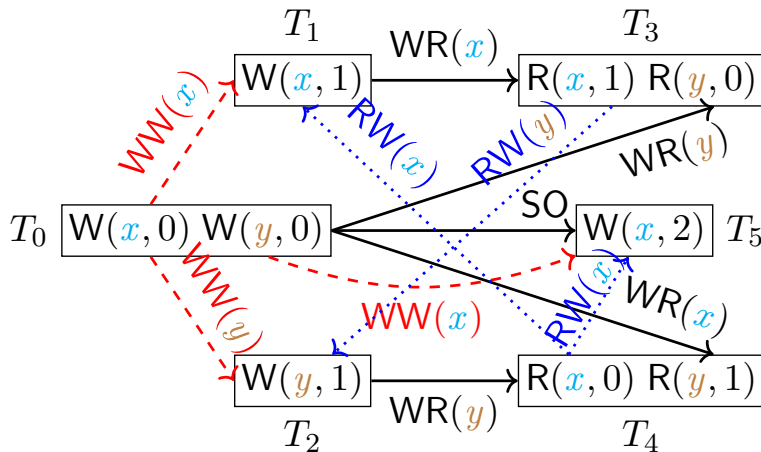


POLYSI: A Running Example

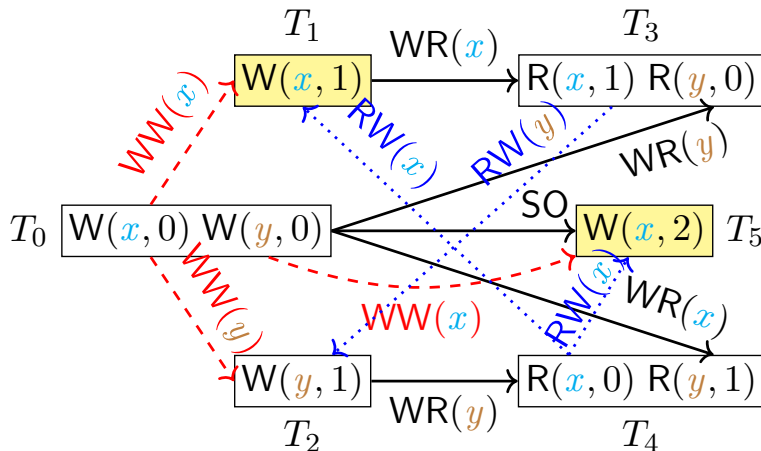


The $T_2 \xrightarrow{WW(y)} T_0$ case is pruned,
 while the $T_0 \xrightarrow{WW(y)} T_2$ case becomes known.

POLYSI: A Running Example



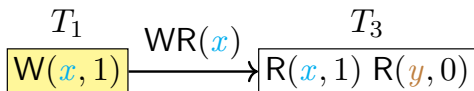
POLYSI: A Running Example



The WW order between T_1 and T_5 is still uncertain after pruning.

POLYSI: A Running Example

< , >



T_0 $W(x, 0) W(y, 0)$

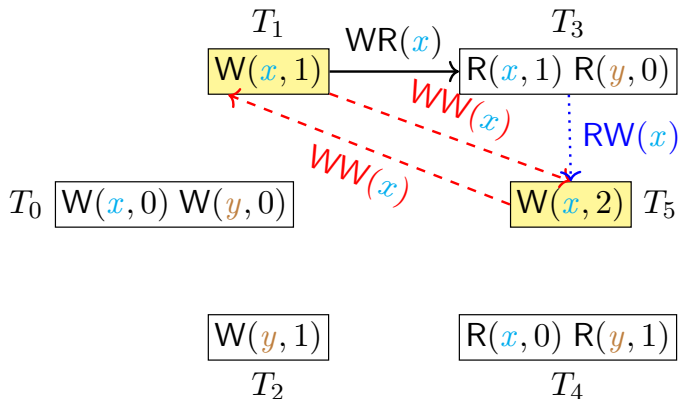
$W(x, 2)$ T_5

$W(y, 1)$
 T_2

$R(x, 0) R(y, 1)$
 T_4

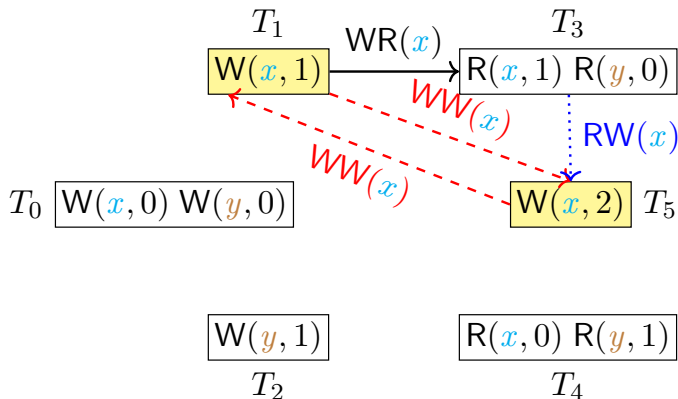
POLYSI: A Running Example

$$\langle \textit{either} = \{T_1 \xrightarrow{\text{WW}(x)} T_5, T_3 \xrightarrow{\text{RW}(x)} T_5\}, \textit{or} = \{T_5 \xrightarrow{\text{WW}(x)} T_1\} \rangle$$



POLYSI: A Running Example

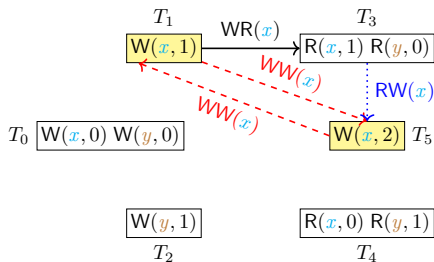
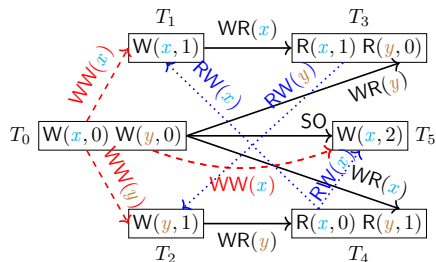
$$\langle \textit{either} = \{T_1 \xrightarrow{\text{WW}(x)} T_5, T_3 \xrightarrow{\text{RW}(x)} T_5\}, \textit{or} = \{T_5 \xrightarrow{\text{WW}(x)} T_1\} \rangle$$



$$(\text{BV}_{1,5} \wedge \text{BV}_{3,5} \wedge \neg \text{BV}_{5,1}) \vee (\text{BV}_{5,1} \wedge \neg \text{BV}_{1,5} \wedge \neg \text{BV}_{3,5})$$

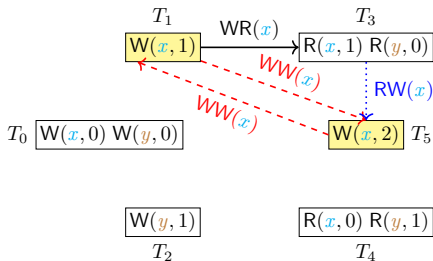
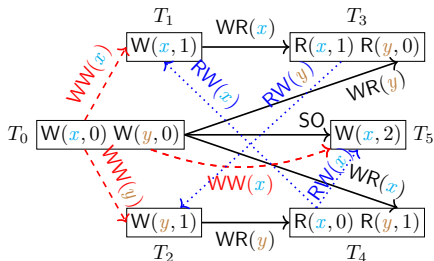
POLYSI: A Running Example

induced graph $\mathcal{I} \left[((\text{SO}_{\mathcal{G}} \cup \text{WR}_{\mathcal{G}} \cup \text{WW}_{\mathcal{G}}) ; \text{RW}_{\mathcal{G}}?) \right]$



POLYSI: A Running Example

induced graph $\mathcal{I} \left[((\text{SO}_G \cup \text{WR}_G \cup \text{WW}_G) ; \text{RW}_G?) \right]$



$$T_1 \xrightarrow{\text{WR}} T_3 \xrightarrow{\text{RW}} T_5 : \text{BV}_{1,5}^{\mathcal{I}} = \text{BV}_{1,3} \wedge \text{BV}_{3,5}$$

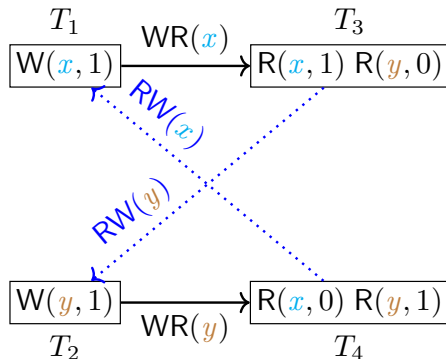
$$T_1 \xrightarrow{\text{WR}} T_3 \xrightarrow{\text{RW}} T_2 : \text{BV}_{1,2}^{\mathcal{I}} = \text{BV}_{1,3} \wedge \text{BV}_{3,2}$$

POLYSI: A Running Example

Feed the SAT formula into the **MonoSAT** solver [Bayless et al., 2015]
which is optimized for *cycle detection*



POLYSI: A Running Example



The MonoSAT solver finds an undesired cycle for SI.

Experimental Evaluation

- (1) *Effective*: Can POLYSI find SI violations in production databases?
- (2) *Informative*: Can POLYSI provide understandable counterexamples for SI violations?
- (3) *Efficient*: How efficient is POLYSI?

Workloads

Table: Workload parameters and their default values.^c

Parameter	Default Value
#sess	20
#txns/sess	100
#ops/txn	15
#keys	10, 000
%reads	50%
distribution	zipfian

^cWe use a database schema of a *two-column table* storing keys and values.

Benchmarks

RuBiS: an eBay-like bidding system

TPC-C: an open standard for OLTP benchmarking

C-Twitter: a Twitter clone

GeneralRH: read-heavy workloads with 95% reads

GeneralRW: medium workloads with 50% reads

GeneralWH: write-heavy workloads with 30% reads

Reproducing Known SI Violations

Database	GitHub Stars	Kind	Release
CockroachDB ^d	25.1k	Relational	v2.1.0 ^e , v2.1.6
MySQL-Galera	381	Relational	v25.3.26
YugabyteDB	6.7k	Multi-model	v1.1.10.0 ^f

An extensive collection of 2477 anomalous histories

[Biswas and Enea, 2019; Darnell, Accessed February 14, 2023; Jepsen, Accessed February 14, 2023]

^dRemove SNAPSHOT isolation since (probably) v2.0.4.
<https://github.com/cockroachdb/cockroach/pull/27040>

^eLessons learned from 2+ years of nightly Jepsen tests.
<https://www.cockroachlabs.com/blog/jepsen-tests-lessons/>

^fAcknowledged inserts can be present in reads for tens of seconds, then disappear. <https://github.com/YugaByte/yugabyte-db/issues/824>

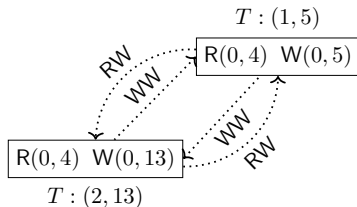
Detecting New SI Violations

Dgraph: helped the Dgraph team **confirm** some of their suspicions about their latest release

Database	GitHuB Stars	Kind	Release
Dgraph	18.2k	Graph	v21.12.0
MariaDB-Galera	4.4k	Relational	v10.7.3
YugabyteDB	6.7k	Multi-model	v2.11.1.0

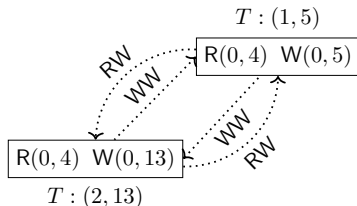
Galera: **confirmed** the incorrect claim on preventing “lost updates” for transactions issued on different cluster nodes

Understanding Violations (Lost Update)

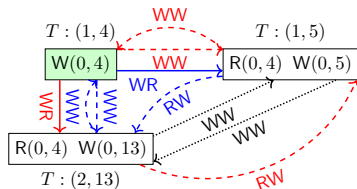


(a) Original output

Understanding Violations (Lost Update)

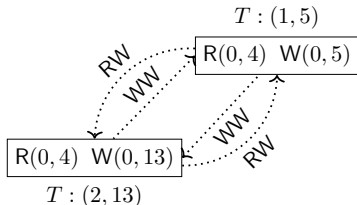


(a) Original output

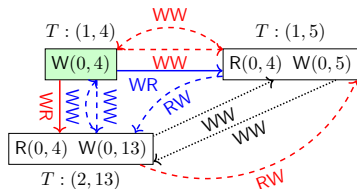


(b) Missing participants

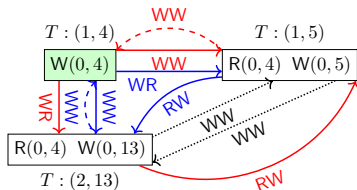
Understanding Violations (Lost Update)



(a) Original output

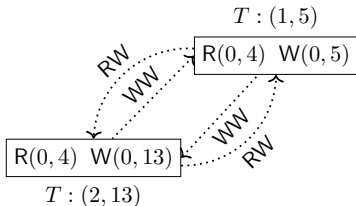


(b) Missing participants

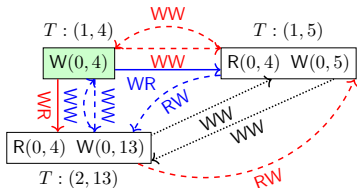


(c) Recovered scenario

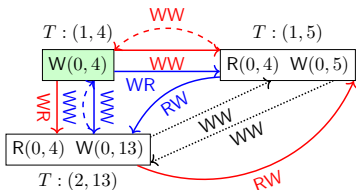
Understanding Violations (Lost Update)



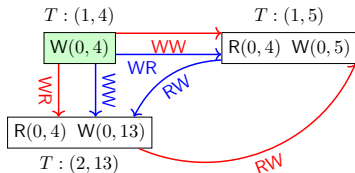
(a) Original output



(b) Missing participants



(c) Recovered scenario



(d) Finalized scenario

Performance Evaluation

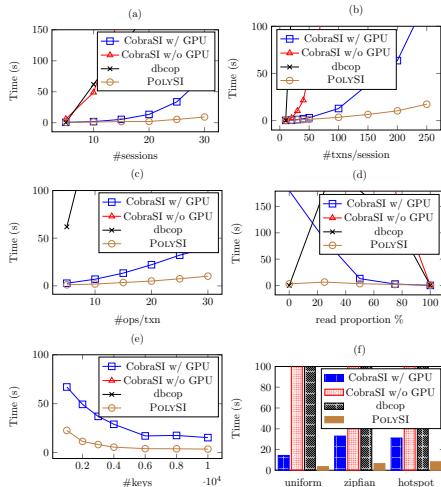
dbcop [Biswas and Enea, 2019]: the state-of-the-art SI checker

CobraSI: reducing SI checking to SER checking
[Biswas and Enea, 2019] to leverage Cobra with/without GPU

Cobra [Tan et al., 2020]: the state-of-the-art SER checker
using both MonoSAT and GPU

Performance Evaluation: Runtime

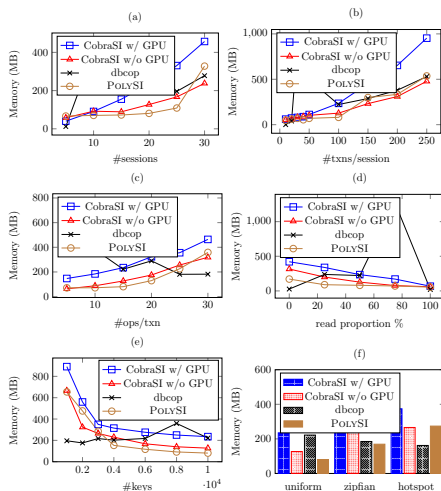
POLYSI significantly outperforms the competitors.^g



^gAll the input histories extracted from PostgreSQL satisfy SI.

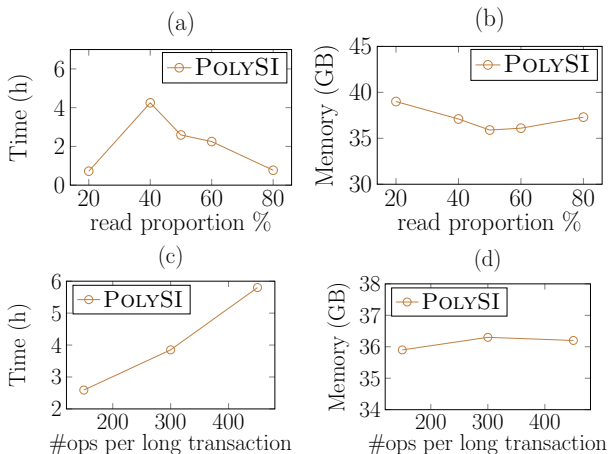
Performance Evaluation: Memory

POLYSI consumes less memory.



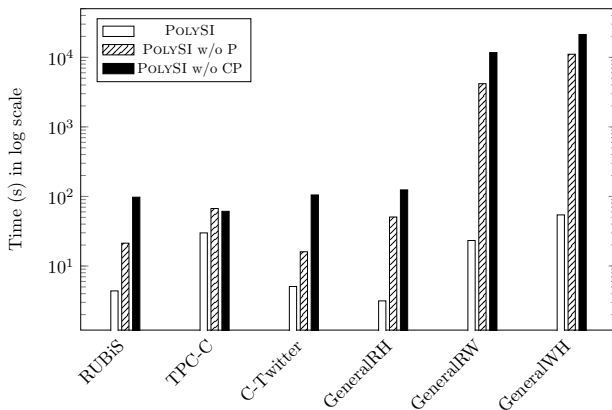
Performance Evaluation: Scalability

several hours and 35 ~ 40GB memory for checking 1M transactions



Performance Evaluation: Differential Analysis

Pruning (P) is crucial to the efficiency of POLYSI.^h



^hCompacting (C) encoding has been omitted in this presentation.

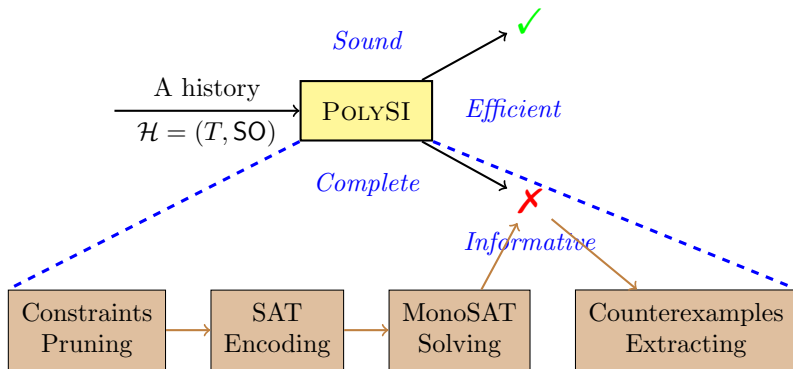
Performance Evaluation: Pruning

POLYSI can **prune** a huge number of constraints before encoding.

Benchmark	#cons.	#cons.	#unk. dep.	#unk. dep.
	before P	after P	before P	after P
TPC-C	386k	0	3628k	0
GeneralRH	4k	29	39k	77
RUBiS	14k	149	171k	839
C-Twitter	59k	277	307k	776
GeneralRW	90k	2565	401k	5435
GeneralWH	167k	6962	468k	14376

TPC-C: read-only transactions + RMW transactions

Conclusion








Future Work

POLYSI uses MonoSAT as a black-box.

Working on a **theory solver** dedicated to isolation level checking, which is deeply integrated with SAT solvers [He, Sun, and Fan, 2021].



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