

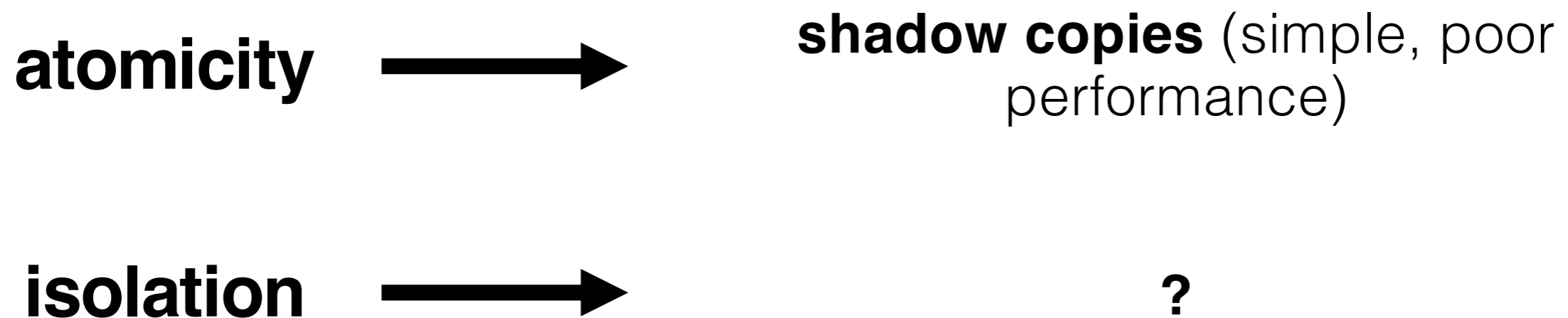
6.033 Spring 2018

Lecture #16

- **Atomicity via Write-ahead logging**

goal: build reliable systems from unreliable components
the abstraction that makes that easier is

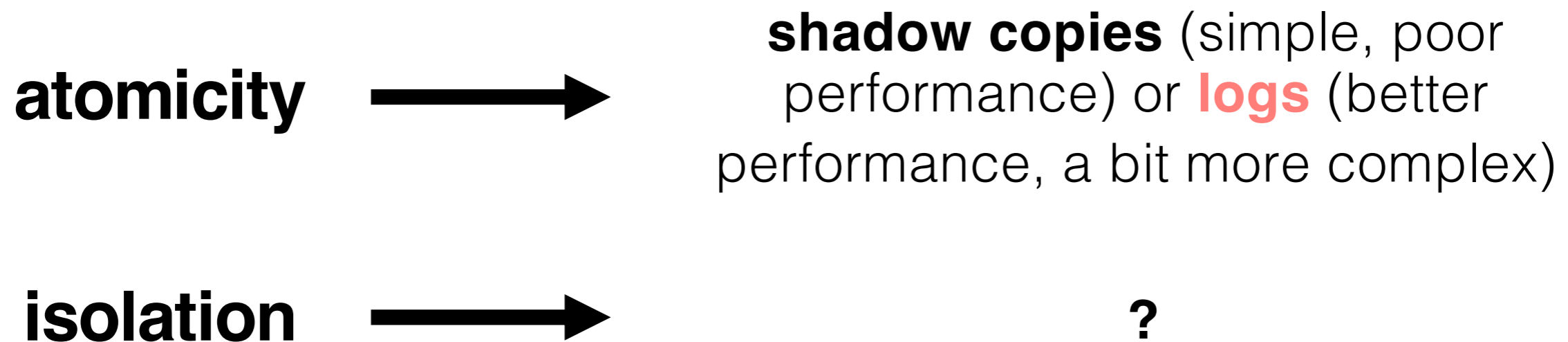
transactions, which provide **atomicity** and **isolation**, while not hindering **performance**



eventually, we also want transaction-based systems to be **distributed**: to run across multiple machines

goal: build reliable systems from unreliable components
the abstraction that makes that easier is

transactions, which provide **atomicity** and **isolation**, while not hindering **performance**



eventually, we also want transaction-based systems to be **distributed**: to run across multiple machines

```
transfer(bankfile, account_a, account_b, amount):  
    bank = read_accounts(bankfile)  
    bank[account_a] = bank[account_a] - amount  
    bank[account_b] = bank[account_b] + amount  
    write_accounts(tmp_bankfile)  
    rename(tmp_bankfile, bankfile)
```

using shadow copies to abort on error


```
transfer(bankfile, account_a, account_b, amount):  
    bank = read_accounts(bankfile)  
    bank[account_a] = bank[account_a] - amount  
    bank[account_b] = bank[account_b] + amount  
    if bank[account_a] < 0:  
        print "Not enough funds"  
    else:  
        write_accounts("tmp_bankfile")  
        rename(tmp_bankfile, bankfile)
```

with transaction syntax

```
transfer(account_a, account_b, amount):  
    begin  
    write(account_a, read(account_a) - amount)  
    write(account_b, read(account_b) + amount)  
    if read(account_a) < 0: // not enough funds  
        abort  
    else:  
        commit
```

```
begin // T1
A = 100
B = 50
commit // A=100; B=50
```

```
begin // T2
A = A-20
B = B+20
commit // A=80; B=70
```

```
begin // T3
A = A+30
crash! 
```

problem: after crash, $A=110$,
but T3 never committed

we need a way to revert to
A's previous committed value

TID	T1	T1	T1	T2	T2	T2	T3
	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE
OLD	A=0	B=0		A=100	B=50		A=80
NEW	A=100	B=50		A=80	B=70		A=110

```

begin // T1
A = 100
B = 50
commit // A=100; B=50

```

```

begin // T2
A = A-20
B = B+20
commit // A=80; B=70

```

```

begin // T3
A = A+30

```


TID	T1	T1	T1	T2	T2	T2	T3
	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE
OLD	A=0	B=0		A=100	B=50		A=80
NEW	A=100	B=50		A=80	B=70		A=110

```

read(log, var):
  commits = {}
  // scan backwards
  for record r in log[len(log) - 1] .. log[0]:
    // keep track of commits
    if r.type == commit:
      commits.add(r.tid)
    // find var's last committed value
    if r.type == update and
       r.tid in commits and
       r.var == var:
      return r.new_value

```

TID	T1	T1	T1
	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT
OLD	A=0	B=0	
NEW	A=100	B=50	

```
begin // T2
A = A-20
```

```
read(log, var):
  commits = {}
  // scan backwards
  for record r in log[len(log) - 1] .. log[0]:
    // keep track of commits
    if r.type == commit:
      commits.add(r.tid)
    // find var's last committed value
    if r.type == update and
       r.tid in commits and
       r.var == var:
      return r.new_value
```

	T1	T1	T1
TID	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT
OLD	A=0	B=0	
NEW	A=100	B=50	

```
begin // T2
A = A-20
```

```
read(log, var):
  commits = {}
```

```
// scan backwards
```

```
for record r in log[len(log) - 1] .. log[0]:
```

```
// keep track of commits
```

```
if r.type == commit:
  commits.add(r.tid)
```

```
// find var's last committed value
```

```
if r.type == update and
   r.tid in commits and
   r.var == var:
  return r.new_value
```

```
commits = {T1}
```

TID	T1	T1	T1	T2
	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE
OLD	A=0	B=0		A=100
NEW	A=100	B=50		A=80

```
begin // T2
A = A-20
```

```
read(log, var):
  commits = {}
  // scan backwards
  for record r in log[len(log) - 1] .. log[0]:
    // keep track of commits
    if r.type == commit:
      commits.add(r.tid)
    // find var's last committed value
    if r.type == update and
       r.tid in commits and
       r.var == var:
      return r.new_value
```

TID	T1	T1	T1	T2
	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE
OLD	A=0	B=0		A=100
NEW	A=100	B=50		A=80

```
begin // T2
A = A-20
A = A-30
```

```
read(log, var):
  commits = {}
  // scan backwards
  for record r in log[len(log) - 1] .. log[0]:
    // keep track of commits
    if r.type == commit:
      commits.add(r.tid)
    // find var's last committed value
    if r.type == update and
       r.tid in commits and
       r.var == var:
      return r.new_value
```

TID	T1	T1	T1	T2
	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE
OLD	A=0	B=0		A=100
NEW	A=100	B=50		A=80

```
begin // T2
A = A-20
A = A-30
```

```
read(log, var):
  commits = {}
  // scan backwards
  for record r in log[len(log) - 1] .. log[0]:
    // keep track of commits
    if r.type == commit:
      commits.add(r.tid)
    // find var's last committed value
    if r.type == update and
      (r.tid in commits or r.tid == current_tid) and
      r.var == var:
      return r.new_value
```

TID	T1	T1	T1	T2	T2	T2	T3
	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE
OLD	A=0	B=0		A=100	B=50		A=80
NEW	A=100	B=50		A=80	B=70		A=110

```
begin // T1
A = 100
B = 50
commit
```

```
begin // T2
A = A-20
B = B+20
commit
```

```
begin // T3
A = A+30
crash! 🌟
```

after a crash, the log is still correct; uncommitted updates will not be read

TID	T1	T1	T1	T2	T2	T2	T3
	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE
OLD	A=0	B=0		A=100	B=50		A=80
NEW	A=100	B=50		A=80	B=70		A=110

performance?

problem: reads are slow

TID	T1	T1	T1	T2	T2	T2	T3
	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE
OLD	A=0	B=0		A=100	B=50		A=80
NEW	A=100	B=50		A=80	B=70		A=110

cell storage
(on disk)

A 110

B 70

read(var):

return cell_read(var)

write(var, value):

log.append(current_tid, update, var, read(var), value)
cell_write(var, value)

TID	T1	T1	T1	T2	T2	T2	T3
	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE
OLD	A=0	B=0		A=100	B=50		A=80
NEW	A=100	B=50		A=80	B=70		A=110

cell storage
(on disk)

A	110
B	70

recover(log):

```
commits = {}
```

```
for record r in log[len(log)-1] .. log[0]:
```

```
    if r.type == commit:
```

```
        commits.add(r.tid)
```

```
    if r.type == update and r.tid not in commits:
```

```
        cell_write(r.var, r.old_val) // undo
```

TID	T1	T1	T1	T2	T2	T2	T3
	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE
OLD	A=0	B=0		A=100	B=50		A=80
NEW	A=100	B=50		A=80	B=70		A=110

cell storage
(on disk)

A	110	B	70
---	-----	---	----

commits = {}

recover(log):

```
commits = {}
```

```
for record r in log[len(log)-1] .. log[0]:
```

```
    if r.type == commit:
```

```
        commits.add(r.tid)
```

```
    if r.type == update and r.tid not in commits:
```

```
        cell_write(r.var, r.old_val) // undo
```

TID	T1	T1	T1	T2	T2	T2	T3
	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE
OLD	A=0	B=0		A=100	B=50		A=80
NEW	A=100	B=50		A=80	B=70		A=110

cell storage
(on disk)

A 110 B 70

commits = {}

recover(log):

commits = {}

for record r in log[len(log)-1] .. log[0]:

if r.type == commit:

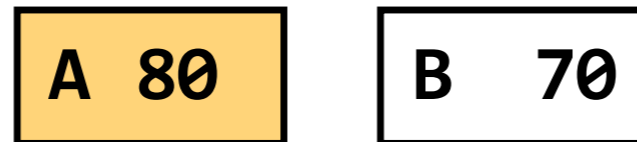
 commits.add(r.tid)

if r.type == update and r.tid not in commits:

 cell_write(r.var, r.old_val) // undo

TID	T1	T1	T1	T2	T2	T2	T3
	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE
OLD	A=0	B=0		A=100	B=50		A=80
NEW	A=100	B=50		A=80	B=70		A=110

cell storage
(on disk)



commits = {}

`recover(log):`

```
commits = {}
```

```
for record r in log[len(log)-1] .. log[0]:
```

```
    if r.type == commit:
```

```
        commits.add(r.tid)
```

```
    if r.type == update and r.tid not in commits:
```

```
        cell_write(r.var, r.old_val) // undo
```

TID	T1	T1	T1	T2	T2	T2	T3
	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE
OLD	A=0	B=0		A=100	B=50		A=80
NEW	A=100	B=50		A=80	B=70		A=110

cell storage
(on disk)

A	80	B	70
---	----	---	----

commits = {}

recover(log):

```
commits = {}
```

```
for record r in log[len(log)-1] .. log[0]:
```

```
    if r.type == commit:
```

```
        commits.add(r.tid)
```

```
    if r.type == update and r.tid not in commits:
```

```
        cell_write(r.var, r.old_val) // undo
```

TID	T1	T1	T1	T2	T2	T2	T3
	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE
OLD	A=0	B=0		A=100	B=50		A=80
NEW	A=100	B=50		A=80	B=70		A=110

cell storage
(on disk)

A	80	B	70
---	----	---	----

commits = {T2}

`recover(log):`

```
commits = {}
```

```
for record r in log[len(log)-1] .. log[0]:
```

```
    if r.type == commit:
```

```
        commits.add(r.tid)
```

```
    if r.type == update and r.tid not in commits:
```

```
        cell_write(r.var, r.old_val) // undo
```

TID	T1	T1	T1	T2	T2	T2	T3
	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE
OLD	A=0	B=0		A=100	B=50		A=80
NEW	A=100	B=50		A=80	B=70		A=110

cell storage
(on disk)

A	80	B	70
---	----	---	----

commits = {T2}

`recover(log):`

```
commits = {}
```

```
for record r in log[len(log)-1] .. log[0]:
```

```
    if r.type == commit:
```

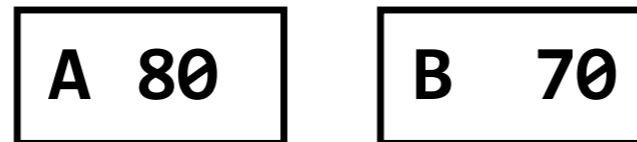
```
        commits.add(r.tid)
```

```
    if r.type == update and r.tid not in commits:
```

```
        cell_write(r.var, r.old_val) // undo
```


TID	T1	T1	T1	T2	T2	T2	T3
	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE
OLD	A=0	B=0		A=100	B=50		A=80
NEW	A=100	B=50		A=80	B=70		A=110

cell storage
(on disk)



commits = {T2}

`recover(log):`

`commits = {}`

`for record r in log[len(log)-1] .. log[0]:`

`if r.type == commit:`

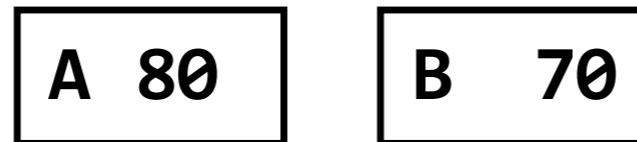
`commits.add(r.tid)`

`if r.type == update and r.tid not in commits:`

`cell_write(r.var, r.old_val) // undo`

TID	T1	T1	T1	T2	T2	T2	T3
	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE
OLD	A=0	B=0		A=100	B=50		A=80
NEW	A=100	B=50		A=80	B=70		A=110

cell storage
(on disk)



commits = {T2}

`recover(log):`

`commits = {}`

`for record r in log[len(log)-1] .. log[0]:`

`if r.type == commit:`

`commits.add(r.tid)`

`if r.type == update and r.tid not in commits:`

`cell_write(r.var, r.old_val) // undo`

TID	T1	T1	T1	T2	T2	T2	T3
	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE
OLD	A=0	B=0		A=100	B=50		A=80
NEW	A=100	B=50		A=80	B=70		A=110

cell storage
(on disk)

A	80
B	70

commits = {T2, T1}

recover(log):

```
commits = {}
```

```
for record r in log[len(log)-1] .. log[0]:
```

```
    if r.type == commit:
```

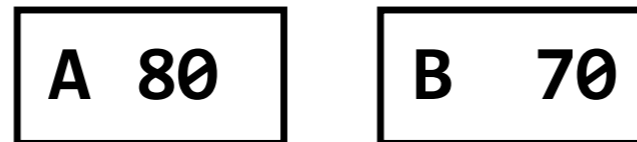
```
        commits.add(r.tid)
```

```
    if r.type == update and r.tid not in commits:
```

```
        cell_write(r.var, r.old_val) // undo
```

TID	T1	T1	T1	T2	T2	T2	T3
	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE
OLD	A=0	B=0		A=100	B=50		A=80
NEW	A=100	B=50		A=80	B=70		A=110

cell storage
(on disk)



commits = {T2, T1}

`recover(log):`

`commits = {}`

`for record r in log[len(log)-1] .. log[0]:`

`if r.type == commit:`

`commits.add(r.tid)`

`if r.type == update and r.tid not in commits:`

`cell_write(r.var, r.old_val) // undo`

TID	T1	T1	T1	T2	T2	T2	T3
	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE
OLD	A=0	B=0		A=100	B=50		A=80
NEW	A=100	B=50		A=80	B=70		A=110

cell storage
(on disk)

A	80
B	70

commits = {T2, T1}

`recover(log):`

```
commits = {}
```

```
for record r in log[len(log)-1] .. log[0]:
```

```
    if r.type == commit:
```

```
        commits.add(r.tid)
```

```
    if r.type == update and r.tid not in commits:
```

```
        cell_write(r.var, r.old_val) // undo
```

TID	T1	T1	T1	T2	T2	T2	T3
	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE
OLD	A=0	B=0		A=100	B=50		A=80
NEW	A=100	B=50		A=80	B=70		A=110

cell storage
(on disk)

A 80

B 70

read(var):

return cell_read(var)

write(var, value):

log.append(current_tid, update, var, read(var), value)
cell_write(var, value)

TID	T1	T1	T1	T2	T2	T2	T3
	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE
OLD	A=0	B=0		A=100	B=50		A=80
NEW	A=100	B=50		A=80	B=70		A=110

cell storage
(on disk)

A	110	B	70
---	-----	---	----

performance?

problem: read performance is now great, but writes got (a little bit) slower and recovery got (a lot) slower

TID	T1	T1	T1	T2	T2	T2	T3
	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE
OLD	A=0	B=0		A=100	B=50		A=80
NEW	A=100	B=50		A=80	B=70		A=110

cell storage
(on disk)

A 110

B 70

cache
(memory)

A 110

B 70

read(var):

if var in cache:

return cache[var]

else:

// may evict others from cache to cell storage

cache[var] = cell_read(var)

return cache[var]

write(var, value):

log.append(current_tid, update, var, read(var), value)

cache[var] = value

flush(): // called “occasionally”

cell write(var, cache[var]) for each var

TID	T1	T1	T1	T2	T2	T2	T3
	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE
OLD	A=0	B=0		A=100	B=50		A=80
NEW	A=100	B=50		A=80	B=70		A=110

cell storage (on disk) A 100 B 50 cache (memory) A 110 B 70

suppose we flushed the cache after **T1** committed,
but have not flushed it since then

TID	T1	T1	T1	T2	T2	T2	T3
	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE
OLD	A=0	B=0		A=100	B=50		A=80
NEW	A=100	B=50		A=80	B=70		A=110

cell storage
(on disk)

A 100

B 50

cache
(memory)

.....

.....

recover(log):

```
commits = {}
```

```
for record r in log[len(log)-1] .. log[0]:
```

```
    if r.type == commit:
```

```
        commits.add(r.tid)
```

```
    if r.type == update and r.tid not in commits:
```

```
        cell_write(r.var, r.old_val) // undo
```

TID	T1	T1	T1	T2	T2	T2	T3
	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE
OLD	A=0	B=0		A=100	B=50		A=80
NEW	A=100	B=50		A=80	B=70		A=110

cell storage
(on disk)

A 80

B 50

cache
(memory)

.....
.....

recover(log):

```
commits = {}
```

```
for record r in log[len(log)-1] .. log[0]:
```

```
  if r.type == commit:
```

```
    commits.add(r.tid)
```

```
  if r.type == update and r.tid not in commits:
```

```
    cell_write(r.var, r.old_val) // undo
```

TID	T1	T1	T1	T2	T2	T2	T3
	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE
OLD	A=0	B=0		A=100	B=50		A=80
NEW	A=100	B=50		A=80	B=70		A=110

cell storage
(on disk)

A 80

B 50

cache
(memory)

.....

recover(log):

```

commits = {}
for record r in log[len(log)-1] .. log[0]:
    if r.type == commit:
        commits.add(r.tid)
    if r.type == update and r.tid not in commits:
        cell_write(r.var, r.old_val) // undo

```

TID	T1	T1	T1	T2	T2	T2	T3
	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE
OLD	A=0	B=0		A=100	B=50		A=80
NEW	A=100	B=50		A=80	B=70		A=110

cell storage
(on disk)

A 80

B 50

cache
(memory)

.....
.....

recover(log):

```

commits = {}
for record r in log[len(log)-1] .. log[0]:
    if r.type == commit:
        commits.add(r.tid)
    if r.type == update and r.tid not in commits:
        cell_write(r.var, r.old_val) // undo

```

all other updates were committed; **B**'s value won't ever be changed

TID	T1	T1	T1	T2	T2	T2	T3
	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE
OLD	A=0	B=0		A=100	B=50		A=80
NEW	A=100	B=50		A=80	B=70		A=110

cell storage
(on disk)

A 80

B 50

cache
(memory)

.....

recover(log):

```

commits = {}
for record r in log[len(log)-1] .. log[0]:
    if r.type == commit:
        commits.add(r.tid)
    if r.type == update and r.tid not in commits:
        cell_write(r.var, r.old_val) // undo
for record r in log[0] .. log[len(log)-1]:
    if r.type == update and r.tid in commits:
        cell_write(r.var, r.new_value) // redo

```

TID	T1	T1	T1	T2	T2	T2	T3
	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE
OLD	A=0	B=0		A=100	B=50		A=80
NEW	A=100	B=50		A=80	B=70		A=110

cell storage
(on disk)

A 80

B 70

cache
(memory)

.....
.....

recover(log):

```

commits = {}
for record r in log[len(log)-1] .. log[0]:
    if r.type == commit:
        commits.add(r.tid)
    if r.type == update and r.tid not in commits:
        cell_write(r.var, r.old_val) // undo
for record r in log[0] .. log[len(log)-1]:
    if r.type == update and r.tid in commits:
        cell_write(r.var, r.new_value) // redo

```

TID	T1	T1	T1	T2	T2	T2	T3
	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE
OLD	A=0	B=0		A=100	B=50		A=80
NEW	A=100	B=50		A=80	B=70		A=110

cell storage
(on disk)

A 80

B 70

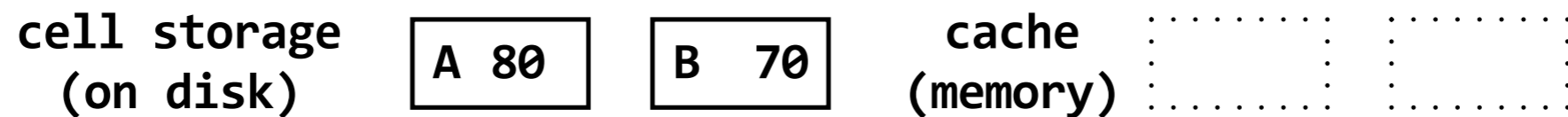
cache
(memory)

.....

performance?

problem: recovery is still slow

TID	T1	T1	T1	T2	T2	T2	T3
	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE	UPDATE	COMMIT	UPDATE
OLD	A=0	B=0		A=100	B=50		A=80
NEW	A=100	B=50		A=80	B=70		A=110



performance?

solution: write checkpoints and truncate the log

- **(Write-ahead) logs** provide **atomicity** with better performance than shadow copies. The primary benefit is making small appends for each update, rather than copying and entire file over for every change.
- **Cell storage** is used with the log to improve read-performance, and **caches** and **truncation** can be used to improve write- and recovery-performance.

MIT OpenCourseWare
<https://ocw.mit.edu>

6.033 Computer System Engineering
Spring 2018

For information about citing these materials or our Terms of Use, visit: <https://ocw.mit.edu/terms>.