Recovery Tutorial

CSC443H1 Database System Technology

```
<T1 start>
           <T1, A, 1, 2>
          <T1 commit>
             <ckpt>
            <T2 start >
log
          <T2, B, 2, 3>
          <T2, C, 3, 4>
            <T3 start>
           <T3, D, 4, 5>
          <T2 commit>
          <T3 commit>
                                  Power fails
```

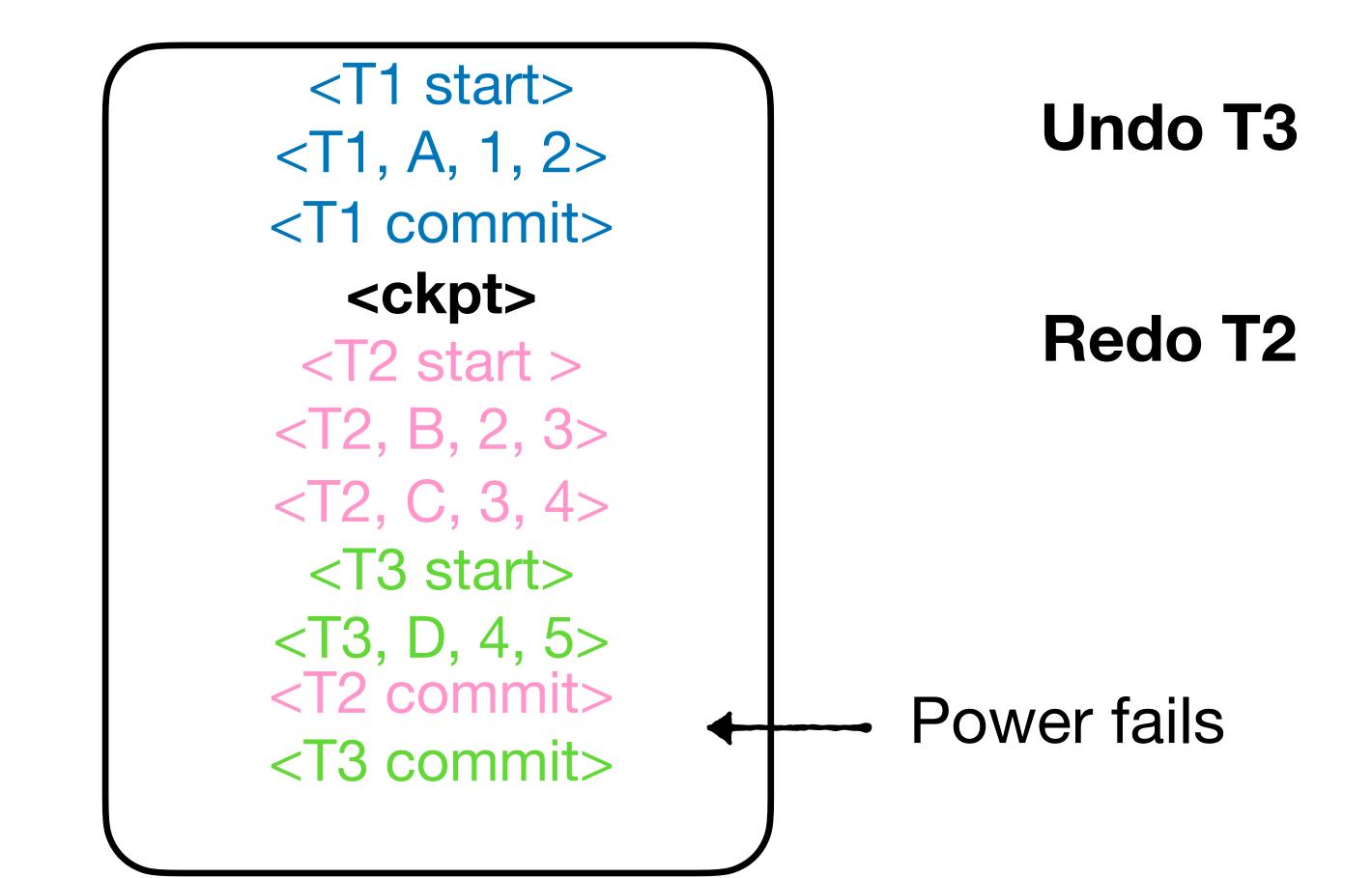
Consider the following log, and note how records for different transactions are interleaved. Suppose power fails at different points. What would you need undo or redo?

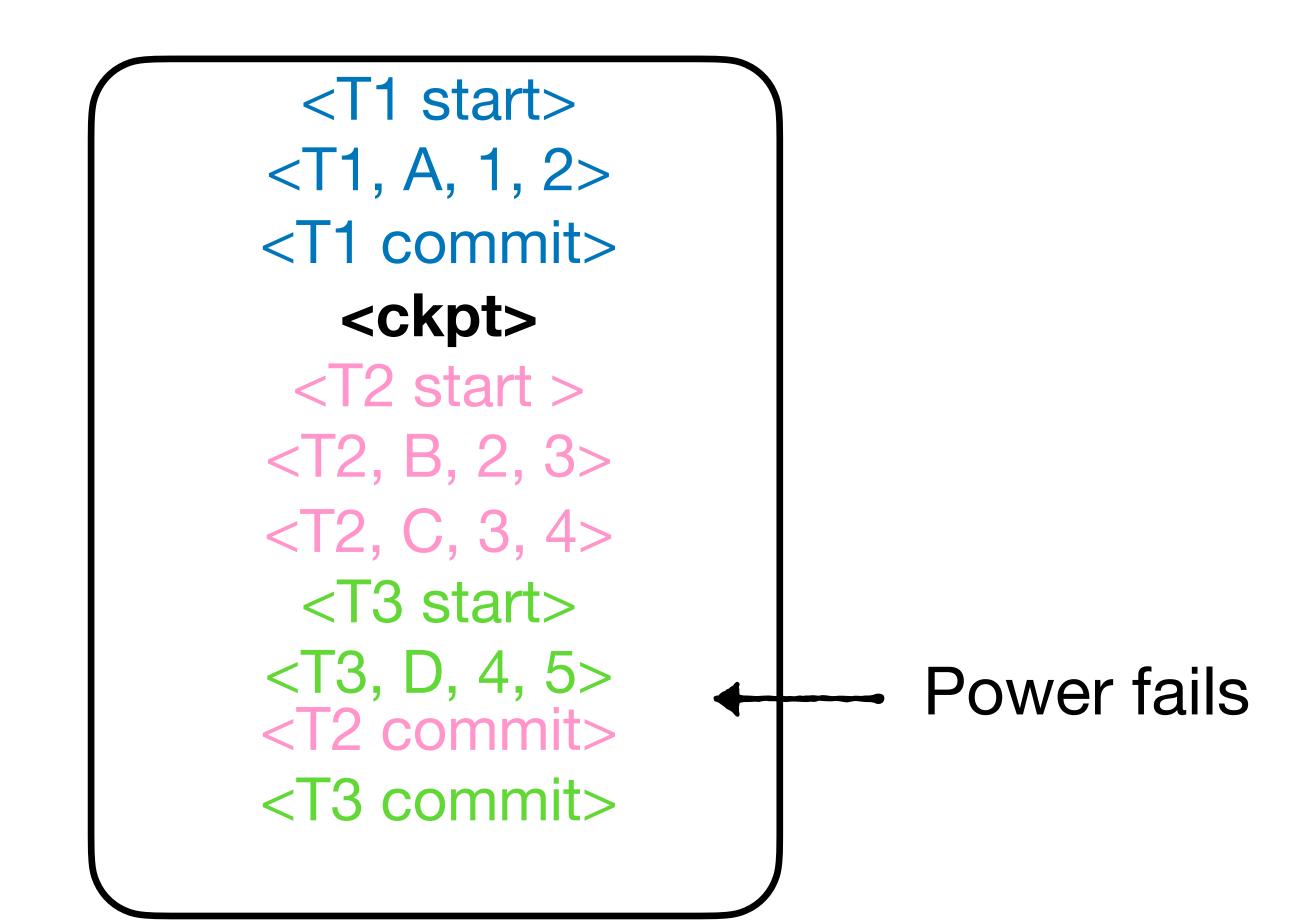


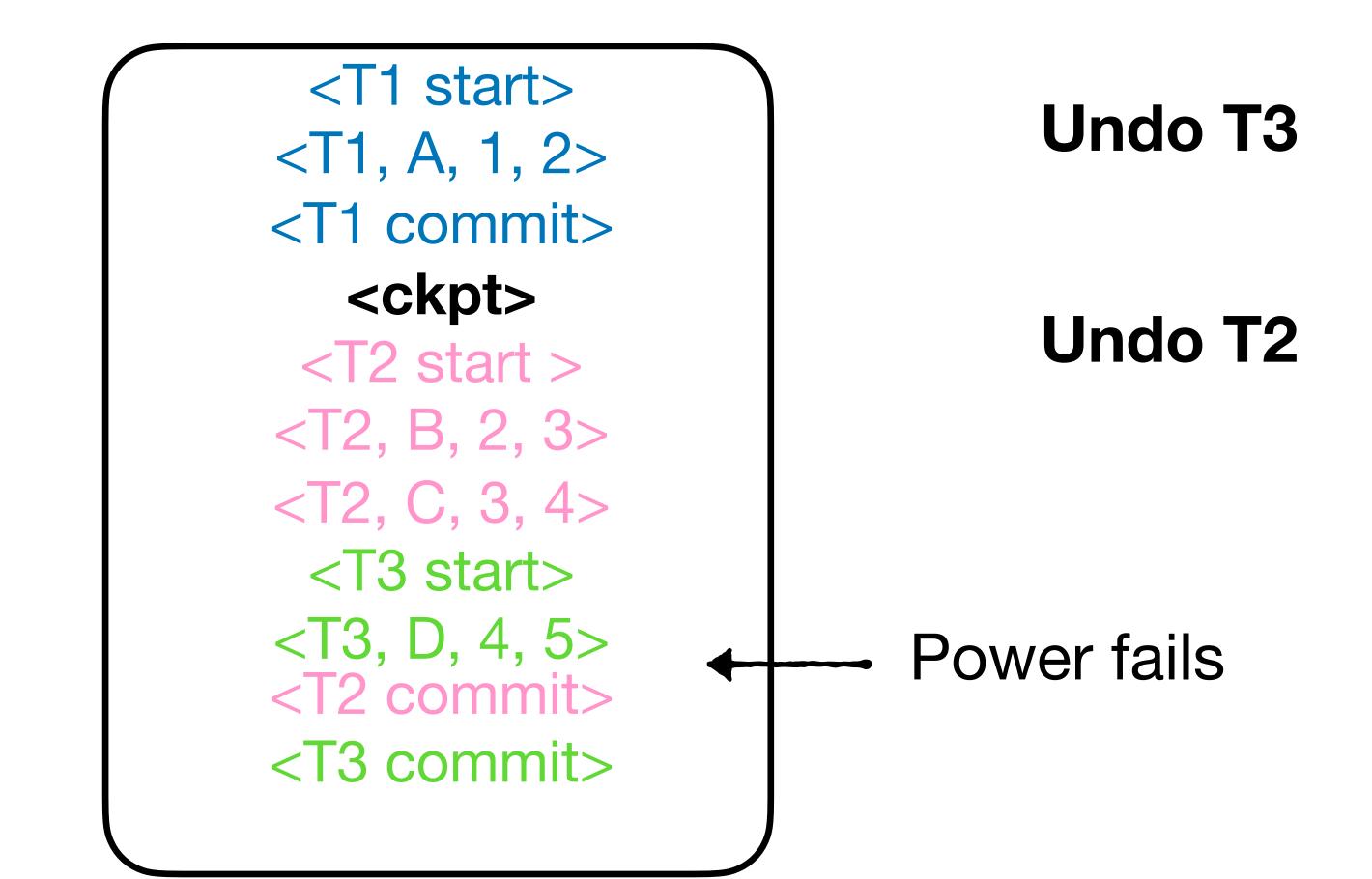
Nothing to undo

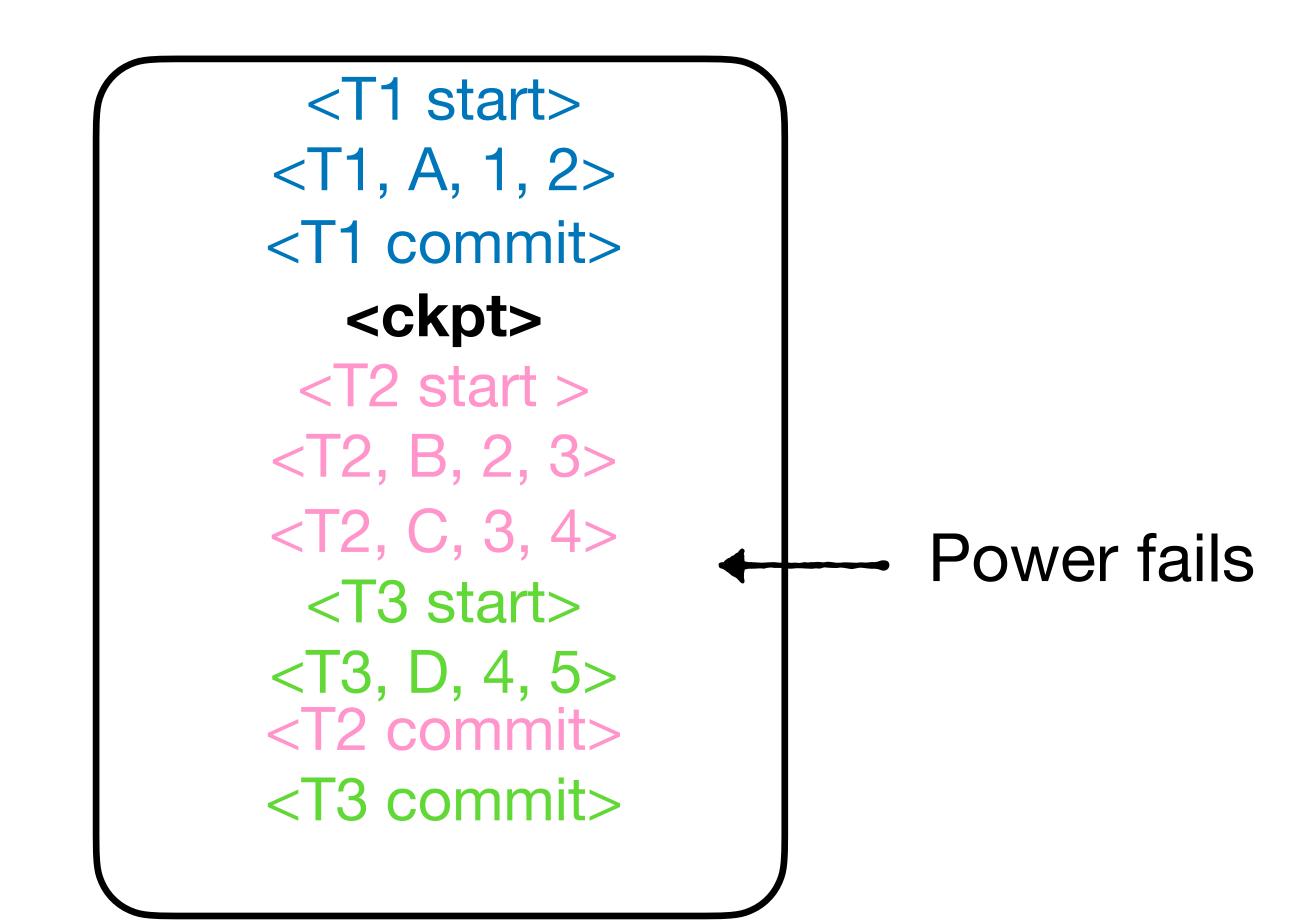
Redo T2 and T3 since checkpoint

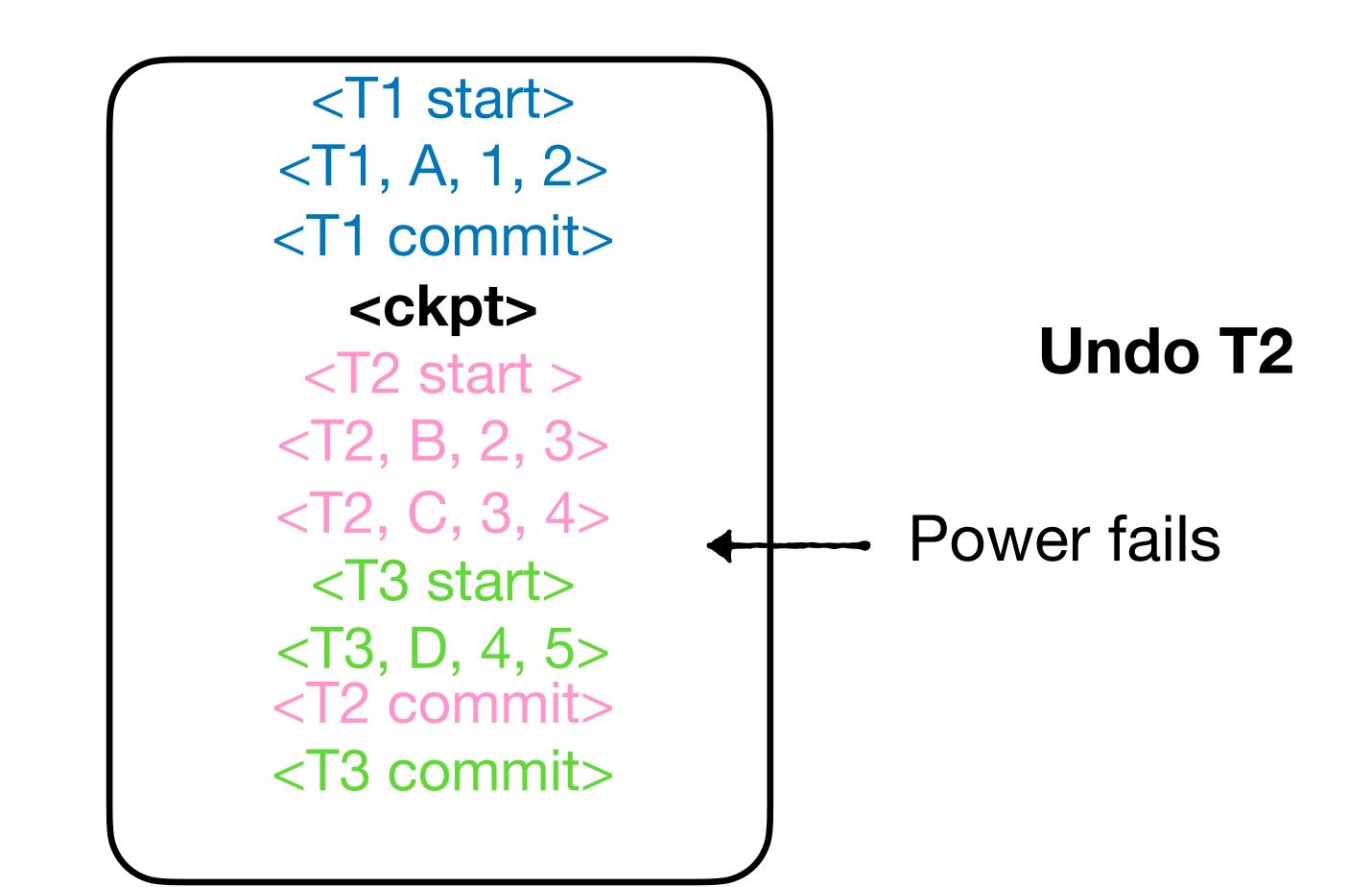
Power fails

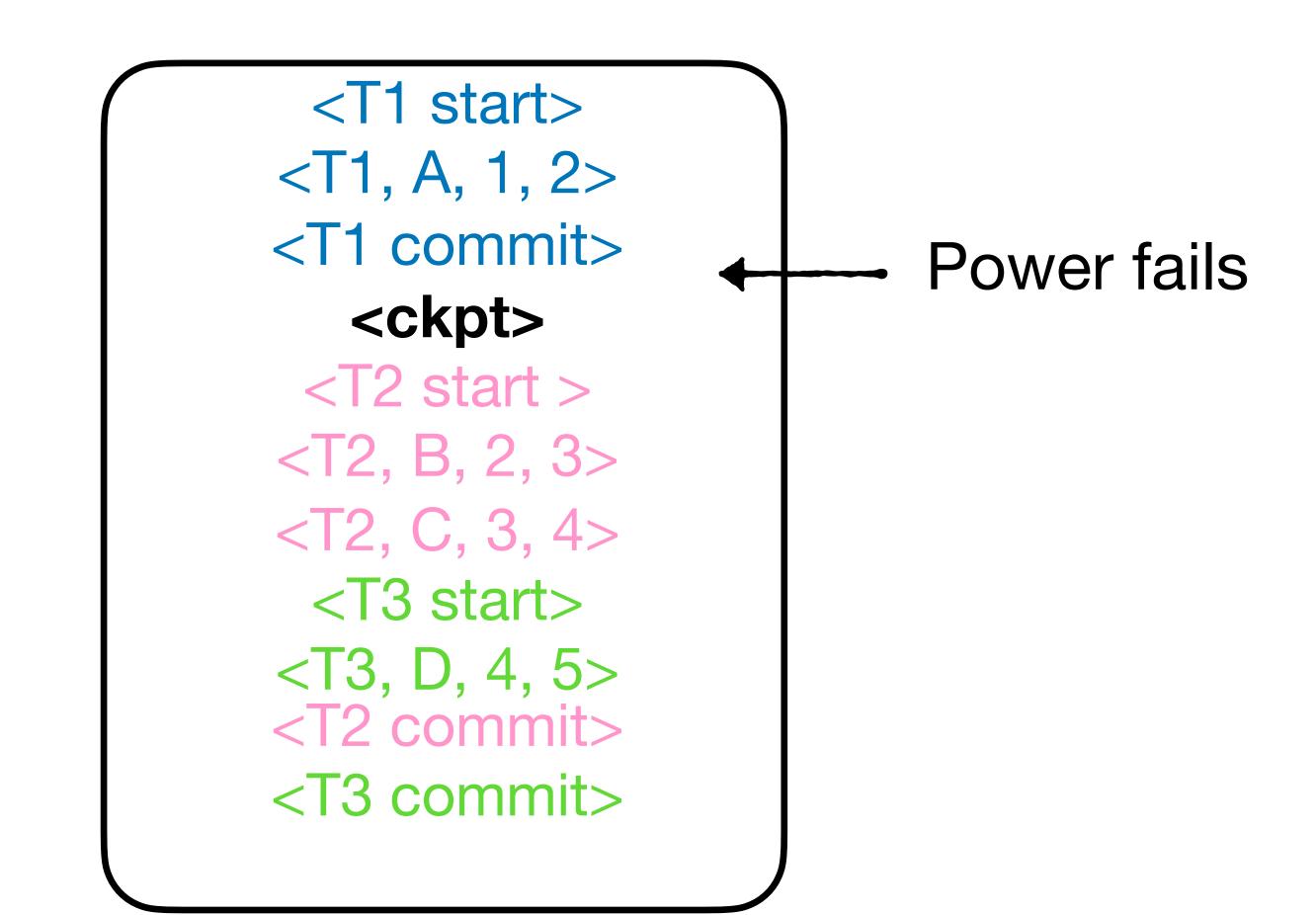


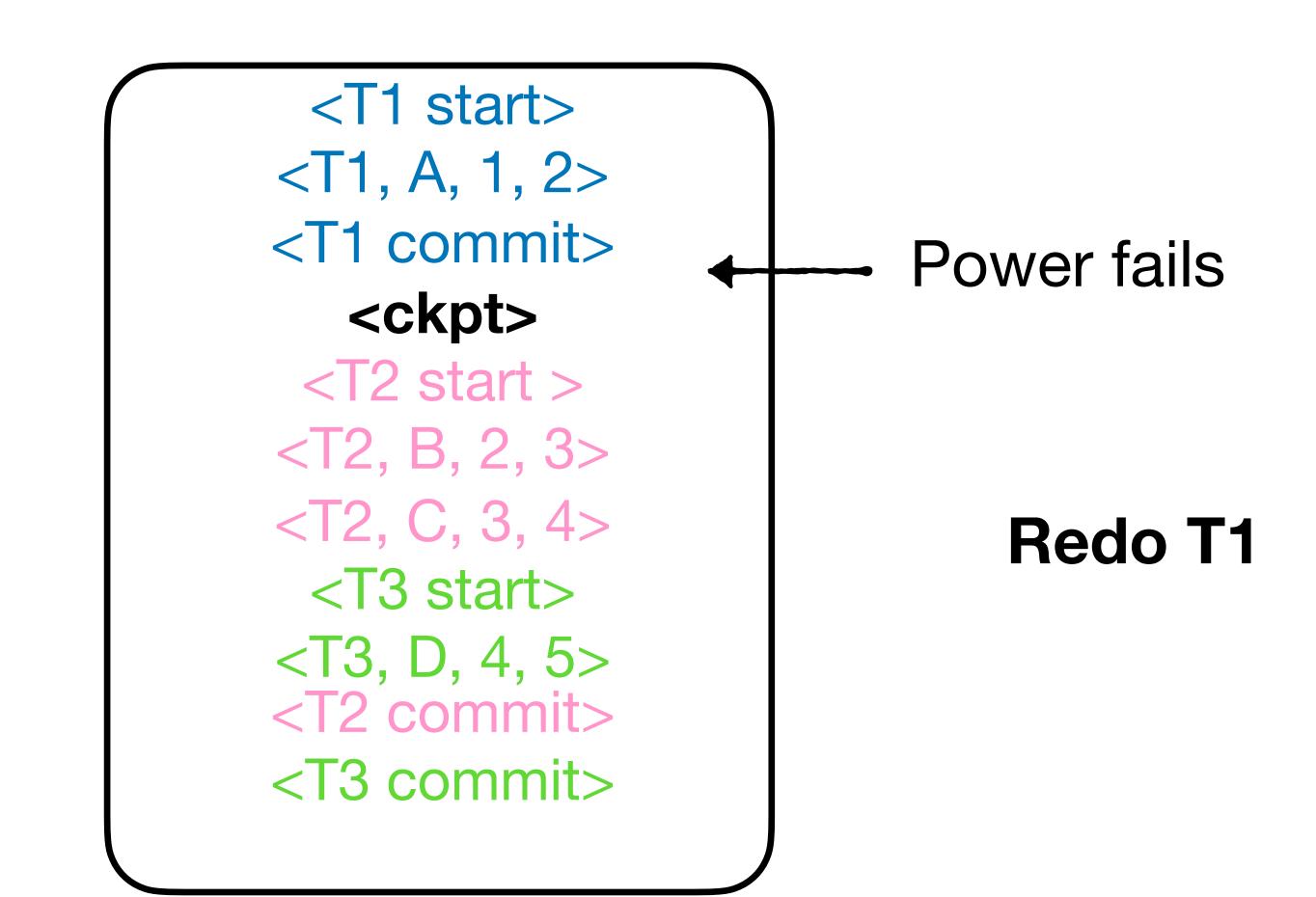


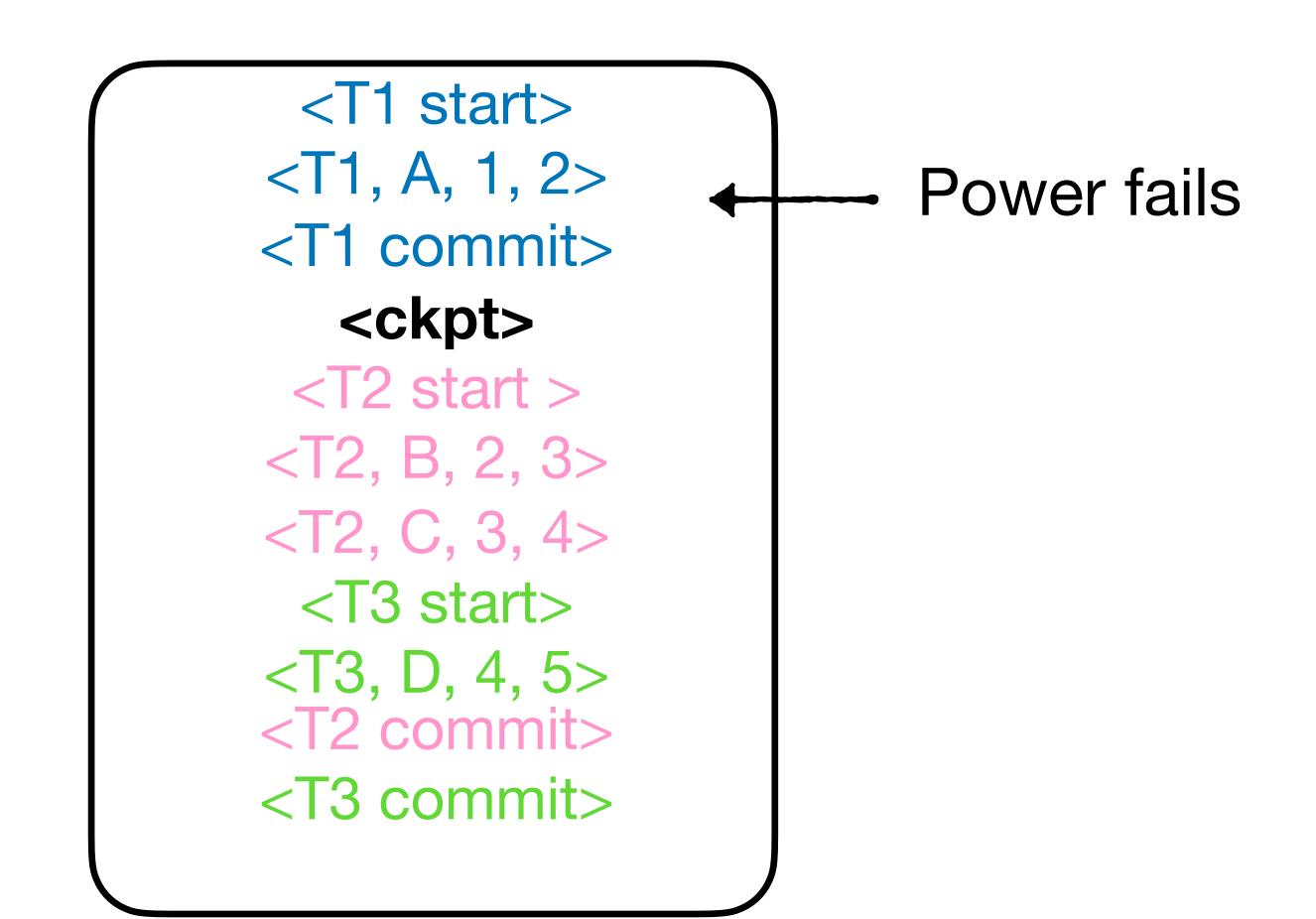


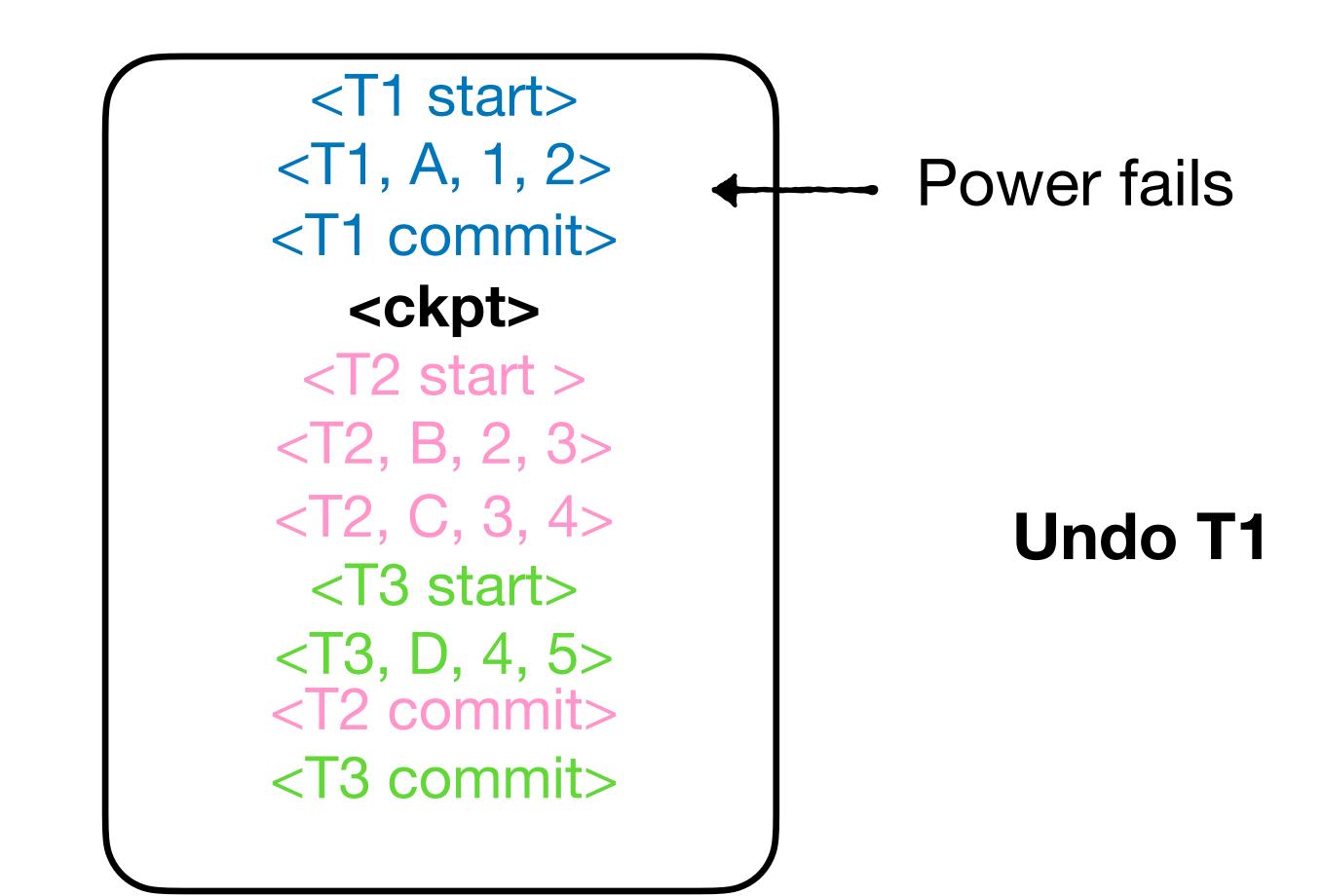


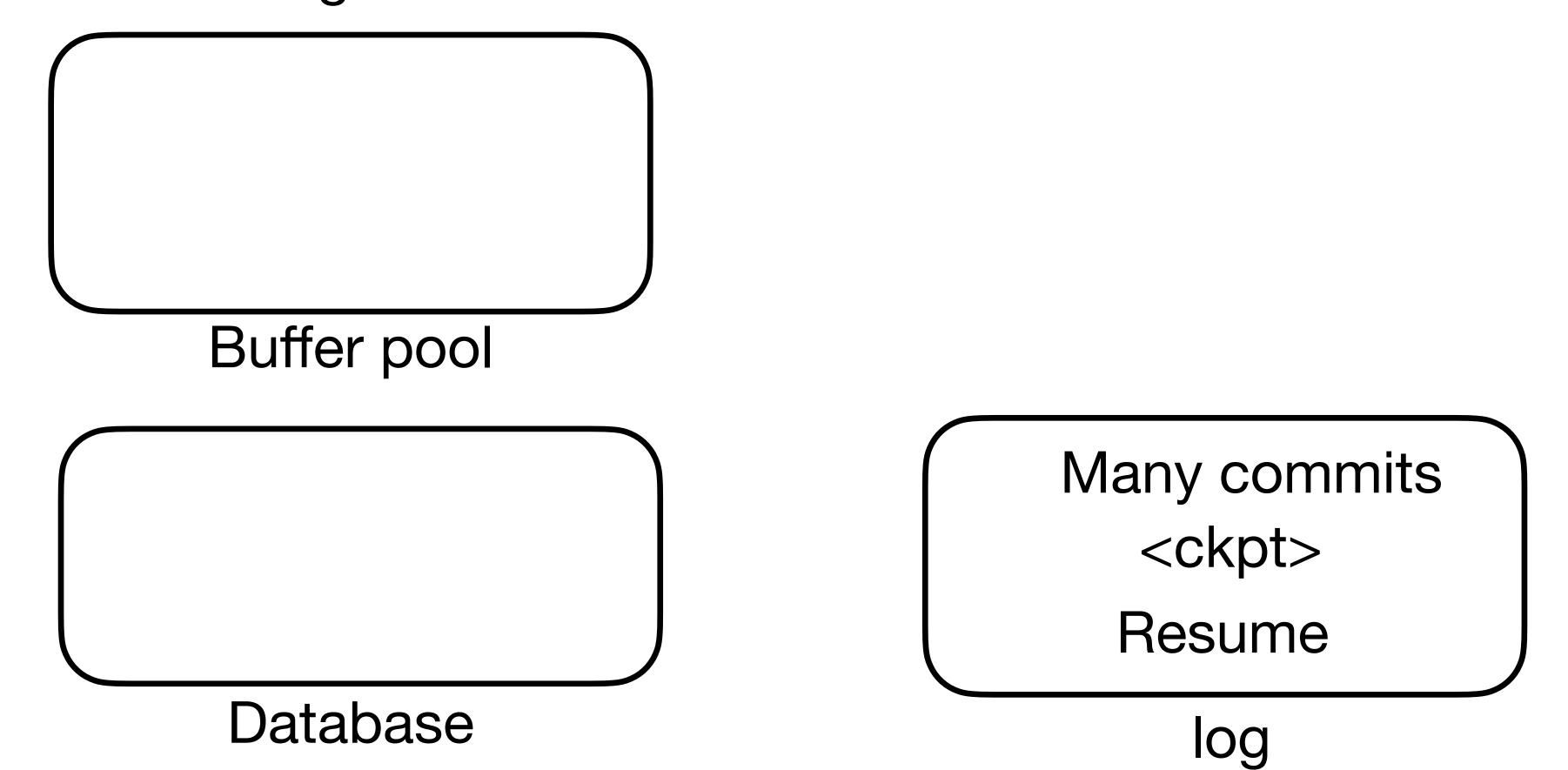


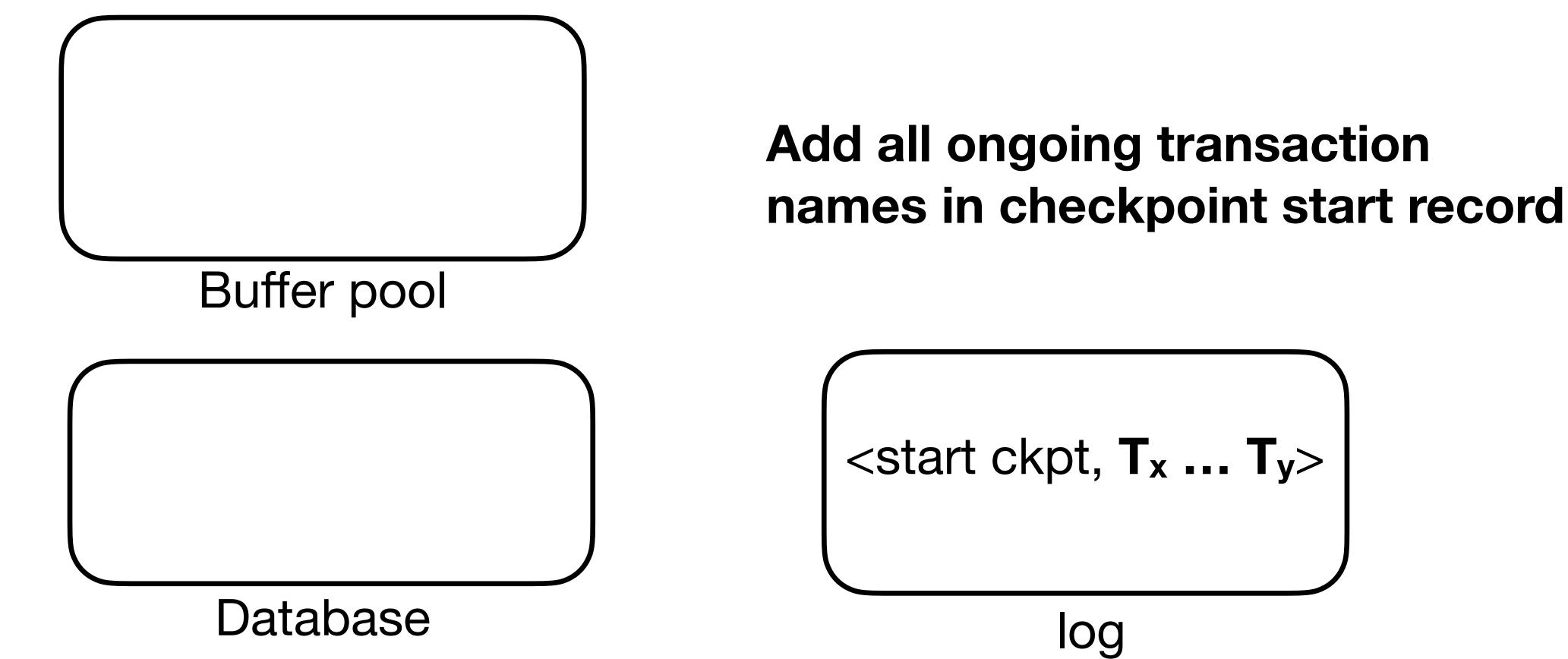


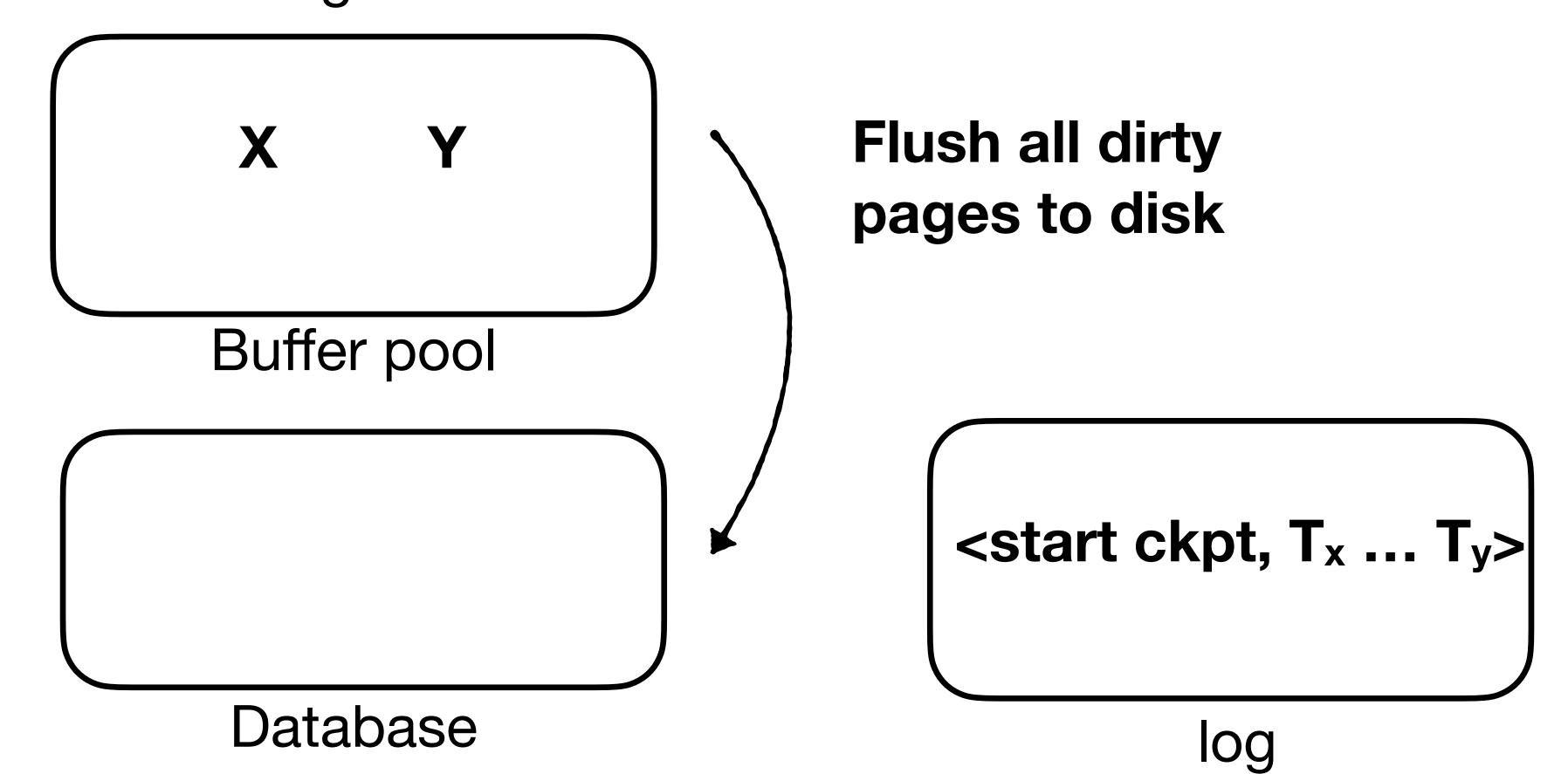


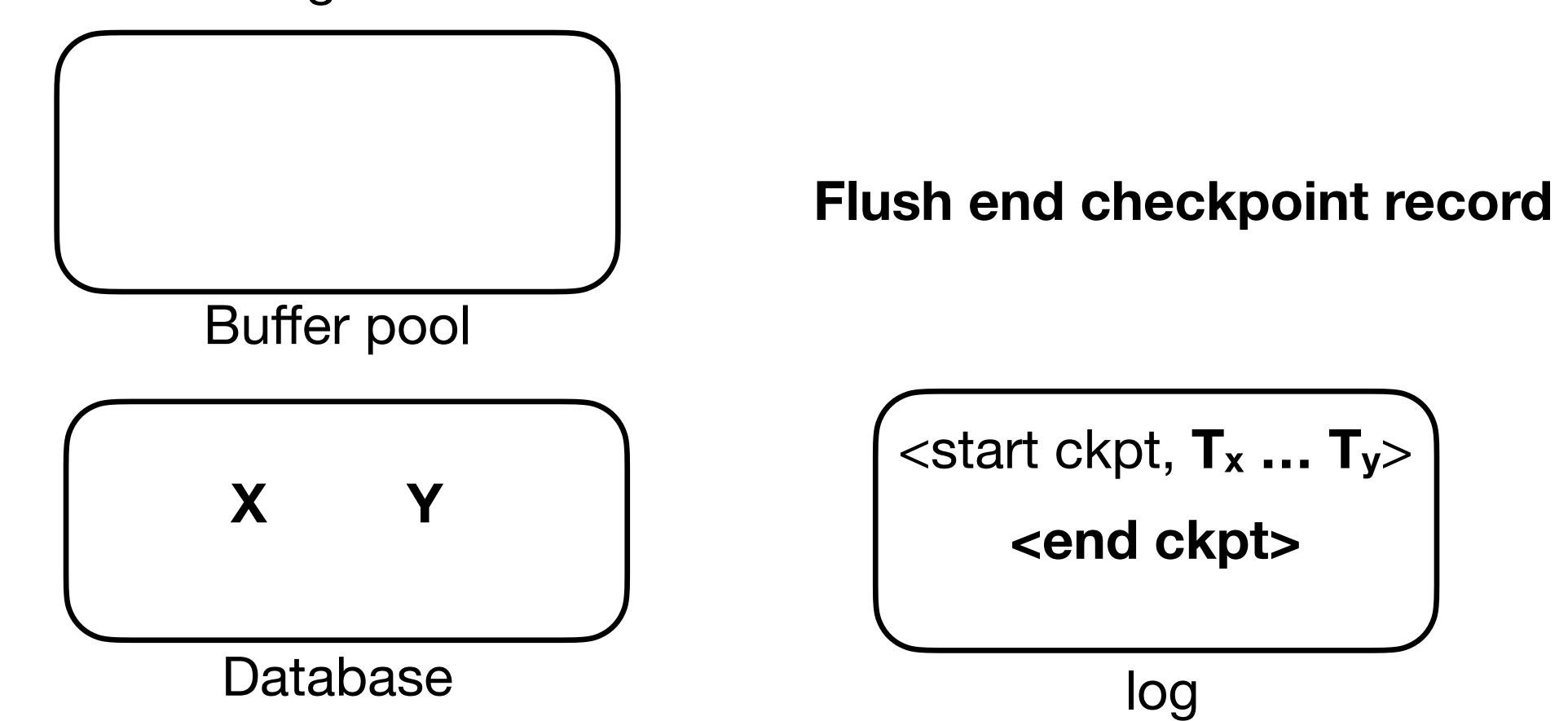












The checkpointing mechanism we have seen requires all current transactions to commit, but this could lead to rejecting user transactions for a long while. How would you design a checkpoint mechanism that does not require all existing transactions to finish?

how to recover?

log

```
<T1 start>
 <T1, A, 1, 2>
  <T2 start >
 <T1 commit>
 <T2, B, 2, 3>
<ckpt start T2>
 <T2, C, 3, 4>
  <T3 start>
 <T3, D, 4, 5>
 <ckpt end>
<T2 commit>
<T3 commit>
```

The checkpointing mechanism we have seen requires all current transactions to commit, but this could lead to rejecting user transactions for a long while. How would you design a checkpoint mechanism that does not require all existing transactions to finish?

```
<T1 start>
 <T1, A, 1, 2>
  <T2 start >
 <T1 commit>
 <T2, B, 2, 3>
<ckpt start T2>
 <T2, C, 3, 4>
  <T3 start>
 <T3, D, 4, 5>
 <ckpt end>
<T2 commit>
<T3 commit>
```

Find checkpoint start & identify committed & uncommitted transactions

```
<T1 start>
 <T1, A, 1, 2>
  <T2 start >
 <T1 commit>
 <T2, B, 2, 3>
<ckpt start T2>
 <T2, C, 3, 4>
  <T3 start>
                        redo committed
 <T3, D, 4, 5>
 <ckpt end>
<T2 commit>
<T3 commit>
```

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```
<T1 start>
 <T1, A, 1, 2>
  <T2 start >
 <T1 commit>
 <T2, B, 2, 3>
<ckpt start T2>
 <T2, C, 3, 4>
  <T3 start>
 <T3, D, 4, 5>
 <ckpt end>
<T2 commit>
<T3 commit>
```

redo committed

Go from back to front so we keep latest copy of each value

```
<T1 start>
 <T1, A, 1, 2>
  <T2 start >
 <T1 commit>
 <T2, B, 2, 3>
<ckpt start T2>
 <T2, C, 3, 4>
  <T3 start>
 <T3, D, 4, 5>
                        undo uncommitted
 <ckpt end>
<T2 commit>
<T3 commit>
```

```
<T1 start>
 <T1, A, 1, 2>
  <T2 start >
 <T1 commit>
 <T2, B, 2, 3>
<ckpt start T2>
 <T2, C, 3, 4>
  <T3 start>
                        undo uncommitted
 <T3, D, 4, 5> ◆
 <ckpt end>
                        e.g. if T3 didn't commit
<T2 commit>
```

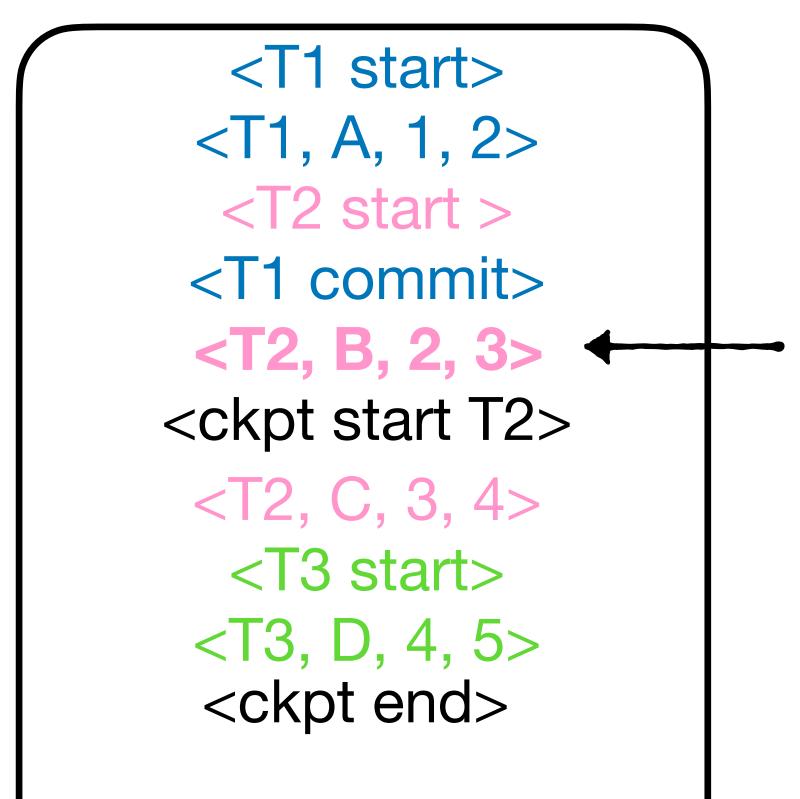
The checkpointing mechanism we have seen requires all current transactions to commit, but this could lead to rejecting user transactions for a long while. How would you design a checkpoint mechanism that does not require all existing transactions to finish?

```
<T1 start>
 <T1, A, 1, 2>
  <T2 start >
 <T1 commit>
 <T2, B, 2, 3>
<ckpt start T2>
 <T2, C, 3, 4>
  <T3 start>
 <T3, D, 4, 5>
 <ckpt end>
 <T2 commit>
<T3, rollback> ←
```

undo uncommitted
e.g. if T3 didn't commit

Add rollback

The checkpointing mechanism we have seen requires all current transactions to commit, but this could lead to rejecting user transactions for a long while. How would you design a checkpoint mechanism that does not require all existing transactions to finish?



May need to go beyond checkpoint start to undo all relevant transactions

Flushing the log before evicting dirty data can be a random I/O bottleneck. What can we do to address this?

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Put log on a separate disk



It only entails sequential access so this is ideal.
Can also use SSD.

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Put DB on one or more SSDs or disks, maybe using RAID