

UNIVERSITÉ MONTPELLIER II
SCIENCES ET TECHNIQUES DU LANGUEDOC

Automating Fine Concurrency Control in Object-Oriented Databases

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OUTLINE

HYPOTHESIS ON THE DATABASE

FOUR PROBLEMS

A SOLUTION

AT COMPILE-TIME

AT LINK-TIME

AT RUN-TIME

A COMPARISON

CONCLUSION

HYPOTHESIS ON THE DATABASE

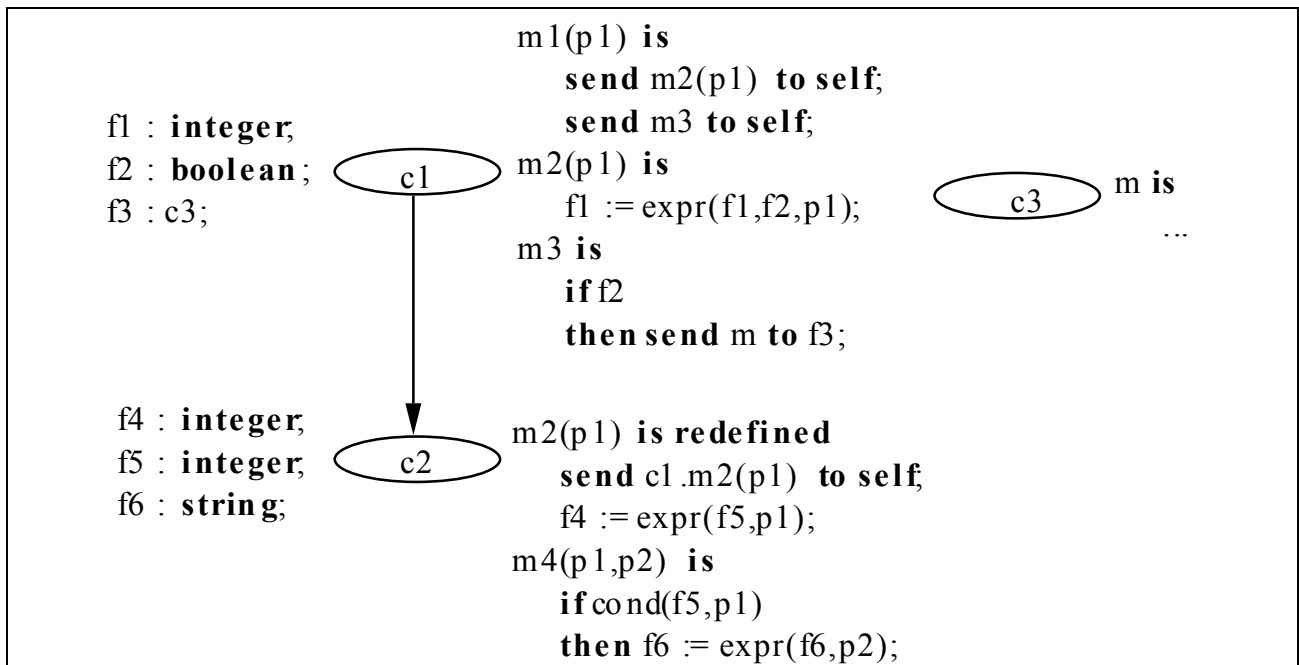
+ on the data:

- **classes** (but no meta-classes)
- (multiple) **inheritance** (inclusion and constraint)
- **mono-instanciation**

+ on the methods:

- **encapsulation** (mandatory)
- **overriding**
- **late binding**

FOUR PROBLEMS



+ when determining commutativity of methods

(m1, m2, m3) in c1

(m1, m2, m3, m4) in c2

(m1, m2, m3, m4, ...) in c_n

+ repeated controls

controlling m1, next m2, then m3 when using m1 in c1

+ lock escalation

m1 just needs READ access

but then m2 requires WRITE access

+ *pseudo*-conflicts

m2 and m4 in c2 should be allowed concurrently

A SOLUTION

At compile-time

analysis of the code of the methods

At link-time

construction of the late binding resolution graph (for self-directed messages only)

using this graph for calculating *transitive access vectors*

translating access vectors into mere access modes

At run-time

using these access modes in the locking protocol “as usual”

AT COMPILE-TIME

+ determining DAV (Direct Access Vectors)

For each method, determine which instance variables are respectively read and/or written.

+ determining DSC (Direct Self-Calls)

For each method, extract the names of the direct messages which are sent to **self** (i. e., **send M to self**).

+ determining PSC (Prefixed Self-Calls)

For each method, extract the names of the classes and the names of the prefixed messages which are sent to **self** (i. e., **send C.M to self**).

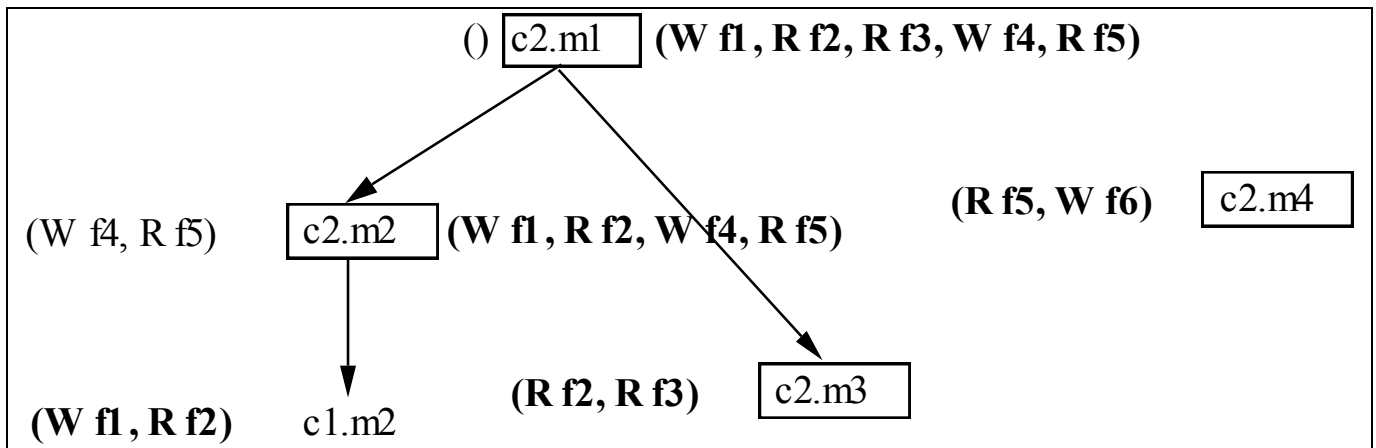
class	method	analysis
c1	m1(p1) is send m2(p1) to self; send m3 to self;	DAV = () DSC = {m2,m3} PSC = \emptyset
	m2(p1) is f1 := expr(f1,f2,p1);	DAV = (Write f1, Read f2) DSC = \emptyset PSC = \emptyset
	m3 is if f2 then send m to f3;	DAV = (Read f2, Read f3) DSC = \emptyset PSC = \emptyset
c2	m1 is inherited	
	m2(p1) is redefined send c1.m2(p1) to self; f4 := expr(f5,p1);	DAV = (Write f4, Read f5) DSC = \emptyset PSC = {c1.m2}
	m3 is inherited	
	m4(p1,p2) is if cond(f5,p1) then f6 := expr(f6,p2);	DAV = (Read f5, Write f6) DSC = \emptyset PSC = \emptyset

AT LINK-TIME

+ constructing the late binding resolution graph

$$DSC_{c2,m1} = \{m2, m3\}$$

$$PSC_{c2,m2} = \{c1.m2\}$$



Late binding resolution graph for proper instances of class c2

+ calculating TAV (Transitive Access Vectors)

$$TAV_{c1,m2} = DAV_{c1,m2}$$

$$TAV_{c2,m3} = DAV_{c2,m3}$$

$$TAV_{c2,m4} = DAV_{c2,m4}$$

$$TAV_{c2,m2} = DAV_{c2,m2} + TAV_{c1,m2}$$

$$TAV_{c2,m1} = DAV_{c2,m1} + TAV_{c2,m2} + TAV_{c2,m3}$$

+ Translating vectors into access modes

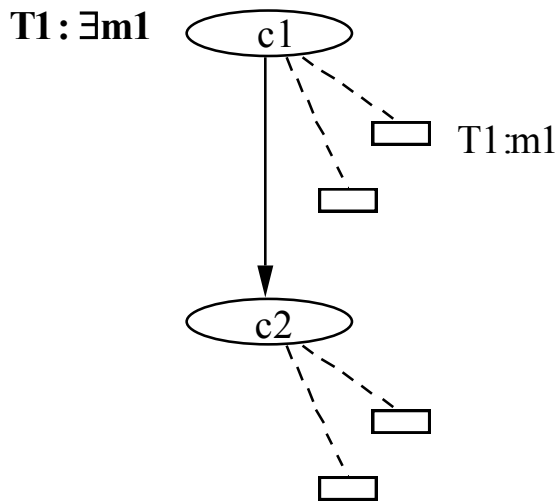
	m1	m2	m3	m4
m1			yes	yes
m2			yes	yes
m3	yes	yes	yes	yes
m4	yes	yes	yes	

Commutativity of methods in class c2

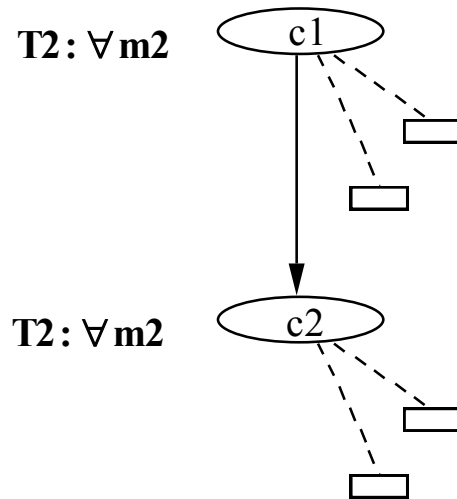
AT RUN-TIME

Access modes + Hierarchical locking

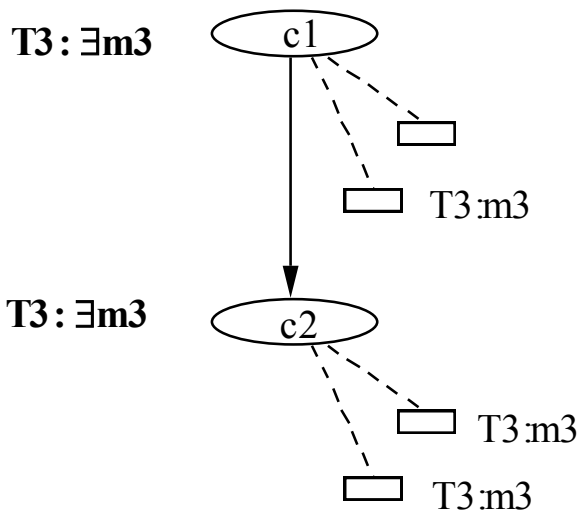
T1 accesses to some proper instances of c1



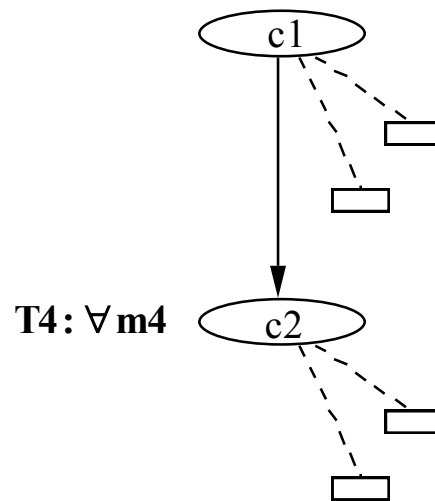
T2 accesses to every general instance of c1



T3 accesses to some general instances of c1



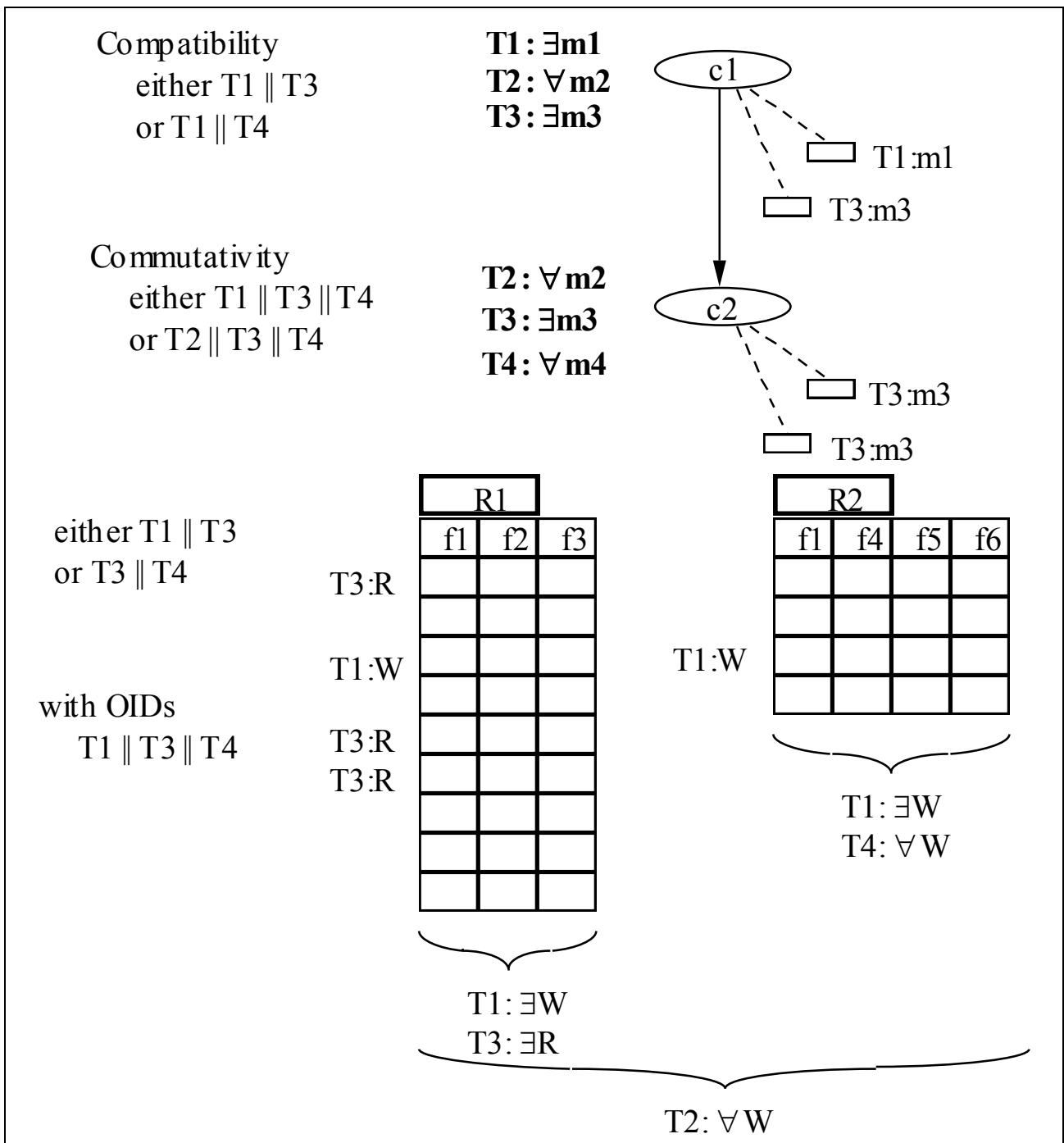
T4 accesses to every general instance of c2



A COMPARISON

	m1	m2	m3	m4
M1	yes/no		yes/no	
M2				
M3	yes/no		yes	
M4				

Compatibility of methods in class c2



CONCLUSION

- + Commutativity ♠ compatibility □ simple technique
- + This proposition > CC on inheritance graph
This proposition > CC in relational databases

FURTHER RESEARCHES

- + About composition: multi-level transactions and recovery
- + About the many relationships among objects: inheritance, composition, versioning, composite objects, etc