Storage

April 2, 2018

10 + Buffering

```
def Select(predicate, source)
  while (source.hasMoreTuples)
    in buffer = source.fetch()
    while(in buffer.hasMoreTuples)
      tuple = in buffer.readTuple()
      if(predicate(tuple))
        out buffer.output(tuple)
      if(out buffer.isFull)
        out buffer.flush()
```

10 + Buffering

Generalize & Standardize!

Have a component that handles buffering!

The Buffer Manager

<u>API</u>

Allocate a page

Deallocate a page

Read from a page
Write to a page

Query Interpretation and Optimization

Relational Operators

Files/Data Accessors

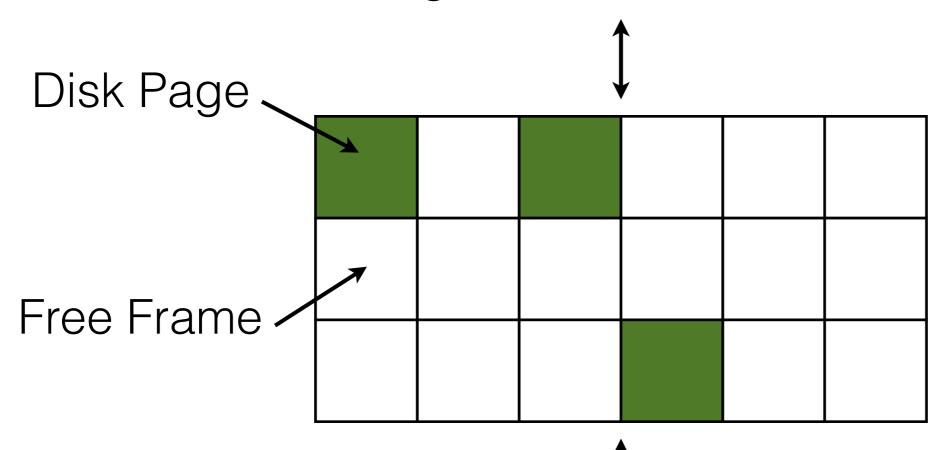
Buffer Management

Disk Management

Database

The Buffer Manager

Higher levels of the DB



Pages allocated to frames as per page replacement policy

Pinned Pages

- Pinning a page indicates that it is being used.
- The requestor must unpin the page when done.
 - The requestor must also indicate whether the page has been modified (with a 'dirty' bit)
 - Dirty pages must be written to disk
- Pages may be requested multiple times
 - Use a pin count (reference count) to keep track.
- Concurrency Control/Recovery may require other operations when replacing a frame.

Buffer Replacement

- Frames are chosen for replacement by a buffer replacement policy.
 - (e.g., LRU, MRU, Clock)
- Policy can have a big impact!
 - Depends on the access pattern.
- What is a worst-case scenario for LRU?

Buffer Replacement

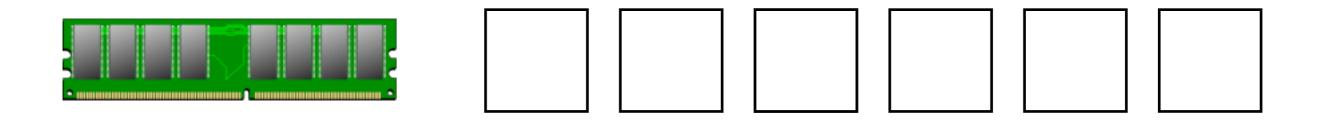
- Frames are chosen for replacement by a buffer replacement policy.
 - (e.g., LRU, MRU, Clock)
- Policy can have a big impact!
 - Depends on the access pattern.
- What is a worst-case scenario for LRU?
 - Hmmm... this sounds awfully familiar...

Hey... Oliver!

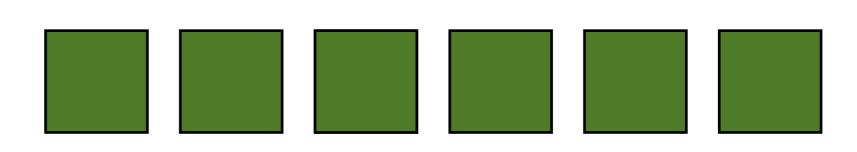
This sounds a lot like virtual memory!

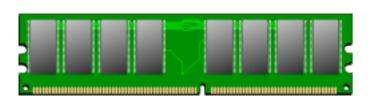
Buffer Managers vs Virtual Memory

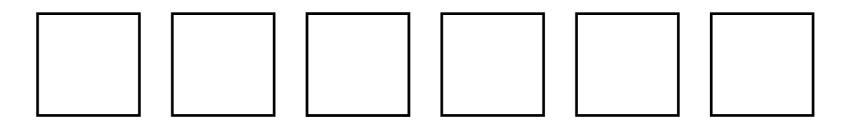
- Not a huge difference
 - Many lightweight DBs use VMem as a buffer manager!
- Reasons to implement an explicit buffer manager:
 - Control when and how paging happens.
 - e.g., better/more efficient prefetching.
 - Control what gets paged in/out.
 - e.g., better knowledge of data access patterns.
 - Integrate additional memory layers (e.g., Network)



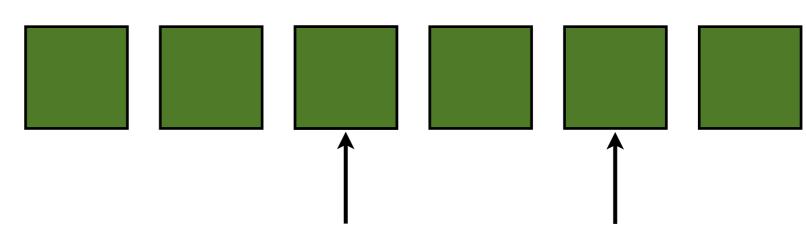


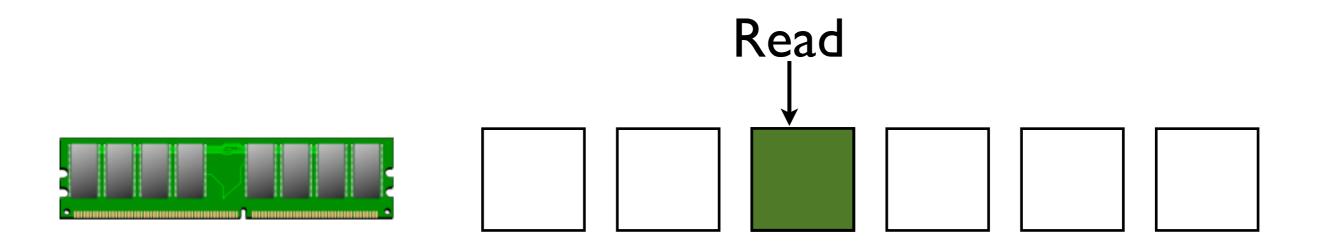




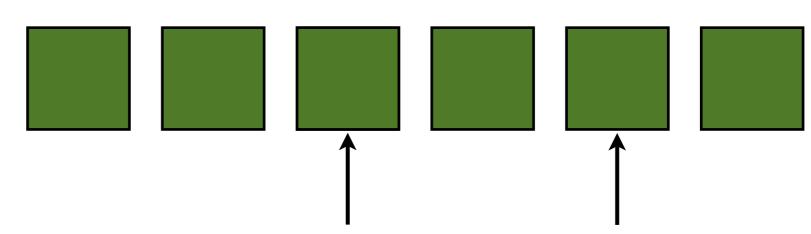


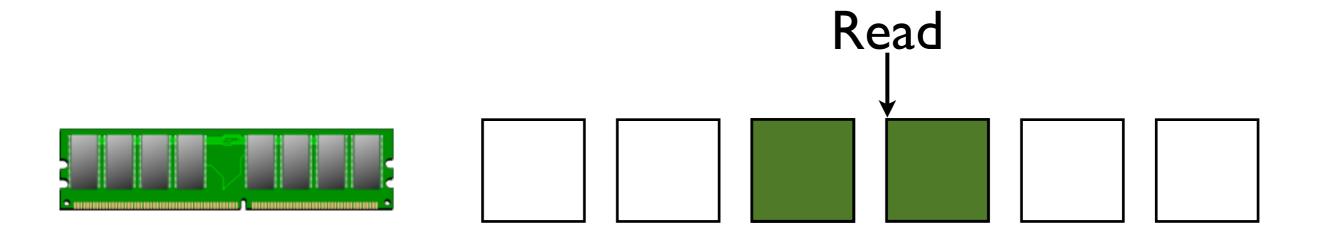




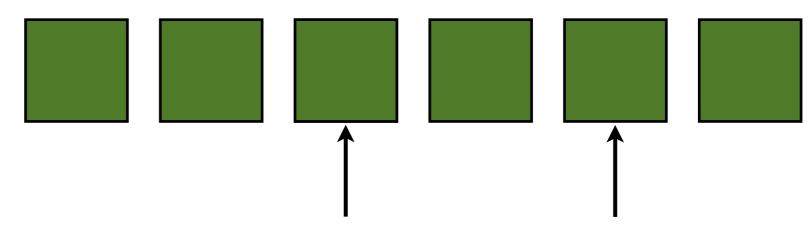


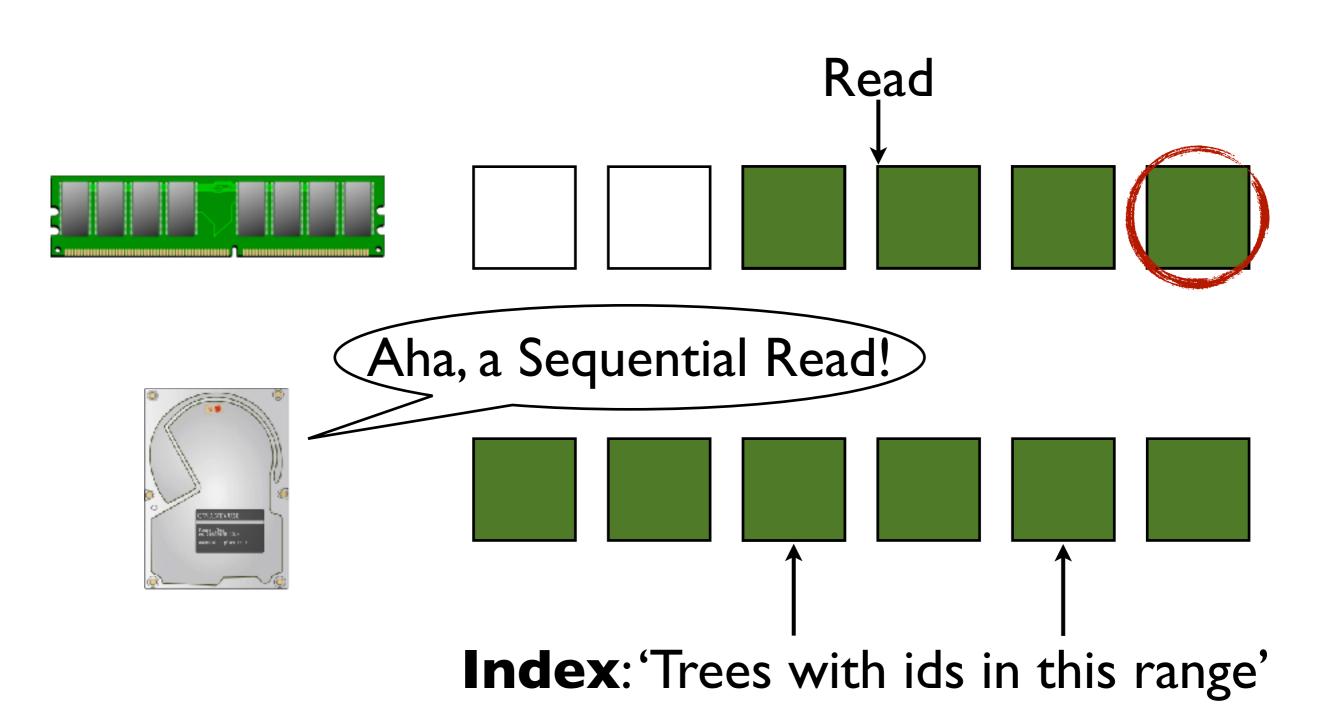




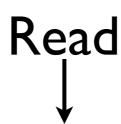


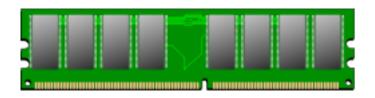




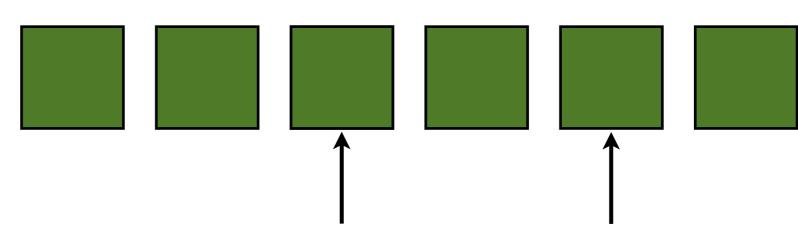


Example-DB Paging

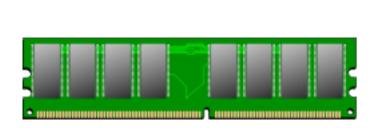


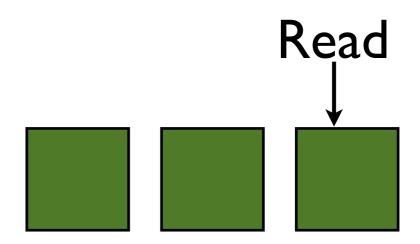






Example-DB Paging







Read in precisely what you need.

