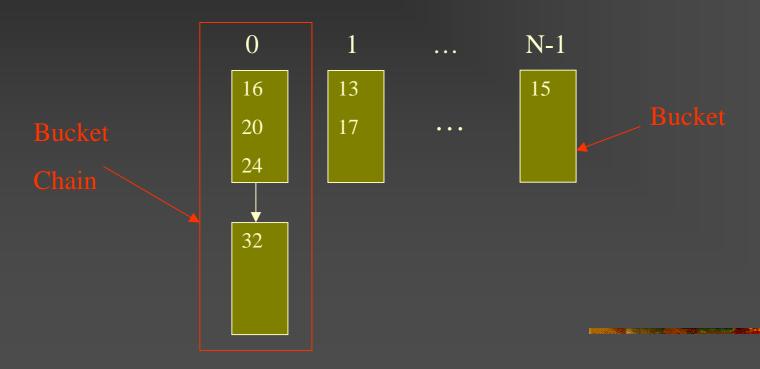
Concurrency in Linear Hashing

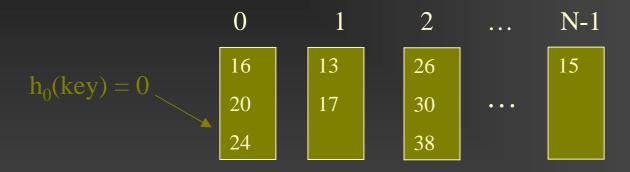
Huxia Shi

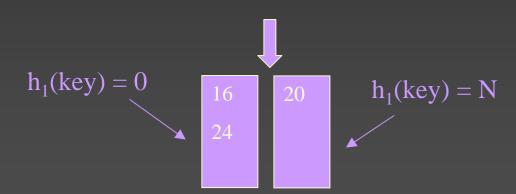
York University Apr 05, 2009

- A technique for dynamic hashing
- Invented by Witold Litwin, 1980
- It can be used to save database indices



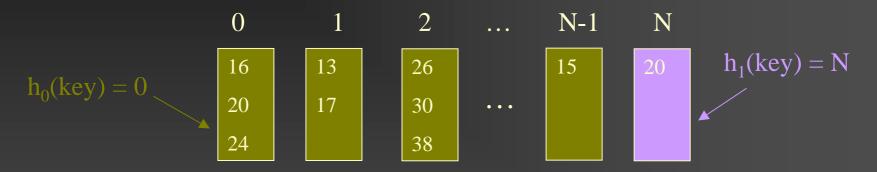
Split

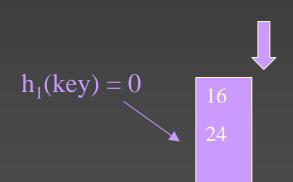




Choose new hash function h₁
Split the first bucket chain

Split





Add the second new bucket chain to the end

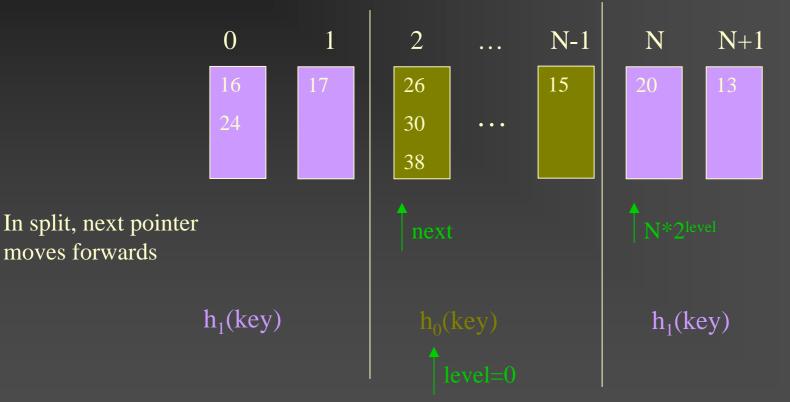
Split



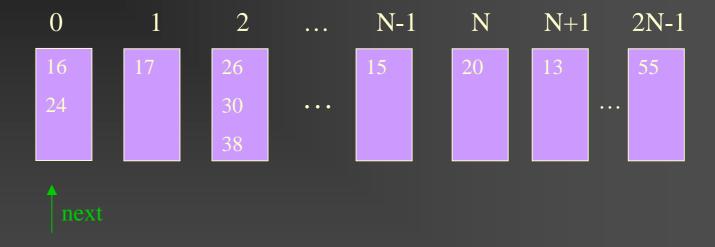
Replace the bucket chain to be splitted with the first new bucket chain

Split

moves forwards

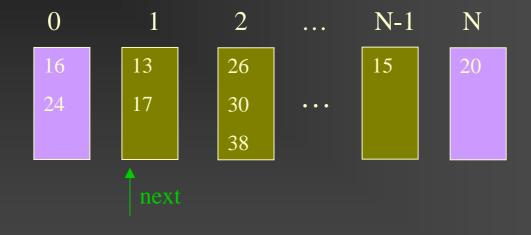


Split



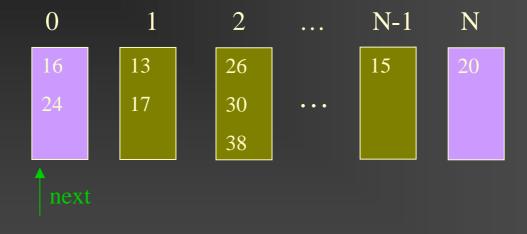
When next pointer moves to the upper bondary, it is set to 0
Then level value is increased

Merge



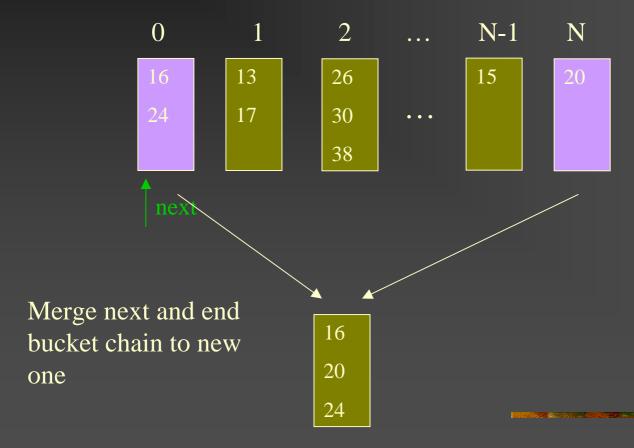
Merge is opposite to Split

Merge

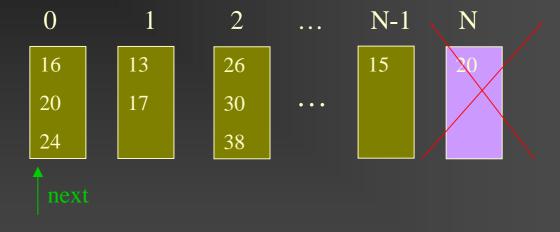


Next pointer moves backwards

Merge



Merge



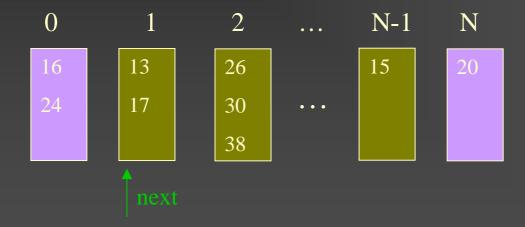
Replace the bucket chain pointed by next

Delete the last bucket chain

Current Operations

Process1 (find 13): hash(13) = 1

Process2 (split): split bucket chain 1

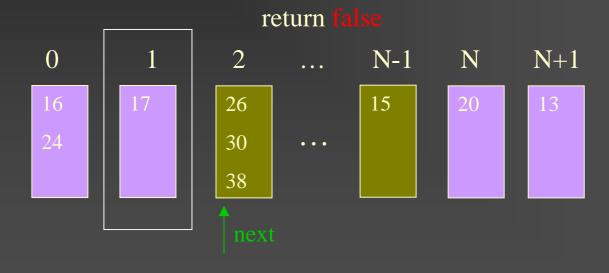


Current Operations

Process1 (find 13): hash(13) = 1

Process2 (split): split bucket chain 1

Process1 (find 13): check bucket chain 1



My Paper

Carla Schlatter Ellis. Concurrency in linear hashing.
 ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS), 12(2): 195-217, June 1987.

Main Idea

Lock Request	Existing lock		
	Read lock	Selective lock	Exclusive lock
Read lock	yes	yes	no
Selective lock	yes	no	no
Exclusive lock	no	no	no

R

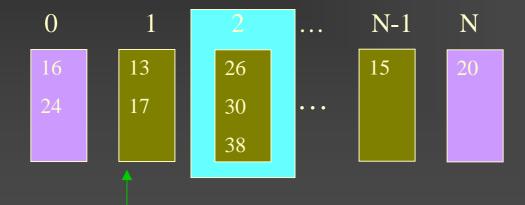
S

E

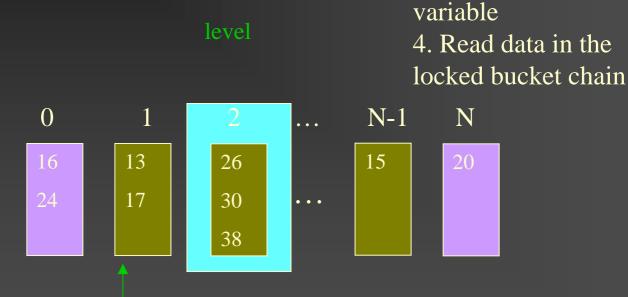
Find Operation



- 1. Put read lock on root variable: next and level
- 2. Put read lock on target bucket chain
- 3. Release lock on root variable



Find Operation



next

1. Put read lock on root

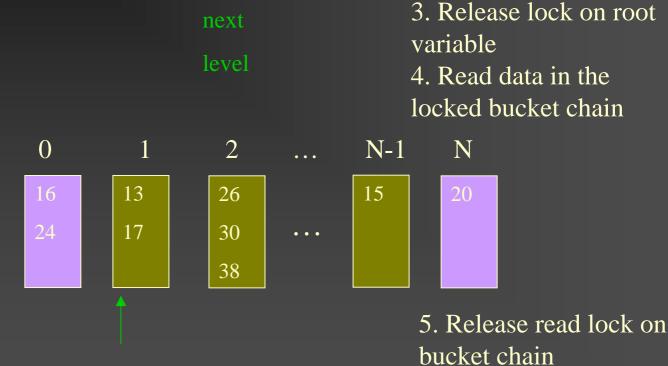
variable: next and level

3. Release lock on root

2. Put read lock on

target bucket chain

Find Operation



1. Put read lock on root

variable: next and level

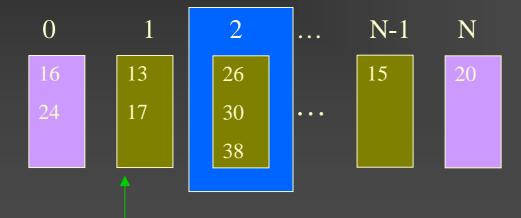
2. Put read lock on

target bucket chain

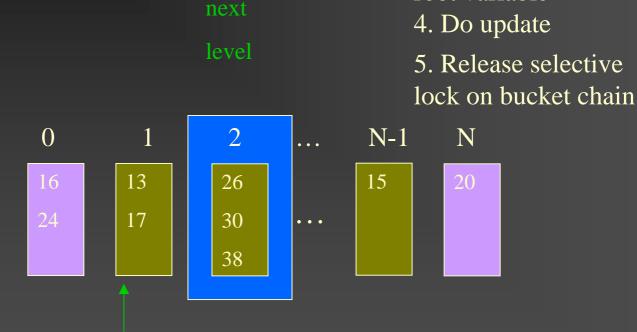
Insert and Delete Operation



- 1. Put read lock on root variable: next and level
- 2. Put selective lock on target bucket chain
- 3. Release read lock on root variable



Insert and Delete Operation



1. Put read lock on root

variable: next and level

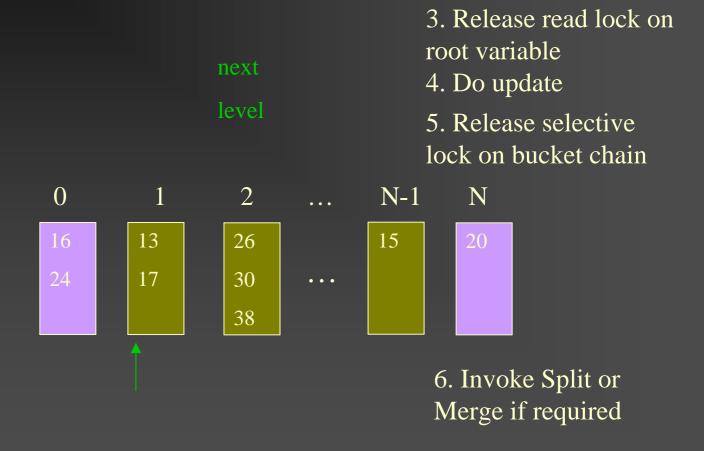
2. Put selective lock on

3. Release read lock on

target bucket chain

root variable

Insert and Delete Operation



1. Put read lock on root

variable: next and level

2. Put selective lock on

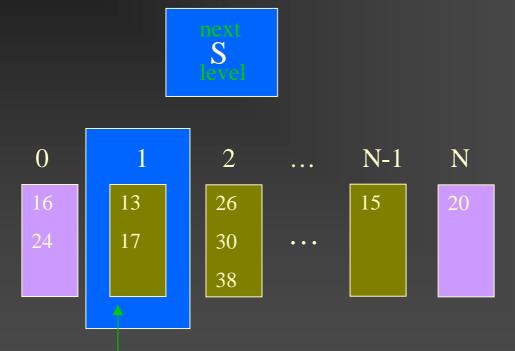
target bucket chain

2. Put selective lock on next bucket chain

1. Put selective lock on root

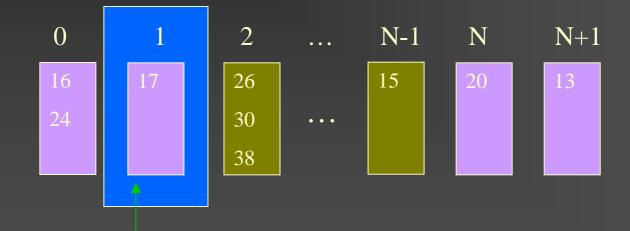
variable: next and level

3. Split next bucket chain



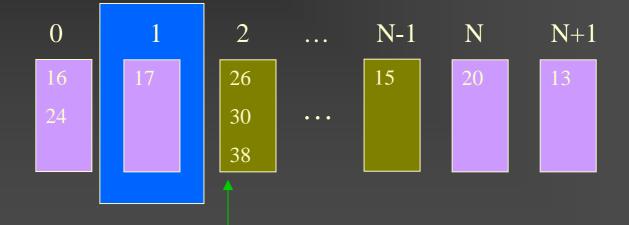


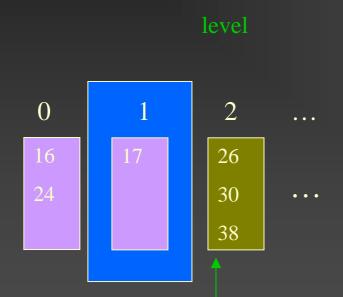
- 1. Put selective lock on root variable: next and level
- 2. Put selective lock on next bucket chain
- 3. Split next bucket chain
- 4. Move next pointer forwards





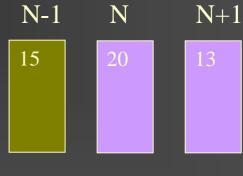
- 1. Put selective lock on root variable: next and level
- 2. Put selective lock on next bucket chain
- 3. Split next bucket chain
- 4. Move next pointer forwards
- 5. Release lock on root variable





next

- 1. Put selective lock on root variable: next and level
- 2. Put selective lock on next bucket chain
- 3. Split next bucket chain
- 4. Move next pointer forwards
- 5. Release lock on root variable
- 6. Release lock on bucket chain



1 2 ...
16 17 26 30 ...
38

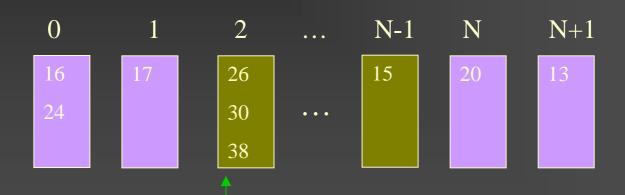
next

- 1. Put selective lock on root variable: next and level
- 2. Put selective lock on next bucket chain
- 3. Split next bucket chain
- 4. Move next pointer forwards
- 5. Release lock on root variable
- 6. Release lock on bucket chain



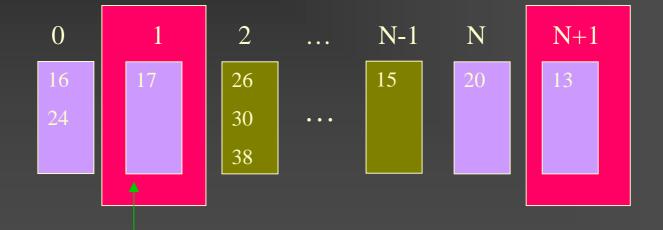
- 1. Put exclusive lock on root variable: next and level
- 2. Move next pointer backwords



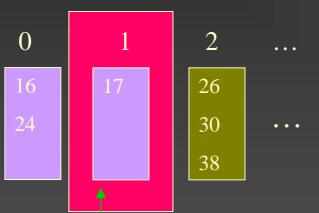




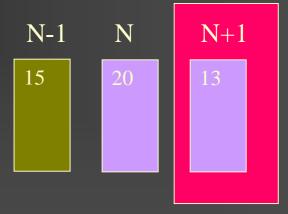
- 1. Put exclusive lock on root variable: next and level
- 2. Move next pointer backwords
- 3. Put exclusive lock on next and end bucket chain
- 4. Downgrade lock on root to selective

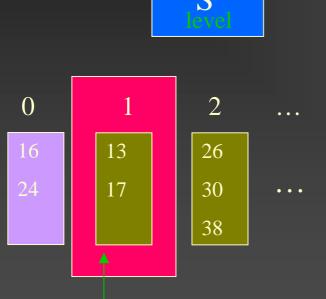






- 1. Put exclusive lock on root variable: next and level
- 2. Move next pointer backwords
- 3. Put exclusive lock on next and end bucket chain
- 4. Downgrade lock on root to selective
- 5. Merge bucket chain

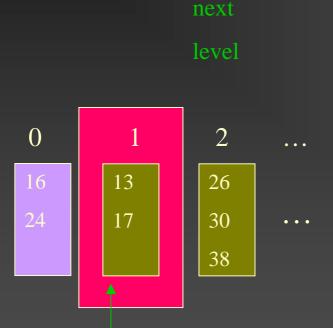




- 1. Put exclusive lock on root variable: next and level
- 2. Move next pointer backwords
- 3. Put exclusive lock on next and end bucket chain
- 4. Downgrade lock on root to selective
- 5. Merge bucket chain



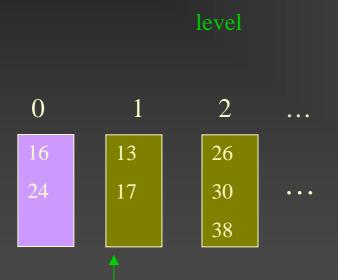
6. Release lock on root variable



- 1. Put exclusive lock on root variable: next and level
- 2. Move next pointer backwords
- 3. Put exclusive lock on next and end bucket chain
- 4. Downgrade lock on root to selective
- 5. Merge bucket chain

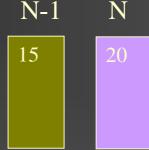


- 6. Release lock on root variable
- 7. Release lock on bucket chain



next

- 1. Put exclusive lock on root variable: next and level
- 2. Move next pointer backwords
- 3. Put exclusive lock on next and end bucket chain
- 4. Downgrade lock on root to selective
- 5. Merge bucket chain



- 6. Release lock on root variable
- 7. Release lock on bucket chain

Other problems

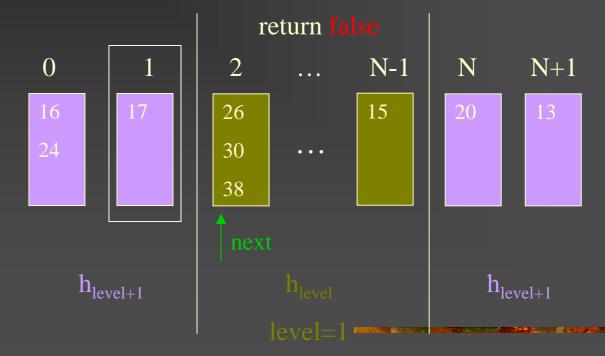
Process1 (find 13): $h_1(13) = 1$ (level =1)

Process2 (split): split bucket chain 1

Process1 (find 13): check bucket chain 1

Problem:

find and split can run simutaneously



Solution

Solution:

Add variable local level 11 in bucket chain

Find process:

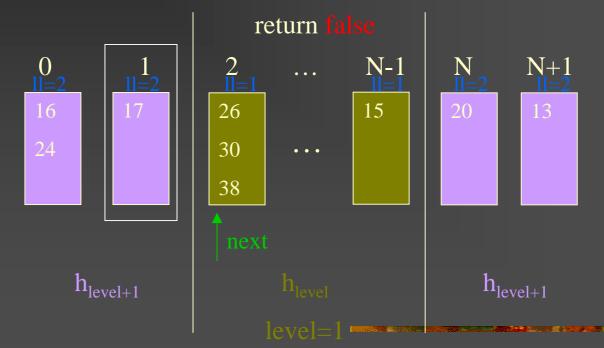
Compare | with read level value

Try higher level if not matched

Process1 (find 13): $h_1(13) = 1$ (level =1)

Process2 (split): split bucket chain 1

Process1 (find 13): check bucket chain 1



Freedom from Deadlock

Lock-coupling protocols

add lock on first element add lock on next elment release lock from first element release lock from next element

Locks are requested according to an ordering

root < any bucket chain bucket chain (i) < bucket chain (j) if i < j

The End

Thanks Q&A