

The New Locking, Logging, And Recovery Architecture of Microsoft SQL Server 7.0

David Campbell

Microsoft Corporation, Redmond, WA, USA

davidc@microsoft.com

The Microsoft SQL Server storage engine was rearchitected to support row level locking in Version 7.0. This required significant changes throughout the store; from page update primitives, logging and recovery, to access-methods. One interesting engineering aspect of this project was the fact that we kept the system running during the entire transformation of the underlying architecture – a task we liken to transforming a zebra into a cheetah by transplanting one organ at a time. This talk will focus on how real-world pragmatics collided with academic purity and what solutions resulted.

A brief overview of the pre-existing locking, access methods, and recovery systems will be followed by a discussion of the new architecture and how we changed a strictly page based concurrency control and recovery system into a highly concurrent storage system that has significantly better performance and concurrency behavior than its predecessor.

We will discuss:

- How we originally implemented a standard key-range locking architecture as described in the literature, and then had to extend it to process deletes as updates to improve concurrency for a number of real-world workloads.

- How we implemented a multi-granular lock protocol for B-trees that includes both page and row granularity locking, and the benefits and complications that resulted.
- How we added a run-time cost-based optimization scheme to determine the appropriate locking granularity for each access method scan.
- How we changed allocation and index structural modifications from a transaction consistent policy to an action consistent policy where the changes are performed under short-term “system” transactions and how these system transactions are used in a multi-level recovery scheme.
- How we addressed the issue of log reservation for compensation logging of undo actions.
- How we maintained the behavior of prior releases such as minimal logging for bulk update operations including index creation.
- How we instrumented and tested the system to ensure it was ready for production use.

The talk will conclude with a presentation of the lessons learned from this effort.

Permission to copy without fee all or part of this material is granted provided that the copies are not made or distributed for direct commercial advantage, the VLDB copyright notice and the title of the publication and its date appear, and notice is given that copying is by permission of the Very Large Data Base Endowment. To copy otherwise, or to republish, requires a fee and/or special permission from the Endowment

Proceedings of the 25th VLDB Conference, Edinburgh, Scotland, 1999.