THE DESIGN OF A DISTRIBUTED DATABASE AND A REPLICATED DATA MANAGEMENT ALGORITHM

by

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Databases have proven themselves invaluable in the day to day operation of corporate America. As databases and their importance has grown, so has database technology. Database design techniques have made important advances. The software systems which manage and maintain the data (database management systems) have been greatly improved. Hardware has been specifically designed to support database applications (database machines). Most of this effort has been directed toward centralized databases - those which reside on a single, usually large, computer.

The advent of improved computer to computer communications, and the work on distributed systems has been reflected in database technology as distributed databases. A distributed database is basically a number of centralized databases connected by communications links, therefore the advances made in centralized databases are not lost, they are built upon.

The apparent trend in corporate America is merger and takeover. This situation creates an atmosphere which is ideally suited to the concepts of distributed databases. Dispersed (geographically or functionally) divisions within a corporation should have more local control over their own data yet still cooperate, on a higher level, for the good of the overall corporation. The distributed database concept can meet these needs.

1.1 The Financial Control System

The Ocean Systems Organization of AT&T Technologies' Federal Systems Division manages the operations of various Federal contracts. The purpose of this report is to describe the design of a distributed database which will be used to manage and track the incurrences on these contracts. Some basic algorithms for insuring the consistency and integrity of replicated data will also be designed. The distributed database will be built on top of the INFORMIX-SQL central database management system (DBMS). The project is titled the Financial Control System.

The Ocean Systems Organization is hierarchically structured along functional lines. (See Figure 1) The Financial Control System will be designed to match the organization's hierarchical structure. There will be a local database established at each of the assistant manager nodes of Figure 1. These assistant manager databases will reside on computers termed the local nodes. Each local node will have a number of departments under it. The departments will be the source of all the raw financial data. Figure 1 is a good representation of raw input data flow from department to local node database. From each local node, summary data will be generated and will flow up to the central node where it will be aggregated.

1.2 System Architecture

A distributed database is a collection of data that belong logically to the same system, but are spread over multiple computers connected by a network [CERI84]. Distributed database management systems (DDBMS) are classified as homogeneous or heterogeneous. Heterogeneous DDBMSs are defined as having at least two different database management systems installed at two different nodes in the network. Conversely, a homogeneous DDBMS has the same local DBMS installed at

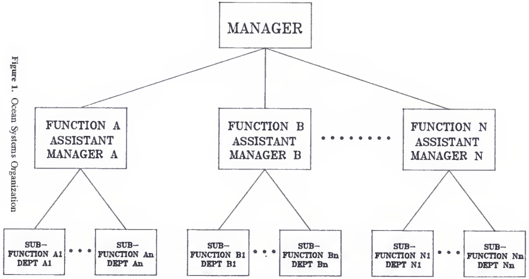

Figure 1. Ocean Systems Organization

each node. The Financial Control System will be a homogeneous DDBMS since the DBMS installed at each node will be INFORMIX-SQL.^{TM} INFORMIX-SQL is a relational DBMS which runs under UNIX^{TM} as well as other operating systems. Each node in the Financial Control System will be a UNIX based computer tied into an existing local area network which provides point-to-point communications.

1.3 Autonomy

One of the most important issues of distributed database administration is the degree of local autonomy given to each node. There are two extreme solutions, the absence of any local autonomy and complete local autonomy [CERI84]. The goal of the Financial Control System is to provide as much local autonomy as possible. It will not be possible to design the system with complete local autonomy since some of the data required by the local nodes is not available to them except via the central node. The local nodes will be required to maintain and populate a core set of data elements which will be termed the global data elements. They can add other data elements (attributes) to the core data as they see fit. The local nodes can develop their own application programs to meet local needs. Each local node will have its own local database administrator (dba).

1.4 Related Work

This paper is related to two areas of distributed database technology. The first area is the design process of distributed databases. The design process for the distributed database in this paper was driven by a specific problem with a specific application in

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mind for solving the problem. The second related area is distributed database management functions, specifically, the design of distributed database management algorithms for the management of replicated data. The algorithms in this paper are designed to be implemented on top of INFORMIX-SQL, a relational DBMS.

The initial phase of distributed database design when using a top-down approach (see chapter 2) is, for all practical purposes, the same as designing a centralized database. Centralized database design is normally done with one of four data models in mind; the network, hierarchical, inverted list, or relational. The relational model was used for designing the Financial Control System. The relational model was used because INFORMIX-SQL is a relational DBMS, and the relational model is inherently suited to distribution due to the ease with which it can be horizontally and vertically partitioned [HUSE87]. There is abundant literature on the design of relational databases, the primary sources used by the author were [DATEb86] and [KENT83]. Fragmentation and fragment allocation are areas particular to distributed database design. [CERI84] devotes a chapter to these topics in his textbook on distributed databases. [MOTZ87] presents some algorithms for distribution design which compute optimal fragmentation and allocation based on cost computation and space constraints at each node. [CERI87] presents a top-down distribution design methodology entitled DATAID-D. He also presents a section on related work which succinctly summarizes the important work which has been accomplished in the distributed design area. His paper can be consulted to obtain these sources of related work. The CODASYL Systems Committee Report [CODASY] summarized much of the early work done on the distribution design problem. They concluded that the distribution design problem was often a difficult one and stated: "An additional possibility is to maintain statistics to determine the actual pattern of usage. This would be useful in the adaptive reassignment of files (fragments) in the network" [CODASY]. All of the literature on distribution design states either explicitly or implicitly that the goal is to place the data in such a way to maximize local access by applications and minimize communication overhead. The Financial Control System achieves this goal with respect to the computation of incurrence summaries (main application program).

The literature on maintenance of replicated data in a distributed database is replete with schemes and algorithms for managing this data. [GARC86] points out that although there is no shortage of proposed algorithms for managing replicated data, these algorithms have seldom been implemented, much less added to commercial products. [LIND87] in describing R*, a DDBMS, states: "In particular we have not implemented support for replicated . . . . tables . . . . we realized that a major effort would be required to implement such support." [HERL87] surveys some of the related work on management of replicated data. He goes on to present an algorithm which integrates concurrency control and replica management. His algorithm allows trade-offs between concurrency control and availability (replica management). Algorithms such as this are designed for high transaction systems to allow maximum concurrency of transaction processing and increase availability in the face of system failures. The Financial Control System will have few transactions and replication is limited, therefore many of the complex algorithms in the literature do not pertain. [GARC87] states: the simple ideas (algorithms and schemes) are the ones that usually work best in practice. This is especially true in reliable data management, where simpler means less prone to errors and hence more reliable. Since the Financial Control System does not require complex means to manage replicated data, simple replication management schemes will be employed.

The Financial Control System is designed to be a distributed database built on top of a commercial central DBMS (INFORMIX-SQL). The source code for INFORMIX-SQL is not available, therefore certain limitations on application development will be inherent. I found very little in the literature concerning the development of a distributed system on top of a proprietary commercial DBMS. [ZHON87] reports on a system called DdBASE III which is built on top of dBASE III, a commercial database management system. There was very little detail in this article about the actual implementation. [HUSE87] reports on the second year of a multi-year distributed database study. This study is evaluating the applicability of distributed database technology to military command and control systems. The study is being conducted using UNIFY as a component of the distributed system. UNIFY is a commercial DBMS product with proprietary source code. Although this system is more complex than the Financial Control System, many of the problems faced by both systems are very similar.

1.5 Organization of Paper

The paper is organized as follows: Chapter 2 presents the problem which the Financial Control System is being designed to solve. The general requirements for the system are then stated. From this base, the global schema design is described. Chapter 2 finishes with a short description of each global relation in the schema. Chapter 3 presents the distributed part of the database design. This consists of fragmentation and allocation of the global relations. Chapter 4 introduces some problems which will be encountered in the distributed environment. A solution for each of the problems is then presented. The solution to the first two problems incorporates an algorithm which contains a replicated table version control scheme and a two phase commit protocol. Chapter 5 concludes the paper with a summary and some observations. The appendix contains a schema for each global relation, the input/output to/from Bernstein's 2nd algorithm, and pseudo-code for the version control and two phase commit algorithm of chapter 4.

CHAPTER 2

DESIGN OF THE GLOBAL SCHEMA

2.1 Introduction

The design of a distributed database usually requires one of two general approaches, the top-down or bottom-up approach. A top-down approach is employed when a distributed database system is being designed from scratch. Conversely, the bottom-up approach is used when existing databases are being aggregated to form a distributed database system [CERI84]. The top-down approach was used for the design of the Financial Control System.

The primary phases of top-down distributed database design are:

- Global schema design
- Fragmentation design

  This phase involves the partitioning of the global schema into logical non-overlapping fragments [CERI84].
- Fragment allocation

  Fragment allocation involves the assignment of the fragments to physical nodes on the network as well as deciding if fragments are to be replicated and where to physically place any replicated fragments.

The design of the global schema is virtually identical to the design of the schema for a centralized database. This chapter will present the design of the global schema for the Financial Control System.

2.2 Analysis of Requirements

Before presenting the global schema design, it may be helpful to describe the problem and the needs of the Ocean Systems Organization of AT&T Technologies' Federal Systems Division. An understanding of the problem and requirements of the organization's management will make certain design decisions much clearer.

2.2.1 The Problem

The Ocean Systems Organization of AT&T Technologies' Federal Systems Division manages various Federal contracts. Tracking incurrences on those contracts is a major function of contract management. Incurrence reports have, in the past, been obtained from a separate accounting organization within Federal Systems Division. The accounting organization's primary function is to precisely account for all incurrences on these contracts to the Government customer. A secondary function of accounting is to report incurrences to the operating and contract management organizations. The contract management and operating organizations were receiving these incurrence reports much too late for them to make any meaningful or timely management decisions such as altering schedules or shifting assets to avoid over-running or grossly under-running budgeted tasks. Various reasons have been attributed to the long lag time involved between submittal of timesheets, vouchers, purchase orders, etc. and the actual reflection of these incurrences in reports. Two primary factors were identified as being responsible for the majority of this lag time. First, the Government imposes certain strict accounting practices on all contractors with large federal contracts. Satisfying these requirements causes delays in the system. Second, accounting has to report incurrences "to the penny". This requirement causes delay in the data entry and reporting of many incurrences.

2.2.2 Output Requirements

To effectively manage incurrences on their government contracts, the Ocean Systems Organization requires three things from a financial control system:

- Timeliness
- Accurate, not necessarily precise, output
- Understandable and meaningful presentation of summary data

2.2.2.1 Timeliness

To effectively manage any type of contract, it is essential to know, in as near real-time as possible, where the enterprise stands in regard to money incurred versus money budgeted. Timeliness of data entry is the most important issue but since this is not something which can be greatly influenced by database design it will not be discussed further. The timeliness issue which can be influenced by the database/application designer is the output of summary reports. Management requires daily updates to summary data so that any summary report will reflect the state of the database from the previous day.

2.2.2.2 Accuracy

To manage the operations of a contract effectively it is not necessary to be able to account precisely for all amounts incurred. The decision on the degree of accuracy is, like timeliness, a subjective matter. No requirements for a specific degree of accuracy have been stated for the Financial Control System. The goal though was to be as close to accounting's figures as possible without overly complicating the database design.

2.2.2.3 Presentation of Output

The requirements for the output of summary or other data is to make it as clear, concise, and understandable as possible. Summary data from the total contract level down to the departmental level should be easily accessed by online users. At each of the vertical levels (departmental, assistant manager, manager), the data is required to be horizontally broken out in incurrence categories. See Table 1.

	Oct	Nov	. . .	Sep
Labor.............	$	$	. . .	$
Contract Labor....	$	$	. . .	$
Purchase Orders...	$	$	. . .	$
Travel & Living...	$	$	. . .	$
Contractor Travel & Living...	$	$	. . .	$
Labor Hours.......	hrs	hrs	. . .	hrs
Contractor Labor Hours.......	hrs	hrs	. . .	hrs

TABLE 1. Incurrence Categories

The requirements also call for breaking the data down even further into monthly increments for all the vertical organizational levels and horizontal incurrence categories.

2.2.3 Other Requirements

The previous three requirements are related directly to the output from the database. There are other requirements related to the input, integrity and maintenance of the database which are just as, if not more, important. Some of the major requirements here are:

- Ease of data entry or update
- Semantic and integrity constraints

- Application maintenance and development
- Documentation
- User and data entry support

2.2.3.1 Data Entry

The data entry personnel will not necessarily be experienced in data entry or even computer usage. The requirements are therefore to make the data entry, update, and delete functions as straightforward and fool-proof as possible. Custom designed CRT data entry screens which resemble the actual form being entered are required. Menu selection of data entry screens and on-line help are also required. It is envisioned that nearly all data will be entered, updated, and deleted one tuple at a time via a custom screen form. INFORMIX-SQL has a feature called PERFORM for designing these customized screens. Although the majority of data inserted, deleted, and updated will be done one tuple at a time, there is also a requirement for inserting, updating, and deleting multiple rows of data in any of the database tables.

2.2.3.2 Constraints

There are two classes of constraints which should be reflected and hopefully enforced in a relational database. They are semantic and integrity constraints. An enforced semantic constraint would reject data from being entered into a database if that data did not make sense in the databases' real world interpretation. An example from the Financial Control System is a pettycash voucher. In the real world a pettycash voucher cannot exceed an amount of $100. The constraint is enforced if the database rejects the addition or update of a pettycash tuple when the amount is over $100. Such semantic constraints are required in the Financial Control System.

Integrity constraints can be enforced by applying the integrity rules of relational databases. There are three types of relational integrity which are considered in this design:

- Domain
- Entity or key
- Referential

Domain integrity means that the assigned domain of an attribute is enforced. Some examples of domains are integer, money, or date. Values entered into the database must match the format of the domains declared for that attribute.

Entity or key integrity requires that primary key values in base relations must not be null, either in whole or in part [DATEa86].

Referential integrity requires that each foreign key value in a base relation must be either (a) wholly null or (b) equal to the primary key value somewhere within the base relation representing the relevant participant entity. A foreign key is an attribute (or attribute combination) in one relation R2 whose values are required to match those of the primary key of some relation R1 (R1 and R2 not necessarily distinct) [DATEa86].

Enforcement of these integrity constraints is required in the Financial Control System.

2.2.3.3 Application Maintenance and Development

Once the distributed system is implemented, application development and maintenance will be required. It is expected that the database will evolve and grow with time. New applications will have to be developed and old applications modified, if desired, to take advantage of the evolving database. Maintenance and development of applications which enforce data consistency and integrity will also be required.

2.2.3.4 Documentation

Documentation on all phases of design and application development are required. Documentation should be developed concurrently with the design phase of the database and during application development.

2.2.3.5 User Support

It is required that users, particularly data entry personnel, be given training for data entry and use of the system. Data entry personnel should be kept abreast of any pending modifications to the system which would affect their data entry duties. Users should be notified of any new system capabilities or any changes which would affect their view of the database. User or data entry suggestions for system improvement or requests for other features should be evaluated and acted upon in a timely manner.

2.3 The Global Schema

Once the problem was defined and general requirements were determined, the design of the global schema was possible. The schema design had to support a solution to the problem while attempting to satisfy the requirements. The design of the global schema proceeded in three distinct phases. The first phase involved identifying and grouping the data items needed in the database as well as determining dependencies within the groupings. The second phase, normalization, took the dependencies from the first phase and produced a third normal form global schema. The third phase, further normalization, took the third normal form global schema and analyzed it to see if it required further normalization using a method called decomposition.

2.3.1 Identifying Data Elements

The first step was to identify all of the data elements required in the global schema to support a solution to the problem. Meetings and interviews with contract management personnel provided most of the input needed to select those data items which would be necessary for calculation of incurrences. The remaining data items were identified in talks with personnel experienced in the actual calculations of incurrences.

Once the data elements were identified they were logically grouped into relations. An informal definition of a relation is a table of data items arranged in columns and rows. Each column is defined by a data type or domain. A row is a set of values, one from each column of the table. A formal definition of relation is as follows: A relation on domains D1, D2, ..., Dn (not necessarily all distinct) consists of a heading and a body. The heading consists of a fixed set of attributes (columns) A1, A2, ..., An such that each attribute Ai corresponds to exactly one of the underlying domains Di (i=1, 2, ..., n). The body consists of a time varying set of tuples (rows), where each tuple in turn consists of a set of attribute-value pairs (Ai:vi) (i=1, 2, ..., n), one such pair for each attribute Ai in the heading. For any given attribute-value pair (Ai:vi), vi is a value from the unique domain Di that is associated with the attribute Ai [DATEa86]. An example of a relation for the Financial Control System would be the employee relation made up of the attributes social security number (A1), department (A2), title (A3), and name (A4). The domain of each of these attributes is the ascii character set.

The next step was to identify the functional dependencies among the data elements in each relation. A functional dependency (FD) is defined as follows: Given a relation R, attribute Y of R is functionally dependent on attribute X of R - in symbols, R.X --> R.Y (read "R.X functionally determines R.Y") - if and only if each X-value in R has associated with it precisely one Y-value in R (at any one time). Attributes X and Y may be composite [DATEa86].

After the functional dependencies were determined, they were input to a program based on Bernstein's 2nd algorithm [BERN76]. Bernstein's 2nd algorithm produces a relational database schema in third normal form from a set of FDs. The output from this program is located in the appendix. There were thirteen relations in third normal form produced by the algorithm. A fourteenth relation which has no FDs describing the semantics was also added to the global schema. The reason for this will be discussed later.

2.3.2 Normalization

The terms normalized and normal form have been used in the preceding paragraphs without definition. Normalization is the process of converting relations to various levels of normal form based on certain constraints. There are many normal forms. The most familiar being first, second, third, Boyce-Codd, fourth, and projection/join normal form (PJ/NF). Each progressively higher level of normal form is considered more desirable than its' predecessor. More desirable in this context meaning less redundancy in the relation thus avoiding certain update problems associated with redundant data.

An example of an "update problem" associated with a less than optimal normal form will be shown. The "update problem" refers to data insert and delete as well as the update operation. The example relation is called employee(ssn, name, title, dept,

dept_loc). A department can be located in only one city at any one time. The following are some example tuples from the relation:

ssn	name	title	dept	dept_loc
111-11-1111	Doe, John A.	SE	1210	LA
222-22-2222	Young, I. M.	ISA	1210	LA
333-33-3333	You, I. C.	EA	1211	SF
444-44-4444	Law, L. A.	ISM	1210	LA

A key of this relation is ssn because it functionally determines the other attributes, in this case it is the only key. The problem is that the dept attribute also functionally determines dept_loc. If department 1210 were moved to NY an update operation would have to access every tuple with dept=1210 and update each dept_loc from LA to NY. This could lead to data inconsistency if the update failed to update every tuple involved. A more desirable design would be to split out dept_loc into a new relation named department.

dept	dept_loc
1210	LA
1211	SF

The move to NY would only require the update of one tuple in this case thus eliminating the risk of "update problems".

Normalization theory is a broad field, for those interested in further detail [DATEa86] should be consulted. Suffice it to say that normalization is an important tool to be used in the design of relational database schemas.

2.3.3 Further Normalization

The second part of the normalization process that was conducted is termed decomposition. In decomposition a relation is analyzed to see if certain dependencies are present. If these dependencies are present the relation is non-loss decomposed into two or more relations which do not exhibit the problem dependencies. Non-loss decomposition means that the original relation can be reconstructed from a join of its parts.

The overall objective of normalization is to reduce redundancy in the database. Ultimately, each table should consist of the properties of the key, the whole key, and nothing but the key. Once this stage has been reached the normalization process should stop [DATEb86]. This guideline for practical database design was adopted for the Financial Control System.

The decomposition started with relations in third (or higher) normal form obtained from the Bernstein algorithm. Bernstein's 2nd algorithm produces a database schema which meets the conditions for third normal form. Many of the relations may already be in Boyce-Codd, fourth, and PJ normal form. Each higher normal form is a sub-set of the previous normal form therefore, a relation in PJ/NF is also in first through fourth normal form. The definition for third normal form is: A relation R is in third normal form (3NF) if and only if the nonkey attributes of R (if any) are a) mutually independent, and b) fully dependent on the primary key of R [DATEa86].

The first step required was to analyze each 3NF relation to see if it required decomposition to Boyce-Codd normal form (BCNF). A relation is in Boyce-Codd normal form if and only if every determinant is a candidate key. A determinant is any attribute on which some other attribute is (fully functionally) dependent [DATEa86].

Once BCNF was achieved, the decomposition process was halted. At this point, each table met the conditions at which [DATEb86] said further normalization could be stopped. Namely, the relations consisted of a primary key and a set of attributes fully functionally dependent on that key. As it turned out, no decomposition was necessary. All of the relations from Bernstein's 2nd algorithm were already in at least Boyce-Codd normal form. Tables that are in 3NF but not in 4NF or 5NF, though theoretically possible, are very unlikely to occur in practice [DATEb86].

BCNF does not guarantee the removal of all redundancies in the relation but it reduces possible update problems if a relation in 1NF is reduced to a non-loss set of BCNF relations. A counterpoint to the benefits of normalizing to BCNF is that performance of queries in the database may be slower. The reason for this is that extra joins will have to be executed to retrieve elements of data from the decomposed relations. Some balancing of performance against "update problems" will most likely have to be found in practice.

Following are brief descriptions of each global relation. A real world description is given first followed by a list of each functional dependency. At the end of each description is a statement of the relation's normal form.

2.3.3.1 Employee Table

The employee table schema is shown in the appendix. Both AT&T and subcontractor employee records are stored in the employee table. The FDs in employee are:

ssn --> name

ssn --> title

ssn --> dept

Employee is in BCNF because the only candidate key is ssn and it is the only determinant.

2.3.3.2 Mord_nos Table

The schema for the mord_nos table is shown in the appendix. M-order numbers are charge numbers which Ocean Systems employees put on their timesheets to record the hours worked on various tasks. Each m-order number is unique, therefore mor_no is the key of the mord_nos table. M-order numbers from all contracts being tracked are stored in this table. The FDs in mord_nos are:

mor_no --> mor_title

mor_no --> cont_task

mor_no --> cont

mor_no --> mor_type

mor_no --> fnd

Mord_nos is in BCNF because the only candidate key is mor_no and it is the only determinant.

2.3.3.3 Dept_budg Table

The dept_budg table schema is shown in the appendix. Departmental budgets are currently available only down to the contract task level. A contract task can be made up of multiple m-order numbers, therefore direct comparison of incurrences versus budgets at the m-order number level cannot presently be obtained. Contract tasks can span departments, therefore the key is composite and composed of both cont_task and dept. The FDs in dept_budg are:

(dept, cont_task) --> dollar_budg

(dept, cont_task) --> stdhr_budg

(dept, cont_task) --> othr_budg

Dept_budg is in BCNF because the only candidate key is (dept, cont_task) and it is the only determinant.

2.3.3.4 Rates Table

The rates table schema is shown in the appendix. The rates table is the best example of the relaxed requirement for precise accuracy in the output. Individual salaries would have to be maintained to obtain real accuracy. The rates table contains average hourly salary rates at the departmental level. For instance, if a department has three senior engineers in it, the rates table would contain an average senior engineer hourly rate based on the salaries of those three employees. The rates table has rate_start and stop attributes which allow adjustment of individual department rates for any interval of time. The key of the rates table is dept, title, and rate_start. The FDs of rates are:

(dept, title, rate_start) --> dom_hr

(dept, title, rate_start) --> rotdot

(dept, title, rate_start) --> rate_stop

Rates is in BCNF because the only candidate keys (dept, title, rate_start) and (dept, title, rate_stop) are also the only determinants.

2.3.3.5 Spafactor Table

The schema for the spafactor table is shown in the appendix. Spafactor is a small table which records certain adjustments to rates for employees working night shift, overseas locations, or at sea. If an employee's timesheet has a non-zero entry in the spa field, the spafactor table is referenced to obtain the proper adjustments to the calculation of labor dollars. The FDs in spafactor are:

spa_code --> code_def

spa_code --> spa_factr

spa_code --> spa_dollars

Spafactor is in BCNF because the only candidate key is spa_code and it is also the only determinant.

2.3.3.6 Timsheet Table

The timsheet table schema is shown in the appendix. The timsheet table holds the pertinent information from each employee's bi-weekly timesheet. The key is composite and consists of ssn and enddate. An employee records each m-order number with associated hours worked on the timesheet. If more than one m-order number is worked during the two week time period, the primary number used will be entered in the main_mo field of the timsheet table and the other m-order numbers will be entered in the next table to be described. Timsheet contains the following FDs:

(ssn, enddate) --> dept

(ssn, enddate) --> main_mo

(ssn, enddate) --> ot_total

(ssn, enddate) --> tpnw

(ssn, enddate) --> spa

(ssn, enddate) --> sea_days

Timsheet is in BCNF because the only candidate key (ssn, enddate), is the only determinant.

2.3.3.7 Tim_detail Table

The tim_detail schema is shown in the appendix. As mentioned in the previous section, any m-order numbers worked, other than the main m-order number, are recorded in the tim_detail table. For any unique timsheet record there may be zero, one or more corresponding tuples in the tim_detail table. The key of tim_detail is composed of ssn, enddate, and mor_no. The FDs in tim_detail are:

(ssn, enddate, mor_no) --> stdhrs

(ssn, enddate, mor_no) --> othrs

(ssn, enddate, mor_no) --> chrgdept

(ssn, enddate, mor_no) --> spa

(ssn, enddate, mor_no) --> sea_days

The tim_detail relation is in BCNF because the only candidate key is also the only determinant.

2.3.3.8 Payperiod Table

The payperiod table schema is shown in the appendix. The payperiod table is closely associated with the timsheet table. It contains the number of weekday hours available in each bi-weekly time period. This table is used to look-up the number of hours worked on the main m-order number so the data entry people do not have to calculate it at data entry time. The FD in payperiod is:

enddate --> per_length

Payperiod is in BCNF because the only candidate key (enddate), is also the only determinant.

2.3.3.9 Cont_time and Cont_detail Tables

The schemas for these two tables are shown in the appendix. These two tables are analogous to the timsheet and tim_detail tables. They are designed to record the timesheets of sub-contractor employees. The major difference between the cont_time and timsheet tables is that sub-contractor's time reporting periods can be variable. Cont_time has tstart and tstop attributes to record this. The primary key of cont_time is ssn and tstart. The FDs of cont_time are:

(ssn, tstart) --> tstop

(ssn, tstart) --> dept

(ssn, tstart) --> main_mo

(ssn, tstart) --> stdhrs

(ssn, tstart) --> othrs

(ssn, tstart) --> tpnw

(ssn, tstart) --> spa

Cont_time is in BCNF because the candidate keys (ssn, tstart) and (ssn, tstop) are also the only determinants.

The key of cont_detail is composed of ssn, tstart, and mor_no. The FDs in cont_detail are:

(ssn, tstart, mor_no) --> stdhrs

(ssn, tstart, mor_no) --> othrs

(ssn, tstart, mor_no) --> chrgdept

(ssn, tstart, mor_no) --> spa

Cont_detail is in BCNF because the candidate key (ssn, tstart, mor_no) is also the only determinant.

2.3.3.10 Voucher Table

The voucher table schema is shown in the appendix. A voucher is used to record travel and living expenses on an employee's business trips. The key is composed of ssn and vouch_no(an employee generated sequence number for his/her vouchers). The FDs in voucher are:

(ssn, vouch_no) --> mor_no

(ssn, vouch_no) --> amount

(ssn, vouch_no) --> vouch_date

(ssn, vouch_no) --> chrgdept

The voucher table is in BCNF because the only candidate key (ssn, vouch_no), is also the only determinant.

2.3.3.11 Purch_ord Table

The schema for the purch_ord table is shown in the appendix. Purchase order forms are used by the organization for purchasing materials and services. Purchase orders are applied on m-order numbers and charged to the department ordering the materials or services. The purch_ord FDs are:

purch_ord_no --> req_purch

purch_ord_no --> order_date

purch_ord_no --> mor_no

purch_ord_no --> dept

purch_ord_no --> amount

The purch_ord relation is in BCNF because the only candidate key, purch_ord_no, is also the only determinant.

2.3.3.12 Pettycash Table

The schema for the pettycash table is shown in the appendix. The pettycash form is used to account for miscellaneous expenses which do not exceed $100. The key is composed of ssn, and a sequence number(emp_seq_no). The FDs in pettycash are:

(ssn, emp_seq_no) --> mor_no

(ssn, emp_seq_no) --> gn250_date

(ssn, emp_seq_no) --> amount

(ssn, emp_seq_no) --> chrgdept

Pettycash is in BCNF since the candidate key (ssn, emp_seq_no), is the only determinant.

2.3.3.13 GN300 Table

The GN300 table schema is shown in the appendix. The GN300 form is used to report the spending of money on items which do not fall under the categories of travel and living, purchase of materials or services, or pettycash. The GN300 form does not have fields on it which could be used as a unique key in a relation. Since there are very few of these forms generated, it was decided not to generate a fictional unique attribute to be the key. The effect of this decision is that duplicate tuples can exist in the table and they can cause update and delete problems. These problems are recognized and will be monitored. Another effect is that any search of the table has to be a serial versus an indexed search. Since the number of tuples stored in this table is small, and expected to stay that way, this should not be a problem.

2.4 Evaluating the Global Schema

The global schema design satisfies some of the requirements stated earlier. Specifically, it has provided the data elements required to calculate incurrences accurately. It impacts ease of data entry by having identified only those data elements pertinent to the solution of the problem. It eases data maintenance (update, delete) by reducing redundancy. The global schema represents entity integrity through the identification of FDs. It supports the development of powerful queries (applications) across multiple relations through the inclusion of foreign keys. Finally, the global schema by itself is a form of documentation.

Other requirements such as timeliness of data entry and report generation, output presentation, custom data entry screens, domain and referential integrity, documentation, and user support cannot be met by global schema design. These requirements will have to be satisfied by application programs or other means.

The design process used for each relation in the global schema has attempted to capture the semantics of the real world with as little redundancy as possible. Many of the real world semantics such as the pettycash example given earlier cannot be enforced in schema design but can be addressed via the design of custom data entry screens or other application programs.

Entity or key integrity has been designed into each base table except for the GN300 table mentioned earlier. Entity integrity is enforced in INFORMIX-SQL by explicitly creating a unique index for each primary key as well as specifying that no attribute which is a part of the primary key can receive null values.

Domain integrity is supported by INFORMIX-SQL through its column type feature.

There are numerous foreign keys designed into the global schema. These foreign keys allow "navigation" thru the database and provide the common attributes around which relational operations such as join are constructed. The referential integrity of these foreign keys is not fully supported by INFORMIX-SQL. Referential integrity can be enforced via the custom data entry screen but it is not enforced if values are bulk loaded from an ascii file. Applications will have to be developed to enforce full referential integrity.

2.5 Summary Table

The summary table schema is displayed in the appendix. The summary table is not a base relation in the global schema. It is a derived table which is created and populated by an application program. The summary table will be the source for most of the reports and on-line queries in the database. It will require one additional attribute(month) for incurrences to be broken out by monthly time periods.

CHAPTER 3

DISTRIBUTION DESIGN

3.1 Introduction

Fragmentation is the process of subdividing a global object (entity or relation) into several pieces called fragments. Allocation is the process of mapping each fragment to one or more nodes. The combination of fragmentation and allocation design can be termed distribution design. A key principle in distribution design is to achieve maximum locality of data and applications [CERI87].

3.2 Fragmentation

Fragmentation of a relation can be accomplished by two methods, horizontal or vertical fragmentation.

3.2.1 Horizontal Fragmentation

Since the Financial Control System is a relational database, I will use some relational algebra terminology to describe horizontal and vertical fragmentation. Horizontal fragmentation of a global relation is achieved by applying the selection operation of the relational algebra. A selection predicate is required to obtain a subset of the global tuples. The selection predicate contains the value of an attribute, or attributes, from the relation. An example of a horizontal fragmentation of a relation, say emp(ssn, name, dept), using SQL is as follows:

```
select ssn, name, dept from emp
where dept = 1325
```

This would produce a subset of tuples from the emp relation containing only those employees in department 1325. The selection predicate in this example is the value of the dept attribute (1325). If there are a number of different departments in the global relation, the selection operation can be repeatedly executed with a new department to produce a set of disjoint horizontal fragments. The global relation can be reconstructed by applying the union operation of the relational algebra.

The rationale of horizontal fragmentation is to produce fragments with the maximum potential locality with respect to operations, i.e., such that each fragment is located where it is mostly used [CERI87].

3.2.2 Vertical Fragmentation

Vertical fragmentation of a global relation is achieved by applying the projection operation of the relational algebra. The projection operation requires no selection predicate. It merely requires a subset of the global relation's attributes as input. Using the previous relation a projection over that relation in SQL would be:

```
select ssn, name from emp
```

This operation would result in a fragment composed of all social security numbers and corresponding names from the emp relation. All vertical fragments are required to have as members the key attribute(s) of the global relation so that they can be reconstructed (without loss) by applying the join operation of the relational algebra.

The rationale of vertical fragmentation is to cluster attributes frequently used together. An ideal vertical fragmentation exists when each application uses just one subset of attributes; otherwise, some applications will be harmed, since they will need to access both fragments. In this general situation, one has to balance potential benefits (due to the possibility of placing each fragment close to the applications which mostly use it) against potential disadvantages (due to the same applications accessing two fragments)[CERI87].

It should be clear from the above discussion that a good understanding of the most important applications is needed before informed decisions can be made regarding fragmentation.

3.3 Allocation

Once a fragmentation design has been achieved, the next step is to physically place those fragments on nodes of the network. At this point, a decision has to be made on the degree of replication desired in the design. The choices in this phase range from full replication to no replication.

3.3.1 Full Replication

An allocation design with full replication has no fragmentation. Each node of the distributed database contains a copy of the global database. The primary advantage of this situation is the availability obtained. The entire database is available while at least one node is active. The primary disadvantage of this situation is that any change to the database has to be propagated reliably to all nodes in order to maintain data consistency and integrity.

3.3.2 No Replication

The other end of the spectrum is a totally disjoint database, i.e. no replication. The data from each node would have to be joined via union to obtain a single copy of the global database. The primary advantage of this design is that there is no overhead required to maintain consistency and integrity of replicated data. The main disadvantage is that availability of the system is greatly reduced. The loss of one node will create gaps in the global data.

The optimal allocation design will normally fall somewhere in between these two extremes.

3.4 Distribution Design of the Financial Control System

While distributed databases enable more sophisticated communication between sites, the major motivation for developing a distributed database is to reduce communication by allocating data as close as possible to the applications which use them. However, it rarely occurs that data and applications can be cleanly partitioned and assigned to a particular site [CERI87]. Fortunately, the Financial Control System is one of those rare cases where the organizational structure of the corporation and the nature of the main application creates a "natural" distribution.

The bulk of raw data to be stored in the database consists of employee timesheets and vouchers. Since all employees use the same timesheet and voucher forms, it allows a natural horizontal fragmentation of timesheets and vouchers at the assistant manager level. The other relations which contain the department attribute were likewise fragmented on the department attribute at the assistant manager level. The fragmentation is done at the assistant manager level to aggregate enough employees to justify the hardware and software required to support a local node. Using SQL, a horizontal fragment of the timsheet relation would be defined like this:

```
select timsheet.* from timsheet
where dept matches "135*"
```

This statement would select all tuples from the timsheet relation where the employee's department was 1351 thru 1359. The assistant manager's are designated as 1350, 1360, 1320, etc., therefore this SQL statement would define a horizontal fragment at the 1350 assistant manager level.

The allocation of these fragments falls naturally in place after the fragmentation is decided. Each assistant manager database (local node) will contain the raw data of it's own departments.

The remaining question left is the amount of replication needed. The Financial Control System is not a high transaction system with strict requirements on currency of the data. The loss of a node for a short period of time would not harm the utility of the system to any great extent. For these reasons, there is no replication of any timesheet, voucher, or other employee related raw data. The only relations replicated are those controlled by the central node. These relations experience minimal insert, update, and delete activity. Replicating these relations will therefore require minimal overhead for maintaining consistency of the replications. These relations were fragmented and allocated to the local nodes primarily to place the data where the main application needs it.

The following table presents the distribution design.

Table	Control	Fragmentation	Replication
Employee	Local Node	Horizontal	None
Timsheet	Local Node	Horizontal	None
Tim_detail	Local Node	Horizontal	None
Cont_time	Local Node	Horizontal	None
Cont_detail	Local Node	Horizontal	None
Mord_nos	Central Node	None	Full
Dept_budg	Central Node	Horizontal	Partial
Rates	Central Node	Horizontal	Partial
Spafactor	Central Node	None	Full
Voucher	Local Node	Horizontal	None
Purch_ord	Central Node	Horizontal	Partial
Pettycash	Local Node	Horizontal	None
GN300	Local Node	Horizontal	None
Payperiod	Local Node	None	Full

TABLE 2. Distribution Design

Control means that the node has read/write permission versus read permission only. Horizontal Fragmentation with Replication of None indicates that there are disjoint fragments of the relation at each local node, the central node has no copy of this data. Horizontal Fragmentation with Replication of Partial indicates that the global relation resides at the central node and horizontal fragments reside at each local node. Fragmentation of None and Replication of Full indicates that the global relation resides at every node.

CHAPTER 4

ALGORITHMS FOR IMPLEMENTING CONSISTENCY OF REPLICATED DATA

4.1 Introduction

Five problem areas in maintaining consistency of distributed replicated data have been defined and either an algorithm or some other type of solution has been designed to solve each problem. The problems are:

1) For the replicated tables controlled by the central node, how will the system ensure that each local node has the most current version at any one time?

2) It is required that any transactions (update, insert, delete) on the replicated tables by the central node either all commit or all abort (atomicity). Additionally, any of these transactions must be correctly completed in the event of communication or node failures. Therefore the problem is: how will the system ensure the atomicity of the transactions on the replicated tables?

3) If a local node receives an update to a table controlled by the central node while it is running a summary report, what action must the local node take?

4) If a local node receives an update to a table controlled by the central node after it has just completed a summary report but before it has sent the report to the central node, what action must the local node take?

5) If a local node or the central node discovers that the summary report data sent to the central node is in error, what action must be taken?

4.2 Problems 1 and 2

Problems 1 and 2 both deal with the management of replicated data. All of the replicated data in the Financial Control System is maintained by the central node. The replicated tables are:

dept_budg
rates
spafactor
purch_ord
mord_nos
payperiod

Only the central node can add or change data in these tables, the local nodes may only read the data in these tables. Updates, inserts, and deletes of tuples in these tables is coordinated from the central node.

4.2.1 Replicated Data

A major reason for replicating data in a distributed system is to increase performance. This is precisely why data was replicated in the Financial Control System. Each local node has all of the data it needs to locally execute the summary report. A price has to be paid for the advantage of having this data available locally. This price is the cost of updating all replicated tables and ensuring the consistency of the data in those tables. Maintaining the consistency of this replicated data is very important for the calculation of accurate incurrence figures. The Ocean Systems Organization has placed emphasis on maintaining the consistency of replicated data to ensure the best possible incurrence figures. In the following sections a version control scheme and a two phase commit protocol will be presented. Both of these are designed to maintain the consistency of replicated data in the Financial Control System.

4.2.2 Requirements, Assumptions, and Definitions

To implement the algorithm, the following are required:

1) Transaction logging is required at all nodes. The transactions must be written to a

stable storage device.

2) A remote procedure call (RPC) facility is required at each node.

3) Any concurrency control needed at a local node must be supplied by the local INFORMIX-SQL DBMS.

When designing an algorithm dealing with complex systems, certain simplifications are usually made to keep the algorithm from becoming overly complicated. If the Financial Control System's algorithm was designed to attempt recovery from every conceivable node or communication failure, it too would become overly complex. Therefore, the algorithm assumes a model of "well behaved" system failures. Well behaved means communication failures consist only of lost messages or timeouts and node failures are clean. Clean meaning a node is either active or failed and a failed node is easily detected. In addition, all failures are assumed to be hardware related, the software is assumed to work without error.

The following are definitions for some of the terms found in the algorithm:

PERFORM screen is a feature of INFORMIX-SQL which facilitates the design of custom screens to be used for database query, insert, update, or delete. PERFORM allows these actions on one tuple at a time and provides automatic locking of the tuple when the update option is chosen. It also provides a facility for passing tuple values to an ESQL/C program.

ESQL/C is embedded SQL for C programs. Standard SQL statements can be included and compiled in a standard C program.

Client and server are names given to the calling and called procedures respectively in the remote procedure call model.

4.2.3 Supporting Relations Required

Some additional relations will be required to support the solutions to problems 1 and 2. These relations will be controlled and maintained by the central node.

At Central Node:

rep_tbls table:

table	full_rep
mord_nos	yes
rates	no
dept_budg	no
spafactor	yes
purch_ord	no
payperiod	yes

net_addr table:

local_nodid	addr	db_name
1320	gcuxh	results
1340	gcsql	finance
1350	gcato	results
1360	port	incurred
2040	gclue	mabel
2830	buhost	money

version_tbl table:

local_nodid	table	version
1320	mord_nos	6
1320	rates	27
1320	dept_budg	52
:	:	:
:	:	:
1340	rates	29
1340	dept_budg	98
1340	spafactor	75
:	:	:
1350	spafactor	75
1350	purch_ord	92
:	:	:
1360	payperiod	1
:	:	:

At Local Nodes:

version_tbl table:

local_nodid	table	version
1320	mord_nos	6
1320	rates	27
1320	dept_budg	52
:	:	:
:	:	:
1320	payperiod	1

TABLE 3. Supporting Relations for Algorithm

Table 3 shows only the 1320 fragment at the 1320 node. The fragments at the other local nodes would differ only on the values of the local_nodid and version attribute.

4.2.4 The Algorithm

The version scheme and the two phase commit protocol are incorporated into one algorithm. This is done to ensure that any update, insert, or delete to any replicated table is done on the latest version of that table. The version control scheme was an original development for the Financial Control System. Theoretically, with the two phase commit protocol used here, the versions of a replicated table should never disagree. The version control scheme adds assurance that, should a failure of some type leave a disagreement in table version numbers, the discrepancy will be corrected. The two phase commit protocol is described in numerous books and papers. I adapted the protocols found in [CERI84], [GARC87], and [MAEK87] to fit the Financial Control System. The two phase commit protocol used here is designed to install it's transaction at all nodes or none at all. In the following algorithm I will describe an update transaction; an insert or delete requires essentially the same actions.

Central Node's Actions:

1) A PERFORM screen is activated and the tuple to be updated is brought up on the screen.

2) The update option is chosen and the attribute to be updated is changed on the screen.

3) The above action calls an ESQL/C program (the client) which will be responsible for propagating the update to the local node(s).

4) The ESQL/C program is passed the old and new value of the updated attribute(s), the key attribute's value, the dept attribute's value (if applicable), and the table

name.

5) Using the table name and the dept, the network address(es) and database name(s) are obtained from rep_tbl and net_addr tables.

6) With the table name and network address(es), the version table is queried to obtain the current version number of the table at that address. Since updates are infrequent the version number will be a number between 1-99 and will recycle when it reaches 99.

7) The transaction is started (**BEGIN WORK**), pertinent information is written to the transaction log - old and new update value, network address, version number, table name, database name, update attribute name.

Phase I:

8) With the local node's address, a remote procedure call (RPC) is made to the local node(s) passing the local database name, the table name, the key attribute and value, the update attribute and values (old and new), and the current version number.

9) A timeout is activated and the procedure blocks while waiting for a response from the local node(s).

10) If any node sends back an abort, a **global_abort** is written to the transaction log and an abort message is sent to the local node(s). Next, wait for **ack_abort** from local node(s), and when they are received, **ROLLBACK WORK**. The transaction is restarted a second time.

a) If an abort with an old version number i.e. (**abort_bad_ver** 26) is received from a local node, a **global_abort** is written to the transaction log and an abort message is sent to the local node(s). Again, wait for **ack_abort** from local node(s), and **ROLLBACK WORK**. Call version update procedure.

b) The version update routine will propagate the missing transaction(s). At this point write message to PERFORM screen - "Updating Old Version" so that the person doing the update will realize a short delay will be experienced. The version update procedure is passed the addr, the table and dbname, as well as the most recent table version number and the old version number from the local node. The transaction log at the central node is accessed and all missing transactions for the table are extracted. These transactions are installed at the local node using a one phase commit protocol. The local node acks the installation of the transaction(s) and the version update procedure restarts the original transaction.

c) If all nodes report **Ready,** start Phase II.

Phase II:

11) Increment version table's version value by 1.

12) Write **global_commit** to log, send a **COMMIT** message to the local node(s).

13) Wait for **ack_commit** from local node(s). On receipt of them **COMMIT WORK.** End of 2 phase commit protocol for central node. Return to PERFORM screen and report "Record Updated."

Local Node's Actions:

1) The server process is activated on receipt of the remote procedure call from the client process (central node).

2) The database is selected.

3) Get table name and version number from central node's RPC data. Query local version table to see if version numbers match. If so, start Phase I.

a) If version numbers do not match send **abort_bad_ver** and local version number to central node. Wait for **global_abort.** Send **ack_abort** to central node and exit.

b) Note: The central node will now activate a version update procedure which will install the missing transaction(s) and then restart the original transaction.

Phase I:

4) The transaction is started (**BEGIN WORK**). The transaction log is written with the pertinent update information. The update is executed. Increment version value of version table by 1.

5) If any errors detected, send abort to central node.

6) If update was successful, write **Ready** in log and send **Ready** to central node.

Phase II:

7) If an abort is received, **ROLLBACK WORK** and send **ack_abort** to the central node.

8) If **COMMIT** message is received, execute **COMMIT WORK** and send an **ack_commit** to the central node. End of 2 phase commit protocol for local node.

9) If transaction was aborted by us, send msg to local dba of that fact.

Note:

A transaction will be attempted two times before the central node will abort and quit trying. The ESQL/C program will return a message to the PERFORM screen saying "Update Aborted by Node(s): xxxx xxxx

A pseudo-code program listing for the above algorithm is contained in the appendix.

4.2.5 Algorithm Structure

Figure 2 shows the activities of the central and local nodes during a successful version control and two phase commit for an update transaction.

Figure 3 shows the structure of the algorithm in relation to the activities at the central and local nodes. The numbers in the figure correspond to the numbered actions at the central and local nodes described in the previous section.

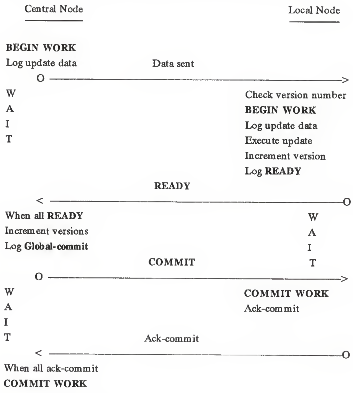

Figure 2. Replicated Table Update Transaction

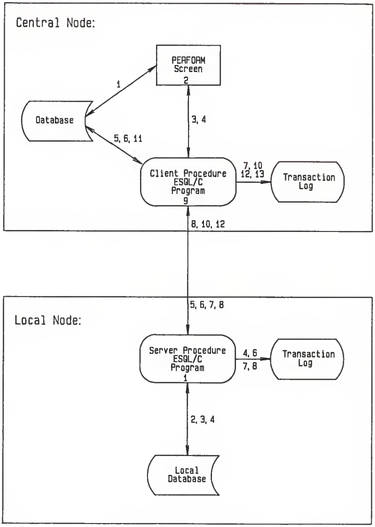

Figure 3. Algorithm Structure

```
          Central Node:                          Local Node:
          ----------                             ----------
          |          |                           |          |
          | Database |                           | Database |
          |          |                           |          |
    ---------------------                  ---------------------
    |                   |                  |                   |
    | INFORMIX DBMS &   |                  |   INFORMIX DBMS   |
    |     PERFORM       |                  |                   |
    ---------------------                  ---------------------
    |      Client       |                  |      Server       |
    |      ESQL/C       |                  |      ESQL/C       |
    |      Program      |                  |      Program      |
    ---------------------                  ---------------------
    |                   |                  |                   |
    |    RPC Program    |                  |    RPC Program    |
    |                   |                  |                   |
    ---------------------                  ---------------------
    |       UNIX        |                  |       UNIX        |
    |     Operating     |                  |     Operating     |
    |      System       |                  |      System       |
    ---------------------                  ---------------------
    |                   |                  |                   |
    |   Communication   |                  |   Communication   |
    |      Access       |                  |      Access       |
    ---------------------                  ---------------------
              |                                      |
              |                                      |
      ***********************************************
     *                                               *
    (                 Local Area Network              )
     *                                               *
      ***********************************************
```

Figure 4. Financial Control System Structure

Figure 4 shows an overview of the entire Financial Control System. It graphically depicts the components involved in a distributed insert, update, or delete to the replicated tables.

4.2.6 Failure Recovery

To preserve consistency a commit protocol must have a recovery algorithm to ensure a transaction is completed properly after a failure has been experienced.

4.2.6.1 Node Failures

A node failure can include any of the local nodes as well as the central node.

4.2.6.1.1 Failure One

A local node fails before having written **Ready** in the log. In this case, the central node's timeout expires, and it takes the abort decision. All active local nodes abort their transactions. When the failed local node recovers, the recovery procedure aborts the transaction.

4.2.6.1.2 Failure Two

A local node fails after having written **Ready** in the log and sending **Ready** to the central node. In this case the active local nodes correctly terminate the transaction (commit or abort). When the failed node recovers, the recovery procedure has to ask the central node what the outcome of the transaction was. The transaction is then correctly completed by the local node.

4.2.6.1.3 Failure Three

The central node fails after having written the update data to the log and sending this data to the local nodes. In this case all local nodes which have answered **Ready** must wait for the recovery of the central node. The recovery procedure of the central node resumes the commitment protocol from the beginning, reading the identity of the local nodes from the transaction log. Each ready local node must recognize that the new data is a repetition of the previous data.

4.2.6.1.4 Failure Four

The central node fails after having written a **global_commit** or **global_abort** record in the log, but before having written **COMMIT WORK** in the log. In this case, the central node at restart must send to all local nodes the decision again. All local nodes which have not received the **commit** or **abort** commands must wait for recovery of the central node. Again, local nodes should not be affected by receiving the command message twice.

4.2.6.1.5 Failure Five

The central node fails after having written the **COMMIT WORK** record in the log. In this case, the transaction has been concluded and no action is required at recovery.

4.2.6.2 Lost Messages

Lost messages mean completely lost. No provisions for receipt of garbled messages are provided in this algorithm design.

4.2.6.2.1 Lost Message One

A reply message (**Ready** or **abort**) from a local node is lost. In this case the central node's timeout expires, and the transaction is aborted. This failure is observed only by the central node, and from the central node's viewpoint it is exactly like the failure of a local node. From the local node's viewpoint the situation is different; the local node does not consider itself failed and does not execute a recovery procedure.

4.2.6.2.2 Lost Message Two

The initial transaction data to the local node is lost. In this case the local node's server process is not activated. The global result is the same as in the previous case, because the central node does not receive a reply.

4.2.6.2.3 Lost Message Three

A command message from the central node (**commit** or **abort**) is lost. The local node remains uncertain about the decision. A timeout in the local node would solve this problem. If no decision has been received after the timeout interval, the local node requests a repeat of the transaction decision.

4.2.6.2.4 Lost Message Four

The final ack (**ack_abort** or **ack_commit**) message is lost. The central node is uncertain whether or not the local node has received the command message. This problem can be eliminated by introducing another timeout in the central node. If no ack message is received after the timeout interval from sending the command message, the central node sends the command again. The best action at the local node is to send the ack message again, even if the transaction was completed and is no longer active.

The above recovery procedures were all adapted from procedures found in [CERI84].

4.3 Problem 3

The solution to problem 3 is based on the following assumption.

Assumption: Ocean System's management has decided that an update from the central node takes precedence over the compilation of a summary report.

Working under this assumption, any transaction initiated by the central node at any local node will terminate an active summary report compilation. This can be accomplished quite easily by adding a couple of steps to the previous algorithm. In the local node's actions add two new steps:

1) A check is made to see if a summary report is currently executing. If so it is killed. The summary report will trap the kill signal and die gracefully.

This step is added between the present step 1 and step 2.

2) If the summary report was killed, restart the summary report and send a message to the local dba notifying him/her that the summary was killed and restarted.

This step is added at the end of the present algorithm for the local node.

After any active summary report is killed at a local node, the central node continues on with it's version control and two phase commit protocol.

4.4 Problem 4

Problem 4 rephrased: A local node has just completed a summary report. An update, insert, or delete is successfully transacted on one of the replicated tables. The summary report has not been sent to the central node. What action should be taken?

A solution to this problem is based to some extent on the assumption for problem 3. It is desired to run summary reports with the most up to date input data. If the above situation is encountered, it can be handled in the following manner. Summary reports are sent via uucp to the central node. When a summary report successfully completes, it automatically sends the summary data. The uucp job number can be stored in a file. After a change to a replicated file has been installed, a utility program can be called which will read the last line in this summary report uucp file. A comparison of this data with the output of the uustat (status of uucp jobs) command will tell if the summary report is still in the uucp queue. If the job is in the queue, it can be cancelled and the summary report called and executed again.

4.5 Problem 5

Problem 5 requires that there be some mechanism to identify and remove a local node's summary report data from the central node's aggregated summary data. This would be neccessary in the event that bad summary data was sent from a local node and aggregated at the central node with the data from the other local nodes.

The present design does not have an efficient method to do this. Once the local node's summary data is aggregated by the central node there is no way to identify a tuple as having been originated from any particular node. To back out the incorrect data would require each node to re-calculate and re-submit the summary data.

A solution to this is to add an attribute to the summary table which would contain the value of the local node's identification i.e. 1320, 1350, 2040, etc. Now every tuple in the summary table has it's source incorporated. When the dba of a local node discovers that incorrect summary data has been generated, he/she can notify the central node's dba of this fact and the affected tuples can be deleted from the summary table.

The solutions to problems 3, 4, and 5 are all original. They are designed to solve specific problems expected in the Financial Control System. There were no similar problems or solutions found in any of the literature I read.

CHAPTER 5

SUMMARY

5.1 Introduction

A design for a distributed database and a distributed application for that database has been presented. This system is different from most in the literature by virtue of being built on top of a commercial centralized database management system. Other distributed database management systems have been designed and implemented as extensions to centralized DBMSs (Distributed Ingres and R* being two of the most well known [LIND87]).

5.2 Simplifications

There are limitations to the DDBMS functions that can be implemented when a system is being built on top of a commercial product without source code available. Certain simplifications have to be made under these circumstances. The first simplification for the Financial Control System was to design only those distributed management functions required by the main application. These functions included a centrally coordinated global update, insert, and delete feature with a two phase commit protocol. A simple consistency scheme (version control) was also designed. The sharing of global data is provided through the propagation of summary incurrence reports. Some of the important distributed database management features not offered in this design are:

1) Global queries

2) Global concurrency mechanisms

Local node concurrency (using a locking mechanism) is available through

INFORMIX-SQL.

3) Distributed database administration functions

Local database administration functions will be provided at each node by INFORMIX-SQL.

5.3 Overview

The evolution of the Financial Control System has gone from the recognition of a contract management problem to the present design of a distributed system to solve that problem. During this process the following actions have been performed:

1) The problem was defined.

2) The requirements for a solution were defined.

3) The data elements required to support a solution were identified.

4) The data elements were grouped into entities.

5) The relationships between entities were analyzed.

6) The functional dependencies within entities were determined.

7) The functional dependencies were input to Bernstein's 2nd algorithm and a synthesized set of relations in 3NF were output.

8) The relations and FDs were analyzed to see if any relation was not in BCNF.

9) The global database schema was composed.

10) The fragmentation design of each global relation was decided.

11) Fragments were allocated to database nodes.

12) Some application dependent problems were identified.

13) Solutions to these problems were designed.

There were a number of constraints kept in mind at each step in the design process. The most important of these were:

1) integrity

2) local node autonomy

3) summary report requirements

4) consistency

5) keep it simple (therefore reliable)

5.4 Lessons Learned

More time should have been devoted to researching and selecting the data items for the global schema. There were some relations and attributes added late in the design stage which had been overlooked. The pettycash and gn300 relations are two examples. Iteration of design is to be expected but the importance of careful and meticulous research at the global schema design stage cannot be over-emphasized. Relational databases are quite forgiving in this regard since most applications will still work properly after a new relation or an attribute is added to the database. An application would only have to be modified to incorporate this new data. Given this forgiveness, it is still very important to capture the best possible representation of the real world semantics as early as possible. This was difficult in the design of the Financial Control System due to the lack of an expert with a broad understanding of contract incurrence computations.

The two phase commit protocol presented in this report is known as the centrally coordinated two phase commit. The algorithm for this protocol allows concurrent processing of a transaction at the local nodes. If another protocol were to be evaluated, it would be worthwhile to take a serious look at the linear (nested) two phase commit protocol. The communication topology for this protocol is a linear chain. The coordinator (central node) sends the data to the first local node in the chain, this node then decides ready or abort. If the decision is abort, the central node is notified of the abort. If the decision is ready, then the next local node in the chain is passed the data and it then decides ready or abort. This continues, while the decision is ready, until the last node in the chain is reached. If the transaction reaches the last node, this means that all the previous nodes are ready to commit. At this stage, the last node becomes the coordinator and, based on its decision, it passes either commit or abort back through the chain of local nodes to the central node. This protocol forfeits the concurrency of the centrally coordinated protocol for lower communication overhead. A successfully committed transaction requires 4n messages (where n is the number of nodes) with the centrally coordinated protocol. The linear protocol requires 2n messages for a successfully committed transaction. The linear protocol is appropriate for a system with the following characteristics:

1) There is a high cost with message passing and a broadcast facility is not available.

2) The demand for concurrency is low.

3) The cohort (local node ESQL/C program) structure is static or universally known [MAEK87].

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APPENDIX

```
***** Bernstein's 2nd Algorithm Input/Output *****

THE INPUT TO THE PROGRAM IS :
EMPLOYEE.SSN > EMPLOYEE.NAME;
EMPLOYEE.SSN > EMPLOYEE.TITLE;
EMPLOYEE.SSN > EMPLOYEE.DEPT;
MORDNOS.MORNO > MORDNOS.MORTITLE;
MORDNOS.MORNO > MORDNOS.CONTTASK;
MORDNOS.MORNO > MORDNOS.CONT;
MORDNOS.MORNO > MORDNOS.MORTYPE;
MORDNOS.MORNO > MORDNOS.FND;
DEPTBUDG.DEPT, DEPTBUDG.CONTTASK > DEPTBUDG.DOLLARBUDG;
DEPTBUDG.DEPT, DEPTBUDG.CONTTASK > DEPTBUDG.STDHRBUDG;
DEPTBUDG.DEPT, DEPTBUDG.CONTTASK > DEPTBUDG.OTHRBUDG;
RATES.DEPT, RATES.TITLE, RATES.RATESTART > RATES.DOMHR;
RATES.DEPT, RATES.TITLE, RATES.RATESTART > RATES.ROTDOT;
RATES.DEPT, RATES.TITLE, RATES.RATESTART > RATES.RATESTOP;
SPAFACTOR.SPACODE > SPAFACTOR.CODEDEF;
SPAFACTOR.SPACODE > SPAFACTOR.SPAFACTR;
SPAFACTOR.SPACODE > SPAFACTOR.SPADOLLARS;
TIMSHEET.SSN, TIMSHEET.ENDDATE > TIMSHEET.DEPT;
TIMSHEET.SSN, TIMSHEET.ENDDATE > TIMSHEET.MAINMO;
TIMSHEET.SSN, TIMSHEET.ENDDATE > TIMSHEET.OTTOTAL;
TIMSHEET.SSN, TIMSHEET.ENDDATE > TIMSHEET.TPNW;
TIMSHEET.SSN, TIMSHEET.ENDDATE > TIMSHEET.SPA;
TIMSHEET.SSN, TIMSHEET.ENDDATE > TIMSHEET.SEADAYS;
TIMDETAIL.SSN, TIMDETAIL.ENDDATE, TIMDETAIL.MORNO >
      TIMDETAIL.STDHRS;
TIMDETAIL.SSN, TIMDETAIL.ENDDATE, TIMDETAIL.MORNO >
      TIMDETAIL.OTHRS;
TIMDETAIL.SSN, TIMDETAIL.ENDDATE, TIMDETAIL.MORNO >
      TIMDETAIL.CHRGDEPT;
TIMDETAIL.SSN, TIMDETAIL.ENDDATE, TIMDETAIL.MORNO >
      TIMDETAIL.SPA;
TIMDETAIL.SSN, TIMDETAIL.ENDDATE, TIMDETAIL.MORNO >
      TIMDETAIL.SEADAYS;
CONTTIME.SSN, CONTTIME.TSTART > CONTTIME.TSTOP;
CONTTIME.SSN, CONTTIME.TSTART > CONTTIME.DEPT;
CONTTIME.SSN, CONTTIME.TSTART > CONTTIME.MAINMO;
CONTTIME.SSN, CONTTIME.TSTART > CONTTIME.STDHRS;
CONTTIME.SSN, CONTTIME.TSTART > CONTTIME.OTHRS;
CONTTIME.SSN, CONTTIME.TSTART > CONTTIME.TPNW;
CONTTIME.SSN, CONTTIME.TSTART > CONTTIME.SPA;
CONTDETAIL.SSN, CONTDETAIL.TSTART, CONTDETAIL.MORNO >
      CONTDETAIL.STDHRS;
CONTDETAIL.SSN, CONTDETAIL.TSTART, CONTDETAIL.MORNO >
      CONTDETAIL.OTHRS;
CONTDETAIL.SSN, CONTDETAIL.TSTART, CONTDETAIL.MORNO >
      CONTDETAIL.CHRGDEPT;
CONTDETAIL.SSN, CONTDETAIL.TSTART, CONTDETAIL.MORNO >
      CONTDETAIL.SPA;
VOUCHER.SSN, VOUCHER.VOUCHNO > VOUCHER.MORNO;
VOUCHER.SSN, VOUCHER.VOUCHNO > VOUCHER.AMOUNT;
VOUCHER.SSN, VOUCHER.VOUCHNO > VOUCHER.VOUCHDATE;
VOUCHER.SSN, VOUCHER.VOUCHNO > VOUCHER.CHRGDEPT;
PETTYCASH.SSN, PETTYCASH.EMPSEQNO > PETTYCASH.MORNO;
PETTYCASH.SSN, PETTYCASH.EMPSEQNO > PETTYCASH.GN250DATE;
PETTYCASH.SSN, PETTYCASH.EMPSEQNO > PETTYCASH.AMOUNT;
PETTYCASH.SSN, PETTYCASH.EMPSEQNO > PETTYCASH.CHRGDEPT;
PURCHORD.PURCHORDNO > PURCHORD.REQPURCH;
PURCHORD.PURCHORDNO > PURCHORD.ORDERDATE;
PURCHORD.PURCHORDNO > PURCHORD.MORNO;
PURCHORD.PURCHORDNO > PURCHORD.DEPT;
PURCHORD.PURCHORDNO > PURCHORD.AMOUNT;
PAYPERIOD.ENDDATE > PAYPERIOD.PERLENGTH;
END.

THIS IS THE LIST OF ATTRIBUTES WITH THEIR ABBREVIATIONS.

E00  EMPLOYEE.SSN
E01  EMPLOYEE.NAME
E02  EMPLOYEE.TITLE
E03  EMPLOYEE.DEPT
M00  MORDNOS.MORNO
M01  MORDNOS.MORTITLE
M02  MORDNOS.CONTTASK
M03  MORDNOS.CONT
M04  MORDNOS.MORTYPE
M05  MORDNOS.FND
D00  DEPTBUDG.DEPT
D01  DEPTBUDG.CONTTASK
D02  DEPTBUDG.DOLLARBUDG
D03  DEPTBUDG.STDHRBUDG
D04  DEPTBUDG.OTHRBUDG
R00  RATES.DEPT
R01  RATES.TITLE
R02  RATES.RATESTART
R03  RATES.DOMHR
R04  RATES.ROTDOT
R05  RATES.RATESTOP
S00  SPAFACTOR.SPACODE
S01  SPAFACTOR.CODEDEF
S02  SPAFACTOR.SPAFACTR
S03  SPAFACTOR.SPADOLLARS
```

T00	TIMSHEET.SSN
T01	TIMSHEET.ENDDATE
T02	TIMSHEET.DEPT
T03	TIMSHEET.MAINMO
T04	TIMSHEET.OTTOTAL
T05	TIMSHEET.TPNW
T06	TIMSHEET.SPA
T07	TIMSHEET.SEADAYS
T08	TIMDETAIL.SSN
T09	TIMDETAIL.ENDDATE
T10	TIMDETAIL.MORNO
T11	TIMDETAIL.STDHRS
T12	TIMDETAIL.OTHRS
T13	TIMDETAIL.CHRGDEPT
T14	TIMDETAIL.SPA
T15	TIMDETAIL.SEADAYS
C00	CONTTIME.SSN
C01	CONTTIME.TSTART
C02	CONTTIME.TSTOP
C03	CONTTIME.DEPT
C04	CONTTIME.MAINMO
C05	CONTTIME.STDHRS
C06	CONTTIME.OTHRS
C07	CONTTIME.TPNW
C08	CONTTIME.SPA
C09	CONTDETAIL.SSN
C10	CONTDETAIL.TSTART
C11	CONTDETAIL.MORNO
C12	CONTDETAIL.STDHRS
C13	CONTDETAIL.OTHRS
C14	CONTDETAIL.CHRGDEPT
C15	CONTDETAIL.SPA
V00	VOUCHER.SSN
V01	VOUCHER.VOUCHNO
V02	VOUCHER.MORNO
V03	VOUCHER.AMOUNT
V04	VOUCHER.VOUCHDATE
V05	VOUCHER.CHRGDEPT
P00	PETTYCASH.SSN
P01	PETTYCASH.EMPSEQNO
P02	PETTYCASH.MORNO
P03	PETTYCASH.GN250DATE
P04	PETTYCASH.AMOUNT
P05	PETTYCASH.CHRGDEPT
P06	PURCHORD.PURCHORDNO
P07	PURCHORD.REQPURCH
P08	PURCHORD.ORDERDATE
P09	PURCHORD.MORNO
P10	PURCHORD.DEPT

```
P11  PURCHORD.AMOUNT
P12  PAYPERIOD.ENDDATE
P13  PAYPERIOD.PERLENGTH

 THE TOKENS MARKED *TRUE* ARE EXTRANEOUS IN THE FDS :
 FD NUMBER :001 TOKEN: E00
F
 FD NUMBER :002 TOKEN: E00
F
 FD NUMBER :003 TOKEN: E00
F
 FD NUMBER :004 TOKEN: M00
F
 FD NUMBER :005 TOKEN: M00
F
 FD NUMBER :006 TOKEN: M00
F
 FD NUMBER :007 TOKEN: M00
F
 FD NUMBER :008 TOKEN: M00
F
 FD NUMBER :009 TOKEN: D01
F
 FD NUMBER :009 TOKEN: D00
F
 FD NUMBER :010 TOKEN: D01
F
 FD NUMBER :010 TOKEN: D00
F
 FD NUMBER :011 TOKEN: D01
F
 FD NUMBER :011 TOKEN: D00
F
 FD NUMBER :012 TOKEN: R02
F
 FD NUMBER :012 TOKEN: R01
F
 FD NUMBER :012 TOKEN: R00
F
 FD NUMBER :013 TOKEN: R02
F
 FD NUMBER :013 TOKEN: R01
F
 FD NUMBER :013 TOKEN: R00
F
 FD NUMBER :014 TOKEN: R02
F
 FD NUMBER :014 TOKEN: R01
F
```

```
 FD NUMBER :014 TOKEN: R00
F
 FD NUMBER :015 TOKEN: S00
F
 FD NUMBER :016 TOKEN: S00
F
 FD NUMBER :017 TOKEN: S00
F
 FD NUMBER :018 TOKEN: T01
F
 FD NUMBER :018 TOKEN: T00
F
 FD NUMBER :019 TOKEN: T01
F
 FD NUMBER :019 TOKEN: T00
F
 FD NUMBER :020 TOKEN: T01
F
 FD NUMBER :020 TOKEN: T00
F
 FD NUMBER :021 TOKEN: T01
F
 FD NUMBER :021 TOKEN: T00
F
 FD NUMBER :022 TOKEN: T01
F
 FD NUMBER :022 TOKEN: T00
F
 FD NUMBER :023 TOKEN: T01
F
 FD NUMBER :023 TOKEN: T00
F
 FD NUMBER :024 TOKEN: T10
F
 FD NUMBER :024 TOKEN: T09
F
 FD NUMBER :024 TOKEN: T08
F
 FD NUMBER :025 TOKEN: T10
F
 FD NUMBER :025 TOKEN: T09
F
 FD NUMBER :025 TOKEN: T08
F
 FD NUMBER :026 TOKEN: T10
F
 FD NUMBER :026 TOKEN: T09
F
 FD NUMBER :026 TOKEN: T08
```

```
F
 FD NUMBER :027 TOKEN: T10
F
 FD NUMBER :027 TOKEN: T09
F
 FD NUMBER :027 TOKEN: T08
F
 FD NUMBER :028 TOKEN: T10
F
 FD NUMBER :028 TOKEN: T09
F
 FD NUMBER :028 TOKEN: T08
F
 FD NUMBER :029 TOKEN: C01
F
 FD NUMBER :029 TOKEN: C00
F
 FD NUMBER :030 TOKEN: C01
F
 FD NUMBER :030 TOKEN: C00
F
 FD NUMBER :031 TOKEN: C01
F
 FD NUMBER :031 TOKEN: C00
F
 FD NUMBER :032 TOKEN: C01
F
 FD NUMBER :032 TOKEN: C00
F
 FD NUMBER :033 TOKEN: C01
F
 FD NUMBER :033 TOKEN: C00
F
 FD NUMBER :034 TOKEN: C01
F
 FD NUMBER :034 TOKEN: C00
F
 FD NUMBER :035 TOKEN: C01
F
 FD NUMBER :035 TOKEN: C00
F
 FD NUMBER :036 TOKEN: C11
F
 FD NUMBER :036 TOKEN: C10
F
 FD NUMBER :036 TOKEN: C09
F
 FD NUMBER :037 TOKEN: C11
F
```

```
 FD NUMBER :037 TOKEN: C10
F
 FD NUMBER :037 TOKEN: C09
F
 FD NUMBER :038 TOKEN: C11
F
 FD NUMBER :038 TOKEN: C10
F
 FD NUMBER :038 TOKEN: C09
F
 FD NUMBER :039 TOKEN: C11
F
 FD NUMBER :039 TOKEN: C10
F
 FD NUMBER :039 TOKEN: C09
F
 FD NUMBER :040 TOKEN: V01
F
 FD NUMBER :040 TOKEN: V00
F
 FD NUMBER :041 TOKEN: V01
F
 FD NUMBER :041 TOKEN: V00
F
 FD NUMBER :042 TOKEN: V01
F
 FD NUMBER :042 TOKEN: V00
F
 FD NUMBER :043 TOKEN: V01
F
 FD NUMBER :043 TOKEN: V00
F
 FD NUMBER :044 TOKEN: P01
F
 FD NUMBER :044 TOKEN: P00
F
 FD NUMBER :045 TOKEN: P01
F
 FD NUMBER :045 TOKEN: P00
F
 FD NUMBER :046 TOKEN: P01
F
 FD NUMBER :046 TOKEN: P00
F
 FD NUMBER :047 TOKEN: P01
F
 FD NUMBER :047 TOKEN: P00
F
 FD NUMBER :048 TOKEN: P06
```

```
F
 FD NUMBER :049 TOKEN: P06
F
 FD NUMBER :050 TOKEN: P06
F
 FD NUMBER :051 TOKEN: P06
F
 FD NUMBER :052 TOKEN: P06
F
 FD NUMBER :053 TOKEN: P12
F
 THE REDUNDANT FDS ARE MARKED *TRUE* :
FD NUMBR001
F
FD NUMBR002
F
FD NUMBR003
F
FD NUMBR004
F
FD NUMBR005
F
FD NUMBR006
F
FD NUMBR007
F
FD NUMBR008
F
FD NUMBR009
F
FD NUMBR010
F
FD NUMBR011
F
FD NUMBR012
F
FD NUMBR013
F
FD NUMBR014
F
FD NUMBR015
F
FD NUMBR016
F
FD NUMBR017
F
FD NUMBR018
F
FD NUMBR019
```

```
F
FD NUMBR020
F
FD NUMBR021
F
FD NUMBR022
F
FD NUMBR023
F
FD NUMBR024
F
FD NUMBR025
F
FD NUMBR026
F
FD NUMBR027
F
FD NUMBR028
F
FD NUMBR029
F
FD NUMBR030
F
FD NUMBR031
F
FD NUMBR032
F
FD NUMBR033
F
FD NUMBR034
F
FD NUMBR035
F
FD NUMBR036
F
FD NUMBR037
F
FD NUMBR038
F
FD NUMBR039
F
FD NUMBR040
F
FD NUMBR041
F
FD NUMBR042
F
FD NUMBR043
F
```

```
FD NUMBR044
F
FD NUMBR045
F
FD NUMBR046
F
FD NUMBR047
F
FD NUMBR048
F
FD NUMBR049
F
FD NUMBR050
F
FD NUMBR051
F
FD NUMBR052
F
FD NUMBR053
F
```

THE FOLLOWING FDS HAVE THE SAME LHS AND ARE THEREFORE GROUPED TOGETHER INTO PARTITION CLASSES:

```
 PARTITION CLASS NUMBER 001:053
 PARTITION CLASS NUMBER 002:048049050051052
 PARTITION CLASS NUMBER 003:047046045044
 PARTITION CLASS NUMBER 004:043042041040
 PARTITION CLASS NUMBER 005:036037038039
 PARTITION CLASS NUMBER 006:035034033032031030029
 PARTITION CLASS NUMBER 007:024025026027028
 PARTITION CLASS NUMBER 008:023022021020019018
 PARTITION CLASS NUMBER 009:015016017
 PARTITION CLASS NUMBER 010:012013014
 PARTITION CLASS NUMBER 011:011010009
 PARTITION CLASS NUMBER 012:004005006007008
 PARTITION CLASS NUMBER 013:001002003

001  002  003  004  005  006
007  008  009  010  011  012
013
```

THE FOLLOWING FDS ARE REDUNDANT AFTER ADDING THE BIJECTIONS TO THE FD STRUCTURE :

NONE

```
THIS IS THE SCHEMA IN 3NF  :

(PAYPERIOD.ENDDATE  ) > PAYPERIOD.PERLENGTH

(PURCHORD.PURCHORDNO  ) > PURCHORD.REQPURCH
PURCHORD.ORDERDATE  PURCHORD.MORNO  PURCHORD.DEPT
PURCHORD.AMOUNT


(PETTYCASH.EMPSEQNO PETTYCASH.SSN  ) > PETTYCASH.CHRGDEPT
PETTYCASH.AMOUNT  PETTYCASH.GN250DATE  PETTYCASH.MORNO


(VOUCHER.VOUCHNO VOUCHER.SSN  ) > VOUCHER.CHRGDEPT
VOUCHER.VOUCHDATE  VOUCHER.AMOUNT  VOUCHER.MORNO


(CONTDETAIL.MORNO CONTDETAIL.TSTART CONTDETAIL.SSN  ) >
CONTDETAIL.STDHRS  CONTDETAIL.OTHRS  CONTDETAIL.CHRGDEPT
CONTDETAIL.SPA


(CONTTIME.TSTART CONTTIME.SSN  ) > CONTTIME.SPA
CONTTIME.TPNW  CONTTIME.OTHRS  CONTTIME.STDHRS
CONTTIME.MAINMO  CONTTIME.DEPT  CONTTIME.TSTOP


(TIMDETAIL.MORNO TIMDETAIL.ENDDATE TIMDETAIL.SSN  ) >
TIMDETAIL.STDHRS  TIMDETAIL.OTHRS  TIMDETAIL.CHRGDEPT
TIMDETAIL.SPA  TIMDETAIL.SEADAYS


(TIMSHEET.ENDDATE TIMSHEET.SSN  ) > TIMSHEET.SEADAYS
TIMSHEET.SPA  TIMSHEET.TPNW  TIMSHEET.OTTOTAL
TIMSHEET.MAINMO  TIMSHEET.DEPT


(SPAFACTOR.SPACODE  ) > SPAFACTOR.CODEDEF
SPAFACTOR.SPAFACTR  SPAFACTOR.SPADOLLARS



(RATES.RATESTART RATES.TITLE RATES.DEPT  ) > RATES.DOMHR
RATES.ROTDOT  RATES.RATESTOP



(DEPTBUDG.CONTTASK DEPTBUDG.DEPT  ) > DEPTBUDG.OTHRBUDG
DEPTBUDG.STDHRBUDG  DEPTBUDG.DOLLARBUDG
```

```
(MORDNOS.MORNO  ) > MORDNOS.MORTITLE  MORDNOS.CONTTASK
MORDNOS.CONT  MORDNOS.MORTYPE  MORDNOS.FND


(EMPLOYEE.SSN  ) > EMPLOYEE.NAME  EMPLOYEE.TITLE
EMPLOYEE.DEPT
```

EMPLOYEE TABLE

Column name	Type
name	char(25)
ssn	char(11)
title	char(6)
dept	char(4)

Primary key = ssn

MORD_NOS TABLE

Column name	Type
mor_no	char(6)
mor_title	char(60)
cont_task	char(8)
cont	char(4)
mor_type	char(6)
fnd	char(3)

Primary key = mor_no

Figure 5. Global Schema Employee & Mord_nos

DEPT_BUDG TABLE

Column name	Type
cont_task	char(8)
dept	char(4)
dollar_bdg	money(10,2)
stdhr_bdg	integer
othr_bdg	integer

Primary key = cont_task
dept

RATES TABLE

Column name	Type
dept	char(4)
title	char(6)
dom_hr	money(6,2)
rotdot	money(6,2)
rate_start	date
rate_stop	date

Primary key = dept
title
rate_start

SPAFACTOR TABLE

Column name	Type
spa_code	smallint
code_def	char(40)
spa_factr	decimal(4,3)
spa_dollars	money(5,2)

Figure 6. Global Schema Dept_budg, Rates, & Spafactor

TIMSHEET TABLE

Column name	Type
ssn	char(11)
enddate	date
dept	char(4)
main_mo	char(6)
ot_total	smallint
tpnw	smallint
spa	smallint
sea_days	smallint

Primary key = ssn
enddate

TIM_DETAIL TABLE

Column name	Type
ssn	char(11)
enddate	date
mor_no	char(6)
stdhrs	smallint
othrs	smallint
chrgdept	char(4)
spa	smallint
sea_days	smallint

Primary key = ssn
enddate
mor_no

PAYPERIOD TABLE

Column name	Type
per_length	smallint
enddate	date

Primary key = enddate

Figure 7. Global Schema Timsheet, Tim_detail, & Payperiod

CONT_TIME TABLE

Column name	Type
ssn	char(11)
tstart	date
tstop	date
dept	char(4)
main_mo	char(6)
std_total	smallint
ot_total	smallint
tpnw	smallint
spa	smallint

```
Primary key = ssn
              tstart
```

CONT_DETAIL TABLE

Column name	Type
ssn	char(11)
tstart	date
mor_no	char(6)
stdhrs	smallint
othrs	smallint
chrgdept	char(4)
spa	smallint

```
Primary key = ssn
              tstart
              mor_no
```

Figure 8. Global Schema Cont_time & Cont_detail

VOUCHER TABLE

Column name	Type
ssn	char(11)
vouch_date	date
mor_no	char(6)
amount	money(8,2)
vouch_no	char(9)
chrgdept	char(4)

Primary key = ssn
vouch_no

PURCH_ORD TABLE

Column name	Type
purch_ord_no	char(12)
req_purch	char(1)
order_date	date
mor_no	char(6)
dept	char(4)
amount	money(9,2)

Primary key = purch_ord_no

Figure 9. Global Schema Voucher & Purch_ord

PETTYCASH TABLE

Column name	Type
ssn	char(11)
gn250_date	date
mor_no	char(6)
amount	money(5,2)
chrgdept	char(4)
emp_seq_no	char(4)

[

```
    Primary key = ssn
                  emp_seq_no
```

GN300 TABLE

Column name	Type
mor_no	char(6)
gn300_date	date
amount	money(7,2)
chrgdept	char(4)

Figure 10. Global Schema Pettycash & GN300

SUMMARY TABLE

Column name	Type
mor_no	char(6)
dept	char(4)
cont_task	char(8)
cont	char(4)
fnd	char(3)
lab	money(10,2)
clab	money(8,2)
mps	money(9,2)
vouch	money(8,2)
cvouch	money(8,2)
labstdhr	integer
labothrs	smallint
clabstdhr	integer
clabothr	smallint

Primary key = mor_no
dept

Figure 11. Global Schema Summary Table

```
******* Version Control and 2 Phase Commit Algorithm ******

/* This algorithm will demonstrate the steps required by
   both the central node (coordinator) and the local node
   when an update procedure is called.  For this example
   we will assume that we are updating the mord_nos table.
   This table is fully replicated at all nodes. */

      ************** Central Node ***************

/* First obtain network address, database name, table,
   and table version number from the database.
   A "$" at the beginning of any line indicates that
   this is an SQL statement.  A "$" in front of a
   variable indicates that this variable was passed in
   from the PERFORM screen.                  */

   $  database results;
   $  select full_rep from rep_tbls
             where table = $mord_nos;
   if (full_rep = yes) /* table is fully replicated at
                          each node */
   then {
         $  select addr, db_name, table, version
                   from net_addr, version_tbl
                   where version_tbl.table = $mord_nos
                   and net_addr.local_nodid =
                               version_tbl.local_nodid
                   into list_of_node_info;
            /* The above query will return a tuple for
               each local node */
   else  /* The table is not fully replicated, we will
            be updating at just one local node. */
         $  select addr, db_name, table, version
                   from net_addr, version_tbl
                   where net_addr.local_nodid =
                                          $asst_manager
                   and version_tbl.local_nodid =
                                          $asst_manager
                   and table = $mord_nos
                   into list_of_node_info;
        }
        /* The above query will return a single tuple
           for the local_nodid stored in $asst_manager. */
BEGIN WORK
write update information to transaction log
for (all tuple(s) in list_of_node_info)
    call Procedure update_local_node(update_attrib
                  [old_value, new_value], network_address,
                  table_name, version_no., db_name,
                  key_attrib[value])
     /* This procedure now makes remote procedure calls to
        local nodes and passes all of the variables it
        received minus network_address */
     wait(reply)


       *************** Local Node ****************

Procedure update_replicated_table(update_attrib
          [old_value, new_value], table_name, version_no.,
          db_name, key_attrib[value])
$  select db_name;
$  select version from version_tbl
          where table = $mord_nos;
if (version != version_no.) /* local table version number
                               does not match master table
                               version number at central
                               node */
then /* version will have to be brought up to date */
   { return(abort_bad_ver xx)
     wait(command)
     command(global_abort)
     return(ack_abort)
     exit  /* Central node will now start another
              procedure to update the table with the bad
              version number and will then restart the
              transaction. */
else /* versions matched */
     BEGIN WORK
     write update information to transaction log
     $  update $mord_nos
              set update_attrib = new_value
              where key_attrib = value;
     $  update version_tbl
              set version = version + 1
              where table = $mord_nos;
    }

if (update was not successful)
then
   { return(abort)
     wait(command)
     command of(global_abort)
     return(ack_abort)
     exit
else /* update was successful */
```

```
     write ready to transaction log
     return(ready)
     wait(command)
   }


**************** Central Node ****************

case (reply of)
     abort_bad_ver xx  /* from any node */
          write global_abort to transaction log
          send command(abort)
          wait(reply)
          reply of(ack_abort)  /* assuming no lost
                                  messages */
          ROLLBACK WORK  /* undoes transaction */
          call Procedure version_update(network_address,
                         db_name, table_name,
                         master_version_no.,
                         local_version_no.)
               /* Access transaction log at central node
                  and locate missing transaction(s). */
               read transaction log /* extract missing
                                       transactions */
               /* Make remote procedure call to procedure
                  bad_version (1 phase commit) at local
                  node. Pass the missing transactions. */
               wait(reply)
               reply of(ack_transact) /* 1 phase commit
                                         was successful */
               return(ack_ver_updated) /* to procedure
                                        update_local_node */
               exit
         write "Updating Old Version" /* to PERFORM
                                         screen */
         wait(reply) /* from version_update procedure */
         reply of(ack_ver_updated)
         restart transaction ;;
    abort /* from any node */
         write global_abort to transaction log
         send command(abort)
         wait(reply)
         reply of(ack_abort)  /* assuming no lost
                                 messages */
         ROLLBACK WORK  /* undoes transaction */
         /* If this was first attempt to update,
            restart transaction, else write
            "Update Aborted by Node(s) xxxx"
            to PERFORM screen. */
          ;;
     no reply /* timeout expired:  from any node */
          write global_abort to transaction log
          send command(abort)
          wait(reply)
          reply of(ack_abort)
          ROLLBACK WORK
          /* If this was first attempt to update, restart
             transaction, else write "Update Aborted by
             Node(s) xxxx" to PERFORM screen. */
          ;;

     ready /* from all nodes */
          $  update version_tbl
                    set version = version + 1
                    where table = $mord_nos;
              /* The above increments mord_nos' version
                 number by 1 for each node including the
                 central node's tuple */
          write global_commit to transaction log
          send command(commit)
          wait(reply)
          reply of(ack_commit)
          COMMIT WORK
          exit


 ***************** Local Node *****************

if (command = abort)
then
   { ROLLBACK WORK
     return(ack_abort)
     exit
else /* command was commit */
     COMMIT WORK
     return(ack_commit)
   }
     exit

END of Version control and 2 phase commit algorithm.
```

THE DESIGN
OF A
DISTRIBUTED DATABASE
AND
A REPLICATED DATA MANAGEMENT ALGORITHM

by

Steven J. Van Buren

B. S., Michigan Technological University, 1972

AN ABSTRACT OF A REPORT

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A design for a distributed database titled the Financial Control System is described. The purpose of the Financial Control System is to track incurrences on Federal contracts managed by the Ocean Systems Organization of AT&T Technologies' Federal Systems Division. The distributed database is designed to be implemented using a commercial centralized database management system (DBMS) as a component of the distributed system. An algorithm designed to manage replicated data within the distributed database is presented. The algorithm integrates a version control scheme with a two phase commit protocol.