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REAL-TIME DATABASE SYSTEMS

Architecture and
Techniques

Edited by
Kam-Yiu Lam
Tei-Wei Kuo



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Preface

In recent years, a lot of research work has been devoted to the design of database systems for real-time applications. A real-time database system (RTDBS) is usually defined as a database system where transactions are associated with deadlines on their completion times. In addition, some of the data items in a real-time database are associated with temporal constraints on their validity. Example applications include systems for stock trading, navigation, telephone management, and computer integrated manufacturing. In order to commit a real-time transaction, the transaction has to be completed before its deadline, and all of its accessed data items must be valid up to its commit time. Otherwise, the usefulness of the results will be seriously affected. For many cases, any deadline violation of a hard real-time transaction may result in disasters.

There are two major technology components in building a RTDBS: real-time systems and database systems. Unfortunately, these two technologies might have conflicting goals. For example, a database system is often designed to maximize the system throughput, while real-time techniques usually aim at meeting deadlines and improving the predictability of the system performance. Frequently, when conventional database technologies are applied to a RTDBS, many real-time requirements of the systems might be seriously affected and cannot be guaranteed. In the past decade, a lot of research effort has been devoted to the study of RTDBS, and a large number of research papers were published in this area [9]. Important conferences and special issues of international journals were organized and devoted to real-time database systems, such as the 1996 and 1997 International Workshop on Real-time Database Systems [2, 3], the 1995, 1997, and 1999 International Workshop on Active and Real-Time Database Systems [4, 5, 6], Information Systems [7], Real-Time Systems Journal [11], ACM SIGMOD Records [14, 15], IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering [8], and Journal of Systems and Software [10]. A recent issue of the Real-Time Systems Journal was also devoted to RTDBS [12].

Early study in RTDBS was focused on the design of efficient transaction scheduling algorithms and concurrency control protocols [1]. The goals are to satisfy the time constraints of transactions and the temporal properties of data items [13]. Other design issues essential to the performance of RTDBS are buffer management, I/O scheduling, etc. Although a large number of research papers have been published, there is a lack of a comprehensive system reference book which covers the important technologies in this area. Furthermore, there still exists many misunderstandings about this area, e.g., the relationship with active database systems and the performance issues of a RTDBS. It is the purpose of this book to provide an in-depth review on the current technologies

and algorithms in the design of RTDBS. Its target readers are graduate students, researchers, and practitioners in real-time systems and database systems.

The book is divided into six parts, which covers all the important topics in the area. Part I discusses the important basic concepts of RTDBS and the characteristics of their potential applications. Part II covers one of the most important issues in RTDBS: real-time concurrency control, which is essential in maintaining database consistency and providing a consistent view to transactions. Part III is on other run-time system management issues, such as buffer management, recovery and system failure handling, disk scheduling, security, and overload management. An important characteristics of many real-time database applications is the active property, which is important for generating timely responses to critical events in the external environment. The active issues in RTDBS are covered in Part IV. Since many RTDBS, such as traffic management systems and tele-communication management systems, are often distributed in nature, Part V addresses important issues related to the processing of transactions in a distributed real-time database system. They are commitment, distributed concurrency control, and replicated data management. The last part of the book, Part VI, describes a RTDB prototype and the future directions for RTDB research.

Kam-Yiu Lam and
Tei-Wei Kuo

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PART I

OVERVIEW, MISCONCEPTIONS, AND ISSUES

Chapter 1

REAL-TIME DATABASE SYSTEMS: AN OVERVIEW OF SYSTEM CHARACTERISTICS AND ISSUES

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1. INTRODUCTION

In the past two decades, the research in *real-time database systems (RTDBS)* has received a lot of attention [7, 8, 9, 10]. It consists of two different important areas in computer science: *real-time systems* and *database systems*. Similar to conventional real-time systems, transactions in RTDBS are usually associated with time constraints, e.g., deadlines. On the other hand, RTDBS must maintain a database for useful information, support the manipulation of the database, and process transactions. Some example applications of RTDBS are integrated manufacturing systems, programmed stock trading systems, air traffic control systems, and network management system. Typically, these application systems need predictable response time, and they often have to process various kinds of queried in a timely fashion.

Differently from traditional database systems, RTDBS must not only maintain database integrity but also meet the urgency of transaction executions. Different performance metrics are adopted. Real-time transactions are, in general, classified into three types: No *hard real-time transaction* should have its deadline missed, and its deadline must be guaranteed by the system. On the other hand, any deadline violations of *soft real-time transactions* may only