INGRES - A RELATIONAL DATA BASE SYSTEM.

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# INGRES - A relational data base system

**Title:** INGRES - A relational data base system

**Authors:** M. Stonebraker

**Initiated Directions:** Distributed data bases and data base machines were initiated.

**Report Summary:**

The report summarizes the progress made during a three year period on research in data base management. The primary effort has been the design development of a major data base management system of the relational type, INGRES. In addition, a number of new directions, such as distributed data bases and data base machines were initiated.

**Key Words:**

- Data Base Management
- Data Base Design
- Data Base Machines
- Concurrency
- Control
- Distributed Data Bases

**Abstract:**

The report summarizes the progress made during a three year period on research in data base management. The primary effort has been the design development of a major data base management system of the relational type, INGRES. In addition, a number of new directions, such as distributed data bases and data base machines were initiated.
DESCRIPTION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

Under the support of the U.S. Army Research Office the INGRES project has made major advances on several different fronts during the period June 1, 1976 - September 30, 1979. We briefly indicate each in turn.

I. Development of a Usable Relational Data Base System.

Considerable effort has gone into producing a relational data base system that can be used by others to test the viability of the relational approach. This has included making INGRES acceptably fast, reasonably free from bugs and containing needed services such as crash recovery, concurrency control and protection. It also included producing good user level documentation.

To date there are about 130 INGRES installations around the world including several military ones. These are installations at the National Security Agency, the Army Computer Systems Command, the Navy Ocean Systems Center, the Navy Personnel Data Center, the Department of Defense, the Air Force Data Services Center, the Navy Personnel Research and Development Center, the Naval Postgraduate School, the Army Research Office - AIRMICS, and the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency.

It is our conclusion that the development of INGRES as a one machine system has had considerable impact. However, there is little reason to pursue this development further; that should be left to commercial venture. A summary and critique of the design experience is contained in [STON 79].

II. Distributed Data Bases

In late 1976 we embarked on extending INGRES to function on multiple computer systems loosely coupled together by a communications network. The problems to be overcome included:

1) storage and redundancy of system catalogs
2) query processing in a distributed environment

3) concurrency control

4) crash recovery

5) control of multiple copies of data

Initial thoughts in these areas were presented in [STON 77] and more recent results in [STON 79a, EPST 78]. We have embarked on building a prototype distributed data base system, and it is nearing completion at the current time. It should be mentioned that most of the difficulties we have encountered concern the communications system and the operating system software to support it; the data base code has been relatively straightforward. As such no performance data is currently available but we hope to have some soon.

III. **Data Base Machines.**

In 1977 we began investigating the feasibility of a data base machine. Moreover, we examined all the existing proposals and discarded them as not particularly viable as a mechanism to increase the speed of our existing software. Hence we proposed a design in 1978 [STON 78] and a new design in 1979 [STON 79b]. The latter design is in the process of study refinement and initial coding is commencing.

The basic point we are exploiting is that data base machines are really nothing other than distributed data base systems from a software point of view. Rather increased speed is obtained by a fast network and specialization of function.

IV. **Data Base Design.**

It has become evident that designing data bases (regardless of what data base system is available) is very hard. Moreover, doing designs in such a way that migration from CODASYL network system to relational systems or vice versa is harder yet. Consequently, we developed a representation
scheme and a set of rules for this scheme that preserve the possibility of mapping to either CODASYL or Relational systems. This set of rules also guarantees that many of the ambiguities that can happen with poor designs are avoided completely. This work is reported in [KATZ 79].

V. Concurrency Control

One of the key problems in a data base management system is to control multiple, concurrent, possibly conflicting updates. This problem is invariably solved by creating some lockable object in the data base and then establishing a lock management protocol. However, the problem remains: "How large should this lockable object be?" If it is chosen too small, there is excessive overhead getting and releasing locks. Alternately, if it is chosen too large, possible parallelism is not exploited.

In [RIES 77, RIES 79] we have completely answered this question.

VI. Programming Language Interface to a Data Base System

We have investigated how a data manipulation language should be embedded in a general purpose programming language [STON 77b] and some of the issues in designing a new programming language oriented toward data manipulation [PREN 78].
STON 79
Stonebraker, M. "Retrospection on a Data Base System" to appear in ACM Transactions on Data Base Systems.

STON 77

STON 79a

EFSST 78

STON 78

STON 79b

KATZ 79

STON 76

RIES 77

RIES 79

STON 77b
Stonebraker, M. and Rowe, L. "Observations on Data Manipulation Languages and Their Embedding in General Purpose Programming Languages" Proc. 1977 Very Large Data Base Conference, Tokyo, Japan, October 1977.

VII. Publications.

a) "Observations on Data Manipulation Languages and Their Embedding in General Purpose Programming Languages" by Michael Stonebraker and Lawrence Rowe, Proc. 1977 Very Large Data Base Conference, Tokyo, Japan, October 1977.

b) "Distributed Query Processing in a Relational Data Base System" by Robert Epstein, Michael Stonebraker and Eugene Wong, Proc. 1978 ACM-SIGMOD Conference on Management of Data, Austin, Texas, June 1978.


d) "Retrospection on a Data Base System" by Michael Stonebraker, to appear in ACM Transactions on Data Base Systems.

e) "The Design and Implementation of INGRES" by Michael Stonebraker et. al. ACM Transactions on Data Base Systems, September 1976.

f) "Effects of Locking Granularity in a Data Base Management-System" by Dan Ries and Michael Stonebraker, ACM Transactions on Data Base Systems, September 1977.

g) "Lock Granularity Revisited" by Dan Ries and Michael Stonebraker, ACM Transactions on Data Base Systems, March 1979.


VIII. Degrees Awarded

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Degree</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert Epstein</td>
<td>Ph.D.</td>
<td>(November 1979)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Candidate in Philosophy</td>
<td>(August 1978)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randy Katz</td>
<td>Candidate in Philosophy</td>
<td>(October 1978)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ph.D. expected</td>
<td>(June 1980)</td>
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Douglas Tsui B.S.E. (June 1977)
Christopher Zegelin B.S.E. (June 1978)
Paula Hawthorn Ph.D. Candidate in Philosophy (July 1978) (September 1979)
ATE
LME