

Transactions

ADD INTO CART:-

```
@app.route('/add', methods=['POST'])
 ef add():
       data_str = request.form.get("data")
        data = ast.literal_eval(data_str)
        index = data[0][0]
        id = request.form['id']
        quantity = int(request.form['quantity'])
        mycursor = mydb.cursor()
        delete=mydb.cursor()
        mycursor.execute("START TRANSACTION")
        # Acquire exclusive lock on inventory table
mycursor.execute("SELECT * FROM inventory_table WHERE Product_Id = %s FOR UPDATE", (id,))
        inventory_data = mycursor.fetchone()
        inv_qty = inventory_data[1]
        # Check if trigger already exists
mycursor.execute("SELECT trigger_name FROM information_schema.triggers WHERE trigger_schema = DATABASE() AND trigger_name = 'add_to_cart_trigger'")
        trigger_exists = mycursor.fetchone()
        if trigger_exists:
            mycursor.execute("DROP TRIGGER add_to_cart_trigger")
        mycursor.execute("""
            CREATE TRIGGER add_to_cart_trigger
            FOR EACH ROW
                 SELECT Quantity INTO inv_qty FROM inventory_table WHERE Product_Id = NEW.Product_Id;
IF NEW.Quantity >= inv_qty THEN
                     SET NEW.Quantity = inv_qty;

UPDATE inventory_table SET Quantity = 0 WHERE Product_Id = NEW.Product_Id;
                     UPDATE inventory_table SET Quantity = inv_qty - NEW.Quantity WHERE Product_Id = NEW.Product_Id;
        mycursor.execute("INSERT INTO items_contained_table (Id, Product_Id, Quantity) VALUES (%s, %s, %s)", (index, id, quantity))
        # Update inventory table
new_qty = inv_qty - quantity
mycursor.execute("UPDATE inventory_table SET Quantity = %s WHERE Product_Id = %s", (new_qty, id))
        mydb.commit()
        mycursor.close()
        return "Adding successful"
        mydb.rollback() # Rollback transaction in case of error
        mycursor.close()
return "Error: " + str(error)
```

CONFLICT SERIALIZABLE:-

STEP	T1	T2
1	Read cart	
2	Add product A	
3	Read cart	
4	Add product B	
5	Proceed to check	
6		Read cart
7		Add product C
8		Read cart
9		Add product D
10		Proceed to check

A conflict serializable schedule could be: T1, T2. In this schedule, T1 executes—first, followed by T2. Since the transactions do not conflict with each other, the order in which they are executed does not affect the final result.

NON CONFLICT SERIALIZABLE:-

STEP	T1	T2
1	Read cart	
2	Add product A	
3		Read cart(A)
4		Add product B
5	Read cart(AB)	
6		Read cart(AB)
7	Add product C	
8		Read cart(ABC)
9	Add product D	
10	Proceed to check	
10		Proceed to check

In this schedule, there are conflicts between the two transactions, so it is non-conflict serializable. Hence T1 and T2 are executing concurrently, but they are not accessing the same data items or trying to perform conflicting operations, so there is no need for any locking or serialization.

CHECKOUT:-

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CONFLICT SERIALIZABLE:-

STEP	T1	T2
1	Read cart (R: items_contained_table, inventory_table)	
2	Add product A (W: items_contained_table)	
3		Read cart (R: items_contained_table, inventory_table)
4		Add product B (W: items_contained_table)
5	Read cart (R: items_contained_table, inventory_table)	
6		Add product C (W: items_contained_table)
7	Add product B (W: items_contained_table)	
8		Read cart (R: items_contained_table, inventory_table)
10	Proceed to check	
10		Proceed to check

NON-CONFLICT SERIALIZABLE:-

STEP	T1	T2
1	Read cart (R: items_contained_table, inventory_table)	
2	Add product A (W: items_contained_table)	
3	Read cart (R: items_contained_table, inventory_table)	
4	Add product B (W: items_contained_table)	
5	Proceed to check	
6		Read cart (R: items_contained_table, inventory_table)
7		Add product C (W: items_contained_table)
8		Read cart (R: items_contained_table, inventory_table)
9		Add product D (W: items_contained_table)
10		Proceed to check