



# **Exploring Optimized Locking**

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# Slides & Demos

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<https://bit.ly/mypresentationfiles>





# Let's Talk Objectives

# Objectives

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Current  
problems

Lock  
Refresher

Optimized  
Locking  
Components

How does it  
work

Limitations



# Current Problems

ACID Compliance

Lock escalation

Long-term locking

Excessive blocking

Excessive memory utilization



YUP, THAT'S BAD.

# Locking Refresher



Lock	Purpose
IX/IU – Intent Lock	Establishes a lock hierarchy,
U – Update Lock	Used on resources that can be updated.
X – Exclusive Lock	Used for data-modification operations, such as INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE.
S – Shared Lock	Used for read operations that do not change or update data

# What can be locked?



Resource Lock	Description
Key	Lock on a row in an index
Object	Lock on table, procedure, view, etc
Page	Lock on an 8-KB page
RID	Lock on a single row in a heap
Xact	Lock on a transaction

# Lock Compatibility Matrix



Existing/Request Lock	IS	S	U	IX	X
Intent shared (IS)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Shared (S)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Update (U)	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Intent exclusive (IX)	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Exclusive (X)	No	No	No	No	No

# How Traditional Locking Works

- Update lock taken on rows to allow for predicate evaluation

- If predicate is satisfied, then an exclusive lock is taken on the row

- Locks are held until the end of the transaction

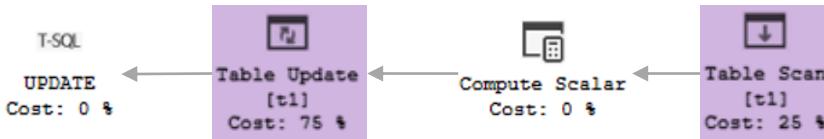


# Traditional Locking

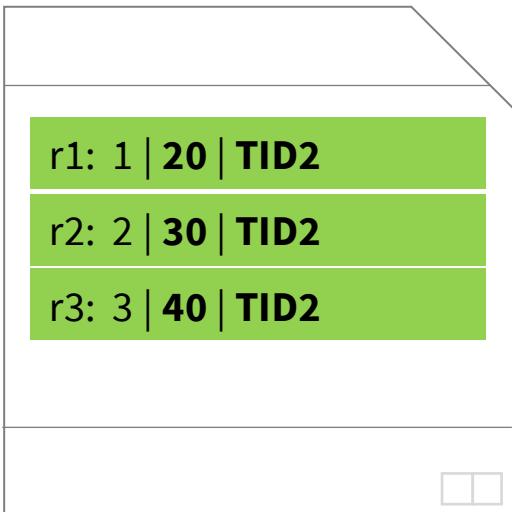


```
ALTER DATABASE [Locking] SET READ_COMMITTED_SNAPSHOT OFF;  
SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL READ COMMITTED;
```

```
CREATE TABLE t1 (a int, b int);  
INSERT INTO t1 VALUES (1,10), (2,20), (3,30);  
  
-- TID2: Increase b by 10  
BEGIN TRAN UPDATE t1 SET b=b+10;
```



p1: Data Page for t1



Lock Manager

Lock Mode	Lock Type	Lock Resource
IX	OBJECT	t1
IX	PAGE	p1
X	RID	r1
X	RID	r2
X	RID	r3



Old  
School

Updating 1 million rows  
might require 1 million  
exclusive (X) row locks  
held until the end of the  
transaction.



# Optimized Locking Components



Accelerated Database Recovery



Transaction ID (TID)



Lock After Qualification (LAQ)

Here's the **purr-scription:**



# ADR Overview

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Persisted Version Store (PVS) lives in user databases

In-row versions versus off-row versions (PVS)

Facilitates much faster rollback operations

Eliminates long-running transaction rollbacks



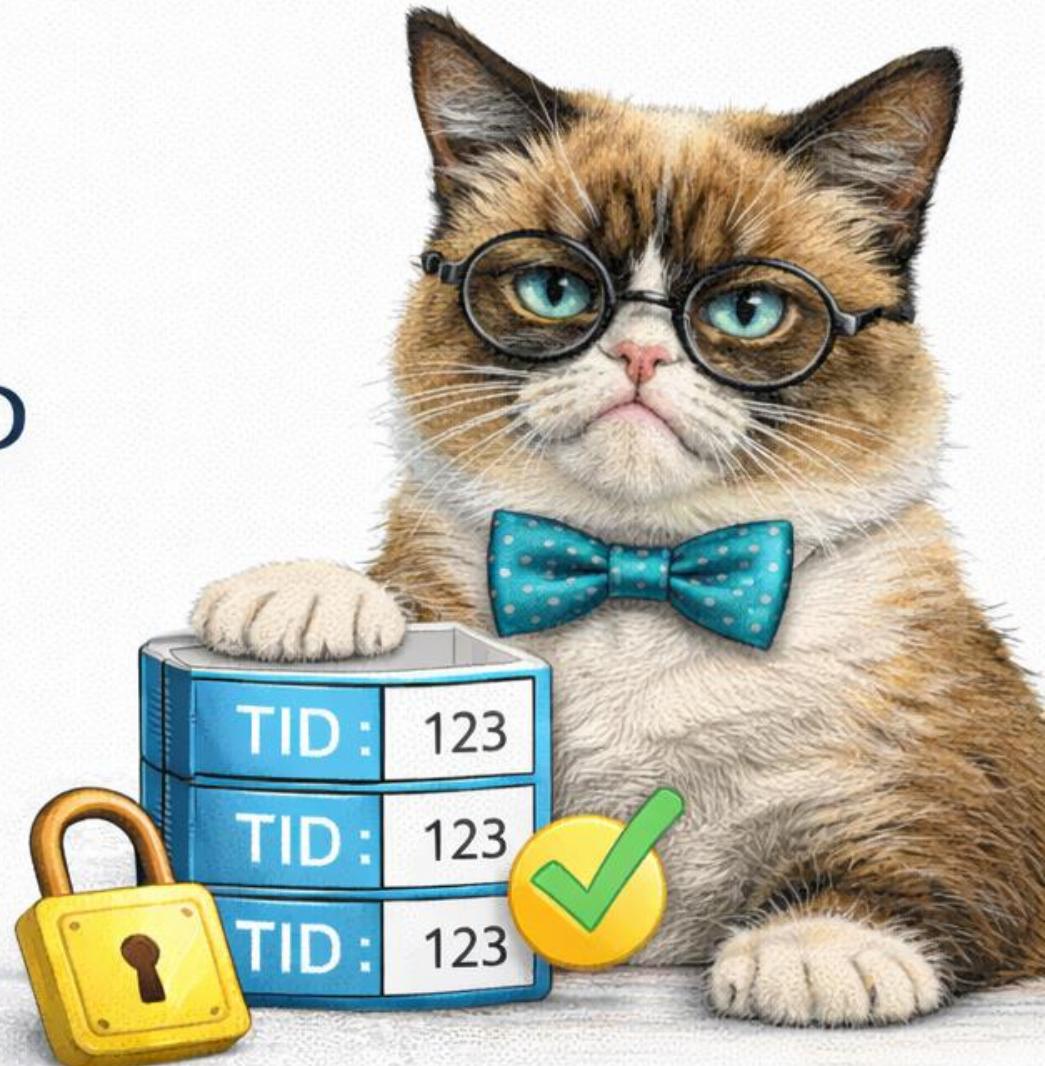


# Transaction ID (TID)

A unique identifier

Each row will contain the TID  
that last modified it

Lock will be held on the  
transaction ID versus row key



# Lock After Qualification (LAQ)



Predicate is applied to the row using the latest version of the row

If the predicate is not satisfied, move to the next row

If the predicate is satisfied, an exclusive (X) lock is placed on the row

Can retry predicate evaluation as needed due to previous exclusive



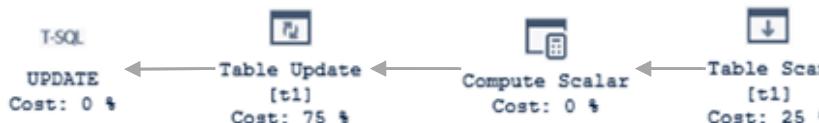
# Traditional Blocking



```
ALTER DATABASE [db1] SET READ_COMMITTED_SNAPSHOT ON;  
SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL READ COMMITTED;
```

```
CREATE TABLE t1 (a int, b int);  
INSERT INTO t1 VALUES (1,10), (2,20), (3,30);
```

```
-- TID2 [SESSION 1]: Increase b by 10 where a=1  
BEGIN TRAN UPDATE t1 SET b=b+10 WHERE a=1;
```



```
-- TID3 [SESSION 2]: Increase b by 10 where a=2  
BEGIN TRAN UPDATE t1 SET b=b+10 WHERE a=2;
```



p1: Data Page for t1

Row does not qualify		
r1: 1   20   TID2	✓	
r2: 2   20   TID1	✗	
r3: 3   30   TID1	✗	

Row version store

r1: 1   10   TID1
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Lock Manager

Lock Mode	Lock Type	Resource	Owner	Status
IX	OBJECT	t1	TID2, TID3	GRANT
IX	PAGE	p1	TID2	GRANT
X	RID	r1	TID2	GRANT
IU	PAGE	p1	TID3	GRANT
U	RID	r1	TID3	WAIT

🚫 Session 2 is blocked waiting for Session 1 to commit

# Optimized Locking



```
ALTER DATABASE [db1] SET READ_COMMITTED_SNAPSHOT ON;  
SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL READ COMMITTED;
```

```
CREATE TABLE t1 (a int, b int);  
INSERT INTO t1 VALUES (1,10), (2,20), (3,30);
```

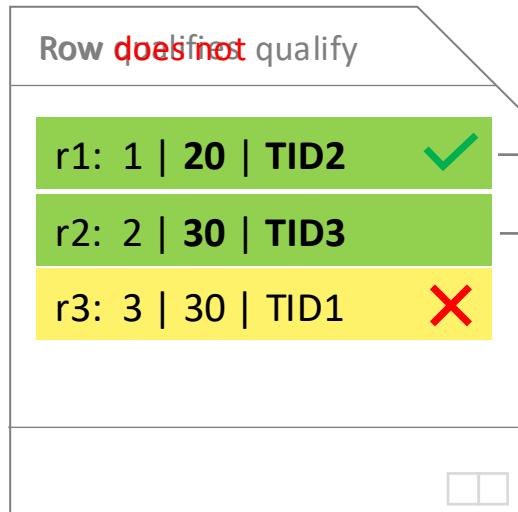
```
-- TID2 [SESSION 1]: Increase b by 10 where a=1  
BEGIN TRAN UPDATE t1 SET b=b+10 WHERE a=1;
```



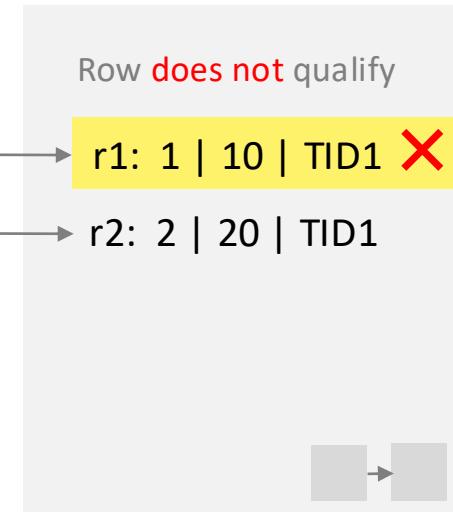
```
-- TID3 [SESSION 2]: Increase b by 10 where a=2  
BEGIN TRAN UPDATE t1 SET b=b+10 WHERE a=2;
```



p1: Data Page for t1



Row version store



Lock Manager

Lock Mode	Lock Type	Resource	Owner	Status
X	XACT	TID2	TID2	GRANT
IX	OBJECT	t1	TID2, TID3	GRANT
IX	PAGE	p1	TID2	GRANT
IX	PAGE	p1	TID3	GRANT
X	RID	r2	TID3	GRANT

✓ Session 2 is not blocked by Session 1



# DEMO



Updating 1 million rows might require 1 million X row locks but each lock is released as soon as each row is updated,

Only one TID lock will be held until the end of the transaction.



# Warning



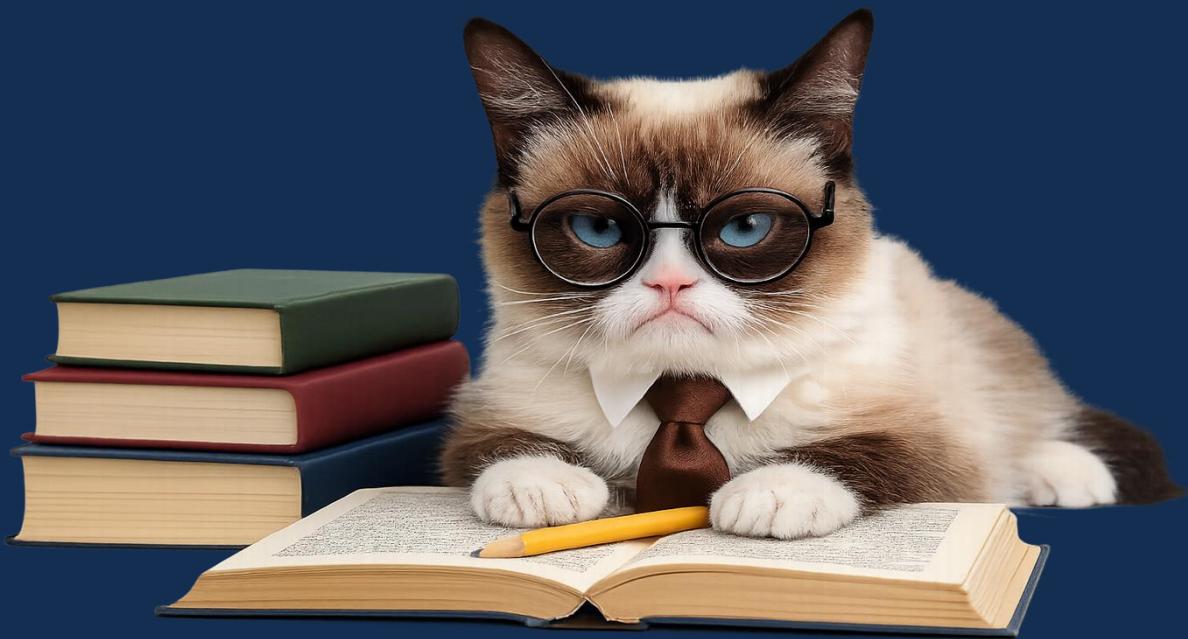
“

*Even without LAQ, applications  
should not assume that SQL  
Server (under versioning isolation  
levels) will guarantee strict  
ordering, without using  
locking hints.”*

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/performance/optimized-locking?view=azuresqldb-current>

”





# Best Practices & Troubleshooting

Locking hints will be honored but reduce the effectiveness of the optimized locking

Avoid locking hints

Make sure RCSI is enabled (to get the most benefit and LAQ component)

New entries for Deadlock Graphs

New Waits introduced:

**ONCE  
AGAIN FOR  
THOSE IN  
THE BACK,  
NO LOCK IS  
NOT THE  
ANSWER!!!**



# Limitations of Optimized Locking

\*Required\*

Accelerated Database Recovery



NOT  
PURRRFECT!

SQL Managed Instance 2025 Policy ONLY

Repeatable Read & Serializable Isolation forces the lock to be held on the row or page until the end of the transaction

# Summary

## Better concurrency

Significantly reduced locking and lock memory

On by default in Azure SQL Database  
ADR/RCSI is enabled by default as well

Every SQL Server DBA should be watching  
this feature arrive to the box product



# Resources

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Optimized Locking - <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/sql-server-transaction-locking-and-row-versioning-guide?view=sql-server-ver16&source=recommendations>

Article - <https://www.red-gate.com/simple-talk/databases/sql-server/database-administration-sql-server/optimized-locking-in-azure-sql-database/> (Simple Talk - Aaron Bertrand)



Questions?  
Answers!



# THANK YOU!!!

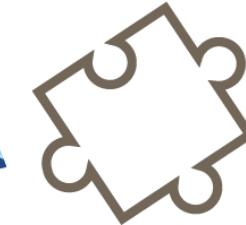
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