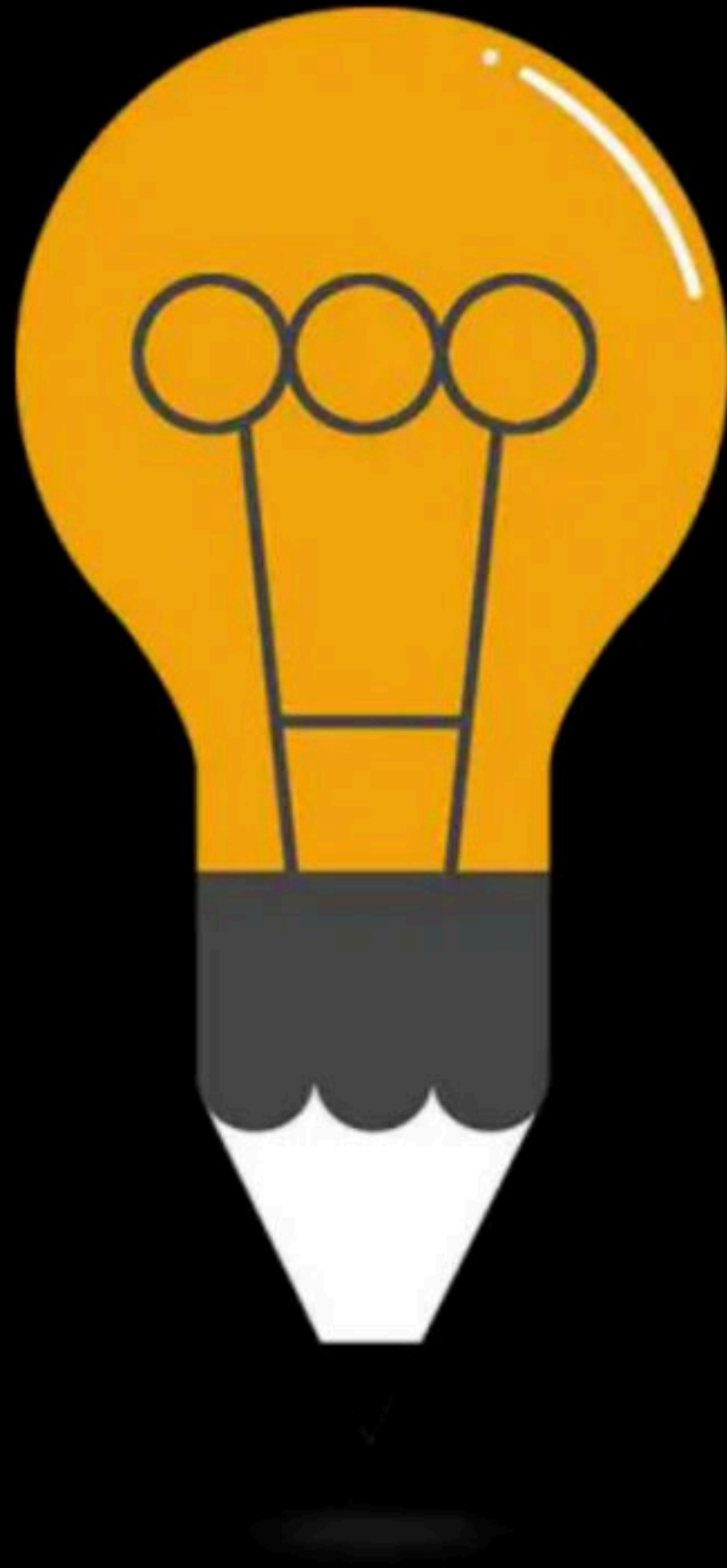




# Transaction & Concurrency Control: Part IV

Complete Course on Database Management System



# DBMS

## Locking Protocols

By: Vishvadeep Gothi

▲ 1 • Asked by Vaishnavij...

Sir i have a doubt, in such case final commit is of T1 then final value of A will be the one written by T1?

T1	T2	T3
R(A)		
	W(A)	
	Commit	
W(A)		
		W(A)
		Commit
Commit		

Recoverable  
not strict

# Locking Protocols

# What is Lock?

# Lock

How many locks?

# Lock

Locks for only write operation?



# Lock

1. Shared lock
2. Exclusive lock

# Lock

T1

T2

R(X)

W(X)

# Lock: Busy Waiting

T1

Lock\_S(X)

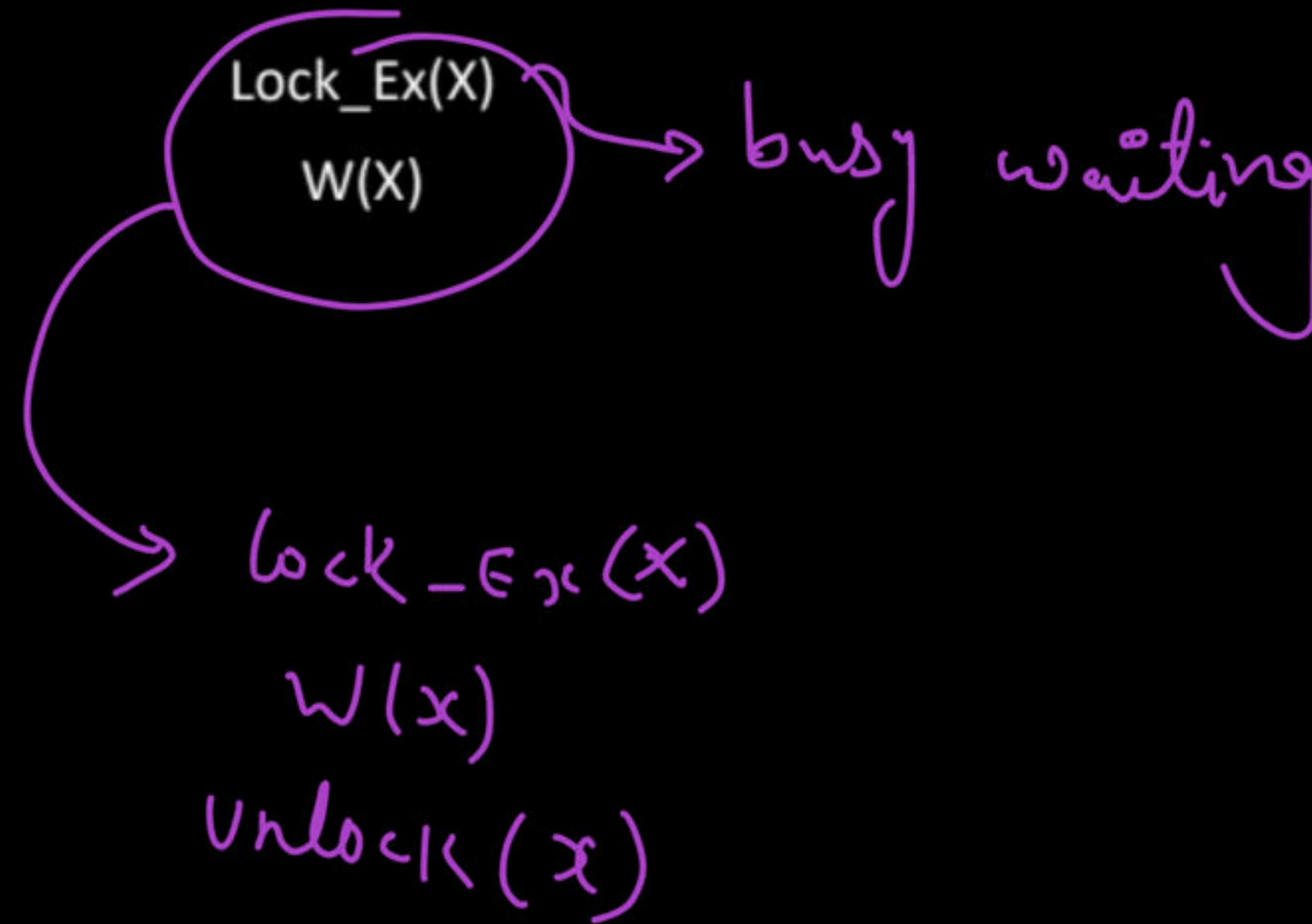
R(X)

Unlock(X)

T2

Lock\_Ex(X)  
W(X)

Available	Mode



# Lock: Blocked Transaction

T1

✓ Lock\_S(X)  
R(X)

✓ Unlock(X)

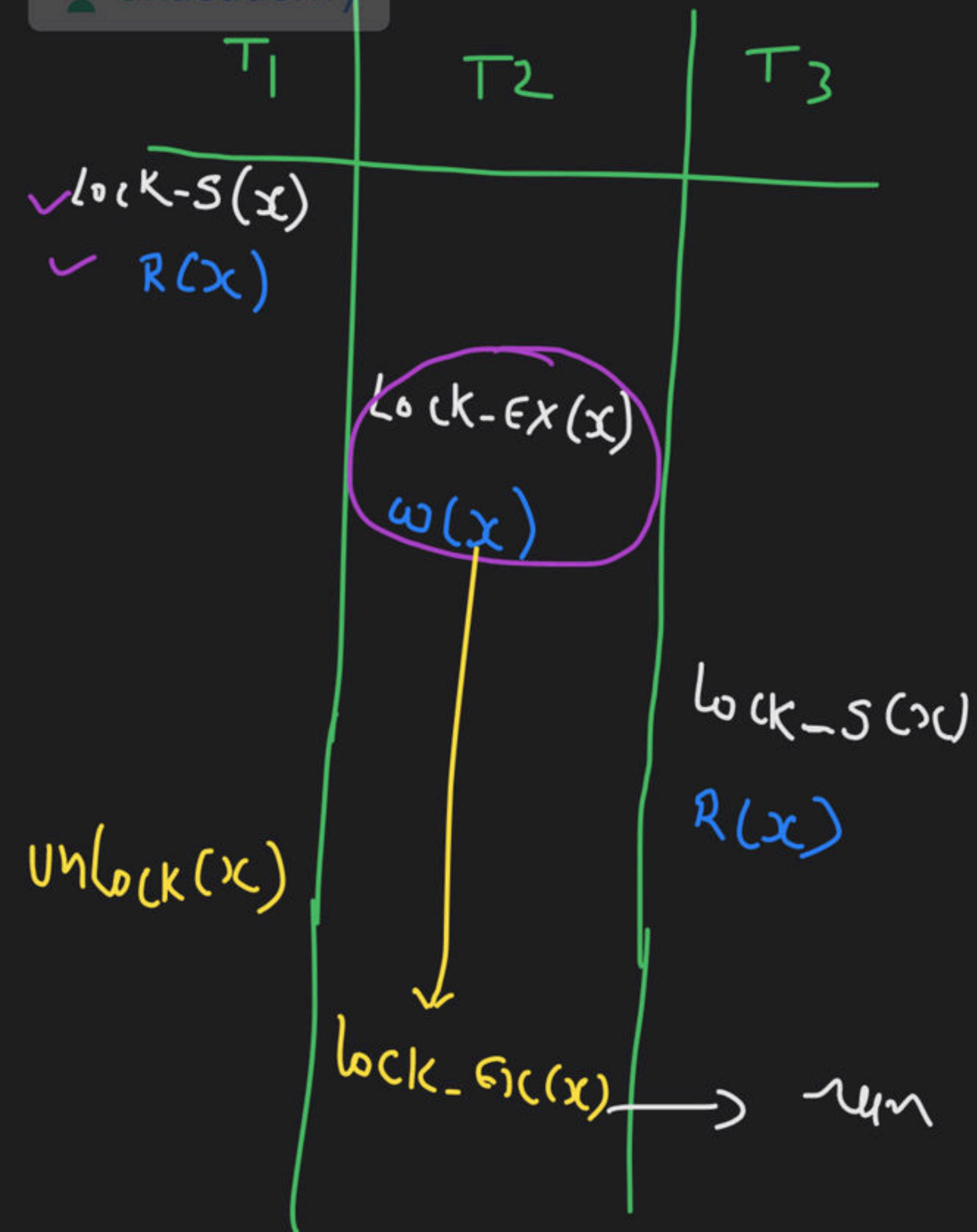
T2

Lock\_Ex(X)  
W(X) → blocked

X

Available	Mode	Blocked Transaction
$\phi$	<del>shared</del>	T2

unblock



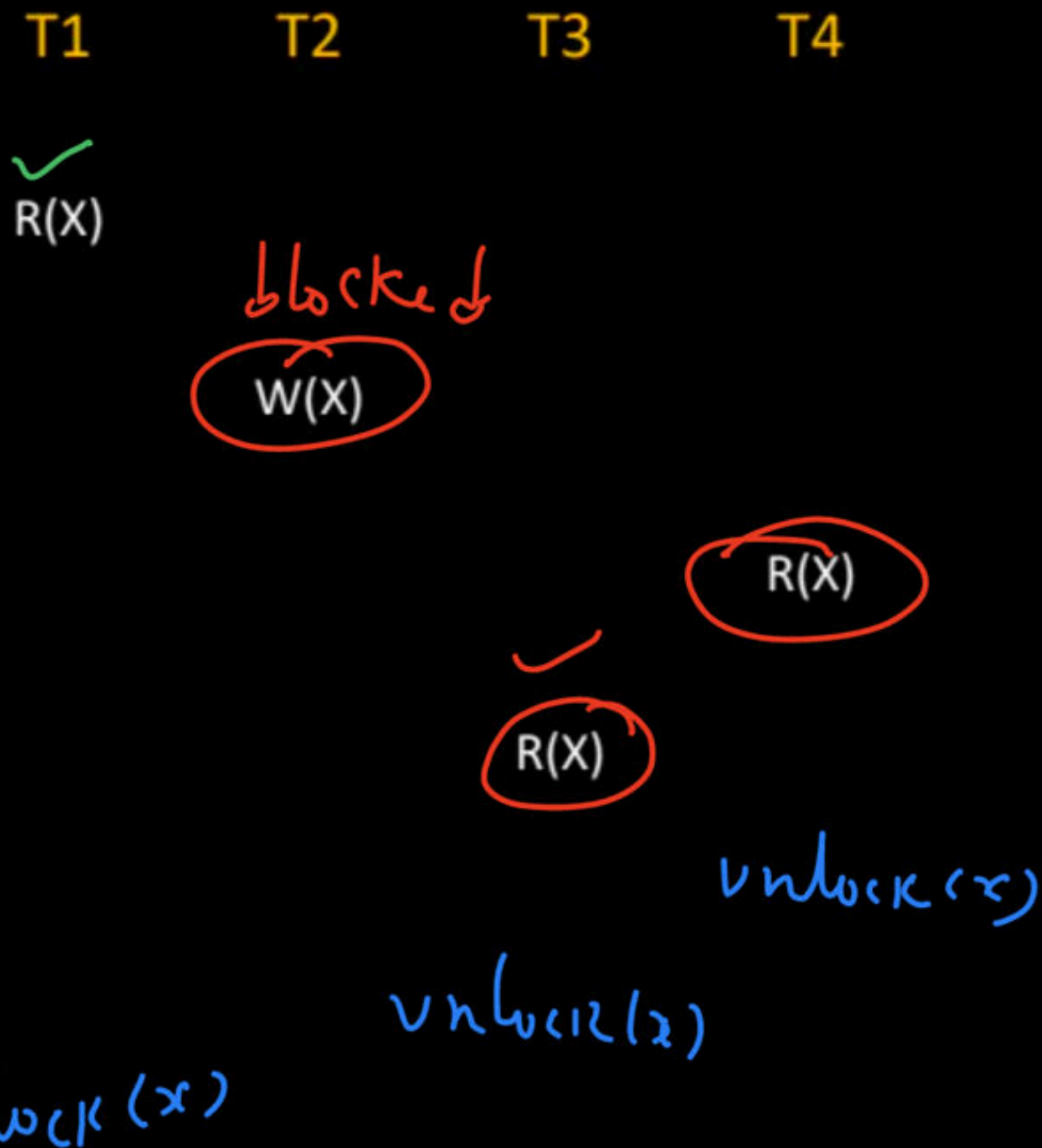
→ available  
 ✓  
~~x ⇒ shared locked~~  
 ↘  
 T<sub>2</sub> blocked  
 ↓  
 unblock

T<sub>3</sub> ⇒ shared  
 T<sub>2</sub> ⇒ Exc.

→ both there



# Lock: Multiple Shared Locks

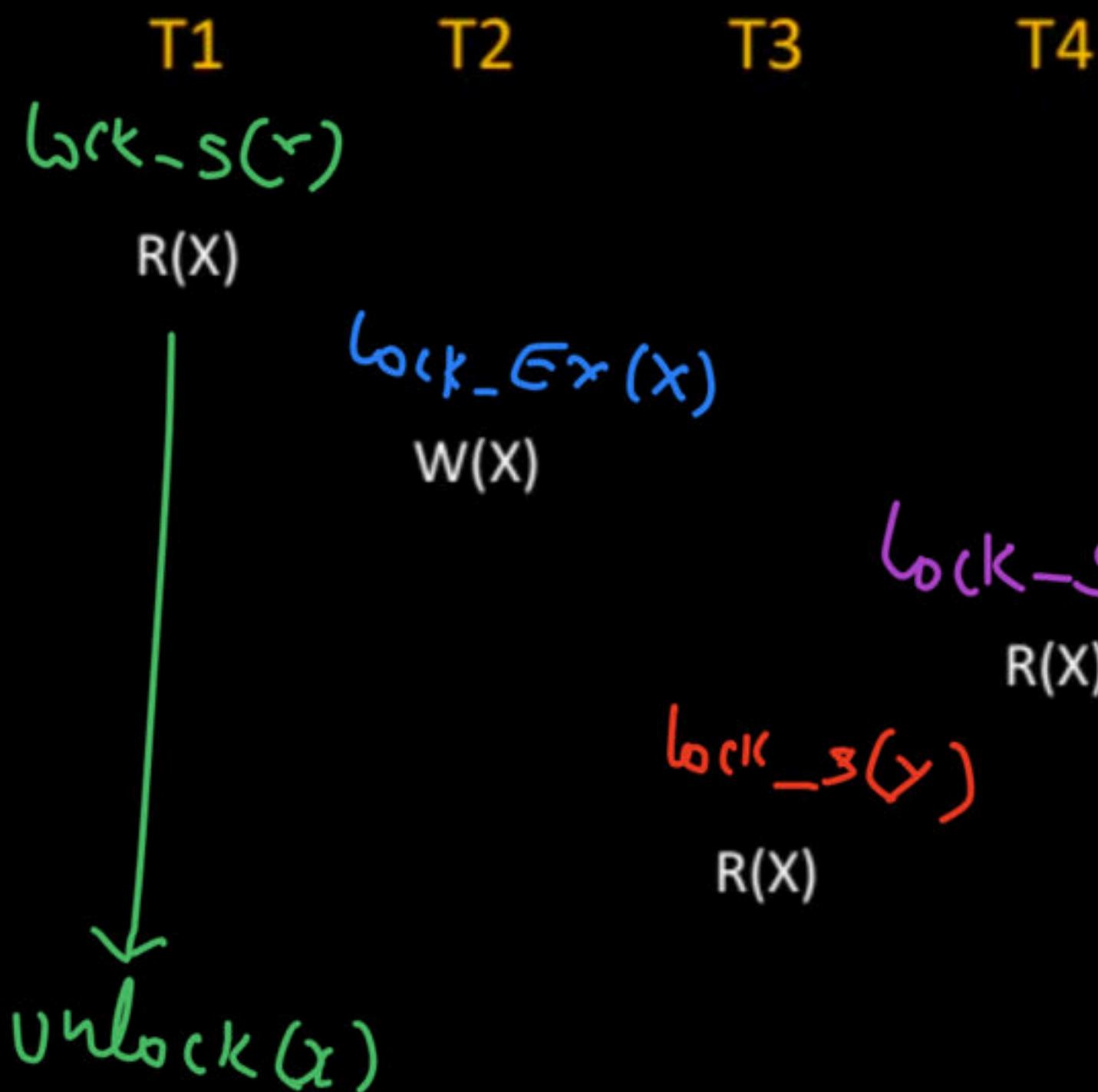


Available	Mode	Count	Blocked Transaction
✓	<del>shared</del>	1	T2
		2	
		3	
		2	
		1	
		0	unblock

Blocked transact<sup>n</sup> is unblocked only when count becomes 0 for shared locks.

Here is new transactions keep asking for shared locks on  $x$ ,  
then  $T_2$  may starve.

# Multiple Shared Locks without Starvation

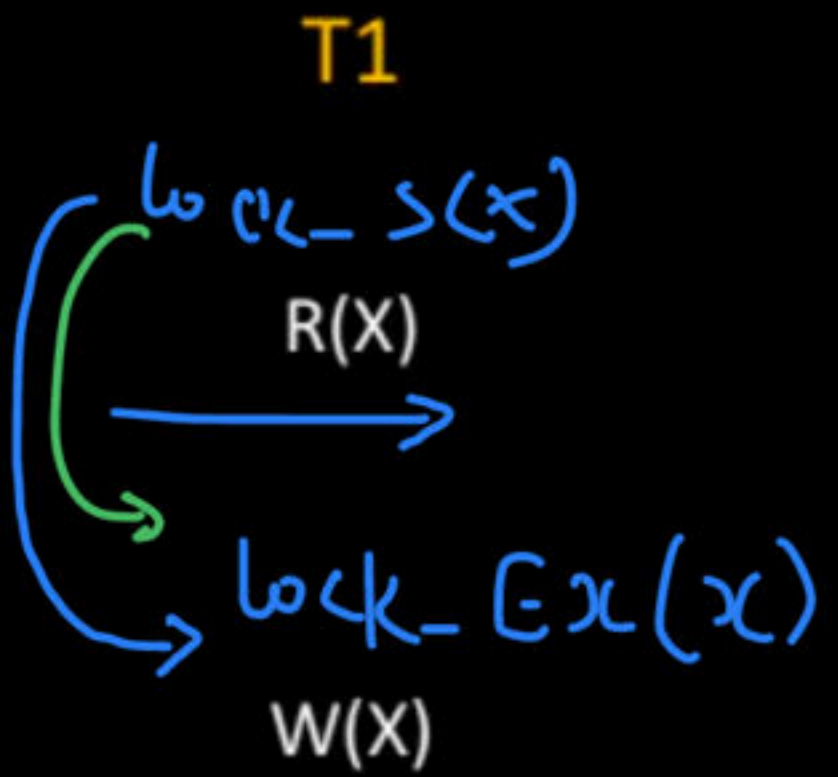


Available	Mode	Count	Blocked Transaction
<del>0</del> 1	shared	1	T2   T4   T3
			Ex   sh.   shared

lock-s(x)  $\Rightarrow$  if no any blocked transaction on x then allowed o/w blocked.



# Locks: Upgrade



**T2**  
✓

# Locks: Downgrade

T1

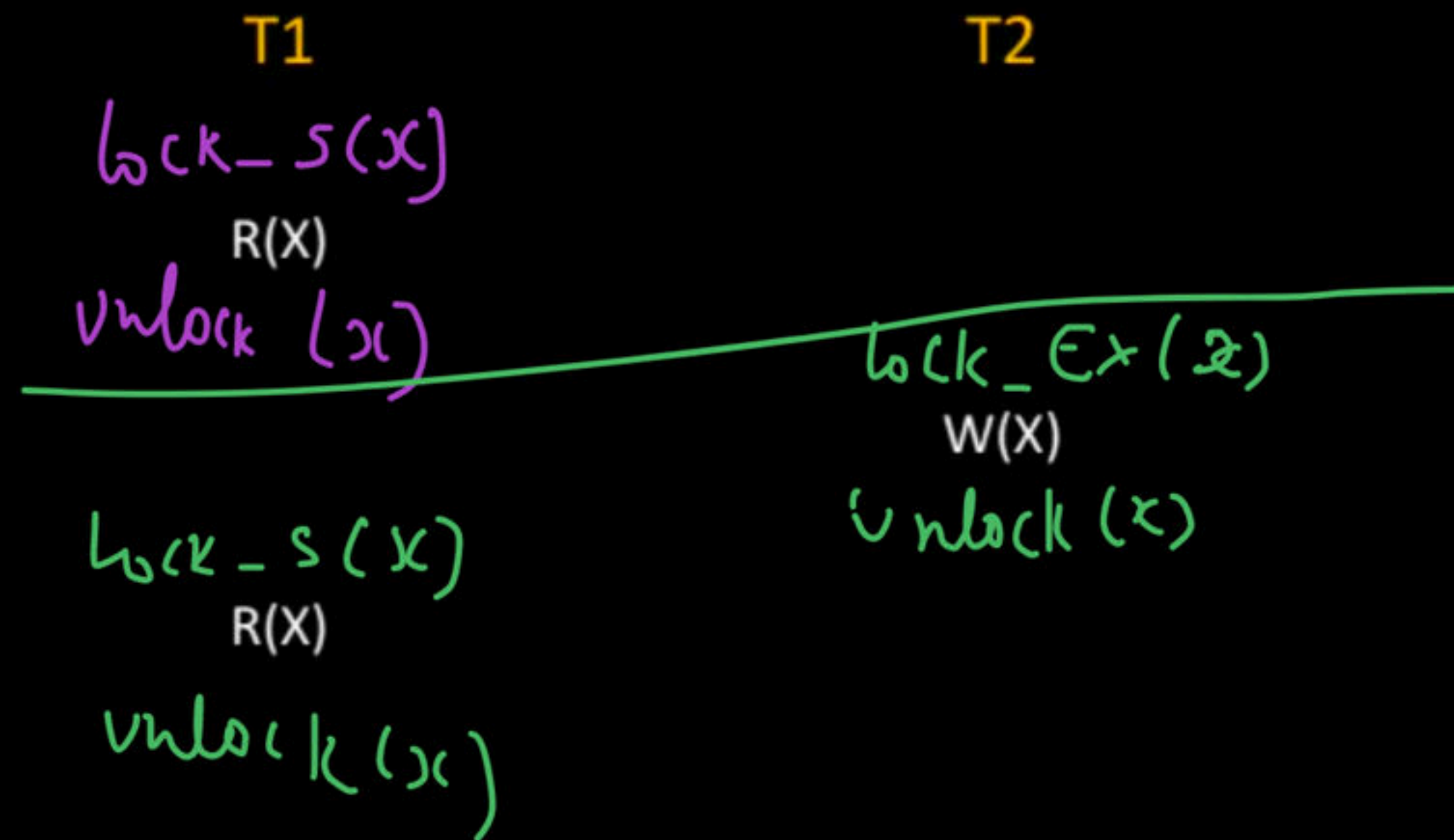
$lock\_ex(x)$

W(X)

$lock\_s(x)$

R(X)

# Problem with Locking Mechanism



unrepeatable read

locking protocols  $\Rightarrow$  2-phase locking protocol  
(2PL)

systematic locking mechanism

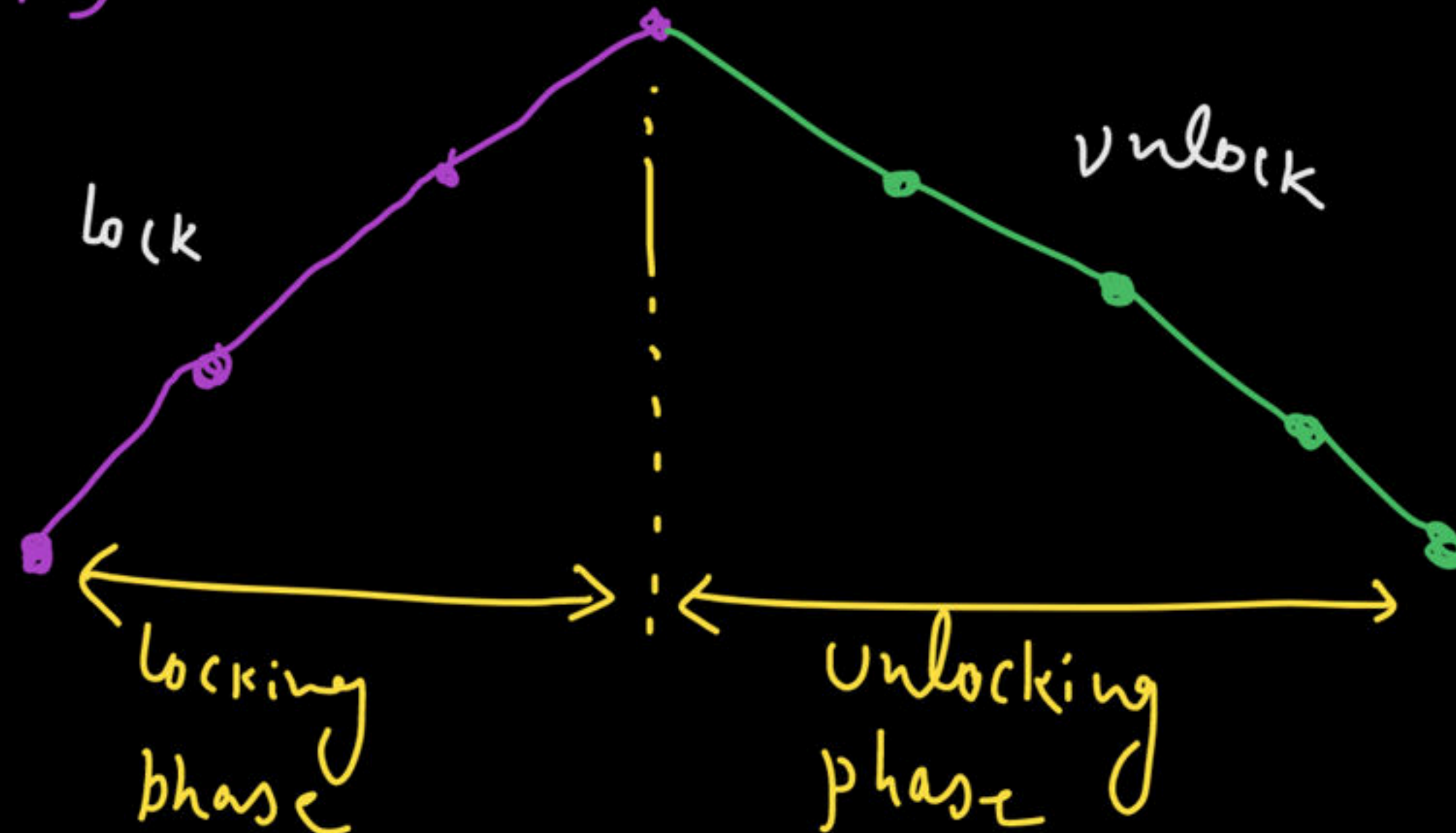
- ① Basic 2PL
- ② Strict 2PL
- ③ Rigorous 2PL
- ④ Conservative 2PL

# Basic 2 Phase Locking Protocol

Systematic Locking mechanism

Once unlock done, a transaction is not allowed to lock any database item.

A, B, C, D





$\Pi$   


---

 $lock\_S(x)$   
 $lock\_Ex(y)$   
 $R(x)$   
 $w(y)$   
 $unlock(x)$   
 $R(y)$   
 $unlock(y)$

correct acc. to  
basic 2PL

$\Pi$   


---

 $lock\_S(x)$   
 $R(x)$   
 $lock\_Ex(y)$   
 $w(y)$   
 $unlock(x)$   
 $unlock(y)$   
 $lock\_Ex(z)$   
 $w(z)$   
 $unlock(z)$

$lock\_Ex$   
 not  
 allowed  
 after  
 $unlock$ .

# Basic 2 Phase Locking Protocol

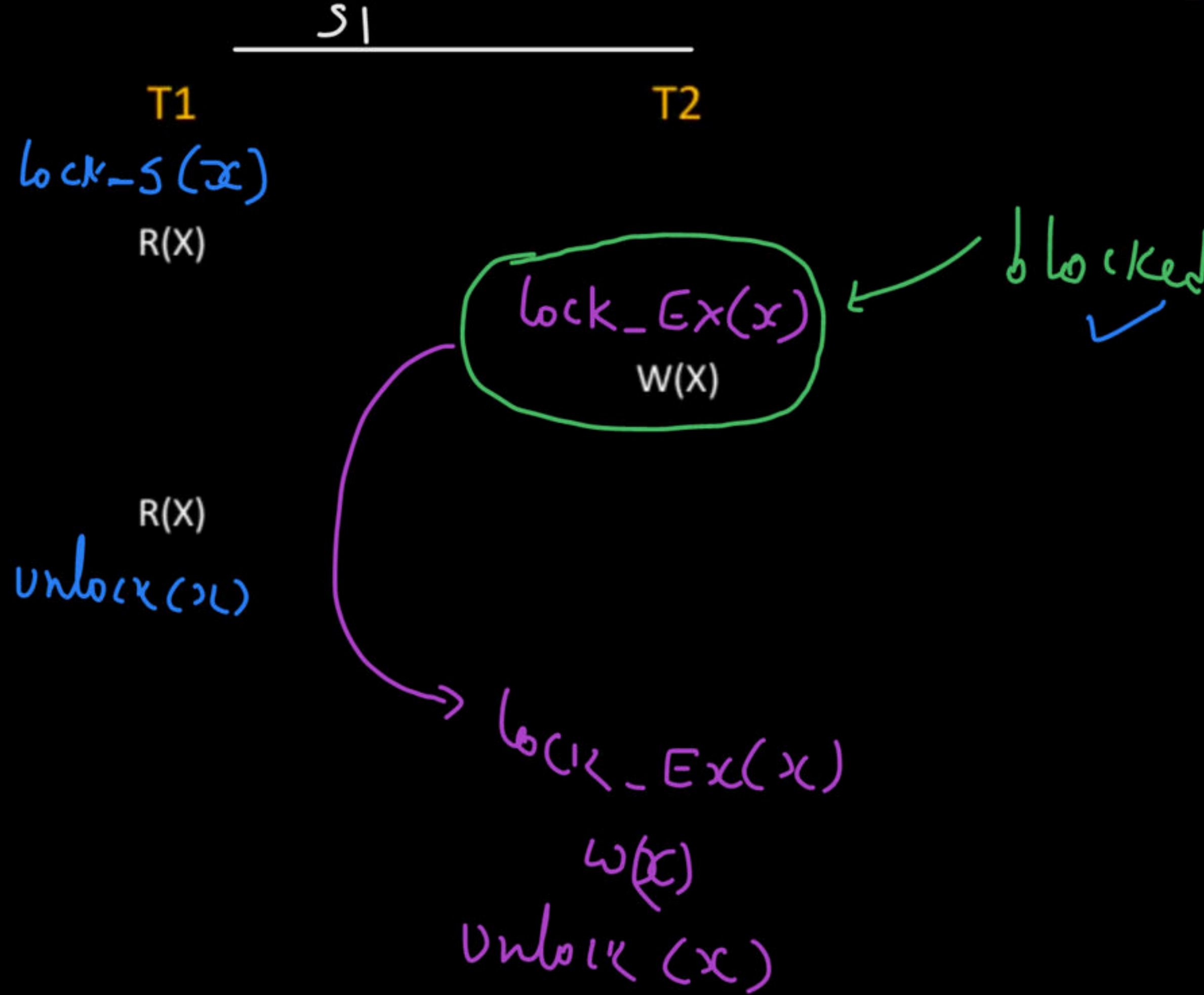


Diagram illustrating the execution of the Basic 2 Phase Locking Protocol:

Process  $S_1$  is shown with two phases:  $T_1$  and  $T_2$ .

$T_1$	$T_2$
$R(x)$	
$R(x)$	$W(x)$

Run actually like:-

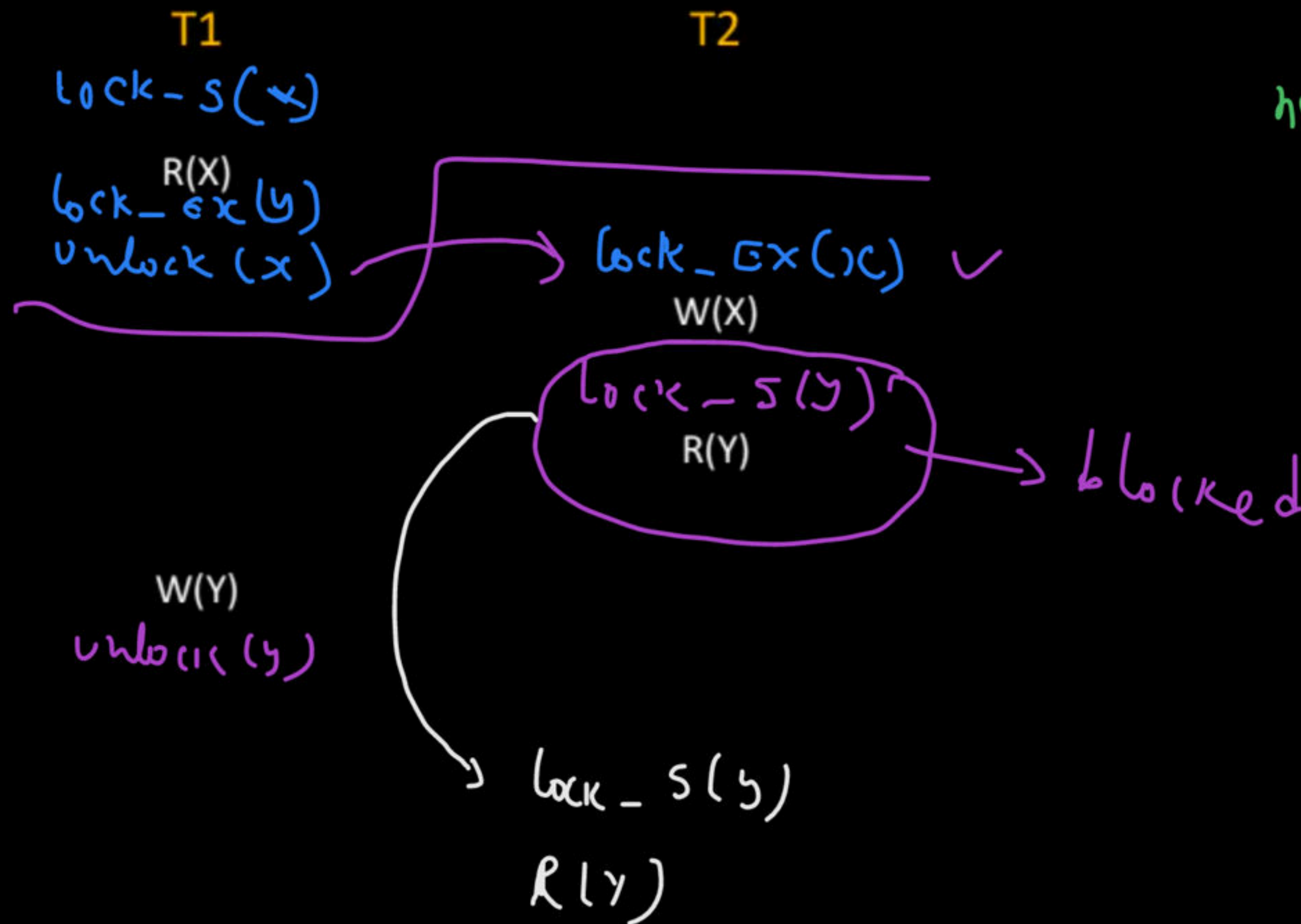
$T_1$	$T_2$
$R(x)$	
$R(x)$	$W(x)$

Given schedule  $S_1$  is not allowed under basic 2PL, because it does not run same as given.



# Basic 2 Phase Locking Protocol

not allowed under  
2PL

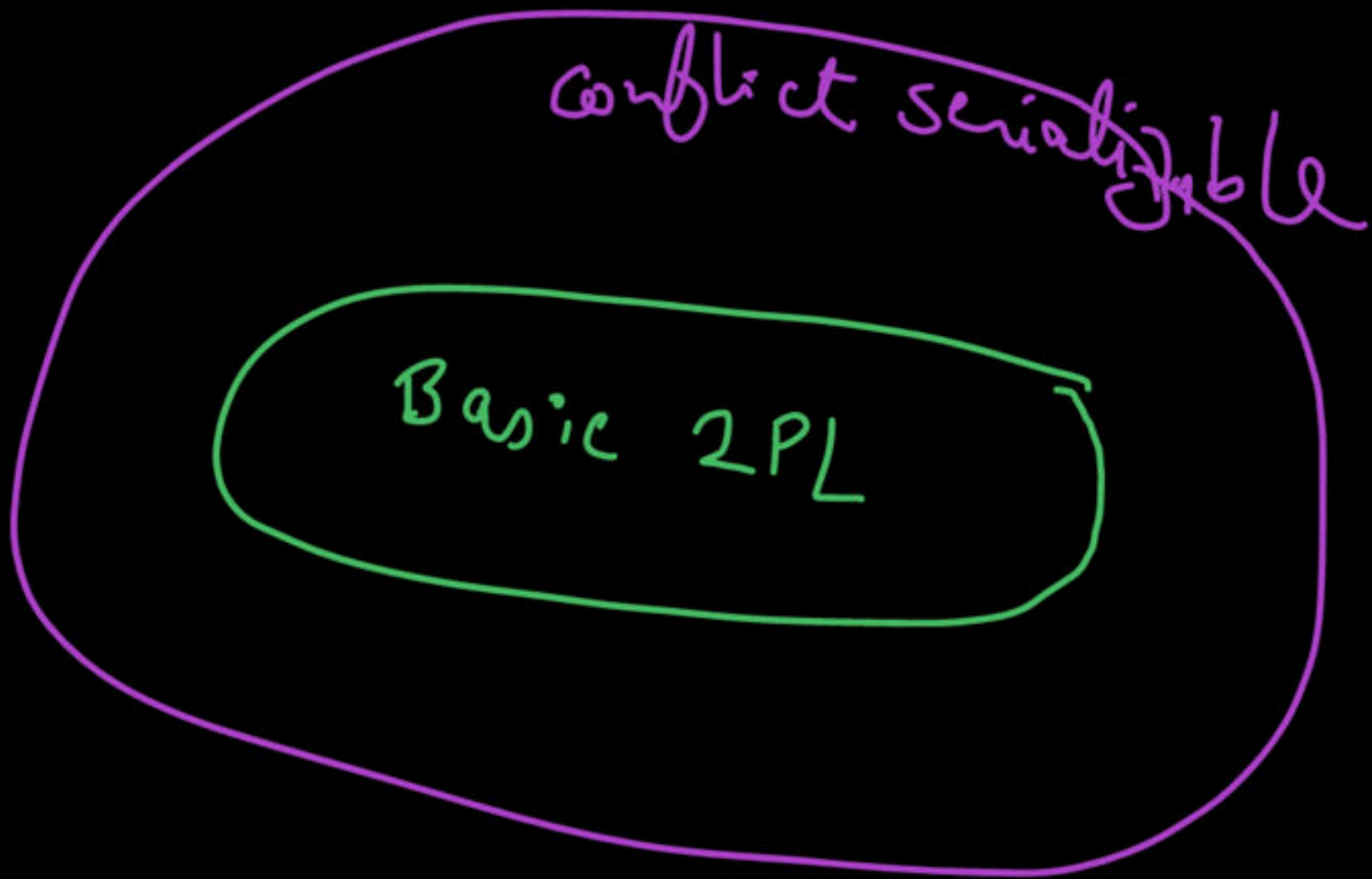


T1	T2
lock_s(x) R(x)	lock_s(y) R(y)
lock_ex(y) w(y)	unlock(y)
unlock(x)	
unlock(y)	

allowed under  
2PL

# Basic 2 Phase Locking Protocol

Every schedule which is allowed under basic 2PL, is conflict serializable also.



# Basic 2 Phase Locking Protocol

T1

T2

R(X)

W(Y)

W(X)

R(Y)

# Basic 2 Phase Locking Protocol

Suffers from deadlock



# Basic 2 Phase Locking Protocol

Can we acquire lock with single instruction?

# Basic 2 Phase Locking Protocol

Starvation of small transactions due to large transaction

# Basic 2 Phase Locking Protocol

Starvation of large transaction due to small transactions



# Strict Schedule

Every Write operation should be ended with commit before other transaction performs read or write on the same DB item.

# Strict Schedule

Every Write operation should be ended with commit before other transaction performs read or write on the same DB item.

T1

T2

T3

W(X)

R(X)

W(X)

# Strict Schedule

Every Write operation should be ended with commit before other transaction performs read or write on the same DB item.



# Strict 2PL

Exclusive lock should not be release until commit

# Strict 2PL

Exclusive lock should be released after commit

T1

Lock\_X(A)

W(X)

Commit

Unlock(X)

# Strict 2PL

So Strict 2PL allows only strict schedules

**T1**

Lock\_X(A)

W(X)

Commit

Unlock(X)

# Rigorous 2PL

Every lock should be released after commit

# Rigorous 2PL

Every lock should be released after commit

T1

Lock(A)

W(X) or R(X)

Commit

Unlock(X)



# Rigorous 2PL

Every lock should be released after commit



# Rigorous 2PL

Is it allowed under Basic 2PL?



# Rigorous 2PL

Strict & Rigorous 2PL don't have dirty read

# Rigorous 2PL

Is it allowed under Basic 2PL?

T1

T2

W(X)

R(X)

Commit

Commit

# Rigorous 2PL

Strict & Rigorous 2PL have only recoverable schedules (cascadeless)

Basics 2PL may allow non-recoverable schedules

Basics 2PL may allow non-recoverable schedules

T1

T2

W(X)

R(X)

Commit

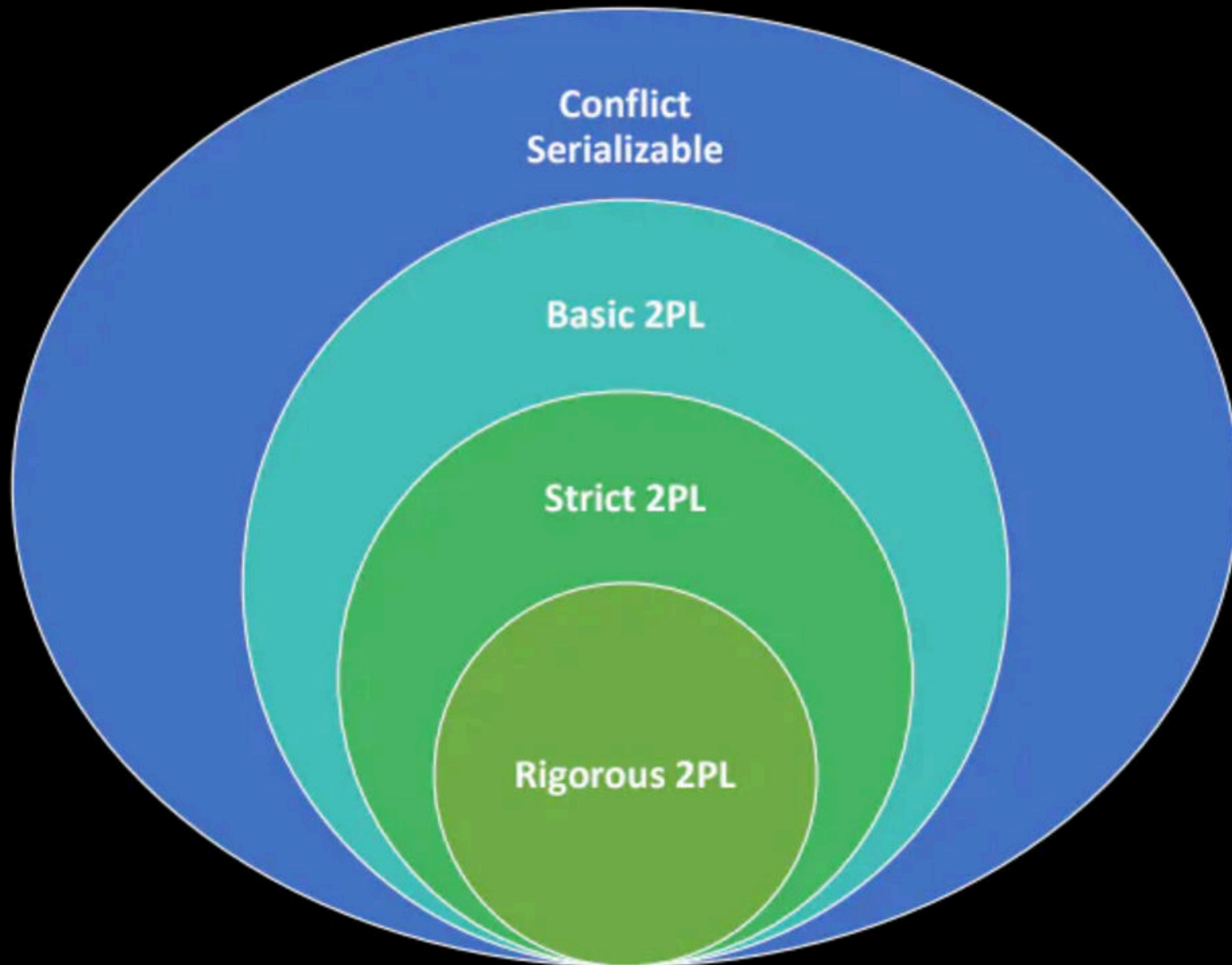
Commit



# Conservative 2PL (Static 2PL)

Lock all the items before the Transaction begins execution by predeclaring its read-set and write-set

# 2PL



# 2PL

T1

T2

T3

R(A)

W(A)

W(B)

R(B)

W(C)

# Happy Learning.!





▲ 1 • Asked by Shreyas

serializable hai ki nahi, Agar  $t_1 \rightarrow t_2$  chalta hu toh  $t_1$  mein joh write(A) waha mujhe konsi value write krni hogi joh given qn mein maine write ki thi ya first time A pe write wali ?

T1	T2
Read(A) <span style="color: green;">20</span>	
$A = A - 10$	
<span style="color: green;">10</span>	Read(A) <span style="color: green;">10</span>
	Temp = $0.2 * A$ <span style="color: green;">2</span>
	Write(A)
	Read(B) <span style="color: green;">15</span>
✓ Write(A)	
Read(B)	
<span style="color: green;">8</span> $B = B + 10$	
<span style="color: green;">15</span>	
Write(B)	<span style="color: green;">17</span> <span style="color: green;">15</span> <span style="color: green;">2</span>
	$B = B + \text{Temp}$
	Write(B)

$$A = \cancel{20} \quad 10$$

$$B = \cancel{8} \quad \cancel{15} \quad 9$$

$$A = \cancel{20} \quad \cancel{10} \quad 2$$

$$B = \cancel{8} \quad \cancel{15} \quad 17$$