事务

隔离级别

Degree 0

• P0 脏写: 事务2在事务1提交或回滚前修改了A,如果T1或T2发生了回滚,则无法判定正确的数据是什么,所有隔离级别都应该避免Degree 0

T1	T2
Begin	
W(A)←1	Begin
	W(A)←2
Commit or Abort	
	Commit or Abort

• 约束 A=B

T1	T2
Begin	
W(A)←1	Begin
	W(A)←2
	W(B)←2
	Commit
W(B)←1	
Commit	

 $A \rightarrow 2 B \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow A \neq B$

Degree 1 Read_Uncommitted

读不上锁,写时加锁(提交或回滚时释放),解决上述问题

• A1 脏读: 事务2读取了事务1未提交的修改值, 之后事务1回滚, 事务2提交

T1	T2
Begin	
R(A)→50	
Lock W(A)←10	Begin
	R(A)→10
	Commit
Abort Unlock W(A)	

• P1 脏读: 只要事务2读到了正在执行的事务1的写入数据((c1 or a1) and (c2 or a2) in any order)

T1	Т2
Begin	
R(A)→50	
Lock W(A)←10	Begin
	R(A)→10
	R(B)→50
R(B)→50	
Lock W(B)←40	
Commit or Abort Unlock W(A) W(B)	Commit or Abort
Check (A+B=100)	Check(A+B=60)

Degree2 Read_Committed

读前加锁(读完立刻释放),写时加锁

• P4 丢失更新: 事务2的修改被事务1的修改覆盖, 之后事务1提交

T1	T2
Begin	
Lock R(A)	
R(A)→50 Unlock R(A)	Begin
	Lock R(A)
	R(A)→50 Unlock R(A)
	Lock W(A)←30
	Commit Unlock W(A)
Lock W(A)←20	
Commit Unlock W(A)	
Check(50-20-30=20)	

• p4c 游标丢失更新: p4的游标版本

T1	T2
Begin	
Lock Cursor R(A)	
R(A)⇒50 Unlock Cursor R(A)	Begin
	Lock R(A)
	R(A)→50 Unlock R(A)
	Lock W(A)←30
	Commit Unlock W(A)
Lock Cursor W(A)←20	
Commit Unlock W(A)	
Check(50-20-30=20)	

Cursor Stability

避免p4c:为fetch操作增加一个读锁,一直持有到cursor移动或关闭。

• A2 Non-Repeatable Read: 事务1读x的值, 事务2修改或删除x并提交, 事务1再读, x已被修改或不存在

T1	Т2
Begin	
Lock R(A)	
R(A)⇒50 Unlock R(A)	Begin
	Lock W(A)←30
	Commit Unlock W(A)
Lock R(A)	
R(A)⇒30 Unlock R(A)	
Commit	

• P2 Non-Repeatable Read: 只要事务2修改事务1读过的数据, ((c1 or a1) and (c2 or a2) in any order) 一律认为不可重复读

T1	T2
Begin	
Lock R(A)→50 Unlock R(A)	Begin
	Lock R(A)→50 Unlock R(A)
	Lock W(A)←10
	Lock R(B)→50 Unlock R(B)
	Lock W(B)←90
	Commit Unlock W(A) W(B)
Lock R(B)→90 Unlock R(B)	Check (A+B=100)
Commit	
Check (A+B≠100)	

Repeatable Read

读单个数据加上long duration read lock, 读一组数据加上short duration read lock

• A3 Phantom: 和A2相似,区别在于是针对一组数据,而不是单个数据

T1	T2
Begin	
Lock R(P)(P是一个过滤条件)	
$R(P) \rightarrow list1 \ Unlock \ R(P)$	Begin
	Lock R(A)→10
	Lock W(A)←30,(30 满足条件P)
	Commit Unlock R(A) W(A)
Lock R(P)	
$R(P) \rightarrow list2 \ Unlock \ R(P)$	
Commit	

• P3 Phantom: 和A3相似,区别在于不论事务1、2是提交还是回滚

T1	T2
Begin	
Lock R(P)	
$R(P) \rightarrow list1 \ Unlock \ R(P)$	Begin
	Lock R(A)→10
	Lock W(A)←30
	Commit or Abort R(A) W(A)
Lock R(P)	
$R(P) \rightarrow list2 \ Unlock \ R(P)$	
Commit or Abort	

Degree 3 Serializable

读时加long duration read lock,写时加long duration write lock

MVCC Snapshot

- 每个值在写的时候都会分配一个新的版本号(Version)
- 每个事务开始的时间点记为Start Timestamp
- 每个事务提交时获取一个Commit Timestamp (大于任何现有的StartTs CommitTs)

• 约束1: if other.CommitTs<self.StartTs {self can Read(other.data)}

每个事务只能读到(other.CommitTs<self.StartTs)的其他事务的数据版本。 此特性可以避免A1,P1(脏读),A2,P2(不可重复读)

• 约束2: First-Committer-Wins:

```
if self.StartTs \leq other.CommitTs \leq self.Write \cap other.Write \neq \varnothing {
```

```
self should Abort
}
```

如果有其他事务在这个事务的[StartTs, CommitTs]时间区间内,且修改了和这个事务同样的数据,那么这个事务应该回滚。

此特性可以避免P0(脏写)和P4(丢失更新)

• 快照隔离级别强于Degree 0,Degree 1(Read_Uncommitted,Read_Committed,Cursor Stability), 弱于Degree 3(Serializable)

T1	T2
Begin	
R(A)→50	
R(B)→50	Begin
	R(A)→50
	R(B)→50
W(B)←10	W(A)←10
Commit	Commit
Check(A+B=20 \neq 100)	

A5b(Write Skew)符合MVCC的约束,都能执行成功,但却违反了A+B=100的约束,故弱于Degree 3

• 快照隔离级别无法与Repeatable Read比较

A5(Data Item Constraint Violation):打破了两个数据A和B的一个约束条件

• A5a(Read Skew)

Т1	T2
Begin	
$R(A) \rightarrow 50$	Beign
	W(A)←10
	W(B)←90
	Commit
R(B)→90	
Commit or Abort	
Check(50+90 \neq 100)	

• A5b(Write Skew)

约束 (A+B=100)

T1	Т2
Begin	
$R(A) \rightarrow 50, R(B) \rightarrow 50$	Begin
	$R(A) \rightarrow 50$, $R(B) \rightarrow 50$
W(B)←10	
Commit	W(A)←10
	Commit
A+B ≠100	

- 。 Snapshot不能避免A5b,但Repeatable Read能避免P2(修改正在执行的其他事务读过的数据),则一定能避免A5a,A5b
- 。 Snapshot能够避免A3(Snapshot可以看到的是数据库的快照而不是单个数据的快照), 但 Repeatable Read不能避免A3
- 快照隔离级别无法完全避免P3

T1	T2
Begin	
$R(P) \rightarrow listA$	Beign
<pre>Check(sum(listA)<8) (sum(listA)=7)</pre>	R(P)→listA
	Check(sum(listA)<8)
W(a)←1 (a in P)	w(b)←1 (b in P)
Commit	Commit
Check(sum(listA)=9 > 8)	

First-Committer-Wins仅限于单个数据,符合Snapshot约束,将多版本转换为单版本事务历史,符合P3 现象,故无法完全避免P3

由于Snapshot级别下,每个事务无法看到并发事务的更新,故可以避免A3

- 如果赋予一个事务非常久远的时间戳,则此事务不可能被阻塞或写入阻塞,但不可更新刚被其他事务更新的数据项。
- 快照隔离在乐观并发中对只读事务有明显优势,但不适用于长时间更新事务与高争用的短事务的竞争(长时间更新会因为约束2 **First-Committer-Wins**而被丢弃)

Serializable Snapshot

• 和Snapshot相比,除了约束2检测写写冲突,同时还检测读写冲突(other.write in [self.read,self.write]),从而避免A5b(write Skew)

```
if self.StartTs \leq other.CommitTs \leq self.CommitTs & other.Write \bigcap (self.Write \bigcup self.Read) \neq \varnothing { self should Abort }
```

- 隔离级别一定强于Repeatable Read,略弱于Degree3 Serializable(无法完全避免P3)
- 在badger中,可以省略写写冲突检测,只需读写冲突检测
 - 。 由于事务数据的实际写入是在提交之后,且写入是按照事务有序写入,故没有破坏约束(x → y),避免了 P0脏写
 - 。 由于读写冲突,避免了P4(丢失更新),因为存在读操作,若都不存在读操作,则退化为P0问题,同上。

Oracle Read Consistency

- 只有提交才能对其他事务可见,但这也导致正在并行的事务可以读取刚提交的修改。故能避免A1,P1(脏读),但不能避免P2(不可重复读),A5a
- 不实现First-Committer-Wins而是而是通过写入锁实现First-Writer-Wins, 所以不能避免P4丢失更新

- 在Read Consistency隔离级别下,是为每个sql语句开始时分配开始时间戳,并提供数据库最新的更新值
- 游标集的时间是Open Cursor的时间,禁止P4C游标丢失更新

总结

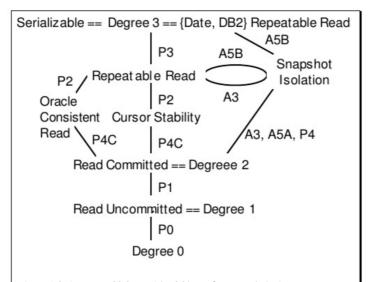


图2:隔离级别及其相互关系的示意图。它假设ANSI SQL隔离级别已经得到加强,以匹配注释5和表3的建议。边缘上标注了区分隔离级别的现象。未显示的是一个潜在的多版本层次结构,通过在每个语句的基础上选择读取时间戳,将快照隔离扩展到更低的隔离级别。它也没有显示基于对现象P1、P2和P3的严格解释的原始ANSI SQL隔离级别。

表2。用锁定义的一致性度和Locking隔离级别。							
Consistency Level = Locking Isolation Level	Read Locks on Data Items and Predicates (the same unless noted)	Write Locks on Data Items and Predicates (always the same)					
Degree 0 Degree 1 = Locking READ UNCOMMITTED	none required none required	Well-formed Writes Well-formed Writes Long duration Write locks					
Degree 2 = Locking READ COMMITTED Cursor Stability (see Section 4.1)	Well-formed Reads Short duration Read locks (both) Well-formed Reads Read locks held on current of cursor Short duration Read Predicate locks	Well-formed Writes, Long duration Write locks Well-formed Writes, Long duration Write locks					
Locking REPEATABLE READ	Well-formed Reads Long duration data-item Read locks Short duration Read Predicate locks	Well-formed Writes, Long duration Write locks					
Degree 3 = Locking SERIALIZABLE	Well-formed Reads Long duration Read locks (both)	Well-formed Writes, Long duration Write locks					

	P0	P1	P4C	P4	P2	P3	A5A	A5B
Isolation	Dirty	Dirty	Cursor	Lost	Fuzzy	Phantom	Read	Write
level	Write	Read	Lost	Update	Read		Skew	Skew
	***	NC-P103 Bi-21	Update	***************************************	4,000,00		### (G) ## (E)	9500 %
READ UNCOMMITTED	Not	Possible	Possible	Possible	Possible	Possible	Possible	Possible
== Degree 1	Possible							
READ COMMITTED	Not	Not	Possible	Possible	Possible	Possible	Possible	Possible
== Degree 2	Possible	Possible						
Cursor Stability	Not	Not	Not	Sometimes	Sometimes	Possible	Possible	Sometime
	Possible	Possible	Possible	Possible	Possible			Possible
REPEATABLE READ	Not	Not	Not	Not	Not	Possible	Not	Not
	Possible	Possible	Possible	Possible	Possible		Possible	Possible
Snapshot	Not	Not	Not	Not	Not	Sometime	Not	Possible
	Possible	Possible	Possible	Possible	Possible	s Possible	Possible	
ANSI SQL	Not	Not	Not	Not	Not	Not	Not	Not
SERIALIZABLE	Possible	Possible	Possible	Possible	Possible	Possible	Possible	Possible
== Degree 3								
== Repeatable Read								
Date, IBM,								
Tandem,								