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-- Insert sample data

INSERT INTO StudentEnrollments VALUES

```
(1, 'Ashish', 'CSE101', '2024-06-01'),
(2, 'Smaran', 'CSE102', '2024-06-01'),
(3, 'Vaibhav', 'CSE103', '2024-06-01');
-- PART A: Simulating a Deadlock
-- Run in two sessions (Session 1 and Session 2)
-- ==== Session 1 =====
START TRANSACTION;
-- Lock row with student id=1
UPDATE StudentEnrollments
SET enrollment date = '2024-06-05'
WHERE student id = 1;
-- Try to update row 2 (will wait because Session 2 locks it)
UPDATE StudentEnrollments
SET enrollment date = '2024-06-06'
WHERE student id = 2;
-- This will cause deadlock with Session 2
-- ==== Session 2 =====
START TRANSACTION;
-- Lock row with student id=2
UPDATE StudentEnrollments
```

```
SET enrollment date = '2024-06-07'
WHERE student id = 2;
-- Try to update row 1 (will wait because Session 1 locks it)
UPDATE StudentEnrollments
SET enrollment date = '2024-06-08'
WHERE student id = 1;
-- One of the transactions will be aborted automatically
-- ERROR: Deadlock found when trying to get lock
-- PART B: Applying MVCC (Snapshot Reads)
TRUNCATE TABLE StudentEnrollments;
INSERT INTO StudentEnrollments VALUES
(1, 'Ashish', 'CSE101', '2024-06-01');
-- ==== Session 1 (Reader) =====
SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL REPEATABLE READ;
START TRANSACTION;
SELECT * FROM StudentEnrollments WHERE student id = 1;
-- Output: enrollment date = 2024-06-01
-- Keep this transaction open, do not commit yet.
```

```
--==== Session 2 (Writer) =====
START TRANSACTION;
UPDATE StudentEnrollments
SET enrollment date = '2024-07-10'
WHERE student id = 1;
COMMIT;
-- ==== Back to Session 1 =====
-- Still sees old value due to MVCC snapshot
SELECT * FROM StudentEnrollments WHERE student id = 1;
-- Output: enrollment date = 2024-06-01
COMMIT;
-- After commit, check latest
SELECT * FROM StudentEnrollments WHERE student id = 1;
-- Output: enrollment date = 2024-07-10
-- PART C: Comparing Behavior With and Without MVCC
-- CASE 1: Without MVCC (Locking with SELECT FOR UPDATE)
-- ==== Session 1 =====
START TRANSACTION;
SELECT * FROM StudentEnrollments WHERE student id = 1 FOR UPDATE;
-- This locks the row
```

```
-- ==== Session 2 =====
SELECT * FROM StudentEnrollments WHERE student id = 1;
-- This will block until Session 1 commits
-- ==== Session 1 commits =====
COMMIT;
-- CASE 2: With MVCC (Normal SELECT Snapshot Reads)
-- ==== Session 1 =====
SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL REPEATABLE READ;
START TRANSACTION;
SELECT * FROM StudentEnrollments WHERE student id = 1;
-- Assume output: 2024-07-10
-- ==== Session 2 =====
START TRANSACTION;
UPDATE StudentEnrollments
SET enrollment date = '2024-08-01'
WHERE student id = 1;
COMMIT;
-- ==== Back to Session 1 =====
-- Still sees old snapshot
SELECT * FROM StudentEnrollments WHERE student_id = 1;
-- Output: 2024-07-10
```

COMMIT;

-- ==== Final check =====

SELECT * FROM StudentEnrollments WHERE student_id = 1;

-- Output: 2024-08-01

Output:

fieldCount	affectedRows	insertId	info	serverStatus	warningStatus	changedRows
0	0	0		10	0	0
0	0	0		10	0	0
0	3	0	Records: 3 Duplicates: 0	10	0	0
0	0	0		16395	0	0
0	1	0	Rows matched: 1 Chang	11	0	1
0	1	0	Rows matched: 1 Chang	11	0	1
0	0	0		16395	0	0
0	1	0	Rows matched: 1 Chang	11	0	1
0	1	0	Rows matched: 1 Chang	11	0	1
0	0	0		16394	0	0
0	1	0		10	0	0
0	0	0		10	0	0
0	0	0		16395	0	0