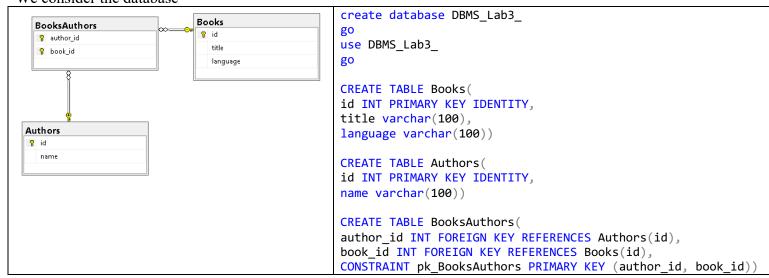
<u>Concurrency problems – a simple example</u>

We consider the database



In table Books we have



Please, put in each file use DBMS Lab3

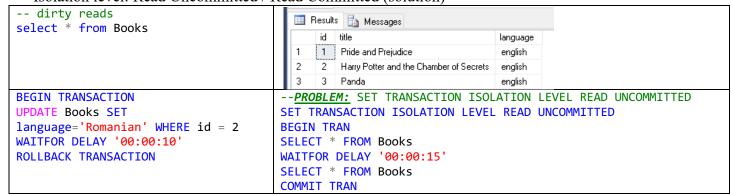
In what follows, we will work with the table **Books** and

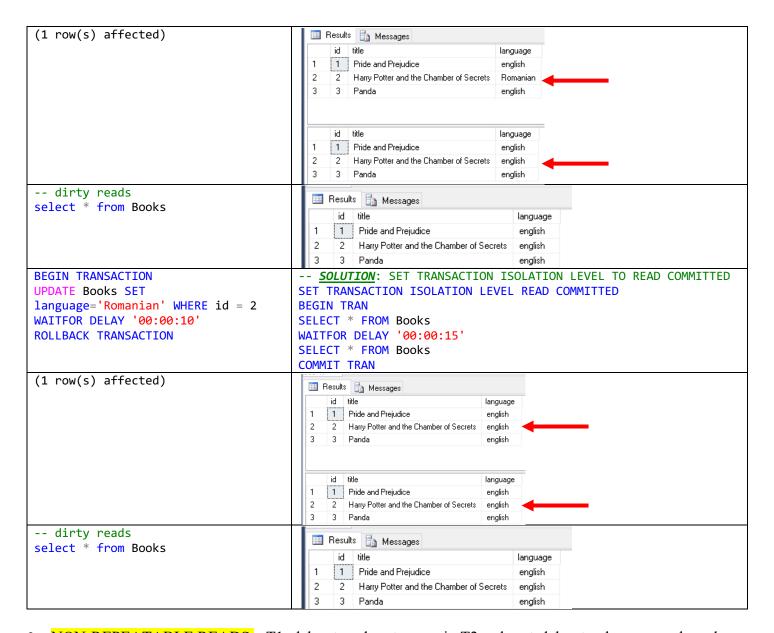
T1=Transaction 1 starts first and finish first (the first column form the table(s))

T2=Transaction start immediately after T1 and finish after T1 (the second column form the table(s))

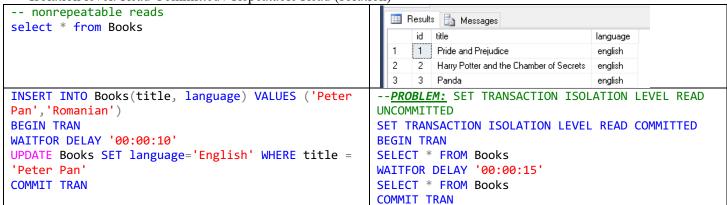
1. DIRTY READS – T1: update + delay + rollback, T2: select + delay + select -> see the update in the first select, even if it is rollback then (the order in the execution of the operations is: update – select – rollback – select)

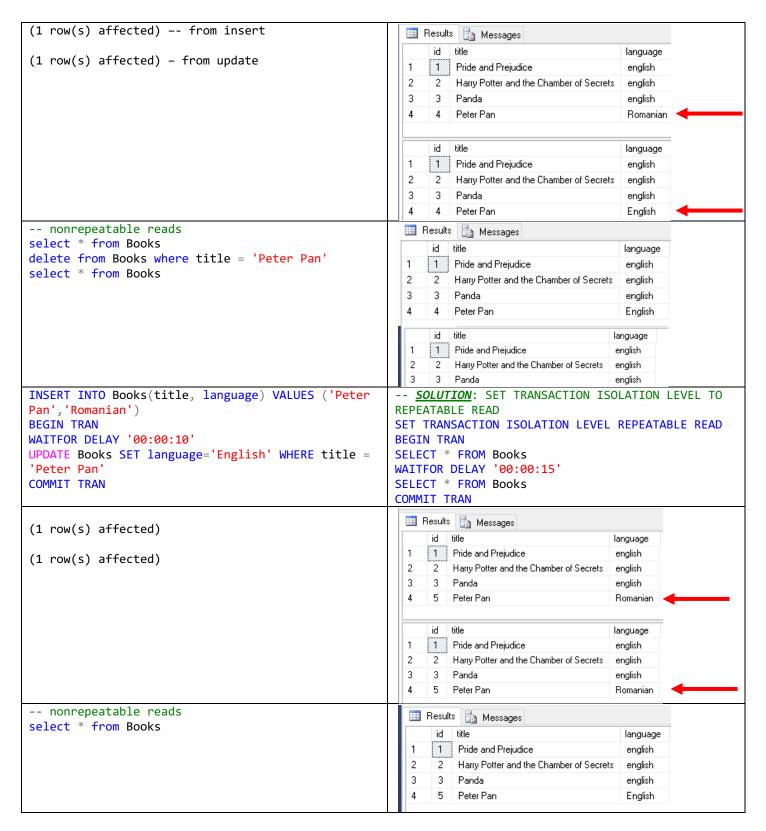
Isolation level: Read Uncommitted / Read Committed (solution)



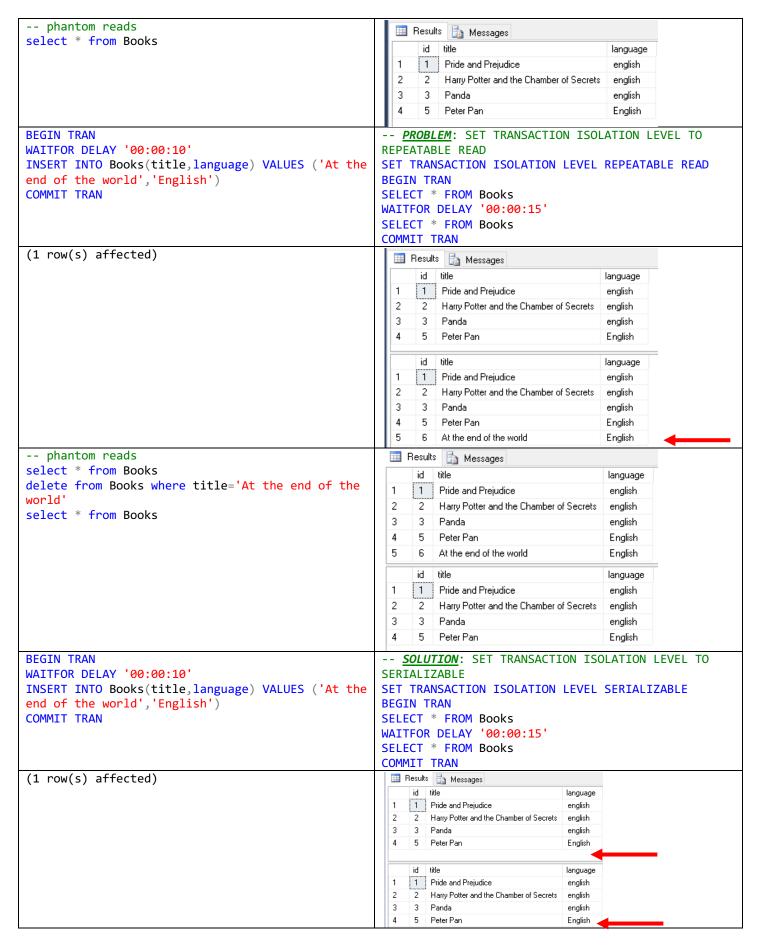


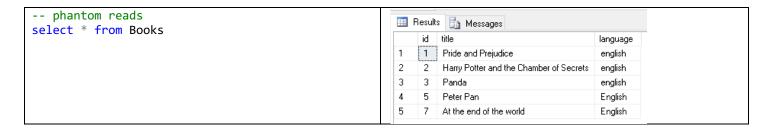
2. NON-REPEATABLE READS – T1: delay + update + commit, T2: select + delay + select -> see the value inserted before the transaction from the first select of T2 + see the update of the value inserted before the transaction, from the second select of T2 (the order in the execution of the operations is: select – update – select) Isolation level: Read Committed / Repeatable Read (solution)





3. PHANTOM READS – T1: delay + insert + commit, T2: select + delay + select -> see the inserted value only at the second select from T2 (the order in the execution of the operations is: select – insert – select) Isolation level: Repeatable Read / Serializable (solution)





DEADLOCK - T1: update on table A + delay + update on table B
 T2: update on table B + delay + update on table A

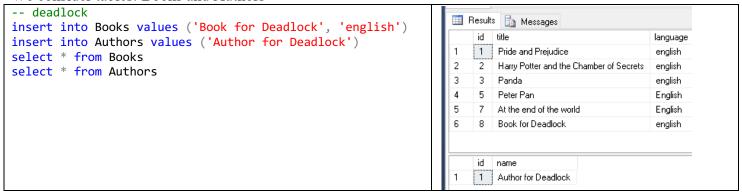
T1- update on table A ->	delay	Try to update table	Table B is blocked in	One of the blocked
exclusive lock on table A		В	T2	transactions, T1 or
				T2, will be chosen
T2 - update on table B ->	delay			as a deadlock victim
exclusive lock on table B		Try to update table	Table A is blocked in	and terminates with
		A	T1	an error. The other
				transaction wins and
				update both table A
				and table B

The only solution is to decide which of the 2 transactions to win, by using the DEADLOCK_PRIORITY, that can be set (LOW, NORMAL, HIGH, or from -10 (-5) to 10 (5)). Implicit is NORMAL (0).

The victim transaction is chosen like this:

- 1. The transaction with the lowest DEADLOCK PRIORITY
- 2. If both of the transactions have the same DEADLOCK_PRIORITY, the victim is the one, less expensive at ROLLBACK
- 3. If both of the transactions have the same DEADLOCK_PRIORITY and the same cost, the victim is chosen randomly

We consider tables: Books and Authors

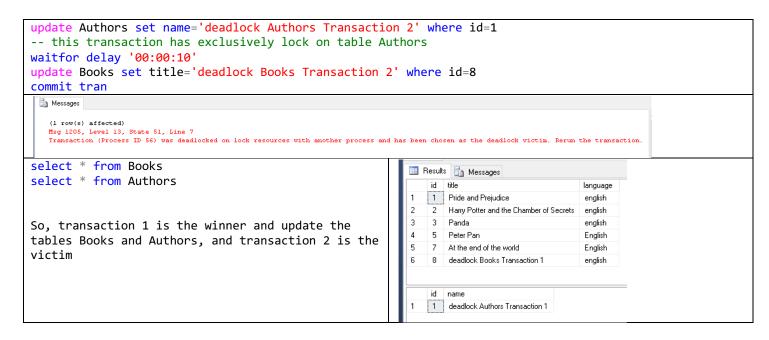


Deadlock example:

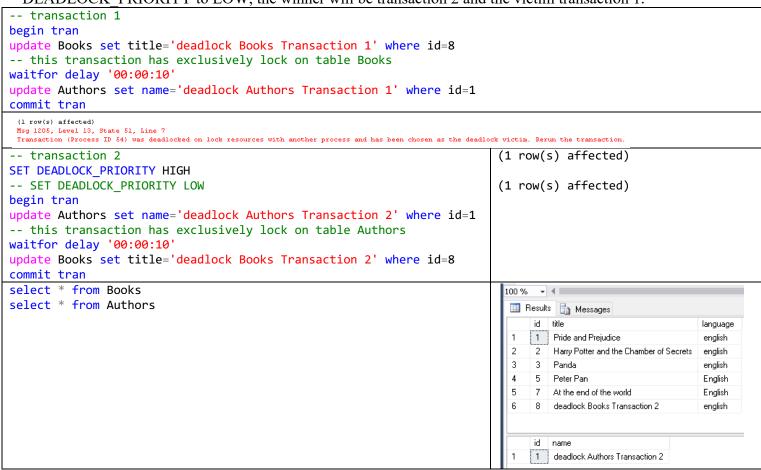
```
-- transaction 1
begin tran
update Books set title='deadlock Books Transaction 1' where id=8
-- this transaction has exclusively lock on table Books
waitfor delay '00:00:10'
update Authors set name='deadlock Authors Transaction 1' where id=1
commit tran
-- transaction 2
begin tran

(1 row(s) affected)

(1 row(s) affected)
```



If in transaction 2, we set DEADLOCK_PRIORITY to HIGH, or, if in transaction 1 we set DEADLOCK PRIORITY to LOW, the winner will be transaction 2 and the victim transaction 1.



Another possible solution for Deadlock is to execute the statements in the same order in both of the transactions. As result, first are performed the UPDATE's from the first transaction executed and then the UPDATE's from the second transaction executed.

-- transaction 1 begin tran update Books set title='deadlock Books Transaction 1' where id=1047 -- this transaction has exclusively lock on table Books waitfor delay '00:00:10' update Authors set name='deadlock Authors Transaction 1' where id=1006 commit tran -- (1 row affected) -- (1 row affected) -- transaction 2 begin tran update Books set title='deadlock Books Transaction 2' where id=1047 -- this transaction has exclusively lock on table Books waitfor delay '00:00:10' update Authors set name='deadlock Authors Transaction 2' where id=1006 commit tran -- (1 row affected) -- (1 row affected) select * from Books -- deadlock select * from Authors insert into Books values ('Book for Deadlock', 'english') insert into Authors values ('Author for Deadlock') select * from Books select * from Authors delete from Books where title like 'deadlock%' delete from Authors where name like 'deadlock%' Results Messages title language 1 Pride and Prejudice english 2 Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets english 3 Panda english 4 1043 Peter Pan English 5 1045 At the end of the world English B 1047 deadlock Books Transaction 2 english 1006 deadlock Authors Transaction 2