

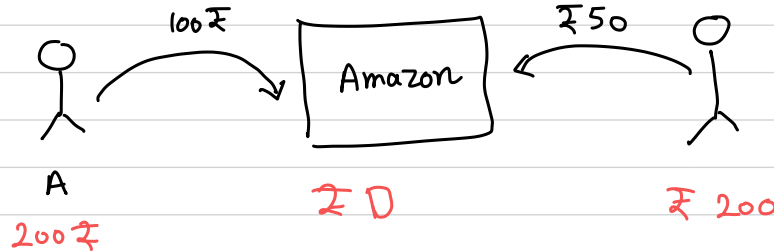

TRANSACTIONS

Agenda

- Transaction :
- ACID
- Commits & Rollbacks
- Transaction Isolation Levels
RUC, RC, RR, Serializable
- Deadlocks

Next class

Real World Example



	A	Amz	B
Before	200	0	200
After	100	150	150

↑
Expected Bank Balance.

Bank Balance

uid	A/C	Bal.
A	=	200 -100
B	=	200
Am2	=	0

Table (Bank Balance)

bool transferMoney (A , X , amt) {

[4 queries]

↓ Roll back

Debit
A

Credit
X

```

Read A → temp
if ( temp > amt ) {
    temp = temp - amt;
    write temp → A
} else { return false }

// failed
Read X → temp
temp = temp + amt
write temp → X

return True;
    
```

// SAL Query (Read)

// Update Query

// Read

// Update

Transaction

group

Concurrency

Concurrent Behaviour

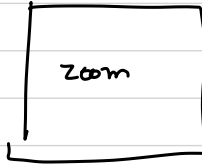
When

multiple
processes

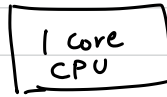
make
progress

at
same

time:



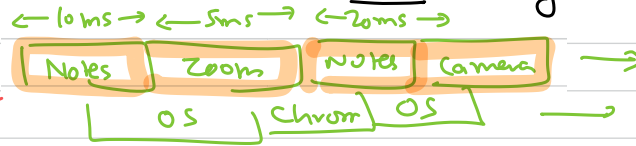
20 apps



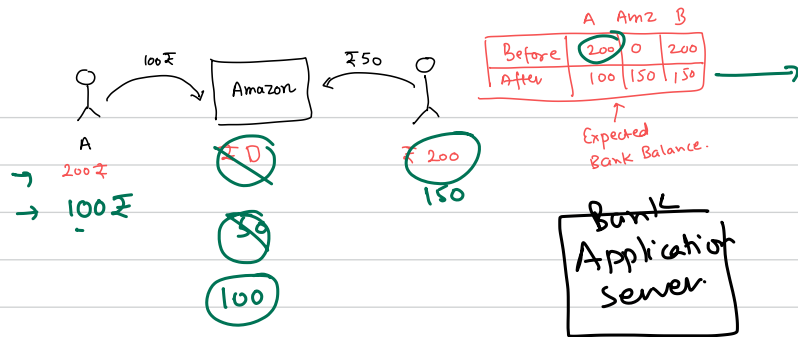
Context Switching



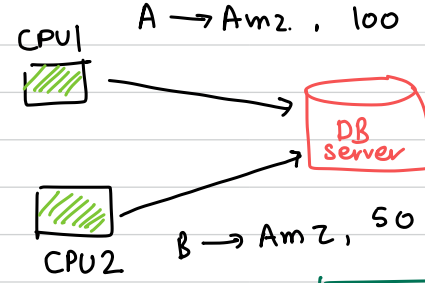
core!
core?



Each process has a priority, \Rightarrow get more / less CPU time
it is decided by OS scheduler.



Expected: 100, 150, 150
 Actual: 100, 100, 150 } Money got lost in process.



concurrent /
 or
 truly parallel.



payments per second.

Transaction-1

Debit

- 1 Read A $\rightarrow t$ // 200
- 2 $t = t - \text{amt}$ // 100
- 3 write $t \rightarrow A$ // 100

Credit

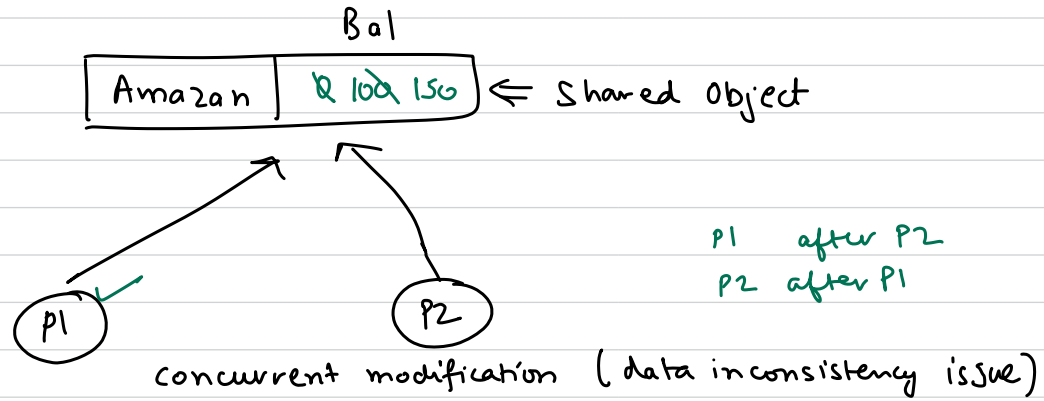
- 7 Read Amz $\rightarrow t$ // 0
- 8 $t = t + \text{amt}$ // 100
- 12 write $t \rightarrow \text{Amz}$ // 100

as one unit

Transaction-2 hold (waiting)

- 4 Read B $\rightarrow t$ 200
- 5 $t = t - \text{amt}$ 150
- 6 write $t \rightarrow B$ 150
- 9 Read Amz $\rightarrow t$ 0
- 10 $t = t + \text{amt}$ 50
- 11 write $t \rightarrow \text{Amz}$

one unit



Transaction : is a set of DB operations logically grouped together to perform a task.

→ Money Transfer

→ Railway Ticket Booking

→ Movie ticket Booking

ACID Properties

Not necessary for a transaction to have all 4 properties.
depends upon use-case.

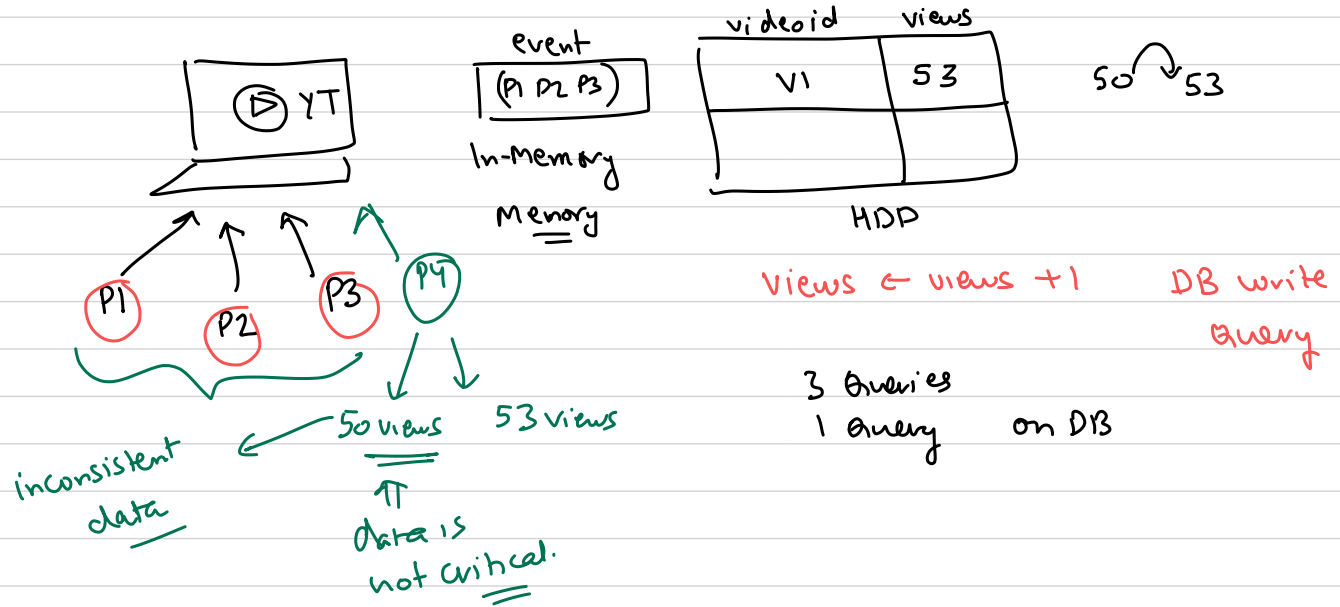
- 1) Atomicity
- 2) Consistent
- 3) Isolation
- 4) Durability

① Atomicity : Opn/trans should appear as atomic/one entity to an end user.

UPI Payment → single outcome
 ↳ successful (all the opns)
 ↳ fail (nothing has happened)

② Consistency - logically correct

Banking \Rightarrow consistency is expected.



③

Isolation

one transaction shouldn't affect another transaction running at same on same DB in a wrong way.

"lock" → mechanism to provide "isolation"

↓
4 levels of
Transaction
Isolation

④

Durable

↳ long lasting

↳ once change is made, it should persist in DB forever.

- Data → HDD/SD card + Backup

- Cloud storage (Multiple Backups)



across different Regions of world.

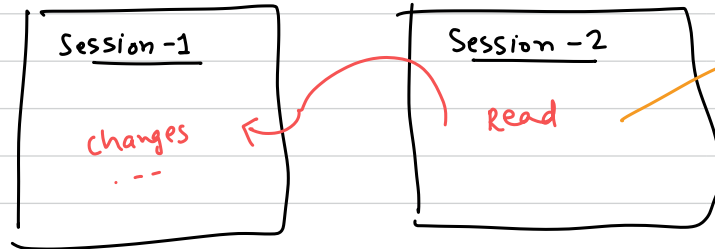
• Commit & Roll back

↓
Saving
changes
to
DB
(Durable)

↖ undo the
changes since
last commit

SET
[autoCommit = 0]

• TRANSACTION ISOLATION Levels.



Committed
MI
uncommitted
MI-dino
A ↗

→ what "state"
of data
you will
end
up reading.

4 Transaction "Isolation" Levels defined for every session.

Lenient

1) Read Uncommitted (RU) \Rightarrow dirty read problem

2) Read Committed (RC)

3) Repeatable Read (RR) [Default in MySQL]

4) Serializable

Strict

① $a = 10$

Session 1 (RR)

② $a = 20$

\vdots

④ commit

Session 2 (RUC)

③ Read a,

$\Rightarrow 20$

RUC

good : efficient in execution, no locks or concurrency control are reqd.

bad : dirty reads, inconsistent data.

Init : 100, ~~0~~, 100 $\Rightarrow 200$ ✓
finally : ~~50~~ 100, 100, 50 $\Rightarrow 250$ ✓

A: 100 50 100
Amz: ~~0~~ 50 100
amt: 50

A \rightarrow Amz
roll back

- ① Read A \rightarrow t (100)
- ② t = t - 50 (50)
- ③ Write t \rightarrow A (50)
- ⑦ Read Amz \rightarrow t (0)
- ⑧ t = t + 50 (50)
- ⑨ Write t \rightarrow Amz (50)
- ⋮

failure

B \rightarrow Amz
B: 100
Amz: 0
amt: 50

- ④ Read B \rightarrow t (100)
- ⑤ t = t - 50 (50)
- ⑥ Write t \rightarrow B (50)
- ⑦ Read Amz \rightarrow t (50)
- ⑧ t = t + 50 (100)
- ⑨ Write t \rightarrow Amz

Commits,

RUC
caused
a
problem
 \Downarrow
Dirty Read.