Transaction T1	Transaction T2
SELECT * FROM Products WHERE ProductNumber=1; SELECT * FROM Orders WHERE OrderNumber=945; SELECT * FROM Order_Details WHERE OrderNumber=945;	UPDATE Products SET QuantityOnHand= QuantityOnHand-2 WHERE ProductNumber=1; INSERT INTO Orders (OrderNumber, OrderDate, ShipDate, CustomerID, EmployeeID) VALUES (945, '2015-09-04', '2015-09-05', 1004, 701); INSERT INTO Order_Details (OrderNumber, ProductNumber, QuotedPrice, QuantityOrdered) VALUES (945, 1, 1200.00, 2);

T2 has to use all 3 statements as one transaction, because:

-It alter all three tables as a unit of work, so that it could maintain the consistency of data (ensuring the consistency);

- If dividing the transaction any further, it could only alter one table(like Orders) or is impossible for change(for the case of Products), so the atomicity requirement is violated.