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All about locking in SQL Server

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Locking is essential to successful SQL Server transactions processing and it is designed to allow SQL Server to work seamlessly in a multi-user environment. Locking is the way that SQL Server manages transaction concurrency. Essentially, locks are in-memory structures which have owners, types, and the hash of the resource that it should protect. A lock as an in-memory structure is 96 bytes in size.

To understand better the locking in SQL Server, it is important to understand that locking is designed to ensure the integrity of the data in the database, as it forces every SQL Server transaction to pass the ACID test.

ACID test consists of 4 requirements that every transaction have to pass successfully:

- **Atomicity** – requires that a transaction that involves two or more discrete parts of information must commit all parts or none
- **Consistency** – requires that a transaction must create a valid state of new data, or it must roll back all data to the state that existed before the transaction was executed
- **Isolation** – requires that a transaction that is still running and did not commit all data yet, must stay isolated from all other transactions
- **Durability** – requires that committed data must be stored using method that will preserve all data in correct state and available to a user, even in case of a failure

SQL Server locking is the essential part of the isolation requirement and it serves to lock the objects affected by a transaction. While objects are locked, SQL Server will prevent other transactions from making any change of data stored in objects affected by the imposed lock. Once the lock is released by committing the changes or by rolling back changes to initial state, other transactions will be allowed to make required data changes.

Translated into the SQL Server language, this means that when a transaction imposes the lock on an object, all other transactions that require the access to that object will be forced to wait until the lock is released and that wait will be registered with the adequate wait type

SQL Server locks can be specified via the lock modes and lock granularity



LOCK TYPES

Lock mode considers various lock types that can be applied to a resource that has to be locked:

- Exclusive (X)
- Shared (S)
- Update (U)
- Intent (I)
- Schema (Sch)
- Bulk update (BU)

Exclusive lock (X) – This lock type, when imposed, will ensure that a page or row will be reserved *exclusively* for the transaction that imposed the exclusive lock, as long as the transaction holds the lock.

The exclusive lock will be imposed by the transaction when it wants to modify the page or row data, which is in the case of DML statements DELETE, INSERT and UPDATE. An exclusive lock can be imposed to a page or row only if there is no other shared or exclusive lock imposed already on the target. This practically means that only one exclusive lock can be imposed to a page or row, and once imposed no other lock can be imposed on locked resources

Shared lock (S) – this lock type, when imposed, will reserve a page or row to be available only for reading, which means that any other transaction will be prevented to modify the locked record as long as the lock is active. However, a shared lock can be imposed by several transactions at the same time over the same page or row and in that way several transactions can *share* the ability for data reading since the reading process itself will not affect anyhow the actual page or row data. In addition, a shared lock will allow write operations, but no DDL changes will be allowed

Update lock (U) – this lock is similar to an exclusive lock but is designed to be more flexible in a way. An update lock can be imposed on a record that already has a shared lock. In such a case, the update lock will impose another shared lock on the target row. Once the transaction that holds the update lock is ready to change the data, the update lock (U) will be transformed to an exclusive lock (X). It is important to understand that update lock is asymmetrical in regards of shared locks. While the update lock can be imposed on a record that has the shared lock, the shared lock cannot be imposed on the record that already has the update lock

Intent locks (I) – this lock is a means used by a transaction to inform another transaction about its *intention* to acquire a lock. The purpose of such lock is to ensure data modification to be executed properly by preventing another transaction to acquire a lock on the next in hierarchy object. In practice, when a transaction wants to acquire a lock on the row, it will acquire an intent lock on a table, which is a higher hierarchy object. By acquiring the intent lock, the transaction will not allow other transactions to acquire the exclusive lock on that table (otherwise, exclusive lock imposed by



other transactions to acquire the exclusive lock on that table (otherwise, exclusive lock will be released by some other transaction would cancel the row lock).

This is an important lock type from the performance aspect as the SQL Server database engine will inspect intent locks only at the table level to check if it is possible for transaction to acquire a lock in a safe manner in that table, and therefore intent lock eliminates need to inspect each row/page lock in a table to make sure that transaction can acquire lock on entire table

There are three regular intent locks and three so-called conversion locks:

Regular intent locks:

Intent exclusive (IX) – when an intent exclusive lock (IX) is acquired it indicates to SQL Server that the transaction has the intention to modify some of lower hierarchy resources by acquiring exclusive (X) locks individually on those lower hierarchy resources

Intent shared (IS) – when an intent shared lock (IS) is acquired it indicates to SQL Server that the transaction has the intention to read some lower hierarchy resources by acquiring shared locks (S) individually on those resources lower in the hierarchy

Intent update (IU) – when an intent shared lock (IS) is acquired it indicates to SQL Server that the transaction has the intention to read some of lower hierarchy resources by acquiring shared locks (S) individually on those resources lower in the hierarchy. The intent update lock (IU) can be acquired only at the page level and as soon as the update operation takes place, it converts to the intent exclusive lock (IX)

Conversion locks:

Shared with intent exclusive (SIX) – when acquired, this lock indicates that the transaction intends to read all resources at a lower hierarchy and thus acquire the shared lock on all resources that are lower in hierarchy, and in turn, to modify part of those, but not all. In doing so, it will acquire an intent exclusive (IX) lock on those lower hierarchy resources that should be modified. In practice, this means that once the transaction acquires a SIX lock on the table, it will acquire intent exclusive lock (IX) on the modified pages and exclusive lock (X) on the modified rows.

Only one shared with intent exclusive lock (SIX) can be acquired on a table at a time and it will block other transactions from making updates, but it will not prevent other transactions to read the lower hierarchy resources they can acquire the intent shared (IS) lock on the table

Shared with intent update (SIU) – this is a bit more specific lock as it is a combination of the

intent update lock (IU) and intent shared lock (IS). It is used when a transaction needs to read some data and update other data in the same table.



shared (S) and intent update (IU) locks. A typical example of this lock is when a transaction is using a query executed with the PAGELOCK hint and query, then the update query. After the transaction acquires an SIU lock on the table, the query with the PAGELOCK hint will acquire the shared (S) lock while the update query will acquire intent update (IU) lock

Update with intent exclusive (UIX) – when update lock (U) and intent exclusive (IX) locks are acquired at lower hierarchy resources in the table simultaneously, the update with intent exclusive lock will be acquired at the table level as a consequence

Schema locks (Sch) – The SQL Server database engine recognizes two types of the schema locks:

Schema modification lock (Sch-M) and **Schema stability lock (Sch-S)**

- A **Schema modification lock (Sch-M)** will be acquired when a DDL statement is executed, and it will prevent access to the locked object data as the structure of the object is being changed. SQL Server allows a single schema modification lock (Sch-M) lock on any locked object. In order to modify a table, a transaction must wait to acquire a Sch-M lock on the target object. Once it acquires the schema modification lock (Sch-M), the transaction can modify the object and after the modification is completed and the lock will be released. A typical example of the Sch-M lock is an index rebuild, as an index rebuild is a table modification process. Once the index rebuild ID is issued, a schema modification lock (Sch-M) will be acquired on that table and will be released only after the index rebuild process is completed (when used with ONLINE option, index rebuild will acquire Sch-M lock shortly at the end of the process)
- A **Schema stability lock (Sch-S)** will be acquired while a schema-dependent query is being compiled and executed and execution plan is generated. This particular lock will not block other transactions to access the object data and it is compatible with all lock modes except with the schema modification lock (Sch-M). Essentially, Schema stability locks will be acquired by every DML and select query to ensure the integrity of the table structure (ensure that table doesn't change while queries are running).

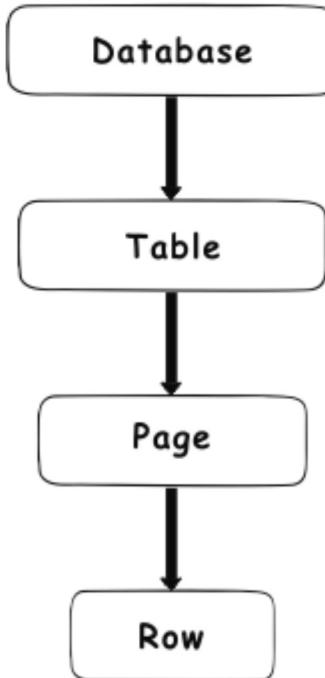
Bulk Update locks (BU) – this lock is designed to be used by bulk import operations when issued with a TABLOCK argument/hint. When a bulk update lock is acquired, other processes will not be able to access a table during the bulk load execution. However, a bulk update lock will not prevent another bulk load to be processed in parallel. But keep in mind that using TABLOCK on a clustered index table will not allow parallel bulk importing. More details about this is available in [Guidelines for Optimizing Bulk Import](#)

Locking hierarchy

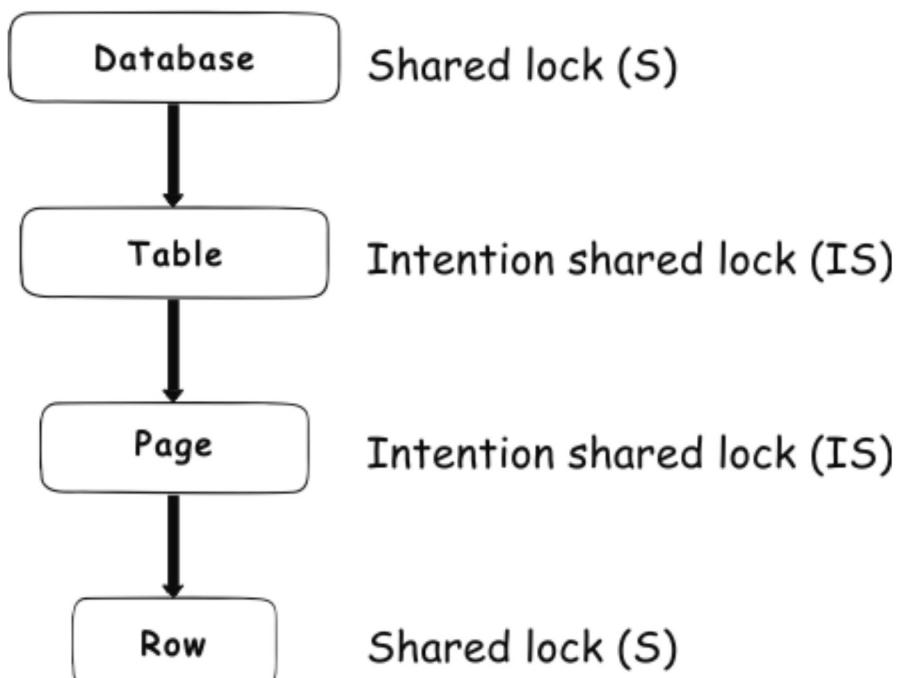
SQL Server has introduced the locking hierarchy that is applied when reading or changing of data is performed. The lock hierarchy starts with the database at the highest hierarchy level and down via



table and page to the row at the lowest level



Essentially, there is always a shared lock on the database level that is imposed whenever a transaction is connected to a database. The shared lock on a database level is imposed to prevent dropping of the database or restoring a database backup over the database in use. For example, when a SELECT statement is issued to read some data, a shared lock (S) will be imposed on the database level, an intent shared lock (IS) will be imposed on the table and on the page level, and a shared lock (S) on the row itself



In case of a DML statement (i.e. insert, update, delete) a shared lock (S) will be imposed on the



database level, an intent exclusive lock (IX) or intent update lock (IU) will be imposed on the table and on the page level, and an exclusive or update lock (X or U) on the row

Locks will always be acquired from the top to the bottom as in that way SQL Server is preventing a so-called [Race condition](#) to occur.

Now that lock modes and lock hierarchy have been explained, let's further elaborate on lock modes and how those translate to a lock hierarchy.

Not all lock modes can be applied at all levels.

At the row level, the following three lock modes can be applied:

- Exclusive (X)
- Shared (S)
- Update (U)

To understand the compatibility of those modes, please refer to the following table:

	Exclusive (X)	Shared (S)	Update (U)
Exclusive (X)	X	X	X
Shared (S)	X	✓	✓
Update (U)	X	✓	X

✓ – Compatible X – Incompatible

At the table level, there are five different types of locks:

- Exclusive (X)
- Shared (S)
- Intent exclusive (IX)
- Intent shared (IS)
- Shared with intent exclusive (SIX)

Compatibility of these modes can be seen in the table below

(X)	(S)	(IX)	(IS)	(SIX)
X	✓	X	✓	X



(X)	X	X	X	X	X
(S)	X	✓	X	✓	X
(IX)	X	X	✓	✓	X
(IS)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
(SIX)	X	X	X	✓	X

✓ – Compatible X – Incompatible

A Schema lock (Sch) is also a table level lock as well, but it is not a data related lock

To better understand the compatibility between these lock types, please refer to this table:

Lock escalation

In order to prevent a situation where locking is using too many resources, SQL Server has introduced the lock escalation feature.

Without escalation, locks could require a significant amount of memory resources. Let's take an example where a lock should be imposed on the 30,000 rows of data, where each row is 500 bytes in size, to perform the delete operation. Without escalation, a shared lock (S) will be imposed on the database, 1 intent exclusive lock (IX) on the table, 1,875 intent exclusive locks (IX) on the pages (8KB page hold 16 rows of 500 bytes, which makes 1,875 pages that hold 30,000 rows) and 30,000 exclusive locks (X) on the rows itself. As each lock is 96 bytes in size, 31,877 locks will take about 3 MB of memory for a single delete operation. Running large number of operations in parallel could require some significant resources just to ensure that locking manager can perform the operation smoothly

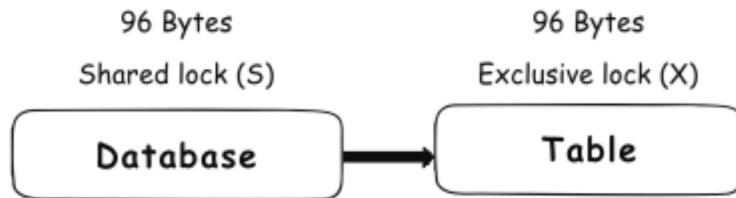
Single delete operation without lock escalation



To prevent such a situation, SQL Server uses lock escalation. This means that in a situation where more than 5,000 locks are acquired on a single level, SQL Server will *escalate* those locks to a single table level lock. By default, SQL Server will always escalate to the table level directly, which mean that escalation to the page level never occurs. Instead of acquiring numerous rows and pages lock,



SQL Server will escalate to the exclusive lock (X) on a table level



While this will reduce the need for resources, exclusive locks (X) in a table mean that no other transaction will be able to access locked table and all queries trying to access that table will be blocked. Therefore, this will reduce system overhead but will increase the probability of concurrency contention

In order to provide control over the escalation, starting with SQL Server 2008 R2, the `LOCK_ESCALATION` option is introduced as part of the `ALTER TABLE` statement

```
USE AdventureWorks2014
GO
ALTER TABLE Table_name
SET (LOCK_ESCALATION = < TABLE | AUTO | DISABLE > -One of those options)
GO
```

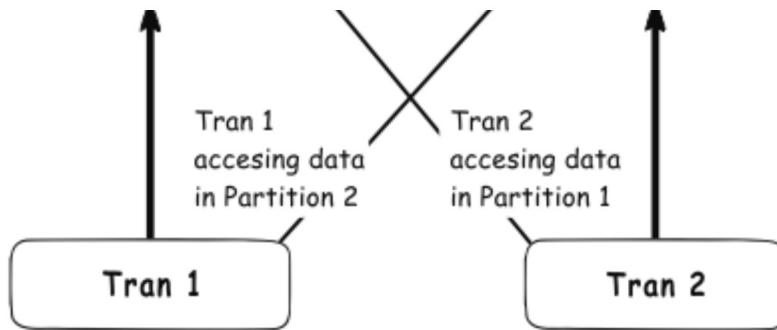
Each of these options is defined to allow specific control over the lock escalation process:

Table – This is the default option for any newly created table, as by default SQL Server will always execute lock escalation to the table level, which also includes partitioned tables

Auto – This option allows the lock escalation to a partition level when a table is partitioned. When 5,000 locks are acquired in a single partition, lock escalation will acquire an exclusive lock (X) on that partition while the table will acquire intent exclusive lock (IX). In case that table is not partitioned, lock escalation will acquire the lock on the table level (equal to the **Table** option).

Although this looks like a very useful option, it has to be used very carefully as it can easily cause a deadlock. In a situation where we have two transactions on two partitions where the exclusive lock (X) is acquired, and transactions tries to access the date from partition used by other transaction, a deadlock will be encountered





So, it is very important to carefully control the data access pattern, if this option is enabled, which is not easy to achieve, and this is why this option is not the default settings in SQL Server

Disable – This option will completely disable lock escalation for a table. Again, this option must be used carefully to avoid the SQL Server lock manager to be forced to use an excessive amount of memory

As it can be seen, lock escalation could be a challenge for DBAs. If the application design requires deleting or updating more than 5,000 rows at once, a solution to avoid lock escalation, and the resulting effects, is splitting the single transaction into a two or more transaction where each will handle less than 5,000 rows, as in this way the lock escalation could be evaded

Get info about active SQL Server locks

SQL Server provides the Dynamics Management View (DMV) sys.dm_tran_locks that returns information about lock manager resources that are currently in use, which means that it will display all "live" locks acquired by transactions. More details about this DMV can be found in the [sys.dm_tran_locks \(Transact-SQL\)](#) article.

The most important column used for the identification of the lock are **resource_type**, **request_mode**, and **resource_description**. If needed, more columns as additional resource for information info can be included during troubleshooting

Here is the example of the query

```
SELECT resource_type, request_mode, resource_description  
FROM sys.dm_tran_locks  
WHERE resource_type <> 'DATABASE'
```

The where clause in this query is used as the filter on the resource_type to eliminate, from the results, those generally shared locks acquired on the database since these are always present at the database level



	resource_type	request_mode	resource_description
1	OBJECT	IX	
2	KEY	X	(cca921fdc1dd)
3	KEY	X	(c0a381fd6cd4)
4	KEY	X	(9960aa6af927)
5	KEY	X	(1bd877bceb51)
6	KEY	X	(d69748a73252)
7	KEY	X	(e9069d930a93)
8	PAGE	IX	1:20432
9	KEY	X	(d8b6f3f4a521)
10	KEY	X	(b9b173bbe8d5)
11	KEY	X	(810420b6dcd1)
12	KEY	X	(5c09059d109d)
13	KEY	X	(23f7ff42b8f2)
14	KEY	X	(2ea3cb25ed41)
15	PAGE	IX	1:14352
16	KEY	X	(59855d342c69)
17	KEY	X	(ada3897e4a05)
18	KEY	X	(29cf3326f583)
19	PAGE	UIX	1:7865
20	PAGE	UIX	1:7893
21	PAGE	UIX	1:7895
22	PAGE	UIX	1:8108
23	PAGE	UIX	1:8107

A brief explanation of the three columns presented here:

resource_type – Displays a database resource where the locks are being acquired. The column can display one of the following values: ALLOCATION_UNIT, APPLICATION, DATABASE, EXTENT, FILE, HOBT, METADATA, OBJECT, PAGE, KEY, RID

request_mode – displays the lock mode that is acquired on resource

resource_description – displays a short resource description and is not populated for all lock modes. Most often the column contains the id of the row, page, object, file, etc

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Locking



168 Views

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