EXTENDED TRANSACTION MODELS

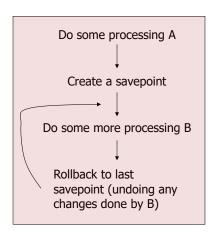
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Savepoints

Transaction Execution

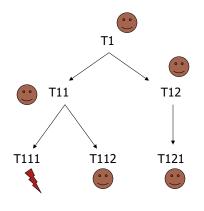
- Idea: allow the state of a transaction to be rolled back to a certain point in execution
- Not necessary to roll back the entire transaction



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Nested Transactions (1)

- Idea: Allow transactions to be nested inside other transactions
- Child transaction's changes not visible to parent, siblings until commit
- Failure of a child transaction does not imply failure of the parent

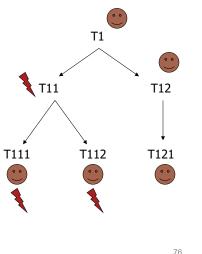


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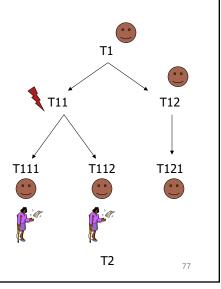
Nested Transactions (2)

- Abort of a transaction forces all of its descendants to abort
- Commit is tentative
- Lock inheritance
- Lock anti-inheritance



Multi-Level Transactions (1)

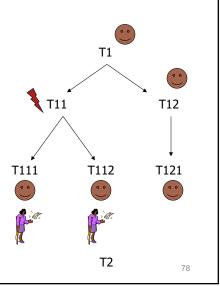
- Allows a transaction's changes to be made visible to everyone when it commits
 - Nested: visible to parent
- Compensating transaction
 - Each transaction has its own specific compensating transaction



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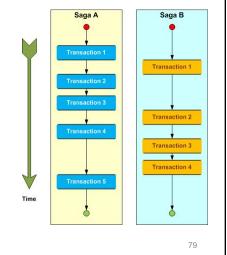
Multi-Level Transactions (2)

- Motivation: sharing of lowlevel resources in layered software systems
- Ex: insert records into database:
 - Find page on disk with free space
 - Insert records
 - Update indexes
 - Commit
- Nested would require page to be locked to further allocation until commit



Sagas (1)

- Transactions are incompatible with long-lived applications
 - Locks must be held to ensure ACID properties
- Sagas relax ACID properties
- A saga is a sequence of transactions
 - "long-lived transaction"



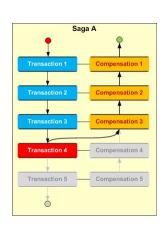
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Sagas (2)

- Each transaction T_i has a corresponding compensating transaction CT_i
- If T_k aborts in a transaction, then the compensations

 $CT_{k-1},...,CT_2,CT_1$ are executed, in that order

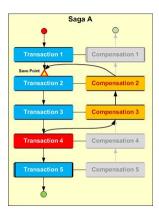
- Explicit rollback



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Sagas (3)

- Sagas also support forward recovery using savepoints
- If state is persisted between transactions, then compensating transactions roll back to that savepoint
- Saga continues from that point forward



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