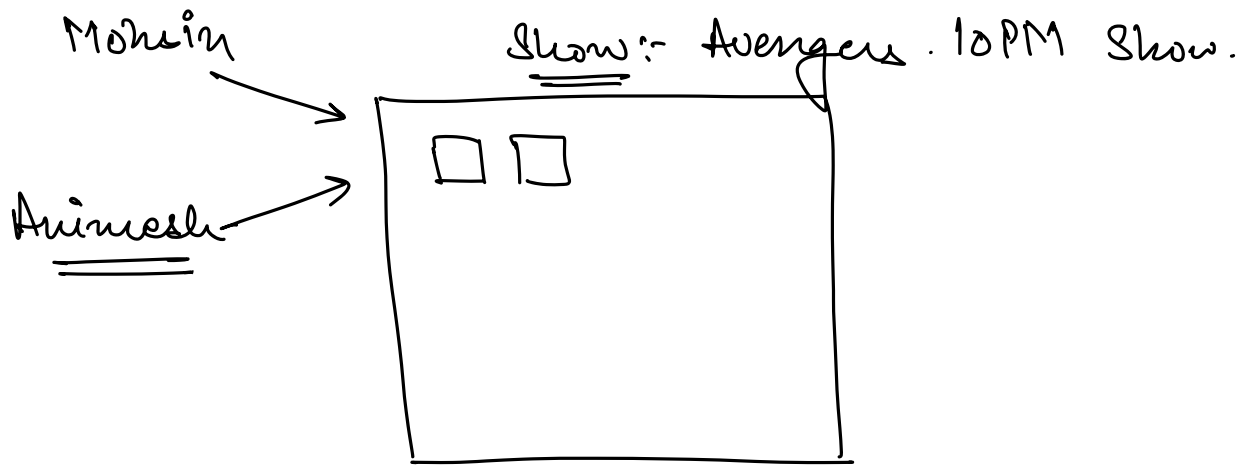


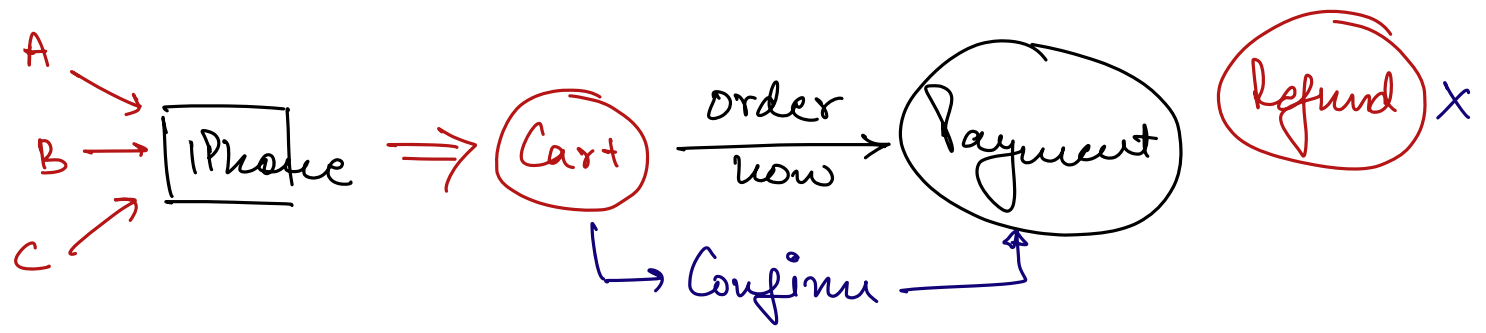
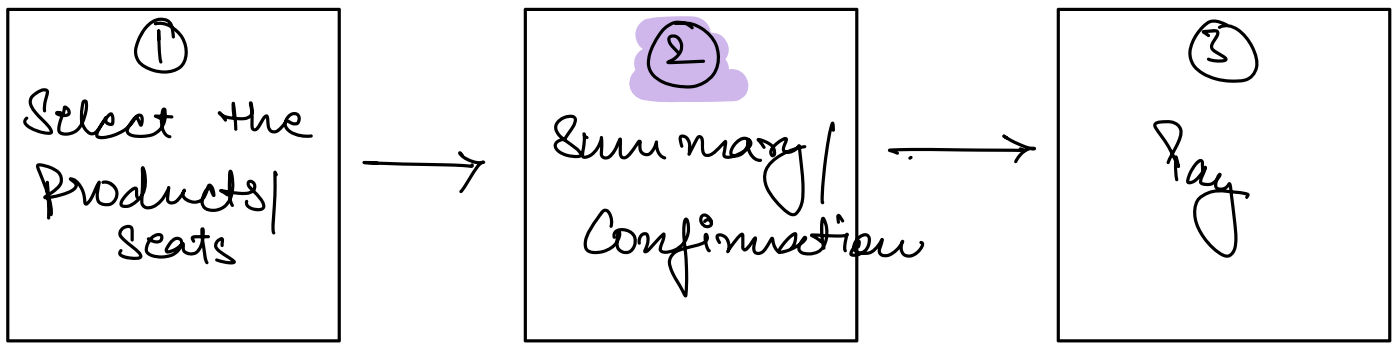
# Users should be able to book seats.  
(Max 10)

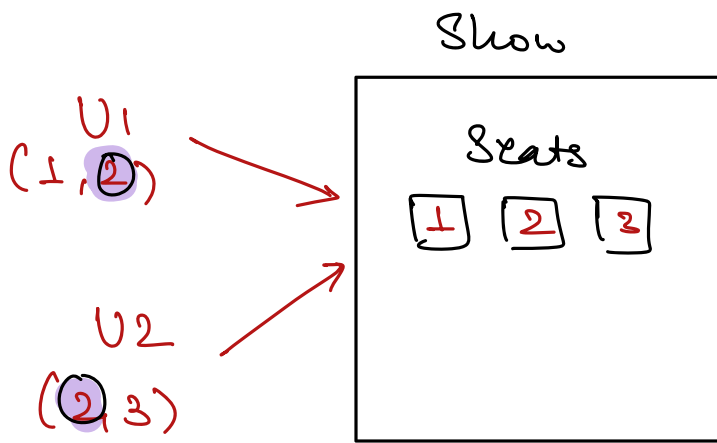
⇒ No 2 users should be allowed to book the same seats for same show.

⇒ How to handle concurrency?



⇒ Every ordering website.





Show-Seat.

id	show-id	seat-id	Status.	
1			AVAILABLE	
2			AVAILABLE	
3			AVAILABLE	
⋮				
⋮				

AVAILABLE / BOOKED / BLOCKED.

⇒ Isolation level : Serializable.

Approach #1:

- ① Take a lock on all the rows that user is trying to book.
  - ② Check the status if seats are Available or not.
  - ③ Payment. Page
    - Pay
    - Go back.
  - ④ Release the lock.
- 7-8 mins.

⇒ lock was there for the duration entire transaction.

## Approach #2

⇒ Introduce a new show seat status as BLOCKED, and use this instead of DB lock.

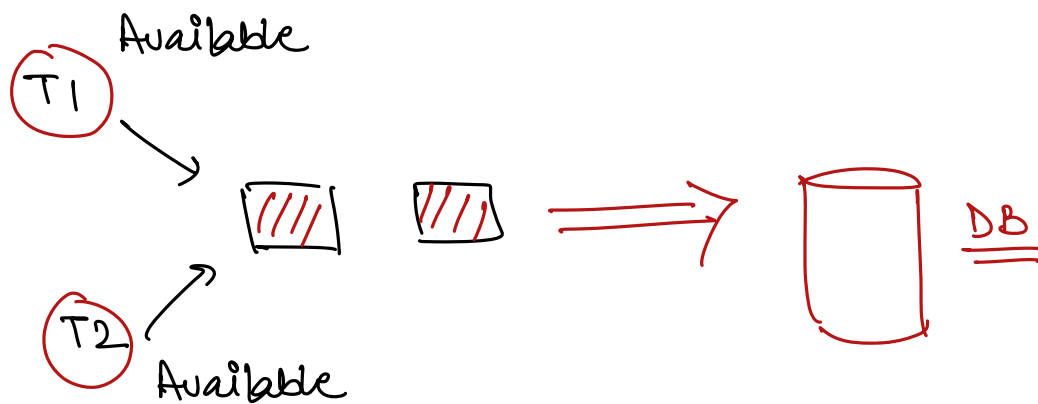
⇒ We'll not keep the transaction running till the end of payment.

AVAILABLE /  
BOOKED /  
BLOCKED.

	id	show-id	seat-id	Status.	
U <sub>1</sub>	1			<del>AVAILABLE</del>	<u>BLOCKED.</u>
U <sub>2</sub>	2			AVAILABLE	
U <sub>3</sub>	3			AVAILABLE	
	⋮				
	⋮				

⇒ Only one user should be allowed to acquire a lock.

- ① Check the seat status. If the status is AVAILABLE
- ② Take a lock over the seat id's.  
 ↳ Only 1 transaction will be able to acquire the lock.
- ③ DOUBLE CHECK LOCKING.  
 Check the status again if it is AVAILABLE
- ④ Change the seat status to be BLOCKED.
- ⑤ Release the lock.
- ⑥ Payment -  $\begin{cases} \text{Pay} \Rightarrow \text{BLOCKED} \rightarrow \text{BOOKED.} \\ \text{Go back} \Rightarrow \text{BLOCKED} \rightarrow \text{AVAILABLE} \end{cases}$



$\Rightarrow T_1$  acquires the lock.  
 $\Rightarrow$  Again checks the status.  
 $\Rightarrow$  Changes the status to BLOCKED.

$T_2 \Rightarrow$  Something is not right.

⇒ T1 releases the lock.

⇒ Go the Payment Page. (T1)

Payment  
✓  
SUCCESS.

Sum

Go back (Wait)

⇒ BLOCED → BOOKED.

⇒ BLOCED → AVAILABLE.