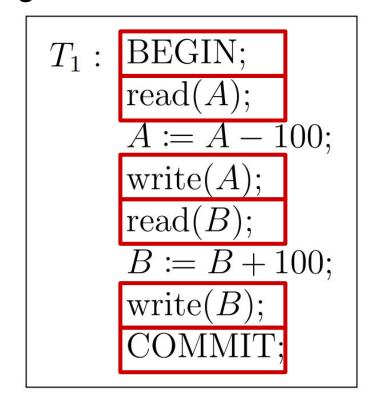
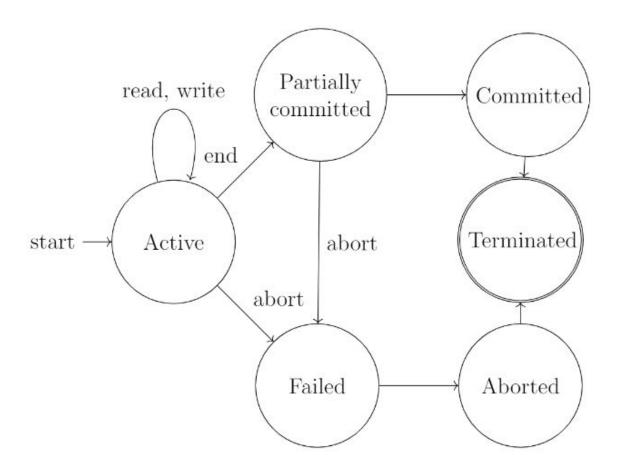
#### **Transacciones**

Sivana Hamer - sivana.hamer@ucr.ac.cr Escuela de Ciencias de la Computación Licencia: CC BY-NC-SA 4.0 ¿Qué problemas existen con las consultas que hemos realizado hasta el momento?

Una transacción es una operación que se ejecuta como una unidad de trabajo lógico





```
T_2: BEGIN;
    read(A);
    A := A + 50;
     write(A);
     COMMIT;
```

#### Las transacciones tienen las siguientes propiedades

**A** tomicity

**C** onsistency

I solation

**D** urability

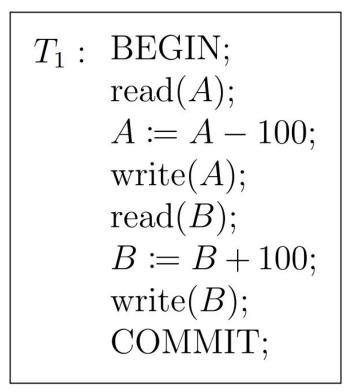
$$A = $1000$$

$$B = $500$$

```
T_1: BEGIN;
    read(A);
    A := A - 100;
    write(A);
    read(B);
     B := B + 100;
    write(B);
     COMMIT;
```

$$A = $1000$$

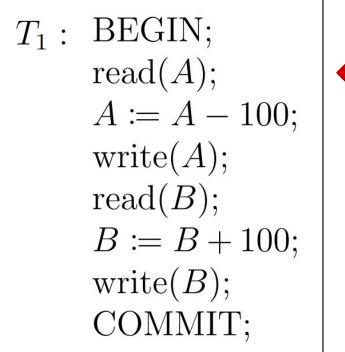
$$B = $500$$





$$A = $1000$$

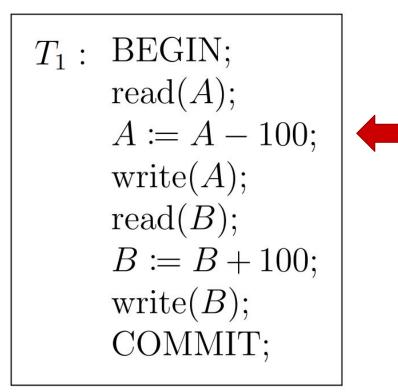
$$B = $500$$





$$A = $1000$$

$$B = $500$$



$$A = $900$$

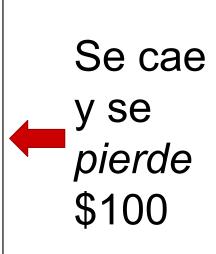
$$B = $500$$

```
T_1: BEGIN;
    read(A);
    A := A - 100;
    write(A);
    read(B);
    B := B + 100;
    write(B);
     COMMIT;
```

$$A = $900$$

$$B = $500$$

```
T_1: BEGIN;
    read(A);
    A := A - 100;
    write(A);
    read(B);
     B := B + 100;
    write(B);
     COMMIT;
```



Consistency es que los resultados de la base de datos deben quedar lógicamente consistentes

$$T_2$$
: BEGIN;  
 $\operatorname{read}(A)$ ;  
 $A \coloneqq A + 50$ ;  
 $\operatorname{write}(A)$ ;  
 $\operatorname{COMMIT}$ ;

Resultado correcto de un depósito

$$A = $1000$$

```
BEGIN;
read(A);
A := A - 100;
write(A);
read(B);
B := B + 100;
write(B);
COMMIT;
```

$$A = $1000$$

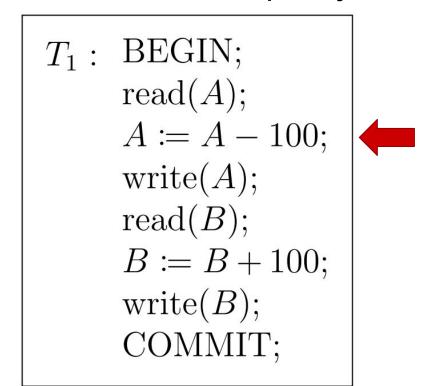
$$T1 = $1000$$

```
BEGIN;
read(A);
A := A - 100;
write(A);
read(B);
B := B + 100;
write(B);
COMMIT;
```



$$A = $1000$$

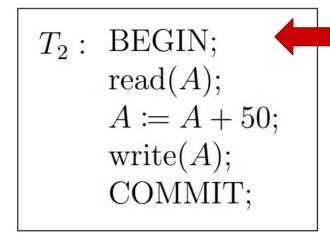
$$T1 = $900$$



$$A = $1000$$

$$T1 = $900$$

```
BEGIN;
read(A);
A := A - 100;
write(A);
read(B);
B := B + 100;
write(B);
COMMIT;
```

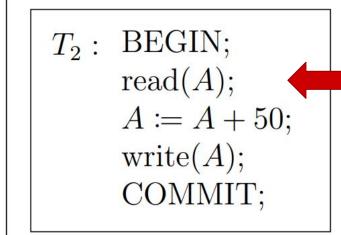


$$A = $1000$$

$$T1 = $900$$

$$T2 = $1000$$

```
BEGIN;
read(A);
A := A - 100;
write(A);
read(B);
B := B + 100;
write(B);
COMMIT;
```



$$A = $1000$$

$$T1 = $900$$

$$T2 = $1050$$

```
BEGIN;
read(A);
A := A - 100;
write(A);
read(B);
B := B + 100;
write(B);
COMMIT;
```

```
T_2: BEGIN;

\operatorname{read}(A);

A := A + 50;

\operatorname{write}(A);

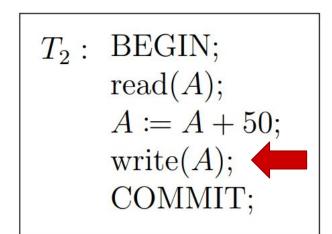
\operatorname{COMMIT};
```

$$A = $1000$$

$$T1 = $900$$

$$T2 = $1050$$

```
BEGIN;
read(A);
A := A - 100;
write(A);
read(B);
B := B + 100;
write(B);
COMMIT;
```



$$A = $900$$

$$T1 = $900$$

$$T2 = $1050$$

```
BEGIN;
read(A);
A \coloneqq A - 100;
write(A);
read(B);
B := B + 100;
write(B);
COMMIT;
```

$$T_2$$
: BEGIN;  
read(A);  
 $A := A + 50$ ;  
write(A);  
COMMIT;

#### Durability es que no se pierdan datos aunque sucedan errores





Las siguientes son los encargados de las propiedades

A tomicity = Sistema de recuperación

**C** onsistency = Dev

solation = Sistema de control de concurrencia

**D** urability = Sistema de recuperación

#### Referencias

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- A. Silberschatz, H. F. Korth, and S. Sudarshan, Database System Concepts,
   7th ed. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill, 2020, chapter 17.