

ACID Properties & Concurrency Control

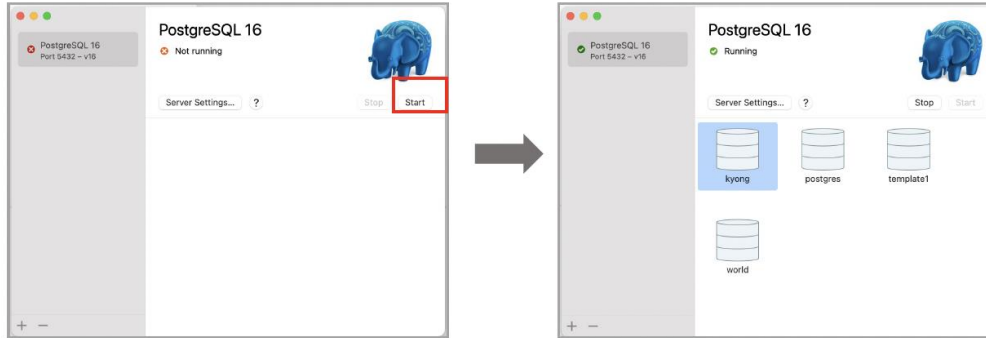
VLDB Lab.

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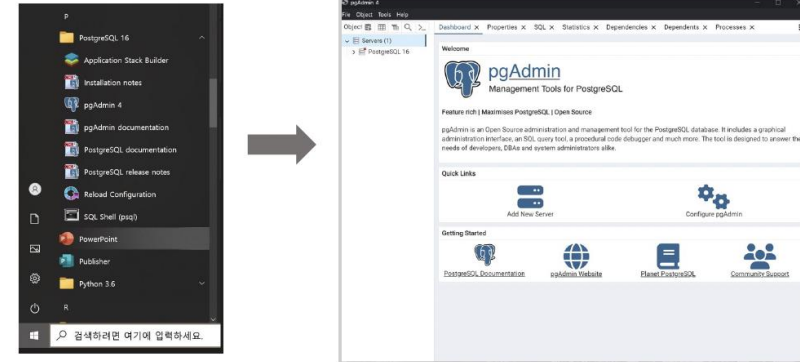
Start Postgres

1. Start Postgres.

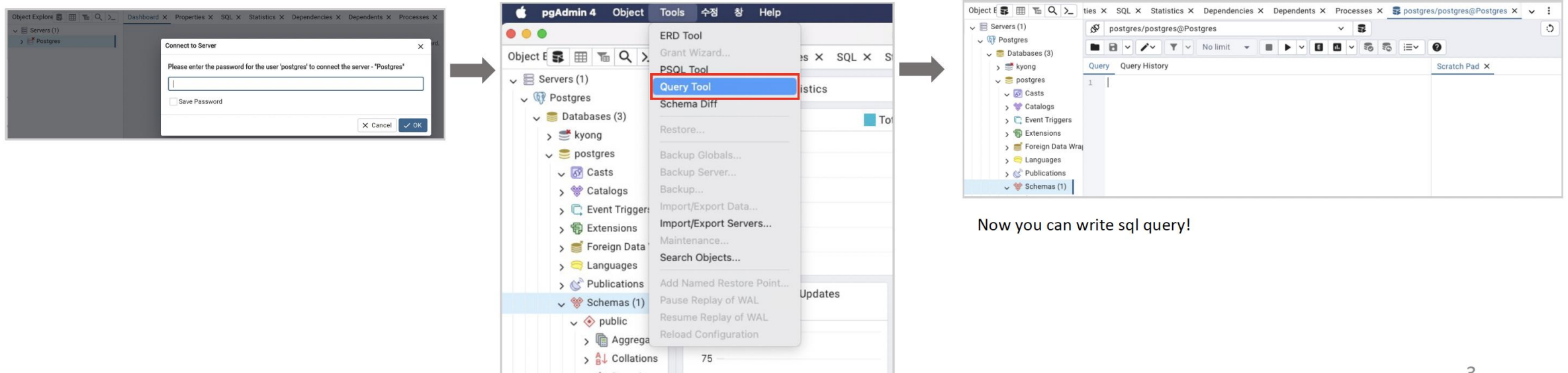
[Mac]



[Windows]



2. Start pgAdmin and connect postgres server.



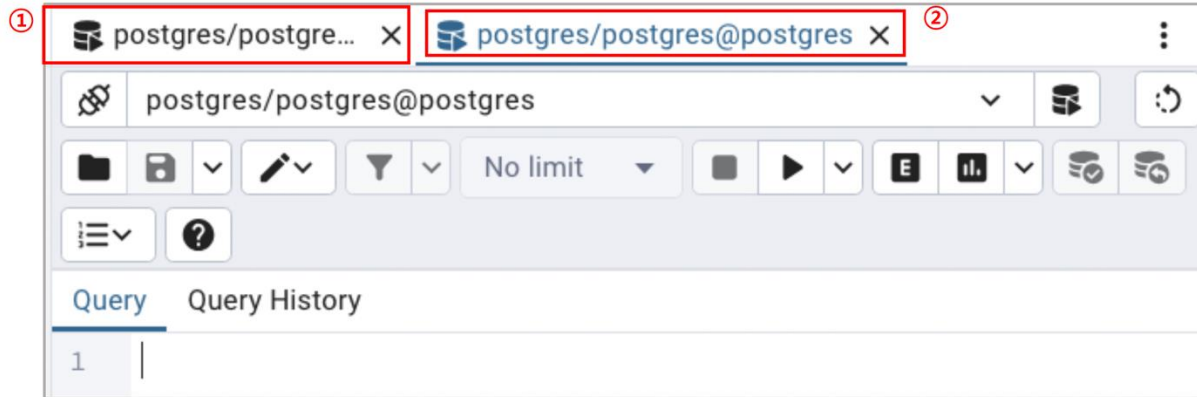
Now you can write sql query!

ACID Properties

- **A (Atomicity, 원자성)**
 - Users should be able to regard the execution of each transaction as atomic: ALL-OR-NOTHING
- **C (Consistency, 일관성)**
 - Each transaction, run by itself, must preserve the consistency of the database.
- **I (Isolation, 고립성)**
 - Each transaction is isolated or protected from the effects of concurrent other transactions.
- **D (Durability, 내구성)**
 - Once completed, a transaction's effect should persist in spite of system crashes.

Setting

1. 실습을 위해 Query Tool을 2개 열어놓습니다.



2. 첫번째 query tool 창에서 다음 SQL문을 실행합니다.

-- Drop and create table

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS account;
```

```
CREATE TABLE account (id INT, balance NUMERIC);
```

-- Insert initial data

```
INSERT INTO account (id, balance) VALUES (1, 1000);
```

```
INSERT INTO account (id, balance) VALUES (2, 2000);
```

```
COMMIT;
```

Atomicity

Rollback (Nothing)

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL client window with the following SQL query executed:

```
1 BEGIN;  
2 UPDATE account SET balance = balance - 100 WHERE id = 1;  
3 UPDATE account SET balance = balance + 100 WHERE id = 2;  
4 rollback;  
5  
6 select * from account;
```

The "Data Output" tab is active, displaying the following table:

	id integer	balance numeric
1	1	1000
2	2	2000

Commit (All)

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL client window with the following SQL query executed:

```
1 BEGIN;  
2 UPDATE account SET balance = balance - 100 WHERE id = 1;  
3 UPDATE account SET balance = balance + 100 WHERE id = 2;  
4 commit;  
5  
6 select * from account;
```

The "Data Output" tab is active, displaying the following table:

	id integer	balance numeric
1	1	900
2	2	2100

Consistency

Add Constraint

The screenshot shows a database interface with a query editor and a data table. The query editor contains the following SQL command:

```
1 ALTER TABLE account ADD CONSTRAINT positive_balance CHECK (balance >= 0);
```

The data table shows the state of the 'account' table after the constraint is added:

	id	integer	balance	numeric
1	1	1	1000	
2	2	2	2000	

1) Constraint 충족

The screenshot shows a database interface with a query editor and a data table. The query editor contains the following SQL commands:

```
1 BEGIN;  
2 UPDATE account SET balance = balance + 100 WHERE id = 2;  
3 COMMIT;  
4  
5 SELECT * FROM account;
```

The data table shows the state of the 'account' table after the transaction is completed:

	id	integer	balance	numeric
1	1	1	1000	
2	2	2	2100	

2) Constraint 위반

The screenshot shows a database interface with a query editor and a message box. The query editor contains the following SQL commands:

```
1 BEGIN;  
2 UPDATE account SET balance = balance - 2000 WHERE id = 1; -- 실패 (balance < 0)  
3 COMMIT;
```

The message box displays the following error message:

```
ERROR: current transaction is aborted, commands ignored until end of transaction block
```

The screenshot shows a database interface with a query editor. The query editor contains the following SQL command:

```
1 rollback;
```

PostgreSQL에서는 트랜잭션 중에 하나의 명령이라도 실패하면 트랜잭션이 중단된(aborted) 상태로 전환됨. 이 상태에서 추가 명령을 실행할 수 없으며, 트랜잭션을 반드시 ROLLBACK 해야함.

Isolation

Timeline

Session 1

postgres/postgres@postgres* × postgres/postgres... ×

postgres/postgres@postgres

Query Query History

```
1 begin;  
2 update account set balance = balance + 100 where id = 1;
```

postgres/postgres@postgres* × postgres/postgres... ×

postgres/postgres@postgres

Query Query History

```
1 commit;
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

COMMIT

Session 2

	id	integer	balance	numeric
1	1		1000	
2	2		2000	

postgres/postgres... × postgres/postgres@postgres* ×

postgres/postgres@postgres

Query Query History

```
1 select * from account;
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

Showing rows: 1 to 2 Page No: 1 of 1

	id	integer	balance	numeric
1	1		1000	
2	2		2000	

	id	integer	balance	numeric
1	2		2000	
2	1		1100	

Isolation Level

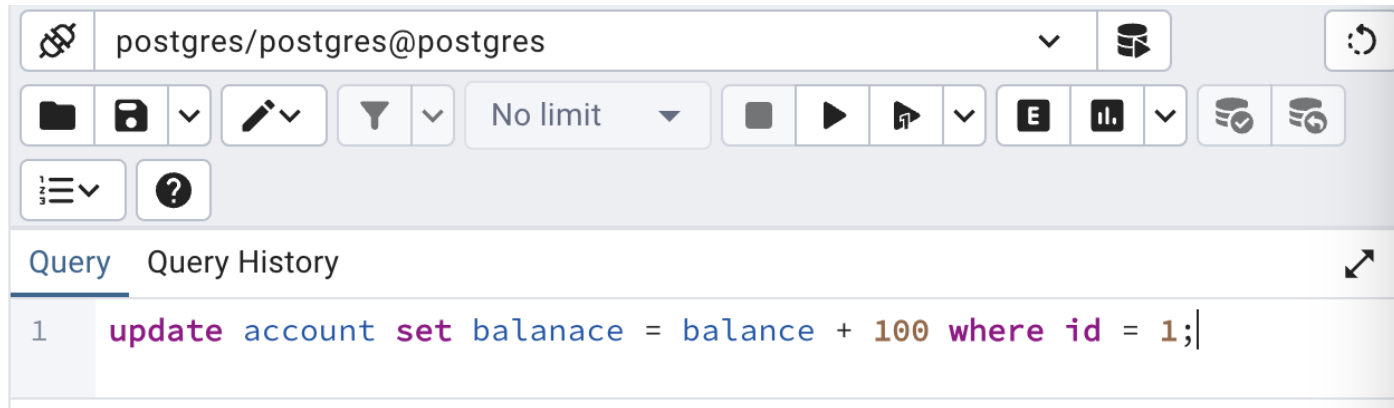
- **트랜잭션 격리 수준:** 여러 트랜잭션이 동시에 처리될 때, 트랜잭션끼리 서로 얼마나 고립되어있는지를 나타내는 수준

	Dirty Read	Non-repeatable Read	Phantom Read
Read Uncommitted	O	O	O
Read Committed	X	O	O
Repeatable Read	X	X	O
Serializable	X	X	X



Durability

1) Update



The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL client interface with the connection 'postgres/postgres@postgres'. The query editor contains the following SQL statement:

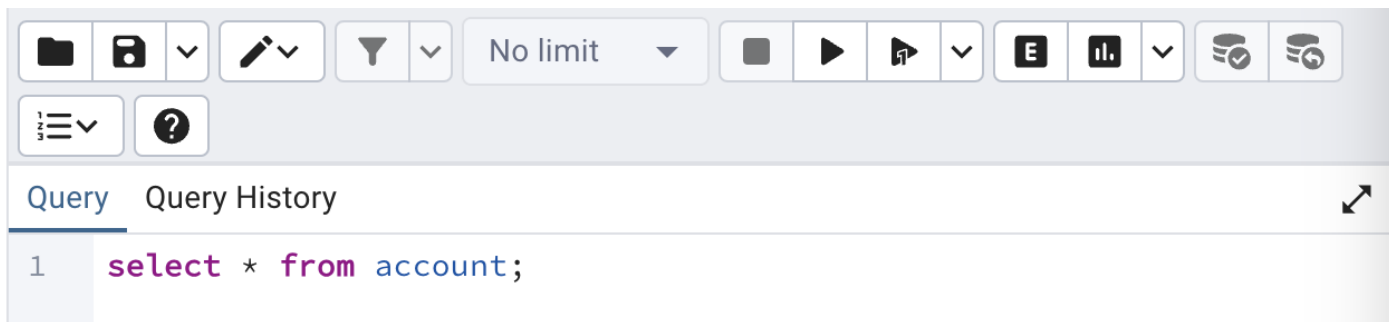
```
1 update account set balance = balance + 100 where id = 1;
```

	id integer	balance numeric
1	1	1000
2	2	2000



	id integer	balance numeric
1	2	2000
2	1	1100

2) Postgres restart → 데이터가 잘 보존되어있음.



The screenshot shows the same PostgreSQL client interface after a restart. The query editor contains the following SQL statement:

```
1 select * from account;
```

	id integer	balance numeric
1	2	2000
2	1	1100