Managing Concurrency and Transactions

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Topics Covered

- Autocommit vs. Implicit vs. Explicit Transactions
 - Overview of autocommit, implicit and explicit transactions
- Database, Local and Distributed Transactions
 - Introduction to the various types of transactions
- Managing Optimistic Concurrency
 - Options for managing optimistic concurrency
- Implementing Local Transactions with SqlConnection
 - Demo on how to implement the SqlTransaction class in .NET code

Autocommit vs. Implicit vs. Explicit Transactions

- Autocommit = Default
 - By default, the database automatically commits statements
- Implicit requires COMMIT or ROLLBACK
 - In implicit mode, a transaction starts automatically
- Use BeginTransaction to declare an Explicit transaction
 - In explicit mode, a transaction requires a COMMIT

Database, Local and Distributed Transactions

Database Transactions

- BEGIN TRAN and COMMIT TRAN in SQL Server/SQL Database
- Server-side transactions offer highest performance

Local Transactions

Within .NET using TransactionScope or BeginTransaction



Distributed Transactions

- Involves the Distributed Transactions Coordinator (DTC)
- Applies when multiple databases/systems are involved
- Use TransactionScope to promote to full distributed transactions



A transaction that does not involve DTC is called a lightweight transaction



TransactionScope is declared in System. Transactions

Managing Optimistic Concurrency

Concurrency Models

- No concurrency checks: Last update wins
- Pessimistic Concurrency: Lock established while records are being changed
- Optimistic Concurrency: Lock established during the commit phase



Methods for Optimistic Concurrency

- Timestamp
- WHERE clause

Summary

- Autocommit, Explicit and Implicit transactions
- Database, Local and Distributed transactions
- Options to manage concurrency checks (timestamp, WHERE)
- BeginTransaction method on SqlConnection



TransactionScope class