Transactions and Scoping: Reining in the Octopus

Scott M. Dulecki BravePoint



Agenda

- Setting the stage
- Transactions
- Blocking
- Scope
- Gotchas
- Questions
- Wrap-Up

Setting The Stage: Me

- Scott M. Dulecki
- Presenter at Explore! and regional user groups
- Board Member, Midwest MFG/PRO Users Group
- President, West Michigan Progress Users Group
- Past President, Michigan Progress Users Group
- PEG member 1998061901
- Author of:
 - Safe Haven: Archiving in MFG/PRO

Setting The Stage: Us

- BravePoint Inc. (www.BravePoint.com)
- 100+ Employees (30+ MFG/PRO Consultants)
- Progress Service Provider
- QAD Alliance and Channel Sales Partner
- Three of us have used Progress since 1984
- Supporting Progress and its customers since 1987

Setting The Stage: You

- Developers? DBAs? Managers?
- User Interface?
- Progress Version?
- Oracle?

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Transactions

- A transaction is a unit of work, to be completed or backed out in its entirety
- It controls when changes are **committed**, not when they are **written**
- Only one transaction is open at a time
- It sounds so easy...

Dirty Reads

- Data is written before the transaction is complete
- Someone else can read that data and use it
- If I back out of the original transaction...

Does not apply to Oracle Data Servers

Considerations 1

- A background job is giving all technicians a 7% pay increase. Midway through, power fails.
- How much work should be backed out?

Probably everything.

Considerations 2

- I'm assigning trouble tickets. I give Laura the fifth one, and then decide to give it to Doug.
- How much work should be backed out?

• Probably just this ticket, and not the first four.

Considerations 3

- Laura is adding a group of people from Keystone to the NCPUG Halloween party list. As she's adding Brian White, she realizes that it's time for the NCPUG board meeting and escapes out.
- How much work should be backed out?
- Probably just this record.

Backing Out A Transaction

- System crashes or fails
- User presses STOP key
- Explicit UNDO statement

Ending A Transaction

Reach the end of the transaction block

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Blocking and Tackling

- Transactions occur within blocks
- Not all blocks have transactions
 - Some are native, some are forced
- Transactions occur on the outermost block

Transaction Levels

Blk1:

FOR EACH order:

UPDATE order.

Blk2:

FOR EACH orderline OF order:

UPDATE orderline.

END.

Default Transaction Blocks

- Procedure
- FOR
- REPEAT

• But no transaction unless there's an update...

Forced Transaction Blocks

- DO TRANSACTION
- FOR EACH TRANSACTION
- REPEAT TRANSACTION
- PROCEDURE, FOR, or REPEAT w/ EXCLUSIVE locks
- DO ON ENDKEY
- DO ONE ERROR

Multiple Blocks 1

ItemBlock:

REPEAT:

PROMPT-FOR item.itemnum.

FIND item USING item.itemnum NO-ERROR.

UPDATE item EXCEPT item.itemnum.

END.

SrepBlock:

REPEAT:

PROMPT-FOR salesrep.salesrep.

FIND salesrep USING salesrep.salesrep NO-ERROR.

UPDATE salesrep EXCEPT salesrep.salesrep.

Multiple Blocks 2

OrderBlock:

REPEAT:

INSERT order.

OlineBlock:

REPEAT:

CREATE orderline.

ASSIGN orderline.ordernum = order.ordernum.

UPDATE orderline EXCEPT order.ordernum.

END.

Making Transactions Smaller

```
FOR EACH order:
```

DO TRANSACTION:

UPDATE order WITH 1 COL TITLE "Order".

END.

DO TRANSACTION:

FOR EACH orderline OF order:

UPDATE orderline WITH 1 COL TITLE "Orderlines of Order".

END.

END.

Making Transactions Larger

DO TRANSACTION:

FOR EACH order:

UPDATE order.

FOR EACH orderline OF order:

UPDATE orderline.

END.

END.

Thinking Ahead...

FOR EACH order:

UPDATE order WITH 1 COL TITLE "Order".

FOR EACH orderline OF order:

DO TRANSACTION:

UPDATE orderline WITH 1 COL TITLE "Orderlines of Order".

END.

END.

Hey! A Transaction's Already Active!

- So start a subtransaction
- The same rules apply
- Changes stored in the .lbi file
 - Database and variable activity
 - NO-UNDO is your friend... ◎

So... Is A Transaction Active?

• TRANSACTION function

IF TRANSACTION THEN active = TRUE ELSE active = FALSE.

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What Is Scoping?

- Applies to frames, transactions, records, and record locks
- Today, locks, records, and transactions only

Fine. So What Is It?

- Scoping is another way of saying Availability
- Where is this FLRT available?

Record Locks

- Three types: no-lock, shared, exclusive
- No-lock: last momentarily (to ensure read)
- Share-lock: lasts until...
 - Upgraded
 - Canceled
 - Ended
- Exclusive
 - Lasts until EOTrx
 - Downgraded to share-lock until out of scope...

Special Lock Scenarios

Deadly embrace

- We both share-lock the same record
- Neither one can commit until the other lets go

Mexican standoff

- We each share lock fifty records
- I want to exclusive-lock one of yours
- You want to exclusive-lock one of mine
- But they're not the same record
- Neither one can commit until the other lets go

Record Scoping

- When is a record available?
- It says when to...
 - ...write records to the DB
 - ...release certain record locks
 - ...invoke index and field validations
 - reinitialize position in the index

Types of Scope

- Weak scope
 - FOR EACH, REPEAT
 - Scope can be raised by reference outside block
- Procedure scope
- Strong scope
 - DO FOR, REPEAT FOR
 - Scope cannot be raised outside block

Weak Scoping 1

FOR EACH customer WHERE name begins "U": DISPLAY custnum name.

END.

Weak Scoping 2

FOR EACH customer WHERE name begins "U": DISPLAY custnum name.
END.

IF AVAILABLE customer THEN
DISPLAY customer.custnum customer.name.

Procedure Scoping

DO TRANSACTION:

PROMPT-FOR custnum.

FIND customer USING custnum EXCLUSIVE-LOCK.

UPDATE customer.

Strong Scoping

DO FOR customer:

PROMPT-FOR custnum.

FIND customer USING custnum EXCLUSIVE-LOCK.

UPDATE customer.

Strong Scoping – Bzzzt!

DO FOR customer:

PROMPT-FOR custnum.

FIND customer USING custnum EXCLUSIVE-LOCK.

UPDATE customer.

END.

FIND FIRST customer.

DISPLAY customer.

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Scope Creep

- Inadvertently raising record scope
 - Use a RELEASE at the end of the transaction
 - Does not release locks, but scope
 - Reread the record outside the transaction

Subtransaction Creep

- When did that transaction start, anyway?
- Called programs may be subtransactions
 - Explicitly define scope where possible
 - Check for it everywhere

Double-Buffering

• If you use buffers and don't clarify which one, the one in scope gets used

DEFINE BUFFER b-cust LIKE customer.

FIND FIRST customer.

FIND LAST b-cust.

FIND FIRST order WHERE order.custnum = custnum.

Where Are My Transactions?

COMPILE LISTING

COMPILE progname LISTING prognam.lis.

Sample Output 1

```
{} Line Blk
-- ----
1  OUTER-BLOCK:
2  1 FOR EACH order:
3  1  UPDATE order.
4  1  inner-block:
5  2  REPEAT :
6  2  CREATE orderline.
7  2  SET orderline.ordernum = order.ordernum.
8  2  UPDATE orderline EXCEPT orderline.ordernum.
9  1  END.
10  END.
```

Sample Output 2

File Name Line Blk. Type Tran Blk. Label

----- -----

.\test1.p 0 Procedure No

.\test1.p 2 For Yes OUTER-BLOCK

Buffers: sports2000.Order

Frames: Unnamed

.\test1.p 5 Repeat Yes inner-block

Buffers: sports2000.OrderLine

Frames: Unnamed

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Wrap-Up

- Transactions are your friends
- They can spread their tentacles everywhere
- COMPILE LISTING, your best friend, will help you control them

For Further Information

- Business card with "Scoping"
- My business cards up front

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