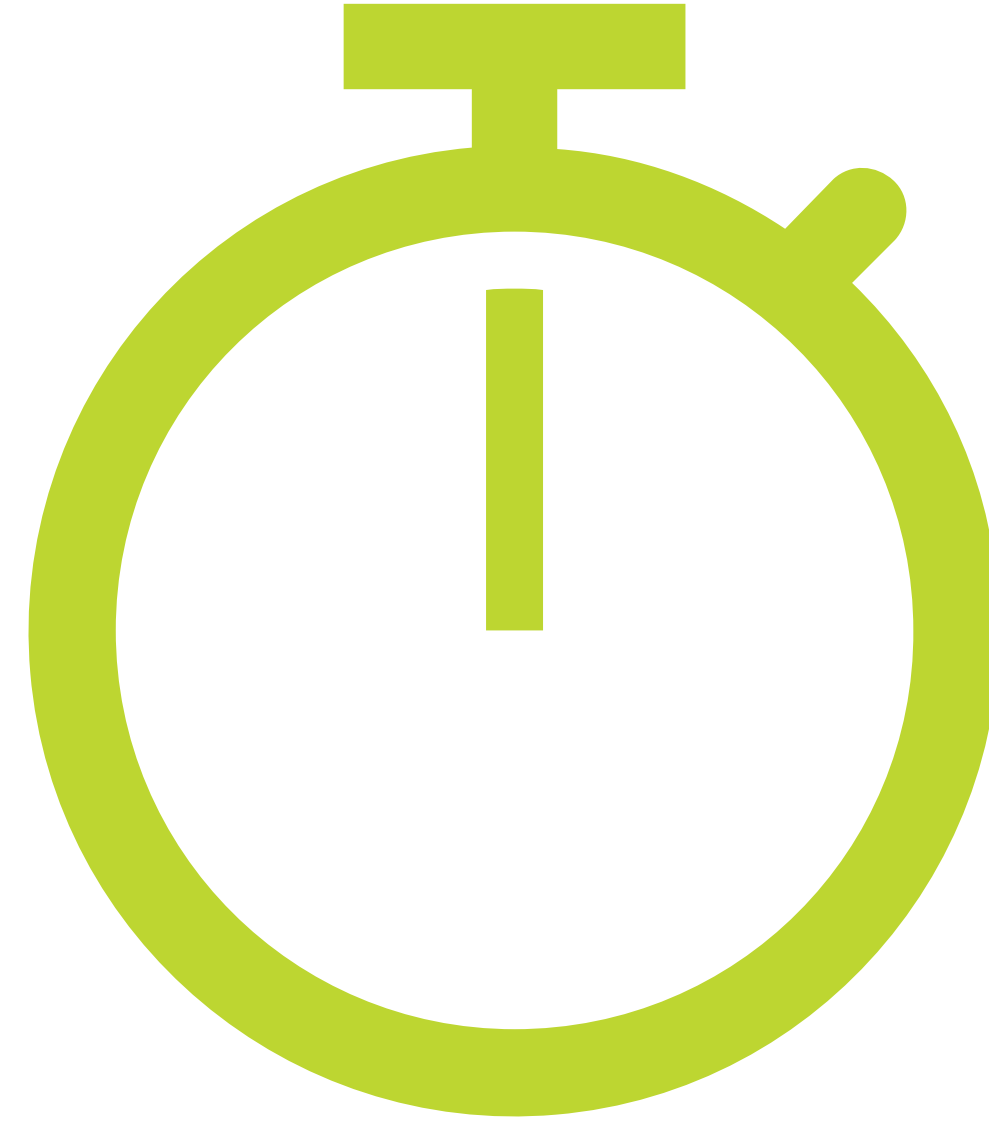


# Goals

- Introduce ReadIsolation feature

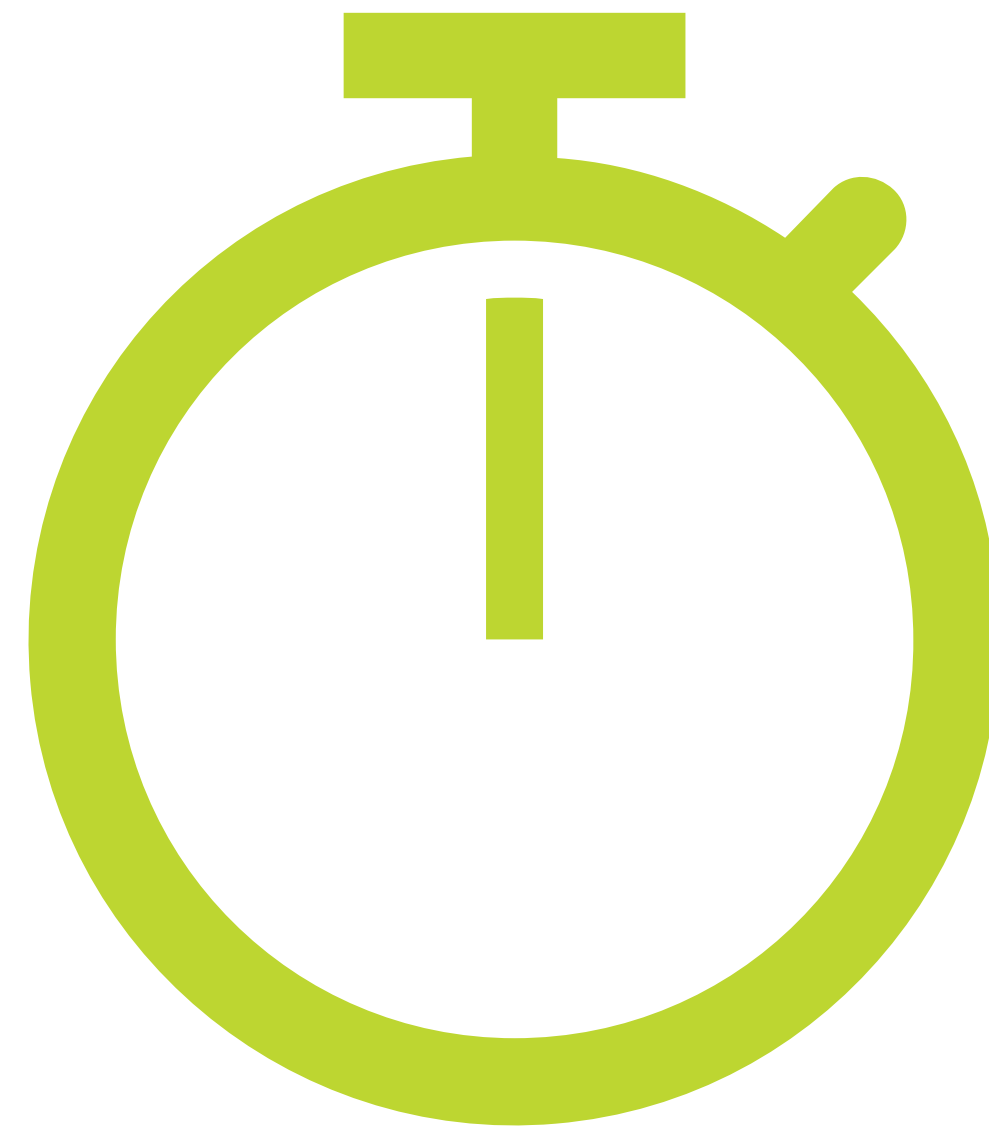




Good  
Performance



And then someone wrote few lines of code...

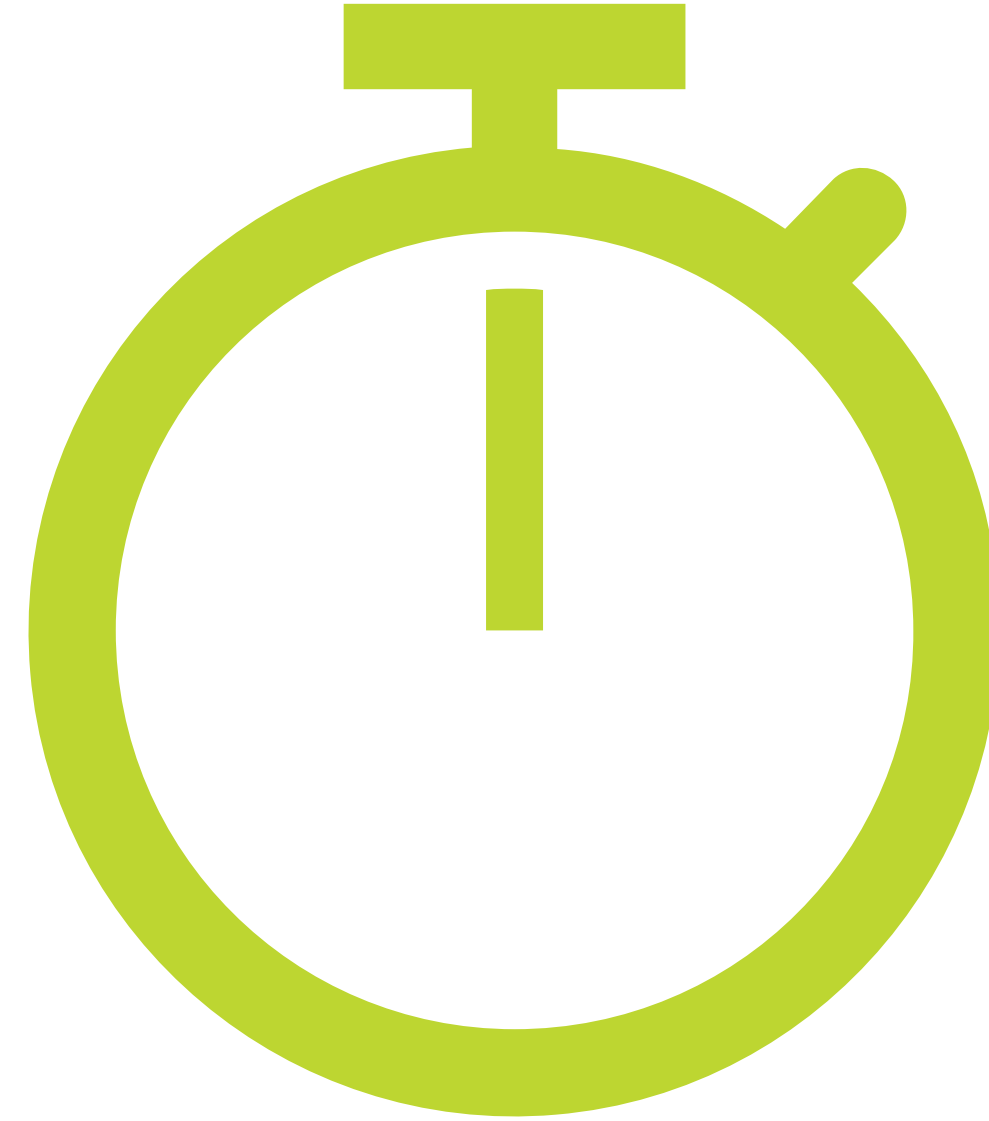


Good  
Performance



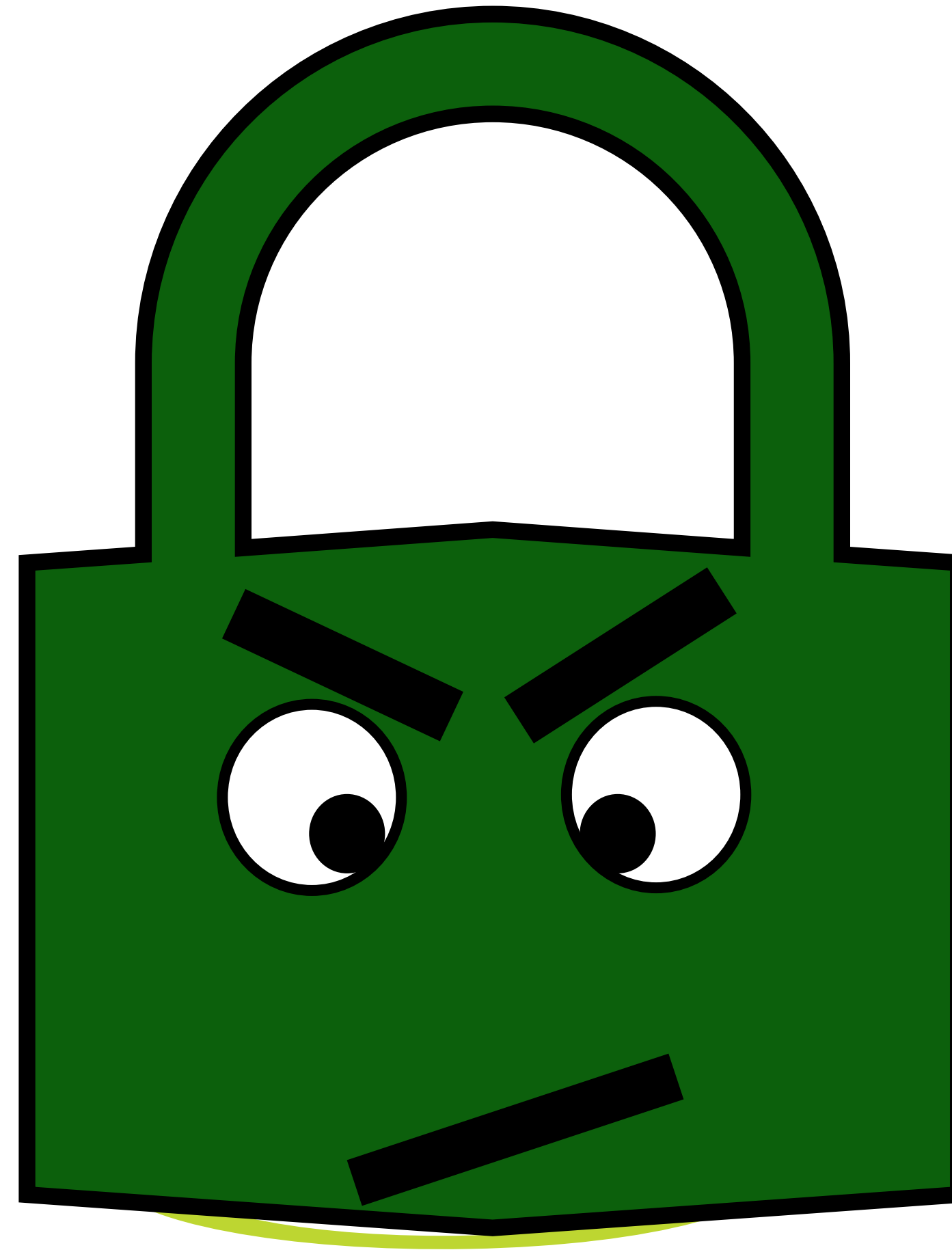


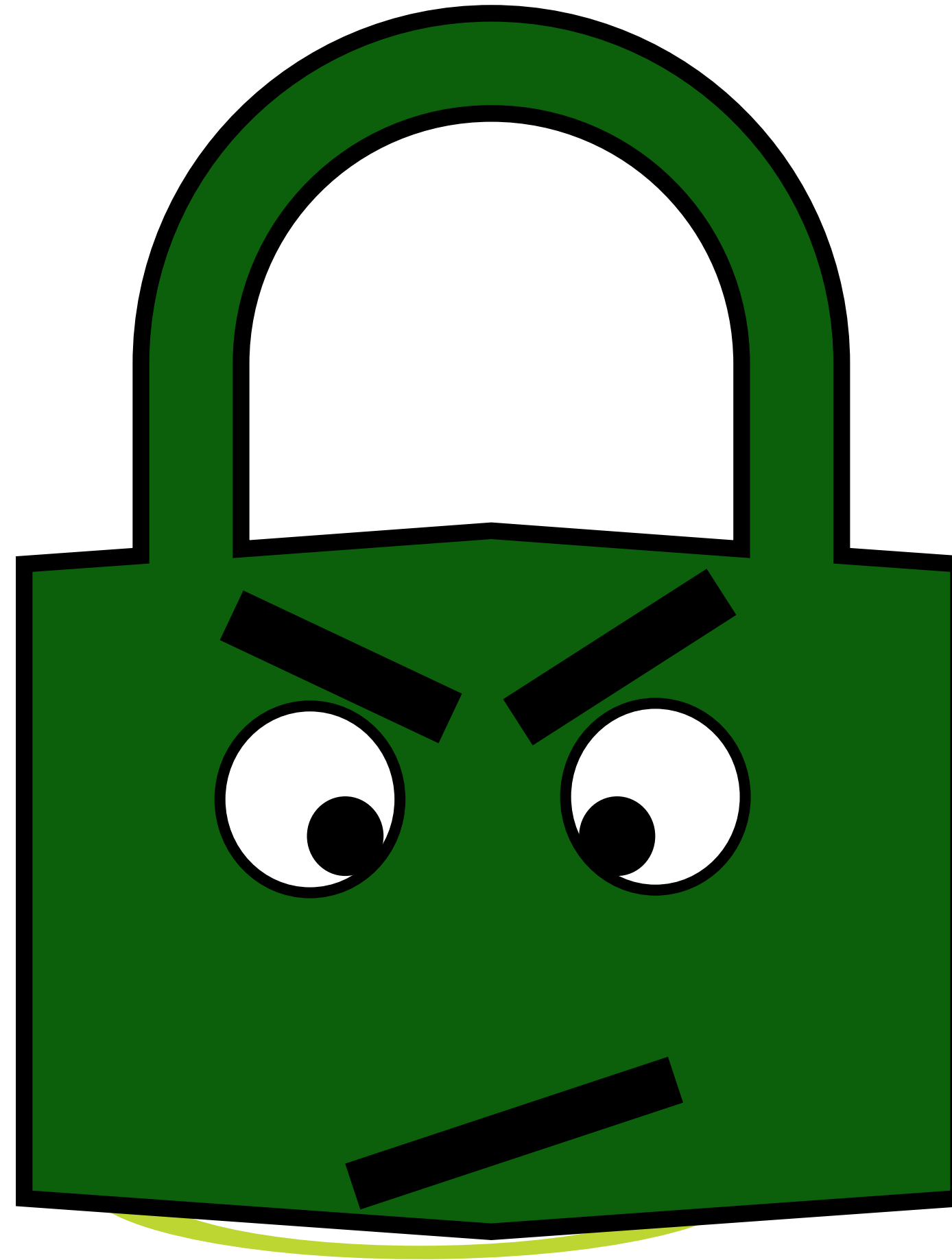
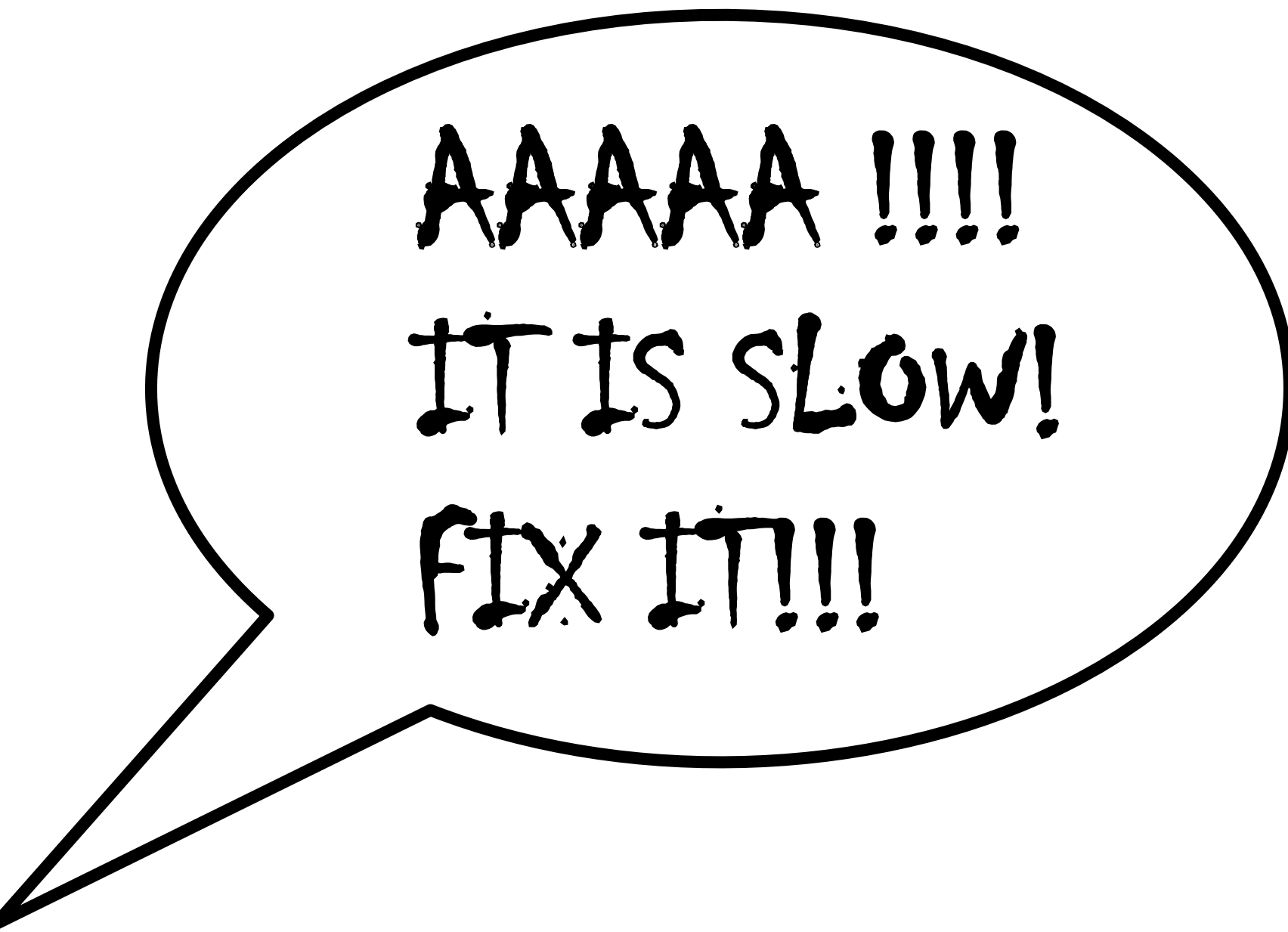
A Very Bad lock



Good  
Performance

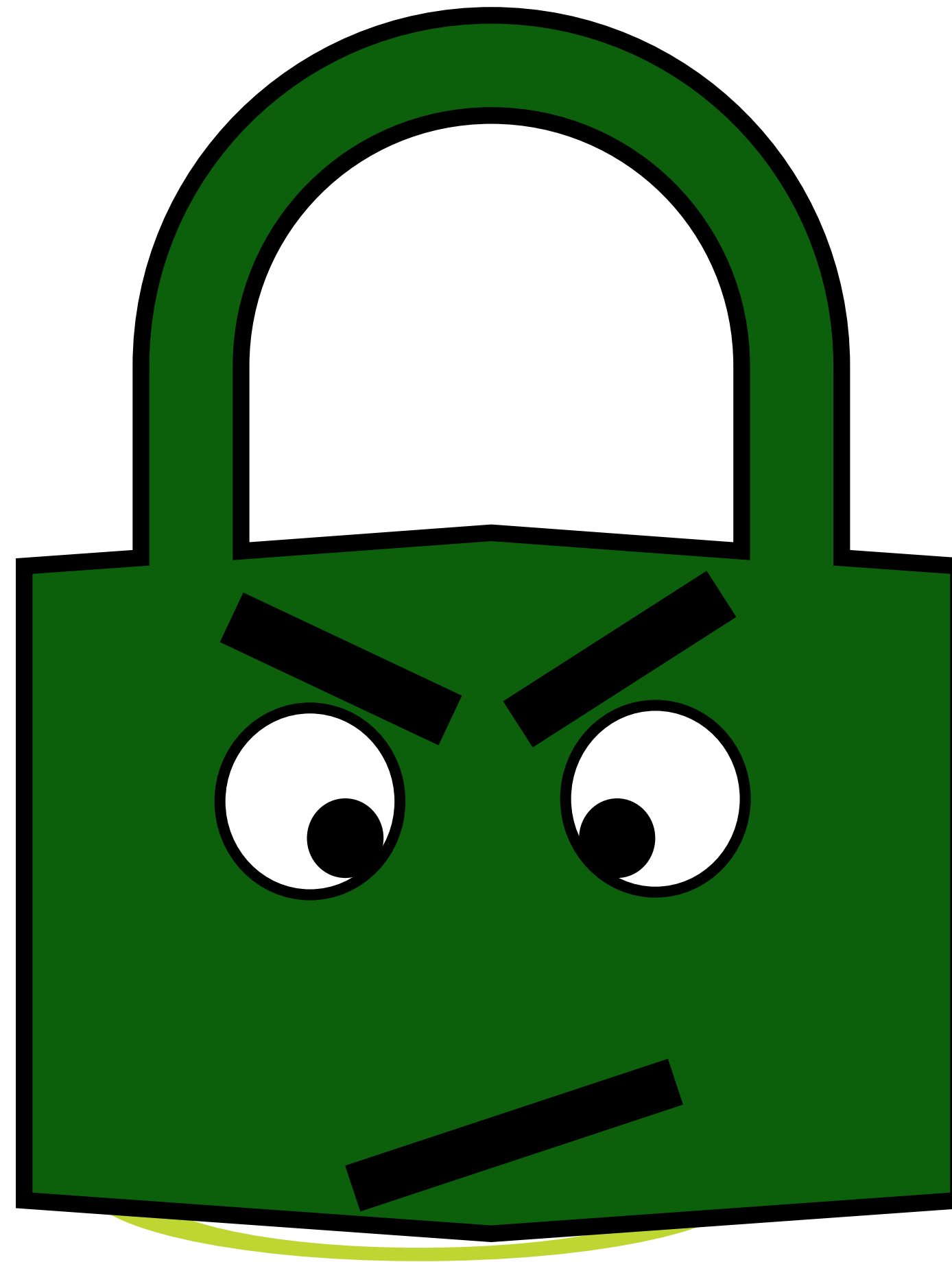


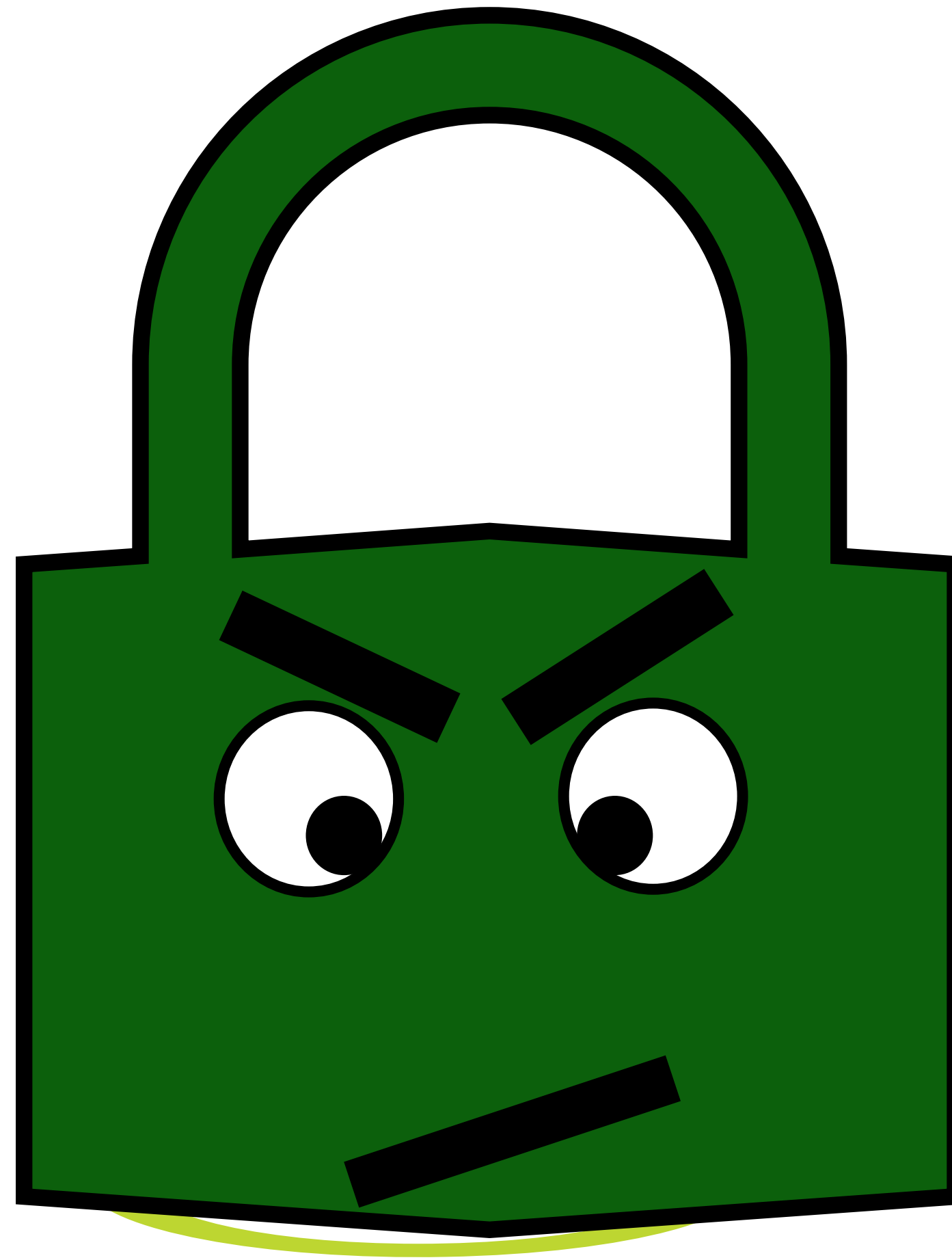




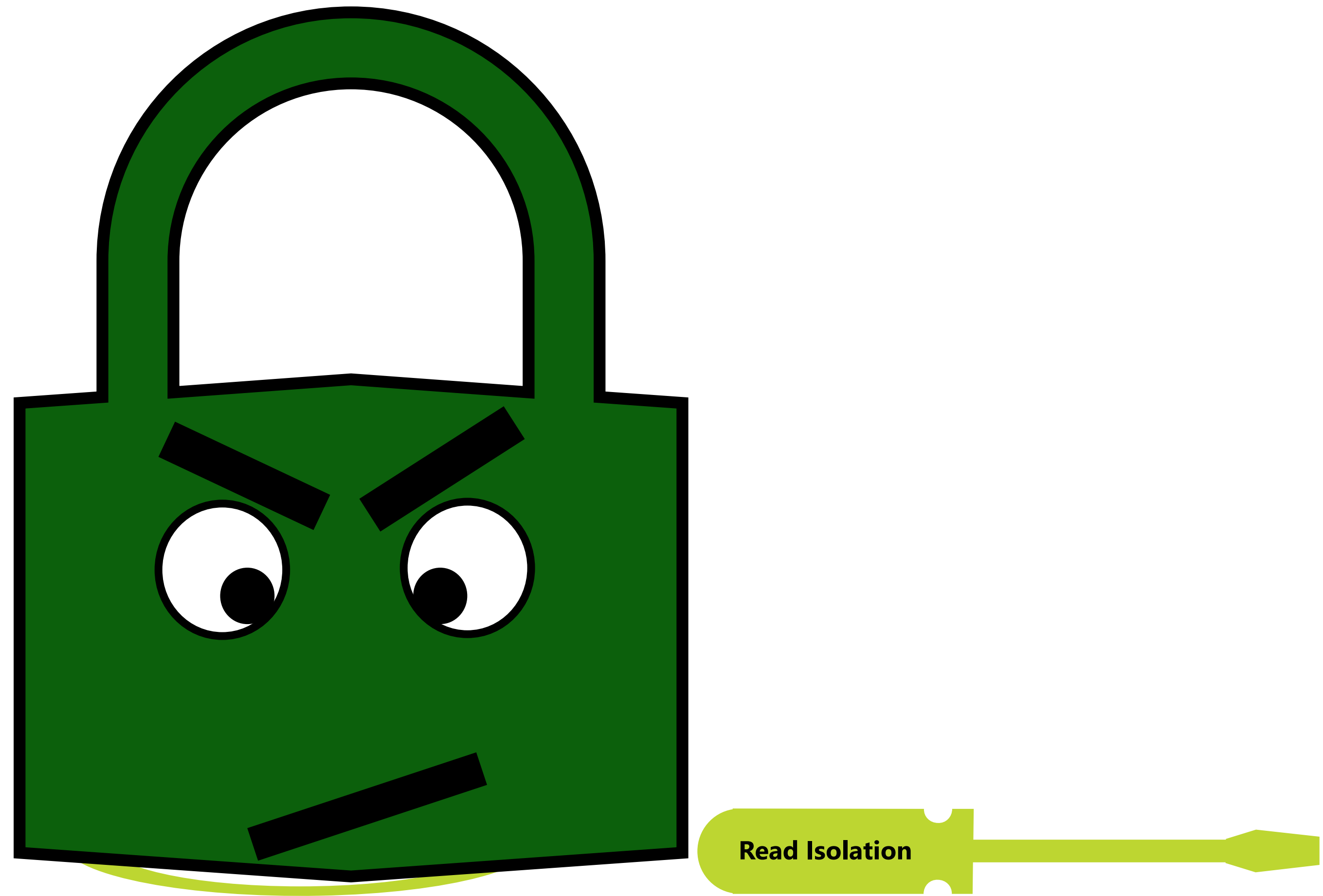
# Throw in ReadIsolation

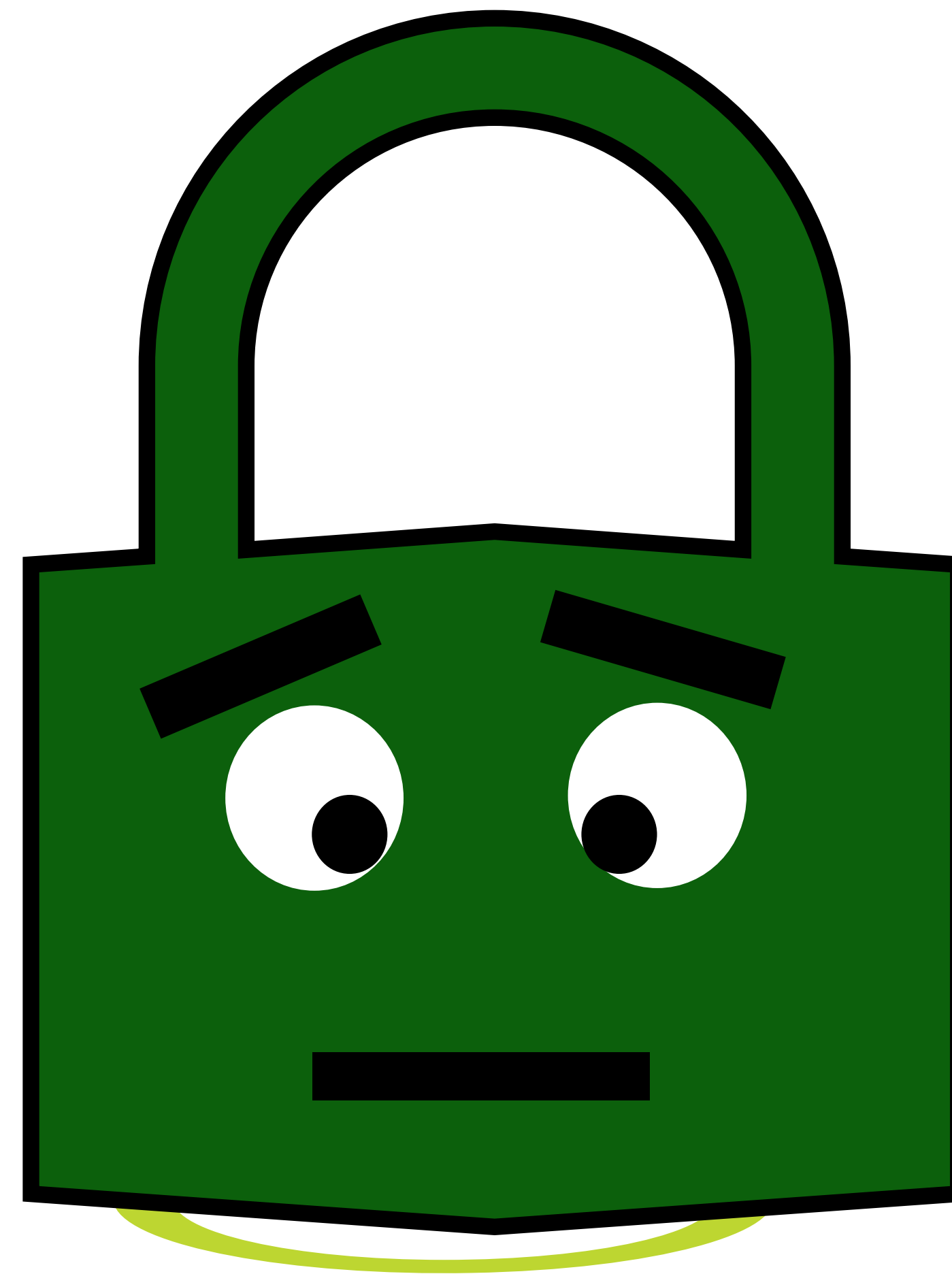
(writing few lines of code)











Read Isolation





Good  
Performance

Read Isolation



# Goals

- Introduce ReadIsolation feature
- Increase your understanding on how the locking works
- Enable you to write a more performant code



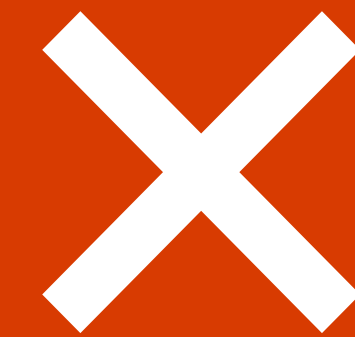
# In this session:

- Test your knowledge – Lock Quiz
- Theory
  - AL Interplay with DB
  - Transaction scope
  - How locking works
  - Caching implications
- Practical
  - ReadIsolation property
  - Patterns
  - Tooling





Test your  
knowledge



# QUIZ

Will it lock or not?

# Question 1. LockTable

```
internal procedure FindsetOnAnEmptyTable()  
var  
    Customer: Record Customer;  
begin  
    Customer.LockTable();  
    Customer.FindSet();  
end;
```

# Question 1. LockTable

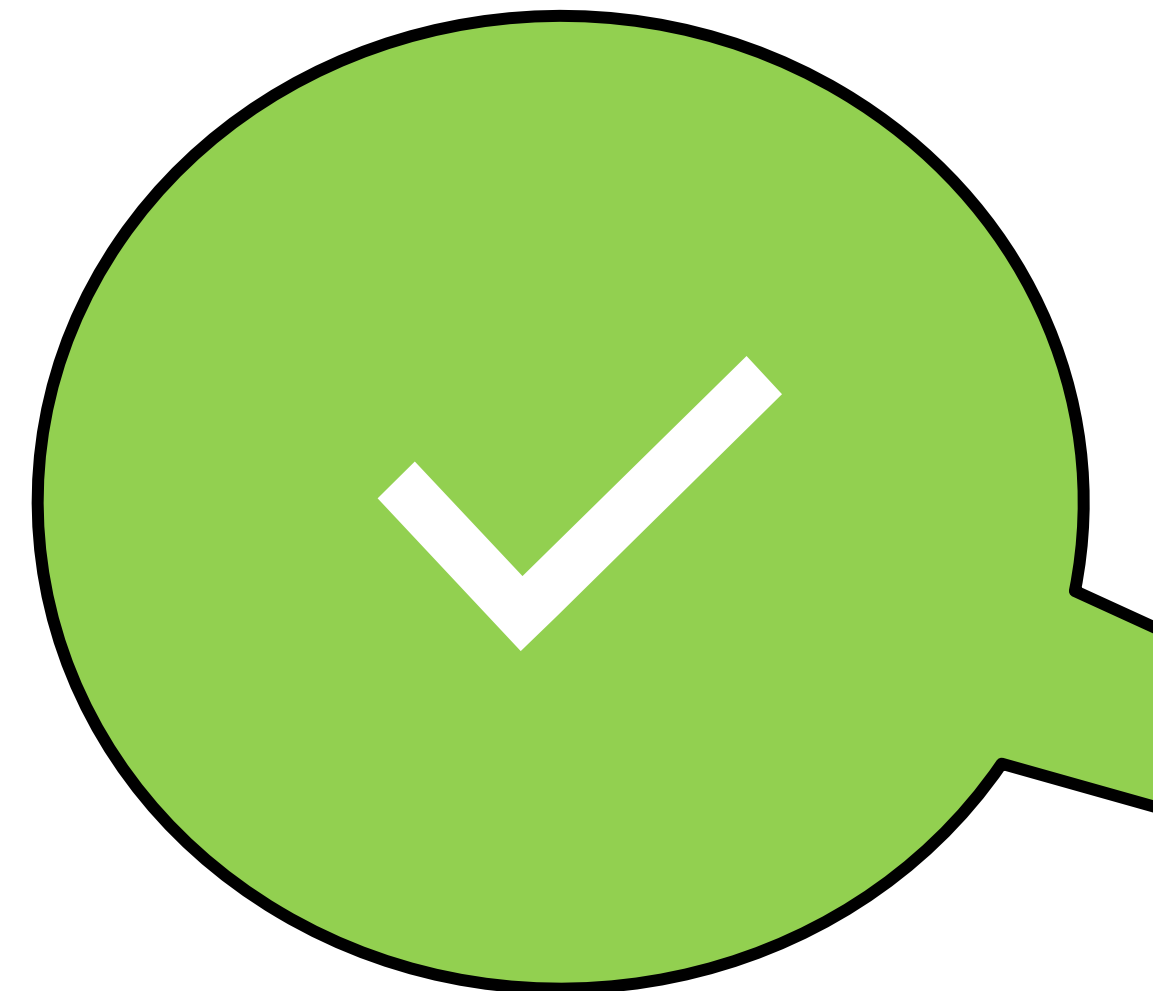
```
internal procedure FindsetOnAnEmptyTable()  
var  
    Customer: Record Customer;  
begin  
    Customer.LockTable();  
    Customer.FindSet();  
end;
```



# Question 1. LockTable

```
internal procedure FindsetOnAnEmptyTable()  
var  
    Customer: Record Customer;  
begin  
    Customer.LockTable();  
    Customer.FindSet();  
end;
```

# Locks



# Question 2: Lock on a different variable

```
internal procedure FindsetOnAnEmptyTable()  
var  
    Customer1: Record Customer;  
    Customer2: Record Customer;  
begin  
    Customer1.LockTable();  
    Customer2.FindSet();  
end;
```

# Question 2: Lock on a different variable

```
internal procedure FindsetOnAnEmptyTable()  
var  
    Customer1: Record Customer;  
    Customer2: Record Customer;  
begin  
    Customer1.LockTable();  
    Customer2.FindSet();  
end;
```

# Question 2: Lock on a different variable

```
internal procedure FindsetOnAnEmptyTable()  
var  
    Customer1: Record Customer;  
    Customer2: Record Customer;  
begin  
    Customer1.LockTable();  
    Customer2.FindSet();  
end;
```



LockTable is not connected to variable.

It is active on a table until transaction ends.

# Locks



# Lock table – Actual syntax

```
internal procedure FindsetOnAnEmptyTable()  
var  
    Customer1: Record Customer;  
    Customer2: Record Customer;  
begin  
    Customer1.LockTable();  
    Customer2.FindSet();  
end;
```

# Lock table – Actual syntax

```
internal procedure FindsetOnAnEmptyTable()  
var  
    Customer1: Record Customer;  
    Customer2: Record Customer;  
begin  
    LockTable(Database::Customer);  
    Customer2.FindSet();  
end;
```

# Question 3. Read after write

```
internal procedure WriteOperationExample()  
var  
    FirstCustomer: Record Customer;  
    LastCustomer: Record Customer;  
begin  
    FirstCustomer.FindFirst();  
    FirstCustomer.Name := FirstCustomer.Name + '2';  
    FirstCustomer.Modify();  
  
    LastCustomer.FindLast();  
end;
```

# Question 3. Read after write

```
internal procedure WriteOperationExample()  
var  
    FirstCustomer: Record Customer;  
    LastCustomer: Record Customer;  
begin  
    FirstCustomer.FindFirst();  
    FirstCustomer.Name := FirstCustomer.Name + '2';  
    FirstCustomer.Modify();  
  
    LastCustomer.FindLast();  
end;
```

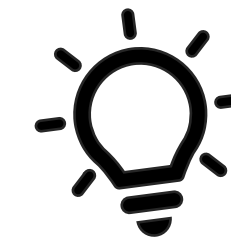


# Question 3. Read after write

```
internal procedure WriteOperationExample()  
var  
    FirstCustomer: Record Customer;  
    LastCustomer: Record Customer;  
begin  
    FirstCustomer.FindFirst();  
    FirstCustomer.Name := FirstCustomer.Name + '2';  
    FirstCustomer.Modify();  
    LastCustomer.FindLast();  
end;
```

# Question 3. Read after write

```
internal procedure WriteOperationExample()  
var  
    FirstCustomer: Record Customer;  
    LastCustomer: Record Customer;  
begin  
    FirstCustomer.FindFirst();  
    FirstCustomer.Name := FirstCustomer.Name + '2';  
    FirstCustomer.Modify();  
  
    LastCustomer.FindLast();  
end;
```



If there is a write operation on a table any read will lock records

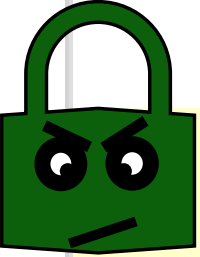
# Locks



# Question 4. Count after write

```
internal procedure WriteOperationExample()  
var  
    FirstCustomer: Record Customer;  
    LastCustomer: Record Customer;  
begin  
    FirstCustomer.FindFirst();  
    FirstCustomer.Name := FirstCustomer.Name + '2';  
    FirstCustomer.Modify();  
  
    LastCustomer.Count();  
end;
```

# Question 4. Count after write

```
internal procedure WriteOperationExample()  
var  
    FirstCustomer: Record Customer;  
    LastCustomer: Record Customer;  
begin  
    FirstCustomer.FindFirst();  
    FirstCustomer.Name := FirstCustomer.Name + '2';  
    FirstCustomer.Modify();  
 LastCustomer.Count();  
end;
```

# Locks

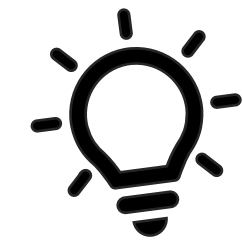


# Question 5: Findset

```
internal procedure FindsetOnAnEmptyTable()  
var  
    MyTable: Record MyTable;  
begin  
    MyTable.DeleteAll();  
    // some other code...  
    if not MyTable.FindSet() then  
        exit;  
end;
```

# Question 5: Findset

```
internal procedure FindsetOnAnEmptyTable()  
var  
    MyTable: Record MyTable;  
begin  
    MyTable.DeleteAll();  
    // some other code...  
    if not MyTable.FindSet() then  
        exit;  
end;
```



If no rows are returned the entire table is locked for inserts until the transaction ends.

# Locks



# Question 5: Findset

```
internal procedure FindsetOnAnEmptyTable()
```

```
var
```

```
    MyTable: Record MyTable;
```

```
begin
```

```
    MyTable.DeleteAll();
```

```
    // some other code...
```

```
    if not MyTable.FindSet() then
```

```
        exit;
```

```
end;
```



Could lock entire table

Locks entire table

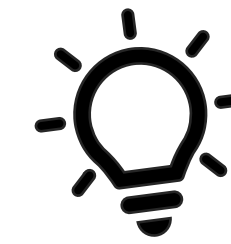
# Question 6: Conditional Insert

```
internal procedure InsertOperationLock()  
var  
    NewCustomer: Record Customer;  
begin  
    NewCustomer."No." := 'New';  
    if NewCustomer.Insert() then;  
end;
```



# Question 6: Catching errors on Insert

```
internal procedure InsertOperationLock()  
var  
    NewCustomer: Record Customer;  
begin  
    NewCustomer."No." := 'New';  
    if NewCustomer.Insert() then;  
end;
```



We are in a write transaction even if the insert fails

# Locks



# Question 7: FlowFields

```
trigger OnAction()  
var  
    dcle: Record "Detailed Cust. Ledg. Entry";  
    cust: Record Customer;  
begin  
    dcle.LockTable();  
    cust.FindFirst();  
    cust.CalcFields(cust.Balance);  
end;  
  
field(58; Balance; Decimal)  
{  
    CalcFormula = Sum("Detailed Cust. Ledg. Entry".Amount  
                      WHERE("Customer No." = FIELD("No.") ...  
    FieldClass = FlowField;  
}
```

# Question 7: FlowFields

```
trigger OnAction()  
var  
    dcle: Record "Detailed Cust. Ledg. Entry";  
    cust: Record Customer;  
begin  
    dcle.LockTable();  
    cust.FindFirst();  
    cust.CalcFields(cust.Balance);  
end;  
  
field(58; Balance; Decimal)  
{  
    CalcFormula = Sum("Detailed Cust. Ledg. Entry".Amount  
                      WHERE("Customer No." = FIELD("No.") ...  
    FieldClass = FlowField;  
}
```

# Question 7: FlowFields

```
trigger OnAction()  
var  
    dcle: Record "Detailed Cust. Ledg. Entry";  
    cust: Record Customer;  
begin  
    dcle.LockTable();  
    cust.FindFirst();  
    cust.CalcFields(cust.Balance);  
end;  
  
field(58; Balance; Decimal)  
{  
    CalcFormula = Sum("Detailed Cust. Ledg. Entry".Amount  
                      WHERE("Customer No." = FIELD("No.") ...  
    FieldClass = FlowField;  
}
```

# Question 7: FlowFields

```
trigger OnAction()  
var  
    dcle: Record "Detailed Cust. Ledg. Entry";  
    cust: Record Customer;  
begin  
    dcle.LockTable();  
    cust.FindFirst();  
    cust.CalcFields(cust.Balance);  
end;
```



## Locks



```
field(58; Balance; Decimal)  
{  
    CalcFormula = Sum("Detailed Cust. Ledg. Entry".Amount  
                      WHERE("Customer No." = FIELD("No.") ...  
    FieldClass = FlowField;  
}
```

# Question 8: FlowFields

```
procedure local LockOnCustomerTable()  
var  
    cust: Record Customer;  
begin  
    cust.LockTable();  
    cust.FindFirst();  
    cust.CalcFields(cust.Balance);  
end;
```

Maybe

```
field(58; Balance; Decimal)  
{  
    CalcFormula = Sum("Detailed Cust. Ledg. Entry".Amount  
                      WHERE("Customer No." = FIELD("No.") ...  
    FieldClass = FlowField;  
}
```



# Quiz summary

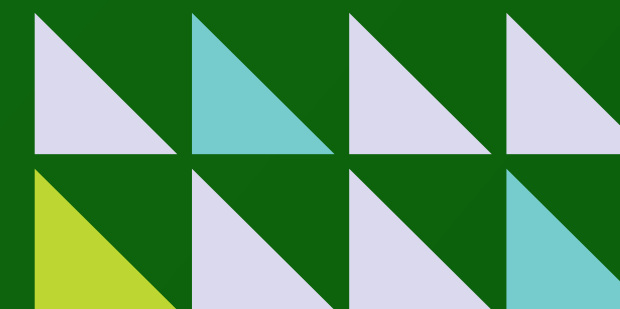
7 Locking, 1 maybe

LockTable works on the table until transaction ends (not on variable)

Starting a write operation will lock all records read from that table  
Count, CalcFields, CalcSums and other operations can lock records  
FindSet, ModifyAll, DeleteAll can lock entire table (if empty)

Write operation – exclusive lock on records modified

# Fundamentals





# AL's interplay with the DB



AL table locking is done via the database.



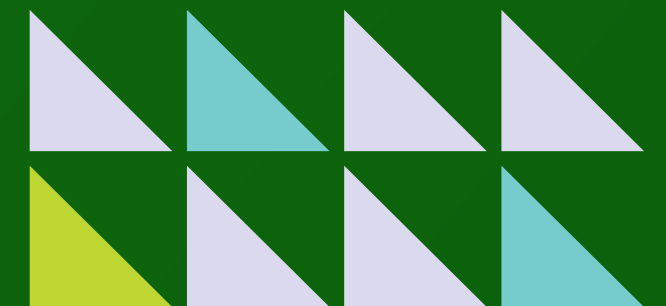
Writes → Lock done by SQL on rows modified  
Can be escalated



Reads – We request via Hints (ReadUncommitted, ReadCommitted, RepeatableRead, UpdLock)



# Transactions



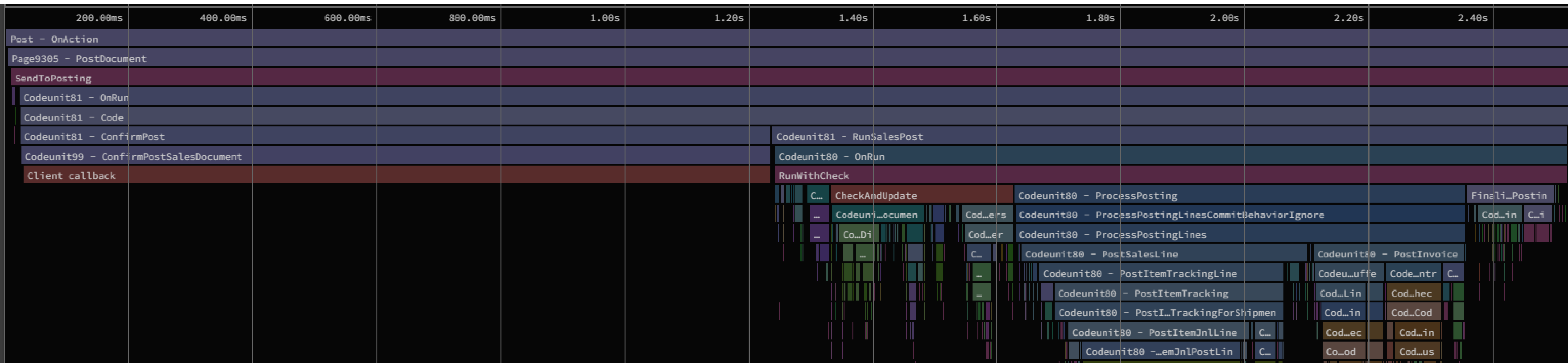
# Transactionality in AL

Database operations in AL are transactional.

Update locks taken are also transactional, and the time held is bound to the transaction, meaning they are held for the same “length”.



# Example: Post Sales Order

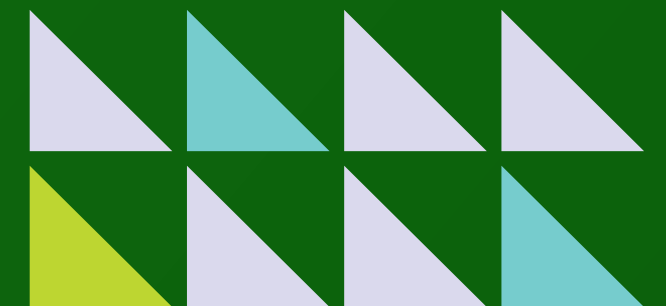


# Example: Post Sales Order – Tables Locked

- Sales Line
- Item Charge Assignment (Sales)
- Purchase Line
- Purchase Header
- Sales Invoice Header
- Sales Invoice Entity Aggregate
- Sales Shipment Line
- Item Ledger Entry
- Value Entry
- Avg. Cost Adjmt. Entry Point
- Item Register
- Post Value Entry to G/L
- Item Application Entry
- Sales Invoice Line
- G/L Entry
- VAT Entry
- G/L Register
- G/L Entry - VAT Entry Link
- Detailed Cust. Ledg. Entry
- Cust. Ledger Entry
- Sales Cr. Memo Entity Buffer
- Sales Header
- Office Invoice
- Sales Order Entity Buffer
- Tracking Specification



# Locks explained



# SQL isolation explained

- READUNCOMMITTED (No Lock):
  - Allows for reading uncommitted data which may disappear after read (dirty reads).
  - No locks are taken, so no waiting for neither Update (U) or Exclusive (X) locks.
- UPDLOCK (U Lock):
  - No uncommitted data, since U locks are placed on read rows, guaranteeing they are valid for entire transaction.
  - Due to U locks being incompatible with U locks, readers will block each other, causing waits.
  - Are held for the remainder of the transaction.
- Exclusive (X Lock)



# SQL server lock compatibility matrix

Requested Lock Type	No lock	Shared (S)	Update (U)	Exclusive (X)
No lock	N	N	N	N
Shared (S)	N	N	N	C
Update (U)	N	N	C	C
Exclusive (X)	N	C	C	C

- No Conflict: Both operations can happen concurrently.
- Conflict: The latter operation must wait till the former operation relinquish its held lock.





# SQL server lock compatibility matrix

Requested Lock Type	No lock	Shared (S)	Update (U)	Exclusive (X)
No lock	N	N	N	N
Shared (S)	N	N	N	C
Update (U)	N	N	C	C
Exclusive (X)	N	C	C	C

- No Conflict: Both operations can happen concurrently.
- Conflict: The latter operation must wait till the former operation relinquish its held lock.



# SQL server lock compatibility matrix

Requested Lock Type	No lock	Shared (S)	Update (U)	Exclusive (X)
No lock	N	N	N	N
Shared (S)	N	N	N	C
Update (U)	N	N	C	C
Exclusive (X)	N	C	C	C

- No Conflict: Both operations can happen concurrently.
- Conflict: The latter operation must wait till the former operation relinquish its held lock.





# SQL server lock compatibility matrix

	NL	SCH-S	SCH-M	S	U	X	IS	IU	IX	SIU	SIX	UIX	BU	RS-S	RS-U	RI-N	RI-S	RI-U	RI-X	RX-S	RX-U	RX-X
NL	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
SCH-S	N	N	C	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
SCH-M	N	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
S	N	N	C	N	N	C	N	N	C	N	C	C	C	N	N	N	N	N	C	N	N	C
U	N	N	C	N	C	C	N	C	C	C	C	C	C	N	C	N	N	C	C	N	C	C
X	N	N	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	N	C	C	C	C	C	C
IS	N	N	C	N	N	C	N	N	N	N	N	N	C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
IU	N	N	C	N	C	C	N	N	N	N	N	C	C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
IX	N	N	C	C	C	C	N	N	N	C	C	C	C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
SIU	N	N	C	N	C	C	N	N	C	N	C	C	C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
SIX	N	N	C	C	C	C	N	N	C	C	C	C	C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
UIX	N	N	C	C	C	C	N	C	C	C	C	C	C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
BU	N	N	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	N	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
RS-S	N	I	I	N	N	C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	N	N	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
RS-U	N	I	I	N	C	C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	N	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
RI-N	N	I	I	N	N	N	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	C	C	N	N	N	N	C	C	C
RI-S	N	I	I	N	N	C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	C	C	N	N	N	C	C	C	C
RI-U	N	I	I	N	C	C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	C	C	N	N	C	C	C	C	C
RI-X	N	I	I	C	C	C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	C	C	N	C	C	C	C	C	C
RX-S	N	I	I	N	N	C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
RX-U	N	I	I	N	C	C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
RX-X	N	I	I	C	C	C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C

## Key

N	No Conflict	SIU	Share with Intent Update
I	Illegal	SIX	Shared with Intent Exclusive
C	Conflict	UIX	Update with Intent Exclusive
		BU	Bulk Update
NL	No Lock	RS-S	Shared Range-Shared
SCH-S	Schema Stability Locks	RS-U	Shared Range-Update
SCH-M	Schema Modification Locks	RI-N	Insert Range-Null
S	Shared	RI-S	Insert Range-Shared
U	Update	RI-U	Insert Range-Update
X	Exclusive	RI-X	Insert Range-Exclusive
IS	Intent Shared	RX-S	Exclusive Range-Shared
IU	Intent Update	RX-U	Exclusive Range-Update
IX	Intent Exclusive	RX-X	Exclusive Range-Exclusive



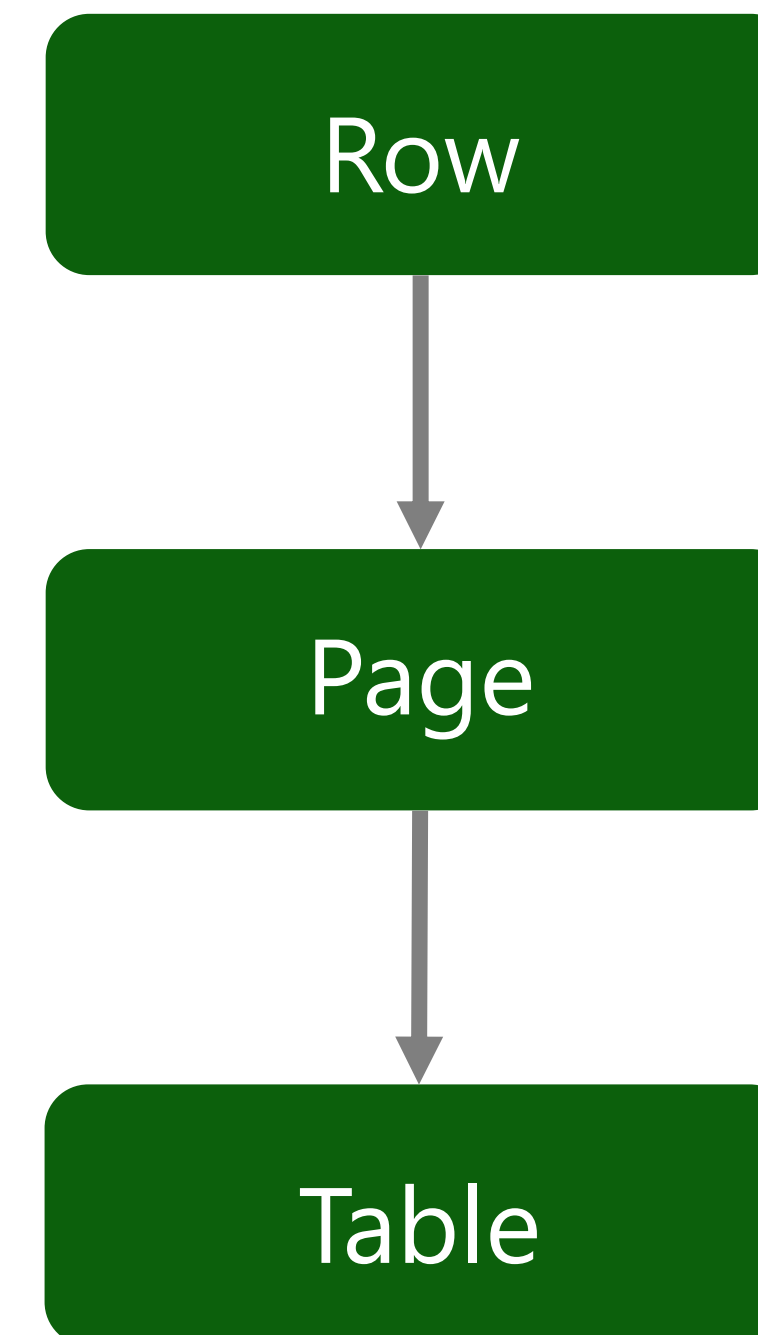


# SQL lock escalation

Operations takes row level locks to start with.

Escalates to higher level based on SQL defined rules.  
Main rule number of rows changed.

Means could lock the rows that were not read.



# Runtime determined locking

1. Reads are done with READUNCOMMITTED as long as no writes (or LockTable) has been done to the table in the current transaction.
2. If writes has been done to the table (or LockTable called) in the current transaction, further reads will be done with UPDLOCK against the table.



# Runtime determined locking

1. Reads are done with READUNCOMMITTED as long as no writes (or LockTable) has been done to the table in the current transaction.
2. If writes has been done to the table (or LockTable called) in the current transaction, further reads will be done with UPDLOCK against the table.

```
trigger OnAction()  
var  
    curr: Record Currency;  
begin  
    curr.FindLast();  
  
    curr.Delete(); // Or LockTable,  
                  // Rename, Modify, DeleteAll, etc  
  
    curr.FindFirst();  
  
    ShowContinued();  
end;  
  
local procedure ShowContinued()  
var  
    otherCurr: Record Currency;  
    cust: Record Customer;  
begin  
    otherCurr.FindLast();  
    cust.FindFirst();  
end;
```



# Runtime determined locking

1. Reads are done with READUNCOMMITTED as long as no writes (or LockTable) has been done to the table in the current transaction.
2. If writes has been done to the table (or LockTable called) in the current transaction, further reads will be done with UPDLOCK against the table.

```
trigger OnAction()  
var  
    curr: Record Currency;  
begin  
    curr.FindLast(); // READUNCOMMITTED  
  
    curr.Delete(); // Or LockTable,  
    // Rename, Modify, DeleteAll, etc  
  
    curr.FindFirst();  
  
    ShowContinued();  
end;  
  
local procedure ShowContinued()  
var  
    otherCurr: Record Currency;  
    cust: Record Customer;  
begin  
    otherCurr.FindLast();  
    cust.FindFirst();  
end;
```



# Runtime determined locking

1. Reads are done with READUNCOMMITTED as long as no writes (or LockTable) has been done to the table in the current transaction.
2. If writes has been done to the table (or LockTable called) in the current transaction, further reads will be done with UPDLOCK against the table.

```
trigger OnAction()  
var  
    curr: Record Currency;  
begin  
    curr.FindLast(); // READUNCOMMITTED  
  
    curr.Delete(); // Or LockTable,  
    // Rename, Modify, DeleteAll, etc  
  
    curr.FindFirst(); // UPDLOCK  
  
    ShowContinued();  
end;  
  
local procedure ShowContinued()  
var  
    otherCurr: Record Currency;  
    cust: Record Customer;  
begin  
    otherCurr.FindLast();  
    cust.FindFirst();  
end;
```





# Runtime determined locking

1. Reads are done with READUNCOMMITTED as long as no writes (or LockTable) has been done to the table in the current transaction.
2. If writes has been done to the table (or LockTable called) in the current transaction, further reads will be done with UPDLOCK against the table.

```
trigger OnAction()  
var  
    curr: Record Currency;  
begin  
    curr.FindLast(); // READUNCOMMITTED  
  
    curr.Delete(); // Or LockTable,  
    // Rename, Modify, DeleteAll, etc  
  
    curr.FindFirst(); // UPDLOCK  
  
    ShowContinued();  
end;  
  
local procedure ShowContinued()  
var  
    otherCurr: Record Currency;  
    cust: Record Customer;  
begin  
    otherCurr.FindLast(); // UPDLOCK  
    cust.FindFirst();  
end;
```



# Runtime determined locking

1. Reads are done with READUNCOMMITTED as long as no writes (or LockTable) has been done to the table in the current transaction.
2. If writes has been done to the table (or LockTable called) in the current transaction, further reads will be done with UPDLOCK against the table.

```
trigger OnAction()  
var  
    curr: Record Currency;  
begin  
    curr.FindLast(); // READUNCOMMITTED  
  
    curr.Delete(); // Or LockTable,  
    // Rename, Modify, DeleteAll, etc  
  
    curr.FindFirst(); // UPDLOCK  
  
    ShowContinued();  
end;  
  
local procedure ShowContinued()  
var  
    otherCurr: Record Currency;  
    cust: Record Customer;  
begin  
    otherCurr.FindLast(); // UPDLOCK  
    cust.FindFirst(); // READUNCOMMITTED  
end;
```

# Locks in VS Code debugger

Manager.page.al - playground - Visual Studio Code

RUN AND DEBUG Your own server

**VARIABLES**

- > Globals
- > Locals
- > Database Statistics
  - <Database Statistics>
    - Current SQL Latency (ms): 0.2542
    - Number of SQL Executes: 85
    - Number of SQL Row Reads: 203
  - Locks**
    - Currency: Access: Update (2 KEY)
    - Customer: Access: Update (1 KEY)
    - > <Last Executed SQL Statements>

**WATCH**

Manager.page.al > Page 50102 Manager > actions > {} Area Processing > 0 references

```
20 ..... action(LocksPlayGround)
19 ..... {
18 .....     ApplicationArea = All;
17 .....
16 .....     trigger OnAction()
15 .....     var
14 .....     cust: Record Customer;
13 .....     curr: Record Currency;
12 .....     tmp: Text;
11 .....     begin
10 .....         curr.LockTable();
9 .....         if (curr.FindSet()) then
8 .....             repeat
7 .....                 until (curr.Next() = 0);
6 .....
5 .....             cust.ReadIsolation := ReadIsolation::UpdLo
4 .....             if (cust.FindSet()) then
3 .....                 repeat
2 .....                     until (cust.Next() = 0);
1 .....
1041 ..... Message(curr.Description);
1 ..... end;
```

# Advanced analysis SQL query

BEGIN TRAN

-- Enter your query

```
SELECT * FROM [Navision_PlatformCore].[dbo].[CRONUS International Ltd_$Customer$437dbf0e-84ff-417a-965d-ed2bb9650972] WITH (UPDLOCK)
WHERE No_ > '0000000' and No_ < '3000000';
```

WITH locks AS (

SELECT

```
dm_tran_locks.request_owner_id,
dm_tran_locks.request_session_id,
dm_tran_locks.resource_type,
dm_tran_locks.request_mode,
dm_tran_locks.request_status,
dm_tran_locks.resource_associated_entity_id
```

FROM sys.dm\_tran\_locks WITH (NOLOCK)

WHERE

resource\_associated\_entity\_id > 0

)

SELECT

```
objects.name AS object_name,
locks.request_owner_id,
locks.request_session_id,
locks.resource_type,
locks.request_mode,
locks.request_status
```

FROM locks

LEFT JOIN sys.partitions WITH (NOLOCK) ON partitions.hobt\_id = locks.resource\_associated\_entity\_id

JOIN sys.objects WITH (NOLOCK) ON sys.objects.object\_id =

(CASE WHEN resource\_type = 'OBJECT' THEN locks.resource\_associated\_entity\_id ELSE partitions.object\_id END)

Rollback



# Telemetry

- Slides 17 – 21
- [BCTech/samples/AppInsights/Presentations/decks/telemetry-app-scenarios.pptx](https://github.com/microsoft/BCTech/tree/master/samples/AppInsights/Presentations/decks/telemetry-app-scenarios.pptx) at master · microsoft/BCTech · GitHub



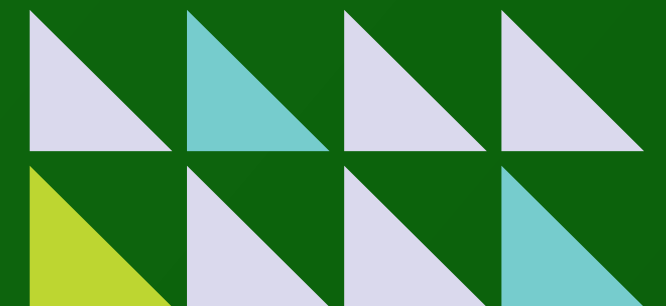
# FlowFields?

- Lock decisions are based on target table, not defining table.

```
field(58; Balance; Decimal)
{
    CalcFormula = Sum("Detailed Cust. Ledg. Entry".Amount WHERE("Customer No." = FIELD("No."))
...
    FieldClass = FlowField;
}
```



# Explicit control (ReadIsolation)



# Controlling reads explicitly

From V22+ read behavior can be controlled on a per-record instance basis.

Lock state from table state is ignored.

Doesn't influence other record instances.

Only read scenarios. Writes are not affected.





# ReadIsolation values – Used by default

- READUNCOMMITTED:
  - Allows for reading uncommitted data which may disappear after read (dirty reads).
  - No locks are taken, so no waiting for neither Update (U) or Exclusive (X) locks.
- UPDLOCK:
  - No uncommitted data, since U locks are placed on read rows, guaranteeing they are valid for entire transaction.
  - Due to U locks being incompatible with U locks, readers will block each other, causing waits.
  - Are held for the remainder of the transaction.




# ReadIsolation values

- READCOMMITTED:
  - Shared (S) locks are taken for the duration of the read, NOT duration of transaction.
  - No reading of uncommitted data, but data read might be removed since S locks are only held while reading.
  - **Recommended as default for reads**
- REPEATABLEREAD:
  - Shared (S) locks are taken for the duration of the transaction.
  - No reading of uncommitted data and data is guaranteed to stay consistent for the duration of transaction.
  - RangeLock - With set range nobody will be able to insert the record in between
  - **Recommended if you want to ensure parallel reads and that nobody changes the data**



# Question 2: Improved – Control example

```
internal procedure FindsetOnAnEmptyTable()  
var  
    Customer1: Record Customer;  
    Customer2: Record Customer;  
begin  
    Customer1.LockTable();  
 Customer1.FindLast();  
    Customer2.Count();  
end;
```

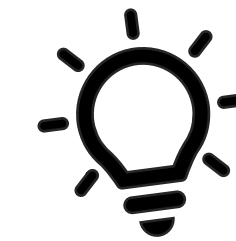
# Question 2: Improved – Control example

```
internal procedure FindsetOnAnEmptyTable()
var
    Customer1: Record Customer;
    Customer2: Record Customer;
begin
    Customer1.ReadIsolation := IsolationLevel::UpdLock;
    Customer1.FindLast();

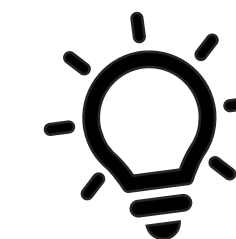
    Customer2.ReadIsolation := IsolationLevel::ReadCommitted;
    Customer2.Count();
end;
```

# Pattern - Temporary heightening

```
local procedure GetNextEntryNo(): Integer
var
    GLEntry: Record "G/L Entry";
begin
    GLEntry.ReadIsolation := IsolationLevel::UpdLock;
    GLEntry.FindLast();
    exit(GLEntry."Entry No." + 1)
end;
```



More controlled locking because it is defined on a variable.



ReadIsolation is better than Locktable for most (all) scenarios.

# Pattern - Temporary lowering

```
[EventSubscriber(ObjectType::Table, Database::"Customer", 'OnBeforeInsertEvent', '', false, false)]  
local procedure EventSubscriberCount(var Rec: Record Customer; RunTrigger: Boolean)  
var  
    Customer: Record Customer;  
begin  
    // Some code  
    Customer.ReadIsolation := IsolationLevel::ReadCommitted;  
    Customer.FindSet();  
    // Some code  
end;
```

💡 Impossible to know the context called in, so be explicit.

💡 Strongly recommended for event subscribers





# ReadIsolation with FlowFieds

- Uses the ReadIsolation on the record over target table state.

```
trigger OnAction()  
var  
    cust: Record Customer;  
    dcle: Record "Detailed Cust. Ledg. Entry";  
begin  
    cust.CalcFields(cust.Balance); // READUNCOMMITTED  
  
    dcle.LockTable();  
    cust.ReadIsolation := ReadIsolation::ReadCommitted;  
    cust.CalcFields(cust.Balance); // READCOMMITTED  
end;
```



# Question 5: Avoid locking the entire table

```
internal procedure FindsetOnAnEmptyTable()
var
    MyTable: Record MyTable;
begin
     MyTable.DeleteAll();
    // some other code...
     if not MyTable.FindSet() then
        exit;
end;
```



# Question 5: Avoid locking the entire table

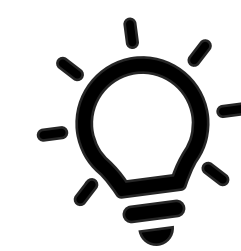
```
internal procedure FindsetOnAnEmptyTable()
var
    MyTable: Record MyTable;
begin
    MyTable.ReadIsolation := ReadIsolation::ReadUncommitted;

    if not MyTable.IsEmpty() then
        MyTable.DeleteAll();

    // some other code...
    if not MyTable.FindSet() then
        exit;
end;
```

# Pattern – Transaction read lock

```
local procedure LockReadRecordsForTransaction(): Integer  
var  
    Customer: Record Customer;  
begin  
    Customer.ReadIsolation := IsolationLevel::RepeatableRead;  
    Customer.FindSet();  
end;
```



Records read will be locked for updates until the end of transaction

# Think smart

Existing code – Refactor as you need, incrementally, eliminate bad locks

New code – Use ReadIsolation

- If possible, read before writing to the table
- Cache read results, don't call too often
- Smaller short transactions
- Longer transactions - make code re-entrant + commit (avoid partial commits)



# Q&A

Any Questions?



Thank  
You!

