

## Re: SqlDataReader default locking?

**Source:**

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**From:** Alex Callea (*alex.callea\_at\_sellys.com*)

**Date:** 11/08/04

Date: Mon, 8 Nov 2004 17:52:48 +0100

Hi Mary,

Thanks, for your reply, it helps a lot.

In your post you mention that with the READ UNCOMMITTED level we can read that never existed (which I understand in the case of rollbacks or transactions in error).

Is it also the case with consequent updates:

Let's imagine we perform the 4 following transactions one after the other

A)Update SET X=1.1

B)Update SET X= 1.2

C)Update SET X=1.3

D)Update SET X= 1.4

My question is if we do a READ UNCOMMITTED SELECT X while command D) is being updated can we read something different than X=1.3 which is the last committed update?

Thanks

Alex

"Mary Chipman" <mchip@online.microsoft.com> wrote in message news:lrtnuo099ct9cg9542vg1dt9lpcasbcu8od@4ax.com...

> *Locking in SQL Server depends on the isolation level of the transaction, not on whether it's a stored procedure/trigger. The default is READ COMMITTED, which ensures that only data that has been committed is read, and that you don't experience what are known as dirty reads, where you could possibly read data that never actually exists. The subject is explained in detail in the SQL Server Books Online topic, "Locking Architecture". Typically a read operation has a sub-second response time where locks are held for the minimum amount of time it takes to ensure that the data is consistent. You can manually set the isolation level to READ UNCOMMITTED, which does not hold or honor any locks, and can give you dirty reads. This is used in situations where you are aggregating large amounts of data for and do not care whether individual rows are accurate or not. See the "Transactions" topic in BOL for more information.*

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microsoft.public.dotnet.framework.adonet: Re: SqlDataReader default locking?

> --Mary  
>  
> *On Mon, 8 Nov 2004 12:56:34 +0100, "Alex Callea"*  
> *<alex.callea@sellys.com> wrote:*  
>  
>> *Hi there,*  
>>  
>> *I just wanted to know wheter any row locking takes place when we are*  
>> *reading*  
>> *data with a SqlDataReader.*  
>>  
>> *I know that within stored procedures and triggers the default is Row*  
>> *locking. Is it the same with a datareader?*  
>>  
>> *Thanks*  
>>  
>>  
>