## **Concurrent Systems**

In a proposed, next-generation banking system a number of transactions are to be scheduled to run concurrently:

- Debit (D) transactions to make payments from customer accounts to a credit card company.
- Interest (I) transactions to add daily interest to customer account balances.
- Transfer (T) transactions which first check whether the source account contains sufficient funds then either abort or continue the transfer from source to destination accounts. Customer x is running a T to transfer £1000 from A to B. Customer y is running a T to transfer £200 from B to A.
- (a) Discuss the potential for interference between any of these transactions.

[7 marks]

- (b) Demonstrate the effect of concurrency control based on strict two-phase locking in relation to the discussion in (a). [8 marks]
- (c) Comment on the scope of concurrency control in relation to the discussion in (a). [5 marks]

[Hint: you may assume that operations on bank account objects, such as debit, credit and add-interest are atomic.]