
Question

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Can MERGE Statements using an \$HOROLOG global index cause a race condition?

UPDATE: Found a reason in my code why this could be occurring. Still it would be interesting to hear what people come back with.

Consider the following MERGE statement.

```
M ^WORKDELETED(DAYNUM,WKS,ACC,$H,%logname)=^WORK(DAYNUM,WKS,ACC)
```

Produces output

```
^WORKDELETED(64165,366,16090404088,"64165,34201","user001")="SOME DATA"  
^WORKDELETED(64165,366,16090404088,"64165,34201  
","user001",0,"LOG")="64163*11:05*user001*64163,39919*~  
<other sub-level nodes omitted>
```

```
^WORKDELETED(64165,366,16090404088,"64165,34202","user001")="SOME DATA"  
^WORKDELETED(64165,366,16090404088,"64165,34202  
","user001",0,"LOG")="64163*11:05*user001*64163,39919*~  
<other sub-level nodes omitted>
```

Notice the \$H value changes and the result is that you have duplicate entries in ^WORKDELETED. It seems to occur intermittently, which seems to suggest a race condition whereby the \$H value changes mid-merge on some occasions and not on others. Note however that dataset for \$H value 64165,34201 is the exact same as 64165,34202 ie. both timestamps contain the exact same data and sub-level nodes - only the \$H indexes are different.

Is this a well known problem when you use MERGE statements in this way?

[#Caché](#) [#ObjectScript](#)

Source

URL: <https://community.intersystems.com/post/can-merge-statements-using-horolog-global-index-cause-race-condition>