Compare Cash, Cheque, and Credit Card using ICES Test

How can you compare Cash, Cheque, and Credit Card using ICES Test?

The ICES test addresses four important properties of money transfer:

- **Interoperability**. It's the capacity to shift reverse and forward among diverse systems.

This can be summed up within the following table:

ACID	ATOMICITY	CONSISTENCY	ISOLATION	DURABILITY
Cash	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cheque	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Credit Card	No	Yes	No	Yes

- **Conservation**. How well money carries its worth during time (temporal consistency) and the way easy money is to accumulate and handle (temporal durability).
- **Economy**. Dealing out a transaction must be cheap and reasonable. This property contains a direct relationship to the scale of the transaction. For example, A Rs10,000 purchase costing only Rs 90 to process is kind of economical. If the charge is that the same for a Rs 5 item, it's going to be considered expensive. In banking, for example, wiring money from one bank to a different usually costs a set amount of cash, no matter the number of cash transferred.
- **Scalability**. This test refers to the capability of the structure to carry several users at a similar moment.

This can be summed up within the following table:

ICES	Interoperability	Conservation	Economy	Scalability
Cash	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Cheque	No	Yes	No	Yes
Credit Card	No	N/A	No	Yes

Cash has all the ICES properties apart from conservation. A cheque transaction isn't isolated, because anyone can write a cheque and proceed to withdraw the money from the bank. Well before the cheque is cleared, the cheque writer also can put a stop to the payment of the

cheque. Cheques are money-transfer atomic, although there's usually a one to three-day delay in clearing the cheque for final payment. The credit card has just one property of the ICES test that is scalability.