

Is the following schedule conflict serializable? Draw a precedence graph to verify.

T1:	T2:	T3:
read(A)		
write(C)		
	read(B)	
write(A)		write(C)
		read(B)
read(A)		
	write(B)	
	read(C)	
		write(B)
		read(A)

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Exercise 2

1 Point

Show the commit order (by inserting the commit commands into the schedule) for the following schedule such that the schedule is **cascadeless**.

T1:	T2:	T3:	T4:
read(B)		write(A)	read(A)
write(B)	read(A)		write(A)
	read(A)		read(B)

Exercise 3

1 Point

Can the following schedule be the output of a two-phase locking scheduler? If so, show the schedule with all required lock and unlock instructions. Otherwise explain why. Could it be the output of a *strict* two-phase locking scheduler?

```
T1:      T2:      T3:
read(A)
write(A)
        read(B)
        write(C)
        read(A)
        COMMIT
                read(C)
                write(C)
                COMMIT
read(B)
COMMIT
```

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Exercise 4

1 Point

Is the following schedule valid under the timestamp-ordering protocol? If yes, show the timestamps for the affected data items for each operation. If not, mark the first problematic operation and explain the problem.

TS(T1)=1, TS(T2)=2, TS(T3)=3

T1:	T2:	T3:	
	read(A)		
	read(B)		
	write(B)		
		read(B)	
		read(A)	
read(C)			
		write(B)	
		write(A)	
write(C)			
	read(C)		

With the following starting values:

A=10, B=20, C=30, D=40, E=50, F=60

write the log file (physical logging) for the following schedule including the log records generated during recovery.

```
T1:          T2:          T3:
start
read(A)
A:=A-5
write(A)

                start
                read(C)

read(B)
B:=B-5
write(B)
read(D)

                C:=C+15
                write(C)
                COMMIT
-----CHECKPOINT-----

                start
                read(E)

D:=D-10
write(D)

                E:=E-15
                write(E)
                read(F)

COMMIT

                F:=F-15
                write(F)
-----CRASH-----
```

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Exercise 6

1 Point

Consider the following log. What would happen during the recovery if the system crashes at the end of the log?

```
<T2, start>
<T2, 01, operation-begin>
<T2, X, 200, 250>
<T2, 01, operation-end, (X, -50)>
<T1, start>
<T1, Y, 150, 100>
<T2, Z, 10, 150>
<T1, 02, operation-begin>
<T1, X, 250, 50>
-----CRASH-----
```

Exercise 7

1 Point

Consider a multi-granularity locking protocol with lock modes S, X, IS, IX, SIX. The following object hierarchy is given:

- root R with blocks A and B,
- block A contains records a1 and a2,
- block B contains records b1, b2, and b3.

Write the list of locks (objects being locked and lock type) required to execute the following transactions. Start with the root.

T1: modify record a2

T2: read all records in block B

Can T1 and T2 be executed concurrently? Why?

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Exercise 8

1 Point

Answer the following questions (be concise).

- What does Read Committed stand for? **(0.25 Punkt)**
- What is a deadlock (give an example) and how can it be detected? **(0.5 Punkt)**
- What is stable storage and how is it implemented? **(0.25 Punkt)**