Transactions

Exercise 1 (16.3). Consider a database with objects *X* and *Y* and assume that there are two transactions *T*1 and *T*2. Transaction *T*1 reads object *X*, and then writes objects *Y and X*. Transaction *T*2 reads object *X*, then reads object *X* once more, and finally writes objects *X* and *Y* (i.e. T1: R(X), W(Y), W(X); T2: R(X), R(X), W(X), W(Y))

1. Give an example schedule with actions of transactions *T*1 and *T*2 on objects *X* and *Y* that results in a write-read conflict.
2. Give an example schedule with actions of transactions *T*1 and *T*2 on objects *X* and *Y* that results in a read-write conflict.
3. Give an example schedule with actions of transactions *T*1 and *T*2 on objects *X* and *Y* that results in a write-write conflict.
4. For each of the three schedules, show that Strict 2PL disallows the schedule.