

18.1 Show that the two-phase locking protocol ensures conflict serializability and that transactions can be serialized according to their lock points.

我们证明这样一个引理:

如果前驱图上 $T_i \to T_j$, 那么 $lock_i < lock_j$ 。

证明: $T_i \to T_j$,意味着两个事务存在冲突操作,不妨设先进行 write_i 再进行 write_j,那么 i 的 unlock 一定在 write_j 申请的 lock 之前。而这个 lock < lock_j,且还有 lock_i < unlock ,所以 lock_i < unlock < lock < lock_j,得证。

有了这个引理就是显然的,因为这样的偏序关系显然是 DAG,没有环,而且按照 lock 来遍历一定是拓扑序,也就是串行化的。如果不是,那显然有矛盾。

- 18.7 Consider a database system that includes an atomic increment operation, in addition to the read and write operations. Let V be the value of data item X. The operation $\mathbf{increment}(X)$ by C sets the value of X to V+C in an atomic step. The value of X is not available to the transaction unless the latter executes a $\mathrm{read}(X)$. Assume that increment operations lock the item in increment mode using the compatibility matrix in Figure 18.25.
- a. Show that, if all transactions lock the data that they access in the corresponding mode, then two-phase locking ensures serializability.
- b. Show that the inclusion of increment mode locks allows for increased concurrency.
- a. 证明和上面一样,只不过这里的 lock 是增加了一个 increment mode,而且这个 increment mode 和 read、write 是互斥的,increase 和 increase 之间不是互斥的。所以这个引理也是成立的。
- b. increase mode 和 increase mode 之前不是互斥的。因此,这样就可以在不同的事务之间进行并发的增加操作,相对于只有 read 和 write 的情况,这样就增加了并发性。
 - 18.18 Most implementations of database systems use strict two-phase locking. Suggest three reasons for the popularity of this protocol.
 - 1. basic 的两阶段锁协议虽然保证了串行化,但是不是可恢复性的,而 strict 两阶段锁 协议是恢复性的。
 - 2. strict 的两阶段协议可以很有效地解决脏读、不可重复读的问题。
 - 3. strict 的两阶段协议虽然增大了死锁的可能性,但是可以更轻松地检测和解决死锁。