Q2

1/1 point (ungraded)

Consider tables R(A) and S(B), both containing {(1),(2)}. Suppose transaction T1 is "update R set A = 2*A; update S set B = 2*B" and transaction T2 is "select avg(A) from R; select avg(B) from S". If transaction T2 executes using "read committed", is it possible for T2 to return two different values?

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

Explanation

T2 could return avg(A) computed before T1 and avg(B) computed after T1.

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Answers are displayed within the problem

Q3

1/1 point (ungraded)

Consider tables R(A) and S(B), both containing {(1),(2)}. Suppose transaction T1 is "update R set A = 2*A; update S set B = 2*B" and transaction T2 is "select avg(A) from R; select avg(B) from S". If transaction T2 executes using "read committed", is it possible for T2 to return a smaller avg(B) than avg(A)?

- ( ) Yes
- (•) No

Explanation

avg(A) > avg(B) would require the two statements of T2 to execute between the two statements of T1, not permitted by "read committed".

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