

1)

Join Ordering:

1) EMP → site 2

[cost = 300]

Site 2 computes ASG' = EMP ⋈ ASG

ASG' → site 3

[cost = 500]

Site 3 computes ASG' ⋈ PROJ

[Total cost = 800]

2) ASG → site 1

[cost = 400]

Site 1 computes ASG' = EMP ⋈ ASG

ASG' → Site 3

[cost = 500]

Site 3 computes ASG' ⋈ PROJ

[Total cost = 900]

3) ASG → site 3

[cost = 400]

Site 3 computes ASG' = ASG ⋈ PROJ

ASG' → site 1

[cost = 400]

Site 1 computes ASG' ⋈ EMP

[Total cost = 800]

4) $\text{PROJ} \rightarrow \text{site 2}$ [cost = 500]

Site 2 computes $\text{ASG}' = \text{PROJ} \bowtie \text{ASG}$

$\text{ASG}' \rightarrow \text{site 1}$ [cost = 400]

Site 1 computes $\text{ASG}' \bowtie \text{EMP}$ [Total cost = 900]

5) $\text{EMP} \rightarrow \text{site 2}$ [cost = 300]

$\text{PROJ} \rightarrow \text{site 2}$ [cost = 500]

Site 2 computes $\text{EMP} \bowtie \text{PROJ} \bowtie \text{ASG}$ [Total cost = 800]

6) $\text{EMP} \rightarrow \text{site 3}$ [cost = 300]

$\text{ASG} \rightarrow \text{site 3}$ [cost = 400]

Site 3 computes $\text{EMP} \bowtie \text{PROJ} \bowtie \text{ASG}$ [Total cost = 700]

Since method 6 has the smallest communication time (700), it becomes the optimal join program with minimum response time and the result is stored in site 3.

2)

Part 1: Consider Site-1 and Site-2

As we know $\text{EMP} \bowtie_{\text{ENO}} \text{ASG} = (\text{EMP} \bowtie_{\text{ENO}} \text{ASG}) \bowtie_{\text{ENO}} \text{ASG}$

$$1) \text{ASG}' = \pi_{\text{ENO}}(\text{ASG})$$

$$2) \text{ASG}' \rightarrow \text{Site 1}$$

$$3) \text{Site 1 computes } \text{EMP}' = \text{EMP} \bowtie_{\text{ENO}} \text{ASG}'$$

$$4) \text{EMP}' \rightarrow \text{site 2}$$

$$5) \text{Site 2 computes } \text{ASG}'' = \text{EMP}' \bowtie_{\text{ENO}} \text{ASG}$$

Part 2: Consider Site-2 and Site-3

As we know $\text{PROJ} \bowtie_{\text{PNO}} \text{ASG}''' = (\text{PROJ} \bowtie_{\text{PNO}} \text{ASG}'') \bowtie_{\text{PNO}} \text{ASG}'''$

$$1) \text{ASG}''' = \pi_{\text{PNO}}(\text{PROJ})$$

$$2) \text{ASG}''' \rightarrow \text{site 3}$$

$$3) \text{Site 3 computes } \text{PROJ}' = \text{PROJ} \bowtie_{\text{PNO}} \text{ASG}'''$$

$$4) \text{PROJ}' \rightarrow \text{site 2}$$

$$5) \text{Site 2 computes } \text{PROJ}' \bowtie_{\text{PNO}} \text{ASG}'''$$

3) i) First we perform $ASG \bowtie PROJ$ because we get a smaller intermediate result. The join result size of $ASG \bowtie PROJ$ is 2000 which is smaller than the size of $EMP \bowtie ASG$ which is 3000.

ii) Since the complete $PROJ$ table is in site 3 we send it to site 2.

- i) $PROJ$ (site 3) \rightarrow site 2 ($\text{cost} = 2000$) $\nearrow \text{size of } PROJ$
- ii) Site 2 computes $ASG' = ASG \bowtie PROJ$

iii) The intermediate result which is $ASG \bowtie PROJ$ is stored at site 2 whose size is 2000.

Because the EMP is fragmented at different sites we need to bring it to site 2 for the second join.

- i) EMP (site 1) \rightarrow site 2 ($\text{cost} = 2000$) $\nearrow \text{EMP Fragment at site 1}$
- ii) EMP (site 3) \rightarrow site 2 ($\text{cost} = 2000$) $\nearrow \text{EMP Fragment at site 3}$
- iii) EMP is unioned at site 2
 $EMP = EMP(\text{site 1}) \cup EMP(\text{site 2}) \cup EMP(\text{site 3})$
- iv) Site 2 computes $EMP \bowtie ASG' = EMP \bowtie ASG \bowtie PROJ$

Hence, the result is stored at site 2.

The below are all steps together.

Step 1: PROJ(site₃) → site₂ (cost = 2000)

Step 2: site₂ computes ASG' = ASG ⋈ PROJ

Step 3: EMP(site₁) → site₂ (cost = 2000)

Step 4: EMP(site₃) → site₂ (cost = 2000)

Step 5: EMP = EMP(site₁) ∪ EMP(site₂) ∪ EMP(site₃)

Step 6: site₂ computes EMP ⋈ ASG' ⇒ EMP ⋈ ASG ⋈ PROJ

(Total cost = 6000)

4) 1) Conflicting Operations Pairs:

H1: w₂(x) w₁(x)

w₂(x) R₃(x)

w₂(x) R₁(x)

w₁(x) R₃(x)

w₁(x) R₂(x)

w₂(y) R₃(y)

H2: R₃(y) w₂(y)

w₁(x) R₃(x)

w₁(x) w₂(x)

R₃(x) w₂(x)

w₂(x) R₁(x)

H3: w₂(x) R₁(x)

w₂(x) R₃(x)

w₂(x) w₁(x)

w₂(y) R₃(y)

R₃(x) w₁(x)

H4: w₂(x) w₁(x)

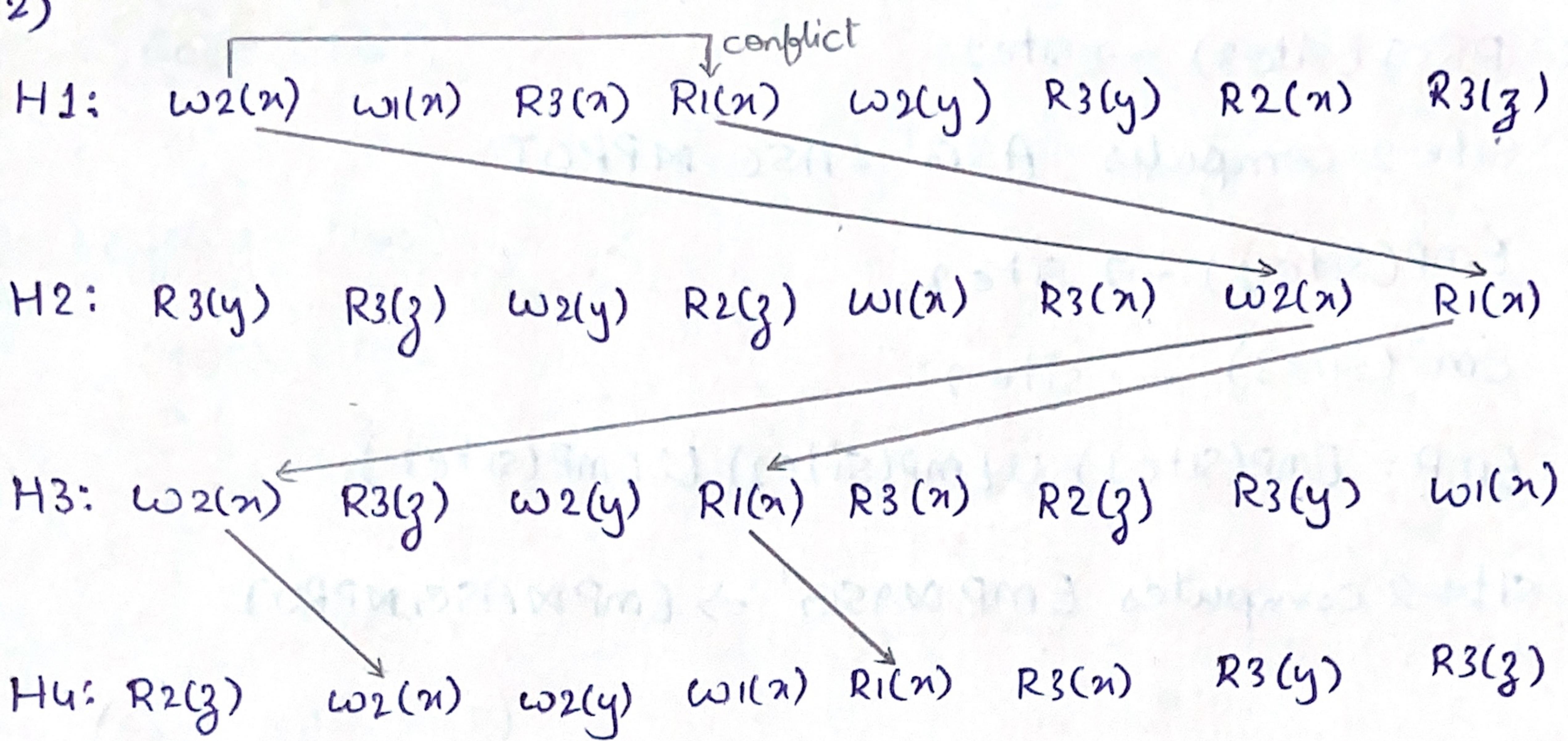
w₂(x) R₁(x)

w₂(x) R₃(x)

w₂(y) R₃(y)

w₁(x) R₃(x)

2)



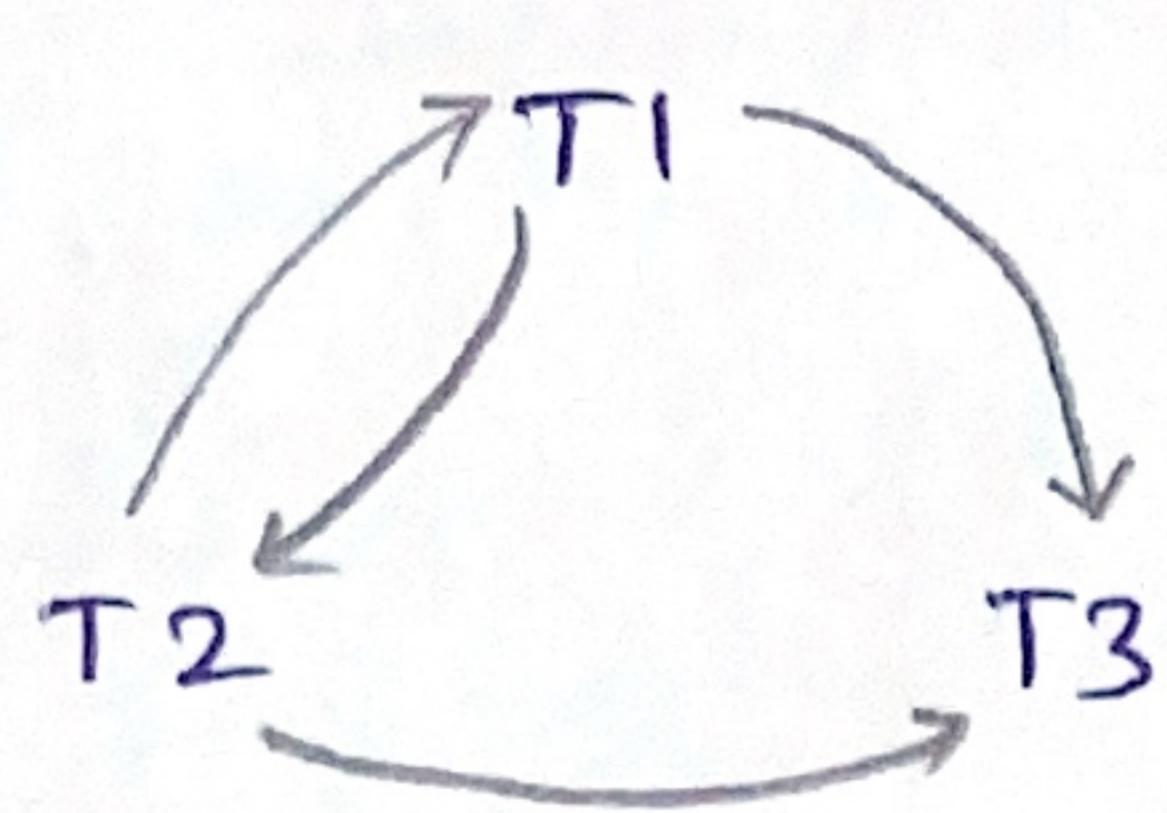
$w_2(x)$ and $R_1(x)$ is a conflict Equivalence because it has the same set of conflicting operations in same order.

$w_2(x), R_1(x)$ appear in same order in all histories.

5)

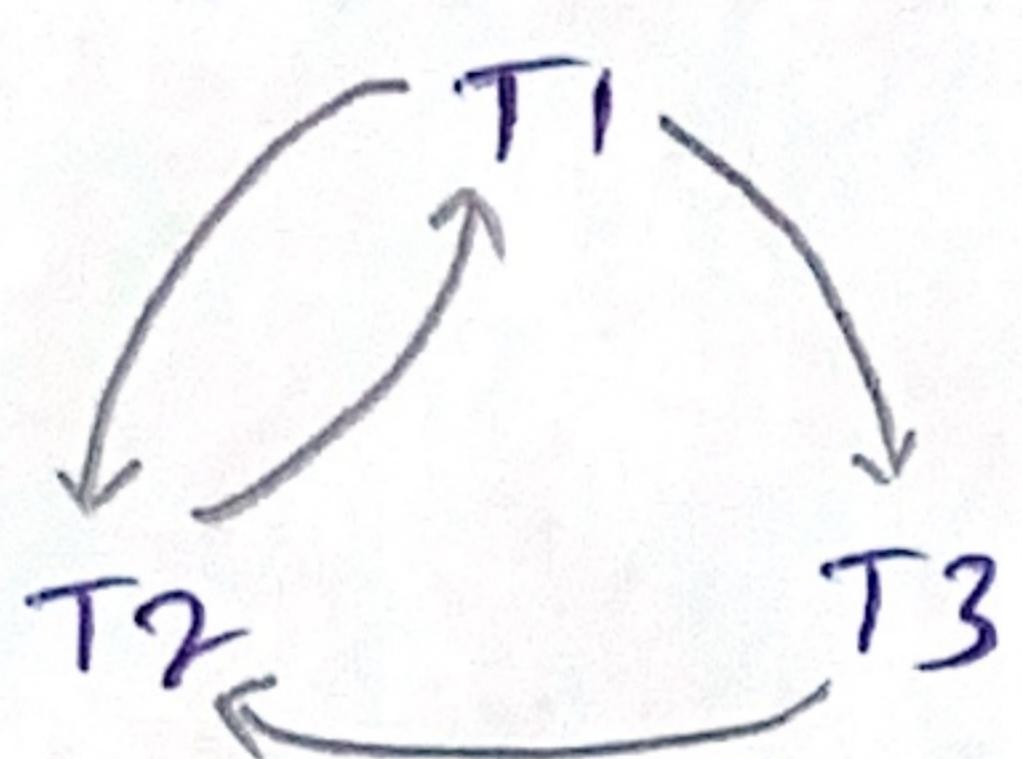
Serialization graphs:

✗ H1:



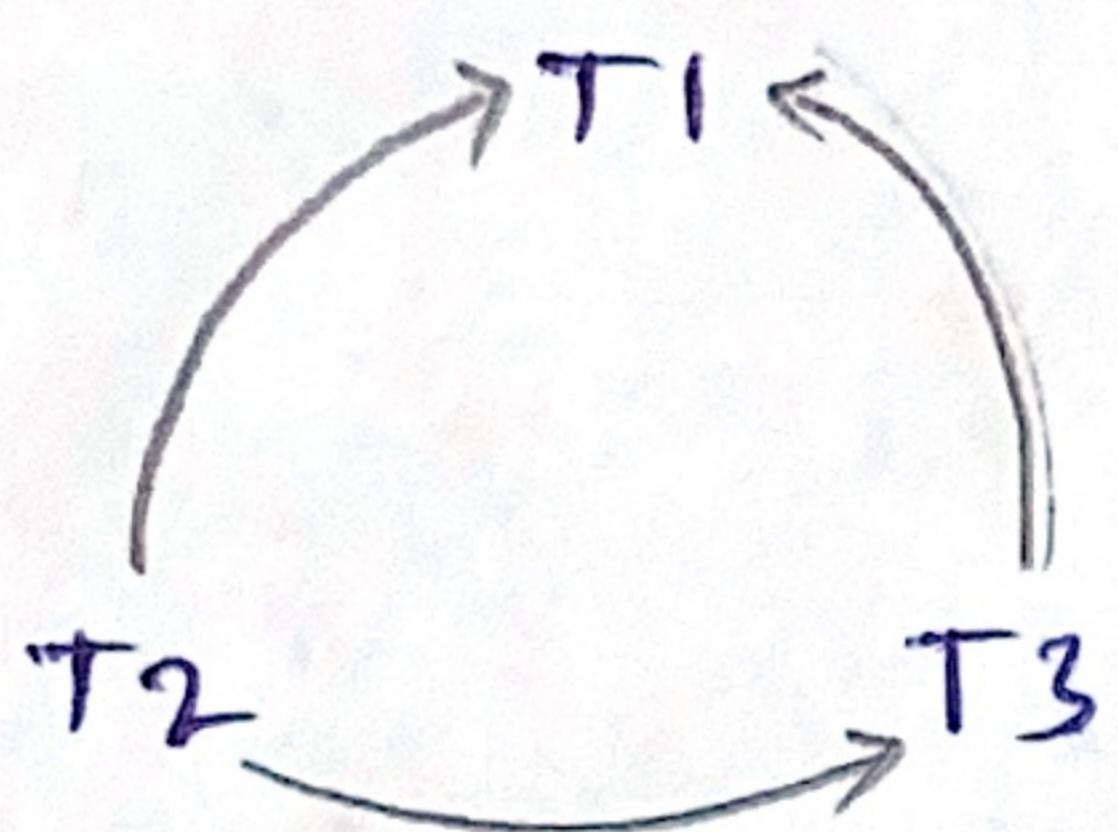
Because the serialization graph contains a cycle/loop
H1 is not serializable.

✗ H2:



Because the serialization graph contains cycle
H2 is not serializable

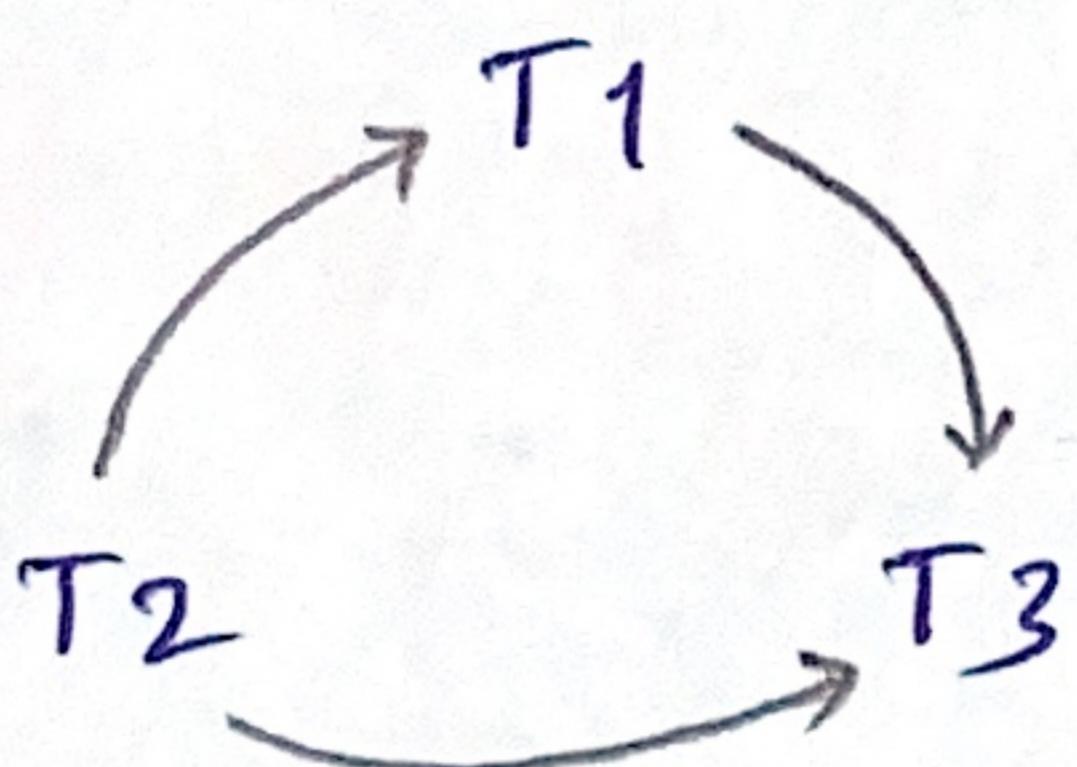
✓ H3:



Because the serialization graph do not contain any cycle, H3 is serializable.

The order of execution is
 $T_2 \rightarrow T_3 \rightarrow T_1$ using in-degree's

✓ H4:



Because the serialization graph do not contain any cycle, H4 is serializable.

The order of execution is

$T_2 \rightarrow T_1 \rightarrow T_3$.

H1 & H2 are not serializable because it contains cycle.

H3 & H4 are serializable because it do not contains cycle.