

## Databases and Query Languages Homework -3 Bonus

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## Problem 1

Consider the following two transactions

```

T13: read(A);
      read(B);
      if A = 0 then B := B + 1;
      write(B);
T14: read(B);
      read(A);
      if B = 0 then A := A + 1;
      write(A);

```

Let the consistency requirement be  $A = 0 \vee B = 0$ , with  $A = B = 0$  as the initial values. Show that every serial execution involving these two transactions preserves the consistency of the database.

Ans: Each transaction modifies only one variable (either A or B) based on the other variable's value. Initially,  $A=0$  and  $B=0$ , so both conditions ( $A=0$  and  $B=0$ ) are true.

$T_{13} \rightarrow T_{14}$  ( $T_{13}$  followed by  $T_{14}$ ):

$T_{13}$	$T_{14}$	A	B
		0	0
read( <u>A</u> ); read( <u>B</u> ); if <u>A</u> = 0 then <u>B</u> := B + 1; write( <u>B</u> ).			1
	read( <u>B</u> ); read( <u>A</u> ); if <u>B</u> = 0 then <u>A</u> := A + 1; write( <u>A</u> ).	0	

- $T_{13}$ : Reads  $A=0$ , updates  $B=B+1=1$ .
- $T_{14}$ : Reads  $B=1$ , does not update A (condition  $B=0$  is false).
- Final state:  $A=0$ ,  $B=1$ . The consistency requirement  $A=0 \vee B=0$  holds.

$T_{14} \rightarrow T_{13}$  ( $T_{14}$  followed by  $T_{13}$ ):

T <sub>13</sub>	T <sub>14</sub>	A	B
		0	0
	read( <u>B</u> ); read( <u>A</u> ); <b>if</b> B = 0 <b>then</b> <u>A</u> := A + 1; write( <u>A</u> ).	1	
read( <u>A</u> ); read( <u>B</u> ); <b>if</b> A = 0 <b>then</b> <u>B</u> := B + 1; write( <u>B</u> ).			0

- T<sub>14</sub>: Reads B=0, updates A=A+1 =1.
- T<sub>13</sub>: Reads A=1, does not update B (condition A=0 is false).
- Final state: A=1, B=0. The consistency requirement A=0 ∨ B=0 holds.

Every serial execution involving T<sub>13</sub> and T<sub>14</sub> preserves the consistency of the database (A=0 ∨ B=0).

## Problem 2

For each of the following schedules draw a precedence graph for the schedules. Is the schedule conflict serializable? If so, what are all the equivalent serial schedules:

a) r1(A); r2(A), r3(B), w1(A); r2(C), r2(B), w2(B), w1(C)

b) w3(A), r1(A), w1(B), r2(B), w2(C), r3(C)

Ans:

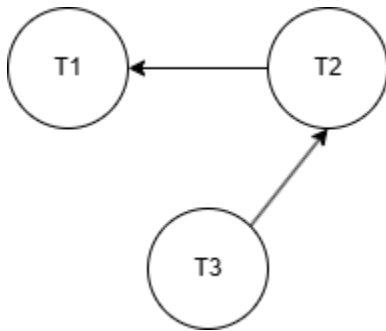
a) r1(A); r2(A), r3(B), w1(A); r2(C), r2(B), w2(B), w1(C)

T1	T2	T3
r(A)		
	r(A)	
		r(B)
w(A)		
	r(C)	
	r(B)	
	w(B)	
w(C)		

Conflicts:

- $r_2(A), w_1(A)$ : Read- write conflict. Edge from T2 to T1
- $r_3(B), w_2(B)$ : conflicting. Edge from T3 to T2
- $r_2(C), w_1(C)$ : conflicting. Edge from T2 to T1

Precedence graph:



Conflict Serializable: Since the precedence graph is acyclic, the schedule conflict serializable.

Equivalent serial schedule:

- $T1 \rightarrow T2 \rightarrow T3$ :  $r_1(A), w_1(A), w_1(C), r_2(A), r_2(C), r_2(B), w_2(B), r_3(B)$

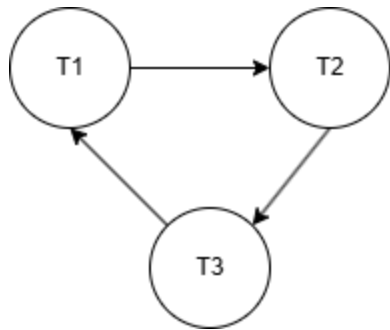
**b)  $w_3(A), r_1(A), w_1(B), r_2(B), w_2(C), r_3(C)$**

T1	T2	T3
		$w(A)$
$r(A)$		
$w(B)$		
	$r(B)$	
	$w(C)$	
		$r(C)$

Conflicts:

- $w_3(A), r_1(A)$ : Conflict. Edge from T3 to T1.
- $w_1(B), r_2(B)$ : Conflict. Edge from T1 to T2.
- $w_2(C), r_3(C)$ : Conflict. Edge from T2 to T3.

Precedence graph:



Conflict Serializable: Since the precedence graph is not acyclic, the schedule is not conflict serializable.

Equivalent schedules: There are no equivalent serial schedules since it is not conflict serializable.