



IS
2nd
material

Database 2





ASSUMES THAT CONFLICTS WILL HAPPEN?

- **PESSIMISTIC CONCURRENCY CONTROL (LOCK)**
- **OPTIMISTIC CONCURRENCY CONTROL (NO-LOCK)**

ASSUMES THAT CONFLICTS BETWEEN TRANSACTIONS ARE RARE?

- **PESSIMISTIC CONCURRENCY CONTROL (LOCK)**
- **OPTIMISTIC CONCURRENCY CONTROL (NO-LOCK)**

DETECT CONFLICTS AS SOON AS THEY OCCUR?

- **OPTIMISTIC CONCURRENCY CONTROL (NO-LOCK)**
- **PESSIMISTIC CONCURRENCY CONTROL (LOCK)**

TRANSACTION EXECUTED WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS?

- **OPTIMISTIC CONCURRENCY CONTROL (NO-LOCK)**
- **PESSIMISTIC CONCURRENCY CONTROL (LOCK)**

HECK FOR CONFLICTS JUST BEFORE COMMIT?

- **PESSIMISTIC CONCURRENCY CONTROL (LOCK)**
- **OPTIMISTIC CONCURRENCY CONTROL (NO-LOCK)**

THERE IS A LOCK FOR EACH DATA ITEM IN THE DATABASE?

- **TRUE**
- **FALSE**



USED FOR SYNCHRONISING THE ACCESS BY CONCURRENT TRANSACTIONS TO THE DATABASE ITEMS?

- **TIMESTAMP**
- **LOCK**

WHEN AN OBJECT IS LOCKED BY ANOTHER TRANSACTION, THE REQUESTING TRANSACTION MUST WAIT?

- **TRUE**
- **FALSE**

A CAN HAVE TWO STATES OR VALUES: LOCKED AND UNLOCKED (1- 0)

- **A BINARY LOCK**
- **SHARED/EXCLUSIVE (READ/WRITE) LOCKS**

IN BINARY LOCK ITEMS NOT IN THE LOCK TABLE ARE CONSIDERED TO BE LOCKED?

- **T**
- **F**

binary lock In its simplest form, each lock can be a record with field(s)?

- **1**
- **2**
- **3**



THE HAS A LOCK MANAGER SUBSYSTEM TO KEEP TRACK OF AND CONTROL ACCESS TO LOCKS?

- TIMESTAMP
- LOCK
- DBMS
- DATA BASE MEANGMEAT SYSTEM
- C AND D

IN BINARY LOCK TWO TRANSACTIONS CAN ACCESS THE SAME ITEM CONCURRENTLY?

- T
- F

if the simple binary locking scheme is used, A transaction T must issue the operation lock_item(X) **after** any read_item(X) or write_item(X) operations are performed in T?

- T
- F

if the simple binary locking scheme is used, A transaction T must issue the operation lock_item(X) after all read_item(X) and write_item(X) operations are completed in T?

- T
- F



If the simple binary locking scheme is used, A transaction T will not issue an unlock_item(X) operation unless it already holds the lock on item X?

- T
- F

in binary-lock A transaction T must issue the operation read_lock(X) or write_lock(X) before any read_item(X) operation is performed in T?

- T
- F

There are three locking operations: read_lock(X), write_lock(X), and unlock(X)?

- SHARED/EXCLUSIVE
- (READ/WRITE) LOCKS
- BOTH

A read-locked item is also called?

- EXCLUSIVE
- SHARED

A write-locked item is called



- **EXCLUSIVE**
- **SHARED**

in A transaction T must issue the operation `write_lock(X)` before any `write_item(X)` operation is performed in T?

- **BINARY LOCK**
- **SHARED/EXCLUSIVE**

in **SHARED/EXCLUSIVE LOCKS** A transaction T will not issue a `read_lock(X)` operation if it already holds a read (shared) lock or a write (exclusive) lock on item X?

- **T**
- **F**

.....is a transaction that already holds a lock on item X is allowed under certain conditions to convert the lock from one locked state to another?

- **lock conversion**
- **SHARED/EXCLUSIVE**
- **BINARY LOCK**

GUARANTEEING SERIALIZABILITY BY TWO-PHASE LOCKING.....?

- **Locking , Unlocking**
- **Growing , (Shrinking)**
- **Locking , Growing**
- **ALL of the above**



A transaction applies locks (read or write) on desired data items one at a time?

- **Locking phase**
- Unlocking phase

A transaction unlocks its locked data items one at a time?

- Locking phase
- **Unlocking phase**

Transaction locks data items incrementally. This may cause deadlock which is dealt with?

- **Basic algorithms**
- Strict algorithms
- Conservative algorithms

This is the most commonly used two-phase locking algorithm?

- Basic algorithms
- **Strict algorithms**
- Conservative algorithms

Prevents deadlock by locking all desired data items before transaction begins execution?



- Basic algorithms
- Strict algorithms

Conservative algorithms

Deadlock prevention is A transaction locks all data items it refers to after it begins execution?

- T
- F

In Deadlock avoidance Wound-Wait and Wait-Die algorithms use timestamps to avoid deadlocks by rolling-back victim?

- T
- F

..... occurs when a particular transaction consistently waits or restarted and never gets a chance to proceed further?

- Starvation
- Deadlock detection and resolution

.is a unique identifier created by the DBMS to identify a transaction?

- Timestamp
- Starvation
- Deadlock detection and resolution

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