

# Assignment : 03

Md. Sabbir Alkon

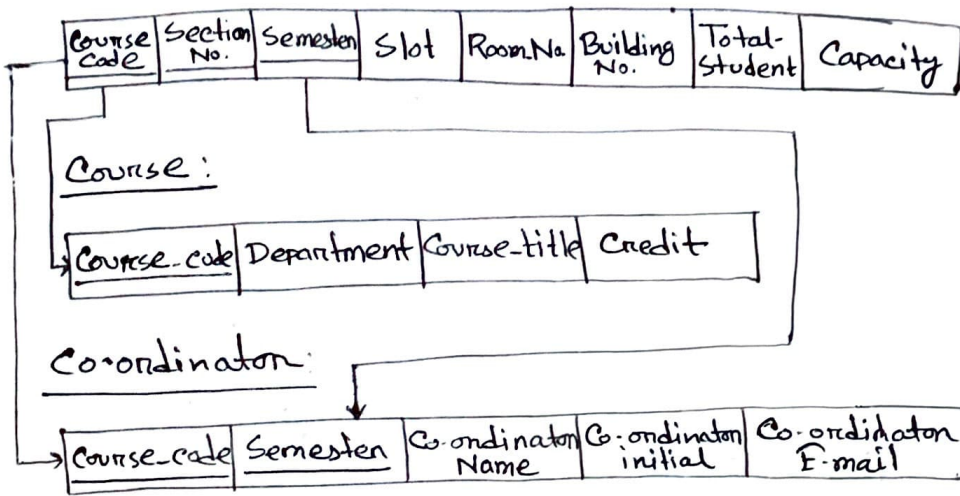
22301242

Sec: 10

## Ans - to the Q.5 No. 1

- a) As no multivalued or composite attributes or nested relations present in given schema, it is in 1NF.
- b) There are partial dependencies due to FD1, it is not in 2NF.

Room:



- c) The schema of no. b is not in 3NF because there are transitive dependencies due to FD3 and FD4 in Room and Co-ordinator tables.

Course:

Course Code	Department	Credits	Coordinator Title
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Coordinator - Course:

Course Code	Semester	Co-ordinator Initial
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Coordinator - profile:

Coordinator Initial	Coordinator Name	Coordinator Email
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Course - offer:

Course Code	Semester	Section No.	Room	Building	Slot	Total std
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Room:

Room No.	Building	Capacity
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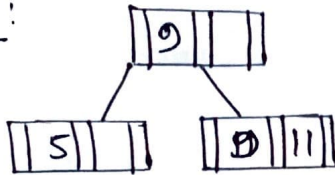
# Ans to the Q.5 No. 2

$n = 3$

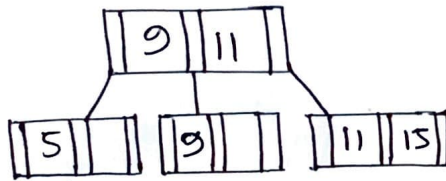
Insert 9, 5 :



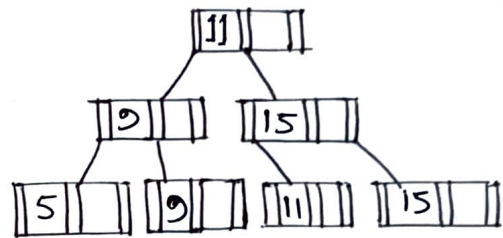
Insert 11 :



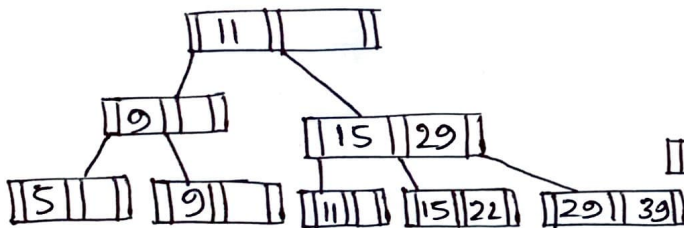
Insert 15 :



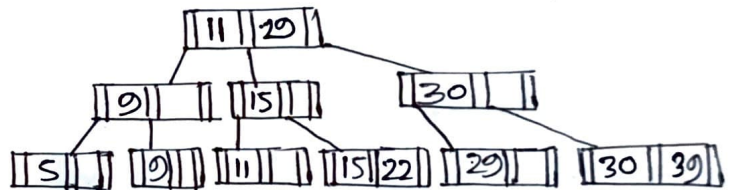
Insert 39 :



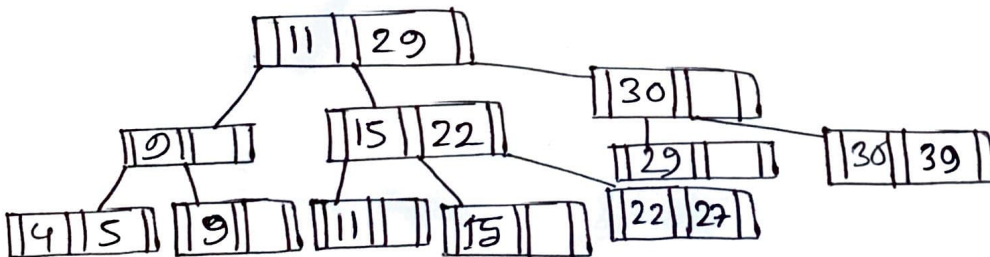
Insert 29, 22 :



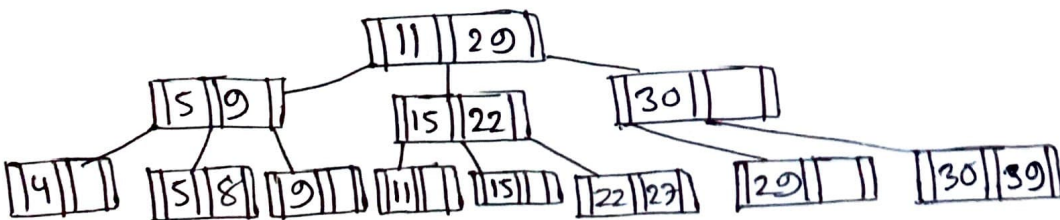
Insert 30 :



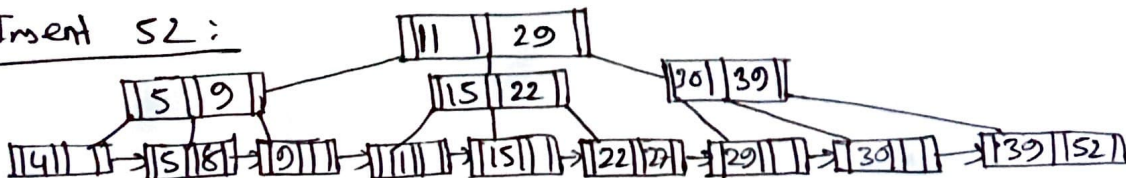
Insert 4, 27 :



Insert 8 :



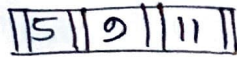
Insert 52 :



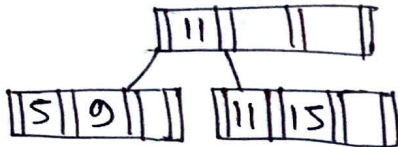
# Ans to the Q.5 No. 3

$n = 4$

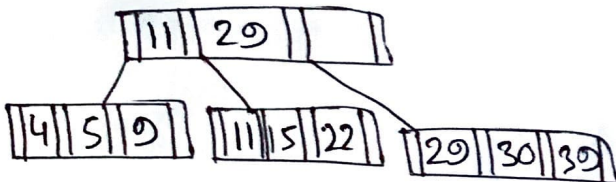
Insert ~~5, 9, 11~~ 9, 5, 11 :



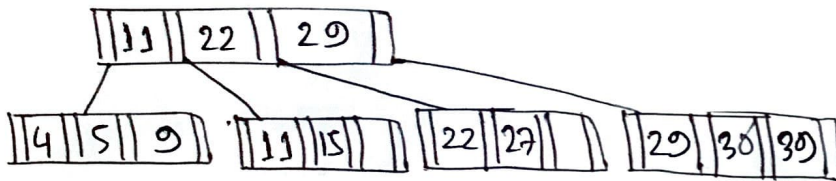
Insert 15 :



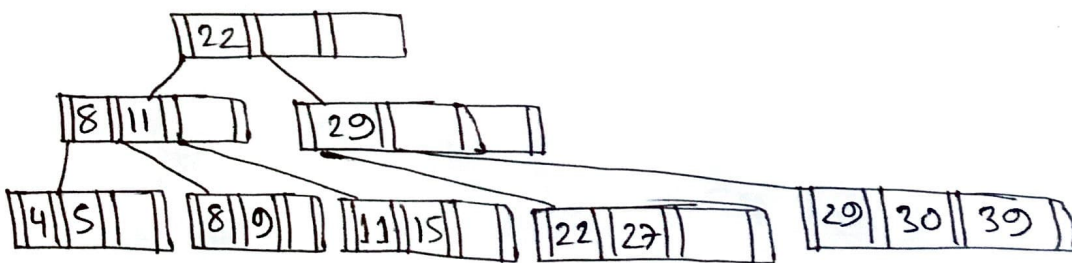
Insert 22, 30, 4 :



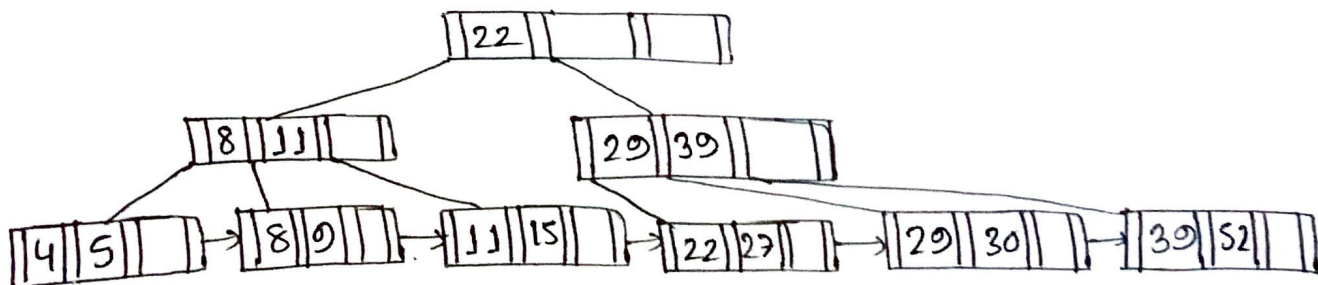
Insert 27 :



Insert 8 :



Insert 52 :



### Ans to the Question No. 4

The scenario demonstrates a temporary update issue, where Sarah reads an uncommitted value updated by John. Since John's transaction is later rolled back, Sarah's actions are based on incorrect data which leading to inconsistencies.

Implications:

- ① inconsistent Data: Sarah overpaid due to acting on a value that wasn't finalized.
- ② Integrity issue: The system ends up with conflicting states for the room price.
- ③ Customer problem: Overpayment can result in disputes and dissatisfactions.

### Solutions:

- ① Ensures Sarah can only access finalized values, avoiding intermediate updates by John.
- ② Guarantees that once Sarah reads the room price it does not change during her transaction.
- ③ Executes transactions sequentially to prevent interference.



## Ans to the Q.5 No.5

The scenerio demonstrates the lost update problem. This occurs when two transactions read the same initial value and update it concurrently. The updates overwrite each other, leading to incorrect results, in this case, the stock incorrectly remains 0, even though two items were sold where only one was available.

Explanation: Both Alex and Jordan read the same stock value of 1 before either transaction is committed. Alex deducts 1, writes the stock as 0 and commits. Jordan, operating on the same stale stock value deducts another 1 and overwrites Alex's correct stock update. This results in the inventory incorrectly reflecting 0 despite overselling the product.

Solution: Lock the stock record when a user reads it, preventing other transactions from accessing the same stock until the first transaction is committed. This ensures only one transaction processes the stock at a time. Use timestamps to detect if the stock has changed since it was last read. If a conflict is detected the transaction is rolled back, and Jordan is prompted to retry.

Ensure transactions are executed in a sequential manner, eliminating the possibility of simultaneous updates.