

# FINAL EXAM

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## Question 1

### Q1.1.

- SQL does not know what a NULL value means
- Comparing with a NULL value has an *unknown* result
- SQL does not know whether that *unknown* is true or false
- $A = \text{NULL} \rightarrow \text{unknown}$
- $\text{NULL} = A \rightarrow \text{unknown}$
- $A <> \text{NULL} \rightarrow \text{unknown}$
- $\text{NULL} <> A \rightarrow \text{unknown}$
- Rules for **AND**
  - $A \text{ AND true} = A$
  - $A \text{ AND false} = \text{false}$
  - $\text{unknown AND unknown} = \text{unknown}$
- Rules for **OR**
  - $A \text{ OR true} = \text{true}$
  - $A \text{ OR false} = A$
  - $\text{unknown OR unknown} = \text{unknown}$
- Rules for **NOT**
  - $\text{NOT true} = \text{false}$
  - $\text{NOT false} = \text{true}$
  - $\text{NOT unknown} = \text{unknown}$

### Q1.2.

Dirty read is when a transaction can read uncommitted data by another transaction.

An example is in page 76/195 in Part 8 of lecture slides.

$\tau_1 = A \geq 100?, A := A + 400, B \geq 700? B := B - 400$

$\tau_2 = A \geq 500?, A := A - 300, E := E + 300$

Schedule

Read $\tau_1(A)$	
	Read $\tau_2(A)$
	Write $\tau_2(A)$
	Read $\tau_2(E)$
	Write $\tau_2(E)$
	Commit $\tau_2$

Write $\tau_1$ (A)	
Read $\tau_1$ (B)	
Write $\tau_1$ (B)	
Commit $\tau_1$	

Instance (initial)

A	\$500
B	\$800
E	\$0

Instance (final)

A	\$900
B	\$400
E	\$300