

《数据库概论》第三次课后作业

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1. The following is a sequence of undo/redo-log records written by two transactions T and U:

<START U>

<U, A, 10, 11>

<START T>

<T, B, 20, 21>

<U, C, 30, 31>

<T, D, 40, 41>

<COMMIT T>

<U, E, 50, 51>

<COMMIT U>

Describe the action of the recovery manager, including changes to both disk and the log, if there is a crash and the last log record to appear on disk is:

(a) <START T>

(b) <COMMIT T>

(c) <U, E, 50, 51>

(d) <COMMIT U>

答:

(a) undo U , undo T

Disk: A 更改为 10

Log: 结尾加上 <Abort T> 和 <Abort U>

(b) undo U, redo T

Disk: A 改为 10, C 改为 30, B 改为 21, D 改为 41

Log: 结尾加上<Abort U>

(c) undo U, redo T

Disk: A 改为 10, C 改为 30, E 改为 50, B 改为 21,
D 改为 41

Log: 结尾加上<Abort U>

(d) redo U, redo T

Disk: A 改为 11, C 改为 31, E 改为 51, B 改为 21,
D 改为 41

Log: 保持不变

2. 请考虑下面两个事务：

T1: read(A); read(B); if A = 0 then B := B + 1; write B;	T2: read(B); read(A); if B = 0 then A := A + 1; write A.
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请给事务 T1 与 T2 增加封锁和解锁指令，使它们遵从两阶段封锁协议。这两个事务的执行会导致死锁吗？

答：

(1) 封锁协议：

(a) T1:

```
sl (A)
read (A)
xl (B)
read (B)
if (A=0)
    then B = B + 1
end if
write (B)
u(A)
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u(B)

(b) T2:

sl (B)

read (B)

xl (A)

read (A)

if (B=0)

then $A = A + 1$

end if

write (A)

u(B)

u(A)

(2)会导致死锁，理由如下：

死锁出现在 T1 对 A 加了 S 锁同时 T2 对 B 加了 S 锁的时候，表现如下：

↵

T1

sl (A)

↵

read (A)

↵

wait for : xl (B) (B 有 S 锁, 现在无法执行)

wait

wait

.....

↵

T2↵

sl (B) ↵

read (B) ↵

wait for : xl(A) (A 有 S 锁, 现在无法执行)

wait↵

wait↵

.....↵

这样就产生了死锁。