**Distributed Database System—Data failure and recovery**

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**Data fail conditions portion of the survey:**

1. Which component played vital role to fail data in distributed database system?
2. Hardware,
3. Software,
4. Network
5. Which database architecture can mainly create data failure condition?
6. Homogenous architecture can fail,
7. Hybrid architecture can fail,
8. Heterogeneous architecture can fail
9. What is the common type of data failure?
10. Software failure,
11. Hard failure,
12. Network failure
13. Is network congestion creates problem for data?
14. Yes ,
15. NO,
16. May be
17. Can operating system paly role in this system?
18. Yes, it can,
19. No, it does not
20. Which of the following should you care in distributed system?
21. Connection of nodes
22. Data slicing
23. Fragmentation
24. Database schema

**Deadlock portion of survey :**

1. Which state mainly create deadlock?
2. Data fragmentation
3. Data slicing
4. Network congestion
5. Which transaction graph create deadlock?
6. Recall wait for graph
7. Local wait for graph
8. Global wait for graph
9. In distributed deadlock prevention approach, a transaction should acquire all the locks before starting to execute.
10. Strongly agree
11. Agree
12. Neither agree nor disagree
13. Disagree
14. Can play communication delay to create deadlock?
15. Yes
16. No
17. May be
18. I don’t know
19. How important resources in deadlock management?
20. Very important
21. Not very important
22. 9) A system has 3 processes sharing 4 resources. If each process needs a maximum of 2 units then, deadlock:
23. Can never occur
24. May occur
25. Has to occur
26. None of these

**Data recovery portion of survey:**

1. What strategy is best to recover data in distributed database system?
2. Recovery Strategy includes transaction undo or rollback
3. Recovery strategies encompass restoring a past of the database from archival backup
4. Which action can take recovery manager during immediate update mode?
5. Transactions which are in active list and failed list are undone and written on the abort list.
6. Transactions which are in before-commit list are redone.
7. No action is taken for transactions in commit or abort lists.
8. In data replication process, which replication is more effective ?
9. Synchronous replication—Majority approach—voting->Data item D replicated at n sites, Each copy maintains a version number

--Biased protocol: read only write all, shared lock:simply request a lock on a D at one site that contains a copy of D.

1. Asynchronous replication: Primary site: Choose exactly one copy residing at a primary site

Peer to peer: More than one of the copies can be a master

1. How important of check pointing to recover data in distributed database system?
2. Extremely important
3. Important
4. Not important
5. I don’t know
6. Is redo/undo recovery method using for data recovery process?
7. Yes,
8. No,
9. May be
10. The purpose of the checkpoint process is to
11. Trigger a checkpoint
12. Reduce the workload on the log writer process
13. Write a transaction commit entry
14. Update data file and control file log sequence number
15. What is the first step to take to recover a NONARCHIEVELOG database?
16. Update the control file
17. Replace damaged or lost files
18. Make a backup
19. Which of the following backup technique is most space efficient?
20. Full backup
21. Incremental backup
22. Differential backup