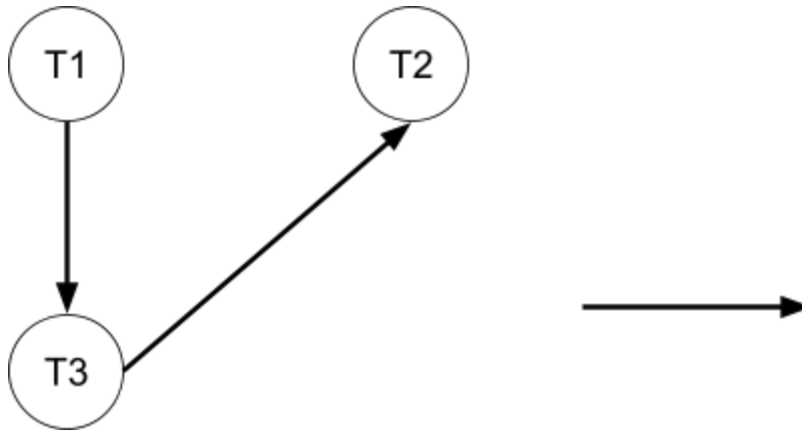


Problem Set 3: Part I

Problem 1: Conflict serializability

schedule 1

precedence graph:



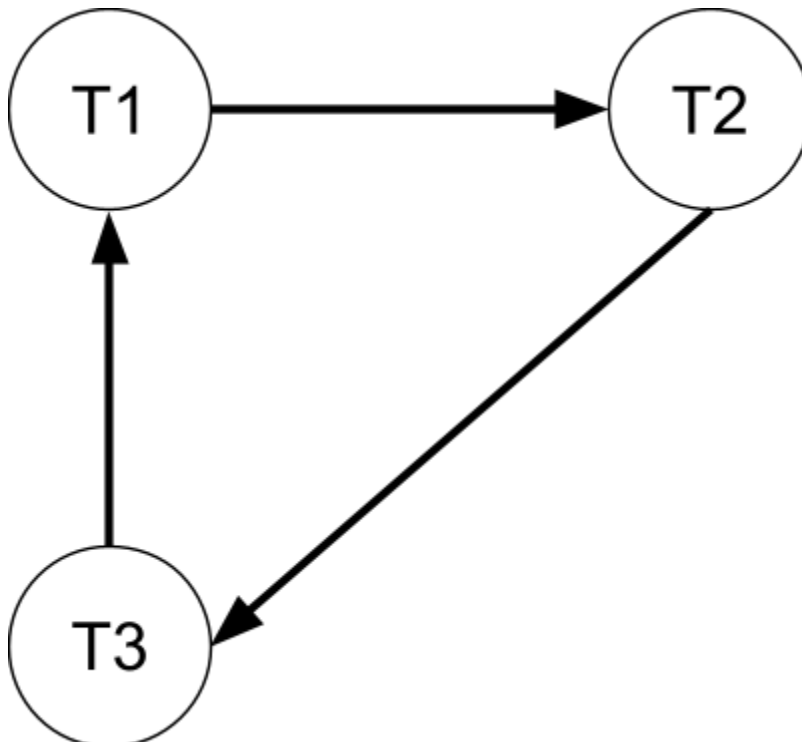
conflict serializable (yes or no)? yes

equivalent serial schedule or explanation: There are no cycles => conflict serializable.

Equivalent to T1; T3; T2.

schedule 2

precedence graph:



conflict serializable (yes or no)? No

equivalent serial schedule or explanation:

- cycle: $T1 \rightarrow T2 \rightarrow T3 \rightarrow T1 \Rightarrow$ not conflict serializable.

Problem 2: Two-phase locking and isolation

<i>part</i>	<i>yes or no?</i>	<i>explanation</i>
2.1	no	Once it begins releasing locks, it can't acquire any additional locks. In this partial schedule, u(A) must go after sl(B) and xl(C).
2.2	no	sl(B) only allows T2 to read B.
2.3	no	T1 doesn't hold all exclusive locks until it commits. In particular, T1 unlocks A before it commits. It happens the same to C in T1 and B and A in T2.
2.4	no	T2 performs a dirty read in this schedule (reading the value of A writes before T2 has committed), T2 commits before T1, which doesn't satisfy the requirement for a recoverable schedule.
2.5	no	because of the dirty read r(A) in T2.

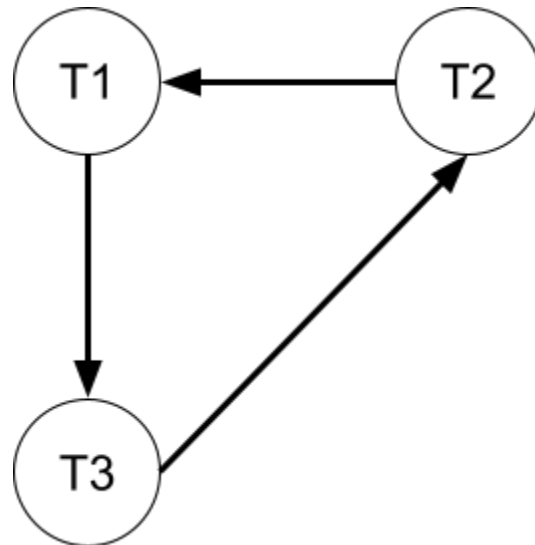
Problem 3: Lock modes

<i>request</i>	<i>granted or denied?</i>	<i>explanation</i>
sl4(A)	denied	the existing lock on A is an update lock.
sl3(B)	granted	there can be various shared locks on B.
ul5(A)	denied	there is an update lock on A in T1 => there can't be other update locks on A.
xl3(A)	granted	update locks can be upgraded if no other lock on item A.
ul4(C)	denied	the existing lock on C is an exclusive lock.
ul5(B)	granted	there are 2 shared locks on item B, T5 can still acquire an update lock for item B.

Problem 4: Deadlock detection**sequence 1: schedule**

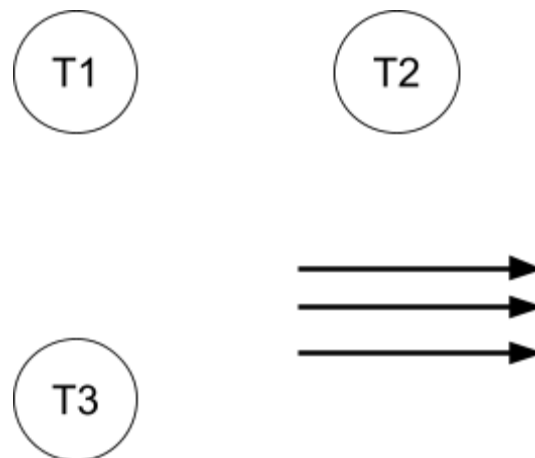
T1	T2	T3
sl(D) denied; wait for T3	sl(E); r(E) xl(F); w(F) xl(D) denied; wait for T1	xl(D); w(D) sl(F) denied; wait for T2

waits-for graph (if deadlock occurs):

**sequence 2: schedule**

T1	T2	T3
sl(X); r(X) xl(Y); w(Y) w(X) c	sl(Y) wait for T1 r(Y) xl(Z); w(Z) c	sl(Z); r(Z) xl(X) wait for T1 w(X) c

waits-for graph (if deadlock occurs):



Problem 5: Timestamps and multiple versions

5.1

request	response of the system	any changes to state maintained for A or explanation of why action wasn't accepted
w1(A)	allowed	WTS = 10
r3(A)	allowed	RTS = 30
w2(A)	denied; rolled back	TS = 20 < RTS = 30; now WTS = 0
w5(A)	allowed	WTS = 50
w3(A)	ignored	TS >= RTS but smaller than WTS = 50
r4(A)	denied; rolled back	TS = 40 < WTS = 50; RTS = 0

5.2

request	response of the system	any changes to state maintained for A or explanation of why action wasn't accepted
w1(A)	allowed	WTS = 10; c = false
r3(A)	denied; make wait	TS(T3) > WTS but c(A) = false
w2(A)	rolled back	TS(T2) < RTS(A); WTS(A) = 0
w5(A)	allowed	WTS = 50; c = false
w3(A)	denied; make wait	TS(T3) = RTS = 30; but TS(T3) < WTS
r4(A)	denied; rolled back	TS(T4) < WTS; RTS = 0
c1	allowed	c(A) = true
c2	doesn't happen	T2 has already been rolled back
c3	allowed	c(A) = true
r3(A)	now allowed!	RTS(A) = 30
w3(A)	now allowed!	WTS(A) = 30
c4	doesn't happen	there is no writer for T4
c5	allowed	c(A) = true

5.3

request	response of the system	any changes to state maintained for A or explanation of why action wasn't accepted
w1(A)	allowed	create A(10) with RTS = 0
r3(A)	allowed to read A(10)	RTS(A(10)) = 30
w2(A)	denied	TS(T2) < RST(A)
w5(A)	allowed	create A(50) with RTS = 0
w3(A)	allowed	create A(30) with RTS = 0
r4(A)	allowed to read A(50)	RTS(A(30)) = 40