

CS & DA

Database Management System

DPP: 1

Transaction and Concurrency Control

Q1 How many serial schedules can be formed with 4 transactions?

Q2 How many concurrent schedules can be formed with 3 transactions having 4, 3 & 2 operations respectively?

Q3 Consider the following schedule

S: R₁(A); R₃(A); R₂(A); W₁(B); R₂(B); R₃(A); W₂(C); R₃(C) over the transactions T₁, T₂ & T₃.

If transaction T₁ fails just after R₃ (C) by transaction T₃, then which transactions need to be rolled back along with T₁?

- (A) T₂
- (B) T₃
- (C) Both T₂ & T₃
- (D) None

Q4 Consider the following transactions:

T₁: W₁(A); W₁(B); R₁(C); C₁;

T₂: W₂(B); R₂(B); C₂:

How many schedules of T₁ & T₂ are irrecoverable?

Q5 Two schedules S₁ and S₂ are called conflict equivalent if S₁ can be derived from S₂ by a sequence of swaps of non-conflicting operations. Consider the two statements:

I → If two schedule are conflict equivalent , then their precedence graphs are identical.

II → If two schedules involve same set of transactions, and their precedence graphs are identical. Then they are conflict equivalent,

- (A) Both I & II are correct
- (B) Only I is correct
- (C) Only II is correct
- (D) Neither I nor II is correct

Q6 Which of the following schedules is/are irrecoverable.

(A) R₁(A), R₂ (C), R₁(C), R₃(A), R₃(B), W₁(A), C₁, W₃ (B), C₃, R₂(B), W₂(C), W₂(B), C₂

(B) R₁(A), R₂ (C), R₁(C), R₃(A), R₃(B), W₁(A), W₃(B), R₂(B), W₂(C), W₂(B), C₁, C₂, C₃

(C) R₁(A), R₂ (C), R₃(A), R₁ (C), R₂(B), R₃ (B), W₁(A), C₁, W₂(C), W₃(B), W₂(B), C₃, C₂

(D) All are recoverable

Q7 Which of the following schedules is/are conflict serializable?

(A) R₁(x), W₁(y), R₂(y), W₂(z), R₃(z), W₃(x)

(B) W₃(x), R₁(x), W₁(y), R₂(y), W₂(z), R₃(z)

(C) R₁(x), R₂(x), W₁(y), W₂(y), R₁(y), R₂(y), W₂(z)

(D) R₁(x), R₂ (x), R₁(y), R₂(y), R₃(x), W₁(x) ,W₂(y)

Q8 Consider the following schedule S.

S		
T ₁	T ₂	T ₃
R ₁ (x)		
	R ₂ (x)	
		R ₃ (y)
W ₁ (x)		
	R ₂ (z)	
	R ₂ (y)	
	W ₂ (y)	
W ₁ (z)		

Schedule S is conflict equivalent to which of the following serial schedule.

(A) T₁ → T₃ → T₂

(B) T₃ → T₁ → T₂

(C) T₃ → T₂ → T₁

(D) T₂ → T₁ → T₃

Q9 Consider the following schedule S.

S



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T ₁	T ₂	T ₃
	R ₂ (B)	
	W ₂ (A)	
R ₁ (A)		
		R ₃ (A)
W ₁ (B)		
	W ₂ (B)	
		W ₃ (B)

Which of the following options is/are correct?

- (A) The schedule is conflict serializable schedule
- (B) The schedule is view serializable schedule
- (C) T₂ → T₁ → T₃ is conflict equivalent serial

schedule to S.

- (D) T₂ → T₁ → T₃ is view equivalent serial schedule to S.

Q10 Consider the following schedule S.

S: R₁(A), W₂(B), R₂(C), W₃(B), W₂(A), W₁(A), R₃(B),

R₁(A), R₂(C), R₃(C), W₂(C), C₁, C₃, C₂,

Schedule S suffers from which of the following problems?

- (A) Irrecoverability
- (B) Cascading Roll back
- (C) Lost update problem
- (D) RW Problem



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Answer Key

Q1 24
Q2 1260
Q3 (C)
Q4 6
Q5 (B)

Q6 (B)
Q7 (A)
Q8 (C)
Q9 (B, D)
Q10 (C, D)



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Hints & Solutions

Q1 Text Solution:

No of serial schedules = $4! = 24$

Q2 Text Solution:

No of concurrent schedules = $\frac{9!}{4! \cdot 3! \cdot 2!} = 1260$

Q3 Text Solution:

$W_1(B) \rightarrow R_2(B)$

Uncommitted dirty read by T_2

So, T_2 rollbacks.

$W_2(C) \rightarrow R_3(C)$

Uncommitted dirty read by T_3

So, T_3 roll backs.

Q4 Text Solution:

$W_1(B) \rightarrow R_2(B)$

Uncommitted dirty read by T_2

Before this $W_1(A)$ and $W_2(B)$ can be ordered in 2 ways.

Now for remaining part there are 3 possibilities :

$W_1(B) \quad R_1(C) \quad C_1$

(i) $W_1(B) \quad [R_2(B) \quad C_2] \quad R_1(c) \quad C_1$

(ii) $W_1(B) \quad [R_2(B)] \quad R_1(c) \quad [C_2] \quad C_1$

(iii) $W_1(B) \quad R_1(c) \quad [R_2(B) \quad C_2] \quad C_1$

$2 \times 3 = 6$

Q5 Text Solution:

T_1	T_2
$R(A)$	
$R(A)$	$W(A)$
$R(B)$	
$W(B)$	
$R(B)$	
	$T_1 \rightarrow T_2$

T_1	T_2
$R(A)$	
$R(A)$	$R(A)$
$R(B)$	
$W(A)$	
$W(B)$	
$R(B)$	
$R(B)$	
	$T_1 \rightarrow T_2$

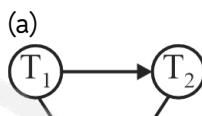
Same set of transactions,
Same precedence graph,

But not conflict equivalent, as one can not be converted into another.

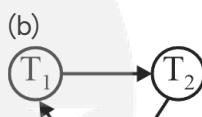
Hence, statement II is incorrect.

Q6 Text Solution:

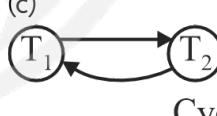
In option B we have $W_3(B) \rightarrow R_2(B)$, so T_2 is doing uncommitted dirty read operation and thus it should commit after T_3 .

Q7 Text Solution:


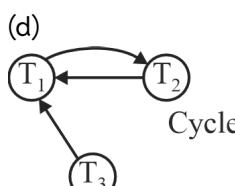
No cycle



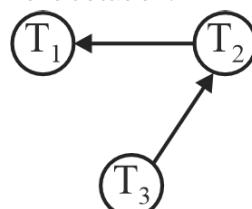
Cycle



Cycle

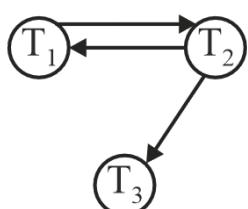


Cycle

Q8 Text Solution:

Q9 Text Solution:


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Cycle

Not conflict serializable

Initial read

B: T₂

Updated read

T₂ → T₁T₂ → T₃

Final write

B : T₃T₂ → T₁ → T₃ is a view equivalent serial schedule
to S.**Q10 Text Solution:**

T ₁	T ₂	T ₃
R(A)		
	W(B)	
	R(C)	
		W(B)
W(A)		
R(A)		R(B)
	R(C)	
	W(C)	R(C)
C ₁		
		C ₃
	C ₂	

(c) W₂ (A) → W₁ (A)(d) R₃ (C) → W₂ (C)
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