

符兴

7263610316

$$1. (1) \frac{B(R)(B(S)+A)}{R} = \frac{1000 \times (2000 + 40)}{40} = 51000 \text{ 次}$$

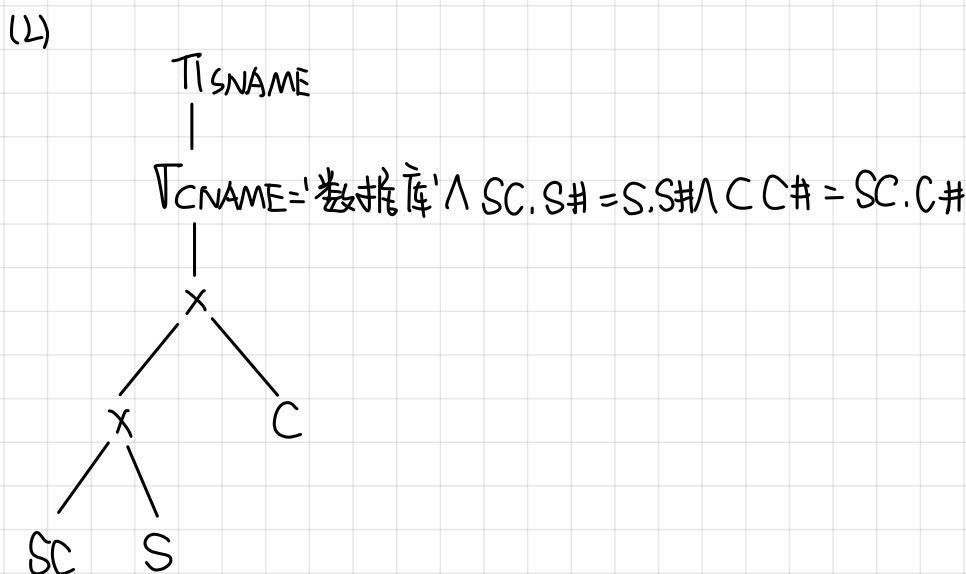
$$(2) 2B(R) + B(R) + B(S) = 5000$$

(3) 由于B为关系S的主键, 故R与S和S数量相等,
故 $20000 \div 15 = 1334$ 块

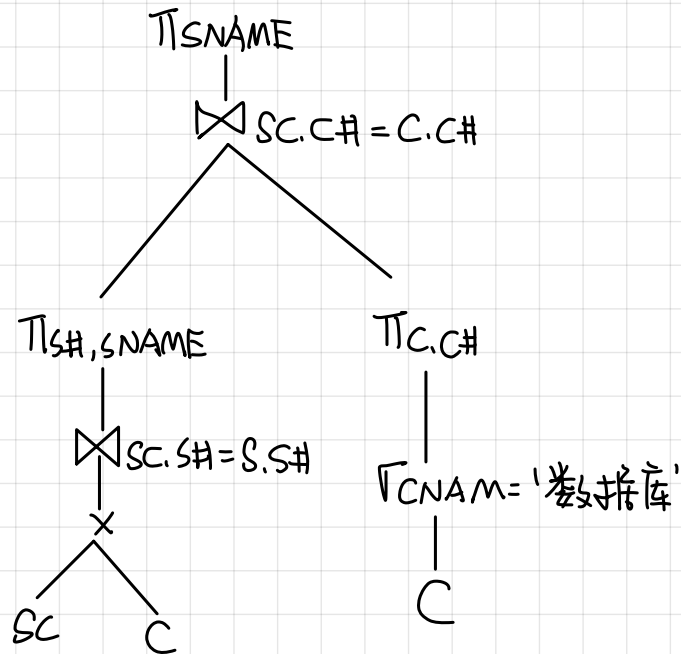
$$2. (1) B(R) + T(R) \cdot T \frac{B(S)}{V(S, Y)} = 3050$$

$$(2) B(R) + \frac{T(R) \cdot T(S)}{V(S, Y)} = 75050$$

$$3. (1) \pi_{SNAME}(\sigma_{CNAME = \text{'数据库'} \wedge SC.S\# = S.S\# \wedge C.C\# = SC.C\#}(SC \times S \times C))$$

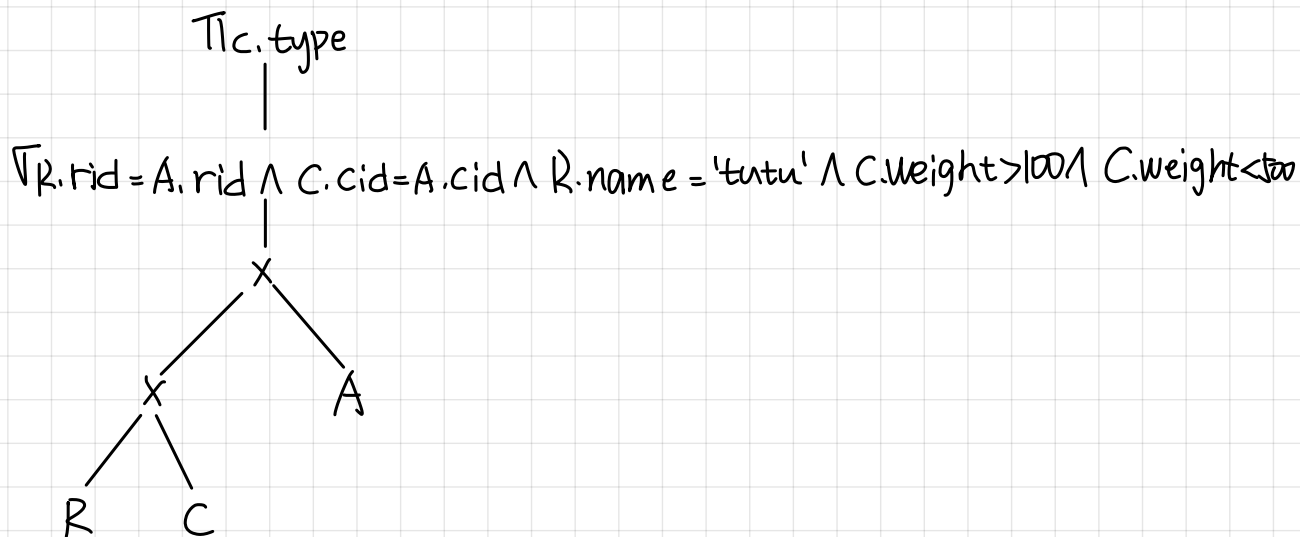


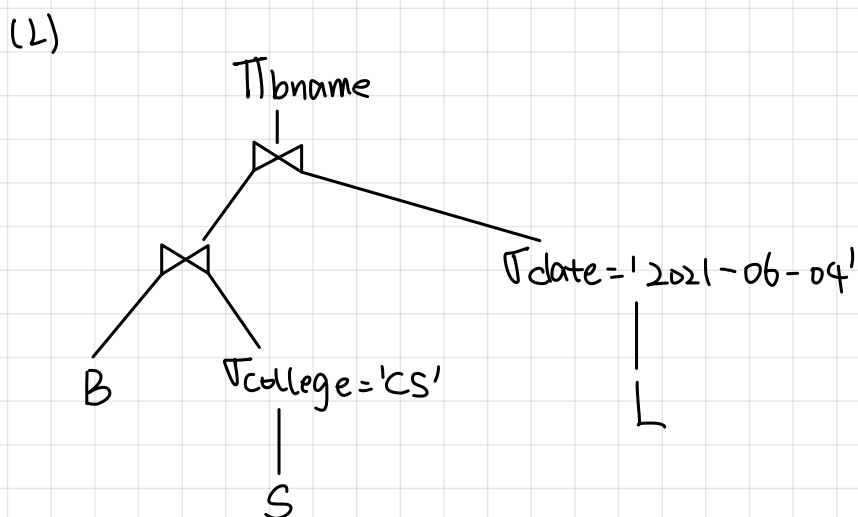
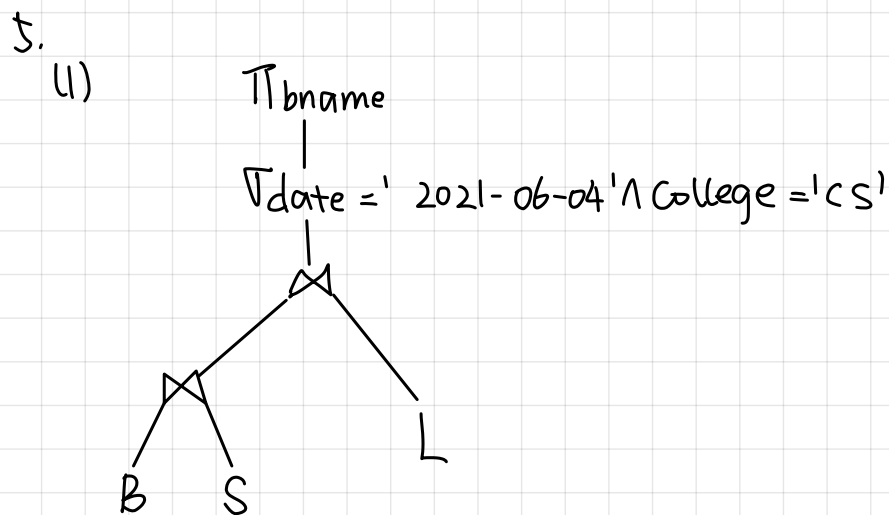
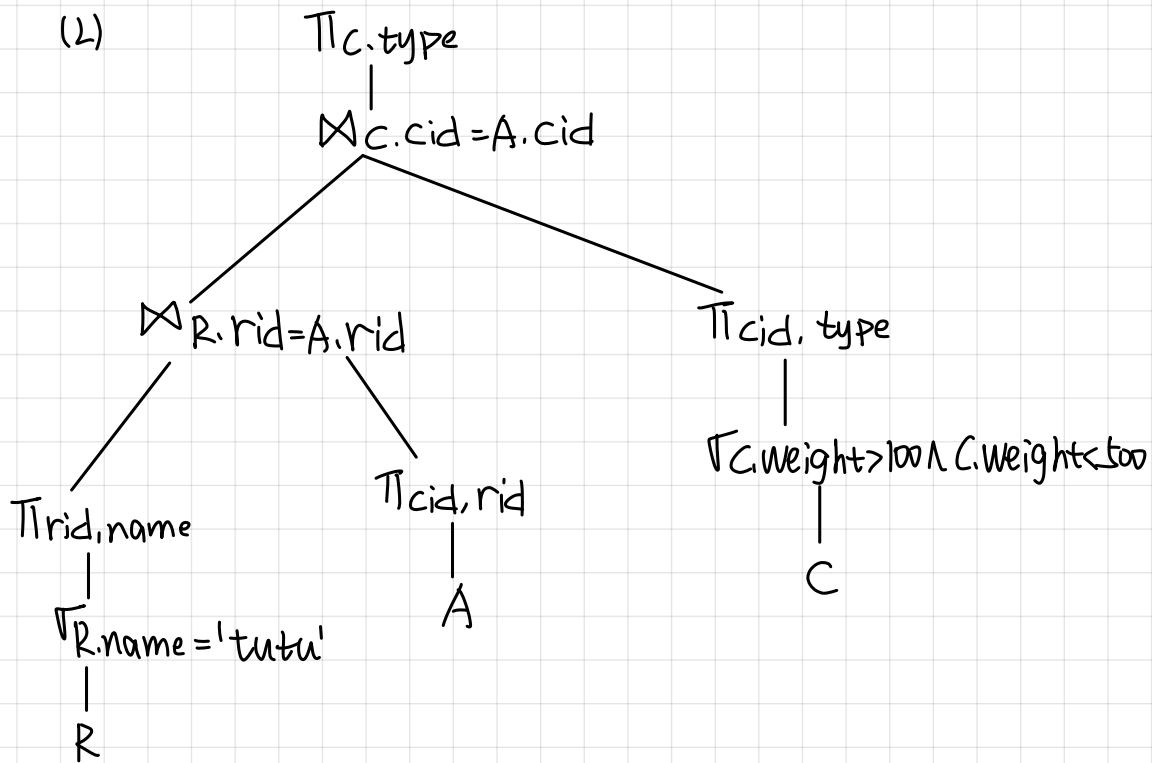
优化为



- (3) 优化前: $SC \times S$ 有 10^7 条, $SC \times S \times C$ 有 5×10^8 条
 优化后: $SC \times S$ 有 10^4 条, $SC \times S \times C$ 有 150 条

4. (1)





理由: 选择操作下推可以增加效率

6. S 可串行, 它和 $r_2(A)w_2(A)r_1(B)w_1(B)r_3(A)w_3(A)r_2(B)w_2(B)$ 等价
 S' 不可串行, T_1, T_2 对 A 有读写冲突

7.

(1) T_1 :

```

S-lock(A)
X-lock(B)
read(A)
unlock(A)
read(B)
if  $A > B$  then  $B := A$ 
unlock(B)

```

T_2 :

```

X-lock(A)
S-lock(B)
read(B)
unlock(B)
read(A)
if  $B < 0$  then  $A := B * B$ 
unlock(A)

```

(2)

T_1 :

```

S-lock(A)
X-lock(B)
read(A)
unlock(A)
read(B)
if  $(A > B)$  then  $B := A$ 
unlock(B)

```

T_2 :

```

X-lock(A)

read(A)
S-lock(B)

read(B)
unlock(B)
if  $B < 0$  then  $A := B * B$ 
unlock(A)

```

(b) T_1 :
S-lock(A)
read(A)

X-lock(B)

T_2 :
X-lock(A)
S-lock(B)

(4)

① 超时法

② 等待图法: 如果等待图中存在回路说明死锁

8.

(1) 对应的缓冲池策略: STEAL + NO-FORCE, 即允许将未提交事务的修改写回磁盘, 且不强制事务在提交前将所做的修改写回磁盘。

(2)

redo: $\langle T_1, A, 114, 114514 \rangle, \langle T_1, B, \text{"hit"}, \text{"hitcs"} \rangle$

undo: $\langle T_3, B, \text{"hit"}, \text{"hitcsdb"} \rangle, \langle T_2, A, 114514, 1919810 \rangle$

(b) $A = 114514, B = \text{"hitcs"}$

先Undo T_2, T_3 , A变为114514, B变为"hitcs"

再redo T_1 ,

9.

(1)

redo: T_4

undo: T_2, T_3, T_5

T_1 不操作

(2) redo: T_6

undo: T_7, T_8

(3) 对检查点时刻正在运行或者在其之后开始的事务检查有无Commit或abort记录; 如果有则Redo, 否则Undo.