

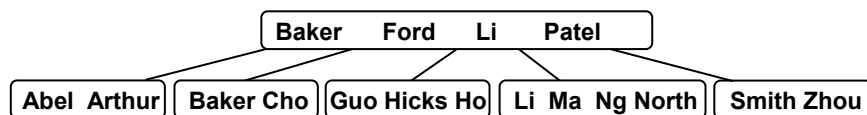
Review Problems

Computer Science 460
Boston University

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Tree-Based Index Structure Problem

- Consider the following tree-based index structure, in which the keys are a person's last name:



- Is this a B-tree or a B+tree?
- If the tree has an order of 2, what would it look like after inserting a key/value pair for a person whose last name is Partridge?

Two-Phase Locking Problem

- Consider the following schedule:

T ₁	T ₂
	w(A)
	r(C)
r(A)	
	w(C)
w(A)	

- Is it possible under regular two-phase locking?
If so, insert lock and unlock operations as needed.
- Is it possible under *strict* two-phase locking?

- | | regular | strict |
|----|----------------|---------------|
| A. | yes | yes |
| B. | yes | no |
| C. | no | yes |
| D. | no | no |

Logging and Recovery Problem, Part I

- At the start of recovery, what are the possible on-disk values under *undo-redo* logging?

LSN	record contents
100	txn: 1; BEGIN
250	txn: 1; item: D1; old: 15; new: 25; olsn: 0
300	txn: 2; BEGIN
400	txn: 2; item: D2; old: 50; new: 35; olsn: 0
450	CHECKPOINT (active txns = 1, 2)
500	txn: 1; item: D3; old: 40; new: 20; olsn: 0
550	txn: 1; item: D1; old: 25; new: 75; olsn: 250
600	txn: 1; COMMIT
650	txn: 2; item: D3; old: 20; new: 10; olsn: 500
700	txn: 2; item: D2; old: 35; new: 40; olsn: 400

Logging and Recovery Problem, Part II

- What steps are taken during recovery if we use the LSNs to ensure that actions aren't taken unnecessarily?

<i>LSN</i>	<i>record contents</i>	<i>backward pass</i>	<i>forward pass</i>
100	txn: 1; BEGIN		
250	txn: 1; item: D1; old: 15; new: 25; olsn: 0		
300	txn: 2; BEGIN		
400	txn: 2; item: D2; old: 50; new: 35; olsn: 0		
450	CHECKPOINT (active txns = 1, 2)		
500	txn: 1; item: D3; old: 40; new: 20; olsn: 0		
550	txn: 1; item: D1; old: 25; new: 75; olsn: 250		
600	txn: 1; COMMIT		
650	txn: 2; item: D3; old: 20; new: 10; olsn: 500		
700	txn: 2; item: D2; old: 35; new: 40; olsn: 400		

datum LSNs

D1: 550
D2: 400
D3: 0

ACID Properties Problem

- Recall that a transaction has the following “ACID” properties:
 - A**tomicity: either all of its changes take effect or none do
 - C**onsistency preservation: its operations take the database from one consistent state to another
 - I**solation: it is not affected by other concurrent transactions
 - D**urability: once it completes, its changes survive failures
- If you disable locking in your DBMS, which of these properties do you lose?
- What if you disable logging?
- What other properties do we need to ensure full isolation?

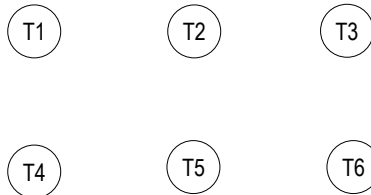
SQL Problem

- Recall our movie database from PS 2:
Movie(id, name, year, rating, runtime, genre, earnings_rank)
Person(id, name, dob, pob)
Actor(actor_id, movie_id)
Director(director_id, movie_id)
Oscar(movie_id, person_id, type, year)
- Write a query to retrieve the winners (name and type) of the acting and directing Oscars in the year 2000.

Deadlock Detection Problem

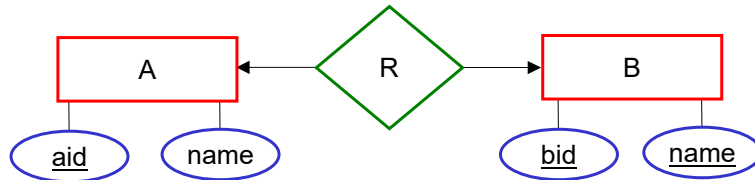
- Would the following schedule produce a deadlock under rigorous 2PL? Assume that no commits occur during the sequence of operations shown.

$r_4(B); r_1(B); r_3(A); r_5(C); r_2(C); r_6(D); w_2(B); r_1(A); w_5(A); w_6(C); w_3(D); \dots$



ER Diagram Problem

- Consider the following ER diagram:



- What constraints does this diagram specify?

uniqueness constraints:

cardinality constraints:

- What attributes would be needed for the primary key of the relation used to capture R?

XML Problem

- Consider an XML document that looks like this:

```
<students>
  <student>
    <name>Alan Turing</name>
    <course>CSCI E-119</course>
    <course>CSCI E-268</course>
    <course>CSCI E-50a</course>
    <course>CSCI E-50b</course>
    <course>CSCI E-160</course>
    <course>CSCI E-215</course>
    <course>CSCI E-113</course>
  </student>
  ...
</students>
```

- Give two different ways of finding the names of all students taking CSCI E-268.

Replication Problem

A database is being replicated across 20 sites, and a client wants to update one of the data items.

- If the database is being managed by a system that uses synchronous replication and *fully distributed locking*, what is the minimum number of copies that a client would need to update?
- What if the system were using synchronous replication and *primary-copy locking*?

Two-Phase Commit (2PC) Problem

A transaction T requires subtxns at sites A, B, and C. Site A is the coordinator.

Consider the following sequence of events from the 2PC of T:

1. After the last operation in T, site A:
 - sends prepare messages to B and C
 - puts its own subtxn in the ready state
2. Sites B and C:
 - put their subtxns in the ready state
 - force-write ready records and send ready messages to A
3. Site A force-writes its commit record and sends commit messages to B and C.
4. Site B receives the commit message from A and force-writes its own commit record.
5. Site C receives the commit message from A and force-writes its own commit record. (continued)

Two-Phase Commit (2PC) Problem (cont.)

Now consider the following variations on the above scenario:

1. If C crashes *before* force-writing its commit record, what should happen during its recovery?
2. If B crashes *after* force-writing its commit record, what should happen during its recovery?
3. If B crashes *before* force-writing its **ready** record:
 - what should happen during its recovery?
 - what should A and C do?
4. If A crashes *before* force-writing its commit record, what should B and C do?