

CSE 344 Section 9 Worksheet

1. Consider the relations:

Purchases(pid, custId, quantity, price)

Customers(custId, name, city)

Now, consider the following query; which indices will produce a speed up?

```
SELECT * FROM Purchase P, Customer C
WHERE P.custId = C.custId
      AND P.price < 100 AND C.custId = 42
```

- Hashtable index on Purchase(price)
- B-tree index on Purchase(pid, price)
- Hashtable index on Customer(custId)
- B-tree index on Purchase(price, pid)
- Hashtable index on Purchase(price, pid)

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3. Consider a concurrency control manager that uses **strict two phase locking** that schedules three transactions:

- $T1 : R1(A), R1(B), W1(A), W1(B), Co1$
- $T2 : R2(B), W2(B), R2(C), W2(C), Co2$
- $T3 : R3(C), W3(C), R3(A), W3(A), Co3$

Each transaction begins with its first read operation, and commits with the Co statement. Answer the following questions for each of the schedules below:

- Is this schedule possible under a strict 2PL protocol?

Note: A common question is if conflict serializability implies the schedule is possible under a strict 2PL protocol, and the answer is Conflict Serializable $\not\rightarrow$ strict 2PL but strict 2PL \rightarrow Conflict Serializable

a. Schedule 1:

$R2(B), W2(B), R3(C), W3(C), R3(A), W3(A), Co3, R2(C), W2(C), Co2, R1(A), R1(B), W1(A), W1(B), Co1$

i. Is it possible under strict 2PL?

b. Schedule 2:

$R2(B), W2(B), R3(C), W3(C), R1(A), R1(B), W1(A), W1(B), Co1, R2(C), W2(C), Co2, R3(A), W3(A), Co3$

i. Is it possible under strict 2PL?