

1. Match the following terms to the appropriate definition

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Timestamping      | a. Relates to the size of data item           |
| DB2               | b. only the new value is written in Log       |
| Insert Operation  | c. Universal Database                         |
| Prempt Scheduling | d. Unique numbering of transactions           |
| Cyclic Graphs     | e. Conflict Scheduling                        |
| Granularity       | d. New process takes over the running process |

2. It is possible for a transaction T to issue a read\_lock(X) & then later to ----- the lock By issuing a write\_lock(X) operation. It is also possible for a transaction to issue a Write\_lock & then later to ----- the lock by issuing a read\_lock(X) Operation.

3. We define a schedule s to be ----- if it is conflict equivalent to some serial schedule S1.

4. The false statement is

- a) In a distributed System we strive for DBMS independence
- b) In a distributed System we can span on to various locations.
- c) There can be heterogeneous environments in a DDBMS.
- d) In a DDBMS a query always returns the data with the help of a local database.
- e) one of above four is false

5. Explain

- a. Atomicity Of a transaction
- b. Isolation property of a transaction.

6. Define nonserial Schedules.

7. Differentiate Checkpoint & Commit Point.

8. It is always a tradeoff between Locking & Concurrency levels. (T/F)

9. Result equivalent is always conflict equivalent (T/F)