Transaction Management Quiz
Chapter 15 - Week 11
Group 32
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1. Which of the ACID properties means that the entire transaction must be completed or the database is restored to the state it was in before the transaction started:

   a. Atomicity
   b. Consistency preserving
   c. Isolation
   d. Durability
2. Which of the following SQL statements may appear in the code for a transaction
   a. ROLLBACK
   b. COMMIT
   c. BEGIN (or START) TRANSACTION
   d. All of the above
3. The ACID properties are insured by the following services of the DBMS:
   a. Concurrency control
   b. Recovery
   c. Data dictionary
   d. Concurrency control and recovery
4. In two phase locking protocol,
   a. A transaction only acquires a lock after the previously acquired lock has been released
   b. A transaction acquires locks as needed. After it starts releasing locks, it does not acquire new locks
   c. A transaction acquires all needed locks at once, then releases them after completion
   d. A transaction locks the full database, then release the locks.

Pg. 556 A growing phase ensues in which the transaction acquires locks but never releases any locks. At the end of the transaction (EOT), the shrinking phase occurs in which all locks are released together.
5. Which of the following problems is not caused by insufficient concurrency control?
   a. Lost update
   b. Hot Spot
   c. Nonrepeatable read
   d. Uncommitted dependency

Pg. 550 Concurrency control. Hot Spot is not a problem in itself, it is just a probable place for a problem to occur.