

Question 1: Case Studies [200 points]

- (i) [10 points] **MVCC Protocols:**
Define the snapshot isolation level. What anomaly is it susceptible to?
- (ii) [10 points] **MVCC Protocols:**
Distinguish between: (1) repeatable reads and (2) snapshot isolation.
- (iii) [10 points] **MVCC Protocols:**
Explain the purpose of these fields in MVTO protocol: (1) txn-id, (2) read-ts, (3) begin-ts, and (4) end-ts.
- (iv) [10 points] **MVCC Protocols:**
Explain the purpose of these fields in MV2PL protocol: (1) txn-id, (2) read-cnt, (3) begin-ts, and (4) end-ts.
- (v) [10 points] **MVCC Protocols:**
How does PostgreSQL tackle the txn id wrap-around problem?
- (vi) [10 points] **Hekaton:**
Why does Hekaton use two timestamps?
- (vii) [10 points] **Hekaton:**
Distinguish between these txn states: (1) COMMITTED, and (2) TERMINATED.
- (viii) [10 points] **Hekaton:**
Explain the purpose of tracking: (1) read-set, (2) write-set, and (3) scan-set.
- (ix) [10 points] **Hekaton:**
Explain how the protocol ensures: (1) read stability, and (2) phantom avoidance.
- (x) [10 points] **Hekaton:**
How does Hekaton support both optimistic and pessimistic txns?
- (xi) [10 points] **Hekaton:**
Define a lock-free data structure. Where does Hekaton use such structures?
- (xii) [10 points] **Hekaton:**
Which CC protocol scales well on a write-intensive/medium-contention workload?
Why?
- (xiii) [10 points] **Hekaton:**
List the limitations of MVCC protocol in Hekaton.
- (xiv) [10 points] **Hyper:**
Explain how Hyper uses precision locking?
- (xv) [10 points] **Hyper:**
Explain why Hyper does not check whether write-sets overlap.
- (xvi) [10 points] **Hyper:**
Explain why Hyper uses version synopses.
- (xvii) [10 points] **HANA:**
Explain how HANA uses a hybrid storage layout.

- (xviii) **[10 points] Cicada:**
List the limitations of MVCC.
- (xix) **[10 points] Cicada:**
List the limitations of OCC.
- (xx) **[10 points] Cicada:**
How does Cicada do: (1) best-effort inlining, (2) contention-aware validation, and (3) early consistency check?