Question 1(a) [3 marks]

Write a short note: Data Dictionary

Answer:
A **Data Dictionary** is a centralized repository that stores metadata about database structure, elements, and relationships.

Table: Data Dictionary Components

Component	Description
Table Names	List of all tables in database
Column Details	Data types, constraints, lengths
Relationships	Foreign key connections
Indexes	Performance optimization structures

Key Features:

- **Metadata Storage**: Contains information about data structure
- **Data Integrity**: Maintains consistency rules and constraints
- **Documentation**: Provides comprehensive database documentation

Mnemonic: "Data Dictionary Delivers Details"

Question 1(b) [4 marks]

Define (i) E-R model (ii) Entity (iii) Entity set and (iv) attributes

Answer:

Table: ER Model Definitions

Term	Definition
E-R Model	Conceptual data model using entities and relationships
Entity	Real-world object with independent existence
Entity Set	Collection of similar entities of same type
Attributes	Properties that describe entity characteristics

Diagram: ER Model Components

```
+----------+     +-------------+     +----------+
|  Entity  |-----| Relationship|-----|  Entity  |
|    A     |     |             |     |    B     |
+----------+     +-------------+     +----------+
     |                                    |
Attributes                           Attributes
```

Key Points:

- **Conceptual Design**: High-level database design approach
- **Visual Representation**: Uses diagrams for clear understanding

Mnemonic: "Entities Relate Meaningfully"

Question 1(c) [7 marks]

Explain Advantages of DBMS

Answer:

Table: DBMS Advantages

Advantage	Benefit
Data Independence	Applications isolated from data structure changes
Data Sharing	Multiple users access same data simultaneously
Data Security	Access control and authentication mechanisms
Data Integrity	Consistency maintained through constraints
Backup & Recovery	Automatic data protection and restoration
Reduced Redundancy	Eliminates duplicate data storage

Key Benefits:

- **Centralized Control**: Single point of data management
- **Cost Effectiveness**: Reduces development and maintenance costs
- **Data Consistency**: Ensures uniform data across applications
- **Concurrent Access**: Multiple users can work simultaneously
- **Query Optimization**: Efficient data retrieval mechanisms

Mnemonic: "Database Benefits Business Better"

Question 1(c) OR [7 marks]

Explain Architecture of DBMS

Answer:

Diagram: Three-Level DBMS Architecture

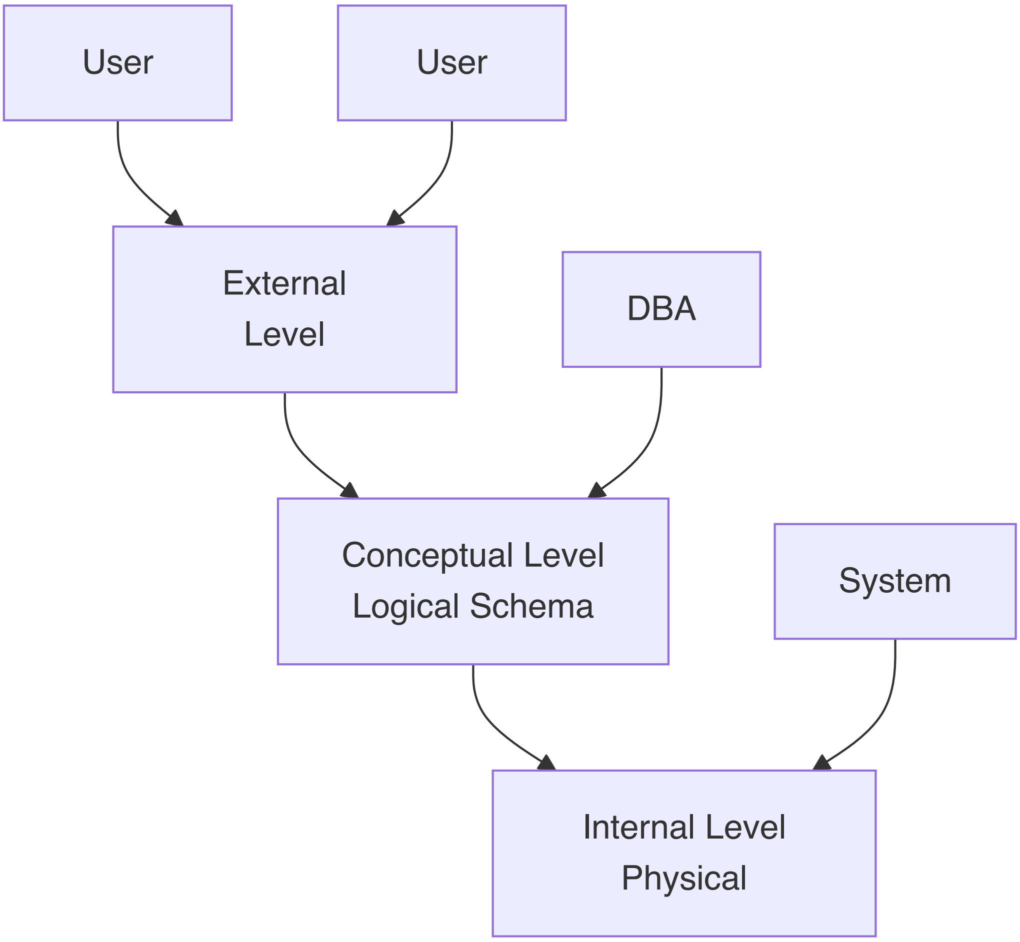


Table: Architecture Levels

Level	Purpose	Users
External	Individual user views	End users, Applications
Conceptual	Complete logical structure	Database Administrator
Internal	Physical storage details	System programmers

Key Features:

- **Data Independence**: Changes at one level don't affect others
- **Security**: Different access levels for different users
- **Abstraction**: Hides complexity from users

Mnemonic: "External Conceptual Internal Architecture"

Question 2(a) [3 marks]

Explain UNIQUE KEY and PRIMARY KEY

Answer:

Table: Key Comparison

Feature	PRIMARY KEY	UNIQUE KEY
Null Values	Not allowed	One null allowed
Number per Table	Only one	Multiple allowed
Index Creation	Automatic clustered	Automatic non-clustered
Purpose	Entity identification	Data uniqueness

Key Differences:

- **Primary Key**: Uniquely identifies each record, cannot be null
- **Unique Key**: Ensures uniqueness but allows one null value

Mnemonic: "Primary Prevents Nulls, Unique Understands Nulls"

Question 2(b) [4 marks]

Write a short note on Participation of Entity in ER diagram

Answer:

Table: Participation Types

Type	Description	Symbol
Total Participation	Every entity must participate	Double line
Partial Participation	Some entities may not participate	Single line

Diagram: Participation Example

```
Employee ========== Works_for ---------- Department
  (Total)                                 (Partial)
```

Key Concepts:

- **Mandatory Participation**: Every instance must be involved
- **Optional Participation**: Some instances may not be involved
- **Business Rules**: Reflects real-world constraints

Mnemonic: "Total Participation Requires All"

Question 2(c) [7 marks]

Describe Generalization concept in Detail for ER diagram

Answer:

Diagram: Generalization Example

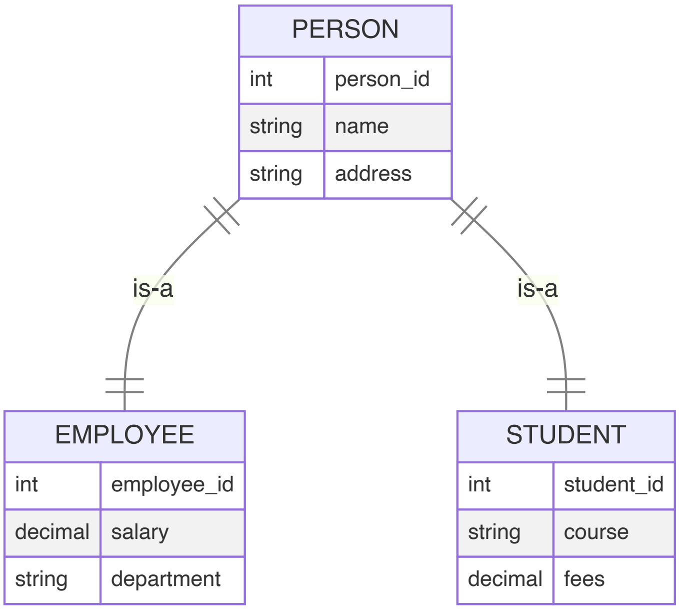


Table: Generalization Characteristics

Aspect	Description
Bottom-up Process	Combines similar entities into superclass
Inheritance	Subclasses inherit superclass attributes
Specialization	Reverse process of generalization
Overlap Constraints	Disjoint or overlapping subclasses

Key Features:

- **Attribute Inheritance**: Common attributes moved to superclass
- **Relationship Inheritance**: Relationships also inherited
- **Constraint Types**: Total/partial, disjoint/overlapping
- **ISA Relationship**: Represents "is-a" connection

Mnemonic: "Generalization Groups Similar Entities"

Question 2(a) OR [3 marks]

Explain Mapping Cardinality in ER diagram

Answer:

Table: Cardinality Types

Type	Description	Example
One-to-One (1:1)	One entity relates to one other	Person-Passport
One-to-Many (1:M)	One entity relates to many others	Department-Employee
Many-to-One (M:1)	Many entities relate to one	Employee-Department
Many-to-Many (M:N)	Many entities relate to many	Student-Course

Key Concepts:

- **Relationship Constraints**: Defines how entities can be related
- **Business Rules**: Reflects real-world relationship limits

Mnemonic: "One Or Many Mappings Matter"

Question 2(b) OR [4 marks]

Explain Aggregation in E-R diagram

Answer:

Diagram: Aggregation Example

```
Employee ---- Works_on ---- Project
    |                          |
    +----------+----------+
               |
           Manages
               |
            Manager
```

Key Features:

- **Relationship as Entity**: Treats relationship set as entity
- **Higher-level Relationships**: Allows relationships between relationships
- **Complex Modeling**: Handles advanced business scenarios
- **Abstraction Mechanism**: Simplifies complex relationships

Table: Aggregation Benefits

Benefit	Description
Modeling Flexibility	Handles complex relationships
Semantic Clarity	Clear representation of business rules
Design Simplicity	Reduces model complexity

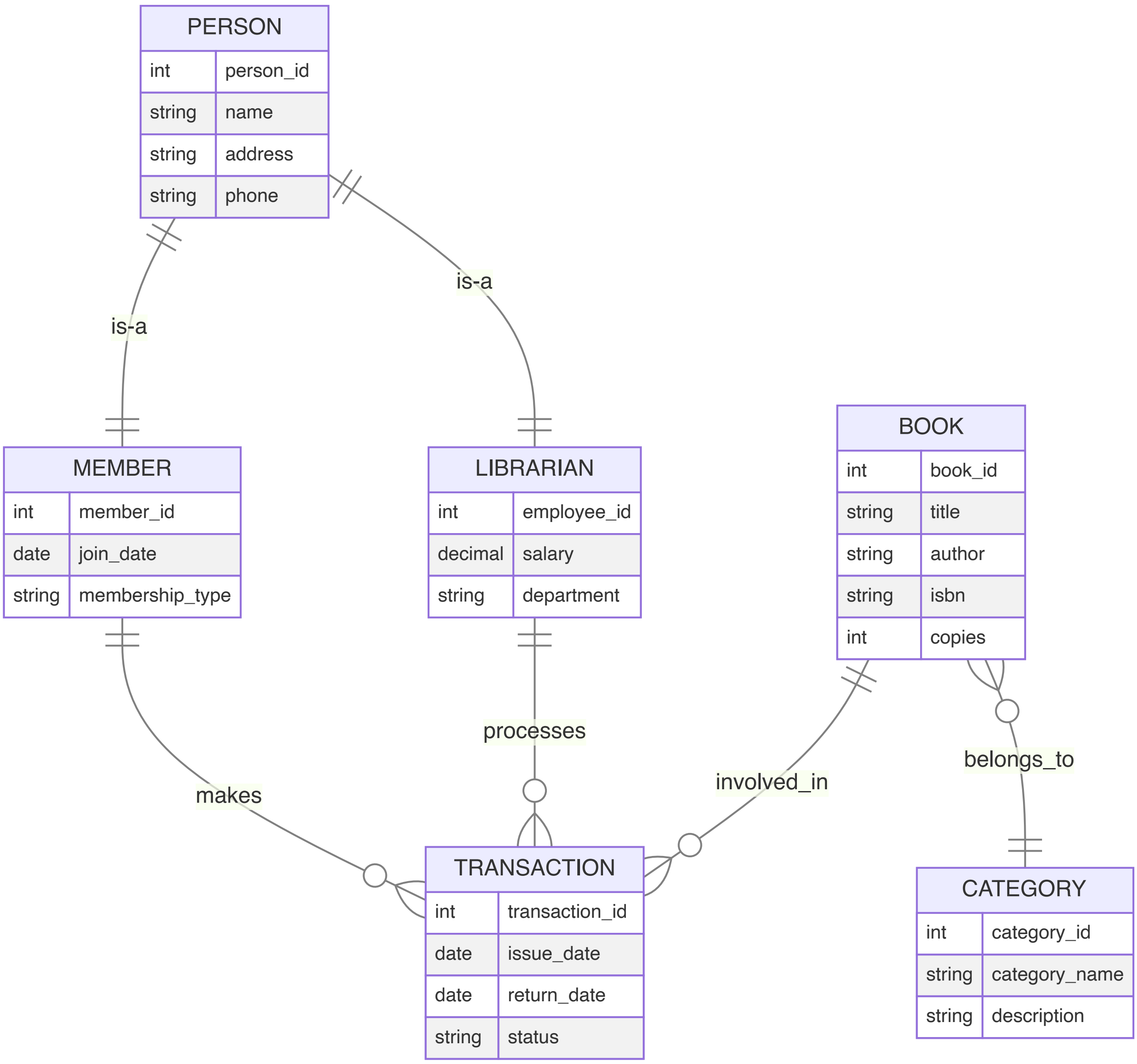
Mnemonic: "Aggregation Abstracts Advanced Associations"

Question 2(c) OR [7 marks]

Draw ER diagram of Library Management system using Enhanced ER model

Answer:

Diagram: Library Management System



Enhanced ER Features Used:

- **Generalization**: Person superclass with Member and Librarian subclasses
- **Specialization**: Different attributes for different person types
- **Aggregation**: Transaction relationship involving multiple entities
- **Multiple Inheritance**: Complex relationship handling

Mnemonic: "Library Links Literature Logically"

Question 3(a) [3 marks]

Explain SQL data types

Answer:

Table: Common SQL Data Types

Category	Data Type	Description
Numeric	INT, DECIMAL, FLOAT	Store numbers
Character	CHAR, VARCHAR, TEXT	Store text
Date/Time	DATE, TIME, DATETIME	Store temporal data
Boolean	BOOLEAN	Store true/false

Key Points:

- **Data Integrity**: Ensures correct data storage
- **Storage Optimization**: Appropriate size allocation
- **Validation**: Automatic data type checking

Mnemonic: "Data Types Define Storage"

Question 3(b) [4 marks]

Compare DROP and TRUNCATE commands

Answer:

Table: DROP vs TRUNCATE Comparison

Feature	DROP	TRUNCATE
Operation	Removes table structure	Removes all data only
Rollback	Cannot rollback	Can rollback (in transaction)
Speed	Slower	Faster
Triggers	Fires triggers	Does not fire triggers
Where Clause	Not applicable	Not supported
Auto-increment	Resets	Resets to initial value

Code Examples:

```sql
-- DROP command
DROP TABLE student;

-- TRUNCATE command
TRUNCATE TABLE student;
```

Key Differences:

- **Structure Impact**: DROP removes everything, TRUNCATE keeps structure
- **Performance**: TRUNCATE is faster for large tables

Mnemonic: "DROP Destroys, TRUNCATE Trims"

Question 3(c) [7 marks]

Consider a following Relational Schema and give Relational Algebra Expression for the following Queries
Students (Name, SPI, DOB, Enrollment No)

Answer:

Relational Algebra Expressions:

i) List out all students whose SPI is lower than 6.0:

```
σ(SPI < 6.0)(Students)
```

ii) List name of student whose enrollment number contains 006:

```
π(Name)(σ(Enrollment_No LIKE '%006%')(Students))
```

iii) List all students with same DOB:

```
Students ⋈ (ρ(S2)(Students)) WHERE Students.DOB = S2.DOB AND Students.Enrollment_No ≠
S2.Enrollment_No
```

iv) Display students name starting from same letter:

```
π(Name)(Students ⋈ (ρ(S2)(Students)) WHERE SUBSTR(Students.Name,1,1) =
SUBSTR(S2.Name,1,1) AND Students.Enrollment_No ≠ S2.Enrollment_No)
```

Table: Relational Algebra Operators Used

Operator	Symbol	Purpose
Selection	σ	Filter rows based on condition
Projection	π	Select specific columns
Join	⋈	Combine related tuples
Rename	ρ	Rename relations/attributes

Mnemonic: "Select Project Join Rename"

Question 3(a) OR [3 marks]

Explain use of Grant and Revoke command with example

Answer:

Code Examples:

```sql
-- GRANT command
GRANT SELECT, INSERT ON student TO user1;
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON database1 TO user2;

-- REVOKE command
REVOKE INSERT ON student FROM user1;
REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON database1 FROM user2;
```

Key Features:

- **Access Control**: Manages user permissions
- **Security**: Prevents unauthorized access
- **Granular Control**: Specific privilege assignment

Table: Common Privileges

Privilege	Description
SELECT	Read data
INSERT	Add new records
UPDATE	Modify existing data
DELETE	Remove records
ALL	Complete access

Mnemonic: "Grant Gives, Revoke Removes"

Question 3(b) OR [4 marks]

Describe DML commands with Example

Answer:

Table: DML Commands

Command	Purpose	Example
INSERT	Add new records	`INSERT INTO student VALUES (1,'John',8.5)`
UPDATE	Modify existing data	`UPDATE student SET spi=9.0 WHERE id=1`
DELETE	Remove records	`DELETE FROM student WHERE spi<6.0`
SELECT	Retrieve data	`SELECT * FROM student WHERE spi>8.0`

Code Examples:

```sql
-- INSERT command
INSERT INTO Students (name, spi, dob)
VALUES ('Alice', 8.5, '2000-05-15');

-- UPDATE command
UPDATE Students SET spi = 9.0
WHERE name = 'Alice';

-- DELETE command
DELETE FROM Students
WHERE spi < 6.0;

-- SELECT command
SELECT name, spi FROM Students
WHERE spi > 8.0;
```

Key Features:

- **Data Manipulation**: Core database operations
- **Transaction Support**: Can be rolled back
- **Conditional Operations**: WHERE clause support

Mnemonic: "Insert Update Delete Select"

Question 3(c) OR [7 marks]

List all Conversion function of DBMS and explain any three of them in detail

Answer:

Table: Conversion Functions

Function	Purpose	Example
TO_CHAR	Convert to character	`TO_CHAR(sysdate, 'DD-MM-YYYY')`
TO_DATE	Convert to date	`TO_DATE('15-05-2025', 'DD-MM-YYYY')`
TO_NUMBER	Convert to number	`TO_NUMBER('123.45')`
CAST	General conversion	`CAST('123' AS INTEGER)`
CONVERT	Data type conversion	`CONVERT(varchar, 123)`

Detailed Explanation of Three Functions:

1. TO_CHAR Function:

- **Purpose**: Converts dates and numbers to character strings
- **Syntax**: `TO_CHAR(value, format)`
- **Usage**: Date formatting, number formatting with specific patterns

2. TO_DATE Function:

- **Purpose**: Converts character strings to date values
- **Syntax**: `TO_DATE(string, format)`
- **Usage**: String to date conversion with specified format

3. TO_NUMBER Function:

- **Purpose**: Converts character strings to numeric values
- **Syntax**: `TO_NUMBER(string, format)`
- **Usage**: String to number conversion for calculations

Key Benefits:

- **Data Type Flexibility**: Seamless conversion between types
- **Format Control**: Specific formatting options
- **Error Handling**: Validation during conversion

Mnemonic: "Convert Characters Dates Numbers"

Question 4(a) [3 marks]

Write short note: Domain Integrity Constraint

Answer:

Domain Integrity Constraints ensure that data values fall within acceptable ranges and formats for specific attributes.

Table: Domain Constraint Types

Constraint	Purpose	Example
CHECK	Value range validation	`CHECK (age >= 0 AND age <= 100)`
NOT NULL	Prevents null values	`name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL`
DEFAULT	Sets default values	`status VARCHAR(10) DEFAULT 'Active'`

Key Features:

- **Data Validation**: Ensures data quality at entry
- **Business Rules**: Implements domain-specific rules
- **Automatic Checking**: Validation occurs during DML operations

Mnemonic: "Domain Defines Data Boundaries"

Question 4(b) [4 marks]

List all JOIN in DBMS and explain any two

Answer:

Table: Types of JOINs

JOIN Type	Description
INNER JOIN	Returns matching records from both tables
LEFT JOIN	Returns all records from left table
RIGHT JOIN	Returns all records from right table
FULL OUTER JOIN	Returns all records from both tables
CROSS JOIN	Cartesian product of both tables
SELF JOIN	Table joined with itself

Detailed Explanation:

1. INNER JOIN:

```sql
SELECT s.name, c.course_name
FROM students s
INNER JOIN courses c ON s.course_id = c.course_id;
```

- Returns only matching records from both tables
- Most commonly used join type

2. LEFT JOIN:

```sql
SELECT s.name, c.course_name
FROM students s
LEFT JOIN courses c ON s.course_id = c.course_id;
```

- Returns all students, even if no course assigned
- NULL values for unmatched records

Mnemonic: "Join Tables Together Thoughtfully"

Question 4(c) [7 marks]

Explain Concept of Functional Dependency in detail

Answer:

Functional Dependency occurs when the value of one attribute uniquely determines the value of another attribute.

Notation: A → B (A functionally determines B)

Table: Types of Functional Dependencies

Type	Definition	Example
Full FD	All attributes in LHS needed	{Student_ID, Course_ID} → Grade
Partial FD	Some LHS attributes redundant	{Student_ID, Course_ID} → Student_Name
Transitive FD	Indirect dependency through another attribute	Student_ID → Dept_ID → Dept_Name

Diagram: Functional Dependency Example

```
Student_ID ---------> Student_Name
    |                      |
    |                      v
    |-----------------> Address
    |
    v
Course_ID ---------> Course_Name
```

Key Properties:

- **Reflexivity**: A → A (trivial dependency)
- **Augmentation**: If A → B, then AC → BC
- **Transitivity**: If A → B and B → C, then A → C
- **Decomposition**: If A → BC, then A → B and A → C

Applications:

- **Normalization**: Eliminates redundancy using FD
- **Database Design**: Determines table structure
- **Data Integrity**: Maintains consistency

Mnemonic: "Functions Determine Dependencies Directly"

Question 4(a) OR [3 marks]

Write short note: Referential integrity Constraints

Answer:

Referential Integrity ensures that foreign key values in one table correspond to existing primary key values in referenced table.

Table: Referential Integrity Rules

Rule	Description	Action
INSERT Rule	Foreign key must exist in parent	Reject invalid inserts
DELETE Rule	Handle parent record deletion	CASCADE, RESTRICT, SET NULL
UPDATE Rule	Handle primary key updates	CASCADE, RESTRICT

Key Features:

- **Foreign Key Constraint**: Links related tables
- **Data Consistency**: Prevents orphaned records
- **Relationship Maintenance**: Preserves table relationships

Code Example:

```
ALTER TABLE Orders
ADD CONSTRAINT FK_Customer
FOREIGN KEY (customer_id)
REFERENCES Customers(customer_id);
```

Mnemonic: "References Require Related Records"

Question 4(b) OR [4 marks]

Explain union and intersection operations of relational algebra

Answer:

Table: Set Operations Comparison

Operation	Symbol	Description	Requirement
UNION	∪	Combines all tuples from both relations	Union compatible
INTERSECTION	∩	Common tuples in both relations	Union compatible

Union Operation:

- **Syntax**: R ∪ S
- **Result**: All tuples from R and S (duplicates removed)
- **Requirement**: Same number and types of attributes

Intersection Operation:

- **Syntax**: R ∩ S
- **Result**: Tuples that exist in both R and S
- **Requirement**: Union compatible relations

Example:

```
Students_CS ∪ Students_IT = All students from both departments
Students_CS ∩ Students_IT = Students in both departments
```

Key Points:

- **Union Compatibility**: Relations must have same structure
- **Duplicate Elimination**: Results contain unique tuples only

Mnemonic: "Union Unites, Intersection Identifies Common"

Question 4(c) OR [7 marks]

Explain Concept of Normalization in DBMS in detail

Answer:

Normalization is the process of organizing database tables to minimize data redundancy and improve data integrity.

Table: Normal Forms

Normal Form	Requirements	Eliminates
1NF	Atomic values, no repeating groups	Multivalued attributes
2NF	1NF + No partial dependencies	Partial functional dependencies
3NF	2NF + No transitive dependencies	Transitive dependencies
BCNF	3NF + Every determinant is candidate key	Remaining anomalies

Normalization Process:

Step 1 - First Normal Form (1NF):

- Eliminate repeating groups
- Each cell contains single value
- Each record is unique

Step 2 - Second Normal Form (2NF):

- Must be in 1NF
- Remove partial dependencies
- Non-key attributes fully dependent on primary key

Step 3 - Third Normal Form (3NF):

- Must be in 2NF
- Remove transitive dependencies
- Non-key attributes not dependent on other non-key attributes

Benefits of Normalization:

- **Reduced Redundancy**: Eliminates duplicate data
- **Data Integrity**: Maintains consistency
- **Storage Efficiency**: Minimizes storage space
- **Update Anomalies**: Prevents inconsistent updates

Drawbacks:

- **Complex Queries**: May require multiple joins
- **Performance Impact**: Can slow down retrieval

Mnemonic: "Normalize to Neat, Non-redundant Tables"

Question 5(a) [3 marks]

Describe Need of Normalization in DBMS

Answer:

Table: Problems Solved by Normalization

Problem	Description	Solution
Insertion Anomaly	Cannot insert data without complete info	Separate tables
Update Anomaly	Multiple updates for single change	Remove redundancy
Deletion Anomaly	Loss of important data when deleting	Preserve dependencies

Key Needs:

- **Data Consistency**: Ensures uniform data across database
- **Storage Optimization**: Reduces redundant storage
- **Maintenance Simplicity**: Easier database updates

Benefits:

- **Improved Data Quality**: Reduces errors and inconsistencies
- **Flexible Design**: Easier to modify and extend
- **Better Performance**: For update operations

Mnemonic: "Normalization Needs Neat Organization"

Question 5(b) [4 marks]

Explain properties of Transaction in DBMS

Answer:

Table: ACID Properties

Property	Description	Purpose
Atomicity	All operations succeed or all fail	Ensures completeness
Consistency	Database remains in valid state	Maintains integrity
Isolation	Concurrent transactions don't interfere	Prevents conflicts
Durability	Committed changes are permanent	Ensures persistence

Detailed Explanation:

Atomicity:

- Transaction is indivisible unit
- Either all operations complete or none

Consistency:

- Database transitions from one valid state to another
- All integrity constraints maintained

Isolation:

- Concurrent transactions appear to run sequentially
- Intermediate states not visible to other transactions

Durability:

- Once committed, changes survive system failures

- Data permanently stored

Mnemonic: "ACID Assures Correct Database"

Question 5(c) [7 marks]

Explain View Serializability in detail

Answer:

View Serializability determines if a concurrent schedule produces the same result as some serial schedule by examining read and write operations.

Table: View Equivalence Conditions

Condition	Description
Initial Reads	Same transactions read initial values
Final Writes	Same transactions perform final writes
Intermediate Reads	Read values from same writing transactions

Key Concepts:

View Equivalent Schedules:
Two schedules are view equivalent if:

1. For each data item, if transaction T reads initial value in one schedule, it reads initial value in other
2. For each read operation, if T reads value written by T' in one schedule, same holds in other
3. For each data item, if T performs final write in one schedule, it performs final write in other

Testing View Serializability:

1. **Precedence Graph**: Create directed graph
2. **Cycle Detection**: Check for cycles in graph
3. **Conflict Analysis**: Examine read-write conflicts

Example Analysis:

```
Schedule S1: R1(X) W1(X) R2(X) W2(X)
Schedule S2: R1(X) R2(X) W1(X) W2(X)
```

Benefits:

- **Concurrency Control**: Ensures correctness
- **Performance**: Allows maximum concurrency
- **Consistency**: Maintains database integrity

Comparison with Conflict Serializability:

- View serializability is less restrictive
- Some view serializable schedules are not conflict serializable
- More complex to test

Mnemonic: "View Verifies Valid Schedules"

Question 5(a) OR [3 marks]

Perform 2NF on any Database

Answer:

Example: Student Course Database

Original Table (Not in 2NF):

```
Student_Course (Student_ID, Student_Name, Course_ID, Course_Name, Grade, Instructor)
Primary Key: {Student_ID, Course_ID}
```

Functional Dependencies:

- Student_ID → Student_Name (Partial dependency)
- Course_ID → Course_Name, Instructor (Partial dependency)
- {Student_ID, Course_ID} → Grade

2NF Decomposition:

Table 1: Students

```
Students (Student_ID, Student_Name)
Primary Key: Student_ID
```

Table 2: Courses

```
Courses (Course_ID, Course_Name, Instructor)
Primary Key: Course_ID
```

Table 3: Enrollments

```
Enrollments (Student_ID, Course_ID, Grade)
Primary Key: {Student_ID, Course_ID}
Foreign Keys: Student_ID → Students, Course_ID → Courses
```

Result: All partial dependencies eliminated, now in 2NF.

Mnemonic: "Second Normal Form Separates Dependencies"

Question 5(b) OR [4 marks]

Explain States of Transaction

Answer:

Diagram: Transaction State Diagram

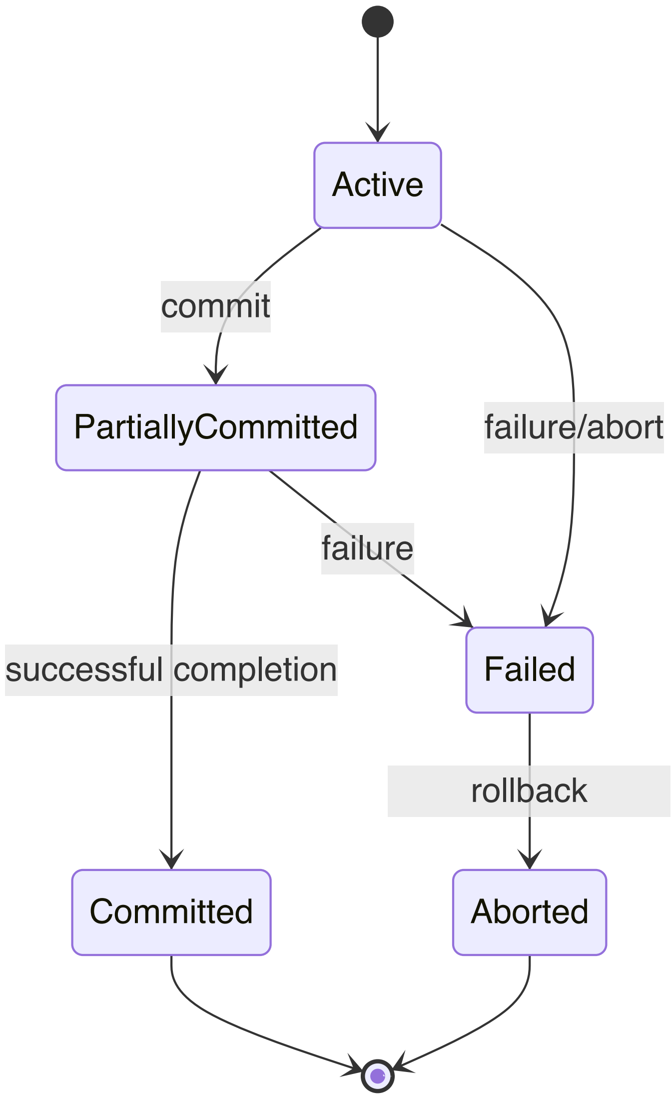


Table: Transaction States

State	Description	Actions
Active	Transaction is executing	Read/Write operations
Partially Committed	Final statement executed	Waiting for commit
Committed	Transaction completed successfully	Changes permanent
Failed	Cannot proceed normally	Error occurred
Aborted	Transaction rolled back	All changes undone

State Transitions:

- **Active to Failed**: Due to errors or explicit abort
- **Active to Partially Committed**: After final statement
- **Partially Committed to Committed**: Successful completion
- **Failed to Aborted**: After rollback operations

Key Points:

- **Recovery**: System can recover from failed states
- **Durability**: Committed changes are permanent
- **Atomicity**: Aborted transactions leave no trace

Mnemonic: "Transactions Travel Through States"

Question 5(c) OR [7 marks]

Explain Conflict Serializability in detail

Answer:

Conflict Serializability ensures that a concurrent schedule is equivalent to some serial schedule by analyzing conflicting operations.

Table: Conflicting Operations

Operation Pair	Conflict Type	Reason
Read-Write	RW Conflict	Read before write
Write-Read	WR Conflict	Write before read
Write-Write	WW Conflict	Multiple writes

Testing Conflict Serializability:

Step 1: Identify Conflicts

- Find pairs of operations on same data item
- Check if operations belong to different transactions
- Determine if operations conflict

Step 2: Create Precedence Graph

- Nodes represent transactions
- Directed edges represent conflicts
- Edge from Ti to Tj if Ti conflicts with Tj

Step 3: Check for Cycles

- If graph has no cycles → Conflict serializable
- If graph has cycles → Not conflict serializable

Example Analysis:

```
Schedule: R1(A) W1(A) R2(A) W2(B) R1(B) W1(B)

Conflicts:
- W1(A) conflicts with R2(A) → T1 before T2
- W2(B) conflicts with R1(B) → T2 before T1
- W2(B) conflicts with W1(B) → T2 before T1
```

Precedence Graph:

```
    T1 ←----→ T2
       (cycle)
```

Result: Contains cycle, therefore NOT conflict serializable.

Table: Serializability Testing Steps

Step	Action	Purpose
1	List all operations	Identify transaction operations
2	Find conflicts	Determine operation dependencies
3	Build precedence graph	Visualize dependencies
4	Check for cycles	Test serializability

Key Properties:

- **Conflict Equivalent**: Same conflicts, same relative order
- **Serial Schedule**: One transaction at a time
- **Precedence Graph**: Directed graph showing dependencies
- **Cycle Detection**: Determines conflict serializability

Benefits:

- **Concurrency Control**: Ensures correctness
- **Performance**: Maximizes concurrent execution
- **Consistency**: Maintains database integrity

Comparison with View Serializability:

- Conflict serializability is more restrictive
- All conflict serializable schedules are view serializable
- Easier to test than view serializability

Algorithms for Testing:

1. **Precedence Graph Method**: Build graph and check cycles
2. **Timestamp Ordering**: Use timestamps to order operations
3. **Two-Phase Locking**: Use locks to ensure serializability

Mnemonic: "Conflicts Create Cycles, Check Carefully"