**Q. 1 What do you mean by Adaptive Query Processing (AQP) and what is the role of Eddy in AQP? What categories of complexities are encountered while implementing AQP?**

Adaptive Query Processing analyzes actual query run time statistics and uses that information for subsequent optimizations.

With rapidly increasing amounts of data, the price of miscalculating complex plans can result in dramatic performance problems. These problems might be measured in minutes or hours instead of seconds or minutes. Traditionally, optimizer architecture has attempted to overcome

**Q.2 What are the properties that a transaction must have in an Online Transaction Processing System (OLTP) and what are various types of locks used for implementing concurrency control among cooperating transaction?**

**OLTP** is an operational system that supports transaction-oriented applications in a 3-tier architecture. It administers the day to day transaction of an organization. OLTP is basically focused on query processing, maintaining data integrity in multi-access environments as well as effectiveness that is measured by the total number of transactions per second. The full form of OLTP is

[Manipal University](https://manipal.edu/mu.html)

Fully solved assignment available for**session Feb/March 2021,**

your**last date is 31th July 2021**.

https://ssl.gstatic.com/ui/v1/icons/mail/images/cleardot.gifLowest price guarantee with quality.

Charges**INR 150 only per assignment.**For more information you can get via mail or Whats app also

Mail id is [aapkieducation@gmail.com](mailto:aapkieducation@gmail.com)

Our website [www.aapkieducation.com](http://www.aapkieducation.com/)

After mail, we will reply you instant or maximum

1 hour.

Otherwise you can also contact on our

whatsapp no 8791490301.

Contact no is +91 87-55555-879

**Q.3 Explain the objectives, advantages and disadvantages of Parallel Databases in modern transaction processing systems? What are various multiprocessor architectures used to support parallel databases.**

A variety of hardware architectures allow multiple computers to share access to data, software, or peripheral devices. A parallel database is designed to take advantage of such architectures by running multiple instances which "share" a single physical database. In appropriate applications, a