

Cheat Sheet Databases 1 Aggregation

Technique	Code example
Start a transaction	A transaction starts if no transaction is running and the user issues a <code>INSERT</code> , <code>UPDATE</code> or <code>DELETE</code> operation.
End a transaction successfully	A transaction finishes and saves when the process running the transaction issues a <code>COMMIT</code> ;
End and quit a transaction	A transaction quits (exits with no save) when the process running the transaction issues a <code>ROLLBACK</code> ;
Granting privileges	A schema owner can <code>GRANT</code> permissions on an object in the schema to another user. E.g. <code>GRANT SELECT ON STOCK TO JBLOGGS;</code> Permissions can also be <code>INSERT</code> , <code>UPDATE</code> or <code>DELETE</code> .
Revoking privileges	A schema owner can revoke permissions that have previously been granted to a user. E.g. <code>REVOKE SELECT ON STOCK FROM JBLOGGS;</code>
Using substitution variables	holder at a prompt by preceding it with <code>&</code> . If the user wants to retain the value for the session, <code>&&</code> can be used and the place-holder name holds that value. The value entered just replaces the place-holder.e.g. <code>INSERT INTO SUPPLIER VALUES (&&SupKey, '&SupName',0);</code> <code>UPDATE STOCK SET SUPPLIER_ID = &&SupKey WHERE STOCK_CODE = 'A101';</code> Don't forget to <code>UNDEFINE SupKey</code> .
Autoincrementing sequences	Create sequence <code>SUPPSEQ</code> start with 5000; <code>INSERT INTO SUPPLIER VALUES (SUPPSEQ.NEXTVAL, '&SUPNAME',0);</code> Sequences can also be dropped.