



The SQL UPDATE Statement

A modern conference room with large windows and a long table. The room is empty, with several chairs arranged around the table. The view outside the windows shows a cityscape. The image has a blue tint and a stylized, torn-paper-like border.

TCL's COMMIT and ROLLBACK

Transaction Control Language

- the COMMIT statement

- saves the transaction in the database
- changes cannot be undone

- the ROLLBACK clause

- allows you to take a step back
- the last change(s) made will not count
- reverts to the last non-committed state

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it will refer to the state corresponding to the last time you executed COMMIT

TCL's COMMIT and ROLLBACK

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COMMIT;

1



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COMMIT; COMMIT;



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COMMIT; COMMIT;



1

2

...

TCL's COMMIT and ROLLBACK

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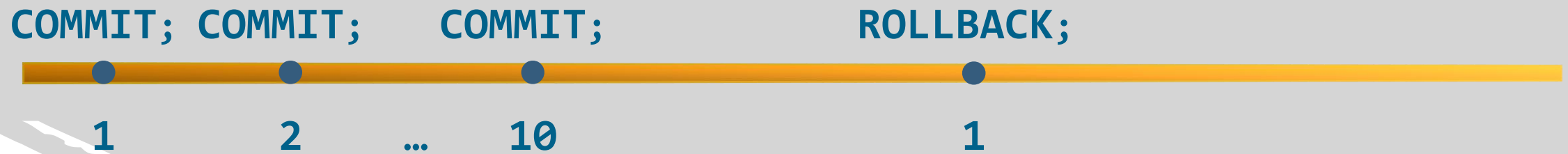
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2

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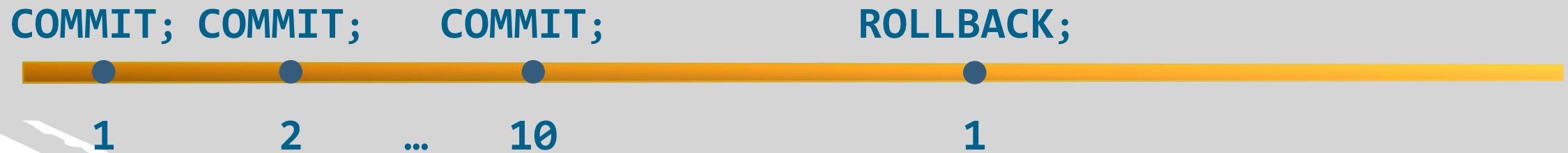
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TCL's COMMIT and ROLLBACK



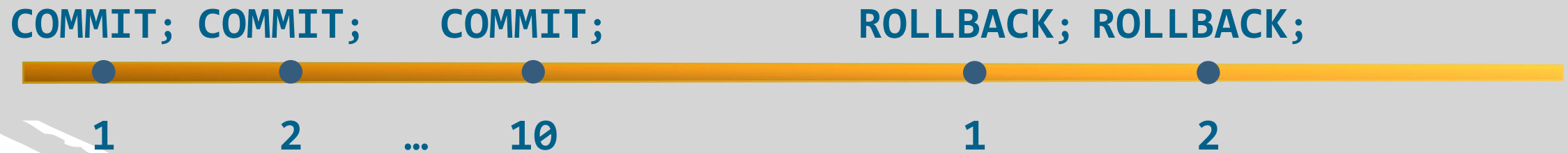
TCL's COMMIT and ROLLBACK

- ROLLBACK will have an effect *on the last execution* you have performed



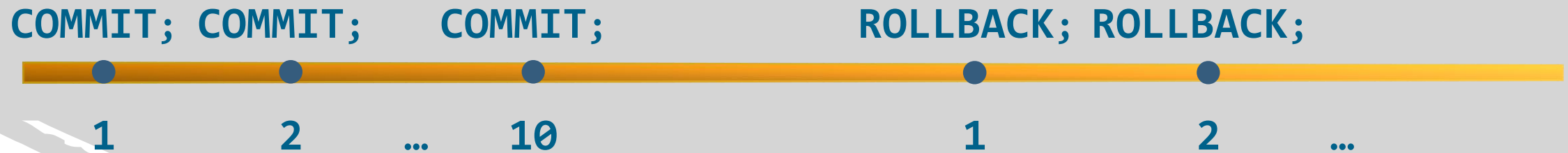
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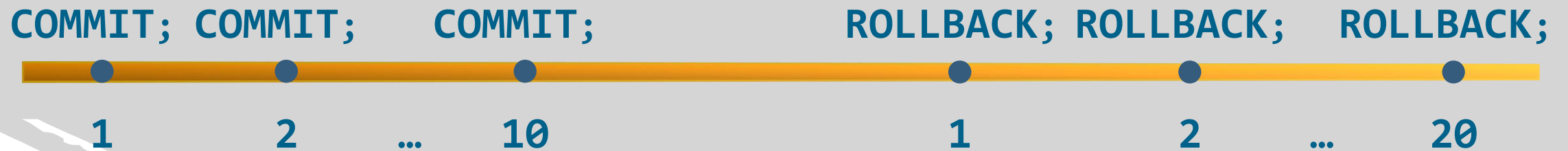
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TCL's COMMIT and ROLLBACK

- ROLLBACK will have an effect *on the last execution* you have performed
- you cannot restore data to a state corresponding to an earlier COMMIT



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used to update the values of existing records in a table

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SQL

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UPDATE table_name
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SET column_1 = value_1, column_2 = value_2 ...
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WHERE conditions;
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- we do not have to update each value of the record of interest
- we can still say we have updated the specific record

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- if you don't provide a *WHERE condition*, all rows of the table will be updated