**Lesson Summary**

* All SQL Server data changes occur in the context of a transaction. Executing a ROLLBACK command at any level in the transaction immediately rolls back the entire transaction.
* Every COMMIT statement reduces the value of @@TRANCOUNT by 1, and only the outermost COMMIT statement commits the entire nested transaction.
* SQL Server uses locking to enforce the isolation of transactions.
* A deadlock can result between two or more sessions if each session has acquired incompatible locks that the other session needs to finish its statement. When SQL Server sees a deadlock, it chooses one of the sessions and terminates the batch.
* SQL Server enforces the isolation level ACID property with varying degrees of strictness.
* The READ COMMITTED isolation level is the default isolation level for on-premise SQL Server.
* The READ COMMITTED SNAPSHOT isolation option (RCSI) of the default isolation level allows read requests to access previously committed versions of exclusively locked data. This can greatly reduce blocking and deadlocking. RCSI is the default isolation level in Windows Azure SQL Database.
* The READ UNCOMMITTED isolation level allows a session to read uncommitted data, known as “dirty reads.”