

Deep Dive: Transactions in SQL

1. Why Use Transactions?

Use Case:

- Transfer money
- Update multiple related tables
- Ensure either all steps succeed or none happen

Without transactions, partial updates could leave your database in an inconsistent state.

2. Real-World Scenario: Bank Transfer

START TRANSACTION;

-- Deduct from sender

UPDATE accounts SET balance = balance - 1000 WHERE account_id = 101;

-- Add to receiver

UPDATE accounts SET balance = balance + 1000 WHERE account_id = 202;

-- Log the transfer

INSERT INTO transactions (from_id, to_id, amount) VALUES (101, 202, 1000);

COMMIT;

All three steps are needed. If any fails, we ROLLBACK.

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3. What Happens Without COMMIT?

```
START TRANSACTION;
```

```
UPDATE products SET stock = stock - 1 WHERE id = 5;
```

```
-- COMMIT is not called
```

On disconnect, the change is lost.

Always end with COMMIT or ROLLBACK.

4. Handling Errors with ROLLBACK

```
START TRANSACTION;
```

```
UPDATE accounts SET balance = balance - 1000 WHERE account_id = 1;
```

```
-- Simulated error
```

```
INSERT INTO trnasactions (from_id, to_id, amount) VALUES (1, 2, 1000);
```

```
ROLLBACK;
```

The previous update is undone because of the error.

5. Using SAVEPOINT and ROLLBACK TO

```
START TRANSACTION;
```

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```
UPDATE orders SET status = 'processing' WHERE order_id = 1;
```

```
SAVEPOINT step1;
```

```
UPDATE inventory SET quantity = quantity - 1 WHERE item_id = 5;
```

```
SAVEPOINT step2;
```

```
-- Error simulation
```

```
ROLLBACK TO step2;
```

```
COMMIT;
```

Only the second step is rolled back, not the first.

6. Isolation Levels (Conceptual Intro)

Defines how transactions interact when running concurrently.

Common Isolation Levels:

- READ UNCOMMITTED: Can see uncommitted changes (dirty reads)
- READ COMMITTED: Can only read committed data
- REPEATABLE READ: Same query returns same result
- SERIALIZABLE: Full isolation

Set with:

```
SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE;
```

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Practice Exercises

1. Create a transaction that updates both customer and order tables.
2. Use SAVEPOINT to rollback part of a shopping cart checkout.
3. Simulate an error (e.g., product out of stock) and recover with ROLLBACK.