



# SECD2523 DATABASE

SQL 5a | TCL

# LECTURE LEARNING OUTCOME

By the end of this lecture, students should be able to:

**Construct SQL statements for**

**01** View

**02** Transaction

**01** View

**02** Transaction

Before we continue this TCL,  
we reuse the same database same tables created in DML3

If failed to find the database and tables you created previously,  
refer here to get our SQL statements to prepare all tables and sample data...  
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1jC5daHE4WhP7N9U6ZxqRzBJcJAzqJxf1/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=112935562328060013817&rtpof=true&sd=true>

# Here, our tables with records

select \* from locations;

```
mysql> select * from locations;
```

location_id	street_address	postal_code	city	state_province	country_id
1000	1297 Via Cola di Rie	00989	Roma	NULL	IT
1100	93091 Calle della Testa	10934	Venice	NULL	IT
1200	2017 Shinjuku-ku	1689	Tokyo	Tokyo Prefecture	JP
1300	9450 Kamiya-cho	6823	Hiroshima	NULL	JP
1400	2014 Jabberwocky Rd	26192	Southlake	Texas	US
1500	2011 Interiors Blvd	99236	South San Francisco	California	US
1600	2007 Zagora St	50090	South Brunswick	New Jersey	US
1700	2004 Charade Rd	98199	Seattle	Washington	US
1800	147 Spadina Ave	M5V 2L7	Toronto	Ontario	CA
1900	6092 Boxwood St	YSW 9T2	Whitehorse	Yukon	CA
2000	40-5-12 Laogianggen	190518	Beijing	NULL	CN
2100	1298 Vileparle (E)	490231	Bombay	Maharashtra	IN
2200	12-98 Victoria Street	2901	Sydney	New South Wales	AU
2300	198 Clementi North	540198	Singapore	NULL	SG
2400	8204 Arthur St	NULL	London	NULL	UK
2500	Magdalen Centre, The Oxford Science Park	OX9 9ZB	Oxford	Oxford	UK
2600	9702 Chester Road	09629850293	Stretford	Manchester	UK
2700	Schwanthalerstr. 7031	80925	Munich	Bavaria	DE
2800	Rua Frei Caneca 1360	01307-002	Sao Paulo	Sao Paulo	BR
2900	20 Rue des Corps-Saints	1730	Geneva	Geneve	CH
3000	Murtenstrasse 921	3095	Bern	BE	CH
3100	Pieter Breughelstraat 837	3029SK	Utrecht	Utrecht	NL
3200	Mariano Escobedo 9991	11932	Mexico City	Distrito Federal,	MX

23 rows in set (0.00 sec)

# Here, our tables with records

select \* from departments;

```
mysql> select * from departments;
```

department_id	department_name	manager_id	location_id
10	Administration	200	1700
20	Marketing	201	1800
30	Purchasing	114	1700
40	Human Resources	203	2400
50	Shipping	121	1500
60	IT	103	1400
70	Public Relations	204	2700
80	Sales	145	2500
90	Executive	100	1700
100	Finance	108	1700
110	Accounting	205	1700
120	Treasury	NULL	1700
130	Corporate Tax	NULL	1700
140	Control And Credit	NULL	1700
150	Shareholder Services	NULL	1700
160	Benefits	NULL	1700
170	Manufacturing	NULL	1700
180	Construction	NULL	1700
190	Contracting	NULL	1700
200	Operations	NULL	1700
210	IT Support	NULL	1700
220	NOC	NULL	1700
230	IT Helpdesk	NULL	1700
240	Government Sales	NULL	1700
250	Retail Sales	NULL	1700
260	Recruiting	NULL	1700
270	Payroll	NULL	1700

27 rows in set (0.00 sec)



Here,  
our tables with records  
select \* from employees;

```
mysql> select * from employees;
```

employee_id	first_name	last_name	email	phone_number	hire_date	job_id	salary	commission_pct	manager_id	department_id
100	Steven	King	SKING	515.123.4567	1987-06-17	AD_PRES	24000.00	NULL	NULL	90
101	Neena	Kochhar	NKOCHHAR	515.123.4568	1989-09-21	AD_VP	17000.00	NULL	100	90
102	Lex	De Haan	LDEHAAN	515.123.4569	1993-01-13	AD_VP	17000.00	NULL	100	90
103	Alexander	Hunold	AHUNOLD	590.423.4567	1990-01-03	IT_PROG	9000.00	NULL	102	60
104	Bruce	Ernst	BERNST	590.423.4568	1991-05-21	IT_PROG	6000.00	NULL	103	60
105	David	Austin	DAUSTIN	590.423.4569	1997-06-25	IT_PROG	4800.00	NULL	103	60
106	Valli	Pataballa	VPATABAL	590.423.4560	1998-02-05	IT_PROG	4800.00	NULL	103	60
107	Diana	Lorentz	DLORENTZ	590.423.5567	1999-02-07	IT_PROG	4200.00	NULL	103	60
108	Nancy	Greenberg	NGREENBE	515.124.4569	1994-08-17	FI_MGR	12000.00	NULL	101	100
109	Daniel	Faviet	DFAVIET	515.124.4169	1994-08-16	FI_ACCOUNT	9000.00	NULL	108	100
110	John	Chen	JCHEN	515.124.4269	1997-09-28	FI_ACCOUNT	8200.00	NULL	108	100
111	Ismael	Sciarra	ISCIARRA	515.124.4369	1997-09-30	FI_ACCOUNT	7700.00	NULL	108	100
112	Jose Manuel	Urman	JMURMAN	515.124.4469	1998-03-07	FI_ACCOUNT	7800.00	NULL	108	100
113	Luis	Popp	LPOPP	515.124.4567	1999-12-07	FI_ACCOUNT	6900.00	NULL	108	100
114	Den	Raphaely	DRAPHEAL	515.127.4561	1994-12-07	PU_MAN	11000.00	NULL	100	30
115	Alexander	Khao	AKHOO	515.127.4562	1995-05-18	PU_CLERK	3100.00	NULL	114	30
116	Shelli	Baida	SBIDA	515.127.4563	1997-12-24	PU_CLERK	2900.00	NULL	114	30
117	Sigal	Tobias	STOBIAS	515.127.4564	1997-07-24	PU_CLERK	2800.00	NULL	114	30
118	Guy	Himuro	GHIMURO	515.127.4565	1998-11-15	PU_CLERK	2600.00	NULL	114	30
119	Karen	Colmenares	KCOLMENA	515.127.4566	1999-08-10	PU_CLERK	2500.00	NULL	114	30
120	Matthew	Weiss	MWEISS	650.123.1234	1996-07-18	ST_MAN	8000.00	NULL	100	50
121	Adam	Fripp	AFRIPP	650.123.2234	1997-04-10	ST_MAN	8200.00	NULL	100	50
122	Payam	Kaufling	PKAUFLIN	650.123.3234	1995-05-01	ST_MAN	7900.00	NULL	100	50
123	Shanta	Vollman	SVOLLMAN	650.123.4234	1997-10-10	ST_MAN	6500.00	NULL	100	50
124	Kevin	Mourgos	KMORGOS	650.123.5234	1999-11-16	ST_MAN	5800.00	NULL	100	50

180	Winston	Taylor	WTAYLOR	650.507.9876	1998-01-24	SH_CLERK	3200.00	NULL	120	50
181	Jean	Fleaur	JFLEAUR	650.507.9877	1998-02-23	SH_CLERK	3100.00	NULL	120	50
182	Martha	Sullivan	MSULLIVA	650.507.9878	1999-06-21	SH_CLERK	2500.00	NULL	120	50
183	Girard	Geoni	GGEONI	650.507.9879	2000-02-03	SH_CLERK	2800.00	NULL	120	50
184	Nandita	Sarchand	NSARCHAN	650.509.1876	1996-01-27	SH_CLERK	4200.00	NULL	121	50
185	Alexis	Bull	ABULL	650.509.2876	1997-02-20	SH_CLERK	4100.00	NULL	121	50
186	Julia	Dellinger	JDELLING	650.509.3876	1998-06-24	SH_CLERK	3400.00	NULL	121	50
187	Anthony	Cabrio	ACABRIO	650.509.4876	1999-02-07	SH_CLERK	3000.00	NULL	121	50
188	Kelly	Chung	KCHUNG	650.505.1876	1997-06-14	SH_CLERK	3800.00	NULL	122	50
189	Jennifer	Dilly	JDILLY	650.505.2876	1997-08-13	SH_CLERK	3600.00	NULL	122	50
190	Timothy	Gates	TGATES	650.505.3876	1998-07-11	SH_CLERK	2900.00	NULL	122	50
191	Randall	Perkins	RPERKINS	650.505.4876	1999-12-19	SH_CLERK	2500.00	NULL	122	50
192	Sarah	Bell	SBELL	650.501.1876	1996-02-04	SH_CLERK	4000.00	NULL	123	50
193	Britney	Everett	BEVERETT	650.501.2876	1997-03-03	SH_CLERK	3900.00	NULL	123	50
194	Samuel	McCain	SMCCAIN	650.501.3876	1998-07-01	SH_CLERK	3200.00	NULL	123	50
195	Vance	Jones	VJONES	650.501.4876	1999-03-17	SH_CLERK	2800.00	NULL	123	50
196	Alana	Walsh	AWALSH	650.507.9811	1998-04-24	SH_CLERK	3100.00	NULL	124	50
197	Kevin	Feeney	KFEENEY	650.507.9822	1998-05-23	SH_CLERK	3000.00	NULL	124	50
198	Donald	OConnell	DOCONNEL	650.507.9833	1999-06-21	SH_CLERK	2600.00	NULL	124	50
199	Douglas	Grant	DGRANT	650.507.9844	2000-01-13	SH_CLERK	2600.00	NULL	124	50
200	Jennifer	Whalen	JWHALEN	515.123.4444	1987-09-17	AD_ASST	4400.00	NULL	101	10
201	Michael	Hartstein	MHARTSTE	515.123.5555	1996-02-17	MK_MAN	13000.00	NULL	100	20
202	Pat	Fay	PFAY	603.123.6666	1997-08-17	MK_REP	6000.00	NULL	201	20
203	Susan	Mavris	SMAVRIS	515.123.7777	1994-06-07	HR_REP	6500.00	NULL	101	40
204	Hermann	Baer	HBAER	515.123.8888	1994-06-07	PR_REP	10000.00	NULL	101	70
205	Shelley	Higgins	SHIGGINS	515.123.8080	1994-06-07	AC_MGR	12000.00	NULL	101	110
206	William	Gietz	WGIEZT	515.123.8181	1994-06-07	AC_ACCOUNT	8300.00	NULL	205	110

107 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Let's start...



# View

# View

- **Virtual table**

- is defined by using an SQL SELECT statement to one or more base tables
- looks like a regular table with named columns and rows of data
- doesn't store the data itself in the database

- **To create a view:**

MySQL:

```
CREATE VIEW ViewName [(column_list)] (optional)  
AS subselect  
[WITH CHECK OPTION] (optional);
```

# View

```
CREATE VIEW ViewName [(column_list)] (optional)  
AS subselect  
[WITH CHECK OPTION] (optional);
```

- A **subselect** is known as the defining query to the view
  - If provide a list of column names, it must match the number of columns produced by the **subselect**
  - If you don't specify column names, the view will automatically use the column names from the **subselect**
  - You must provide column names if there's any confusion or ambiguity, such as:
    - When the **subselect** includes calculated columns without names (e.g., no AS clause was used).
    - When a join produces two columns with the same name.

# SELECT \* FROM employees;

```
mysql> select * from employees;
```

employee_id	first_name	last_name	email	phone_number	hire_date	job_id	salary	commission_pct	manager_id	department_id
100	Steven	King	SKING	515.123.4567	1987-06-17	AD_PRES	24000.00	NULL	NULL	90
101	Neena	Kochhar	NKOCHHAR	515.123.4568	1989-09-21	AD_VP	17000.00	NULL	100	90
102	Lex	De Haan	LDEHAAN	515.123.4569	1993-01-13	AD_VP	17000.00	NULL	100	90
103	Alexander	Hunold	AHUNOLD	590.423.4567	1990-01-03	IT_PROG	9000.00	NULL	102	60
104	Bruce	Ernst	BERNST	590.423.4568	1991-05-21	IT_PROG	6000.00	NULL	103	60
105	David	Austin	DAUSTIN	590.423.4569	1997-06-25	IT_PROG	4800.00	NULL	103	60
106	Valli	Pataballa	VPATABAL	590.423.4560	1998-02-05	IT_PROG	4800.00	NULL	103	60
107	Diana	Lorentz	DLORENTZ	590.423.5567	1999-02-07	IT_PROG	4200.00	NULL	103	60

we are going to focus on **department\_id = 60** in the following examples...

# Create a **horizontal** view

- Example 1:
  - Create a view so that the head of **department\_id=60** can see the details only for staff who work in his or her department.

```
CREATE VIEW dept60_view
AS
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 60;
```

To ensure the head of the department sees only specific rows:

- do not give them access to the base table **employees**.
- instead, give them access to the view **dept60\_view**.

- Once done created, execute the following statement

```
SELECT * FROM dept60_view;
```

to get the result view

```
mysql> create view dept60_view as select * from employees where department_id = 60;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from dept60_view;
```

employee_id	first_name	last_name	email	phone_number	hire_date	job_id	salary	commission_pct	manager_id	department_id
103	Alexander	Hunold	AHUNOLD	590.423.4567	1990-01-03	IT_PROG	9000.00	NULL	102	60
104	Bruce	Ernst	BERNST	590.423.4568	1991-05-21	IT_PROG	6000.00	NULL	103	60
105	David	Austin	DAUSTIN	590.423.4569	1997-06-25	IT_PROG	4800.00	NULL	103	60
106	Valli	Pataballa	VPATABAL	590.423.4560	1998-02-05	IT_PROG	4800.00	NULL	103	60
107	Diana	Lorentz	DLORENTZ	590.423.5567	1999-02-07	IT_PROG	4200.00	NULL	103	60

```
5 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> show tables;
```

Tables_in_db_sql_hr
departments
dept60_view
employees
locations

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

# Create a **vertical** view

## • Example 2:

- Create a view of employees' detail at department\_id=60 that **exclude salary**, so that only the head of the department can access the salary details for employees who work at their department.

To keep salary details private:

- do not give employees at department\_id 60 access to the base table **employees** or **dept60\_view**.
- instead, give them access to the view **emp\_dept60\_view** which hides salary.

```
CREATE VIEW emp_dept60_view
AS
```

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name, email, phone_number, job_id
FROM employees WHERE department_id = 60;
```

or

```
CREATE VIEW emp_dept60_view
AS
```

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name, email, phone_number, job_id
FROM dept60_view;
```

← this view is created from the previous slide

```
mysql> select * from emp_dept60_view;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| employee_id | first_name | last_name | email | phone_number | job_id |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 103 | Alexander | Hunold | AHUNOLD | 590.423.4567 | IT_PROG |
| 104 | Bruce | Ernst | BERNST | 590.423.4568 | IT_PROG |
| 105 | David | Austin | DAUSTIN | 590.423.4569 | IT_PROG |
| 106 | Valli | Pataballa | VPATABAL | 590.423.4560 | IT_PROG |
| 107 | Diana | Lorentz | DLORENTZ | 590.423.5567 | IT_PROG |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```



# Create a grouped and joined view

- Example 3:
  - Create a view of employees who manage to count of employees working in each department within a specific location.

```
CREATE VIEW DepartmentEmployeeCount
AS
SELECT d.department_name, l.city AS location, COUNT(e.employee_id) AS employee_count
FROM employees e
JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id
JOIN locations l ON d.location_id = l.location_id
GROUP BY d.department_name, l.city;
```

Grouped view: use of a **subselect**

Joined view: multiple **tables**

- Once done created, execute the following statement

```
SELECT * FROM DepartmentEmployeeCount;
```

to get the result view

```
mysql> CREATE VIEW DepartmentEmployeeCount
-> AS
-> SELECT d.department_name, l.city AS location, COUNT(e.employee_id) AS employee_count
-> FROM employees e
-> JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id
-> JOIN locations l ON d.location_id = l.location_id
-> GROUP BY d.department_name, l.city;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> SELECT * FROM DepartmentEmployeeCount;
```

department_name	location	employee_count
Administration	Seattle	1
Marketing	Toronto	2
Purchasing	Seattle	6
Human Resources	London	1
Shipping	South San Francisco	45
IT	Southlake	5
Public Relations	Munich	1
Sales	Oxford	34
Executive	Seattle	3
Finance	Seattle	6
Accounting	Seattle	2

```
11 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

# Removing a View (DROP VIEW)

- To remove a view from the database:

MySQL: **DROP VIEW** ViewName [**RESTRICT** | **CASCADE**] (optional);

- If **CASCADE** is specified, **DROP VIEW** will delete the view and all related objects that depend on it. This means any views that are based on the view you are dropping will also be deleted.
- If **RESTRICT** is specified, the command will only work if there are no dependent objects. If any object depends on the view, the command will be rejected.
- Note: The default setting is **RESTRICT**.
- Example 4:

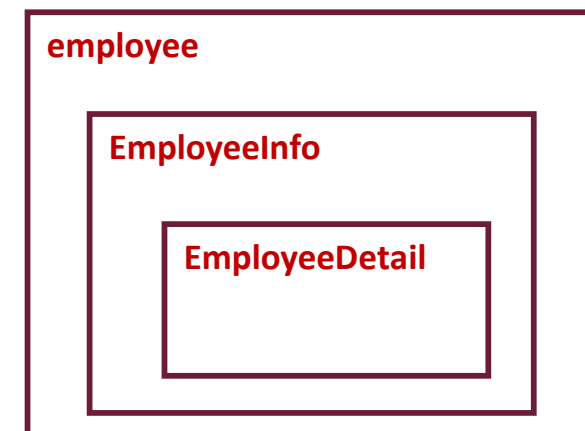
**EmployeeInfo** view select basic employee information from **employee** table,  
**EmployeeDetail** view select a part information from **EmployeeInfo** view.

**DROP VIEW EmployeeInfo CASCADE;**

it will delete **EmployeeInfo** and also remove **EmployeeDetail** since it depends on **EmployeeInfo**.

**DROP VIEW EmployeeInfo RESTRICT;**

it will **fail** and the **view won't be dropped** since **EmployeeDetail** still depends on **EmployeeInfo**.



# View - **WITH CHECK OPTION**

- **CREATE VIEW ... WITH CHECK OPTION**

- prohibits a row from migrating out of the view

- **WITH LOCAL CHECK OPTION:**

any row inserted or updated in the view (or any view that depends on it) must remain visible in the view after the operation. If a row is inserted or updated, it cannot be removed from the view unless it is also removed from the underlying table or view that the original view is based on.

- **WITH CASCADED CHECK OPTION:**

default setting and ensures that any row inserted or updated into a view, and any views directly or indirectly defined on it

(a row must satisfy all conditions in the chain of dependent views, not just the immediate view where the operation occurs. If any condition fails, the operation is rejected)

- MySQL:

```
CREATE VIEW ViewName [(column_list)] (optional)  
AS subselect  
[WITH (LOCAL/CASCADED) CHECK OPTION] (optional);
```

# View - WITH CHECK OPTION

## • Example 5:

- Create a view with check option so that the head of **department\_id=60** can see the details only for staff who work in his or her department.

```
CREATE VIEW dept60_vco
AS SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 60
WITH CHECK OPTION;
```

```
mysql> CREATE VIEW dept60_vco AS SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department_id = 60 WITH CHECK OPTION;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from dept60_vco;
```

employee_id	first_name	last_name	email	phone_number	hire_date	job_id	salary	commission_pct	manager_id	department_id
103	Alexander	Harold	AHUNOLD	590.423.4567	1990-01-03	IT_PROG	9000.00	NULL	103	60
104	Bruce	Ernst	BERNST	590.423.4568	1991-05-21	IT_PROG	6000.00	NULL	103	60
105	David	Austin	DAUSTIN	590.423.4569	1997-06-25	IT_PROG	4800.00	NULL	103	60
106	Valli	Pataballa	VPATABAL	590.423.4560	1998-02-05	IT_PROG	4800.00	NULL	103	60
107	Diana	Lorentz	DLORENTZ	590.423.5567	1999-02-07	IT_PROG	4200.00	NULL	103	60

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

- Once done created, now attempt to insert new values (99,'Mary', 'Mohd', 'MARYMD', '590.423.1111', '1999-02-28', 'IT\_PROG', 5300, null, 103, 60)

```
INSERT INTO dept60_vco VALUES (99,'Mary', 'Mohd', 'MARYMD', '590.423.1111','1999-02-28',
'IT_PROG', 5300, null, 103, 60);
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO dept60_vco values (99,'Mary', 'Mohd', 'MARYMD', '590.423.1111','1999-02-28', 'IT_PROG', 5300, null, 103, 60);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from dept60_vco;
```

employee_id	first_name	last_name	email	phone_number	hire_date	job_id	salary	commission_pct	manager_id	department_id
99	Mary	Mohd	MARYMD	590.423.1111	1999-02-28	IT_PROG	5300.00	NULL	103	60
103	Alexander	Harold	AHUNOLD	590.423.4567	1990-01-03	IT_PROG	9000.00	NULL	103	60
104	Bruce	Ernst	BERNST	590.423.4568	1991-05-21	IT_PROG	6000.00	NULL	103	60
105	David	Austin	DAUSTIN	590.423.4569	1997-06-25	IT_PROG	4800.00	NULL	103	60
106	Valli	Pataballa	VPATABAL	590.423.4560	1998-02-05	IT_PROG	4800.00	NULL	103	60
107	Diana	Lorentz	DLORENTZ	590.423.5567	1999-02-07	IT_PROG	4200.00	NULL	103	60

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

now attempt to update the salary for employee\_id = 105 from 4800 to 5000

```
UPDATE dept60_vco SET salary = 5000 WHERE employee_id = 105;
```

```
mysql> UPDATE dept60_vco SET salary=5000 WHERE employee_id = 105;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0

mysql> select * from dept60_vco;
```

employee_id	first_name	last_name	email	phone_number	hire_date	job_id	salary	commission_pct	manager_id	department_id
99	Mary	Mohd	MARYMD	590.423.1111	1999-02-28	IT_PROG	5300.00	NULL	103	60
103	Alexander	Harold	AHUNOLD	590.423.4567	1990-01-03	IT_PROG	9000.00	NULL	103	60
104	Bruce	Ernst	BERNST	590.423.4568	1991-05-21	IT_PROG	6000.00	NULL	103	60
105	David	Austin	DAUSTIN	590.423.4569	1997-06-25	IT_PROG	5000.00	NULL	103	60
106	Valli	Pataballa	VPATABAL	590.423.4560	1998-02-05	IT_PROG	4800.00	NULL	103	60
107	Diana	Lorentz	DLORENTZ	590.423.5567	1999-02-07	IT_PROG	4200.00	NULL	103	60

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

# Transaction – related to topic 7

# Transaction

- **COMMIT**

- ends the transaction successfully
- making the database changes permanent
- A new transaction starts after **COMMIT** with the next transaction-initiating statement.

- **ROLLBACK**

- aborts the transaction
- backing out any changes made by the transaction
- A new transaction starts after **ROLLBACK** with the next transaction-initiating statement.

- MySQL:

```
SET TRANSACTION [TRANSACTION MODE];  
START TRANSACTION;  
[SQL Statements];  
ROLLBACK or ROLLBACK TO ...;  
COMMIT;
```



# COMMIT / ROLLBACK

Example 1:

- Create Table for bank\_accounts with account\_id, account\_name, and balance, then insert sample data before we proceed applying commit or rollback

```
CREATE TABLE bank_accounts (  
    account_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    account_name VARCHAR(50),  
    balance DECIMAL(10,2)  
);
```

```
INSERT INTO bank_accounts VALUES  
(70001001, 'Ben Bob', 4020.00),  
(70001020, 'Melvin Alex', 1020.30),  
(70301030, 'Diana Ernst', 30303.03);
```

```
mysql> select * from bank_accounts;  
+-----+-----+-----+  
| account_id | account_name | balance |  
+-----+-----+-----+  
| 70001001 | Ben Bob      | 4020.00 |  
| 70001020 | Melvin Alex  | 1020.30 |  
| 70301030 | Diana Ernst  | 30303.03 |  
+-----+-----+-----+  
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```



continue to next slide

# COMMIT / ROLLBACK

Example 1 (continued...):

- Now, transfer 100.00  
from account\_id = 70001001 to account\_id = 70001020

**START TRANSACTION;**

**UPDATE** bank\_accounts  
**SET** balance = balance - 100.00  
**WHERE** account\_id = 70001001;

**UPDATE** bank\_accounts  
**SET** balance = balance + 100.00  
**WHERE** account\_id = 70001020;

**SELECT \* FROM** bank\_accounts;

**COMMIT;**

**SELECT \* FROM** bank\_accounts;

## Before Transfer

```
mysql> select * from bank_accounts;
```

account_id	account_name	balance
70001001	Ben Bob	4020.00
70001020	Melvin Alex	1020.30
70301030	Diana Ernst	30303.03

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> START TRANSACTION;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql>
mysql> UPDATE bank_accounts
-> SET balance = balance - 100.00
-> WHERE account_id = 70001001;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0

mysql>
mysql> UPDATE bank_accounts
-> SET balance = balance + 100.00
-> WHERE account_id = 70001020;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0

mysql>
mysql> SELECT * FROM bank_accounts;
```

account_id	account_name	balance
70001001	Ben Bob	3920.00
70001020	Melvin Alex	1120.30
70301030	Diana Ernst	30303.03

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql>
mysql> COMMIT;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql>
mysql> SELECT * FROM bank_accounts;
```

account_id	account_name	balance
70001001	Ben Bob	3920.00
70001020	Melvin Alex	1120.30
70301030	Diana Ernst	30303.03

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

# COMMIT / ROLLBACK

Example 2:

- Now, attempt to transfer 300.00  
from account\_id = 70001001 to account\_id = 70301030  
but realize a mistake occurred, and want to cancel it.

**START TRANSACTION;**

**UPDATE** bank\_accounts  
**SET** balance = balance - 300.00  
**WHERE** account\_id = 70001001;

**UPDATE** bank\_accounts  
**SET** balance = balance + 300.00  
**WHERE** account\_id = 70301030;

**ROLLBACK;**

**SELECT \* FROM** bank\_accounts;

## Before Attempt to Transfer

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM bank_accounts;
```

account_id	account_name	balance
70001001	Ben Bob	3920.00
70001020	Melvin Alex	1120.30
70301030	Diana Ernst	30303.03

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> START TRANSACTION;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql>
mysql> UPDATE bank_accounts
      -> SET balance = balance - 300.00
      -> WHERE account_id = 70001001;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql>
mysql> UPDATE bank_accounts
      -> SET balance = balance + 300.00
      -> WHERE account_id = 70301030;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql>
mysql> ROLLBACK;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql>
mysql> SELECT * FROM bank_accounts;
```

account_id	account_name	balance
70001001	Ben Bob	3920.00
70001020	Melvin Alex	1120.30
70301030	Diana Ernst	30303.03

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

# SAVEPOINT

## Example 3:

- Now, attempt to transfer 500.00 from account\_id = 70001001 to account\_id = 70001020, then a fee of 50.00 is attempted to deduct from account\_id = 70001020, but something goes wrong.

```

START TRANSACTION;
UPDATE bank_accounts
SET balance = balance - 500.00
WHERE account_id = 70001001;
SAVEPOINT after_deduct_bob;
UPDATE bank_accounts
SET balance = balance + 500.00
WHERE account_id = 70001020;
UPDATE bank_accounts
SET balance = balance - 50.00
WHERE account_id = 70001020;
ROLLBACK TO after_deduct_bob;
COMMIT;
SELECT * FROM bank_accounts;
  
```

### Before Attempt to Transfer

```

mysql> SELECT * FROM bank_accounts;
+-----+-----+-----+
| account_id | account_name | balance |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 70001001 | Ben Bob      | 3920.00 |
| 70001020 | Melvin Alex  | 1120.30 |
| 70301030 | Diana Ernst  | 30303.03 |
+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
  
```

```

mysql> START TRANSACTION;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
  
```

```

mysql> UPDATE bank_accounts
  -> SET balance = balance - 500.00
  -> WHERE account_id = 70001001;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0
  
```

```

mysql> SAVEPOINT after_deduct_bob;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
  
```

```

mysql> UPDATE bank_accounts
  -> SET balance = balance + 500.00
  -> WHERE account_id = 70001020;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0
  
```

```

mysql> UPDATE bank_accounts
  -> SET balance = balance - 50.00
  -> WHERE account_id = 70001020;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0
  
```

```

mysql> ROLLBACK TO after_deduct_bob;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
  
```

```

mysql> COMMIT;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
  
```

```

mysql> SELECT * FROM bank_accounts;
+-----+-----+-----+
| account_id | account_name | balance |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 70001001 | Ben Bob      | 3420.00 |
| 70001020 | Melvin Alex  | 1120.30 |
| 70301030 | Diana Ernst  | 30303.03 |
+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
  
```

## Summary

---

Command	Purpose
COMMIT	Saves all changes made during the transaction.
ROLLBACK	Undoes all changes made during the transaction, reverting to the start.
SAVEPOINT	Creates a checkpoint within the transaction to partially roll back changes.



# Transaction Modes

- **READ ONLY**
  - ensures no changes can be made to the database within that transaction
  - restrict write operations (like INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE)
  - retrieve data only
- **READ WRITE**
  - (default) allows both reading and modifying data
- MySQL:

```
SET TRANSACTION [READ ONLY | READ WRITE];  
START TRANSACTION;  
[SQL Statements];  
ROLLBACK or ROLLBACK TO ...;  
COMMIT;
```



# SET TRANSACTION [READ ONLY | READ WRITE];

## Example 4

- attempt to transfer 500.00 out  
but the transaction mode sets to READ ONLY

```
SET TRANSACTION READ ONLY;
```

```
START TRANSACTION;
```

```
SELECT * FROM bank_accounts;
```

```
UPDATE bank_accounts  
SET balance = balance - 500.00  
WHERE account_id = 70001001;
```

```
COMMIT;
```

```
mysql> SET TRANSACTION READ ONLY;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)  
  
mysql>  
mysql> START TRANSACTION;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)  
  
mysql>  
mysql> SELECT * FROM bank_accounts;  
+-----+-----+-----+  
| account_id | account_name | balance |  
+-----+-----+-----+  
| 70001001 | Ben Bob      | 3420.00 |  
| 70001020 | Melvin Alex  | 1120.30 |  
| 70301030 | Diana Ernst  | 30303.03 |  
+-----+-----+-----+  
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)  
  
mysql> UPDATE bank_accounts  
-> SET balance = balance - 500.00  
-> WHERE account_id = 70001001;  
ERROR 1792 (25006): Cannot execute statement in a READ ONLY transaction.  
mysql>  
mysql> COMMIT;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)  
  
mysql> SELECT * FROM bank_accounts;  
+-----+-----+-----+  
| account_id | account_name | balance |  
+-----+-----+-----+  
| 70001001 | Ben Bob      | 3420.00 |  
| 70001020 | Melvin Alex  | 1120.30 |  
| 70301030 | Diana Ernst  | 30303.03 |  
+-----+-----+-----+  
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

# SET TRANSACTION [READ ONLY | READ WRITE];

## Example 5

- attempt to transfer 500.00 from account\_id = 70001020 to account\_id = 70301030

**SET TRANSACTION READ WRITE;**

**START TRANSACTION;**

**UPDATE** bank\_accounts  
**SET** balance = balance - 500.00 **WHERE** account\_id = 70001020;

**UPDATE** bank\_accounts  
**SET** balance = balance + 500.00 **WHERE** account\_id = 70301030;

**COMMIT;**

**SELECT \* FROM** bank\_accounts;

### Before Attempt to Transfer

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM bank_accounts;
```

account_id	account_name	balance
70001001	Ben Bob	3420.00
70001020	Melvin Alex	1120.30
70301030	Diana Ernst	30303.03

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> SET TRANSACTION READ WRITE;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql>
mysql> START TRANSACTION;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql>
mysql> UPDATE bank_accounts
    -> SET balance = balance - 500.00 WHERE account_id = 70001020;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql>
mysql> UPDATE bank_accounts
    -> SET balance = balance + 500.00 WHERE account_id = 70301030;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql>
mysql> COMMIT;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql>
mysql> SELECT * FROM bank_accounts;
```

account_id	account_name	balance
70001001	Ben Bob	3420.00
70001020	Melvin Alex	620.30
70301030	Diana Ernst	30803.03

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

# Transaction Modes

- **ISOLATION LEVEL READ UNCOMMITTED**

- allows reading uncommitted changes from other transactions

- **ISOLATION LEVEL READ COMMITTED**

- ensures that only committed changes are visible (no reading uncommitted changes)

- **ISOLATION LEVEL REPEATABLE READ**

- (default) ensures that data read within a transaction remains consistent, even if other transactions modify the data

- **ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE**

- ensures full isolation by locking the rows, preventing other transactions from accessing them until the transaction is complete

- MySQL:

**SET TRANSACTION** [ISOLATION LEVEL READ UNCOMMITTED | READ COMMITTED | REPEATABLE READ | SERIALIZABLE];

**START TRANSACTION;**

[SQL Statements];

**ROLLBACK** or **ROLLBACK TO ...;**

**COMMIT;**

# SET TRANSACTION [ISOLATION LEVEL READ UNCOMMITTED | READ COMMITTED | REPEATABLE READ | SERIALIZABLE];

## Example 6

- balance of account\_id = 70001001 is temporarily updated to deduct 200 in the database. However, this transaction has not been committed yet, this change is still uncommitted and might not be finalized.

### SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL READ UNCOMMITTED;

#### START TRANSACTION;

**UPDATE** bank\_accounts  
**SET** balance = balance - 200.00  
**WHERE** account\_id = 70001001;

#### ROLLBACK;

**SELECT \* FROM** bank\_accounts;

#### Before transaction

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM bank_accounts;
```

account_id	account_name	balance
70001001	Ben Bob	3420.00
70001020	Melvin Alex	620.30
70301030	Diana Ernst	30803.03

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL READ UNCOMMITTED;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql>  
mysql> START TRANSACTION;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql>  
mysql> UPDATE bank_accounts SET balance = balance - 200.00 WHERE account_id = 70001001;  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)  
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql>  
mysql> ROLLBACK;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql>  
mysql> SELECT * FROM bank_accounts;  


| account_id | account_name | balance  |
|------------|--------------|----------|
| 70001001   | Ben Bob      | 3420.00  |
| 70001020   | Melvin Alex  | 620.30   |
| 70301030   | Diana Ernst  | 30803.03 |

  
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

# SET TRANSACTION [ISOLATION LEVEL READ UNCOMMITTED | READ COMMITTED | REPEATABLE READ | SERIALIZABLE];

## Example 7

- Transaction 1: balance of account\_id = 70001001 is updated to deduct 200 in the database and commit changes.
- Transaction 2: can see the committed changes from Transaction 1.

**SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL READ COMMITTED;**

**START TRANSACTION;**

**UPDATE** bank\_accounts

**SET** balance = balance - 200.00

**WHERE** account\_id = 70001001;

**COMMIT;**

### Before transaction

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM bank_accounts;
```

account_id	account_name	balance
70001001	Ben Bob	3420.00
70001020	Melvin Alex	620.30
70301030	Diana Ernst	30803.03

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

**SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL READ COMMITTED;**

**START TRANSACTION;**

**SELECT \* FROM** bank\_accounts;

**COMMIT;**

```
mysql> SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL READ COMMITTED;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> START TRANSACTION;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> UPDATE bank_accounts SET balance = balance - 200.00 WHERE account_id = 70001001;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> COMMIT;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql>
mysql> SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL READ COMMITTED;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> START TRANSACTION;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM bank_accounts;
```

account_id	account_name	balance
70001001	Ben Bob	3220.00
70001020	Melvin Alex	620.30
70301030	Diana Ernst	30803.03

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> COMMIT;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```



# SET TRANSACTION [ISOLATION LEVEL READ UNCOMMITTED | READ COMMITTED | REPEATABLE READ | SERIALIZABLE];

## Example 8

- Transaction 1: view balance of account\_id = 70001001 and commit under REPEATABLE READ.
- Transaction 2: update balance of account\_id = 70001001 deduct 200 in the database

```
SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL REPEATABLE READ;  
START TRANSACTION;  
SELECT * FROM bank_accounts WHERE account_id = 70001001;  
COMMIT;
```

```
SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL READ COMMITTED;  
START TRANSACTION;  
UPDATE bank_accounts  
SET balance = balance - 200.00  
WHERE account_id = 70001001;  
COMMIT;
```

```
SELECT * FROM bank_accounts;
```

### Before transaction

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM bank_accounts;  
+-----+-----+-----+  
| account_id | account_name | balance |  
+-----+-----+-----+  
| 70001001 | Ben Bob      | 3220.00 |  
| 70001020 | Melvin Alex  | 620.30  |  
| 70301030 | Diana Ernst  | 30803.03 |  
+-----+-----+-----+  
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL REPEATABLE READ;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)  
  
mysql> START TRANSACTION;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)  
  
mysql> SELECT * FROM bank_accounts WHERE account_id = 70001001;  
+-----+-----+-----+  
| account_id | account_name | balance |  
+-----+-----+-----+  
| 70001001 | Ben Bob      | 3220.00 |  
+-----+-----+-----+  
1 row in set (0.01 sec)  
  
mysql> COMMIT;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)  
  
mysql>  
mysql> SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL READ COMMITTED;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)  
  
mysql> START TRANSACTION;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)  
  
mysql> UPDATE bank_accounts SET balance = balance - 200.00 WHERE account_id = 70001001;  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)  
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0  
  
mysql> COMMIT;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)  
  
mysql>  
mysql> SELECT * FROM bank_accounts;  
+-----+-----+-----+  
| account_id | account_name | balance |  
+-----+-----+-----+  
| 70001001 | Ben Bob      | 3020.00 |  
| 70001020 | Melvin Alex  | 620.30  |  
| 70301030 | Diana Ernst  | 30803.03 |  
+-----+-----+-----+  
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```



# SET TRANSACTION [ISOLATION LEVEL READ UNCOMMITTED | READ COMMITTED | REPEATABLE READ | SERIALIZABLE];

## Example 9

- Transaction 1: view balance of account\_id = 70001001 and commit under SERIALIZABLE.
- Transaction 2: update balance of account\_id = 70001001 deduct 500 in the database

```
SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE;  
START TRANSACTION;  
SELECT * FROM bank_accounts WHERE account_id = 70001001;  
COMMIT;
```

```
SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL READ COMMITTED;  
START TRANSACTION;  
UPDATE bank_accounts  
SET balance = balance - 500.00  
WHERE account_id = 70001001;  
COMMIT;
```

```
SELECT * FROM bank_accounts;
```

### Before transaction

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM bank_accounts;  
+-----+-----+-----+  
| account_id | account_name | balance |  
+-----+-----+-----+  
| 70001001 | Ben Bob      | 3020.00 |  
| 70001020 | Melvin Alex  | 620.30  |  
| 70301030 | Diana Ernst  | 30803.03 |  
+-----+-----+-----+  
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)  
  
mysql> START TRANSACTION;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)  
  
mysql> SELECT * FROM bank_accounts WHERE account_id = 70001001;  
+-----+-----+-----+  
| account_id | account_name | balance |  
+-----+-----+-----+  
| 70001001 | Ben Bob      | 3020.00 |  
+-----+-----+-----+  
1 row in set (0.00 sec)  
  
mysql> COMMIT;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)  
  
mysql>  
mysql> SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL READ COMMITTED;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)  
  
mysql> START TRANSACTION;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)  
  
mysql> UPDATE bank_accounts SET balance = balance - 500.00 WHERE account_id = 70001001;  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)  
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0  
  
mysql> COMMIT;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)  
  
mysql>  
mysql> SELECT * FROM bank_accounts;  
+-----+-----+-----+  
| account_id | account_name | balance |  
+-----+-----+-----+  
| 70001001 | Ben Bob      | 2520.00 |  
| 70001020 | Melvin Alex  | 620.30  |  
| 70301030 | Diana Ernst  | 30803.03 |  
+-----+-----+-----+  
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

## Summary

Mode	What It Does
<b>READ ONLY</b>	Ensures no data can be modified during the transaction.
<b>READ WRITE</b>	Allows both reading and modifying data during the transaction.
<b>READ UNCOMMITTED</b>	Allows reading uncommitted changes from other transactions (dirty reads).
<b>READ COMMITTED</b>	Prevents dirty reads, but data can still change between reads (non-repeatable reads possible).
<b>REPEATABLE READ</b>	Ensures consistent data for the duration of the transaction (no dirty or non-repeatable reads).
<b>SERIALIZABLE</b>	Ensures complete isolation by locking rows, preventing phantom reads or any concurrent access.



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