Practice of SQL TCL commands like Rollback, Commit, Savepoint

CO2: Construct queries using SQL for database creation, interaction, modification, and updation. (Cognitive Knowledge Level: Apply)

TRANSATIONAL CONTROL LANGUAGE (T.C.L):

A transaction is a logical unit of work. All changes made to the database can be referred to as a transaction. Transaction changes can be mode permanent to the database only if they are committed a transaction begins with an executable SQL statement & ends explicitly with either role back or commit statement.

COMMIT:

This command is used to end a transaction only with the help of the commit command transaction changes can be made permanent to the database.

Syntax: SQL>COMMIT;

Example: SQL>COMMIT;

SAVE POINT: Save points are like marks to divide a very lengthy transaction to smaller once. They are used to identify a point in a transaction to which we can latter role back. Thus, save point is used in conjunction with role back.

Syntax: SQL>SAVE POINT ID;

Example: SQL>SAVE POINT xyz;

ROLL BACK:

 A role back command is used to undo the current transactions. We can role back the entire transaction so that all changes made by SQL statements are undo (or) role back a transaction to a save point so that the SQL statements after the save point are role back.

Syntax:

ROLE BACK(current transaction can be role back)

ROLE BACK to save point ID;

Example:

SQL>ROLE BACK;

SQL>ROLE BACK TO SAVE POINT xyz;

SAVE POINT:

Save points are like marks to divide a very lengthy transaction to smaller once. They are used to identify a point in a transaction to which we can latter role back. Thus, save point is used in conjunction with role back.

Syntax:

SQL> SAVE POINT ID;

Example: SQL> SAVE POINT xyz;