EXPERIMENT - 8

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Medium-Level Problem

1. **Aim:** To understand and implement transactions in PostgreSQL, including the use of BEGIN, COMMIT, ROLLBACK, and SAVEPOINT commands to ensure data integrity and control over changes.

2. **Objective:**
   - Learn about implicit and explicit transactions.
   - Understand ACID properties (Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability).
   - Implement transaction control using COMMIT, ROLLBACK, and SAVEPOINT.
   - Manage partial rollbacks using savepoints.

3. **DBMS script and output:**

```
CREATE TABLE Students ( Id INT PRIMARY KEY,
Name VARCHAR(50) UNIQUE, Age INT,
Class INT
);

INSERT INTO Students (ID, Name, Age, Class) VALUES (1,'Aarav',17,8),
(2,'Vikram',16,4),
(3,'Priya',15,6),
(4,'Rohan',16,7),
(5,'Sita',17,8),
(6,'Kiran',15,6);
```

```
-- IMPLICIT TRANSACTION
UPDATE Students SET Name = 'XYZ' WHERE Id = 6;

-- EXPLICIT TRANSACTION
BEGIN TRANSACTION;
UPDATE Students SET Name = 'AMAN' WHERE
Id = 1;
COMMIT;

-- ROLLBACK
UPDATE Students SET Name = 'TEMP' WHERE
Id = 3;
ROLLBACK;

-- SAVEPOINTS
BEGIN TRANSACTION;
INSERT INTO Students(Id, Name, Age, Class) VALUES (7,
'Alice', 18, 10);
SAVEPOINT sp1;

INSERT INTO Students(Id, Name, Age, Class) VALUES (8,
'Bob', 17, 11);
SAVEPOINT sp2;

INSERT INTO Students(Id, Name, Age, Class) VALUES (9, 'Charlie', 16, 9);

-- Undo last insertion only
ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT
sp2;

-- Continue
INSERT INTO Students(Id, Name, Age, Class) VALUES (10, 'Dina', 15, 8);

-- Undo all after sp1
ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT

sp1;

COMMIT;

SELECT * FROM Students;
```

4. Output:

	id [PK] integer	name character varying (50)	age integer	class integer
1	2	Vikram	16	4
2	3	Priya	15	6
3	4	Rohan	16	7
4	5	Sita	17	8
5	6	XYZ	15	6
6	1	AMAN	17	8
7	7	Alice	18	10

```
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: 11th
```

Hard-Level Problem

1. Aim: Design a robust PostgreSQL transaction system for the **students** table where multiple student records are inserted within a single transaction.
If any insertion fails (due to duplicate or invalid data), only that particular insertion should be rolled back using **savepoints**, ensuring previously successful inserts remain intact.

2. Objective:

- Implement transaction management with error handling.
- Use **SAVEPOINTS** to rollback partial transactions.
- Maintain data integrity during multi-step insert operations.
- Handle exceptions gracefully in PostgreSQL using DO $$ BEGIN ... EXCEPTION ... END $$;

3. DBMS script and output:

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS students;

CREATE TABLE students (
  id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY, name
  VARCHAR(50) UNIQUE,
  age INT, class INT
);

DO $$ DECLARE
BEGIN
  BEGIN
    INSERT INTO students(name, age, class) VALUES ('Anisha',16,8);
    RAISE NOTICE 'Inserted record: Anisha';
  EXCEPTION WHEN unique_violation THEN RAISE
    NOTICE 'Duplicate entry: Anisha skipped';
 END;

  BEGIN
    INSERT INTO students(name, age, class) VALUES ('Neha',17,8);
    RAISE NOTICE 'Inserted record: Neha';
```

```
  EXCEPTION WHEN unique_violation THEN RAISE
    NOTICE 'Duplicate entry: Neha skipped';
END;

  BEGIN
    INSERT INTO students(name, age, class) VALUES ('Mayank',19,9);
    RAISE NOTICE 'Inserted record: Mayank';
  EXCEPTION WHEN unique_violation THEN
    RAISE NOTICE 'Duplicate entry: Mayank skipped'; END;

BEGIN
    INSERT INTO students(name, age, class) VALUES ('Anisha',17,9);
    RAISE NOTICE 'Inserted record: Anisha (second)';
  EXCEPTION WHEN unique_violation THEN
    RAISE NOTICE 'Duplicate entry: Anisha (second) skipped';
  END;

BEGIN
    INSERT INTO students(name, age, class) VALUES ('Riya',18,10);
    RAISE NOTICE 'Inserted record: Riya';
  EXCEPTION WHEN unique_violation THEN RAISE
    NOTICE 'Duplicate entry: Riya skipped';
  END;
END;
$$;

SELECT * FROM students;
```

4. Output:

	id [PK] integer	name character varying (50)	age integer	class integer
1	1	Anisha	16	8
2	2	Neha	17	8
3	3	Mayank	19	9
4	5	Riya	18	10

Page No: