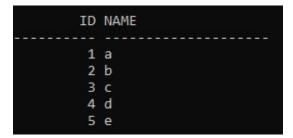
Ex. No: 3 SQL DCL and TCL COMMANDS

Date: 01/02/22

AIM: To write SQL queries to execute different DCL and TCL commands.

Data base created for this exercise is:



DCL Commands:

Grant - Used to give certain permissions for the table (and other objects) for specified groups/users of
a database.

Syntax,

GRANT filed_names on table_name to user_name;

Revoke- Used to take away permissions from groups/users.

Syntax,

REVOKE field_name on table_name to user_name;

Deny - Used to ban certain permissions from groups/users.

Syntax,

DENY field_name on table_name to user_name;

TCL Commands:

• Commit - Used to permanently save any transaction into the database.

Syntax,

COMMIT;

Example,

SQL> commit;

Commit complete.

 Savepoint - Used to temporarily save a transaction so that you can rollback to that point whenever required.

Syntax,

SAVEPOINT savepoint_name;

Example,

SQL> savepoint A;

Savepoint created.

Rollback - Used to restores the database to last committed state.

Syntax,

ROLLBACK to savepoint_name;

Example,	
SQL> rollback to B;	
Rollback complete.	
SQL> select * from emp;	
ID NAME	
1 a	
2 b	
3 c	
4 d	
5 e	
SQL> insert into emp values(6,'f');	
1 row created.	
SQL> commit;	
Commit complete.	
SQL> select * from emp;	
ID NAME	
1 a	
2 b	
3 c	
4 d	
5 e	
6 f	
6 rows selected.	
SQL> update emp set name='x' where id=3;	
1 row updated.	

SQL> savepoint A;
Savepoint created.
SQL> insert into emp values(7,'g');
1 row created.
SQL> savepoint B;
Savepoint created.
SQL> select * from emp;
ID NAME
1 a
2 b
3 x
4 d
5 e
6 f
7 g
7 rows selected.
SQL> rollback to B;
Rollback complete.
SQL> select * from emp;
ID NAME
1 a
2 b

3 x

4 d	
5 e	
6 f	
7 g	
7 rows selected.	
SQL> rollback to A;	
Rollback complete.	
SQL> select * from emp;	
ID NAME	
1 a	
2 b	
3 x	
4 d	
5 e	
6 f	
6 rows selected.	
SQL> spool off	
Result:	

Thus the DCL and TCL commands are used to modify or manipulate data records present in the

customer database tables.