Modifying Data with SQL Part 4 Notes

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1 Intro to Transactions

- Transaction
 - Syntax: BEGIN TRANSACTION; or BEGIN;
 - * Turns off autocommit and begins a transaction
 - Syntax: COMMIT;
 - * Sallves all results of the statements at the beginning of transaction to disk
 - Makes a batch of process atomic
 - * All are processed before being committed
 - * If power loss occurs during processing, no data is saved to database

2 Rolling Back from Transactions

- Syntax: ROLLBACK;
 - Resets the state of database to before the beginning of transaction
 - Is useful when an error / power outage occurs in the middle of transaction
 - Or spelling mistakes

3 Quiz 1

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1.	Which of these is the correct way to start a transaction?
	A. TRANSACTION BEGIN;
	B. BEGIN;
	C. START;
	Answer: B
2.	The BEGIN; or the BEGIN TRANSACTION; statement does what?
	A. Reverses any changes since the before the statement.
	B. Turns autocommit mode on.
	C. Turns autocommit mode off.
	Answer: C
3.	What following statement reverts changes since a transaction began
	A. UNDO;
	B. COMMIT;
	C. REVERT;
	D. ROLLBACK;
	Answer: D
4.	If my computer crashed in the middle of a transaction, what state would my database be in?
	A. It would have some of my statements persisted.
	B. It would be in the same state before the transaction.
	Answer: B
5.	What does the COMMIT; statement do?

- A. Reverts any changes.
- B. Turns autocommit mode off;
- C. Commits all changes since the transaction began and turns autocommit mode on.

Answer: B

4 Databases with Frameworks

5 Quiz 1

- 1. What is a transaction?
 - A. Performing a really complex INSERT statement on one line.
 - B. A safe way to perform multiple statements in one single go.

Answer: B

2. Please fill in the correct answer in each blank provided below.

What is the keyword used to create rows in a database table? ___

Answer: INSERT

3. Please fill in the correct answer in each blank provided below.

What keyword is used to update values in a database table? ___

Answer: UPDATE

- 4. If you want to update or delete specific rows in a table, what keyword will you have to use?
 - A. LIKE
 - B. IN
 - C. WHERE
 - D. IS

Answer: C

- 5. What does an ORM do?
 - A. Validates your SQL code to see if there are any syntax errors.
 - B. Stores a complete history of your database so you can rollback to any point.
 - C. Provides a convenient way for developers to perform CRUD operations in their language of choice.

Answer: C

6. What's wrong with this create statement?

```
INSERT cars VALUES (NULL, "Fiat", "Fiat Punto");
```

- A. It's missing a column name.
- B. It's missing a keyword.
- C. Nothing. It's valid syntax.
- D. It's missing a table name.

Answer: B

7. Please fill in the correct answer in each blank provided below.

What is the keyword used to read from a database? ___

Answer: SELECT

8. What's wrong with this create statement?

```
UPDATE SET first_name = "Andrew" WHERE last_name = "Chalkley";
```

- A. It's missing a keyword.
- B. Nothing. This is valid syntax.
- C. It's missing a table name.
- D. It's missing a column name.

Answer: C

9. Please fill in the correct answer in each blank provided below.

What keyword is used to delete rows from a database table? ___

Answer: DELETE

10. What's wrong with this create statement?

```
DELETE * FROM sports_teams;
```

- A. It's missing a keyword.
- B. Nothing. It's valid syntax.
- C. It's missing a column name.
- D. It doesn't need an asterisk (*).

Answer: D