Experiment No: 9

Title :

- Study and Implementation of Database Backup & Recovery Commands.
- Study and Implementation of Rollback, Commit, Save point.

***Objective*:**

To understand the concept of administrative commands

***Theory*:**

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 made permanent to the database only if they are committed a transaction begins with an executable SQL statement & ends explicitly with either rollback or commit statement.

1. 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;

2. 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;

3. ROLLBACK: 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: ROLLBACK (current transaction can be role back)

ROLLBACK to save point ID;

Example: SQL> ROLLBACK;

SQL> ROLLBACK TO SAVE POINT xyz;

LAB PRACTICE ASSIGNMENT:

1. Write a query to implement the save point.
2. Write a query to implement the rollback.
3. Write a query to implement the commit.