# Session 5-4 Transaction Control

Kyunghee Lee, PhD



#### **Transaction Control Statements**

- Results of Data Manipulation Language (DML) are not permanently updated to a table until explicit or implicit COMMIT occurs
- Transaction control statements can:
  - Commit data through COMMIT command
  - Undo data changes through ROLLBACK command



## **COMMIT Command**

### **Two Types of COMMIT**

- Explicit COMMIT occurs by executing COMMIT;
- Implicit COMMIT occurs when DDL command (table creation) is executed or user properly exits system

Both COMMITs permanently update table(s) and allows other users to view changes



#### **ROLLBACK Command**

- Used to "undo" changes that have not been committed
- Occurs when:
  - ROLLBACK; is executed
  - System restarts after a crash

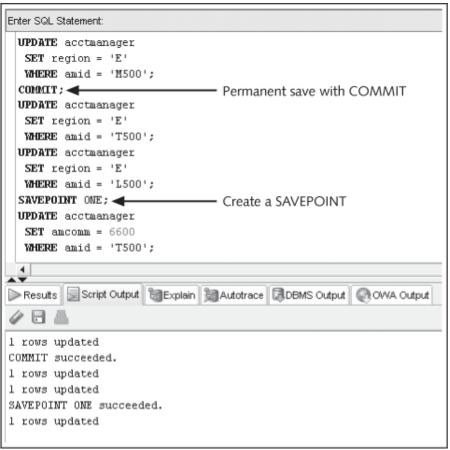


### **SAVEPOINT Command**

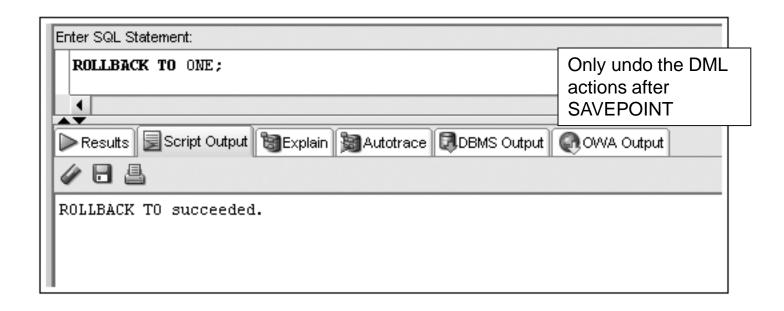
- SAVEPOINT marks a specific spot within the transaction
- Can ROLLBACK to a SAVEPOINT to undo part of the transaction



# **Transaction Control Example**

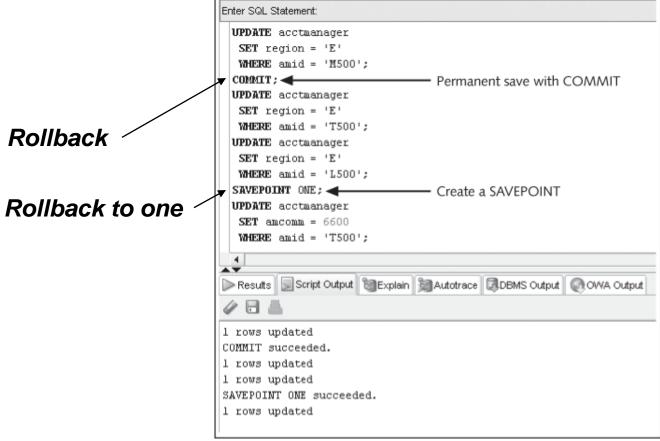


# Transaction Control Example (cont'd)





Transaction Control Example (cont'd)





# Wrap-up

- Manage transactions with transaction control statements
  - COMMIT
  - ROLLBACK, ROLLBACK TO
  - SAVEPOINT

