10. First thing is to ORDER table by adding two new fields; CUST\_DOB(date), CUST\_AGE(number)

Start with UPDATE; set \_\_\_\_ as \_\_\_\_\_

11. SELECT statement (write the query that will list the names and ages of your customers)

12. UPDATE query; system date – DOB; divide by 365; round to integer

13. Average age

14. Copy code from class

15. Copy code from class

16.

Chapter 10. Transaction management

Transaction: a logical unit of work that must be all or nothing

Insert a student; update course

Consistent database: must be consistent before the transaction and after the transaction

Transaction properties:

1. Atomicity: Must be complete
2. Isolation: Cannot use two pieces of data at the same time
3. Consistency: No change of consistency before and after transactions
4. Durability: Once committed, no changes allowed
5. Serializability: Concurrent

If you have a single-user DBMS you don’t need properties 2 and 5

Two SQL statements that support transaction

4 events that signal the end of transaction

1. Commit
2. Program reaches last line of code
3. ROLLBACK
4. Program abnormally terminated

Implicit beginning