Hands-on Lab: Committing and Rolling Back a Transaction



It his lisk Joy will learn some commonly used TCL (Transaction Control Language) commands of SQL through the creation of a stored procedure routine. You will learn about COMMIT, which is used to permanently save the changes done in the transactions in a table, and about ROULBACK, which is used to undo the transactions that have not been saved in a table. ROULBACK can only be used to undo the chartered undo the chartered undo for work.

Objectives

Permanently save the changes done in a transaction
 Undo the transaction that has not been saved

ent System (RDBMS) designed to efficiently store, manipulate, and retrieve data



To complete this lab you will utilize MySOL relational database service available as part of IBM Skills Network Labs (SN Labs) Cloud IDE. SN Labs is a virtual lab environment used in this course

Database Used in this Lab

Data Used in this Lab

ACCOUNTNUMBER	ACCOUNTNAME	BALANCE
B001	Rose	300.00
B002	James	1345.00
B003	Shoe Shop	124200.00
B004	Corner Shop	76000.00

PRODUCT	STOCK	PRICE
Boots	11	200.00
High heels	8	600.00
Brogues	10	150.00
Trainers	14	300.00

BankAccounts-CREATE sql ShoeShop-CREATE sql Sample Exercise

Example of committing and rolling back a transaction.

1. Scenario: Rose is buying a pair of boots from Stocker. So we have to update Rose's bala

Once the tables are ready, create a stored procedure routine named TRANSACTION, ROSE that includes TCL commands like COMMIT and ROLLBACK.
 Now develop the routine based on the given scenario to execute a transaction.
 To create the stored procedure routine on MySQL, copy the code below and paste it to the textarea of the SQL page. Click Go.

```
1. DELIPTER //
2. CHEATE PROCEEDED TRANSACTION ROSS()
4. BECEN
5. DECLARE EXTI NAMBLES FOR SQLEKESFIDON
6. BECEN
6. RESIDENCY
6. PROCEDURE
7. RESIDENCY
10. UPDATE TRANSACTION;
11. UPDATE TRANSACTION;
12. STT Balance = Balance-300
12. SGT Balance = Reset;
UPDATE BankAccounts
SET Balance = Balance+200
WHERE AccountName = 'Shoe Shop'
```

The last UPDATE statement tries to buy Rose a pair of Trainers, but her balance becomes insufficient (Current balance of Rose: 100 < Price of Trainers: 300) after buying a pair of Boots. So, the last UPDATE statement fails. Since the whole transaction fails if any of the SQL statements fail, the transaction won't be committed.

```
UPDATE BankAccounts
SET Balance = Balance-1200
WHERE AccountName = 'James';
 UPDATE BankAccounts
SET Balance = Balance+1200
MMERE AccountName = 'Shoe Shop';
UPDATE ShoeShop
SET Stock = Stock-4
WHERE Product = 'Trainers';
```

12/27/23, 4:06 PM 1 of 2

21. DED //
22. DED //
23. DELIMITER ;
Copied!

Conclusion

CONCINSION
Companiational We have completed this hib, and you are ready for the next topic.
You are now able to:

- Write a stored procedure to record a transaction in multiple tables

- Write a stored procedure to record a transaction in multiple tables

- Perform a remarked.

- Author (S)

- A

Date	Version	Changed by	Change Description
2023-10-27	0.5	Mercedes Schneider	QA Pass w/Edits
2023-10-15	0.4	Abhishek Gagneja	Updated instruction s
2023-05-10	0.3	Eric Hao & Vladislav Boyko	Updated Page Frames
2023-05-04	0.2	Rahul Jaideep	Updated Markdown fi
2021-11-01	0.1	Lakshmi Holla, Malika Singla	Initial Version

© IBM Corporation 2023. All rights reserved.

2 of 2 12/27/23, 4:06 PM