Use examples to demonstrate the connection between SQL commands and transactions, discuss the role of transaction log.

A SQL statement “consists of, identifiers, parameters, variables, names, datatypes, and SQL reserved words” (“24 SQL, n.d.).

Example SQL statement 1:

SELECT \*

FROM CUSTOMERS;

Example SQL statement 2:

SELECT \*

FROM PRODUCT

ORDER BY ASC;

A transaction log contains log records of every transaction produced during the logging process in a database. Each log stores transactions apart from minimally logged transactions like, BULK IMPORT and SELECT INTO (“A beginners guide”, 2014).

Example SQL transaction:

SET TRANSACTION READ WRITE NAME ‘Update PROD\_QOH(205,206)’;

UPDATE PRODUCT

SET PRODUCT. PROD\_QOH = 206

WHERE PRODUCT. PROD\_CODE = ‘XYZ’

COMMIT;

REFERENCES

24 SQL. (n.d.). Retrieved February 26, 2016, from <https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28318/sqlplsql.htm>

A beginner's guide to SQL Server transaction logs - SQL Shack - articles about database auditing, server performance, data recovery, and more. (2014). Retrieved February 26, 2016, from <http://www.sqlshack.com/beginners-guide-sql-server-transaction-logs/>