

## L16-Transaction-Statement

### 1-Tut : MCQ - 1

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Which of the following is a sequence of SQL operations which are treated as a single unit of work:

#### Options

This problem has only one correct answer

[Database](#)

[Transaction](#)

[Session](#)

[SQL workbench](#)

[Correct Answer : B](#)

#### Solution Description

A transaction is a sequential group of queries, statements, or operations such as update, select, insert or delete to perform as a one single work unit that can be committed or rolled back.

### 2-Tut : MCQ - 2

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Which command performs the end of a successful transaction.

#### Options

This problem has only one correct answer

[COMMIT TRANSACTION](#)

[ROLLBACK TRANSACTION](#)

[COMMIT WORK](#)

[All of the mentioned](#)

[Correct Answer : A](#)

#### Solution Description

There is mainly four types of TCL Command:

1. BEGIN TRANSACTION: This TCL command basically starts the transaction.
2. COMMIT TRANSACTION: This TCL command makes changes done to the transaction permanent. It saves all the changes done to a transaction.
3. ROLLBACK TRANSACTION: This TCL commands uncommit or cancels all the changes done to a transaction and restores the current state to any previously saved state.
4. SAVEPOINT TRANSACTION: This TCL command saves the current state into a saving point. That savepoint can later be accessed.

### 3-Tut : MCQ - 3

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You can roll back after performing the commit in MySQL.

#### Options

This problem has only one correct answer

True

False

Depends on the Transaction

Correct Answer : B

#### Solution Description

DBMS transactions have many queries, but there are no queries that will 'undo' the committed changes done to the transaction. Unless the user has a backup of a database, the user cannot Rollback after performing a Commit on SQL.

### 4-Tut : MCQ - 4

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Suppose we have created a savepoint named Spt1, which of the following commands can be used to rollback the transactions executed after creating the savepoint :

#### Options

This problem has only one correct answer

RELEASE SAVEPOINT Spt1

COMMIT Spt1

ROLLBACK TO Spt1

ROLLBACK

Correct Answer : C

#### Solution Description

ROLLBACK transaction - This TCL commands undo all the changes or restore the current state to any previously saved state.

General form:

ROLLBACK: This rollback the previously committed command to its initial state

ROLLBACK TO savepoint: This undoes the current state and restores it to the savepoint

### 5-Tut : MCQ - 5

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Which of the following is the query to apply Read Lock on table **Employees**

#### Options

This problem has only one correct answer

LOCK TABLE Employees READ;  
LOCK TABLE Employees READ|WRITE;  
LOCK TABLE Employees PRIORITY READ;  
LOCK TABLE Employees READ ONLY;

Correct Answer : A

## Solution Description

READ LOCK allows a user to only read the data from a table. The syntax for READ LOCK is LOCK TABLES T\_name READ

### 6-Tut : MCQ - 6

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Choose the correct command to view the operations currently being performed by MySQL.

## Options

This problem has only one correct answer

SHOW WAITLIST;  
SHOW PROCESSLIST;  
SHOW OPERATIONS;  
None

Correct Answer : B

## Solution Description

The 'SHOW PROCESSLIST' command in MySQL displays all the running threads or processes information associated with the current user account. This command is extremely useful when the MySQL server returns too many connection error messages.

### 7-Tut : MCQ - 7

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Which of the following written queries will produce error when working in the same session.

**Table: cricket(Id integer, Name varchar, Position varchar, Status integer)**

## Options

This problem has only one correct answer

LOCK TABLE cricket READ; INSERT INTO cricket('score') VALUES('200');  
LOCK TABLE cricket WRITE; INSERT INTO cricket('score') VALUES('200');  
LOCK TABLE cricket READ; SELECT \* FROM cricket;  
None.

Correct Answer : A

## Solution Description

READ LOCK: This lock allows a user to only read the data from a table.

WRITE LOCK: This lock allows a user to do both reading and writing on a table.

In the query, `LOCK TABLE cricket READ; INSERT INTO cricket('score') VALUES('200');` we applied READ LOCK on the cricket table and in the next query the INSERT operation is done which is basically a write operation. This will result in an error as when we READ LOCK, we can only do READ operation

In other options, B, C, D, we have done READ operation after READ LOCK, and WRITE operation after WRITE LOCK, hence they would not have error.