## Transaction Management

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## What is a Transaction?

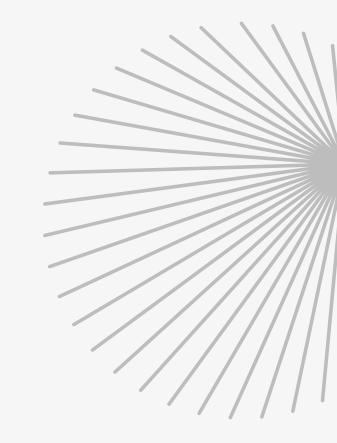
- A transaction is a single unit of work that contains one or more SQL statements.
- A transaction ensures data integrity and consistency.
- Either all statements inside a transaction succeed (COMMIT) or none of them take effect (ROLLBACK).

Only One Whole Action



# ACID Properties (must follow in transaction management)

Property	Meaning
A - Atomicity	All operations succeed or none do
C - Consistency	Data remains valid after transaction
I - Isolation	Concurrent transactions do not interfere
D - Durability	Changes are permanent after commit



# What to DO in Transaction Management

- Use transactions for critical operations (e.g. money transfer, stock updates).
- Always use START TRANSACTION or BEGIN to start.
- Use SAVEPOINT to create rollback points inside transaction.
- Always COMMIT after successful execution.
- Use ROLLBACK in case of failure.

### What NOT to DO in Transaction Management

• Don't forget to **COMMIT** or **ROLLBACK** — leads to open transactions and locks.



• Avoid DDL (ALTER, DROP, CREATE) inside transactions (usually auto-committed).

#### **Basic Syntax**

#### START TRANSACTION;

-- Your SQL

statements

COMMIT;

-- OR

ROLLBACK;

#### Simple Money Transfer

CREATE TABLE accounts (
account\_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
account\_name VARCHAR(50),
balance DECIMAL(10,2)



INSERT INTO accounts
VALUES (1, 'Abhi', 1000.00);
INSERT INTO accounts
VALUES (2, 'Ravi', 2000.00);

```
START TRANSACTION;
                   -- Deduct ₹100 from Abhi
                       UPDATE accounts
                  SET balance = balance - 100
                    WHERE account_id = 1;
                      -- Add ₹100 to Ravi
                       UPDATE accounts
                 SET balance = balance + 100
                    WHERE account_id = 2;
 -- Check for error condition (Example - avoid negative balance)
SELECT balance INTO @bal FROM accounts WHERE account_id = 1;
                       IF @bal < O THEN
                           ROLLBACK;
                             ELSE
                            COMMIT;
                            END IF;
```

### Explanation:

- The transfer occurs only if Abhi has sufficient balance.
- ROLLBACK if balance goes negative.
- Otherwise COMMIT finalizes the transaction.