# CSE-302 Database Management System Sessional

# **TRANSACTION**

#### **Database Transactions**

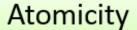
 A transaction means one or more SQL statements which together make a unit of work.

 All SQL statements should successfully execute or fail together.

• In Oracle database, a transaction is automatically started with the first DML statement use executes.

# **ACID Properties**

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Each transaction is "all or nothing"

#### Consistency

Data should be valid according to all defined rules

#### Isolation

Transactions do not affect each other

#### Durability

Committed data would not be lost, even after power failure.

## **Ending Conditions of Database Transactions**

The already-started transactions will end whenever one of the following events occurs:

- ➤ A COMMIT or ROLLBACK statement is issued.
- ➤ A DDL or DCL statement is issued (automatic COMMIT)
- ➤ The user exits SQL\*DEVELOPER or SQL\*PLUS (automatic COMMIT)
- ➤ The system crashes (automatic ROLLBACK) or SQL\*PLUS stopped unexpectedly (automatic ROLLBACK).

After one transaction ends, another transaction will start with the execution of next DML statement.

#### **Command to Control the Transaction**

> COMMIT

> ROLLBACK

> SAVEPOINT

> SET TRANSACTION

#### **COMMIT**

- The COMMIT statement is used to make changes permanent to a database during the current transaction and to make visible to other users.
- This statement ends any existing transaction in the session.

#### **Commit Syntax:**

COMMIT;

### COMMIT

```
BEGIN

UPDATE employee SET salary = 10000

WHERE EMPLOYEE_NAME='E_C';

COMMIT;

END;
```

#### ROLLBACK

- To roll back the changes
- It undoes the results of all DML operations executed in the current transaction.
- It also ends the current transaction. The state of the tables will be restored in the previous values before the current transaction started.

#### ROLLBACK

**Rollback Syntax:** 

ROLLBACK;

ROLLBACK [To SAVEPOINT\_NAME];

#### SAVEPOINT

- Savepoint names marks the current point in the processing of a transaction.
- Savepoints let you rollback part of a transaction instead of the whole transaction.

Syntax:

SAVEPOINT savepoint\_name;

#### **SAVEPOINT**

```
BEGIN
  SAVEPOINT dup_found;
  UPDATE employee SET e_no=1
  WHERE empname = 'Forbs ross'
EXCEPTION
  WHEN DUP_VAL_ON_INDEX THEN
  ROLLBACK TO dup_found;
END;
```

#### AUTO COMMIT

- Set AUTOCOMMIT ON to execute COMMIT Statement automatically.
- No need to execute COMMIT statement every time.

Syntax:

SET AUTOCOMMIT OFF;





# INTERMISSION



