

SQL Cheat Sheet: Views, Stored Procedures and Transactions

Views

Topic	Syntax	Description	Example
Create View	CREATE VIEW view_name AS SELECT column1, column2, ... FROM table_name WHERE condition;	A CREATE VIEW is an alternative way of representing data that exists in one or more tables.	CREATE VIEW EMP_SALARY AS SELECT EMP_ID, F_NAME, L_NAME, B_DATE, SEX, SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES;
Update a View	CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW view_name AS SELECT column1, column2, ... FROM table_name WHERE condition;	The CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW command updates a view.	CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW EMP_SALARY AS SELECT EMP_ID, F_NAME, L_NAME, B_DATE, SEX, JOB_TITLE, MIN_SALARY, MAX_SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES, JOBS WHERE EMPLOYEES.JOB_ID = JOBS.JOB_IDENT;
Drop a View	DROP VIEW view_name;	Use the DROP VIEW statement to remove a view from the database.	DROP VIEW EMP_SALARY;

Stored Procedures in IBM Db2 using SQL

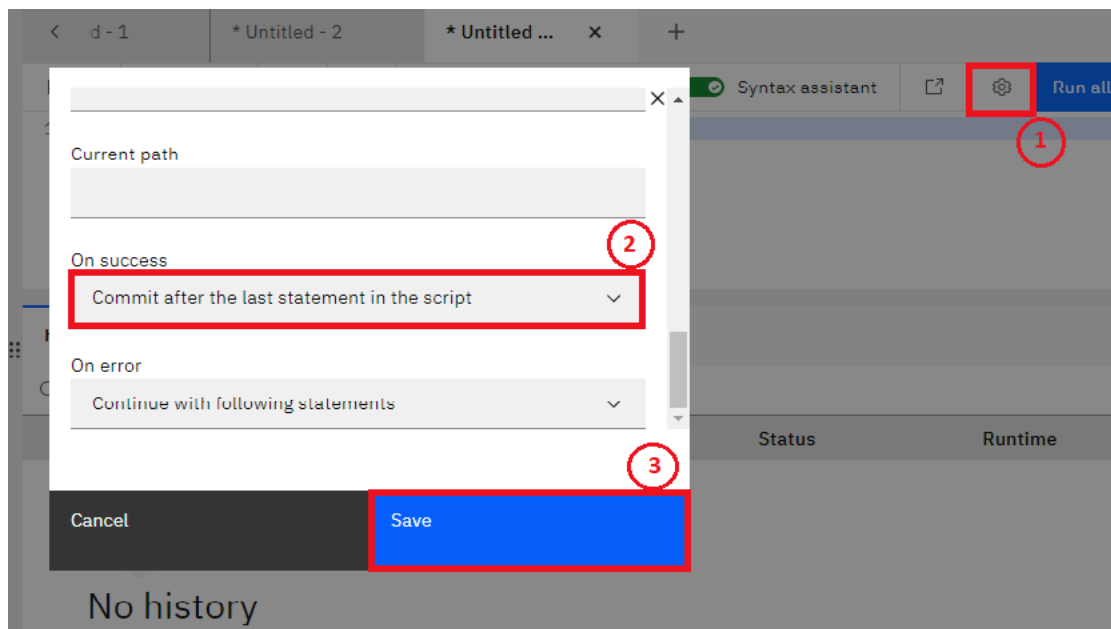
	--#SET TERMINATOR @ CREATE PROCEDURE RETRIEVE_ALL		
	LANGUAGE SQL		
	READS SQL DATA		
	DYNAMIC RESULT SETS 1		
	BEGIN		
Stored Procedures	END @	A stored procedure is a prepared SQL code that you can save, so the code can be reused over and over again.	DECLARE C1 CURSOR WITH RETURN FOR SELECT * FROM PETSAL; OPEN C1; END @

Stored Procedures in MySQL using phpMyAdmin

	DELIMITER //		DELIMITER //
	CREATE PROCEDURE PROCEDURE_NAME		CREATE PROCEDURE RETRIEVE_ALL()
	BEGIN		BEGIN
Stored Procedures	END //		SELECT * FROM PETSAL;
	DELIMITER ;		END //
			DELIMITER ;

Transactions with Db2

	A COMMIT command is used to persist the changes in the database.	CREATE TABLE employee(ID INT, Name VARCHAR(20), City VARCHAR(20), Salary INT, Age INT);	
Commit command	COMMIT;	INSERT INTO employee( ID, Name, City, Salary, Age) VALUES( 1, 'Priyanka pal', 'Nasik', 36000, 21), (2, 'Riy 'Bangalor', 82000, 29);	
	The default terminator for a COMMIT command is semicolon (;).	SELECT *FROM employee; COMMIT;	
Rollback command	ROLLBACK;	As auto-commit is enabled by default, all transactions will be committed. We need to disable this opti see how rollback works.	
	A ROLLBACK command is used to rollback the transactions which are not saved in the database.	For db2, we have to disable auto-commit manually. Click the gear icon located on the right side of the Assistant window. Next, select the "On Success" drop-down and choose "commit after the last statement script" Remember to save your changes!	
	The default terminator for a ROLLBACK command is semicolon (;).		



```
INSERT INTO employee VALUES (3, 'Swetha Tiwari', 'Kanpur', 38000, 38);
SELECT *FROM employee;
ROLLBACK;
SELECT *FROM employee;
```

## Transactions with MySQL

Commit  
command

COMMIT;

A COMMIT command is used to persist the changes in the database.

The default terminator for a COMMIT command is semicolon (;).

```
CREATE TABLE employee(ID INT, Name
VARCHAR(20), City VARCHAR(20), Salary
INT, Age INT);
```

START TRANSACTION;

```
INSERT INTO employee( ID, Name, City,
Salary, Age) VALUES( 1, 'Priyanka pal',
'Nasik', 36000, 21), (2, 'Riya
chowdary', 'Bangalor', 82000, 29);
```

```
SELECT *FROM employee;
COMMIT;
```

As auto-commit is enabled by default, all transactions will be committed. We need to disable this option to see how rollback works. For MySQL use the command "SET autocommit = 0;"

Rollback  
command

ROLLBACK;

A ROLLBACK command is used to rollback the transactions which are not saved in the database.

The default terminator for a ROLLBACK command is semicolon (;).

```
INSERT INTO employee VALUES (3, 'Swetha
Tiwari', 'Kanpur', 38000, 38);
```

```
SELECT *FROM employee;
ROLLBACK;
SELECT *FROM employee;
```

## Db2 Transactions using Stored Procedure

Commit  
command

```
--SET TERMINATOR @
CREATE PROCEDURE PROCEDURE_NAME
BEGIN
COMMIT;
END
@
```

A COMMIT command is used to persist the changes in the database.

The default terminator for a COMMIT command is semicolon (;).

```
--#SET TERMINATOR @ CREATE PROCEDURE
TRANSACTION_ROSE LANGUAGE SQL MODIFIES
SQL DATA
```

BEGIN

```
DECLARE SQLCODE INTEGER DEFAULT 0;
DECLARE retcode INTEGER DEFAULT 0;
DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR
SQLEXCEPTION
SET retcode = SQLCODE;
```

```
UPDATE BankAccounts
SET Balance = Balance-200
WHERE AccountName = 'Rose';
```

```
UPDATE BankAccounts
SET Balance = Balance-300
WHERE AccountName = 'Rose';
```

```
IF retcode < 0 THEN
ROLLBACK WORK;
```

```
ELSE
COMMIT WORK;
```

```
END IF;
```

```
END
@
```

Rollback  
command

```
--#SET TERMINATOR @
CREATE PROCEDURE PROCEDURE_NAME
```

A ROLLBACK command is used to rollback the transactions which are not saved in the database.

```
--#SET TERMINATOR @ CREATE PROCEDURE
TRANSACTION_ROSE LANGUAGE SQL MODIFIES
```

```
BEGIN
ROLLBACK;

COMMIT;

END
@
```

The default terminator for a ROLLBACK command is semicolon (;).

```
SQL DATA

BEGIN

DECLARE SQLCODE INTEGER DEFAULT 0;
DECLARE retcode INTEGER DEFAULT 0;
DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR
SQLEXCEPTION
SET retcode = SQLCODE;

UPDATE BankAccounts
SET Balance = Balance-200
WHERE AccountName = 'Rose';

UPDATE BankAccounts
SET Balance = Balance-300
WHERE AccountName = 'Rose';

IF retcode < 0 THEN
ROLLBACK WORK;

ELSE
COMMIT WORK;

END IF;

END
@
```

## MySQL Transactions using Stored Procedure

Commit  
command

```
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE PROCEDURE_NAME
BEGIN
COMMIT;
END //
DELIMITER ;
```

A COMMIT command is used to persist the changes in the database.

The default terminator for a COMMIT command is semicolon (;).

```
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE TRANSACTION_ROSE()
BEGIN
DECLARE EXIT HANDLER FOR SQLEXCEPTION
BEGIN
ROLLBACK;
RESIGNAL;
END;

START TRANSACTION;
UPDATE BankAccounts
SET Balance = Balance-200
WHERE AccountName = 'Rose';

UPDATE BankAccounts
SET Balance = Balance-300
WHERE AccountName = 'Rose';

COMMIT;

END //

DELIMITER ;
DELIMITER //

CREATE PROCEDURE TRANSACTION_ROSE()
BEGIN
DECLARE EXIT HANDLER FOR SQLEXCEPTION
BEGIN
ROLLBACK;
RESIGNAL;
END;

START TRANSACTION;
UPDATE BankAccounts
SET Balance = Balance-200
WHERE AccountName = 'Rose';

UPDATE BankAccounts
SET Balance = Balance-300
WHERE AccountName = 'Rose';

COMMIT;

END //

DELIMITER ;
```

Rollback  
command

```
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE PROCEDURE_NAME
BEGIN
ROLLBACK;
COMMIT;
END //
DELIMITER ;
```

A ROLLBACK command is used to rollback the transactions which are not saved in the database.

The default terminator for a ROLLBACK command is semicolon (;).

## Author(s)

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