

COMMIT - SQL

COMMIT

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Function
- Consideration for Non-Natural-Programs
- Example

Belongs to Function Group: *Database Access and Update*

See also the following sections in the *Database Management System Interfaces* documentation:

- *COMMIT - SQL* in the *Natural for DB2* part.
 - *COMMIT - SQL* in the *Natural for SQL/DS* part.
 - *COMMIT - SQL* in the *Natural SQL Gateway* part.
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Function

The SQL COMMIT statement corresponds to the END TRANSACTION statement. It indicates the end of a logical transaction and releases all data locked during the transaction. All data modifications are committed and made permanent.

Important:

As all cursors are closed when a logical unit of work ends, a COMMIT statement must not be placed within a database modification loop; instead, it has to be placed outside such a loop or after the outermost loop of nested loops.

Consideration for Non-Natural-Programs

If an external program written in another standard programming language is called from a Natural program, this external program should not contain its own COMMIT statement if the Natural program issues database calls, too. The calling Natural program should issue the COMMIT statement on behalf of the external program.

Example

```
...  
DELETE FROM SQL-PERSONNEL WHERE NAME = 'SMITH'  
COMMIT  
...
```