COMMIT - SQL

> **COMMIT**

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Function

- Example

Belongs to Function Group: *Database Access and Update*

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.

Example

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