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:

- *NDB - COMMIT* in the *Natural for DB2* part.

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

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
...
```