**Normal option:**

Normal database shutdown proceeds with the following conditions:

* No new connections are allowed after the statement is issued.
* Before the database is shut down, Oracle waits for all currently connected users to disconnect from the database.

The next startup of the database will not require any instance recovery procedures.

**Immediate option:**

Immediate database shutdown proceeds with the following conditions:

* No new connections are allowed, nor are new transactions allowed to be started, after the statement is issued.
* Any uncommitted transactions are rolled back. (If long uncommitted transactions exist, this method of shutdown might not complete quickly, despite its name.)
* Oracle does not wait for users currently connected to the database to disconnect. Oracle implicitly rolls back active transactions and disconnects all connected users.

The next startup of the database will not require any instance recovery procedures.

**Transactional option:**

Transactional database shutdown proceeds with the following conditions:

* No new connections are allowed, nor are new transactions allowed to be started, after the statement is issued.
* After all transactions have completed, any client still connected to the instance is disconnected.
* At this point, the instance shuts down just as it would when a SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE statement is submitted.

The next startup of the database will not require any instance recovery procedures.

**Abort option:**

An aborted database shutdown proceeds with the following conditions:

* No new connections are allowed, nor are new transactions allowed to be started, after the statement is issued.
* Current client SQL statements being processed by Oracle are immediately terminated.
* Uncommitted transactions are not rolled back.
* Oracle does not wait for users currently connected to the database to disconnect. Oracle implicitly disconnects all connected users.

The next startup of the database *will* require instance recovery procedures.