Chapter 14

How to use transactions and locking

Exercises

1. Write a script that creates and calls a stored procedure named test. This procedure should include two SQL statements coded as a transaction to delete the row with a customer ID of 8 from the Customers table. To do this, you must first delete all addresses for that order from the Addresses table.

   If these statements execute successfully, commit the changes. Otherwise, roll back the changes.

2. Write a script that creates and calls a stored procedure named test. This procedure should include these statements coded as a transaction:

```
INSERT INTO orders VALUES
(DEFAULT, 3, NOW(), '10.00', '0.00', NULL, 4,
'American Express', '378282246310005', '04/2016', 4);

SELECT LAST_INSERT_ID()
INTO order_id;

INSERT INTO order_items VALUES
(DEFAULT, order_id, 6, '415.00', '161.85', 1);

INSERT INTO order_items VALUES
(DEFAULT, order_id, 1, '699.00', '209.70', 1);
```

   Here, the LAST_INSERT_ID function is used to get the order ID value that's automatically generated when the first INSERT statement inserts an order.

   If these statements execute successfully, commit the changes. Otherwise, roll back the changes.