# 5. Understanding Transactions

### **Definition and Importance**

A transaction in databases is a sequence of SQL operations executed as a logical unit of work. Its importance lies in ensuring data integrity and consistency by adhering to the ACID properties:

- Atomicity: All operations within the transaction are completed, or none are executed.
- Consistency: The database transitions from one valid state to another valid state.
- Isolation: Concurrent transactions do not affect each other's results.
- **Durability**: Committed changes persist even in case of system failures.

# 6. Rolling Back Transactions

The ROLLBACK command allows reversing a transaction if an error occurs. It is helpful in situations where the database must remain in a consistent state.

# 7. Understanding Record Locking Policies

### Types of Locking

 Pessimistic Locking: Locks the record until the transaction completes, preventing concurrent modifications.

```
START TRANSACTION;

SELECT * FROM inventory WHERE inventory_id = 5 FOR UPDATE; //locking

UPDATE inventory SET last_update = NOW() WHERE inventory_id = 5;

COMMIT;
```

2. **Optimistic Locking**: This does not lock records but checks if the data changed before committing.

```
START TRANSACTION;

SELECT inventory_id, last_update FROM inventory WHERE inventory_id = 5; // without locking

UPDATE inventory

SET last_update = NOW()

WHERE inventory_id = 5 AND last_update = '2024-03-14 19:00:00';

IF ROW_COUNT() = 0

THEN

ROLLBACK;

ELSE

COMMIT;

END IF;
```

8. Ensuring Data Integrity and Consistency

# Common Data Integrity Issues in Sakila

Lack of data validation and recordings of payments or rental.

This method is used in low-concurrency systems to improve performance.

- Deleting customers with active rentals.
- Missing foreign key constraints that don't connect the IDs.
- Duplicate information.

#### Implementing Foreign Keys = Example

ALTER TABLE rental
ADD CONSTRAINT fk\_rental\_customer FOREIGN KEY (customer\_id) REFERENCES customer(customer\_id);

#### Implementing Triggers for Data Consistency = Example

Preventing the deletion of customers with active rentals:

(Chat GPT - EXAMPLE)

```
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER before_customer_delete
BEFORE DELETE ON customer
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN

IF (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM rental WHERE customer_id = OLD.customer_id) > 0 THEN
SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000'
SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Cannot delete: Customer has active rentals';
END IF;
END;
//
DELIMITER;
```

This trigger prevents inconsistencies when deleting related data.

Research and document different SQL statements used to modify database content. (INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, ALTER, etc.).

#### Inserting new data

The syntax for inserting new data in a table is to select it with "**INSERT INTO** name\_table", and to insert the new row, you must respect the order of the columns.

For example, in this first syntax, we introduce values in every column and order.

In contrast with the first one, we only introduce values in specified columns. After the "INSERT TO name\_table", we add the columns in brackets, which makes a specified order you must respect, and place the new values.

Example: (if it's a String, put it in between quotation marks "")

```
Example Insert statement with expressions
INSERT INTO boxoffice
(movie_id, rating, sales_in_millions)
VALUES (1, 9.9, 283742034 / 1000000);
```

### **Updating rows**

Update is used to modify data on tables, which allows changing the data only in the rows that meet the condition.

```
Update statement with values

UPDATE mytable

SET column = value_or_expr,
    other_column = another_value_or_expr,
    ...

WHERE condition;
```

The syntax of this query is **UPDATE** *name\_table*, **SET** *column = dato nuevo... etc.,* **WHERE** *condition*. Example:

```
UPDATE Customers
SET ContactName = 'Alfred Schmidt', City= 'Frankfurt'
WHERE CustomerID = 1;
```

\*\*\*Recommendation: First use SELECT to see which table we're changing

#### **Deleting rows**

Delete allows erasing data in the rows that meet the condition.

Delete statement with condition

DELETE FROM mytable

WHERE condition;

\*\*\*/If you don't put a condition, it will erase everything on the table.

### Altering tables

It's used for adding, deleting, or modifying columns or constraints.

#### Adding columns

ADD ... DEFAULT (opcional)

Altering table to add new column(s)

ALTER TABLE mytable

ADD column DataType OptionalTableConstraint

DEFAULT default\_value;

### Removing columns

DROP...

Altering table to remove column(s)

ALTER TABLE mytable DROP column\_to\_be\_deleted;

#### Modify column

MODIFY COLUMN...

ALTER TABLE table\_name
MODIFY COLUMN column\_name datatype;

Describe the functionalities of MySQL Workbench tools such as **SQL Editor**, **Schema Inspector**, **and Query Builder**.

### **SQL Editor**

- o Allows users to write, edit, and execute SQL queries.
- Keeps a history of executed queries for easy reference.
- o It supports multiple tabs that work on different scripts at the same time.
- O Allows import and export of databases

#### Schema Inspector

- Provides detailed metadata about database schemas, tables, columns, indexes, and foreign keys.
- Offers tools to check and repair table integrity.
- o Supports visual representation of table relationships.

#### **Query Builder**

- A graphical interface for designing SQL queries without manual coding.
- Allows users to drag and drop tables to define connections.
- Automatically generates SQL code based on selections.

#### External references:

https://www.w3schools.com/MySQL/mysql\_foreignkey.asp

https://chatqpt.com/

https://dev.mysgl.com/doc/refman/8.4/en/commit.html

https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.4/en/trigger-syntax.html

https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/how-to-use-mysql-transactions/

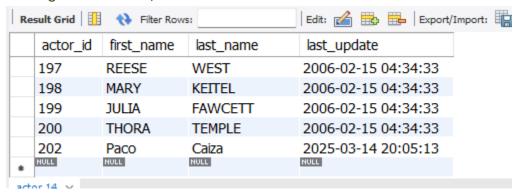
https://www.datasunrise.com/knowledge-center/data-integrity-in-mysgl/

https://github.com/basesdepatos/notes/tree/main/unit1

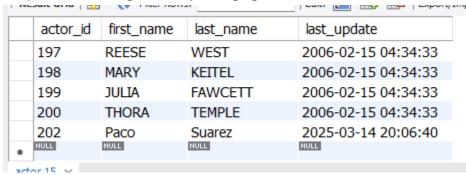
### **SCREENSHOTS**

#### Data Insertion, Deletion, and Update

• Using the actor table, insert a new record with fictitious data.



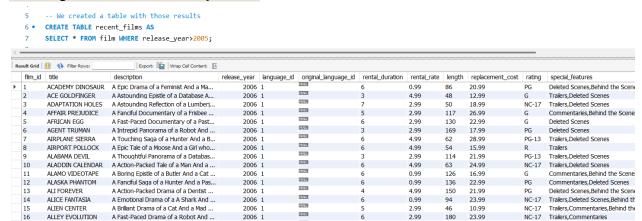
Update an existing record by changing the last name of an actor.



Delete an actor from the table.

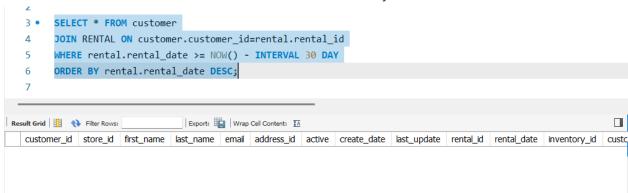
| actor_id | first_name | last_name | last_update         |
|----------|------------|-----------|---------------------|
| 196      | BELA       | WALKEN    | 2006-02-15 04:34:33 |
| 197      | REESE      | WEST      | 2006-02-15 04:34:33 |
| 198      | MARY       | KEITEL    | 2006-02-15 04:34:33 |
| 199      | JULIA      | FAWCETT   | 2006-02-15 04:34:33 |
| 200      | THORA      | TEMPLE    | 2006-02-15 04:34:33 |
| NULL     | NULL       | NULL      | NULL                |

### Creating a Table from a Query Result



### Designing Complex SQL Scripts

O Lists all customers who have rented a film in the last 30 days.





O Displays the total revenue generated per store.

```
-- JOINING 3 LADIES, WE CAN GET THE LOCAL SELIS IN EACH STORE
  15 •
        SELECT store.store id, SUM(payment.amount) AS total sells FROM store
        JOIN staff ON store.store id = staff.store id
  16
  17
        JOIN payment ON staff.staff_id = payment.staff_id
  18
        GROUP BY store.store_id
        ORDER BY total_sells DESC;
  19
  20
Export: Wrap Cell Content: IA
   store_id total_sells
  2
          33924.06
  1
          33482.50
```

#### **Understanding Transactions**

```
2
   3 •
        START TRANSACTION;
  4
      INSERT INTO rental (rental date, inventory id, customer id, return date, staff id)
        VALUES (NOW(), 1000, 44, NOW(), 1);
  6
  8
  9 • UPDATE inventory
 10
        SET last_update = NOW()
 11
        WHERE inventory_id = 1000;
 12
 13 • COMMIT;
                              | Edit: 🔏 🖶 | Export/Import: 请 🐻 | Wrap Cell Content: 🏗
inventory_id customer_id return_date
                                                                      staff_id last_update
  rental_id rental_date
          2005-06-15 04:31:28 1000
                                                   2005-06-22 10:08:28 1
▶ 1235
                                        255
                                                                             2006-02-15 21:30:53
          2005-07-11 00:55:31 1000
                                        447
                                                   2005-07-16 06:28:31 2
                                                                            2006-02-15 21:30:53
  8441
          2005-07-29 07:33:05 1000
                                        526
                                                   2005-08-04 04:00:05 2
                                                                             2006-02-15 21:30:53
  15200
          2005-08-22 16:22:53 1000
                                                   2005-08-24 10:25:53 2
                                                                            2006-02-15 21:30:53
                                                   2025-03-16 18:29:52 1
                                                                             2025-03-16 18:29:52
  16052
          2025-03-16 18:29:52 1000
```

```
9
         -- Update the inventory
 10
 11 •
         UPDATE inventory
         SET last_update = NOW()
 12
 13
         WHERE inventory id = 1000;
 14
 15 •
         COMMIT;
 16
         select * from inventory;
Edit: 🚄 🖶 🖶 Export/Import: 📳
  inventory_id
              film id
                      store_id
                              last_update
  997
              222
                              2006-02-15 05:09:17
                     2
  998
              222
                     2
                              2006-02-15 05:09:17
  999
              223
                     2
                              2006-02-15 05:09:17
  1000
              223
                     2
                              2025-03-16 18:31:01
  1001
              224
                              2006-02-15 05:09:17
                     1
  1002
              224
                     1
                              2006-02-15 05:09:17
  1003
              225
                     1
                              2006-02-15 05:09:17
  1004
              225
                              2006-02-15 05:09:17
```

#### Rolling Back Transactions

```
3 •
      START TRANSACTION;
4
5
      -- We try to insert a new rental
6 •
      INSERT INTO rental (rental_date, inventory_id, customer_id, staff_id, return_date)
 7
      VALUES (NOW(), 4000, 99, 1, NULL);
8
9
       -- rollback :sprakles:
10 •
      ROLLBACK;
11
12
       -- I'm sorry i didnt understand the querie and ChatGPT didn't solve me the doubt (T...T) :(
13
320 19:29:32 START TRANSACTION
                                                            U row(s) affected
                                                                                                            U.UUU sec
321 19:29:32 INSERT INTO rental (rental_date, inventory_id, customer... 1 row(s) affected
                                                                                                           0.000 sec
322 19:29:32 ROLLBACK
                                                            0 row(s) affected
                                                                                                           0.000 sec
```

The only challenge was understanding and the way I overcame that was by making my neurons work. ( $\cdot \cdot \omega \cdot \cdot$ )?