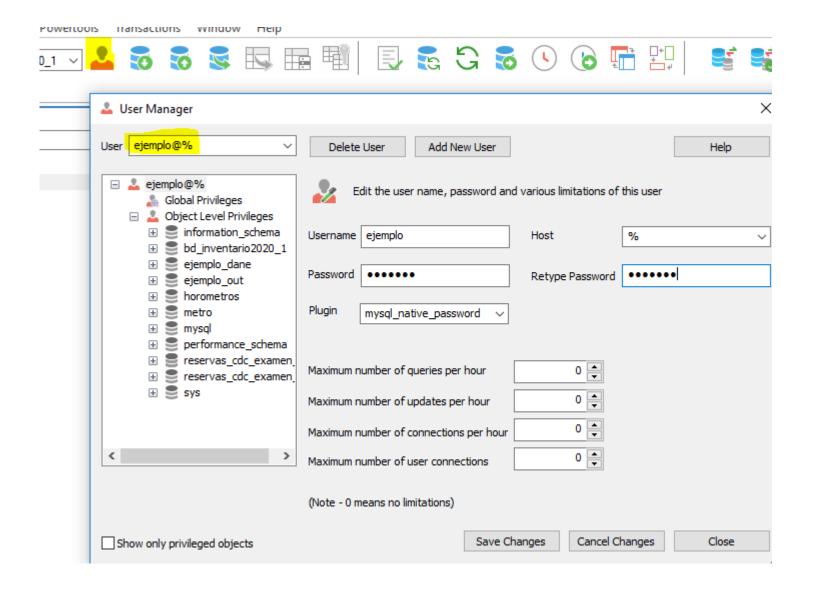
PERMISOS Y CANDADOS MYSQL

SERGIO ÁLVAREZ VERSIÓN 1.0

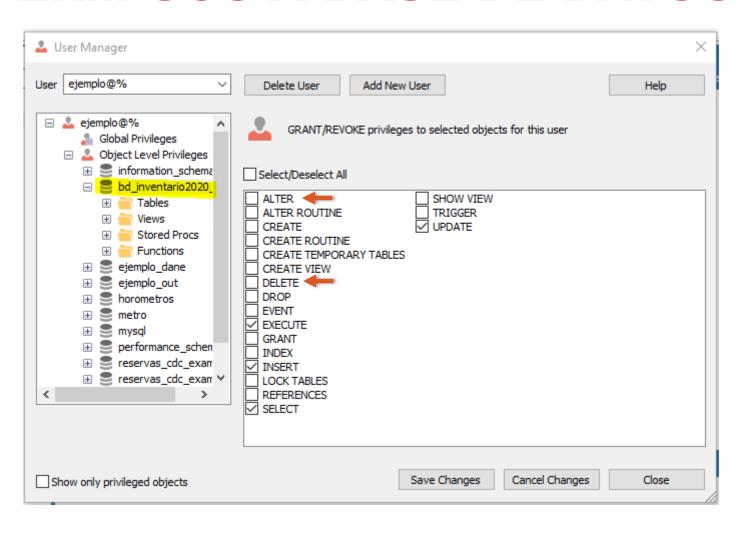
PERMISOS

CREAR USUARIO

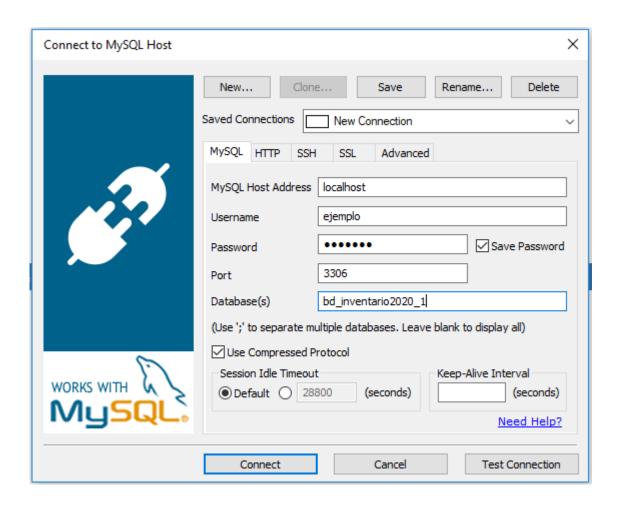




PERMISOS X BASE DE DATOS



OTRA INSTANCIA SQLYOG Y NUEVA CONEXIÓN



SIN PERMISO PARA BORRAR

```
■ 
■ bd inventario2020

                         DELETE FROM personas WHERE id = 1041;
  □ □ Tables
    # personas
                    (i) 1 Messages = 2 Table Data 3 Info
    1 queries executed, 0 success, 1 errors, 0 warnings
      m ventas

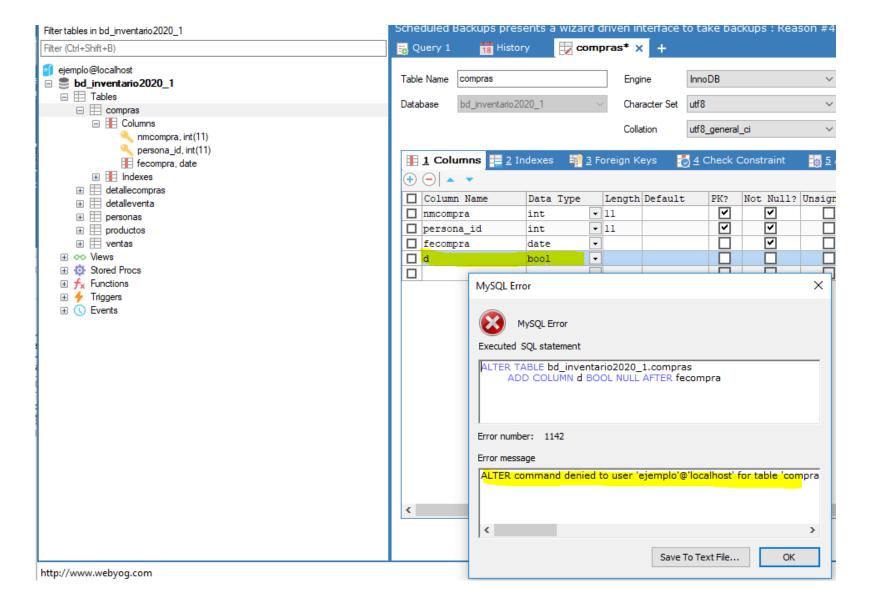
    o∘ Views

                   Query: DELETE FROM personas WHERE id = 1041

    Stored Procs

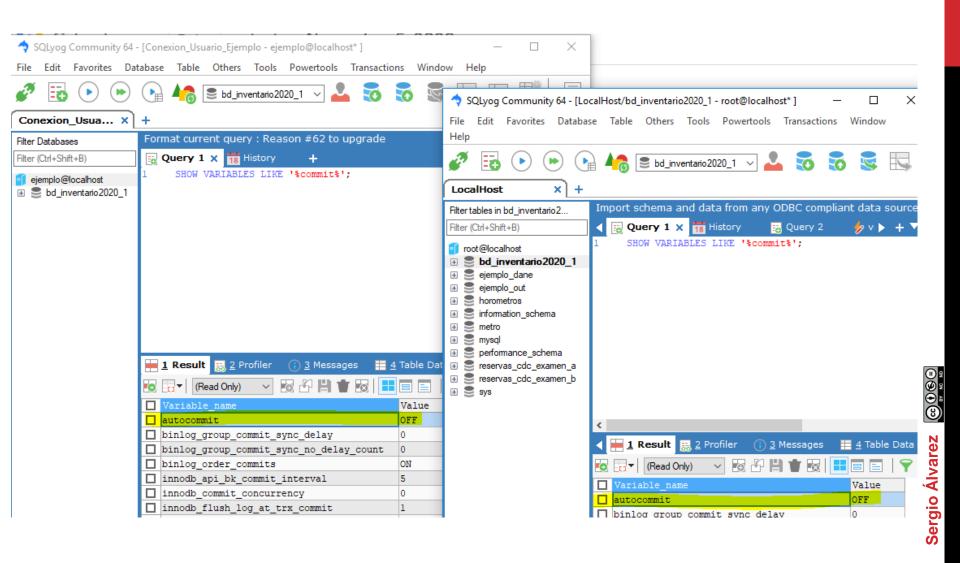
  Error Code: 1142
                    DELETE command denied to user 'ejemplo'@'localhost' for table 'personas'
      Triggers
    Events
                   Execution Time : 0 sec
                   Transfer Time : 0 sec
                   Total Time
```

PERMISOS MODIFICAR

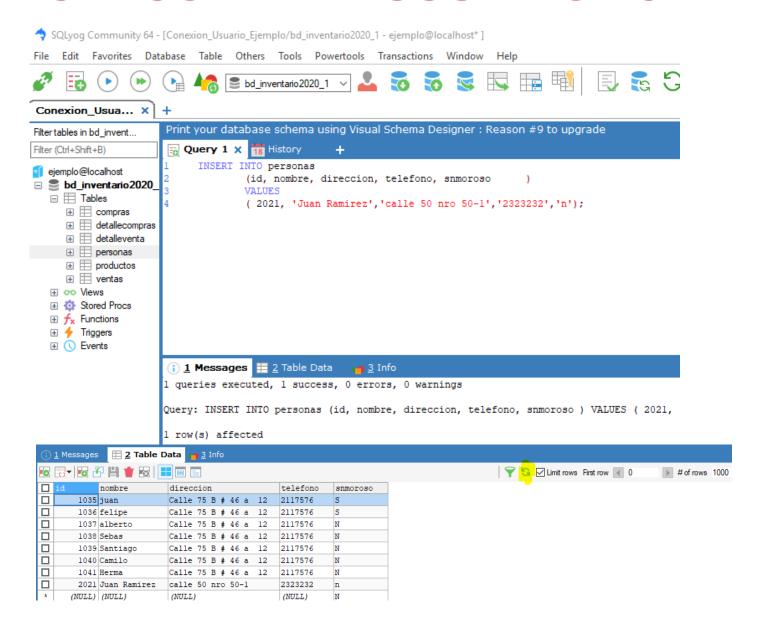


PRUEBA DE CONCURRENCIA

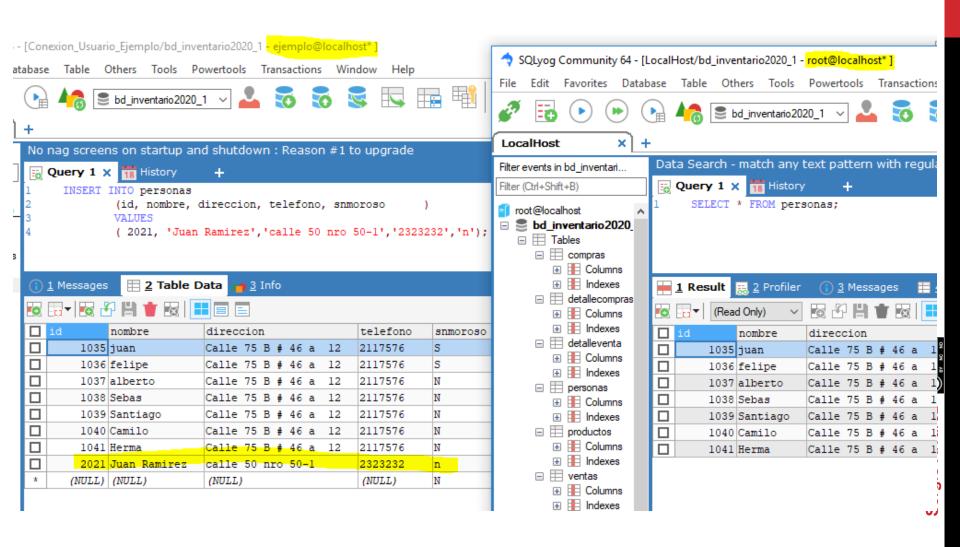
VALIDAR AUTOCOMMIT



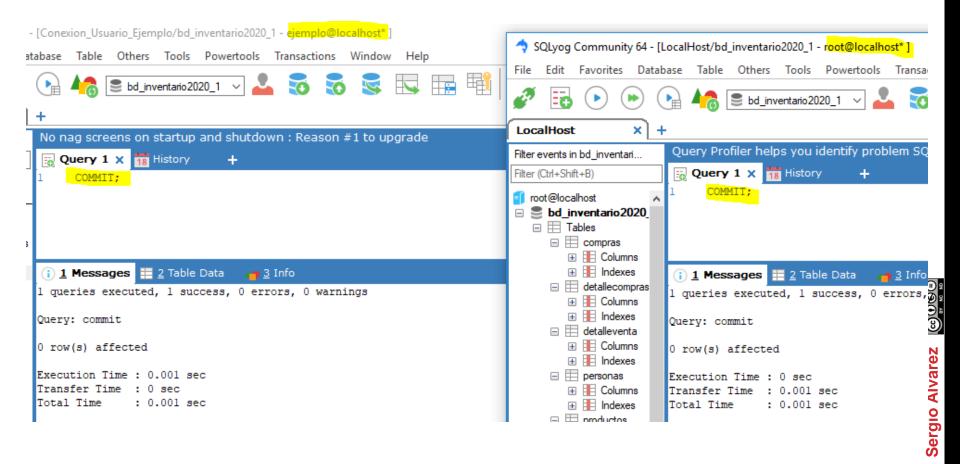
SIN COMMIT - USUARIO EJEMPLO



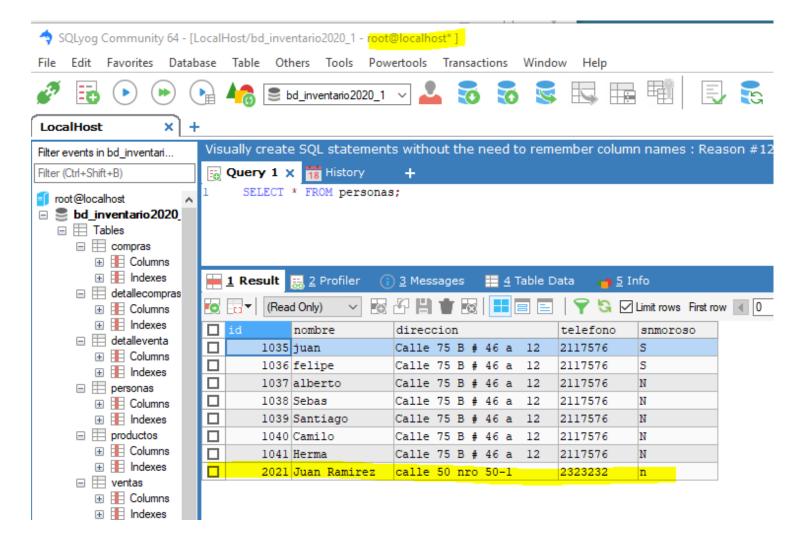
SIN COMMIT - USUARIO EJEMPLO



COMMIT EN AMBOS



SE REFRESCAN LOS CAMBIOS EN ROOT



SINTAXIS CORRECTA

```
START TRANSACTION;
INSERT INTO personas
    (id, nombre, direccion, telefono, snmoroso )
   VALUES
    ( 2022, 'Diana Ochoa', 'calle 1 sur nro 10-1', '454545', 'N');
COMMIT ;
```

CANDADOS

FORMA MANUAL, SIN TRANSACCIONES

```
LOCK TABLES

tbl_name [[AS] alias] lock_type

[, tbl_name [[AS] alias] lock_type] ...

lock_type: {
    READ [LOCAL]
    | [LOW_PRIORITY] WRITE
}

UNLOCK TABLES
```

MySQL enables client sessions to acquire table locks explicitly for the purpose of cooperating with other sessions for access to tables, or to prevent other sessions from modifying tables during periods when a session requires exclusive access to them. A session can acquire or release locks only for itself. One session cannot acquire locks for another session or release locks held by another session.

Locks may be used to emulate transactions or to get more speed when updating tables. This is explained in more detail in Table-Locking Restrictions and Conditions.

LOCKING READS

• SELECT ... LOCK IN SHARE MODE

Sets a shared mode lock on any rows that are read. Other sessions can read the rows, but cannot modify them until your transaction commits. If any of these rows were changed by another transaction that has not yet committed, your query waits until that transaction ends and then uses the latest values.

• SELECT ... FOR UPDATE

For index records the search encounters, locks the rows and any associated index entries, the same as if you issued an UPDATE statement for those rows. Other transactions are blocked from updating those rows, from doing SELECT ... LOCK IN SHARE MODE, or from reading the data in certain transaction isolation levels. Consistent reads ignore any locks set on the records that exist in the read view. (Old versions of a record cannot be locked; they are reconstructed by applying undo logs on an in-memory copy of the record.)

```
1 SELECT * FROM parent WHERE NAME = 'Jones' LOCK IN SHARE MODE;
```