

Chapter 16

How to manage transactions and locking

Exercises

1. **(25 Points)** Write a script that includes 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 customer from the Addresses table.

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

2. **(25 Points)** Write a script that includes these statements coded as a transaction:

```
INSERT Orders
VALUES (3, GETDATE(), '10.00', '0.00', NULL, 4,
       'American Express', '378282246310005', '04/2019', 4);
```

```
SET @OrderID = @@IDENTITY;
```

```
INSERT OrderItems
VALUES (@OrderID, 6, '415.00', '161.85', 1);
```

```
INSERT OrderItems
VALUES (@OrderID, 1, '699.00', '209.70', 1);
```

Here, the @@IDENTITY variable 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.