```
COMMIT;
UNLOCK TABLES;
```

When you call `LOCK TABLES`, `InnoDB` internally takes its own table lock, and MySQL takes its own table lock. `InnoDB` releases its internal table lock at the next commit, but for MySQL to release its table lock, you have to call `UNLOCK TABLES`. You should not have `autocommit = 1`, because then `InnoDB` releases its internal table lock immediately after the call of `LOCK TABLES`, and deadlocks can very easily happen. `InnoDB` does not acquire the internal table lock at all if `autocommit = 1`, to help old applications avoid unnecessary deadlocks.

- `ROLLBACK` does not release table locks.

LOCK TABLES and Triggers

If you lock a table explicitly with `LOCK TABLES`, any tables used in triggers are also locked implicitly:

- The locks are taken as the same time as those acquired explicitly with the `LOCK TABLES` statement.
- The lock on a table used in a trigger depends on whether the table is used only for reading. If so, a read lock suffices. Otherwise, a write lock is used.
- If a table is locked explicitly for reading with `LOCK TABLES`, but needs to be locked for writing because it might be modified within a trigger, a write lock is taken rather than a read lock. (That is, an implicit write lock needed due to the table's appearance within a trigger causes an explicit read lock request for the table to be converted to a write lock request.)

Suppose that you lock two tables, `t1` and `t2`, using this statement:

```
LOCK TABLES t1 WRITE, t2 READ;
```

If `t1` or `t2` have any triggers, tables used within the triggers are also locked. Suppose that `t1` has a trigger defined like this:

```
CREATE TRIGGER t1_a_ins AFTER INSERT ON t1 FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
  UPDATE t4 SET count = count+1
      WHERE id = NEW.id AND EXISTS (SELECT a FROM t3);
  INSERT INTO t2 VALUES(1, 2);
END;
```

The result of the `LOCK TABLES` statement is that `t1` and `t2` are locked because they appear in the statement, and `t3` and `t4` are locked because they are used within the trigger:

- `t1` is locked for writing per the `WRITE` lock request.
- `t2` is locked for writing, even though the request is for a `READ` lock. This occurs because `t2` is inserted into within the trigger, so the `READ` request is converted to a `WRITE` request.
- `t3` is locked for reading because it is only read from within the trigger.
- `t4` is locked for writing because it might be updated within the trigger.

Table-Locking Restrictions and Conditions

You can safely use `KILL` to terminate a session that is waiting for a table lock. See Section 13.7.8.4, “KILL Statement”.

`LOCK TABLES` and `UNLOCK TABLES` cannot be used within stored programs.