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 musician ID of 8 from the Musicians table. To do this, you must first delete all addresses for that musician 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_instruments VALUES
(DEFAULT, order_id, 6, '415.00', '161.85', 1);

INSERT INTO order_instruments 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

3. Write a script that creates and calls a stored procedure named test. This procedure should use a transaction that includes the statements necessary to combine two

Select a row from the Musicians table for the musician with a musician_id value of 6. This statement should lock the row so other transactions can't read or modify it until the transaction commits, and it should fail immediately if the row is locked from another session.

Update the Orders table so any orders for the selected musician are assigned to the musician with a musician id value of 3.

Update the Addresses table so any addresses for the selected musician are assigned to the musician with a musician_id value of 3.

Delete the selected musician from the Musicians table.

musicians. These statements should do the following:

changes.

Assignment 6

