# Transakce

## Prakticky

Vytvořme tedy nějakou tabulku:

CREATE TABLE `studenti` (

 `uzivatele\_id` int,

 `jmeno` varchar(60),

 `prijmeni` varchar(60),

 `pohlavi` varchar(1),

 `PLAT` int,

 `datum\_narozeni` date,

 `mesto` varchar(20),

 `fakulta` int)

ENGINE=INNODB;

naplňme ji daty:

insert into studenti values ('1', 'jana', 'krátka', 'f', '23500', '1954-12-22', 'Brno', '0');

insert into studenti values ('2', 'Jana', 'Nováková', 'F', '42261', '2016-11-11', 'Brno', '1');

insert into studenti values ('3', 'Sophia', 'Santiago', 'F', '20758', '1962-11-16', 'Brno', '8');

insert into studenti values ('4', 'Jarek', 'Benes', 'M', '52483', '2017-01-11', 'Praha', '8');

insert into studenti values ('5', 'Petr', 'Malý', 'M', '10000', '2001-09-23', 'Praha', '8');

a zkusme to celé provést. Půjdeme na to takto:

START TRANSACTION;

update studenti set plat=plat+2000 where plat < 15000;

update studenti set plat=plat\*1.1;

COMMIT;

START TRANSACTION;

update studenti set plat=plat+2000 where plat < 15000;

update studenti set plat=plat\*1.1;

ROLLBACK;