

CSIT115 CSIT882

# SQL - Data Manipulation Language (DML)

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# SQL - Data Manipulation Language (DML)

## Outline

DELETE statement

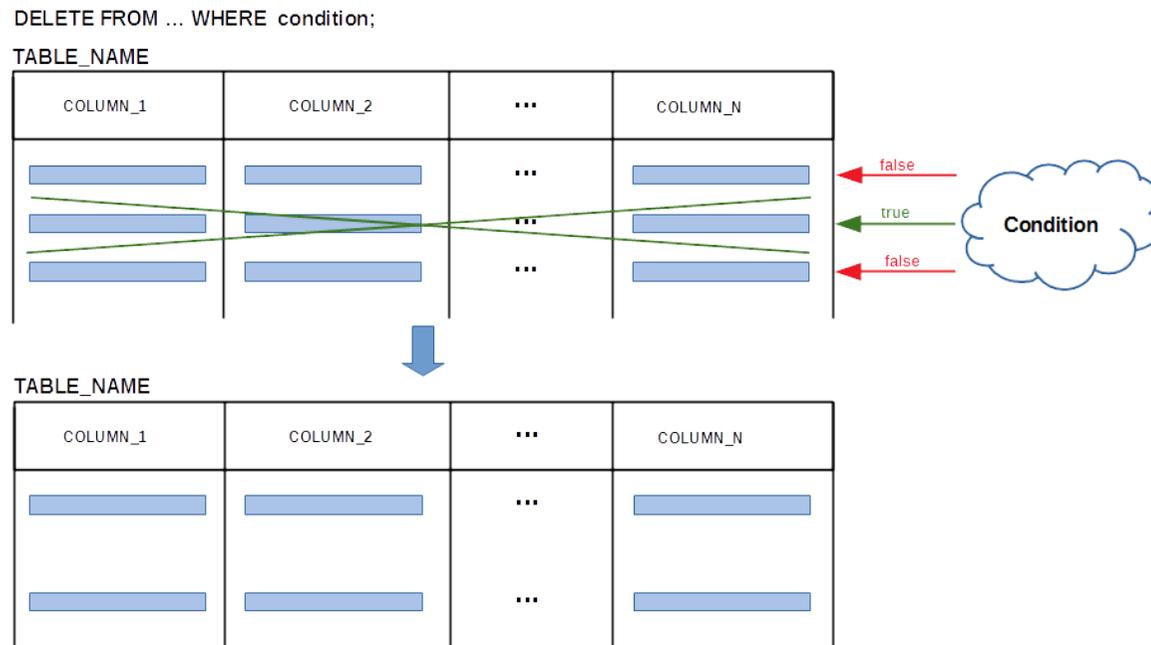
INSERT statement

UPDATE statement

# DELETE statement

Functionality:

- **DELETE** statement deletes all rows that satisfy a given condition
- The rows deleted by **DELETE** statement **CAN be restored** by **ROLLBACK** statement unless **DELETE** has been committed by **COMMIT** statement
- **DELETE** statement **DOES NOT delete** a table
- **DELETE** statement **DOES NOT release** disk storage occupied by the deleted rows



# DELETE statement

Sample database:

```
CREATE TABLE DEPARTMENT(  
  name          VARCHAR(50)          NOT NULL,  
  code          CHAR(5)             NOT NULL,  
  total_staff_number DECIMAL(2)      NOT NULL,  
  chair        VARCHAR(50)         NULL,  
  budget       DECIMAL(9,1)        NOT NULL,  
  CONSTRAINT dept_pkey PRIMARY KEY(name),  
  CONSTRAINT dept_cke1 UNIQUE(code),  
  CONSTRAINT dept_cke2 UNIQUE(chair),  
  CONSTRAINT dept_cke3 CHECK (total_staff_number BETWEEN 1 AND 50) );
```

CREATE TABLE statement

```
CREATE TABLE COURSE(  
  cnum          CHAR(7)             NOT NULL,  
  title         VARCHAR(200)        NOT NULL,  
  credits       DECIMAL(2)          NOT NULL,  
  offered_by   VARCHAR(50)         NULL,  
  CONSTRAINT course_pkey PRIMARY KEY(cnum),  
  CONSTRAINT course_cke1 CHECK (credits IN (6, 12)),  
  CONSTRAINT course_fke1 FOREIGN KEY(offered_by)  
    REFERENCES DEPARTMENT(name) ON DELETE CASCADE );
```

CREATE TABLE statement

# DELETE statement

## Examples:

- Delete a course with a code CSC1235

```
DELETE FROM COURSE  
WHERE cnum = 'CSC1235';
```

DELETE statement

- Delete all courses with 12 credits or such that their title includes a word "database"

```
DELETE FROM COURSE  
WHERE (credits = 12) OR (UPPER(title) LIKE '%DATABASE%');
```

DELETE statement

- Delete all departments where total number of staff members is less than 5

```
DELETE FROM DEPARTMENT  
WHERE total_staff_number < 5;
```

DELETE statement

- Delete all departments

```
DELETE FROM DEPARTMENT;
```

DELETE statement

# DELETE statement

BEWARE !!!

```
CREATE TABLE COURSE(  
  cnum          CHAR(7)          NOT NULL,  
  title         VARCHAR(200)     NOT NULL,  
  credits       DECIMAL(2)       NOT NULL,  
  offered_by   VARCHAR(50)      NULL,  
  CONSTRAINT course_pkey PRIMARY KEY(cnum),  
  CONSTRAINT course_check1 CHECK (credits IN (6, 12)),  
  CONSTRAINT course_fkey1 FOREIGN KEY(offered_by)  
    REFERENCES DEPARTMENT(name) );
```

CREATE TABLE statement

```
DELETE FROM DEPARTMENT WHERE name='Physics';
```

DELETE statement

```
-----  
DELETE FROM DEPARTMENT WHERE name='Physics'  
-----
```

Feedback message

```
ERROR 1451 (23000): Cannot delete or update a parent row: a foreign key  
constraint fails (`csit115`.`COURSE`, CONSTRAINT `course_fkey1`  
FOREIGN KEY (`offered_by`) REFERENCES `DEPARTMENT` (`name`))
```

# DELETE statement

## BEWARE !!!

- If **ON DELETE CASCADE** clause is not used in a specification of a foreign key then an order in which the rows are deleted is important !!!
- If **ON DELETE CASCADE** clause is used in a specification of a foreign key then deletion of a row with a respective value of primary key triggers automatic deletion of the rows with the same value of a foreign key
- Otherwise, the rows with the same value of a foreign key must be deleted first

Correct order of DELETE statements

```
DELETE FROM COURSE WHERE offered_by = 'Physics';  
DELETE FROM DEPARTMENT WHERE name = 'Physics';
```

# SQL - Data Manipulation Language (DML)

## Outline

DELETE statement

INSERT statement

UPDATE statement

# INSERT statement

Functionality:

- **INSERT** statement inserts a new row into a relational table and automatically verifies the consistency constraints

TABLE\_NAME

COLUMN_1	COLUMN_2	...	COLUMN_N
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

INSERT INTO ... VALUES ... ;

...



TABLE\_NAME

COLUMN_1	COLUMN_2	...	COLUMN_N
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

# INSERT statement

## Sample database

```
CREATE TABLE DEPARTMENT(  
  name          VARCHAR(50)          NOT NULL,  
  code          CHAR(5)              NOT NULL,  
  total_staff_number DECIMAL(2)      NOT NULL,  
  chair        VARCHAR(50)          NULL,  
  budget       DECIMAL(9,1)         NOT NULL,  
  CONSTRAINT dept_pkey PRIMARY KEY(name),  
  CONSTRAINT dept_cke1 UNIQUE(code),  
  CONSTRAINT dept_cke2 UNIQUE(chair),  
  CONSTRAINT dept_cke3 CHECK (total_staff_number BETWEEN 1 AND 50) );
```

CREATE TABLE statement

```
CREATE TABLE COURSE(  
  cnum          CHAR(7)              NOT NULL,  
  title        VARCHAR(200)         NOT NULL,  
  credits      DECIMAL(2)           NOT NULL,  
  offered_by   VARCHAR(50)          NULL,  
  CONSTRAINT course_pkey PRIMARY KEY(cnum),  
  CONSTRAINT course_cke1 CHECK (credits IN (6, 12)),  
  CONSTRAINT course_fke1 FOREIGN KEY(offered_by)  
    REFERENCES DEPARTMENT(name) ON DELETE CASCADE );
```

CREATE TABLE statement

# INSERT statement

Examples:

```
INSERT INTO DEPARTMENT
VALUES ('Computer Science', 'CSCI', 30, 'Mike', 123456.9 );
```

INSERT statement

```
INSERT INTO COURSE VALUES('CSCI235', 'Databases', 6, 'Computer Science');
```

INSERT statement

```
INSERT INTO DEPARTMENT(name, code, chair, budget, total_staff_number)
VALUES ('Mathematics', 'MATH', NULL, 12345.6, 10);
```

INSERT statement

```
INSERT INTO COURSE(cnum, title, offered_by, credits)
VALUES('MATH345', 'Topology', 'Mathematics', 6);
```

INSERT statement

# INSERT statement

BEWARE !!!

INSERT statement

```
INSERT INTO COURSE
      VALUES ('PHYS999', 'Special Theory of Relativity', 6, 'Physics');
```

Feedback message

```
-----
INSERT INTO COURSE VALUES ('PHYS999', 'Special Theory of Relativity', 6,
                           'Physics')
-----
```

```
ERROR 1452 (23000): Cannot add or update a child row: a foreign key constraint
fails (`csit115`.`COURSE`, CONSTRAINT `course_fkey1` FOREIGN KEY (`offered_by`)
REFERENCES `DEPARTMENT` (`name`) ON DELETE CASCADE)
```

An order in which the rows are inserted into the relational tables is important !!!

# SQL - Data Manipulation Language (DML)

## Outline

DELETE statement

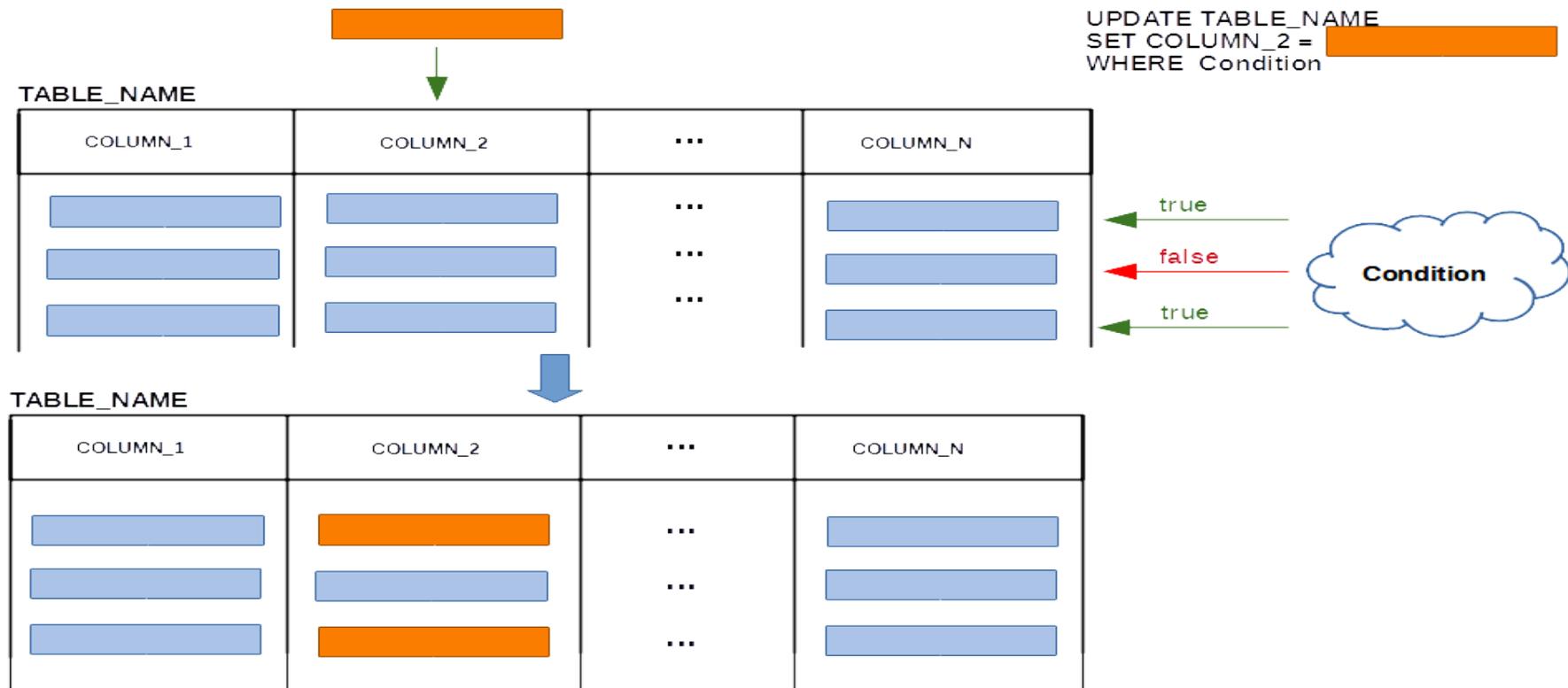
INSERT statement

UPDATE statement

# UPDATE statement

Functionality:

- **UPDATE** statement modifies all rows that satisfy a given condition !
- The values of attributes modified by **UPDATE** statement **CAN be restored** by **ROLLBACK** statement unless **UPDATE** has been committed by **COMMIT** statement



# UPDATE statement

## Sample database

```
CREATE TABLE DEPARTMENT(  
  name          VARCHAR(50)          NOT NULL,  
  code          CHAR(5)              NOT NULL,  
  total_staff_number DECIMAL(2)      NOT NULL,  
  chair         VARCHAR(50)          NULL,  
  budget        DECIMAL(9,1)         NOT NULL,  
  CONSTRAINT dept_pkey PRIMARY KEY(name),  
  CONSTRAINT dept_cke1 UNIQUE(code),  
  CONSTRAINT dept_cke2 UNIQUE(chair),  
  CONSTRAINT dept_cke3 CHECK (total_staff_number BETWEEN 1 AND 50) );
```

CREATE TABLE statement

```
CREATE TABLE COURSE(  
  cnum          CHAR(7)              NOT NULL,  
  title         VARCHAR(200)         NOT NULL,  
  credits       DECIMAL(2)           NOT NULL,  
  offered_by   VARCHAR(50)          NULL,  
  CONSTRAINT course_pkey PRIMARY KEY(cnum),  
  CONSTRAINT course_cke1 CHECK (credits IN (6, 12)),  
  CONSTRAINT course_fke1 FOREIGN KEY(offered_by)  
    REFERENCES DEPARTMENT(name) ON DELETE CASCADE );
```

CREATE TABLE statement

# UPDATE statement

## Examples

- Change total number of credits to 12 for the courses CSCI235, CSCI205, and CSCI203

```
UPDATE COURSE
SET credits = 12
WHERE cnum IN ('CSCI235', 'CSCI205', 'CSCI203');
```

UPDATE statement

- Change a name of chairperson to Margaret and increase the total number of staff members by one in Department of Physics

```
UPDATE DEPARTMENT
SET chair = 'Margaret',
    total_staff_number = total_staff_number + 1
WHERE name = 'Physics';
```

UPDATE statement

- Increase the total number of staff members by two in all departments

```
UPDATE DEPARTMENT
SET total_staff_number = total_staff_number + 2;
```

UPDATE statement

# UPDATE statement

## BEWARE !!!

```
UPDATE DEPARTMENT
SET name='IT'
WHERE name='Physics';
```

UPDATE statement

```
-----
update DEPARTMENT set name = 'IT' where name = 'Physics'
-----
```

Feedback message

```
ERROR 1451 (23000): Cannot delete or update a parent row: a foreign key
constraint fails (`csit115`.`COURSE`, CONSTRAINT `course_fkey1`
FOREIGN KEY (`offered_by`) REFERENCES `DEPARTMENT` (`name`)
ON DELETE CASCADE)
```

- If **ON UPDATE CASCADE** clause is not used in a specification of foreign key then an order in which the rows are updated is important !!!

```
CREATE TABLE COURSE(
  cnum          CHAR(7)          NOT NULL,
  title         VARCHAR(200)     NOT NULL,
  credits       DECIMAL(2)       NOT NULL,
  offered_by    VARCHAR(50)      NULL,
  CONSTRAINT course_pkey PRIMARY KEY(cnum),
  CONSTRAINT course_check1 CHECK (credits IN (6, 12)),
  CONSTRAINT course_fkey1 FOREIGN KEY(offered_by)
                      REFERENCES DEPARTMENT(name) ON UPDATE CASCADE );
```

CREATE TABLE statement with ON UPDATE CASCADE clause

# References

C. Coronel, S. Morris, A. Basta, M. Zgola, Data Management and Security, Chapter 5 Introduction to Structured Query Language, Cengage Compose eBook, 2018, eBook: Data Management and Security, 1st Edition

T. Connolly, C. Begg, Database Systems, A Practical Approach to Design, Implementation, and Management, Chapter 6.3.10 Database Updates, Pearson Education Ltd, 2015

D. Darmawikarta, SQL for MySQL A Beginner's Tutorial, Chapter 1 Storing and Maintaining Data, pages 7-12, Brainy Software Inc. First Edition: June 2014

[How to ... ? Cookbook, How to use data definition and basic data manipulation statements of SQL ? Recipe 4.2 How to insert data into the relational tables](#)

[How to ... ? Cookbook, How to use data definition and basic data manipulation statements of SQL ? Recipe 4.3 How to delete and how to update rows in the relational tables ?](#)