



YESTERDAY...

What is a key?

What is a primary key?

What is a foreign key?

What is a join?

What is a union?

Databases: Only good for retrieving data?





ADDING INFORMATION

```
SYNTAX: INSERT INTO table_name (column1, column2, ..., column_n)
VALUES (value1, value2, ... value_n);
```



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SYNTAX: **INSERT INTO** table_name VALUES (value1, value2, ... value_n);



ADDING INFORMATION

SYNTAX: INSERT INTO table_name (column1, column2, ..., column_n) **select** column1, column2, ..., column_n from table_two where condition;



UPDATING INFORMATION

SYNTAX: UPDATE table_name SET column = value WHERE column = value;



DELETING INFORMATION

SYNTAX: DELETE FROM table_name WHERE

column=value;



WHY DELETING IS BAD

Can't get data back

What if you deleted the wrong record?

Customer changes their mind





INSERTING AGAIN



REFERENTIAL INTEGRITY

Keys ensure that relationships between tables remain consistent.

PRIMARY KEY - allows FKs to establish a relationship, and enforces NOT NULL and UNIQUE,

FOREIGN KEY - enforces valid PK values, and limits deletion of the PK row if FK row exists

Constraints define the conditions with which a column must comply.

NOT NULL

UNIQUE

CHECK - specifies acceptable values that can be entered in the column

DEFAULT - provides a default value for the column

Identity Specification – Auto generate primary key



BANKING



Update MedvitzsAccount set balance=balance-100





Update TomsAccount set balance=balance+100

BANKING



Update MedvitzsAccount set balance=balance-100







TRANSACTIONS

A **transaction** is a single unit of work. When it is successful, it should be "committed". If an error is encountered at any point it should be cancelled or rolled back.



TRANSACTIONS

BEGIN TRANSACTION <sql statements>
[ROLLBACK || COMMIT] TRANSACTION



LET'S CODE!





WHAT QUESTIONS DO YOU HAVE?



