09 | Modifying Data

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Module Overview

- Inserting Data into Tables
- Generating Identifiers
- Updating Data in Tables
- Deleting Data in Tables

Inserting Data into Tables

- INSERT…VALUES
  - Inserts explicit values
  - You can omit identity columns, columns that allow NULL, and columns with default constraints.
  - You can also explicitly specify NULL and DEFAULT
- INSERT…SELECT / INSERT…EXEC
  - Inserts the results returned by the query or stored procedure into an existing table
- SELECT…INTO
  - Creates a new table from the results of a query
  - Not currently supported in Azure SQL Database

Generating Identifiers
Using Identity Columns

- IDENTITY property of a column generates sequential numbers automatically for insertion into a table
  - Can specify optional seed and increment values
  - Use system variables and functions to return last inserted identity:
    - @@IDENTITY: The last identity generated in the session
    - SCOPE_IDENTITY(): The last identity generated in the current scope
    - IDENT_CURRENT('<*table_name*>'): The last identity inserted into a table

```
INSERT INTO Sales.Orders (CustomerID, Amount)
VALUES
(12, 2056.99);
…
SELECT SCOPE_IDENTITY() AS OrderID;
```

Generating Identifiers
Using Sequences

- Sequences are objects that generate sequential numbers
  - Supported in SQL Server 2012 and later
  - Exist independently of tables, so offer greater flexibility than Identity
  - Use SELECT NEXT VALUE FOR to retrieve the next sequential number
    - Can be set as the default value for a column

```
CREATE SEQUENCE Sales.OrderNumbers AS INT
STARTS WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1;
…
SELECT NEXT VALUE FOR Sales.OrderNumbers;
```

DEMO

Inserting Data into Tables

Updating Data in a Table
The UPDATE Statement

- Updates all rows in a table or view
  - Set can be filtered with a WHERE clause
  - Set can be defined with a FROM clause
- Only columns specified in the SET clause are modified

```
UPDATE Production.Product
SET unitprice = (unitprice * 1.04)
WHERE categoryid =  1 AND discontinued = 0;
```

Updating Data in a Table
The MERGE Statement

- MERGE modifies data based on a condition
  - When the source matches the target
  - When the source has no match in the target
  - When the target has no match in the source

```
MERGE INTO Production.Products as P
        USING Production.ProductsStaging as S
        ON P.ProductID=S.ProductID
WHEN MATCHED THEN
        UPDATE SET
        P.UnitPrice = S.UnitPrice, P.Discontinued=S.Discontinued
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
        INSERT (ProductName, CategoryID, UnitPrice, Discontinued)
        VALUES (S.ProductName, S.CategoryID, S.UnitPrice, S.Discontinued);
```

Deleting Data From a Table

- DELETE without a WHERE clause deletes all rows
  - Use a WHERE clause to delete specific rows

```
DELETE FROM Sales.OrderDetails
WHERE orderid = 10248;
```

- TRUNCATE TABLE clears the entire table
  - Storage physically deallocated, rows not individually removed
  - Minimally logged
  - Can be rolled back if TRUNCATE issued within a transaction
  - TRUNCATE TABLE Will fail if the table is referenced by a foreign key constraint in another table

DEMO

Updating and Deleting Data

Modifying Data

- Inserting Data into Tables
- Generating Identifiers
- Updating Data in Tables
- Deleting Data in Tables

- Lab: Modifying Data

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