# **Fundamentals of Data Management**

Pass Tasks 8.1.4: SQL - DML - Updates

# **Overview**

In this tutorial, you will practise using SQL DML statements to add and manipulate data in a relational database.

#### **Purpose**

Learn to write SQL DML statements to add, remove and change data in a database.

#### Task

Solve the tasks given below.

#### <u>Time</u>

This task should be completed in your eighth lab class and submitted for feedback in the eighth lab or at the beginning of lab 9.

#### Resources

- Online resources, e.g.
  - Tutorialspoint:

     <a href="http://www.tutorialspoint.com/mysql/mysql-insert-query.htm">http://www.tutorialspoint.com/mysql/mysql-insert-query.htm</a>
     <a href="http://www.tutorialspoint.com/mysql/mysql-delete-query.htm">http://www.tutorialspoint.com/mysql/mysql-delete-query.htm</a>
  - MySQL reference: <a href="http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/insert.html">http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/insert.html</a>
     <a href="http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/update.html">http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/update.html</a>

#### **Feedback**

Discuss your solutions with the tutorial instructor.

#### **Next**

Get started on Task 8.1.5.

Pass Tasks 8.1.4 — Submission Details and Assessment Criteria

Document your solutions using a word processor. Upload the Pass level work to Doubtfire in pdf format. The tutors will discuss them with you in the lab.





### First, create two tables to work with:

```
CREATE TABLE Purchase(
purchaseID int unsigned not null auto_increment,

custName VARCHAR (30) not null,

orderedDate DATE not null,

shipDate DATE,

PRIMARY KEY (purchaseID));

CREATE TABLE PurchasedItem(
purchaseID int unsigned not null,

itemNo int unsigned not null,

productName VARCHAR(30) not null,

orderedQty TINYINT unsigned not null,

quotedPrice DECIMAL(5, 2) not null,

PRIMARY KEY (purchaseID, itemNo),

FOREIGN KEY (purchaseID) REFERENCES Purchase(purchaseID));
```

### Second, turn off autocommit:

SET AUTOCOMMIT = false;

## Subtask 8.1.4

Attempt to delete one tuple in the Purchase table that has a child row in the PurchasedItem table.

What happens?

How do you solve the problem?

Don't forget the commit or rollback at the end.

Document the answer and submit.

