

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
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- Lab: Modifying Data



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