# Example 10 - Regular SQL Queries

This example shows how to run regular SQL queies that do not return a result set. For SQL selects see example 12.

Regular SQL include DML (update, delete, insert, truncate, etc.) as well as DDL (create, drop, alter, etc.) SQL statements.

SQL queries must be configured in the configuration file. See the reference section for details on their syntax and how to define their parameters.

SQL queries are exposed in the DAOs as simple java methods with the configured java parameters.

Regular SQL Queries share the syntax with Native SQL and Dynamic SQL. They can be combined all at once when creating SQL statements.

## How to Run this example

The **Example 10** is included in the download package. To run this example please refer to the section How to Run the Examples above.

## Case #1: Update with no parameters

This case runs a SQL update to update a column on the client table. It's exposed as the computeTotalPurchased() method on the ClientDAO.

## Case #2: Complex update using parameters

All the complexity of the SQL is hidden from the java code. It's simply exposed as the upgradeToVIP(Integer minPurchases) method on the ClientDAO.

## Case #3: Delete using parameters

All the complexity of the non-trivial SQL delete is hidden from the java code. It's exposed as the deleteInactiveClients(java.sql.Data createdBefore) method on the ClientDAO.