

# 12

## **Manipulating Data**

# Objectives

**After completing this lesson, you should be able to do the following:**

- **Describe each data manipulation language (DML) statement**
- **Insert rows into a table**
- **Update rows in a table**
- **Delete rows from a table**

# Data Manipulation Language

- **A DML statement is executed when you:**
  - **Add new rows to a table**
  - **Modify existing rows in a table**
  - **Remove existing rows from a table**

# Adding a New Row to a Table

## DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME	MANAGER_ID	LOCATION_ID
10	Administration	200	1700
20	Marketing	201	1800
50	Shipping	124	1500
60	IT	103	1400
80	Sales	149	2500
90	Executive	100	1700
110	Accounting	205	1700
190	Contracting		1700

70	Public Relations	100	1700
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New  
row

Insert new row  
into the  
DEPARTMENTS table

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME	MANAGER_ID	LOCATION_ID
10	Administration	200	1700
20	Marketing	201	1800
50	Shipping	124	1500
60	IT	103	1400
80	Sales	149	2500
90	Executive	100	1700
110	Accounting	205	1700
190	Contracting		1700
70	Public Relations	100	1700

# INSERT Statement Syntax

- Add new rows to a table by using the INSERT statement:

```
INSERT INTO  table [(column [, column...])]  
VALUES      (value [, value...]);
```

- With this syntax, only one row is inserted at a time.

# Inserting New Rows

- Insert a new row containing values for each column.
- List values in the default order of the columns in the table.
- Optionally, list the columns in the INSERT clause.

```
INSERT INTO departments(department_id,  
                        department_name, manager_id, location_id)  
VALUES (70, 'Public Relations', 100, 1700);  
1 row created.
```

- Enclose character and date values in single quotation marks.

# Inserting Rows with Null Values

- **Implicit method: Omit the column from the column list.**

```
INSERT INTO departments (department_id,  
                        department_name    )  
VALUES (30, 'Purchasing');  
1 row created.
```

- **Explicit method: Specify the NULL keyword in the VALUES clause.**

```
INSERT INTO departments  
VALUES (100, 'Finance', NULL, NULL);  
1 row created.
```

# Inserting Special Values

The **SYSDATE** function records the current date and time.

```
INSERT INTO employees (employee_id,  
                        first_name, last_name,  
                        email, phone_number,  
                        hire_date, job_id, salary,  
                        commission_pct, manager_id,  
                        department_id)  
VALUES  
    (113,  
     'Louis', 'Popp',  
     'LPOPP', '515.124.4567',  
     SYSDATE, 'AC_ACCOUNT', 6900,  
     NULL, 205, 100);
```

1 row created.



# Creating a Script

- Use & substitution in a SQL statement to prompt for values.
- & is a placeholder for the variable value.

```
INSERT INTO departments
      (department_id, department_name, location_id)
VALUES (&department_id, '&department_name', &location);
```

Define Substitution Variables

"department_id"	<input type="text" value="40"/>	<input type="button" value="Cancel"/>	<input type="button" value="Continue"/>
"department_name"	<input type="text" value="Human Resources"/>	<input type="button" value="Cancel"/>	<input type="button" value="Continue"/>
"location"	<input type="text" value="2500"/>	<input type="button" value="Cancel"/>	<input type="button" value="Continue"/>

1 row created.

# Copying Rows from Another Table

- Write your INSERT statement with a subquery:

```
INSERT INTO sales_reps(id, name, salary, commission_pct)
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary, commission_pct
FROM employees
WHERE job_id LIKE '%REP%';
```

4 rows created.


- Do not use the VALUES clause.
- Match the number of columns in the INSERT clause to those in the subquery.

# Changing Data in a Table

## EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	DEPARTMENT_ID	COMMISSION_F
100	Steven	King	SKING	17-JUN-87	AD_PRES	24000	90	
101	Neena	Kochhar	NKOCHHAR	21-SEP-89	AD_VP	17000	90	
102	Lex	De Haan	LDEHAAN	13-JAN-93	AD_VP	17000	90	
103	Alexander	Hunold	AHUNOLD	03-JAN-90	IT_PROG	9000	60	
104	Bruce	Ernst	BERNST	21-MAY-91	IT_PROG	6000	60	
107	Diana	Lorentz	DLORENTZ	07-FEB-99	IT_PROG	4200	60	
124	Kevin	Mourgos	KMOURGOS	16-NOV-99	ST_MAN	5800	50	

Update rows in the **EMPLOYEES** table:



EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	DEPARTMENT_ID	COMMISSIO
100	Steven	King	SKING	17-JUN-87	AD_PRES	24000	90	
101	Neena	Kochhar	NKOCHHAR	21-SEP-89	AD_VP	17000	90	
102	Lex	De Haan	LDEHAAN	13-JAN-93	AD_VP	17000	90	
103	Alexander	Hunold	AHUNOLD	03-JAN-90	IT_PROG	9000	30	
104	Bruce	Ernst	BERNST	21-MAY-91	IT_PROG	6000	30	
107	Diana	Lorentz	DLORENTZ	07-FEB-99	IT_PROG	4200	30	
124	Kevin	Mourgos	KMOURGOS	16-NOV-99	ST_MAN	5800	50	

# UPDATE Statement Syntax

- **Modify existing rows with the UPDATE statement:**

```
UPDATE      table  
SET         column = value [, column = value, ...]  
[WHERE      condition];
```

- **Update more than one row at a time (if required).**

# Updating Rows in a Table

- Specific row or rows are modified if you specify the **WHERE** clause:

```
UPDATE employees
SET    department_id = 70
WHERE  employee_id = 113;
1 row updated.
```

- All rows in the table are modified if you omit the **WHERE** clause:

```
UPDATE    copy_emp
SET       department_id = 110;
22 rows updated.
```

# Updating Two Columns with a Subquery

Update employee 114's job and salary to match that of employee 205.

```
UPDATE    employees
SET       job_id  = (SELECT  job_id
                     FROM    employees
                     WHERE    employee_id = 205),
          salary  = (SELECT  salary
                     FROM    employees
                     WHERE    employee_id = 205)
WHERE     employee_id = 114;
1 row updated.
```

# Updating Rows Based on Another Table

Use subqueries in UPDATE statements to update rows in a table based on values from another table:

```
UPDATE copy_emp
SET    department_id = (SELECT department_id
                        FROM employees
                        WHERE employee_id = 100)
WHERE  job_id        = (SELECT job_id
                        FROM employees
                        WHERE employee_id = 200);

1 row updated.
```

# Removing a Row from a Table

## DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME	MANAGER_ID	LOCATION_ID
10	Administration	200	1700
20	Marketing	201	1800
30	Purchasing		
100	Finance		
50	Shipping	124	1500
60	IT	103	1400

**Delete a row from the DEPARTMENTS table:**

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME	MANAGER_ID	LOCATION_ID
10	Administration	200	1700
20	Marketing	201	1800
30	Purchasing		
50	Shipping	124	1500
60	IT	103	1400



# DELETE Statement

**You can remove existing rows from a table by using the DELETE statement:**

```
DELETE [FROM]    table  
[WHERE          condition] ;
```

# Deleting Rows from a Table

- Specific rows are deleted if you specify the **WHERE** clause:

```
DELETE FROM departments
WHERE department_name = 'Finance';
1 row deleted.
```

- All rows in the table are deleted if you omit the **WHERE** clause:

```
DELETE FROM copy_emp;
22 rows deleted.
```

# Deleting Rows Based on Another Table

Use subqueries in DELETE statements to remove rows from a table based on values from another table:

```
DELETE FROM employees
WHERE department_id =
    (SELECT department_id
     FROM departments
     WHERE department_name
           LIKE '%Public%');

1 row deleted.
```

# TRUNCATE Statement

- Removes all rows from a table, leaving the table empty and the table structure intact
- Is a data definition language (DDL) statement rather than a DML statement; cannot easily be undone
- Syntax:

```
TRUNCATE TABLE table_name;
```

- Example:

```
TRUNCATE TABLE copy_emp;
```

# Summary

**In this lesson, you should have learned how to use the following statements:**

Function	Description
INSERT	Adds a new row to the table
UPDATE	Modifies existing rows in the table
DELETE	Removes existing rows from the table