

Module

6

INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, LOAD, and UNLOAD

Objectives

At the end of this module, you will be able to:

- Write an INSERT statement to enter data into a table
- Write an UPDATE statement to change data in a table
- Write a DELETE statement to remove data from a table
- Write a LOAD statement to add rows into a database table from a file
- Write an UNLOAD statement to create a file that contains data from a database

Maintaining the Data

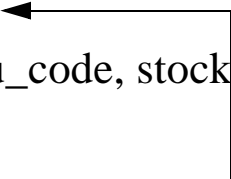
- INSERT
- UPDATE
- DELETE
- LOAD
- UNLOAD

The INSERT Statement

```
INSERT INTO stock  
VALUES (120, 'ANZ', 'roller blades', 195,  
       'crate', '4/crate');
```

Including a Column List

```
INSERT INTO stock (manu_code, stock_num)
VALUES ('ANZ', 130);
INSERT INTO stock (manu_code, stock_num)
VALUES ('NRG', 130)
```



Multiple statements
must be separated by a
semi-colon (;).

Using NULL and ZERO as Place Holders

INSERT INTO customer
VALUES (0, 'John', 'Doe', 'My Sports',
'123 Main Street', NULL, 'Menlo Park',
'CA', '94030', '415-555-1212')

SERIAL COLUMN

NULL VALUE

The diagram consists of two red lines with arrowheads. One line starts at the text 'SERIAL COLUMN' and points down to the '0' in the SQL statement. The other line starts at the text 'NULL VALUE' and points up to the 'NULL' in the SQL statement.

Obtaining Values From a SELECT

```
INSERT INTO closed_orders
  SELECT *
    FROM orders
   WHERE paid_date IS NOT NULL;
```

```
INSERT INTO stock2
  SELECT stock_num, manu_code,
         description, unit_price
    FROM stock
   WHERE unit = 'case'
```

The UPDATE Statement

```
UPDATE customer  
  SET  company = 'College Sports',  
        phone = '510-655-0011'  
WHERE customer_num = 118
```

UPDATE Examples

Update one column in ALL rows

UPDATE stock

SET unit_price = unit_price * 1.05

Update three columns in selected rows

UPDATE orders

SET (ship_date, ship_weight, ship_charge) =
('3/30/94', 20.40, 10)

WHERE order_num = 1002

UPDATE With a Subquery

UPDATE orders

SET ship_instruct = 'ASAP'

WHERE order_date > '6/1/94'

AND customer_num IN

(SELECT customer_num

FROM customer

WHERE city = 'Redwood City')

The DELETE Statement

```
DELETE FROM customer
```

```
    WHERE customer_num = 118
```

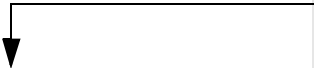
1 row(s) deleted.

```
DELETE FROM customer
```

```
    WHERE customer_num = 101
```

692: Key value for constraint (informix.u100_1) is still being referenced.

Deleting an Unknown Number of Rows



First count how many rows will be deleted.

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM stock  
WHERE description MATCHES 'tennis*';
```

```
DELETE FROM stock  
WHERE description MATCHES 'tennis*'
```

DELETE Using a Subquery

DELETE

FROM items

WHERE order_num IN

(SELECT order_num FROM orders

WHERE order_date < '1/1/94');

DELETE

FROM orders

WHERE order_date < '1/1/94';

The LOAD Statement

LOAD FROM 'new_state' INSERT INTO state

This file contains the data to insert.

new_state

GB Great Britain
HK Hong Kong

The pipe (|) symbol is the default delimiter.

Specifying a Delimiter

LOAD FROM 'new_state' **DELIMITER '!'**
INSERT INTO state

The exclamation point (!) is specified as the delimiter.

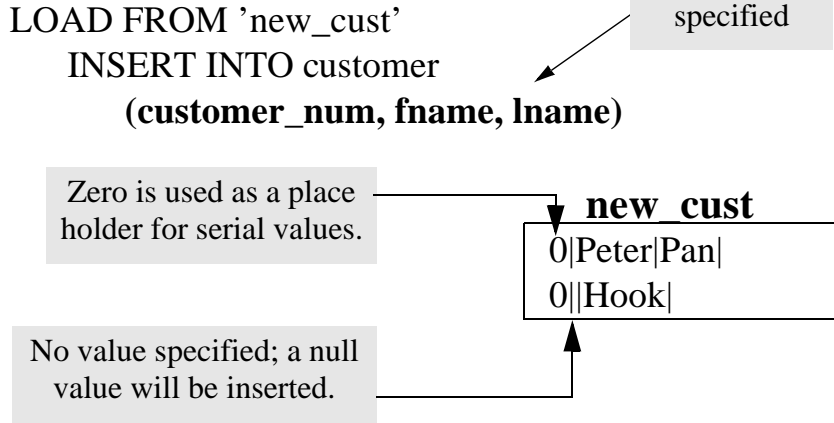
new_state

GB!Great Britain!
HK!Hong Kong!

Specifying Columns

```
LOAD FROM 'new_cust'  
INSERT INTO customer  
  (customer_num, fname, lname)
```

Column-list
specified



Zero is used as a place
holder for serial values.

new_cust

0|Peter|Pan|

0||Hook|

No value specified; a null
value will be inserted.

The UNLOAD Statement

```
UNLOAD TO 'new_cust'  
  SELECT * FROM customer  
  WHERE customer_num > 120
```

new_cust

121|Jason|Wallack|City Sports|Lake Biltmore Mall|350 W. 23rd Street|Wilmington|DE|19898|302-366-7511|

122|Cathy|O'Brian|The Sporting Life|543 Nassau Street||Princeton|NJ|08540|609-342-0054|

...

128|Frank|Lessor|Phoenix University|Athletic Department|1817 N. Thomas Road|Phoenix|AZ|85008|602-533-1817|

Specifying a Delimiter

```
UNLOAD TO 'new_cust' DELIMITER ';'
SELECT * FROM customer
WHERE customer_num > 120
```

new_cust

```
121;Jason;Wallack;City Sports;Lake Biltmore Mall;350 W. 23rd
Street;Wilmington;DE;19898;302-366-7511;
122;Cathy;O'Brian;The Sporting Life;543 Nassau Street;Princeton;NJ;08540;609-342-0054;
...
128;Frank;Lessor;Phoenix University;Athletic Department;1817 N. Thomas
Road;Phoenix;AZ;85008;602-533-1817;
```

Nice to Know

The DBINFO Function

```
INSERT INTO customer (fname, lname)
VALUES ('Donald', 'Duck');
SELECT UNIQUE DBINFO ('sqlca.sqlerrd1')
FROM systables WHERE tabid = 1;
```

(expression)

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```
DELETE FROM customer
WHERE lname in ('Sadler', 'Ream');
SELECT UNIQUE DBINFO ('sqlca.sqlerrd2')
FROM systables
WHERE tabid = 1
```

(expression)

1



Lab Exercise

Lab Exercise

Complete the following exercises using the demonstration database you created.

1. A new state has been created. It will be called "South Texas" and the abbreviation is "ST"; add this information to the **state** table.
2. Phoenix AZ is part of the new South Texas state. Update the customer table to reflect this.
3. It's time to delete the calls that have been resolved from the **cust_calls** table.
 - A. As a precaution, first unload any rows that will be deleted to an ascii file named "old_calls". Examine the contents of the file after unloading.
 - B. Write the statement that would insert copies of the appropriate rows from the **cust_calls** table into a different table called "calls_arch". To create a temporary table FOR THIS EXERCISE ONLY, run the following:

```
SELECT * FROM cust_calls WHERE 1=2 INTO TEMP calls_arch;
```
 - C. Delete the rows from the **cust_calls** table.
4. Sam has decided to carry ski goggles manufactured by Smith. He has given you the following information to insert the appropriate row into the **stock** table:

Stock Number:	11
Manufacturer:	SMT
Description:	ski goggles
Unit Price:	\$10
Unit:	Not applicable
Unit Description:	Not applicable

5. Sam found out that it is cheaper if he buys the ski goggles by the case. There are 10 goggles in each case, and the case sells for \$85. Use this information to change the row you have just added.
6. To compensate for the cost of implementing the state change, you are going to charge all our customers who are living in California an extra 10% delivery charge. Add this to the **ship_charge** for those customers who haven't paid their bills yet.
7. It turns out that all the reports on customer calls had not been run, and they need the deleted rows moved back into the table.
8. The supplier isn't going to be able to ship the ski goggles to Sam. Remove them from the **stock** table.



Solutions



Solution

Solution

1.

```
INSERT into state
VALUES ("ST", "South Texas");
```

2.

```
UPDATE customer
SET state = "ST"
WHERE state = "AZ" AND city = "Phoenix";
```

3.

```
A. UNLOAD TO "old_calls"
SELECT * FROM cust_calls
WHERE res_dtime IS NOT NULL;
B. INSERT INTO calls_arch
SELECT * FROM cust_calls
WHERE res_dtime IS NOT NULL;
```

This insert statement is not to be executed unless you created the temporary table.

```
C. DELETE FROM cust_calls
WHERE res_dtime IS NOT NULL;
```

Verify that the rows have been deleted from the table by doing a SELECT on the table.

4.

```
INSERT INTO stock
(stock_num, manu_code, description, unit_price)
values (11, 'SMT', 'ski goggles', 10);
```

OR

```
INSERT INTO stock
values (11, 'SMT', 'ski goggles', 10, null, null);
```

5.

```
UPDATE stock
SET (unit_price, unit, unit_descr) =
(85, 'case', '10 goggles/case')
WHERE stock_num = 11 AND manu_code = 'SMT';
```

Because the Primary Key of the stock table is composed of two columns, you must include both those columns in the WHERE clause to insure that you are updating the correct row.



Solution

Solution

6.

```
UPDATE orders
  SET ship_charge = ship_charge * 1.10
  WHERE paid_date IS NULL
     AND customer_num IN
        (SELECT customer_num FROM customer WHERE state = "CA");
```

7.

```
LOAD FROM "old_calls"
  INSERT INTO cust_calls;
```

8.

```
DELETE FROM stock
  WHERE stock_num = 11 AND manu_code = 'SMT';
```