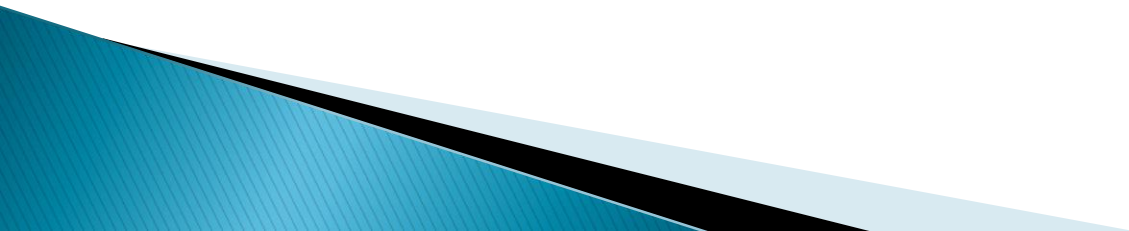
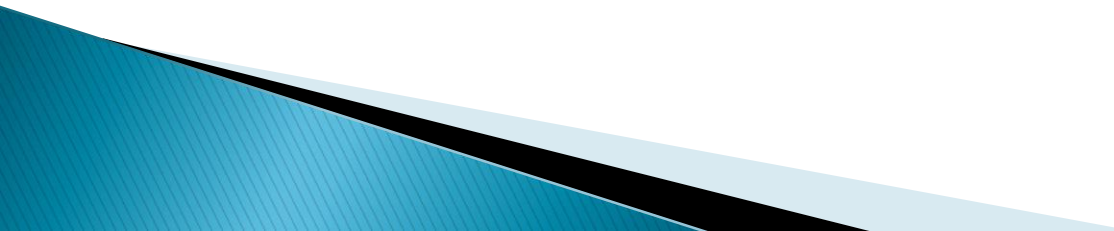


CREATE, INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE, Chapter 6



SQL - Syntax Review

```
SELECT [DISTINCT | ALL]
        { * | colExpression [AS newName]] [,...] }
FROM TableName [alias][,...]
[WHERE condition]
[GROUP BY columnList] [HAVING condition]
[ORDER BY columnList]
```



SQL Server DDL Example

```
CREATE TABLE Persons
```

```
(
```

```
    id INT IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,
```

```
    lName CHAR(30) NOT NULL,
```

```
    fName CHAR(30),
```

```
    address VARCHAR(255),
```

```
    city CHAR(30)
```

```
)
```

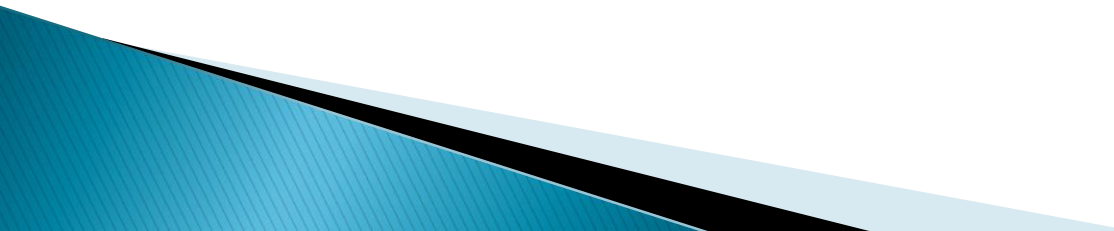


SQL – INSERT, DELETE, UPDATE

```
INSERT INTO TableName  
[columnList] VALUES [valueList]
```

```
DELETE FROM TableName  
[WHERE condition]
```

```
UPDATE TableName  
SET column = newValue  
[WHERE condition]
```



SQL - Syntax Review

```
SELECT [DISTINCT | ALL]
        { * | colExpression [AS newName] } [,...]
FROM TableName [alias] [,...]
[WHERE condition]
[GROUP BY columnList] [HAVING condition]
[ORDER BY columnList]
```

Often use WHERE clause for DELETE and UPDATE



SQL Server DDL Example

```
INSERT INTO Persons (fName, lName)  
VALUES ('Smith','John')
```

Short-cut, values given for each attribute and in same order (can't here due to auto-increment)

```
INSERT INTO Persons  
VALUES (????, 'Smith', 'John', '100 Elk Street',  
        'Butte')
```

INSERT Short-Cut

```
CREATE TABLE Persons
```

```
(
```

```
    id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    lName CHAR(30) NOT NULL,  
    fName CHAR(30),  
    address VARCHAR(255),  
    city CHAR(30)
```

```
)
```

```
INSERT INTO Persons
```

```
VALUES (29, 'Smith', 'John', '100 Elk Street',  
        'Butte')
```