DATA AND SCHEMA MODIFICATIONS

CHAPTERS 4,5 (6/E) CHAPTER 8 (5/E)

LECTURE OUTLINE

- Updating Databases Using SQL
- Schema Change Statements in SQL

THE INSERT COMMAND

- Adds tuple(s) to a relation
- Needs relation name and a list of values for the tuple(s)
 - Union-compatible
 - Two options for specifying values:
 - Explicit list
 - Result from a SELECT statement

U1:	INSERT INTO	EMPLOYEE
	VALUES	('Richard', 'K', 'Marini', '653298653', '1962-12-30', '98
		Oak Forest, Katy, TX', 'M', 37000, '653298653', 4);

U3B: INSERT INTO WORKS_ON_INFO (Emp_name, Proj_name,

Hours_per_week)

SELECT E.Lname, P.Pname, W.Hours

FROM PROJECT P, WORKS_ON W, EMPLOYEE E

WHERE P.Pnumber=W.Pno AND W.Essn=E.Ssn;

THE DELETE COMMAND

- Removes tuple(s) from a relation
- Needs relation name and (optionally) a WHERE clause to select tuple(s) to be deleted

U4A: DELETE FROM EMPLOYEE

WHERE Lname='Brown';

U4B: DELETE FROM EMPLOYEE

WHERE Ssn='123456789';

U4C: DELETE FROM EMPLOYEE

WHERE Dno=5;

U4D: DELETE FROM EMPLOYEE;

■ WHERE clause can be arbitrarily complex (like for SELECT), including the use of nested SELECT statements

THE UPDATE COMMAND

- Modifies column value(s) in one or more selected tuples
- Needs relation name, column(s) to be modified and new values, and (optionally) WHERE clause to select tuple(s) to be modified
 - Required SET clause in the UPDATE command

U5: UPDATE PROJECT

SET Plocation = 'Bellaire', Dnum = 5

WHERE Pnumber=10;

May use old value(s) and relations to determine new value(s)

UPDATES MIGHT FAIL

- Recall: constraints specified in schema declaration
 - 1. Inserted tuples might violate ...
 - domain constraints,
 - uniqueness constraints,
 - referential constraints, or
 - check constraints
 - Recall: CHECK (Dept_create_date <= Mgr_start_date)
 - 2. Deleted tuples might violate referential constraints

(Why not domain, uniqueness, or check constraints?)

- Instead of failing, might cause cascaded deletes (recall: ON DELETE CASCADE)
- 3. Modifications might fail (or cascade) like deletions or insertions

SCHEMA EVOLUTION COMMANDS

- Revise schema declaration as business needs evolve
 - Change set of tables
 - Change attributes within tables
 - Change set of constraints
- Part of DDL rather than DML
 - Contrast to database update commands
- Can be done while the database is operational

THE DROP COMMAND

- Drops named schema elements (e.g., tables, domains, constraints)
- Drop behavior options:
 - CASCADE and RESTRICT
 - Latter means no ripple-on effects allowed
- Example:

DROP SCHEMA Company CASCADE;

- Causes tables, domains, and constraints in schema to be dropped as well
- With RESTRICT, command would succeed only if schema is empty

THE ALTER COMMAND

Can add a column to a table

```
ALTER TABLE Company. Employee

ADD COLUMN Job VARCHAR (12);
```

- Can drop a column
 - Choose either CASCADE or RESTRICT
 - CASCADE permits constraints on columns to be dropped automatically
- Can alter a column definition
 - Change type, NULL-ability, or default value
- Can add or drop a named table constraint

```
ALTER TABLE Company. Employee

DROP CONSTRAINT EmpSuperFK;
```

LECTURE SUMMARY

- Database modification commands
- Schema modification commands