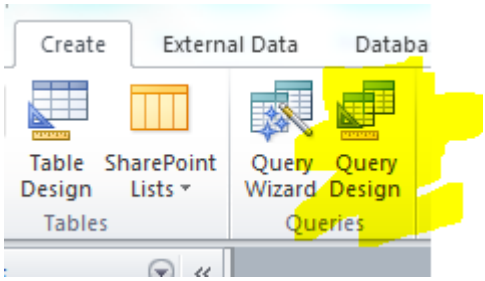
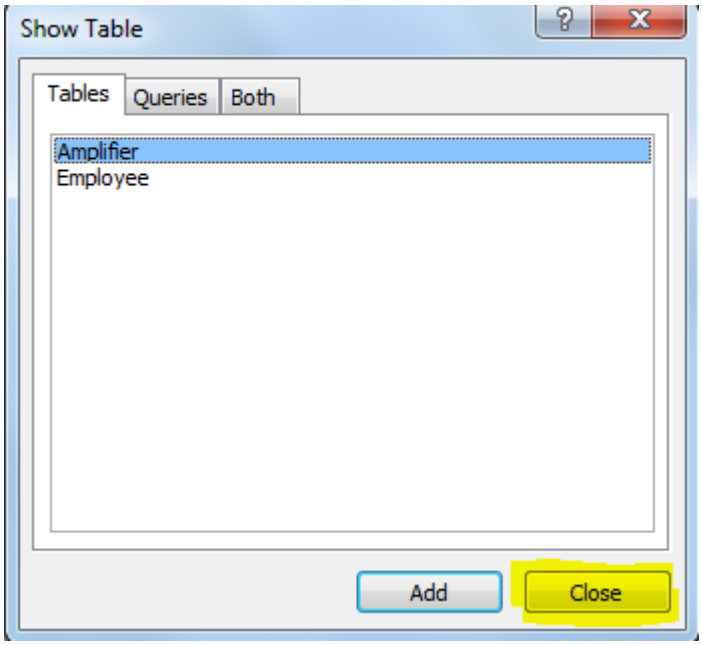
Implementing SQL Statements

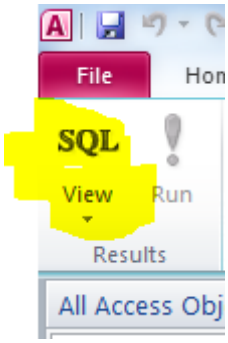
Click Create > Query Design



Don’t add any Tables, Click Close as we will use SQL view.



Ensure you are working in SQL View



Delete any code that has been pre generated. You are now ready to write your SQL statements.

Rules:

In Access all fieldnames should be contained in square brackets [ ] if they have a space in the fieldname. Sometimes easier to just use [ ] for all fields.

There are 4 SQL statements – Insert, Update, Delete, Select

INSERT example

INSERT INTO Employee ([employeenumber], [firstname], [surname], [address], [contactnumber], [drivinglicence])

VALUES ('1599', 'Jeremy', 'May', '67 Red Lane', '07923782534', '1');

UPDATE Example 1

UPDATE School Houses

SET [Guidance Teacher] = "Miss Smith"

WHERE [House Name] = "Ayr"

This query will update a table called School Houses. The table should set the guidance teacher to Miss Smith when the House name is Ayr.

UPDATE Example 2

UPDATE Employee

SET [address] = "1 Dundonald Road"

WHERE [employeenumber] = 1012;

This query will update a table called Employee. The table should set the address to 1 Dundonald road when the employeenumber field equals 1012.

DELETE Example

DELETE FROM [Employee Information]

WHERE [Employee Department] = "Insurance"

This query will delete any records where the Employee department is Insurance from the table called Employee Information.

SELECT Example

```
SELECT [First Name], [Surname], [Age]
FROM Student Details
WHERE [Age] >11
ORDER BY [First Name] ASC
```

This query will display the first name, surname and age from a table called student details. The query will only display students who are older than 11 years old and should be ordered by first name in ascending order.

EQUI-JOINS

An equi-join is when two matching columns from related tables are selected (joined) using the primary key and its matching foreign key from the tables.

```
SELECT Instructor.Name, Course.Title, Course.Date
FROM Instructor, Course
WHERE Instructor.InstructorID = Course.InstructorID AND Instructor.Name =
“John Smith” ;
```