EXPERIMENT 6

DML COMMANDS (COLLEGE SCHEMA)

Aim:

- Insert 5 instances into the tables created in experiment 6.
- Display the tables.
- Add attribute course to student table then insert values.
- Use update to set course for students.
- Delete an attribute.

CODE:

```sql
insert into student values(502,"priya","female","rdbms",63,"B","rajasthan");
insert into student values(504,"indu","female","autoCAD",86,"B","delhi");
insert into student values(505,"shishrutha","female","C",95,"A","west bengal");
insert into student values(501,"Swarna","female","JAVA",95,"B","nepal");
insert into student values(503,"kavya","female","python",52,"F","gujarat");



select *from student;

insert into faculty values(1,"grishma","javascript",93,2);
insert into faculty values(2,"jassica","php",78,5);
insert into faculty values(3,"nysha","ruby",73,6);
insert into faculty values(4,"ruthwika","swift",46,2);
insert into faculty values(5,"swetha","perl",62,3);


select *from faculty;

insert into department values(1,"EEE","A",80,100,120);
insert into department values(2,"CSE","C",86,62,72);
insert into department values(3,"IT","A",60,42,50);
insert into department values(4,"ECE","B",10,90,50);
insert into department values(5,"MECH","C",83,72,52);


select *from department;

insert into activity values(10,"travel",5,"A","aadya");
insert into activity values(20,"art",2,"B","paavni");
insert into activity values(30,"nature",3,"C","sathvika");
insert into activity values(40,"dancing",5,"D","vaaishnavi");
insert into activity values(50,"singing",4,"E","sushma");
```

```
select *from activity;

select studid,marks from student;

select fac_id,fac_name from faculty;
create table student(studid integer, studname varchar(20), gender varchar(10), subject varchar(20),

desc student;

insert into student values(1,"lavanya","Female","telugu",35,"B");
insert into student values(2,"pranali","Female","hindi",45,"A");
insert into student values(3,"bhagyalakshmi","Female","English",30,"B");
insert into student values(4,"prashanti","Female","maths",85,"D");
insert into student values(5,"dhanlaxmi","Female","Social",65,"C");
insert into student values(6,"santu","Male","computer",40,"A");

select *from student limit 0,5;

select *from student where grade="A";

select *from student where marks<50;

select studid,studname from student;

select studid,studname from student where gender="Female" and marks between 50 and 60;

select studname from student where marks>70;

delete from student where studid=1;

delete from student where grade="F";
```

OUTPUT:

stdno	stdname	gender	sub	marks	grade	address
501	Swarna	female	JAVA	95	B	nepal
502	priya	female	rdbms	63	B	rajasthan
503	kavya	female	python	52	F	gujarat
504	indu	female	autoCAD	86	B	delhi
505	shishrutha	female	C	95	A	west bengal
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

fac_id	fac_name	course	pass_percentage	faculty_total_mentor_details
1	grishma	javascript	93	2
2	jassica	php	78	5
3	nysha	ruby	73	6
4	ruthwika	swift	46	2
5	swetha	perl	62	3
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

dept_no	dept_name	section	no_of_students	pass_percentage	no_of_stds_in_wise
1	EEE	A	80	100	120
2	CSE	C	86	62	72
3	IT	A	60	42	50
4	ECE	B	10	90	50
5	MECH	C	83	72	52
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

act_id	act_name	no_of_students_opted	category	fac_name
10	travel	5	A	aadya
20	art	2	B	paavni
30	nature	3	C	sathvika
40	dancing	5	D	vaaishnavi
50	singing	4	E	sushma
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

DML (Data Manipulation Language): The SQL commands that deals with the manipulation of data present in the database belong to DML or Data Manipulation Language and this includes most of the SQL statements.
Examples of DML:
INSERT – is used to insert data into a table.
UPDATE – is used to update existing data within a table.
DELETE – is used to delete records from a database table.