# **EXPERIMENT 6**

# DML COMMANDS (COLLEGE SCHEMA)

### Aim:

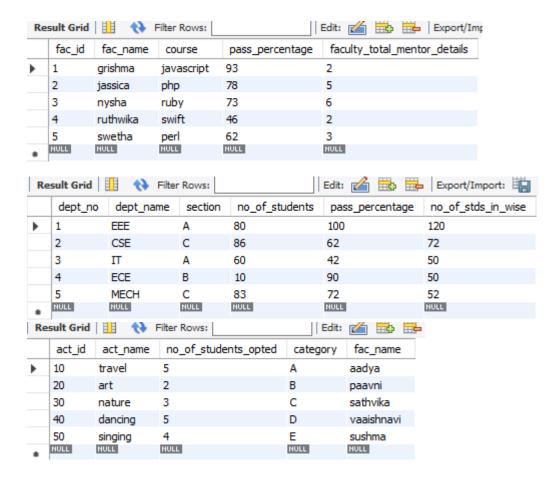
- Insert 5 instances into the tables created in experiment 6.
- Display the tables.
- Add attribute course to student table then insert values.
- Use update to set course for students.
- Delete an attribute.

## CODE:

```
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), I
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:
```

Result Grid   1								Exp
	stdno	stdname	gender	sub	marks	grade	address	
•	501	Swarna	female	JAVA	95	В	nepal	_
	502	priya	female	rdbms	63	В	rajasthan	
	503	kavya	female	python	52	F	gujarat	
	504	indu	female	autoCAD	86	В	delhi	
	505	shishrutha	female	С	95	Α	west bengal	
	NULL	NULL	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.