**Practical No 8: Use DML command on Relation- Part II.**

1. **DML:**

DML command support both conditional and unconditional update and delete operation. The update operation is use to update the value of specific attribute. Usually one can make use of primary key in condition to ensure desire tuple gets affected. If the user wants to affect all tuples then they need not to specify the condition. While specifying condition one need to take care that all tuple which satisfy the condition will get affected.

Syntax for updating specific tuple:

Update table\_name set attribute\_name = value where condition;

Syntax for updating all tuples:

Update table\_name set attribute\_name = value;

Delete Command:

This command is use to delete unwanted datum from table. To delete a data one can make use of primary key attribute to uniquely identify an attribute. Same command can be used to delete all record from table without specifying any condition.

Syntax for delete specific record from a table:

Delete from table\_name where(condition);

Syntax to delete all records from a table:

Delete from table\_name;

1. **Query and output:**

Create table demo (Name character(10), Surname character(10));

Insert all

into demo(Name, Surname) values ('Aniket', 'Dhumal')

into demo(Name, Surname) values ('Vaishnavi', 'xyz')

select \* from dual;

update demo set Surname = 'Mhetre' where Name = 'Trupti';

delete from demo;