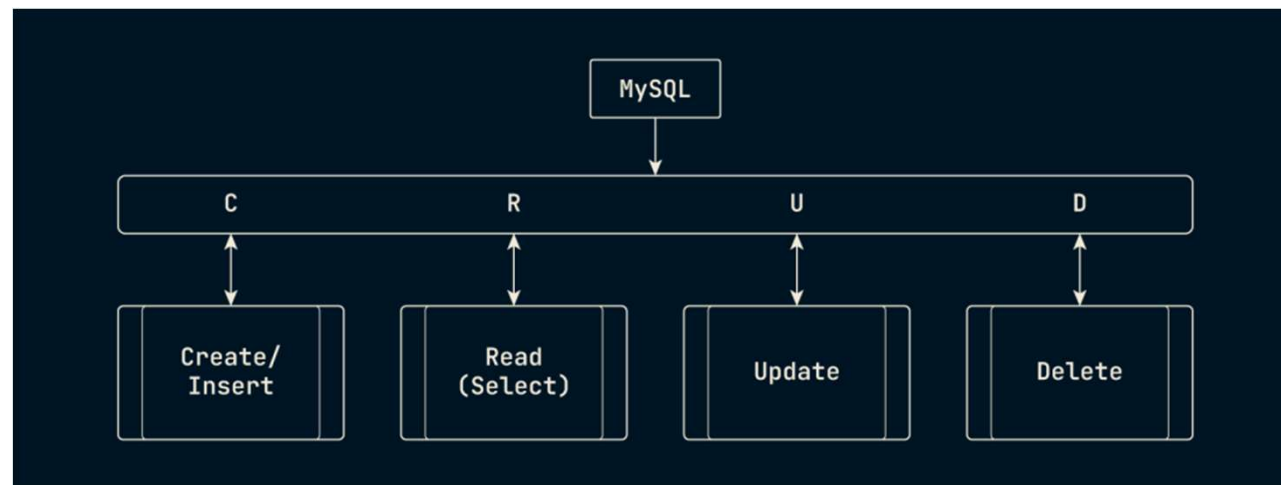


# MySQL : CRUD Operations SQL



# MySQL : CRUD Operations SQL

❖ **CRUD** describes the four basic operations that a user can perform in a database. Users can

1. **Create** or **insert** new records into a table,
2. **Read** or **select** existing records from a table,
3. **Update** or **modify** existing records stored inside a table,
4. **Delete** or **remove** existing records from a table.

# MySQL : CRUD Operations SQL - Insert

## ❖ Insert Operation Syntax :

- INSERT INTO *table\_name* (*column1, column2, column3, ...*)  
VALUES (*value1, value2, value3, ...*);
- INSERT INTO *table\_name*  
VALUES (*value1, value2, value3, ...*);

## ❖ Example :

- INSERT INTO Student\_tb (StudentID, StudentName, Branch, City)  
VALUES (1001, 'Shyam Sharma', 'EC', 'Noida');
- INSERT INTO Student\_tb  
VALUES (1002, 'Ram Sharma', 'EC', 'Noida');
- INSERT INTO Student\_tb (StudentName, City)  
VALUES ('Manu Sharma', 'Noida');

# MySQL : CRUD Operations SQL - Select

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## ❖ Select Operation Syntax :

- `SELECT column1, column2, ...  
FROM table_name;`
- `SELECT *  
FROM table_name;`

## ❖ Example :

- `SELECT StudentName, Branch, City  
FROM Student_tb;`
- `SELECT *  
FROM Student_tb;`

# MySQL : CRUD Operations SQL - Select

## ❖ Select - Where Operation Syntax :

- `SELECT column1, column2, ...  
FROM table_name  
WHERE condition;`
- `SELECT *  
FROM table_name  
WHERE condition;`

## ❖ Example :

- `SELECT *  
FROM Student_tb  
WHERE City = 'Delhi';`
- `SELECT *  
FROM Student_tb  
WHERE StudentID = 1001;`

# MySQL : CRUD Operations SQL - Update

## ❖ Update Operation Syntax :

- UPDATE *table\_name*  
SET *column1* = *value1*, *column2* = *value2*, ...  
WHERE *condition*;

## ❖ Example :

- UPDATE Student\_tb  
SET StudentName = 'Ramesh Kumar', City = 'Delhi'  
WHERE StudentID = 1001;

# MySQL : CRUD Operations SQL - Delete

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## ❖ Delete Operation Syntax :

- DELETE FROM *table\_name*  
WHERE *condition*;

## ❖ Example :

- DELETE FROM Student\_tb  
WHERE StudentName = 'Ramesh Kumar';

## MySQL : Performing Basic DB Operations (DML)

- ❖ **DML(Data Manipulation Language):** DML commands deal with operations on data present in the database and DML commands make up a majority of the SQL statements.
  1. **INSERT** – is used to insert data into a table.
  2. **UPDATE** – is used to update existing data within a table.
  3. **DELETE** – is used to delete records from a database table.



## MySQL : Join

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- ❖ Join is used to combines the row of two or more tables based on related columns between them.
- ❖ The main purpose of Join is to retrieve the data from multiple tables in other words Join is used to perform multi-table query.
- ❖ Types of Join
  - Inner Join
  - Outer join

# MySQL : Join

❖ **Inner join:** Inner Join is a join operation in DBMS that combines two or more table based on related columns and return only rows that have matching values among tables. Inner join of two types.

- Equi Join
- Natural Join

❖ **Equi Join :** Equi Join is a type of Inner join in which we use equivalence(‘=’) condition in join condition

**Example:**

Table A	
Column A	Column B
a	a
a	b

Table B	
Column A	Column B
a	a
a	c

Result:	
Column A	Column B
a	a

# MySQL : Join

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**Natural Join:** Natural join is a type of inner join in which we not need of any comparison operators. In natural join columns should have the same name and domain. There should be at least one common attribute between two tables.

**Example:**

Table A	
Number	Square
2	4
3	9

Table B	
Number	Cube
2	8
3	27

Result:		
Number	Square	Cube
2	4	8
3	9	27