

DATA MANIPULATION LANGUAGE

Structured Query Language (SQL)

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Outline



Data Manipulation Language (DML)

INSERT INTO table VALUES (~,~,~,~);

DML (*Data Manipulation Language*) is a **subset** of **SQL** that is used to insert, update, and delete data in a database.

PostgreSQL Example

```
INSERT INTO myTable (name, country)
VALUES ('John', 'USA');
```

Handwritten annotations for PostgreSQL:
- "your table" with an arrow pointing to `myTable`
- A green circle around `(name, country)`
- A blue circle around `VALUES`
- A blue circle around `('John', 'USA')`
- A bracket on the right side of the query labeled "columns name" pointing to the column list.

MySQL Example

```
INSERT INTO myTable (name, country)
VALUES ('John', 'USA');
```

Handwritten annotations for MySQL:
- A blue circle around `INSERT INTO`
- A blue circle around `VALUES`
- A blue circle around `('John', 'USA')`
- A pink circle around `myTable`
- A pink circle around `(name, country)`



Data Manipulation Language (DML)

DML statements are used to **insert**, **update**, and **delete** data in a **database**.

PostgreSQL Example

```
UPDATE myTable SET country = 'Canada'
WHERE name = 'John';
```

MySQL Example

```
UPDATE myTable SET country = 'Canada'
WHERE name = 'John';
```



Data Manipulation Language (DML)

~~DROP TABLE myTable;~~ X

DML statements are used to insert, update, and delete data in a database.

PostgreSQL Example

```
DELETE FROM myTable WHERE name = 'John';
```

All rows

PK

MySQL Example

```
DELETE FROM myTable WHERE name = 'John';
```

→ Delete rows



Outline



Thanks!

Questions?



Repo: github.com/engandres/ud-public/courses/databases-foundations

