insert and reterive data in sql

To insert data into a SQL database, you would use the INSERT INTO statement. For example, if you have a table named "employees" with columns "id", "name", "age", and "address", you could insert a new row into the table with the following code:

sqlCopy code

INSERT INTO employees (id, name, age, address) VALUES (1, 'John Doe', 32, '1234 Main Street');

To retrieve data from a SQL database, you would use the SELECT statement. For example, to retrieve all the rows from the "employees" table, you would use the following code:

sqlCopy code

SELECT \* FROM employees;

This would return all the columns and rows in the "employees" table. If you wanted to retrieve only specific columns, you could specify those columns in the SELECT statement. For example, to retrieve only the name and age of each employee, you would use the following code:

sqlCopy code

SELECT name, age FROM employees;

Here's an example table diagram for the "employees" table:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| id | name | age | address |
| 1 | John Doe | 32 | 1234 Main Street |
| 2 | Jane Smith | 28 | 5678 Elm Street |
| 3 | Bob Johnson | 35 | 9012 Oak Boulevard |

SELECT name, age FROM employees;

And if we wanted to retrieve only the "name" and "age" columns, the result would look like this:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| name | age |
| John Doe | 32 |
| Jane Smith | 28 |
| Bob Johnson | 35 |