

EXPERIMENT-2

AIM : TO Write SQL queries to MANIPULATE TABLES for various databases using DML commands(i.e. INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE,).

Creating table :

```
SQL> create table address(  
2  place varchar2(10) not null,  
3  pincode number not null,  
4  village varchar(10) not null,  
5  dist varchar(10) not null,  
6  primary key(place)  
7  );
```

Table created.

INSERT COMMAND:

It is used to add values to a table.

SYNTAX:

INSERT INTO tablename

VALUES (value1,value2,...,valuen);

INSERT INTO tablename (column1, column2,...,column)

VALUES (value1, value2,...,valuen);

```
SQL> insert into address values('dmm',515671,'colony','satya sai');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into address values('atp',515672,'nagar','atp');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into address values('tdpt',515673,'area','tdp');
```

1 row created.

SELECT COMMAND:

The SELECT command used to list the contents of a table.

SYNTAX:

Select * from table_name;

Select col_name from table_name;

```
SQL> select * from address;
```

PLACE	PINCODE	VILLAGE	DIST
dmm	515671	colony	satya sai
atp	515672	nagar	atp
tdpt	515673	area	tdp

```
DIST
-----
satya sai
atp
tdp
```

UPDATE COMMAND:

The update command used to modify the contents of specified table.

SYNTAX:

UPDATE tablename

SET column_name = value[,

Column_name = value]

[WHERE condition_isit];

```
SQL> select * from address;
```

PLACE	PINCODE	VILLAGE	DIST
dmm	515671	colony	satya sai
atp	515672	nagar	atp
tdpt	515673	nijampet	tdp

DELETE COMMAND:

To delete all rows or specified rows in a table.

SYNTAX:

DELETE FROM tablename [WHERE condition_list];

```
SQL> select * from address;
```

PLACE	PINCODE	VILLAGE	DIST
-----	-----	-----	-----
dmm	515671	colony	satya sai
tdpt	515673	nijampet	tdp

