

DATA MANIPULATION AND QUERY LANGUAGE

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Data Manipulation Language (DML)

It is used to perform modification into the table. It can be rollbacked.

Some DML Commands are -

- INSERT
- UPDATE
- DELETE

INSERT:- Insert Statement is used to insert data into row of table.

Syntax:-

Insert into table-name (col1, col2, ..., coln) values
(value1, value2, ..., valuen);

If order of column is not changed while inserting and we want to insert data in the same order of column as created then.

Syntax:-

Insert into table-name values (value1, value2, ..., valuen);

ex

insert into Student values (101, 'Amit', 'Ajay', 60);

Student

Roll-No	Name	F_name	Mark
101	Amit	Ajay	60

- UPDATE! It is used to update the value of a particular column of table.

Syntax:-

Update table-name, SET Col-name = value
where Condition;

Ex Update Student Set marks = 70
where Roll-no = 101;

- DELETE! It is used to remove one or multiple rows from a table.

Syntax:-

Delete from table-name [where Condition];

Ex delete from Student where Roll-no = 101;

Data Query Language!

It is used to fetch or retrieve data from table.

→ SELECT

Syntax:-

Select Col1, Col2, --- Coln from table-name
[where Condition];

if column names are not defined for retrieving then to display all column (attributes/fields) we use * in place of column name.

Syntax

Select * from table-name [where condition];

Example: Consider the table Student :-

Student (Roll-no, name, f_name, marks, city)

- * Suppose we want to fetch the details of Student who belong to city 'Lucknow';

Select * from Student where city = 'Lucknow';

- * To fetch name and marks of Student who belongs to city 'Lucknow';

Select name, marks from Student where city = 'Lucknow';

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