**Week2**

**DML COMMANDS**

**DML COMMANDS:-**

Data Manipulation Language (DML) - These SQL commands are used for storing, retrieving, modifying, and deleting data.

**OBJECTIVES:-**

• Describe each DML statement

• Insert rows into a table

• Update rows in a table

• Delete rows from a table

**The INSERT Statement Syntax**

Add new rows to a table by using the INSERT statement.

**Syntax:-**

1. insert into table\_name (col1,col2,col3,…) values(val1,’val2’,val3….);

Ex:- INSERT INTO departments(department\_id, department\_name,manager\_id, location\_id)VALUES(70, 'Public Relations', 100, 1700);

1 row created.

Note:- Only one row is inserted at a time with this syntax.

2. INSERT INTO table\_name VALUES(val1,’val2’,…..);

Ex:- INSERT INTO departments(department\_id, department\_name,) VALUES(70, 'Public Relations');

3. INSERT INTO table\_name(col1,col2,col3) VALUES(&val1,’&val2’,val3);

Ex:-

INSERT INTO departments (department\_id, department\_name, location\_id) VALUES (&department\_id, '&department\_name', &location);

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**The DELETE Statement:-**

 You can remove existing rows from a table by using the DELETE statement.

**Syntax:-**

**1.** DELETE FROM <table\_name>;

It deletes all the rows from the table.

Ex: - DELETE FROM emp;

**2.** DELETE FROM <table\_name> WHERE <condition>;

Specific rows are deleted if you specify the where clause.

Ex: - DELETE FROM EMP WHRE empid=101;

Note: - If you omit the WHERE clause it deletes all the rows from the table.

SELECT:-

The SELECT statement allows you to retrieve records from one or more tables in your database.

Syntax:-

1. SELECT <attribute list> FROM <table\_name>;

2. SELECT <attribute list> FROM <table\_name> WHERE <condition>;

**The UPDATE Statement Syntax:-**

Modify existing rows with the UPDATE statement.

**Syntax:-**

UPDATE <table\_name>

SET column=value, column=value…

WHERE <condition>;

 Update more than one row at a time, if required

Specific row or rows are modified if you specify the WHERE clause.

All rows in the table are modified if you omit the WHERE clause

3. SELECT \* FROM <table\_name>;

4. SELECT \* FROM <table\_name> WHERE <condition>;