

In the previous sessions we learnt about data modelling , creating tables and adding constraints.



A quick recap DML stands for **D**ata
Manipulation **L**anguage



Let us look at how to insert a record in a table.



Syntax:

```
INSERT INTO <table-name> (column1,column2..., columnN)  
VALUES (value1,value2,...valueN);
```

Illustration: Inserts a record in a ticket table,

```
INSERT INTO bus_tkt (ticket_Id, From_Location, To_location,  
Price, Booking_Date, Travel_date) VALUES ('1', 'chennai', 'Goa', '10.222',  
'2018-12-12', '2019-02-19');
```

Points To Remember:

- When inserting values such as Varchar2, Char, Date, TimeStamp the values should be inside single quotation ' '.
- Order of columns and values should match.
- If a column is not specified in the insert query it will be stored as null.

Please try this queries in MySQL workbench.



Syntax:

```
INSERT INTO <table-name> VALUES  
(value1,value2,...valueN);
```

Illustration: Inserts a record in a ticket table,

```
INSERT INTO bus_tkt VALUES ('1', 'chennai', 'Goa',  
'10.222', '2018-12-12', '2019-02-19');
```

Points To Remember:

- All the values needs to be specified in the same order in which the columns are created in the table.
- Number of columns in table should match the number of values else it will throw an error.

Please try this queries in MySQL workbench.



Let us now see how to update a set of data already loaded in a table.





Let us now see how to update
column to_location for a
specific ticket id.



Scenario 1 : Updating one column,

```
UPDATE bus_ticket SET To_location = 'Mumbai' WHERE  
(ticket_Id = 3);
```

Scenario 2 : Updating two or more columns,

```
UPDATE bus_ticket SET From_Location = 'Goa',  
To_location = 'Delhi' WHERE (ticket_Id = '4');
```

Important note:

When updating if no where clause is mentioned all the records value will be updated with the new value.

Please try this queries in MySQL workbench.



Let us now see how to delete a set of records loaded in a table.



Deleting Records

Click to Continue



"Delete" statement is used for deleting records off a table.

Syntax:

```
DELETE FROM <TABLE-NAME> WHERE condition;
```

illustration: This deletes the students record whose student id is 345.

```
DELETE FROM bus_tkt where ticket_id=1;
```

Important: Deleting records without any where clause will delete all the records in the table.

Please try this queries in MySQL workbench.



Let us now see how to delete all records from a table



Deleting ALL Records

Click to Continue



“Truncate” statement is used for deleting all records from a table.

Syntax:

```
TRUNCATE TABLE <TABLE-NAME>;
```

illustration: This deletes all the students records.

```
TRUNCATE TABLE bus_tkt;
```

TRUNCATE is a DDL statement

Please try this queries in MySQL workbench.

