Practical 3

AIM : Experiment to study DML commands.

Data manipulation language allows the users to query and manipulate data in existing schema in object. It allows following data to insert, delete, update and recovery data in schema object.

DML COMMANDS:

- INSERT
- UPDATE
- DELETE
- SELECT

INSERT:
Values can be inserted into table using insert commands. There are two types of insert commands. They are multiple value insert commands (using '&' symbol) single value insert command (without using '&'symbol)

Syntax:
INSERT INTO table_name (column1, column2, column3,….) VALUES (value1,value2,value3,…..)

UPDATE:
This allows the user to update the particular column value using the where clause condition.

Syntax:
UPDATE <table_name> SET <col1=value> WHERE <column=value>;

DELETE:
This allows you to delete the particular column values using where clause condition.

Syntax:
DELETE FROM <table_name> WHERE <condition>;

SELECT:
The select statement is used to query a database .This statement is used to retrieve the information from the database. The SELECT statement can be used in many ways. They are:

1**. Selecting some columns :**
To select specified number of columns from the table the following command is used.

Syntax:
SELECT column_name FROM table_name;

2**. Query All Columns:**
To select all columns from the table * is used instead of column names.

Syntax:
SELECT * FROM table_name;

3. Select using DISTINCT:
The DISTINCT keyword is used to return only different values (i.e.) this command does not select the duplicate values from the table.

Syntax:
SELECT DISTINCT column name(s) FROM table_name;

4. Select using IN:
If you want to get the rows which contain certain values, the best way to do it is to use the IN conditional expression.

Syntax:
SELECT column name(s) FROM table_name WHERE
Column name IN (value1, value2,……,value-n);

5. Select using BETWEEN:
BETWEEN can be used to get those items that fall within a range.

Syntax:

SELECT column name FROM table_name WHERE Column name BETWEEN value1 AND value2;

6. Renaming:

The select statement can be used to rename either a column or the entire table.

Syntax:
Renaming a column:
SELECT column name AS new name FROM table_name;

Renaming a table:
SELECT column name FROM table_name AS newname;

7. To Select NULL values:

We can use the SELECT statement to select the 'null' values also.
For retrieving roes where some of the columns have been defined as NULLs there is a special
comparison operator of the form IS [NOT]NULL.
Syntax:
SELECT column name FROM table_name WHERE Column name IS NULL

8. Select using AND, OR, NOT:

We can combine one or more conditions in a SELECT statement using the logical operators AND, OR, NOT.

Syntax:
SELECT column name FROM table_name WHERE Condition1 LOGICAL OPERATOR condition2;

EXERCISE :

INSERT COMMAND

select * from salary;

select * from employee;

UPDATE COMMAND

update employee set empname = 'arunprasanth' where empid='it9001';

update employee set designation='&designation' where empname='&empname';

select empname,designation from employee;

SELECT COMMAND

- To retrieve particular column

select empname from emp;

- To delete all records

delete from emp;