

# SQL Query

## 1. Retrieve All User Records

```
SELECT * FROM Users;
```

## 2. Update the Email Address of a Specific User

```
UPDATE Users
```

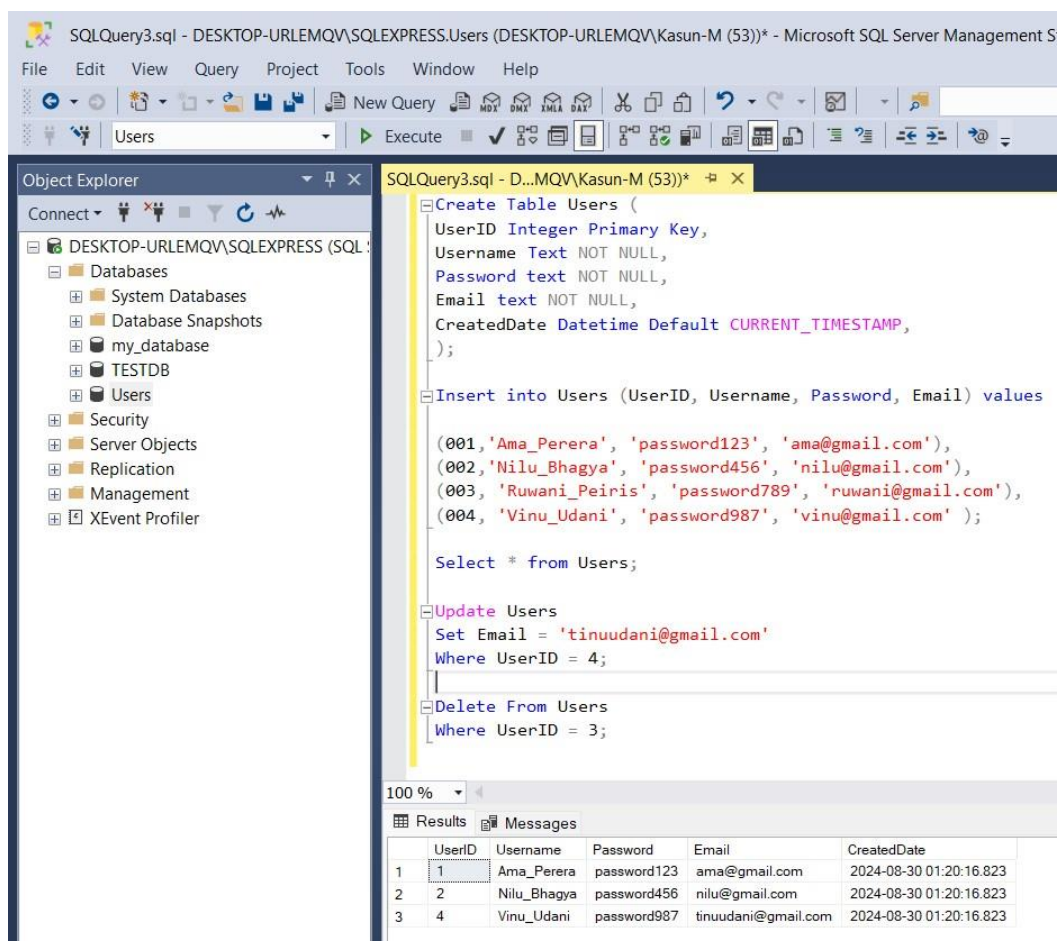
```
SET Email = 'tinuudani@gmail.com'
```

```
WHERE UserID = 4;
```

## 3. Delete a Specific User

```
DELETE FROM Users
```

```
WHERE UserID = 3;
```



The screenshot displays the Microsoft SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The Object Explorer on the left shows the database structure, including a 'Users' table. The central pane shows a SQL query script with the following content:

```
Create Table Users (  
    UserID Integer Primary Key,  
    Username Text NOT NULL,  
    Password text NOT NULL,  
    Email text NOT NULL,  
    CreatedDate Datetime Default CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,  
);  
  
Insert into Users (UserID, Username, Password, Email) values  
  
(001, 'Ama_Perera', 'password123', 'ama@gmail.com'),  
(002, 'Nilu_Bhagya', 'password456', 'nilu@gmail.com'),  
(003, 'Ruwani_Peiris', 'password789', 'ruwani@gmail.com'),  
(004, 'Vinu_Udani', 'password987', 'vinu@gmail.com' );  
  
Select * from Users;  
  
Update Users  
Set Email = 'tinuudani@gmail.com'  
Where UserID = 4;  
  
Delete From Users  
Where UserID = 3;
```

The bottom pane shows the results of the 'Select \* from Users;' query, displaying a table with 5 columns: UserID, Username, Password, Email, and CreatedDate. The data is as follows:

|   | UserID | Username    | Password    | Email               | CreatedDate             |
|---|--------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 1      | Ama_Perera  | password123 | ama@gmail.com       | 2024-08-30 01:20:16.823 |
| 2 | 2      | Nilu_Bhagya | password456 | nilu@gmail.com      | 2024-08-30 01:20:16.823 |
| 3 | 4      | Vinu_Udani  | password987 | tinuudani@gmail.com | 2024-08-30 01:20:16.823 |