

Q. Practice DML commands

A. INSERT:

Identify:

In MySQL, we have AUTO_INCREMENT. Which is used to make a column values unique. It starts column value from 1 and so on by adding 1 by default on each row.

```
mysql> desc Product;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
productId	int	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
productName	varchar(40)	NO		NULL	
supplierId	int	YES	MUL	NULL	
categoryId	int	YES	MUL	NULL	
quantityPerUnit	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
unitPrice	decimal(10,2)	YES		NULL	
unitsInStock	smallint	YES		NULL	
unitsOnOrder	smallint	YES		NULL	
reorderLevel	smallint	YES		NULL	
discontinued	char(1)	NO		NULL	

```
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Creating a table from another table:

```
mysql> create table table1 select * from Category;
Query OK, 8 rows affected (0.02 sec)
Records: 8 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> select * from table1 limit by 10;
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server version for the right syntax
to use near 'by 10' at line 1
mysql> select * from table1 limit 10;
```

categoryId	categoryName	description	picture
1	Beverages	Soft drinks, coffees, teas, beers, and ales	NULL
2	Condiments	Sweet and savory sauces, relishes, spreads, and seasonings	NULL
3	Confections	Desserts, candies, and sweet breads	NULL
4	Dairy Products	Cheeses	NULL
5	Grains/Cereals	Breads, crackers, pasta, and cereal	NULL
6	Meat/Poultry	Prepared meats	NULL
7	Produce	Dried fruit and bean curd	NULL
8	Seafood	Seaweed and fish	NULL

```
8 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Inserting rows from one table to another:

```
mysql> insert into table1 (select * from Category);
Query OK, 8 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 8 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> select * from table1;
```

categoryId	categoryName	description	picture
1	Beverages	Soft drinks, coffees, teas, beers, and ales	NULL
2	Condiments	Sweet and savory sauces, relishes, spreads, and seasonings	NULL
3	Confections	Desserts, candies, and sweet breads	NULL
4	Dairy Products	Cheeses	NULL
5	Grains/Cereals	Breads, crackers, pasta, and cereal	NULL
6	Meat/Poultry	Prepared meats	NULL
7	Produce	Dried fruit and bean curd	NULL
8	Seafood	Seaweed and fish	NULL

```
8 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

UPDATE:

```
mysql> update table1 set table1.categoryName='New Beverages' where categoryId=1;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> select * from table1;
```

categoryId	categoryName	description	picture
1	New Beverages	Soft drinks, coffees, teas, beers, and ales	NULL
2	Condiments	Sweet and savory sauces, relishes, spreads, and seasonings	NULL
3	Confections	Desserts, candies, and sweet breads	NULL
4	Dairy Products	Cheeses	NULL
5	Grains/Cereals	Breads, crackers, pasta, and cereal	NULL
6	Meat/Poultry	Prepared meats	NULL
7	Produce	Dried fruit and bean curd	NULL
8	Seafood	Seaweed and fish	NULL

8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

DELETE:

Truncate is used to delete all the records from a table.

```
mysql> truncate table table1;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)

mysql> select * from table1 limit 10;
Empty set (0.01 sec)

mysql>
```

Difference between delete & truncate

delete from table1 where categoryId=1;

Delete is mostly Used to delete some records Truncate deletes all the records from the table
We use where clause to specify some rows to delete. If we do not use where clause it will delete all rows.

It delete particular data.

It deletes all data.

```
mysql> delete from table1 where categoryId=1;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from table1;
```

categoryId	categoryName	description	picture
2	Condiments	Sweet and savory sauces, relishes, spreads, and seasonings	NULL
3	Confections	Desserts, candies, and sweet breads	NULL
4	Dairy Products	Cheeses	NULL
5	Grains/Cereals	Breads, crackers, pasta, and cereal	NULL
6	Meat/Poultry	Prepared meats	NULL
7	Produce	Dried fruit and bean curd	NULL
8	Seafood	Seaweed and fish	NULL

7 rows in set (0.00 sec)