**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **9/06/2020** | **Name:** | **Pv sai suraksha** |
| **Course:** | **MySQL** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC064** |
| **Topic:** | **1.Outputing and Processing Data.**  **2.Dealing with Variables.**  **3.Inserting and using Database Data.** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th sem B sec** |
| **Github Repository:** | **surakshacourses** |  |  |

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| **TODAY SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session** |
| **1.Outputing and Processing Data.**  **\* A data manipulation language (DML) is a computer programming language used for adding (inserting), deleting, and modifying (updating) data in a database. ... A popular data manipulation language is that of Structured Query Language (SQL), which is used to retrieve and manipulate data in a relational database.**  **\* When an application issues a SQL statement, the application makes a parse call to the database to prepare the statement for execution. The parse call opens or creates a cursor, which is a handle for the session-specific private SQL area that holds a parsed SQL statement and other processing information**  **2.Dealing with Variables.**  **\* Variables in SQL procedures are defined by using the DECLARE statement. Values can be assigned to variables using the SET statement or the SELECT INTO statement or as a default value when the variable is declared. Literals, expressions, the result of a query, and special register values can be assigned to variables.**  **3.Inserting and using Database Data.**  **\* SQL INSERT INTO Statement**   1. **The INSERT INTO statement is used to add new data to a database.** 2. **The INSERT INTO statement adds a new record to a table.** 3. **INSERT INTO can contain values for some or all of its columns.** 4. **INSERT INTO can be combined with a SELECT to insert records.** |