Welcome To **AKASH SOFT SOLUTIONS** YouTube Channel.

E-Book Study Material of Database Management

Purpose of this channel

The purpose of this channel is to help and make successful students learning database management.

(इस चैनल का उद्देश्य यह है कि डेटाबेस मैनेजमेंट सिखने वाले छात्रों को सहायता देना और उन्हें सफल बनाना हैं |)

(For more information or for any kind of question-answer, follow us on Instagram and DM us.)

(ज्यादा जानकारी के लिए या किसी भी प्रकार के सवाल – जवाब के लिए हमें इन्स्टाग्राम पे फॉलो करके डीएम करें |)

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DATA MANIPULATION LANGUAGE (DML COMMAND)

Data Manipulation Language :(DML)

DML enable users to access or manipulate data as organized by the appropriate data model. The types of access are:

- **Retrieval of information stored in the database.**
- **Insertion of new information in to the database.**
- **Deletion of new information from the database.**
- **Modification of information from the database. INSERT:**

It is used to insert a new data into the database.

SYNTAX:

insert into tablename values(value1,value2,….valuen);

Example:

insert into student values('Jeni',25,100); insert into student values('Anie',27,75); insert into student values('Anish',28,87);

DELETE:

It is used to delete a record from the database based on the condition.

SYNTAX:

delete from tablename where condition;

Example:

delete from student where id=27;

UPDATE:

It is used to change the old data to the required new value.

SYNTAX:

updatetablename set columnname=value where condition;

Example:

updatestudent set marks=90 where id=28;

SELECT:

It is used to display a whole database or a particular column;

SYNTAX:

DISPLAY WHOLE DATABASE:

select * from tablename;

DISPLAY PARTICULAR COLUMN:

select columnname1,columnname2 from tablename;

Example:

select * from student;

select marks from student;

DATA MANIPULATION LANGUAGE: TABLE

CREATION:

SQL> create table accounts(customerid number,customername char(20),age number(2),balance number,loanamount number);

OUTPUT: Table created.

DESCRIPTION:

SQL> desc accounts;

OUTPUT:

Name	Null?	Type
CUSTOMERID		NUMBER
CUSTOMERNAME		CHAR(20)
AGE		NUMBER(2)
BALANCE		NUMBER
LOANAMOUNT		NUMBER

INSERTION:

SQL> insert into accounts values(20,'sindu',18,1000,12000);

OUTPUT:

1 row created.

INSERTION:

SQL> insert into accounts values(21,'sneha',19,1200,1231);

OUTPUT:

1 row created.

INSERTION:

SQL> insert into accounts values(23,'swapna',19,100,10000);

OUTPUT:

1 row created.

INSERTION:

SQL> insert into accounts values(22,'ashish',18,10000,122000);

OUTPUT:

1 row created.

DISPLAY:

SQL> select * from accounts;

OUTPUT:

CUSTOMERID	CUSTOMERNAME	AGE	BALANCE	LOANAMOUNT
20	sindu	18	1000	12000
21	sneha	19	1200	1231
23	swapna	19	100	10000
22	ashish	18	10000	122000

DELETION:

SQL> delete from accounts where loanamount>10000;

OUTPUT:

2 rows deleted.

QUERY:

SQL> select * from accounts;

OUTPUT:

CUSTOMERID	CUSTOMERNAME	AGE	BALANCE	LOANAMOUNT
21	sneha	19	1200	1231
23	swapna	19	100	10000

UPDATION:

SQL> update accounts set customerid=25 where customerid=23;

OUTPUT:

1 row updated.

DISPLAY:

SQL> select * from accounts;

OUTPUT:

CUSTOMERID	CUSTOMERNAME	AGE	BALANCE	LOANAMOUNT
21	sneha	19	1200	1231
25	swapna	19	100	10000

DISPLAY:

SQL> select customerid,customername,loanamount from accounts;

OUTPUT:

CUSTOMERID	CUSTOMERNAME	LOANAMOUNT
21	sneha	1231
25	swapna	10000