

## Practical No :- 09

\* Title :- Database connectivity a program to implement mysql / oracle connectivity with any front end language to implement database navigation operation (add, delete).

\* Objective :- To implement database operation.

\* Software requirement :- mysql int'l is Ubuntu os

\* Theory :-

Database Connectivity :- A Database Connectivity on a SQL Developers object that specifies the necessary information for connecting to a specific database as a specific user of that database.

- Data connectivity link disparate data sets and application including data from different identity spaces. This enables collaboration among different with data controls ensuring data and effective activation across the broader system.

\* Database Navigation System :-

C (Create) - INSERT  
R (READ) - Select  
U (Update) - update  
D (Delete) - Delete.



- ① Create :- create is used to add or insert the data in the SQL table we will use Create a table using Create Command

Syntax :-

Create table table-name ( colname datatype ,  
colname datatype );

- ② Read :- it means retrieving or fetching the data from the SQL table we will use the select Command to fetch the records from the SQL table.

Syntax :-

Select \* from table-name ;

Select \* from table-name where condition ;

- ③ update :- update which means making update to the records present in the SQL table so we will use the update Command to make changes in table

Syntax :-

Update tablename SET Columnname = value  
where condition ;

- ④ Delete :- delete means which removing or deleting the records from SQL table we can delete all the row from the tables we can remove any specific records that satisfy particular condition by using the where clause in a Delete query.



**Syntax :-**  
Delete from table name;

**Conclusion :-** Hence we studied about the database navigation operation add, delete, update etc. and implemented successfully.

③ Read :- It means retrieving or fetching the data from the table. We will use the select command to fetch the record from the table.

**Syntax :-**  
select \* from table name;  
select \* from table name where condition;

④ Update :- Update which means making update to the records present in the table. We will use the update command to make changes in table.

**Syntax :-**  
Update table name SET (column name) = value  
where condition;

⑤ Delete :- Delete means removing or deleting the records from the table. We can delete any row from the table. We can remove any specific record that satisfy particular condition. If we want to remove records in a table then we use delete command.