



Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering and Technology, Vasai

Department of Artificial Intelligence & Data Science

Experiment No.4
Apply DML commands for the specified system
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Aim :- Write insert query to insert rows for each table created of your database management system. Use update and delete commands to manipulate the inserted values in the table.

Objective :- To learn commands of Data Manipulation Language(DML) to insert, update or delete the values in the database system.

Theory:

Data Manipulation Language (DML) is a subset of SQL (Structured Query Language) used for managing data within relational database management systems (RDBMS). DML commands are used to perform operations such as inserting, updating, and deleting data from database tables.

1. Inserting Data

The INSERT statement is used to add new rows of data into a table. It specifies the table to insert data into and provides values or expressions for each column in the new row. If a column list is not specified, values must be provided for all columns in the table in the order they were defined.

Syntax:-

```
INSERT INTO table_name (column1, column2, column3) VALUES (value1, value2, value3);
```

2. Updating Data

The UPDATE statement is used to modify existing data within a table. It allows you to change the values of one or more columns in one or more rows based on specified conditions. If no condition is specified, all rows in the table will be updated.

Syntax:

```
UPDATE table_name SET column1 = value1, column2 = value2 WHERE condition;
```

3. Deleting Data

The DELETE statement is used to remove one or more rows from a table based on specified conditions. If no condition is specified, all rows in the table will be deleted.

Syntax:

```
DELETE FROM table_name WHERE condition;
```

Implementation

```
create table login(login_id int,login_username varchar(50),login_password varchar(40));
```

```
insert into login values(001,'yash012','yash678');
```

```
insert into login values(002,'neha056','neha067');
```

```
insert into login values(003,'rohan012','rohan432');
```

```
insert into login values(004,'rahul123','rahul90267');
```

```
update login set login_password='nisha123' WHERE login_id=03;
```



```
select * from login;
```

```
DELETE FROM login
```

```
WHERE login_id=002;
```

output:-

1.Before deletion:-

login_id	login_username	login_password
1	yash012	yash678
2	neha056	neha067
3	rohan012	rohan432
4	rahul123	rahul90267
5	pooja34	pooja1234

2.After deletion:-

login_id	login_username	login_password
1	yash012	yash678
2	neha056	neha067
3	rohan012	rohan432
4	rahul123	rahul90267
5	pooja34	pooja1234

Conclusion:

1. Explain DML commands with syntax.

Ans:-

1. SELECT:

- **Purpose:** Retrieves data from one or more tables.
- **Syntax:**

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...  
FROM table_name  
WHERE condition;
```



2 INSERT:

- **Purpose:** Adds new rows of data into a table.
- **Syntax:**
`INSERT INTO table_name (column1, column2, ...)`
`VALUES (value1, value2, ...);`

3.UPDATE:

Purpose: Modifies existing data within a table.

- **Syntax:**
`UPDATE table_name`
`SET column1 = value1, column2 = value2, ...`
`WHERE condition;`

4 DELETE:

- **Purpose:** Removes rows from a table.
- **Syntax:**
`DELETE FROM table_name`
`WHERE condition;`

2. Show results of operations performed.

Result Grid			
	login_id	login_username	login_password
1		yash012	yash678
2		neha056	neha067
3		rohan012	rohan432
4		rahul123	rahul90267
5		pooja34	pooja1234



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