Ex. No: 1 **SQL DML COMMANDS**

Date: 06/01/22

AIM: To write SQL queries to execute different DML commands.

Data base created for this exercise is:

```
SQL> select * from Student;

    REGNO NAME            BRANC SECTI        SUB       SUB2
---------- --------------- ----- ----- ---------- ----------
        1 a               CSE   A2            78         83
        2 b               Mech  B2            89         85
        3 c               Elect D1            65         74
        4 d               CSE   E2            94         96
        5 e               Mech  G1            75         84
```

DML Commands:

- **Insert -** Used to insert records in the table

  Syntax,

  INSERT into table_name values(value1, value2, …);

  Example,

  SQL> insert into student values(1,'a',96);

  1 row created.

- **Update -** Used to update existing data in the table

  Syntax,

  UPDATE table_name set column1=value1;

  UPDATE table_name set column1=value1 WHERE condition;

  Example,

  SQL> update student set sub=sub-10;

  5 rows updated.

- **Delete -** Used to delete records in the table

  Syntax,

  DELETE from student WHERE condition;

  Example,

  SQL> delete from student where regno=4;

  1 row deleted.

```
SQL> create table student(regno int, name varchar(15), branch varchar(5), section varchar(5), sub int, sub2 int);
create table student(regno int, name varchar(15), branch varchar(5), section varchar(5), sub int, sub2 int)
                    *
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-00955: name is already used by an existing object


SQL> drop table student;

Table dropped.

SQL> create table student(regno int, name varchar(15), branch varchar(5), section varchar(5), sub int, sub2 int);

Table created.

SQL> insert into student values(1,'a','CSE','A2',78,83);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into Student values(2,'b','Mech','B2',89,85);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into Student values(3,'c','Elect','D1',65,74);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into Student values(4,'d','CSE','E2',94,96);
```

1 row created.

SQL> insert into Student values(5,'e','Mech','G1',75,84);

1 row created.

SQL> select * from Student;

REGNO	NAME	BRANC	SECTI	SUB	SUB2
1	a	CSE	A2	78	83
2	b	Mech	B2	89	85
3	c	Elect	D1	65	74
4	d	CSE	E2	94	96
5	e	Mech	G1	75	84

SQL> select * from Student where sub>80;

REGNO	NAME	BRANC	SECTI	SUB	SUB2
2	b	Mech	B2	89	85
4	d	CSE	E2	94	96

SQL> select * from Student order by sub asc;

REGNO	NAME	BRANC	SECTI	SUB	SUB2
3	c	Elect	D1	65	74
5	e	Mech	G1	75	84
1	a	CSE	A2	78	83
2	b	Mech	B2	89	85
4	d	CSE	E2	94	96

```
SQL> select sum(sub) from Student group by branch;

  SUM(SUB)
----------
       164
       172
        65

SQL> update student set sub=sub-10;

5 rows updated.

SQL> select * from student;

    REGNO NAME           BRANC SECTI       SUB       SUB2
---------- ---------------- ----- ----- ---------- ----------
         1 a              CSE   A2          68        83
         2 b              Mech  B2           79        85
         3 c              Elect D1          55        74
         4 d              CSE   E2          84        96
         5 e              Mech  G1           65        84

SQL> delete from student where regno=4;

1 row deleted.

SQL> select * from student;

    REGNO NAME           BRANC SECTI       SUB       SUB2
---------- ---------------- ----- ----- ---------- ----------
         1 a              CSE   A2          68        83
```

2	b	Mech	B2	79	85
3	c	Elect	D1	55	74
5	e	Mech	G1	65	84

SQL> spool off

Result:

Thus the DML commands are used to modify or manipulate data records present in the customer database tables.