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Laboratory Assignment # 5 : Using the SQL Data Manipulation Language

1. A commentary on the general structure of select, update, insert, and delete statements.

When using the different DML commands, it is important to know the general structure of these commands or one would not be able to modify anything in a given database. When using the select statement, it is important to be able to use this important when working with the insert statement. If one wants to be able to use the insert command correctly, one would have to read in an sql file into the command line interface. For this laboratory assignment, we will be using the sqlite3 command line interface. When using this tool, one would be able to successfully use this tool by writing in the following command: insert into department. Department is just an example of a table inside of a database like University.sql. When one writes the command insert into department, one will be able to prepare that data is going to be inserted into University. After one prepared for such a thing, one is now ready to insert data into a database. The next option is instead of specifying a tuple every time one wants to insert data, one would use the select statement. The select is seen by the SQL and evaluates it by giving a set of tuples that is then inserted.

When using the delete statement, it is to know the structure to be able to delete data from a database. In order to do so, one would write the command: delete from department. This command will prepare a piece of data to be deleted from the database in the table department. From this command is run, then the next command that one would write would be the where command. The where will tell the SQL where in the table is data going to be deleted.

When using the update statement, it is important to be able to not only the structure of such a statement, but it is also important to be able to understand the purpose of the update statement. The purpose of this is to be able to change only one value in a tuple instead of changing every value in the tuple. In order to do so, there is where the update command comes into play. In order to do so, one would have to write the command: update department. Once this command is written where one specifies the table in which is going to be updated, one is going to set the new update and save it into the database.