

## EX NO.: 02

## DML COMMANDS

### AIM:

To work with DML commands

### DML (Data Manipulation Language):

The DML commands in Structured Query Language change the data present in the SQL database. We can easily access, store, modify, update and delete the existing records from the database using DML commands

### PROCEDURE:

**Step 1:** Open Run SQL on Command line and connect to SQL

**Step 2:** Then work with database using SQL queries.

### SELECT:

SELECT is the most important data manipulation command in Structured Query Language. The SELECT command shows the records of the specified table. It also shows the particular record of a particular column by using the WHERE clause.

### Syntax of SELECT DML command

SELECT column\_Name\_1, column\_Name\_2, ....., column\_Name\_N FROM Name\_of\_table;

### OUTPUT:

```
SQL> select * from pharmacy;
```

SL_NO	TAB_NAME	SYRUP_NAME	PRICE	QUANTITY
1	crocin	crux	823	1
2	dolo	dygiene	610	2
4	dewjsf	gdsnj	340	7

### OUTPUT for SELECT using WHERE:

```
SQL> select * from pharmacy where sl_no = 2 and quantity = 2;
```

SL_NO	TAB_NAME	SYRUP_NAME	PRICE	QUANTITY
2	dolo	dygiene	610	2

## INSERT:

INSERT is another most important data manipulation command in Structured Query Language, which allows users to insert data in database tables.

### Syntax of INSERT Command

**INSERT INTO** TABLE\_NAME ( column\_Name1 , column\_Name2 , column\_Name3 , .... column\_NameN ) **VALUES** (value\_1, value\_2, value\_3, .... value\_N ) ;

### OUTPUT:

```
SQL> insert into pharmacy values(1, 'crocin', 'crux', 113, 1);
1 row created.
SQL> insert into pharmacy values(2, 'dolo', 'dygiene', 610, 2);
1 row created.
SQL> insert into pharmacy values(3, 'dsf', 'dydsj', 830, 4);
1 row created.
SQL> insert into pharmacy values(4, 'dewjsf', 'gdsnj', 340, 7);
1 row created.
SQL> select * from pharmacy;
```

SL_NO	TAB_NAME	SYRUP_NAME	PRICE	QUANTITY
1	crocin	crux	113	1
2	dolo	dygiene	610	2
3	dsf	dydsj	830	4
4	dewjsf	gdsnj	340	7

## UPDATE:

UPDATE is another most important data manipulation command in Structured Query Language, which allows users to update or modify the existing data in database tables.

### Syntax of UPDATE Command

**UPDATE** Table\_name **SET** [column\_name1= value\_1, ....., column\_nameN = value\_N]

**WHERE** CONDITION;

### OUTPUT:

```
SQL> update pharmacy set price = 823 where sl_no = 1;
```

```
1 row updated.
```

```
SQL> select * from pharmacy;
```

SL_NO	TAB_NAME	SYRUP_NAME	PRICE	QUANTITY
1	crocin	crux	823	1
2	dolo	dygiene	610	2
3	dsf	dydsj	830	4
4	dewjsf	gdsnj	340	7

## DELETE:

DELETE is a DML command which allows SQL users to remove single or multiple existing records from the database tables.

### Syntax of DELETE Command

**DELETE FROM** Table\_Name **WHERE** condition;

### OUTPUT:

```
SQL> delete from pharmacy where syrup_name = 'dydsj';
```

```
1 row deleted.
```

```
SQL> select * from pharmacy;
```

SL_NO	TAB_NAME	SYRUP_NAME	PRICE	QUANTITY
1	crocin	crux	823	1
2	dolo	dygiene	610	2
4	dewjsf	gdsnj	340	7

## RESULT:

The queries for DML commands were successfully executed and the output is noted.