

Name : Deepankar Sharma
Course: BCA
University Roll No: 2092014
Student Id : 20041299
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Practical 02: Implementation of DML Commands

Objective: Implementation of DML commands of SQL with suitable examples

Insert
Update
Delete

1. Insert in Table:

Definition- The INSERT INTO statement is used to insert new records in a table.

syntax- INSERT INTO table_name (column1, column2, column3, ...) VALUES (value1, value2, value3, ...);

Example:

```
mysql> use bca;
Database changed
mysql> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_bca |
+-----+
| user          |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.03 sec)
```

```
mysql> create table students(rollno INT PRIMARY KEY, firstname
varchar(20), lastname varchar(20));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (1.58 sec)
```

```
mysql> desc students;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
rollno	int	NO	PRI	NULL	

	firstname		varchar(20)		YES				NULL			
	lastname		varchar(20)		YES				NULL			
+	-----	+	-----	+	-----	+	-----	+	-----	+	-----	+

3 rows in set (0.03 sec)

```
mysql> INSERT INTO students VALUES(1, "Aman", "Chandra");
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.31 sec)
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO students VALUES(2, "Bob", "Marley");
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.14 sec)
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO students VALUES(3, "Dean", "Winchester");
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.12 sec)
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO students VALUES(4, "Sam", "Winchester");
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.15 sec)
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO students VALUES(5, "Tyler", "Posey");
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.11 sec)
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO students VALUES(6, "Tyler", "Heoclyn");
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.15 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM students;
```

+	-----	+	-----	+	-----	+
	rollno		firstname		lastname	
+	-----	+	-----	+	-----	+
	1		Aman		Chandra	
	2		Bob		Marley	
	3		Dean		Winchester	
	4		Sam		Winchester	
	5		Tyler		Posey	
	6		Tyler		Heoclyn	
+	-----	+	-----	+	-----	+

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM students where firstname= 'Tyler';
```

+	-----	+	-----	+	-----	+
	rollno		firstname		lastname	
+	-----	+	-----	+	-----	+
	5		Tyler		Posey	
	6		Tyler		Heoclyn	
+	-----	+	-----	+	-----	+

2 rows in set (0.04 sec)

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM students where lastname= 'Winchester';
```

rollno	firstname	lastname
3	Dean	Winchester
4	Sam	Winchester

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> SELECT firstname FROM students;
```

firstname
Aman
Bob
Dean
Sam
Tyler
Tyler

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql>
```

2. Update Table:

Definition- The UPDATE statement is used to modify the existing records in a table.

syntax- UPDATE table_name
SET column1 = value1, column2 = value2, ...
WHERE condition;

Example:

```
mysql> show tables;
```

Tables_in_bca
students
user

2 rows in set (0.05 sec)

```
mysql> select * from students;
```

rollno	firstname	lastname
1	Aman	Chandra
2	Bob	Marley
3	Dean	Winchester
4	Sam	Winchester
5	Tyler	Posey
6	Tyler	Heoclyn

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql>
```

```
mysql> UPDATE students
```

```
    -> SET firstname= 'Jensen', lastname= 'Ackles'
```

```
    -> WHERE rollno= 3;
```

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.20 sec)

Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0

```
mysql> select * from students;
```

rollno	firstname	lastname
1	Aman	Chandra
2	Bob	Marley
3	Jensen	Ackles
4	Sam	Winchester
5	Tyler	Posey
6	Tyler	Heoclyn

6 rows in set (0.01 sec)

```
mysql>
```

3. Delete From Table:

Definition- The DELETE statement is used to delete existing records in a table.

syntax- DELETE FROM table_name WHERE condition;

Example:

```
mysql> DELETE FROM students
```

```
    -> WHERE firstname= 'Tyler' AND lastname= 'Heoclyn';
```

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.12 sec)

```
mysql> select * from students;
```

+-----+-----+-----+			
rollno		firstname	lastname
+-----+-----+-----+			
1		Aman	Chandra
2		Bob	Marley
3		Jensen	Ackles
4		Sam	Winchester
5		Tyler	Posey
+-----+-----+-----+			

5 rows in set (0.01 sec)

```
mysql>
```