**EXPERIMENT NO: 08**

**Title**: Implementation of DML Queries to insert, delete, update & display records of the tables.

**Aim:**Implementation of DML Queries to insert, delete, update & display records of the tables.

**Theory:**

**DATA MANIPULATION LANGUAGE (DML):**The Data Manipulation Language (DML) is used to retrieve, insert and modify database information. These commands will be used by all database users during the routine operation of the database. Let's take a brief look at the basic DML commands:

**1. INSERT 2.UPDATE 3. DELETE**

1. **INSERTINTO:** This is used to add records into a relation. These are three type of INSERT INTO queries which areas
2. Inserting a single record

***Syntax:*** INSERT INTO < relation/table name> (field\_1,field\_2……field\_n)VALUES (data\_1,data\_2, data\_n);

***Example:*** SQL>INSERT INTO student(sno,sname,class,address)VALUES (1,’Ravi’,’M.Tech’,’Palakol’);

1. Inserting a singlerecord

***Syntax:*** INSERT INTO < relation/tablename>VALUES(data\_1,data\_2, data\_n);

***Example:*** SQL>INSERT INTO student VALUES (1,’Ravi’,’M.Tech’,’Palakol’);

1. Inserting all records from anotherrelation

***Syntax:*** INSERT INTO relation\_name\_1 SELECT Field\_1,field\_2,field\_n FROM relation\_name\_2 WHERE field\_x=data;

***Example:*** SQL>INSERT INTO std SELECT sno,sname FROM student WHERE name = ‘Ramu‘;

1. Inserting multiplerecords

***Syntax:*** INSERT INTO relation\_namefield\_1,field\_2, field\_n) VALUES

(&data\_1,&data\_2, &data\_n);

***Example:*** SQL>INSERT INTO student (sno, sname, class,address) VALUES (&sno,’&sname’,’&class’,’&address’);

Enter value for sno: 101 Enter value for name: Ravi Enter value for class: M.Tech Enter value for name:Palakol

1. **UPDATE-SET-WHERE:** This is used to update the content of a record in arelation.

***Syntax:*** SQL>UPDATE relation name SET Field\_name1=data,field\_name2=data, WHERE field\_name=data;

***Example:*** SQL>UPDATE student SET sname = ‘kumar’ WHERE sno=1;

1. **DELETE-FROM**: This is used to delete all the records of a relation but it will retain the structure of thatrelation.
2. **DELETE-FROM**: This is used to delete all the records ofrelation.

***Syntax:*** SQL>DELETE FROMrelation\_name;

***Example:*** SQL>DELETE FROMstd;

1. **DELETE -FROM-WHERE:** This is used to delete a selected record from arelation.

***Syntax:*** SQL>DELETE FROM relation\_name WHEREcondition;

***Example:*** SQL>DELETE FROM student WHERE sno =2;

1. **TRUNCATE:** This command will remove the data permanently. But structure will not be removed.

**Difference between Truncate & Delete:-**

* + By using truncate command data will be removed permanently & will not get back where as by using delete command data will be removed temporally & get back by using roll backcommand.
  + By using delete command data will be removed based on the condition where as by using truncate command there is nocondition.
  + Truncate is a DDL command & delete is a DMLcommand.

***Syntax:*** TRUNCATE TABLE <Tablename>

***Example*** TRUNCATE TABLE student;

* To Retrieve data from one or moretables.

1. **SELECT FROM:** To display all fields for all records. ***Syntax :*** SELECT \* FROM relation\_name; ***Example :*** SQL> select \* fromdept;

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1. **SELECT FROM:** To display a set of fields for all records of relation. ***Syntax:*** SELECT a set of fields FROM relation\_name; ***Example:*** SQL> select deptno, dname fromdept;

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1. **SELECT - FROM -WHERE:** This query is used to display a selected set of fields for a selected set of records of arelation.

***Syntax:*** SELECT a set of fields FROM relation\_name WHEREcondition;

**Conclusion:** Thus we implement all DML commands.

**Sample Questions**

1. What are the 3 DML commands?
2. What is DML command with example?
3. What is DDL and DML commands?
4. What are the four basic DML commands?
5. What is TCL commands?
6. What are SQL commands?