EXPERIMENT NO. 4

AIM:- To design tables by applying DML commands such as INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE.

OBJECTIVES :- To understand simple DML queries.

THEORY:-

DML COMMAND

DML commands are the most frequently used SQL commands and is used to query and manipulate the existing database objects. Some of the commands are Insert, Select, Update, Delete.

Insert Command: -

This is used to add one or more rows to a table. The values are separated by commas and the data types char and date are enclosed in apostrophes. The values must be entered in the same order as they are defined. To populate the table insert command is used.

Inserting a single row into a table:

Syntax**:** insert into <table name> values (value list)

Example**:** insert into employee values('101','Sujata','Banglore',10)

Inserting more than one record using a single insert commands

Syntax**:** insert into <table name> values (&col1, &col2, ….)

Example: Insert into stud values(&reg, '&name', &percentage);

Select Commands -

It is used to retrieve information from the table. It is generally referred to as querying the table.

We can either display all columns in a table or only specify column from the table.

 Selects all   rows from the table :

Syntax: Select * from tablename;

Example: Select * from Emp;

The retrieval of specific columns from a table:

It retrieves the specified columns from the table

Syntax: Select column_name1, …..,column_namen from table name;

Example: Select empno, empname from Emp;

Elimination of duplicates from the select clause:

It prevents retriving the duplicated values . Distinct keyword is to used .

Syntax**:** Select DISTINCT col1, col2 from table name;

Example: Select DISTINCT job from emp;

Select command with where clause -

To select specific rows from a table we include 'where' clause in the select command. It can appear only after the 'from' clause.

Syntax: Select column_name1, ...,column_namen from table name where condition;

Example:Select empno, empname from emp where sal>4000;

Select command with order by clause -

Syntax: Select column_name1, ...,column_name from table name where condition order by colmnname;

Example: Select empno, empname from emp order by

Select command to create a table -

Syntax: create table tablename as select * from existing_tablename;

Example: create table emp1 as select * from employee

Select command to insert records -

Syntax: insert into tablename (select columns from existing_tablename);

Example: insert into emp1 (select * from emp);

Update Command –

It is used to alter the column values in a table. A single column may be updated or more than one column could be updated.

Syntax: update tablename set field=values where condition;

Example: Update Emp set sal = 10000 where empno=135;

Delete command: -

After inserting row in a table, we can also delete them if required. The delete command consists of a from clause followed by an optional where clause.
Syntax: Delete from table where conditions;

Example: delete from Emp where empno=135;

CONCLUSION :- Hence, DML commands are studied.