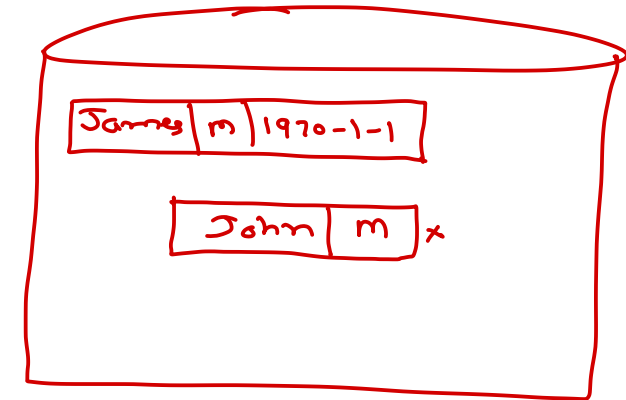# RDBMS & SQL Introduction

Trainer: Mr. Nilesh Ghule

# INSERT – DML

- Insert a new row (all columns, fixed order).
  - INSERT INTO table VALUES (v1, v2, v3);
- Insert a new row (specific columns, arbitrary order).
  - INSERT INTO table(c3, c1, c2) VALUES (v3, v1, v2);
  - INSERT INTO table(c1, c2) VALUES (v1, v2);
  - Missing columns data is NULL.
  - NULL is special value and it is not stored in database.
- Insert multiple rows.
  - INSERT INTO table VALUES (av1, av2, av3), (bv1, bv2, bv3), (cv1, cv2, cv3).
- Insert rows from another table.
  - INSERT INTO table SELECT c1, c2, c3 FROM another-table;
  - INSERT INTO table (c1,c2) SELECT c1, c2 FROM another-table;

# SELECT – DQL

*Column order as of creating table.*

- Select all columns (in fixed order).
  - SELECT * FROM table;

  *Salary → 100.0*
  *Sal ⟨ Salary → 100.0 , Salutation → Mr. Mrs.*

- Select specific columns / in arbitrary order. → *projection.*
  - SELECT c1, c2, c3 FROM table;
- Column alias    → *Sal as Salary*    *"AS" is optional.*
  - SELECT c1 AS col1, c2 col2 FROM table;    *Comm Commission*
- Computed columns.
  - SELECT c1, c2, c3, expr1, expr2 FROM table;
  - SELECT c1,
  - CASE WHEN condition1 THEN value1,
  - CASE WHEN condition2 THEN value2,
  - …
  - ELSE valuen
  - END
  - FROM table;

# Thank you!

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