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Practical 4

Aim :- To study the DML command for SQL commands with example
a) Insert b) Update c) delete

Theory :- DML is an abbreveation for Data Manipulation Language. It represents a collection of programming languages explicitly used to make changes in the database such as
a) CRUD operation to create, read update and delete data.
b) Using the insert, select, update and delete command

DML command are often part of a more extensive database language. for instance SQL DML command may have a specific syntax to manage data in that language.

Examples :-
DML command in SQL :-

a) Insert :- The insert command is used to add new values to the database

The insert query command in SQL provides a

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way to add new rows of information or data inside database.

Syntax:
INSERT into table_name (col_1, col_2, ..., col_N)

values (v1, v2, ... vN)
here col represents the table column specific names for inserting in the desired way

2) Update:- The update command is used to change or update the present / existing data to a newer value inside the database

The update command provides a way to change / update or modify the value present in a table's column

Syntax:-
update table_name set col1 = val1, col2 = val2 ...
colN = valN
where we can add more conditions using Or or and operators to make multiple change using a single query

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3) Delete:- The delete command is used to remove or delete the value or data information from the database current table.

Delete provides a way to delete a single column or multiple column from table specific row.

Syntax:
delete from table_name
[where condition];

We can use combination of diff^nt operators to get more specific or precise result.

```
create table student( name varchar(10), age int);
```

Edit the SQL Statement, and click "Run SQL" to see the result.

Run SQL »

Result:

You have made changes to the database.

```
insert into student values("Mark", 36);
insert into student values("Elon", 51);
```

Edit the SQL Statement, and click "Run SQL" to see the result.

Run SQL »

Result:

```
SELECT * FROM student
```

Edit the SQL Statement, and click "Run SQL" to see the result.

Run SQL »

Result:

Number of Records: 2

name	age
Mark	36
Elon	51

SQL Statement:

```
update student set name="Bill", age=56 where name="Elon";
select * from student
```

dit the SQL Statement, and click "Run SQL" to see the result.

Run SQL »

Result:

Number of Records: 2

name	age
Jeff	56
Bill	56

SQL Statement:

```
delete from student where name="Bill"
select * from student
```

Edit the SQL Statement, and click "Run SQL" to see the result.

Run SQL »

Result:

Number of Records: 1

name	age
Jeff	56