DML

DML (Data Manipulation Language)

The DML statements used for managing data within schema objects which deal with data manipulation.

DML commands are not auto-committed. It means changes are not permanent to the database, they can be rolled back.

Commands:

Select : retrieve data from a database

Insert : Creates a record

Update : Modifies record,updates existing data within a table

Delete : Deletes a record

SELECT COMMAND

Select command is used to view the records from the table. To view all the columns and all the rows '*'can be specified with the select statement. The name of the table is required while specifying the select.

Syntax :- Select * from <tablename>;

INSERT COMMAND

Insert command is used to insert data into a table.

Syntax:
INSERT into table-name values(data1,data2);

For Example:

Consider a table Student with following fields.

S_id	S_Name	age

INSERT into Student values(101,'Adam',15);

The above command will insert a record into Student table

S_id	S_Name	age
101	Adam	15

UPDATE COMMAND

Update command is used to update a row of a table.

Syntax:

UPDATE table-name set column-name = value where condition;

S_id	S_Name	age
101	Adam	15
102	Alex	18
103	chris	14

UPDATE Student set s_name='Abhi',age=17 where s_id=103;

The above command will update two columns of a record.

S_id	S_Name	age
101	Adam	15
102	Alex	18
103	Abhi	17

DELETE COMMAND

Delete command is used to delete data from a table. Delete command can also be used with conditions to delete a particular row.

Syntax:

DELETE from table-name ;

Example to Delete all Records from a Table:

DELETE from Student;

The above command will delete all the records from Student table.

Example to Delete a particular Record from a Table

S_id	S_Name	age
101	Adam	15
102	Alex	18
103	Abhi	17

DELETE from Student where s_id=103;

The above command will delete the record where s_id is 103 from the Student table.

S_id	S_Name	age
101	Adam	15
102	Alex	18