

Data Manipulation Language

Data Manipulation Language (DML) statements are used for managing data within schema objects (e.g. table).

It includes Inserting, Updating and deleting of data.

Insert Statement

INSERT statement allows you to insert one or more rows to the table. It is possible to write INSERT INTO in two forms:

The first form doesn't specify the column names where the data will be inserted, only their values. It is used where users need to insert values to all available columns of a table.

Syntax

```
INSERT INTO tablename VALUES (value1, value2, value3,...);
```

Example

```
mysql> INSERT INTO student VALUES (1,'Ajay','Hyderabad');
```

The second form specifies both the column names and the values to be inserted. It is used where users need to insert value to specific column(s) of a given table.

Syntax

```
INSERT INTO tablename (column1, column2, column3,...) VALUES (value1, value2, value3,...)
```

Example

```
mysql> INSERT INTO student (Rollno, Name) VALUES (2, 'Rahul');
```

Update Statement

SQL UPDATE statement is used to update existing data in database tables. It can be used to change values of single row, group of rows or even all rows in a table.

The SET clause determines the column(s) name and the changed value(s). The changed values could be a constant value, expression or even a subquery.

WHERE clause determines which rows of the tables will be updated. It is an optional part of SQL UPDATE statement. If WHERE clause is ignored, all rows in the tables will be updated.

In employees table, if you want to update the email of Mary with employeeid 1 with the new email as mson@talentsprint.com, you can execute the following query.

Syntax UPDATE tablename SET columnname=value [where condition]; **Example** mysql>

```
UPDATE employees SET email ='mson@talentsprint.com' WHERE employeeid = 1;
```

The following syntax will update the email of all employees with the new email as mson@talentsprint.com.

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```
mysql> UPDATE employees SET email ='mson@talentsprint.com';
```

Delete Statement

The DELETE FROM statement is used to delete records from a database table. The WHERE clause in DELETE statement specifies condition to limit which rows you want to remove.

Syntax DELETE from tablename [where condition];

Example DELETE from employees where salary=10000;

The following syntax will delete all records from employees.

Syntax DELETE from tablename;

Example DELETE from employees;