



MySQL RDBMS

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UPDATE – DML

- To change one or more rows in a table.
- Update row(s) single column.
 - UPDATE table SET c2=new-value WHERE c1=some-value;
- Update multiple columns.
 - UPDATE table SET c2=new-value, c3=new-value WHERE c1=some-value;
- Update all rows single column.
 - UPDATE table SET c2=new-value;



DELETE – DML vs TRUNCATE – DDL vs DROP – DDL

Query impl change from RDBMS to RDBMS.
In general - RDBMS.

- DELETE

- To delete one or more rows in a table.
- Delete row(s)
 - DELETE FROM table WHERE c1=value;
- Delete all rows
 - DELETE FROM table

- TRUNCATE

- Delete all rows.
 - TRUNCATE TABLE table;
- Truncate is faster than DELETE.

- DROP

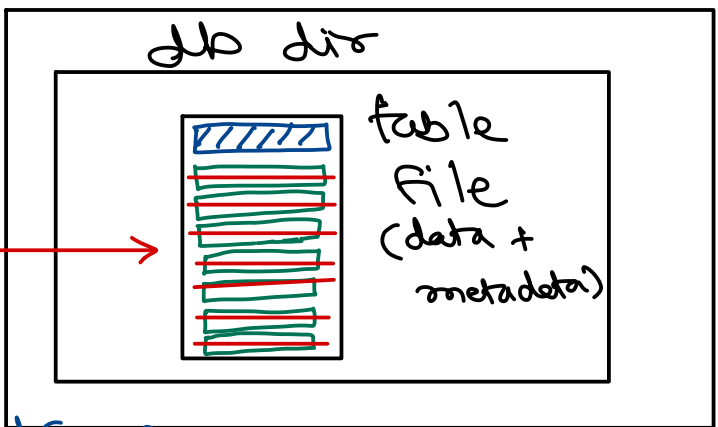
- Delete all rows as well as table structure.
 - DROP TABLE table;
 - DROP TABLE table IF EXISTS;
- Delete database/schema.
 - DROP DATABASE db;

Synonym for DATABASE ← SCHEMA → dbname

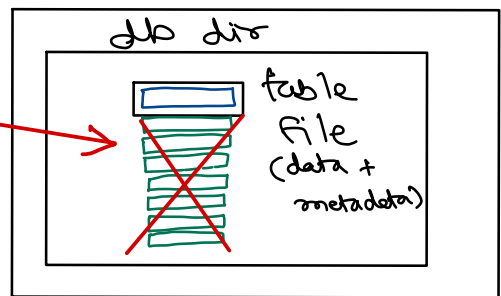
- ① mark all rows as deleted.
- ② space occupied by them can be overwritten/reused by new records.
- ③ actual table file size is not changed (much).
- ④ DML query - roll backed.

- ① truncate file size so that only structure is kept.
- ② all rows space is released.
- ③ much faster operation for huge table.
- ④ DDL query - can never be rollbacked.

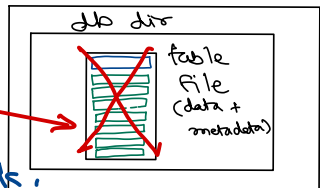
- ① delete table files struct + data.
- ② DDL - no rollback.



data dir



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data dir



- HELP is client command to seek help on commands/functions.
 - HELP SELECT;
 - HELP Functions;
 - HELP SIGN;





Thank you!

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