

DAY-19

CRUD OPERATIONS IN SQL



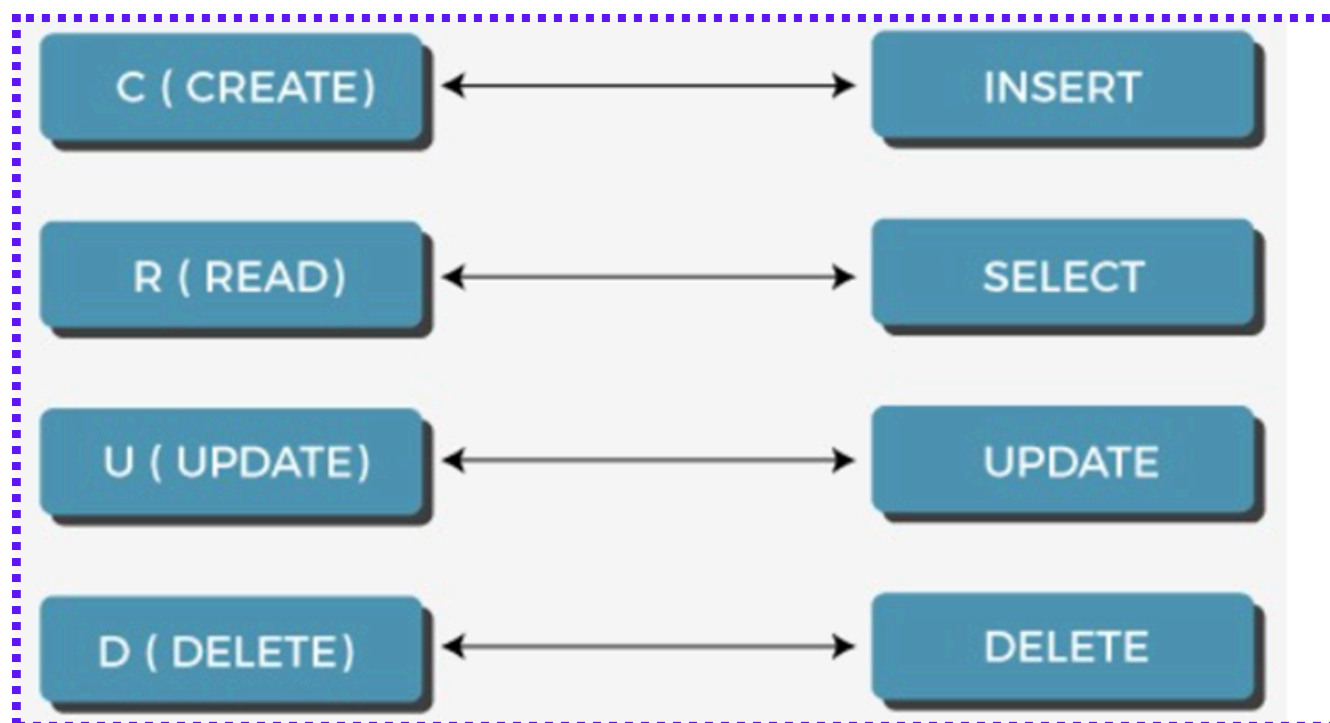
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What is CRUD?

- CRUD operators in SQL represent the four basic functions of managing data in a database: Create, Read, Update, and Delete.





- Here's a breakdown of each:

(1.) INSERT (CREATE)

- The **INSERT** command is used to add new records (rows) into a table.
- Each row represents a new entry with specific values for the columns in that table.
- Here the corresponding SQL command is **INSERT**.



EXAMPLE OF INSERT (CREATE)

```
INSERT INTO employees (name, position, salary)
VALUES ('Nisha', 'Marketing Manager', 85000);
```

- Here **employees** is the table where we're inserting the data.
- **(name, position, salary)** specifies the columns where the data will be inserted.
- **VALUES ('Nisha', 'Marketing Manager', 85000)** are the actual values being inserted into these columns.
- As a result, a new row will be added to the employees table with name as "Nisha," position as "Marketing Manager," and salary as 85,000.



(2.) READ (SELECT)

- **The SELECT command is used to retrieve data from the database.**
- **You can specify which columns to fetch and which conditions to apply.**
- **The corresponding SQL command is SELECT.**



EXAMPLE OF READ (SELECT)

```
SELECT name, position, salary  
FROM employees  
WHERE position = 'Data Analyst';
```

- **SELECT name, position, salary** specifies which columns of data to retrieve.
- **FROM employees** tells SQL to look for the data in the employees table.
- **WHERE position = 'Data Analyst'** filters the data to only show rows where the position is "Data Analyst."
- This query will return the name, position, and salary of all employees who are "Data Analysts."



(3.) UPDATE

- **The UPDATE command modifies existing records.**
- **You can update specific fields of a row based on certain conditions.**
- **The corresponding SQL command is UPDATE.**



EXAMPLE OF UPDATE

```
UPDATE employees  
SET salary = salary + 5000  
WHERE position = 'Marketing Manager';
```

- **UPDATE employees** tells SQL which table you want to update.
- **SET salary = salary + 5000** specifies the new value for the salary column.
- **WHERE position = 'Marketing Manager'** ensures that only the row where name is "Marketing Manager" will be updated.
- As a result, this query will increase the salary of all employees with the position "Marketing Manager" by 5,000



(4.) DELETE

- **The DELETE command removes rows from a table. You can delete specific rows based on conditions.**
- **The corresponding SQL command is DELETE.**



EXAMPLE OF DELETE

```
DELETE FROM employees  
WHERE name = 'Nisha';
```

- **DELETE FROM employees** specifies the table from which the row should be deleted.
- **WHERE name = 'Nisha'** ensures that only the row where name is "Nisha" will be deleted.
- This query will remove the record corresponding to "Nisha" from the employees table

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