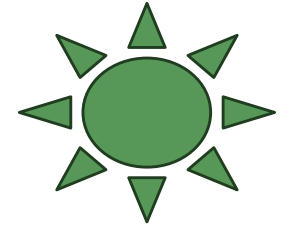


DML Commands in SQL.

[DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS].

INTRODUCTION



DML is an abbreviation of Data Manipulation Language.

The DML commands in Structured Query Language change the data present in the SQL database. We can easily access, store, modify, update and delete the existing records from the database using DML commands.

Following are the four main DML commands in SQL:

- 1.SELECT Command
- 2.INSERT Command
- 3.UPDATE Command
- 4.DELETE Command

SELECT DML Command

SELECT is the most important data manipulation command in Structured Query Language. The SELECT command shows the records of the specified table. It also shows the particular record of a particular column by using the WHERE clause.

Syntax of SELECT DML command

```
SELECT column_Name_1, column_Name_2, ....., column_Name_N FROM table_name;
```

Here, **column_Name_1**, **column_Name_2**,, **column_Name_N** are the names of those columns whose data we want to retrieve from the table.

If we want to retrieve the data from all the columns of the table, we have to use the following SELECT command:

```
SELECT * FROM table_name;
```

EXAMPLE :

Emp_name	Emp_id	salary
Pooja	101	55,000
Haritha	102	67,000
Komal	102	38,000
Koushik	102	21,000

```
SQL> select * from Emp;
```

EMP_NAME	EMP_ID	SALARY
Pooja	101	55000
Haritha	102	67000
Komal	102	38000
Koushik	102	21000

```
SQL>
```

```
SQL> select * from emp where salary=55000;
```

EMP_NAME	EMP_ID	SALARY
Pooja	101	55000

```
SQL>
```

```
SQL> select Emp_name,Emp_id from Emp;
```

EMP_NAME	EMP_ID
Pooja	101
Haritha	102
Komal	102
Koushik	102

```
SQL> █
```

INSERT DML Command

INSERT is another most important data manipulation command in Structured Query Language, which allows users to insert data in database tables.

Syntax of INSERT Command

```
INSERT INTO TABLE_NAME ( column_Name1 , column_Name2 , column_Name3 , .... column_NameN )  
VALUES (value_1, value_2, value_3, .... value_N ) ;
```

```
INSERT INTO TABLE_NAME  
VALUES('&COL_NAME1',&COL_NAME2.....,&COL_NAME_N
```

EXAMPLE:

```
SQL> insert into Emp values('&Emp_name',&Emp_id,&salary);
Enter value for emp_name: Pooja
Enter value for emp_id: 101
Enter value for salary: 55000
old 1: insert into Emp values('&Emp_name',&Emp_id,&salary)
new 1: insert into Emp values('Pooja',101,55000)

1 row created.
```

```
SQL> /
Enter value for emp_name: Komal
Enter value for emp_id: 102
Enter value for salary: 38000
old 1: insert into Emp values('&Emp_name',&Emp_id,&salary)
new 1: insert into Emp values('Komal',102,38000)

1 row created.
```

```
SQL> /
Enter value for emp_name: Haritha
Enter value for emp_id: 102
Enter value for salary: 67000
old 1: insert into Emp values('&Emp_name',&Emp_id,&salary)
new 1: insert into Emp values('Haritha',102,67000)

1 row created.
```

```
SQL> /
Enter value for emp_name: Koushik
Enter value for emp_id: 102
Enter value for salary: 21000
old 1: insert into Emp values('&Emp_name',&Emp_id,&salary)
new 1: insert into Emp values('Koushik',102,21000)

1 row created.
```

UPDATE DML Command

UPDATE is another most important data manipulation command in Structured Query Language, which allows users to update or modify the existing data in database tables.

Syntax of UPDATE Command

```
UPDATE Table_name SET [column_name1= value_1, ....., column_nameN = value_N] WHERE CONDITION;
```

Here, 'UPDATE', 'SET', and 'WHERE' are the SQL keywords, and 'Table_name' is the name of the table whose values you want to update.

EXAMPLE :

```
SQL> update Emp set salary=42000 where Emp_id=104;  
  
1 row updated.
```

Before update :

```
SQL> select * from Emp;
```

EMP_NAME	EMP_ID	SALARY
Pooja	101	55000
Haritha	102	67000
Komal	103	38000
Koushik	104	21000

After update:

```
SQL> select * from Emp;
```

EMP_NAME	EMP_ID	SALARY
Pooja	101	55000
Haritha	102	67000
Komal	103	38000
Koushik	104	42000

DELETE DML Command

DELETE is a DML command which allows SQL users to remove single or multiple existing records from the database tables.

This command of Data Manipulation Language does not delete the stored data permanently from the database. We use the WHERE clause with the DELETE command to select specific rows from the table.

Syntax of DELETE Command

```
DELETE FROM Table_Name WHERE condition;
```

EXAMPLE

```
SQL> delete from Emp where salary>50000;  
2 rows deleted.
```

```
SQL> select * from Emp;
```

EMP_NAME	EMP_ID	SALARY
Komal	103	38000
Koushik	104	42000

```
SQL> delete from Emp where Emp_id=104;  
1 row deleted.
```

```
SQL> select * from Emp;
```

EMP_NAME	EMP_ID	SALARY
Komal	103	38000

An illustration of a grey server tower and a blue database cylinder. The server tower is on the left, and the database cylinder is on the right, partially overlapping the server. Both are set against a dark grey background.

THANK
YOU!

NAME : N.POOJA

ROLL NO.: 22R01A6742

BRANCH : CSE(DS)

SECTION : A