

EXPERIMENT 3

DML Commands using INSERT, SELECT

```
mysql> USE SchoolDB;
Database changed
mysql> -- Create table
mysql> CREATE TABLE Students (
    ->     StudentID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    ->     Name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
    ->     Age INT,
    ->     Class VARCHAR(10)
    -> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.06 sec)

mysql>
mysql> -- Insert data
mysql> INSERT INTO Students (StudentID, Name, Age, Class)
    -> VALUES
    -> (1, 'Ravi', 18, '12A'),
    -> (2, 'Anita', 17, '11B'),
    -> (3, 'Karan', 16, '10A');
Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 3  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0

mysql>
mysql> -- Select data
mysql> SELECT * FROM Students;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| StudentID | Name  | Age  | Class |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          1 | Ravi  | 18   | 12A   |
|          2 | Anita | 17   | 11B   |
|          3 | Karan | 16   | 10A   |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> USE SchoolDB;
Database changed
mysql> -- Example 1: Select all students
mysql> SELECT * FROM Students;
```

StudentID	Name	Age	Class
1	Ravi	18	12A
2	Anita	17	11B
3	Karan	16	10A
4	Sita	15	9C
5	Rohit	17	11C
6	Neha	16	10B

```
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql>
mysql> -- Example 2: Names starting with 'A'
mysql> SELECT * FROM Students
    -> WHERE Name LIKE 'A%';
```

StudentID	Name	Age	Class
2	Anita	17	11B

```
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> -- Students older than 16
mysql> SELECT * FROM Students
    -> WHERE Age > 16;
```

StudentID	Name	Age	Class
1	Ravi	18	12A
2	Anita	17	11B
5	Rohit	17	11C

```
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```