SQL DML COMMANDS

- INSERT
- SELECT
- UPDATE
- DELETE

INSERT:

Insert an row ->

Insert into database_name.table_name value(column_name1,column_name1,column_name3.....)
Insert into database.team value(1,'yogi',20,909090909)

| Player_id | <mark>name</mark> | age | Phone_num. |
|-----------|-------------------|-----|------------|
| 1 | yogi | 20 | 9090909090 |

Insert into specific column ->

Insert into database.team (name,phone_num) value ('tarun',7897908947)

| Player_id | name | age | Phone_num |
|-----------|-------|-----|------------|
| | tarun | | 7897908947 |

Insert multiple rows ->

Insert into database.team

value(1,'yogi',20,304098),

value(2,'tarun',18,480430),

value(3,'pranjal',19,4803890)

| Player_id | name | age | Phone_num |
|-----------|---------|-----|-----------|
| 1 | Yogi | 20 | 304098 |
| 2 | Tarun | 18 | 480430 |
| 3 | pranjal | 19 | 4803890 |

Select:

Selecting all cols ->

Select * from database_name.table_name

Select * from database.team

| Player_id | name | age | Phone_num |
|-----------|---------|-----|-----------|
| 1 | Yogi | 20 | 304098 |
| 2 | Tarun | 18 | 480430 |
| 3 | pranjal | 19 | 4803890 |

Selecting manually cols ->

Select name,age from database.team

| Name | age |
|---------|-----|
| Yogi | 20 |
| Tarun | 18 |
| Pranjal | 19 |

Changing column name (alias)->

Select name as 'full_name',age as 'age(years)' from database.team

| full_name | age(years) |
|-----------|------------|
| Yogi | 20 |
| Tarun | 18 |
| pranjal | 19 |

Creating expression using columns->

Select age(years)*12 as 'age(month)' from database.team

| name | age(month) |
|---------|------------|
| Yogi | 240 |
| Tarun | 216 |
| pranjal | 228 |

WHERE CLAUSE:

| PLAYER_ID | NAME | AGE | TEAM_NAME | TYPE |
|-----------|-----------|-----|-----------|---------|
| 1 | YOGI | 20 | CSK | BATSMAN |
| 2 | TARUN | 18 | RCB | BOWLER |
| 3 | PRANJAL | 19 | MI | BOWLER |
| 4 | BHUPENDRA | 20 | CSK | BATSMAN |
| 5 | LALIT | 17 | RCB | BOWLER |
| 6 | MADHUR | 15 | MI | BATSMAN |

Applying filter on a single columns->

Select * from database.team

Where AGE>=18

| PLAYER_ID | NAME | AGE | TEAM_NAME | TYPE |
|-----------|-----------|-----|-----------|---------|
| 1 | YOGI | 20 | CSK | BATSMAN |
| 2 | TARUN | 18 | RCB | BOWLER |
| 3 | PRANJAL | 19 | MI | BOWLER |
| 4 | BHUPENDRA | 20 | CSK | BATSMAN |

Applying filter on multiple columns->

select * from database.team

where AGE>=18 and type='Batsman'

| PLAYER_ID | NAME | AGE | TEAM_NAME | TYPE |
|-----------|------|-----|-----------|---------|
| 1 | YOGI | 20 | CSK | BATSMAN |

Update:

Update database.team

Set TEAM_NAME = 'GT'

Where TEAM_NAME='MI'

| PLAYER_ID | NAME | AGE | TEAM_NAME | TYPE |
|-----------|-----------|-----|-----------|---------|
| 1 | YOGI | 20 | CSK | BATSMAN |
| 2 | TARUN | 18 | RCB | BOWLER |
| 3 | PRANJAL | 19 | GT | BOWLER |
| 4 | BHUPENDRA | 20 | CSK | BATSMAN |
| 5 | LALIT | 17 | RCB | BOWLER |
| 6 | MADHUR | 15 | GT | BATSMAN |

Delete:

DELETE from database.team

Where AGE>=18

| PLAYER_ID | NAME | AGE | TEAM_NAME | TYPE |
|-----------|-----------|-----|-----------|---------|
| 1 | YOGI | 20 | CSK | BATSMAN |
| 2 | TARUN | 18 | RCB | BOWLER |
| 3 | PRANJAL | 19 | GT | BOWLER |
| 4 | BHUPENDRA | 20 | CSK | BATSMAN |

TYPES OF FUNCTION IN SQL:

AGGREGATE FUNCTION

MAX/MIN

FIND THE MAXIMUM AGE

Select max(age) as 'age' from database.team

| age | 20 |
|-----|----|
| ~6* | |

AVG

find the average of age

Select avg(age) as 'avg_age' from database.team

| Avg_age | 18.1666 |
|---------|---------|

SUM

find the sum of age

Select sum(age) as 'sum_age' from database.team

| Sum_age 109 | |
|-------------|--|
|-------------|--|

COUNT

STD

VAR

SCALER FUNCTION

Abs

Round

HAPPY LEARING