

DML Command

- insert data
- delete data
- update data
- select data

1. Insert command:- The insert command is used to insert the record in a table. One or more records can be inserted at same time.

→ Following are the different way to insert the data -

Syntax 1:- Insert Into table-name
values (value1, value2, value3, ...);

Syntax 2:- Insert Into table-name (column1, column2,
values (value1, value2, ...);

Syntax 3:- Insert Into table-name
values (column1, column2, ...);

eg 1:- Insert Into student
value ('Rahul', 101, 'BSc');

2. Insert Into student (Name, Roll_no, class)
values ('Ajay', 102, 'BSc');

3. Insert into Student
values (Name, Roll no., class);

Name	Roll no.	class

class should be in
any column
like 'ABC'
and no. as
it like 101
102X

value be add
in string.

value
have to
add
at run
time

Ques- How to insert a multiple record in one command.

2. Select Command:- Select command is used to retrieve one or more record from one or more table. The select command contain no. of clause such as where clause, group by clause, having clause, order by clause.

Syntax :-

Select column list
 from table_name [where condition]
 [group by]
 [order by]
 [having]

Name	Roll no.	Class
Rahul	101	BCA
Ajay	102	BCA
Amit	103	BCA
Jashan	104	BCA

For example - (i) retrieve the data of student having name and roll no.

Select name, Roll No from Student;

Name	Roll No

(ii) Retrieve the data of student of BCA class

Select (*) ^{all column} from student
 where class = 'BCA';

Name	Roll No	Class
Amit	103	BCA
Jashan	104	BCA

3. Delete Command :- The delete command is used to delete the record in a table. The delete command delete (remove) one or more record from a table based on specified condition.

Syntax :- delete From table-Name
[where condition];

For example :- delete a record of student
having Roll No = 103.

to delete
the column

Delete From Student
where Roll No = 103;

alter on
drop
command
is
used

4. Update Command :- This command is used to update the data based on condition.

Syntax :-

Update table Name
Set column Name 1 = value,
column Name 2 = value
where condition;

For example :- (i) Write a SQL command to update the name of student whose Roll No is 103. From Amit to Amit Kumar.

Update Student
Set Name = 'Amit Kumar'
where Roll No = 103;

iii) Write a SQL command to update class of students having Roll No = 102, from BSc to BCA

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Update Students  
set class = 'BCA'  
where Roll No = 102;
```

Q. What is the difference between drop, delete and truncate command.

Q. Write a short note on drop, delete & truncate command

Ques - Difference between drop, delete and ~~truncate~~ truncate
Ans -

* It remove entire table from database and also remove index, trigger and constraints for that table. ← DROP Command

* Once the table is removed from database it cannot be recover.

* Syntax :- DROP table table name;

→ Table definition describe the name of table, name of attribute, data type of attribute, size of datatype, name of constraints all these parameter collectively represent the structure or definition of a table.

for example - using create command we can define all these parameters,

* Delete command - It delete only data from table based on specific condition

* It does not free the space containing the data table,

* It is slower command.

* Data can be recovered

* Syntax -

DELETE FROM table name

WHERE condition;

mostly

Keywords

are

written

in capital

letters

in DELETE,

FROM, WHERE,

table etc

* TRUNCATE command - It is used to delete all the

record from table and free the space containing the table.

* it remove only record from table but table definition such as table name, attribute, constants and so on keep remains.

* it quickly remove all the data from table,

* Once the data is delete from table it cannot be recover,

* Syntax -

TRUNCATE table table name;

Name	Roll no	Class
AB	101	BSC
BC	102	BCA
CD	103	BSC

Cardinality = (no. of rows) 3

degree = (no. of columns) 3

Q. Write a command to delete the record where roll no is 102 in table student.

DELETE FROM Student
WHERE Roll_no = 102;

Name	Roll no	class
AK	101	RSC
CD	102	RSC

degree = 2
cardinality = 2

student

Q. Write a command to delete all the records from table student.

TRUNCATE table student;

to delete the table completely

Name	Roll no	class

degree = 2
cardinality = 0

student

Q. Write a command to drop the table student.

DROP table student;

to delete the table
to delete the table
to delete the table
to delete the table
to delete the table
to delete the table
to delete the table
to delete the table
to delete the table
to delete the table

DDL :- insert
select
update
delete

Syntax :-

Select * from table name.

for example :-

- Select * from student where class = 'RSC'
- Select * name, roll no from student where class = 'RSC'