**Day-14**

**27-03-2025**

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**Update command**

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-> It is one of the DML (Data Manipulation Language) command.

-> when we need to update the records (rows of data) of the table, we can use "update" command.

-> we can use update command in two ways:

 1) without any condition

 2) by applying some condition

1) update without applying of any condition:

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Syntax:

 update <table-name> set column-name = new\_value;

-> it can reflect on all the records of the table.

-> using update we can modify/update more than one row of the table:

Syntax:

 update <table-name> set col1 = val1, col2 = val2, col3 = val3,...;

Here:

 set --> keyword of SQL can be used to define a clause

 set clause can be used to set the values while updating.

Example for update without condition:

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select \* from customers;

update customers set SNO = 3;

update customers set customerId = 112212,location = 'Hyderabad';

2) update command with condition:

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-> to define the condition while update, we need to use "where" clause.

Syntax:

 update <table-name> set column-name = value where condition;

-> to update the values of more than one column, we can use the below syntax:

Syntax:

 update <table-name> set col1 = val1, col2 = val2,... where condition;

-> to update the specified record of the table we can define update with condition.

Example for update with condition:

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update customers set SNO = 1 where customerName = 'Krishna';

select \* from customers;

update customers set SNO = 2 where customerName = 'Sruthi';

update customers set SNO = 3 where customerName = 'Ravi';

update customers set customerId = 102030,location = 'Bangalore' where SNO = 1;

update customers set customerId = 112233,location = 'Vizag' where SNO = 3;

update customers set customerId = 102122,location = 'Pune' where SNO = 2;

**Delete command**

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-> delete command is one of the DML command

can be used for:

 1) can delete all the records from the table as like truncate.

 2) can delete specified record based on the condition

1) delete command without condition:

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Syntax:

 delete <table-name>;

2) delete with condition:

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Syntax:

 delete <table-name> where condition;

Example for delete command:

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delete customers;

select \* from customers;

desc customers;

commit;

select \* from recyclebin;

insert into customers values(&SNO,&customerId,&gender,&customerName,&location);

select \* from customers;

delete customers where customerName = 'Kishore';

**select command**

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-> Select command is one of the DRL (Data Retrieval Language Command) also called as "DQL (Data Query Language) command".

-> When we need to retrieve any data from table or from any database object we can use "select command".

-> select command can perform two types of operations:

 1) selection

 2) projection

1) selection:

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-> when we want to retrieve all the records from the table is called as "selection".

Syntax:

 select \* from <table-name>;

2) projection:

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-> when we can access/retrieve the specific record/records from the table is called as "Projection".

Syntax:

 select column-name from <table-name>;

-> to get or retrieve more than one column from the table, we can use "projection".

Syntax:

 select col1,col2,.. from <table-name>;

Example for Select command:

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select SNO from customers;

select location from customers;

select SNO,gender,customerName from customers;