

Practical Number: 4

Sim:	Apply DML commands for the specified system.
Course Outcome:	Apply DDL, DML, DCL and TCL commands.
Tools Used:	POSTGRES SQL
Theory:	DML stands for Data Manipulation Language
	(1) DML commands are used for manipulating the data stored in the table and not the table itself.
	(2) DML commands are not auto-committed. It means changes are not permanent to database, they can be rolled back.

Command	Description
insert	to insert a new row
update	to update an existing row
delete	to delete a row
merge	merging two rows or two tables.

Here are some of the commands which come under DML:

1. Insert
2. Update
3. Delete

1. Insert:

The insert statement is a SQL query. It is used to insert data into the row of a table.

Syntax:

- INSERT INTO TABLE-NAME (col1, col2, ... col(N))
VALUES (val1, val2, ... val(N))
- INSERT INTO 'employee' ('Name', 'Email', 'DOB')
VALUES ('RAM', 'ram@gmail.com', '1988-12-23');

2. Update:

This command is used to modify or update the value of the columns in a table.

Syntax:

- UPDATE (table-name)
SET (col-name1 = val1, col-name2 = val2, ...)
WHERE condition.
- update EMPLOYEE
set Email = 'ram23@gmail.com'
where name = 'Ram'.

3. Delete:

It is used to remove one or more row from a table.

Syntax:

- Delete from table-name where condition.
- Delete from employee where name = 'Ram'.

Conclusion: Implementation of all the DML commands is done using postgres SQL server.