SQL - DML

DML stands for Data Manipulation Language is the subset of operations used to insert, delete, update

and merge data in the database.

**INSERT:**

Used to insert data in the specific column and in the specific place.

**Syntax:**

Insert into tablename value(value1, value2, value3)

(or)

Insert into tablename column name value(value1, value2, value3)

**Note: If the values is in char or varchar datatype then the character must be in string. Otherwise it shows error**

Example:

Insert into Emp\_details value(100, ‘SIBI’, 250000, ‘Experienced’)

**UPDATE**:

Used to update or modify the data in database tables.

**Syntax:**

Update tablename set column name = value where

Column name = value;

**Example** :

Update Emp\_details set salary = 275000 where

E\_name = SIBI

**DELETE:**

Used to delete data inside the database tables.

**Syntax**:

Delete from tablename **Step -1**

Delete from tablename where columnname = value  **Step - 2**

Step - 2 is used when we want to delete a data from the specific column.

**Difference between Truncate and Delete:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| TRUNCATE | DELETE |
| It is a DDL command. | It is a DML command. |
| Deletes the entire data except the structure. | Deletes single data according to the developer’s choice. |
| Faster. | Slower comparing to Truncate. Because it deletes row by row |

**MERGE:**

* It is the combination of Insert and Update command. So it is called as the “UPSERT” command.
* Used to transfer data from the source table to target table.

**Syntax:**

Merge into tablename t

Using source tablename s

On (Join condition)

When matched then

Update set target\_table colunm1 = source\_table column1

When not matched then

insert (target table col1, col2, col3) values(col1, col2, col3);