1. **DML (Data Manipulation Language):**

- DML commands are interact with the DB through buffer hence these are not autocommit(save).
- These commands can roll back.
- By using these commands we can manipulate or organise the data in a table.

INSERT

By using insert command we can insert or place the data into a table.

Syntax:
a. **INSERT INTO <TABLE_NAME> VALUES ('VALUE1', 'VALUE2','VALUE3'……);**

Example:

 INSERT INTO COLLAGE_1 VALUES ('1', 'RAVI', 'ME');

b. **INSERT INTO <TABLE_NAME> (CN1, CN2, CN3….) VALUES ('VALUE1', 'VALUE2','VALUE3'……);**

Example:

 INSERT INTO COLLAGE_1 (SLNO, NAME, BRANCH) VALUES ('1', 'RAVI', 'ME');

c. **Insert multiple values**
   INSERT INTO TABLE <TABLE_NAME> VALUES ('&CN1', '&CN2', '&CN3',…..);

Example:

INSERT INTO TABLE COLLAGE_1 VALUES('&SLNO', '&NAME', '&BRANCH',…...);

UPDATE

By using this update command we can modify the existing data in the table.

Syntax:

a. **UPDATE <TABLE_NAME> SET COLUMN_NAME =**

'UPDATE VALUE'Example:

UPDATE COLLAGE_1 SET BRANCH= 'COMP SCI';

**b. UPDATE <TABLE_NAME> SET COLUMN_NAME= ' UPDATE VALUE'
WHERE
<CONDITION>;**

Example:

UPDATE COLLAGE_1 SET BRANCH= ' COMP SCI' WHERE NAME= RAVI;

DELETE

By using this delete command we can delete the row from table.

Syntax:

**a. Delete the specific row using where clause
DELETE FROM <TABLE_NAME> WHERE <CONDITION>;**

Example:

DELETE FROM COLLAGE_1 WHERE SLNO=4;

**b. Completely delete
the table: DELETE
FROM
<TABLE_NAME>**

Example: DELETE FROM COLLAGE_1;

SELECT:

By using this select command or clause we can retrieve or fetch or pull the data from data ware house orDB.

Syntax:
SELECT * FROM <TABLE_NAME>;

Example:

SELECT * FROM COLLAGE_1;

Note: here * indicates all attributes data. (i.e., complete table data)