## DML [Data Manipulation Language]

INSERT: This command is used to add the records inside the table.

```
Syntax-1:
INSERT INTO table_name VALUES
(v1,v2,...,vn),(v1,v2,...,vn),....

Syntax-2:
INSERT INTO table_name (col1,col2,..,coln)
VALUES (v1,v2,...,vn),(v1,v2,...,vn),...
```

```
[dql]
Syntax-3:
INSERT INTO table_name (SELECT statement);
INSERT INTO PRODUCT(PNAME, PRICE) VALUES
('Shoe',1200);
INSERT INTO CUSTOMER VALUES
(10, 'Raju', 'Mysuru');
INSERT INTO PRODUCT(PNAME, PRICE) VALUES
('Shades', 2000), ('Shirt', 1000), ('Pant', 1200);
```

-----UPDATE :

This command is used to modify the records that are present in the table.

```
Syntax:
UPDATE table_name
SET col1=v1[,col2=v2,..,coln=vn]
[WHERE filter_condition];
```

UPDATE PRODUCT
SET COUNTRY='USA'
WHERE ID=3;

UPDATE PRODUCT

```
SET PNAME='JACKET', PRICE=5000 WHERE ID=2;
```

UPDATE PRODUCT
SET COUNTRY='UK'
WHERE COUNTRY='INDIA';

UPDATE PRODUCT
SET PNAME='WATCH';

DELETE: This command is used to delete a particular record from the table.

Syntax:

DELETE FROM table\_name
[WHERE condition];

DELETE FROM PRODUCT WHERE ID=3;

Differences between TRUNCATE, DROP and DELETE

TRUNCATE: This command is used to erase all the records permanently from the table but the table structure remains same.

Syntax:

TRUNCATE TABLE table\_name;

DROP: This command is used to delete the entire table from the database.

Syntax:

DROP TABLE table\_name;

DELETE: This command is used to delete a particular record from the table.

Syntax:

DELETE FROM table\_name
[WHERE condition];

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