 *DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING* Experiment No: 2

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| Semester | S.E. Semester IV – Computer Engineering |
| Subject | Database Management Systems Laboratory. |
| Lectures Professor In-charge | Prof. Suja Jayachandran |
| Practicals Professor In-Charge | Prof. Suja Jayachandran |
| Laboratory number | M312 |

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| Roll Number | 21102A0014 | | |
| Grade |  | Teacher’s Signature |  |

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| Experiment No: | 3 | |
| Experiment Title | DML Queries | |
| Resources / Apparatus Required | Hardware:  PC | Software:  Postgre SQL |
| Objectives  (Skill Set / Knowledge Tested / Imparted) | To Study DML Queries | |
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| Theory | DML stands for Data Manipulation Language, which is a subset of SQL (Structured Query Language) that is used to manipulate data stored in a database. The following are some key points to keep in mind when working with DML queries:   1. SELECT statement: The SELECT statement is used to retrieve data from a database. It allows you to specify which columns to include in the result set, as well as any filtering or sorting criteria. 2. INSERT statement: The INSERT statement is used to add new data to a database. It specifies the table and the values to be inserted into each column. 3. UPDATE statement: The UPDATE statement is used to modify existing data in a database. It specifies the table, the columns to be updated, and the new values to be assigned to each column. 4. DELETE statement: The DELETE statement is used to remove data from a database. It specifies the table and any filtering criteria to identify the rows to be deleted.   Top of Form | |
| Implementation | Here is the implementation of SELECT,INSERT,UPDATE,DELETE.  1)select    2)insert    3)update    4)delete | |
| Conclusion | DML (Data Manipulation Language) queries are) used to manipulate data stored in a database | |
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