**Subject: Julio Pochet – Understanding DML in MySQL**

When working with databases, **DML (Data Manipulation Language)** plays a crucial role in handling and modifying data stored in tables. DML consists of commands that allow users to **retrieve, insert, update, and delete** records from a database. These commands don’t change the structure of the database but rather interact with its data.

**Examples of DML Commands**

1. **INSERT** – This command is used to add new records to a table.  
   🔹 *Example:*

INSERT INTO employees (id, name, position, salary)

VALUES (1, 'John Doe', 'Software Engineer', 75000;

👉 This is useful when adding new employees to a company database.

1. **UPDATE** – Modifies existing records in a table.  
   🔹 *Example:*

UPDATE employees

SET salary = 80000

WHERE name = 'John Doe’;

👉 This can be used when an employee gets a raise and the salary needs to be updated.

1. **DELETE** – Removes records from a table.  
   🔹 *Example:*

DELETE FROM employees

WHERE id = 1;

👉 This would be used if an employee leaves the company and needs to be removed from the database.

These DML commands are essential because they allow us to interact with data dynamically, ensuring that records stay **accurate, updated, and well-maintained** in a database system.