**DML COMMANDS**

**DEFINITION:**

Data manipulation language(DML) commands are used in relational databasemanagementsystems (RDBMS) to interact with and manipulate data stored in database tables.The primary DML commands in SQL are:

**1)SELECT:** Used to retrive data from one or more database tables.

**EX: SELECT first\_name,last\_name FROM employees WHERE department=”sales”;**

**2)INSERT:** Used to add new rows(reords) to a table.

**EX: INSERT INTO customers (customer\_id,first\_name,last\_name) VALUES (1,”mouni”,”chinnu”);**

**3)UPDATE:**Used to modify existing data in a table.

**EX: UPDATE products set price=29.99 WHERE product\_id=123;**

**4)DELETE:** Used to remove one or more rows from a table.

**EX: DELETE from orders WHERE order\_id=456;**

**5)MERGE (OR) UPSERT:** This command is used to perform an “upsert” operation,which either updates an existing row or inserts a new row if it does not exist.syntax and usage may vary depending on the RDBMS.

NOTE: using postgreSQL’S ‘ON CONFLICT’ clause for upsert.

**EX: INSERT INTO customers (customer\_id,first\_name,last\_name,) VALUES (1,”bunny”,”chitti”) on conflict (customer\_id) DO UPDATE SET first\_name=EXCLUDED.first\_name;**

**6)TRUNCATE:** Used to quickly remove all the data from a table but the table structure remains intact.

**EX: TRUNCATE table student;**

**7)EXPLAIN:** Used to analyze the execution plan of a SQL statement without actually executing it.it helps optimize queries.

**EX: EXPLAIN SELECT \* FROM PRODUCTS WHERE CATEGORY=”electronics”;**

These are the basic DML commands in SQL.depending on the specific database system you are using (eg:MYSQL,PostgreSQL,Oracle,sql server).