

19/08/25 3.1- DML commands using clauses/operations and functions in Queries

Aim:- To DML commands using clauses, operations, and functions in Queries

Data Manipulation language: (DML)

The DML is used to retrieve insert and modify database information. These commands will be used by all database user during the routine operation of database

DML commands:-

Insert info: This is used to add records into relation

Syntax:- INSERT INTO table name (col1, col2---)
values (val1, val2---)

Example:-

SQL insert into customer values 1, 'John Doe', '123-456-789', 'New York', 100.00);

SQL insert into customer values 2, 'Smith', '987-654-321', 'Chicago', 200.00);

SQL insert into customer values 3, 'Krish', '555-123-456', 'America', 50.00);

After inserting:

cust ID	cust-Name	Ph-no	city	Amount paid
1	John Doe	123-456-789	New York	100.00
2	Smith	987-654-321	Chicago	200.00
3	Krish	555-123-456	America	50.00

9. update - set - where

This is used to update the content of a record in a relation

Syntax:- SQL > update table name

SET column = value

WHERE condition;

Example: SQL > update customer

SET cust phone No = '999 888 7776'

WHERE cust ID = 1;

After updating:

cust ID	cust Name	Phone No	city	Amount Paid
1	John Doe	9998887776	New York	100.00
2	Smith	98754321	chicago	200.00
3	Krish	555123456	America	50.00

Delete form:

This is used to delete all the records of a relation but it will retain the structure of that relation

Syntax: SQL > Delete from Table - name;

Example: SQL > Delete from customer;

After deleting

cust ID cust-Name Phone-No city Amount Paid

Delete from where :- This is used to delete records
set of relation

Syntax : SQL > Delete from relation-name where condition;

Example: SQL > Delete from customer
where cust ID = 2;

After Deleting:-

cust ID	cust Name	phone No	city	Amount Paid
1	John Doe	9998887776	New York	200.00
2	Krish	555123456	America	50.00

5 Truncate

This command will remove the data permanently
but structure will not be removed

Syntax Truncate Table <Table Name>

Example Truncate Table Customer;

cust ID cust Name Phone-no city Amount Paid

Distinct

Query:- select Distinct cust-city
from customer;

Output:- cust-city

New York

chicago

America

union:-

query:- select custName As Name From Customer
union select mobile Name as Name from Mobile;

output:- Name

John

Alice

Ravi

Meena

VEL TECH	
EX NO.	321
PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	3
RECORD (5)	
TOTAL (20)	13
SIGN WITH DATE	

Result:- The implementation of DML commands using clauses operators and functions in queries executed successfully

02/09/25 3.2 Aggregate functions.

Aims: To study and implement aggregate functions (Count(), sum(), Avg(), min(), Max()) on a sample mobile phone database

Procedure:-

1. create a table named mobilePhone.
2. insert sample records
3. write queries using aggregate functions
4. observe and record output.

Commands with Explanations

- 1) Count the total number of mobile phones

```
SELECT COUNT (*) AS Total mobile Phones from  
mobile Phone;
```

output:- Total - mobile Phones : 3

- 2) Find the highest purchase obtained by a mobile phone

```
SELECT MAX (purchase) AS highest- purchase  
from mobile phone
```

output:- Highest purchase : 30000

- 3) Find the average amount of mobile phone

```
SELECT AVG (amount) AS Average-amount  
from mobile phone
```

output:- Average amount: 15000

4) Find Minimum purchase among mobile phone in brand
 SELECT MIN (Purchase) AS MIN - Brand - Purchase;
 from mobile phone.
 WHERE Mobile phone = Redmi

5) Find the total amount in the mobile phone in each category Brand

SELECT Brand; sum (amount) as total amount,
 from purchase mobile phone group by Brand

output: Brand Total amount

Realme 30,000

Redmi 15,000

vivo 25,000

5) Find the average amount per brand ordered by average descending

SELECT Brand avg (amount) as Avg - amount from
 mobile phones group by brands ordered by
 avg amount dec;

output:- Brand:-

Avg amount:-

vivo

25,000

Redmi

15,000

Realme

30,000

VEL TECH	
EX NO.	3-2
PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	4
RECORD (5)	
TOTAL (20)	14
SIGN WITH DATE	

Result:- Thus The implementation of Aggregate functions executed successfully.

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