Task No:-3.1 DML commands using clauses, operators and functions in queries.

Date:- 19/08/25

Aim:- To implement DML commands using clauses, operators 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 users during the rotutine operation of the database.

DML commands:

1. Insert into: This is used to add records into a relation.

Syntax: insert into <table name> (field1, field2 --- fieldn) values (data-1, data-2 ---- data-n);

Example: SQL> insert into customer values (238, 'Ram', 'chennai', '98626409');

SQL> insert into coustomer values (409, 'Rocky', 'vizag', '8441180898

SQL> insert into customer values (112, 'virat', 'Hyderabad', '704986

After inserting:-

Customer-ID	name	address	ph-no.
238	Ram	Chennai	98626409
409	Rocky	vizag	84411809
112	virat	hydrabad	704986929,

2. update-set-where.

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

Syntax: SQL>update relation name set field-name1=data, fi field-name2=data, where field-name=data;

Example: SQL>update customer set name='kumar' where customer-I =409.

Customer ID	name	address	ph-no.
238	Ram	chennai	9862640900
409	kumar	Vizag	84411809 2
112	virat	Hydrabad	7049869 29.

Delete-form: This is used to delete all the records of a relation but it will retain the structure of that relation.

a) Delete - from : this is used to delete all therecords of relation.

Syntax : SQL > Delete from table - name ;

example; SQL> Delete from customer;

After deleting;

Customer- ID	name	address	ph-no.

b) Delete - from - where: This is used to delete a selected record from a relation.

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

Example : SQL > Delete from customer where name = 'Ram';

After deleting.

Customer - ID	name	address	phno.
409	kumar	Vizag	84411809 2
112	Virat	Hydrabad	7049 86929.

5. Truncate:

This Command will remove the data permanently. But structure will not be removed.

Syntax: Truncate table customer;

Example: Truncate table customer;

After truncate:

Customer-ID	Name	address	ph-no.

Queries

1. Retrieve a member name state with letter 'v'.

Query: select name from back-account where name like '%v%';

output: Name

Vijay
vikram
virat.

2. list of Account where balance between 100000 and 20000;
10000 and 20000.

output:

Name	Account-number	Balance	category.
vijay	2345	10000	Savings
vikram	7890	20000	savings.

3. Finding records who has minimum Balance.

Query: select min(balance) from bank-account;

output: min(Balance)

10000

4. Finding records who has Balance >= 20000,

Query: select * from bank-account where balance >= 20000;

output:

Name	Account-number	Balance	category.
vikam	7890	20000	Savings
virat	4567	35000	salary
akash	8987	50000	RD.

5. Distinct:

query: select distint catogory from Bank - account;

output:

Catogory
savings
salary
RD.

6. union:

query: select name from customer union select name from bank_account

output:

Name
Rocky
virat
Vijay
Vikram
Akash

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RESULT AND ANALYSIS (3)	5
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RECORD (4)	
(15)	12
TOTAL (25)	8

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Result: The implementation of DML commands using clauses, operators and function in Queris executed successfully.

Task No: 8.2 Aggregate Functions:

Date: 26/08/25

Aim: To study and implement aggregrate functions (count(), sum(), Avg(), min(), max());

Procedure:

1. create a table named bank-Account.
2. Insert sample records.
3. write queries using aggregate functions.
4. observe and record the output.

Commands with explanation.

1. Count the total number of students.

```
select count(*) As Total-amount from Bank-Account;
```

output:

Total-amount
4

2. Find the highest amount in the account:

```
select max (balance) As highest-amount from Bank-Account;
```

output:

highest-amount
50000

3. Find the average amount of Accounts;

```
select Avg (balance) As Average-amount from Bank-Account;
```

output:

Average-amount
28750.

4) Find maximum Amount of the Account.

Query: select min (balance) as min-amount from Bank-account;

output:

min-account
10000

5) find the total amount in the Bank Account in each category.

Query: select category, sum (balance) as total_amount from bank_account group by category;

output:

category	Total_amount
savings	30000
Salary	35000
RD	50000

6) Find the average Balance per category ordered by average balance descending.

Query:- select category, avg (balance) as avg_balance from bank_account group by category order by avg_balance desc

output:

Category	Avg_balance
RD	50000
Salary	35000.
RD	15000.

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Result: The implementation of Aggregate function executed successfully.