Task NO:-3.1

DML commands using clauses, operators and functions in Queries

Almos 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 rotatine operation of the database.

DML commands:

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

Syntax: insert ento (field1, freld2. feild_n)
Values (data-1, data-2, -.. data-n);

Example: SOL > "orsert into customer values (238, 'Room',
'chennai', 986264090');

SQL > insert into customer values (409, 'ROCKY', 'Ulzag', '8441180892');

SQL > insert into customer values (112, 'Virat', 'Hyderabad',
: ' 704986929');

After inserting:

customer_ID	pane	address	Ph-hb
238	Roum	chennai	986264090
409	Rocky	Nezag	844118092
112	Virat	tlyderabool	704986929

2. UPdate - Set - Where

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

Syntax: - SOL>UPdate relation name Set Field_hamel = data,

'field_name 2 = data, where field_name = data;

Example: - SRL > update customer set have = 'kumar' where customer_ID = 409

After updating:

Customer-ID	name	address	Ph-no
238	Raem	chennai	986264090
409	kumar	Visag	844118692
112	Virat	Hyderabad	704986929

3. Delete - from:

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 the records of relation.

Syntax: SOL > Delete from Customer table-name;

Example: SQL > Delete from Customer;

After deleting ?

customer-ID	name	address	Ph-no
			The second second

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

Syntax: 80L > Delete from relation_name where condition; Example: -30L > Delete from customer where name = 'Ram';

After deleting:

Customer_ID	name	address	Phino
409	kumar	49309	844 118092
112	yerat	tlyderabad	7049 86929

5. Truncate

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

Syntax: Truncate Table < Table Name>
Example: Truncate Table Customer;

After trencate:

Customer_ID	næme	address	Ph-00.

Queries

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

buery: sedect name from bank-account where name like '%.v%;

Output: - Name

vijay

Vikram

Vivat

2. List of Accounts where balance between 10000 and 20000;

Query's select * from bank-account where balance between 10000 and 20000;

output :-	Name	Account_number	Balance	category
	May	2345	10000	Savings
	Vikram	7890	20000	savings

3. Finding records who has Mirimum Ralance overy: Select Min(balance) from bank_account;

output: - Min (Balance)

10000

4. Finding records who has Ralance >= 20000,

Duery: select * from bank_account where balance >= 20000;

udpud	Name	Account_number	Balance	category
	vikram	4890	20000	sanings
	Urrat	4567	35000	Salary
	akash	8987	50000	RD

5. Distinct

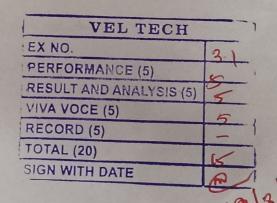
buery: Select distinct Category from Bank-account;

Output: Category
Savings
Salary
RD

6. Union

overy: select name from customer union select name from bank account;

Pocky
Rocky
Virat
Vijay
Vikram
Akash



Result: The Implementation of DML Commands using clauses, operators and functions in Quiers executed successfully

Aim: To study and implement aggregrate functions (count(), Sum(), Aug(), 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 court * As Total-amount from Bank, Account;

output? Total_amount

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 Marks of students Accounts.

select Aug (balance) As Average-amount from Bank-Account.

adput: Average_amount
28750

4) Find maroimum Amount of the Account on the Account from Eark-account;

adput: min-account

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

from bank-account group by category; adopti:

Category Total amount
Savenge 20000
Savenge 35000
RD 50000

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

overy: - select category, and (balance) as any-balance from bank-account group by category order by any-balance des;

output: category Aug-Balance
RD 50000
Salary 35000
Savings 15000

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EX NO.	32
DERECRMANCE (5)	6
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	3
VIVA VOCE (5)	5
RECORD (5)	1
TOTAL (20)	100
SIGN WITH DATE	10/1
	210/2/20
	, ()

Result: The 9mplementation of Aggregate functions and executed successfully.