Task 3.1 DML Commands using clauses, operators

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 routine operation of the data base.

DML Commands :-

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

Syntax insert into <table name> (field 1, field 2, ...field 3n)
values (data 1, data 2, data 3 - - - data n);

Example :- SQL > insert into Customer values (234, 'Ram', 'chennai', '9862648090');

SQL > insert into customer values (345, 'Eswar', 'vizag', '9346124867');

SQL > insert into customer values (456, 'Vamsi', 'Hyderabad', '8346124867');

After inserting :

customer_Id	name	address	Ph-no
234	Ram	Chennai	9862648090
345	Eswar	Vizag	9346124867
456	Vamsi	Hyderabad	8346124867

2. Update - set - where

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

Syntax:- SQL > Update customer set name = 'Kumar' where customer_Id = 234

After Updating :-

customerId	name	address	Ph-no
234	Kumar	Chennai	9862648090
345	Eswar	vizag	9346124867
456	Vamsi	Hyderabad	8346124867

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 a relation but it will retain the structure of that relation.

Syntax:- SQL> Delete from table name;

Example :- SQL > Delete from Customer;

After deleting:-

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 = 'Eswar';

After Deleting :-

Customer_ID	Name	address	Ph-no
~~345~~ 234	kumar	Chennai	9862648090
456	vamsi	Hyderabad	8346124867

5. Truncate : This command will remove that data permanently But structure will not be removed.

Syntax: Truncate table <table name>

Example; Truncate table customer;

After Trancate:

Customer-ID	name	address	Ph-no

Queries:-

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

Query : Select name from bank-account where name like '%v%';

Output : Vikram
Vishnu
Vishal

2. List of accounts where balance between 1000 and 2000;

Query : Select *from bank-account where balance between 1000 and 2000;

output :

Name	Account-number	Balance	category
Vijay	2345	10000	Savings
Vikram	7890	2000	Savings

3. Finding records who has minimum Balance

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

Output :-

Min (Balance)
1000

4. Finding records who has Balance >= 2000;

Query: Select * from bank-account where balance >= 2000;

Output :

Name	Account-number	Balance	category
Vikram	7890	2000	Savings
Virat	4567	3500	Salary
Akash	8987	5000	RD

5. Distinct

Query: select distinct category from Bank-account;

output :

category
Savings
Salary
RD

6. Union:

Query: Select name from customer union select name from bank-account;

Output :

Name
Rocky
Virat
Vijay
Vikram
Akash

VEL TECH	
EX NO.	3.1
PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	5
RECORD (5)	
L (20)	15
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19/8/24

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

Task No: 3.2 Aggregate Functions

Date: 26/08/25

Aim :- To ~~study~~ and implement aggregate 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.

Commonds 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 accounts

Select max(balance) Ass highest_amount from Bank account

output :

highest_amount
50000

3. Find the average amount of accounts

Select Avg(balance) As Average-amount from Bank-Acount;

Output :-

Average-amount
28750

4. Find Minimum 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
RD	50000
Salary	35000
Savings	15000

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
Saving	15000

VEL TECH	
EX NO.	3.2
PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	5
RECORD (5)	5
TOTAL (20)	15
DATE	26/8/25

Result :-

The implementation of Aggregate functions are executed Successfully.