Task No:3.1 DML Commands using clauses, operators and functions in Queries

Date:- 29/08/25

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

Data manipulation language:-

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 the database.

DML Commands

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

Syntax:- insert into <tablename> (field1, field2...fieldn)
values (data_1, data_2 ---- datan);

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

SQL> insert into customer values (409, 'Rocky', 'vijay', '84411808921');

SQL> insert into customer values (112, 'virat', 'Hyderabad', '7049 86929');

After inserting

Customer_ID	name	address	ph_no
238	Ram	Chennai	98626409
409	Rocky	vizag	84411808921
112	virat	Hyderabad	7049869 29

2. Update:- This is used to update the content of a record in a relation

Syntax: SQL> update relation name set field_name1 = data, field_name2 = data, where field_name = data;

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

After updating:-

Customer_ID	name	address	ph_no
238	Ram	Chennai	78626090
409	kumar	Vizag	82411809 2
112	virat	Hyderabad	7049869 29

3. Delete_from :-

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

a) Delete_from:- This is used to delete all the records of relation

Syntax:- SQL> Delete from table_name;

SQL> Delete from customer;

After deleting

Customer-ID	name	address	ph_no
~~238~~			

b) Delete_from_where : This is used to delete a selected record from a relation

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

Syntax:- SQL > Delete from Relation_name where name= condition.

After deleting:-

Customer_ID	name	address	ph-no
409	Kumar	Vizag	84411809
112	Virat	Hyderabad	70498629

5. Truncate:-

This command will remove the data permanetly. But Structure will not be removed.

Syntax:- Truncate Table < Table Name >

Example:- Truncate Table customer;

After truncate:

Customer_ID	name	address	ph-no

Queries

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

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

Output

Name

Vijay

Vikram

Virat

2. List of accounts where balance between 10000 and 20000

Query:- Select * from bank_account where balance betw
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_acaount where balance>=2

output

Name	Account_number	Balance	category
vikram	7890	20000	Savings
virat	4567	35000	Salary
akash	8987	50000	RD

5. Distinct

Query:- Select distinct category from Bank_acoount

Output:- Category

Savings

Salary

RD

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)	—
OTAL (20)	15
N WITH DATE	

Result:- The implementation of Dml Commands using clauses, operations and functions in Queries executed Successfully. 18/8/24

Task No: 3.2

Date:- 26/8/25 Aggregate functions

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

Commands with explanation

1. Count the total number of students

Select Count * AS Total_amount from Bank_acco

output :-

Total_amount
4

2. find the highest amount in the account.

Select max(balance) As highest_amount from bank

output :-

Highest_amount
50000

3. Find the average amount accounts

Select Avg(balance) as Average_amount from Bar account;

output :-

Average_amount
28750

4. Find maximum amount of the account

Query:- Select min(balance) as min_account 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
Savings	15000

VEL TECH	
EX NO.	3.2
PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	5
RECORD (5)	—
TOTAL (..)	15
SIGN WITH DATE	

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