Task 3 -
Using clauses, operators and function in queries.

19-08-25

Aim:- Implementation of DML commands using clauses, operators and functions in queries.

DML commands :-

1. INSERT
2. UPDATE
3. DELETE

1. INSERT INTO :- This is used to add records into a relation. These are three types of INSERT INTO queries which are as

Inserting a single record

SYNTAX :- INSERT INTO <relation/Table name>(field_1, field_2, ... field_n) values (data_1, data_2 ... data_n);

SQL > insert into ~~student~~ customer values ('116', 'Shan', 'chennai', '986264090');

SQL > insert into customer values(409, 'Rocky', 'vizag', '8441180892');

SQL > insert into customer values('112', 'virat', 'Hyderabad', '7049869291');

After Inserting :

Customer_ID	name	address	ph_no
116	Shan	Chennai	986264090
409	Rocky	vizag	8441180892
112	virat	Hyderabad	7049869291

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, 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
116	Ram	Chennai	98626409O
409	kumar	vizag	84411809 2
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:- SQL> Delete from table_name;

Example:- SQL> Delete from customer;

After updating:-

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 = 'Shan';

Customer ID	name	address	ph-no
409	Kumar	vizag	84418092
112	virat	Hyderabad	704986929

Truncate:- This command will remove the data permanently 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 name like '%v%';

Output :- Name

vijay
Vikram
virat

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

Query: Select * from bank_account where balance between 10000 and 20000;

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)	
TOTAL (20)	15
SIGN WITH DATE	26/8

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

Task No-3.2
Dt:- 26/08/25

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 explaination.

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 minimum Amount of the accounts

Query:-
```
Select min(balance) as min_amount
from bank_account;
```

Output:-

Category	Total_amount
Savings	30000
salary	350000
RD	50000

Select Category, avg (balance) as avg-balance from bank_account group by category order by avg-balance desc;

Category	avgbalance
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 (20)	15
SIGN WITH DATE	

26/8

Result:- The implementation of Aggregate functions executed Successfully