

TASK (3.1)

11/8/25

Using clauses, operators and functions in queries

Aim- To implement of DML commands using clauses, operators and functions in queries.

Clauses

→ Where, order By, GROUPBY, HAVING, DISTINCT
operators

- equal (=)
- BETWEEN
- AND
- OR
- IN

CREATE TABLE DEPARTMENT(
DEPTID INT PRIMARY KEY,
DEPTNAME VARCHAR(50) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
LOCATION VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL;

CREATE TABLE STUDENT(
STUDENTID INT PRIMARY KEY,
NAME VARCHAR(50) NOTNULL,
AGE INT CHECK (AGE >= 18),
DEPT ID INT FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES
DEPARTMENT (DEPTID)
CITY VARCHAR(50) DEFAULT 'UNKNOWN',
JOINDATE DATETIME DEFAULT GETDATE);

INSERT INTO DEPARTMENT VALUES

(1, 'CSE', 'HYDERABAD');

(2, 'EEE', 'MUMBAI');

(3, 'MECH', 'DELHI');

INSERT INTO STUDENT VALUES

(101, UPPER ('radesh'), 20, 1, 'HYDERABAD');

INSERT INTO STUDENT VALUES

(102, 'ANJALI', 22, 2, 'MUMBAI');

INSERT INTO STUDENT VALUES

(103, ('KIRAN'), 19, 1, 'PUNE');

INSERT INTO STUDENT VALUES;

INSERT INTO STUDENT VALUES

(104, 'MOIRTH', 23, 3, 'DELHI');

INSERT INTO STUDENT VALUES.

(105, ('SARAKHAN'), 21, 1, 'HYPERABA');

~~SELECT * FROM STUDENT;~~

STUDENT ID	NAME	AGE	DEPT ID	CITY	JOIN DATE
STUDENT NAME					
1	Radesh	20	1	HYDERABAD	2025-8-26
2	ANJALI	22	2	MUMBAI	2025-8-26
3	KIRAN	19	1	PUNE	2025-8-26
4	MOIRTH	23	3	DELHI	2025-8-26
5	SARAKHAN	21	1	HYDERABAD	2025-8-26

~~SELECT * FROM DEPARTMENT;~~

DEPT ID	DEPT NAME	LOCATION
1	CSE	HYD
2	EEE	MUMBAI
3	MECH	DELHI

SELECT NAME, AGE
 FROM STUDENT
 WHERE AGE BETWEEN 19 AND 22;

	NAME	AGE
1	RAHUL	20
2	ANJALI	22
3	KIRAN	19
4	SARAKHAN	21

SELECT NAME, DEPT ID
 FROM STUDENT
 WHERE DEPT ID IN(1,3)
 ORDER BY DEPTID DESC;

	NAME	DEPT ID
1	MOHITH	3
2	SARAKHAN	1
3	RAHUL	1
4	KIRAN	1

UPDATE STUDENT
 SET AGE = AGE + 1
 WHERE DEPTID = 1 AND AGE < 21;

STUDENTID	NAME	Age	DEPT ID	CITY	JOINDATE
1	101 RAHUL	21	1	HYDRAVABAD	2025-8-26
2	102 ANJALI	22	2	MUMBAI	2025-8-26
3	103 KIRAN	20	3	PUNE	2025-8-26
4	104 MOHITH	23	3	DELHI	2025-8-26
5	105 SARAKHAN	21	1	HYDERABAD	2025-8-26

SELECT DISTINCT CITY
 FROM STUDENT;

	CITY
1	DEHLI
2	HYDERABAD
3	MUMBAI
4	PUNE

SELECT DEPTID, COUNT(*) AS TOTAL_STUDENTS
 FROM STUDENT
 GROUP BY DEPTID;

	DEPTID	TOTAL-STUDENTS
1	1	3
2	2	1
3	3	1

SELECT DEPTID, COUNT(*) AS TOTAL_STUDENTS
 FROM STUDENT
 GROUP BY DEPT ID
 HAVING COUNT() >= 2;

	DEPTID	TOTAL-STUDENTS.
1	1	3



VELTECH	
EX No.	3)
PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	5
RECORD (5)	5
TOTAL (20)	16
SIGN WITH DATE	19/8/17

Result - The implementation of the classes,
 operators & function in the queue
 (ADD & DEL commands) are executed successfully.

25/8/25

Task (3.2). Aggregate functions.

Aim- To study & implement aggregate functions (Count(), sum(), Avg(), Min(), Max()) on a sample database. in my SQL.

Aggregate functions

They're mostly used with Groupedby to group rows.

- COUNT()
- SUM()
- AVG()
- MIN()
- MAX()

~~CREATE TABLE STUDENT 2 (~~

ROLLNO INT PRIMARY KEY,
NAME VARCHAR(50),
AGE INT,
DEPTID INT,
MARKS INT;

~~INSERT INT STUDENT 2 VALUES~~

(1, 'Arjun', 20, 101, 85),

(2, 'Sneha', 21, 101, 90),

(3, 'Ravi', 19, 102, 95),

(4, 'Priya', 22, 102, 95),

(5, 'Kiran', 20, 101, 60),

(6, 'Anita', 23, 103, 88),

`SELECT * FROM STUDENT2;`

ROLLNO	NAME	AGE	DEPTID	MARKS
1	Arjun	20	101	85
2	Sneha	21	101	90
3	Ravi	19	102	70
4	Priya	22	102	95
5	Kiran	20	101	60
6	Anita	23	103	88

`SELECT DEPTID, AVG(MARKS) AS AVG-MARKS
FROM STUDENT2
GROUPED BY DEPTID;`

DEPTID	Avg-Marks
1	101
2	102
3	103

`SELECT DEPTID, MAX(MARKS) AS TOP-MARK
FROM STUDENT2
GROUPED BY DEPTID;`

DEPTID	TOP-MARK
1	101
2	102
3	103

`SELECT DEPTID, MIN(MARKS) AS LEAST-MARK
FROM STUDENT2
GROUP BY DEPTID;`

DEPTID	LEAST-MARK
1	101
2	102
3	103

`SELECT DEPTID, COUNT(*) AS STU-COUNT
FROM STUDENT2
GROUP BY DEPTID;`

DEPTID	STU-COUNT
1	101
2	102
3	103

VELTECH	
No.	3-2
PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	5
RECORD (5)	5
TOTAL (20)	15
SIGN WITH DATE	25/10/2023

Result:- Implementation of all aggregate function has been performed successfully on a table excuted.