Task: 3 | DML commands using clause, operators and functions in queries

Date: 19/8/25

Aim: To implement DML commands using clause, operators and functions in Queries.

Data manipulation language:

The DML is used to retrive, 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 <tablenames(field1, field2..fieldn) values (data-1, data-2 ... data-n);

Example: SQL> insert into customer values (238, 'Ram', 'Chennai', 9862640900');

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

SQL> insert into customer values (112, 'Virat', 'Hydrabad', '7049869299');

After inserting

Customer_ID	Name	address	Ph_no
238	Ram	Chennai	9862640900
409	Rocky	Vizag	8441180892
112	Virat	Hyderabad	7049869299

2. Updata: This is used to updata the content of a record in a relation.

Syntax: SQL > update relation name Set field_name 1 = data, field_name 2 = 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	7862640900
409	Kumar	Vizag	8241188092
112	Virat	Hydrabad	7049886929

3. Delete_form.

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

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

example: SQL> delete from customer where name = 'R

Syntax: SQL > delete from Relation_name where condition

After deleting

Customer_ID	name	address	ph_no.
409	Kumar	Vizag	8241188092
112	Virat	Hydrabad	7049886929

5. Truncate:

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

Syntax: Truncate Table <table Names>

Example: Truncate Table customer;

After truncate:

customer_ID	name	address	Phno

Queries.

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

Query: Select name from bank_account where name like ('v%');

Output:

Name

Vijay

Vikram

Vibat

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

Query: Select * from bank_account where balance between 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_account where balance >=20000;

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_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.

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RECORD (5)	—
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Result: The implementation of DML commands using Clause, Operations and functions in Queries executed successfully.

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_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 accounts.

Select Avg (balance) as Average_amount from Bank_account;

Output:-

Average amount
28780.

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

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Result: The Implementation of aggregate functions are executed successfully.

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