

TASK=3.1

Date: 19/08/2025

DML Commands using clauses, operators and functions in Queries.

Aims:- To 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 user during the routine operation of the database.

DML Commands:-

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

Syntax :-
INSERT INTO table-name (cols1, cols2, ...)
VALUES (val1, val2, ...);

Example:-

SQL Insert into Customer Values 1; 'John Doe',
'123-456-789',

SQL Insert into Customer Values 2; 'Smith',
'987-654-321', 'Chicago', 200.00;

SQL Insert into Customer Values 3; 'Kerish',
'555-123-456', 'America', 50.00;

After Inserting.

CUST_ID	CUST_NAME	PHONE-NO	CITY	AMOUNT PAID
1	John Doe	123-456-789	New York	100.00
2	Smith	987-654-321	Chicago	200.00
3	Kerish	555-123-456	America	50.00

2. Update Set - where

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

Syntax:- SQL > update table-name
SET column = value
WHERE Condition;

Example:- SQL > update customer
SET cust-phone NO := '9988225862'
WHERE cus-ID = 1;

After updating:-

CUST-ID	CUST-NAME	PHONE-N0	CITY	AMOUNT PAID
1	John Doe	9998887776	New York	100.00
2	Smith	9846236281	Chicago	200.00
3	Karish	63051628139	America	50.00

3. Delete form:-

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

② Delete form:- This is used to delete all the records of relation.

Syntax:-

SQL > delete from table-name;

Example:- SQL > delete from Customer;

After deleting

CUST-ID	CUST-NAME	PHONE NO	CITY	AMOUNT PAID

2. Update Set - where

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

Syntax:- SQL > update table-name
SET column = value
WHERE condition;

Example:- SQL > update customer
SET cust-phone NO = '9988225862'
WHERE cus-ID = 1;

After updating:-

Cust-ID	Cust-Name	phone-No	city	Amount paid.
1	John Doe	9998887776	New York	100.00
2	Smith	9846236281	Chicago	200.00
3	Karish	63051628139	America	50.00

3. Delete form:-

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

② delete form:- This is used to delete all the records of relation.

Syntax:-

SQL > delete from table-name;

Example:- SQL > delete from Customer;

After deleting

Cust-ID	Cust-Name	phone no	city	Amount paid.

Output:-

Query :- Select Cust_name as name
from Customer Union Select
mobile_name as name from
mobile;

Outputs:- Name

John

Alice

Ravi

Meena

Queries using aggregation function
will give a single record output.

Explanation

Count the total numbers of mobile phones
available country wise as Total mobile phones
in each country.

Input: Total mobile phones : 3

VEL TECH	
EX NO.	3-1
PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	3
RECORD (5)	13
TOTAL (20)	13
SIGN WITH DATE	19/10/18

Results:-

The implementation of DML Commands
using clauses, Operators and functions
in queries executed successfully.

Aggregate functions

Aim:- ~~to~~ ~~create~~ ~~implement~~ implement aggregate functions (Count(), sum(), avg(), min(), max()) on a sample mobile phone database.

~~procedures~~ -

1. create a table named mobile phone
2. insert sample records
3. write queries using aggregate functions
4. observe and record output.

Commands with Explanation

(1) Count the total numbers of mobile phones

~~SELECT COUNT(*) AS Total mobile phone from mobile phone;~~

Output: Total - mobile phones : 3

(2) find the highest purchase obtained by a mobile phone.

~~SELECT MAX(purchase) AS highest - purchase from mobile phone;~~

Output: highest - purchase : 30000

(3) find the average amount of mobile phon

~~SELECT AVG(amount) AS Average - Amount from mobile phone;~~

~~Output:-~~

Output: Average - Amount : 15000

④ Find minimum purchase among mobile phone in the board.

```
SELECT MIN(purchase) AS MIN - Brand purchase;  
from mobile phone > Realme,  
WHERE Mobile phone = Redmi;
```

⑤ find the total amount in the mobile phone in each category - Brand.

```
SELECT Brand .sum (Amount) AS total  
amount, from mobile phone by Board;
```

Output:-

<u>Brand</u>	<u>total Amount.</u>
Realme	30,000
Redmi	15,000
VIVO	25,000

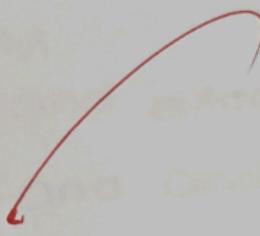
⑥ find the average amount per brand ordered by average descending

```
SELECT Brand avg (Amount) AS Avg - Amou  
nt from mobile phone group by brand  
ordered by Avg . amount dec;
```

<u>Brand</u>	<u>Avg. amount</u>
VIVO	25,000
Oppo	15,000
Realme	30,000

average price.

Three brands are selected. Independent method



VEL TECH	
EX NO.	32
PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	3
RECORD (5)	7
TOTAL (20)	18
SIGN WITH DATE	C 26/8/23

Result:

Thus the implementation of
Aggregate functions executed by
the successfully