

Task no: 3
Date: 19/8/25

Using Clauses, Operators and Functions in Queries

Aim:

To implement the DML Commands using clauses, Operators and Functions in queries.

Data Manipulation Language (DML):

1. Insert INTO: This is used to add records into a relation. These are three type of INSERT INTO queries

Which are as. Syntax: insert into <table name> (field 1, field 2, ..., field n) Values (data-1, data-2, ..., data-n);

Eg: Sql > insert into user1 values (101, '7323456789', 'pkumar', 'pkumar123@gmail.com', 'password#8', 'chennai');
1 row created

sql > insert into user1 values (102, '7243657871', 'jason', 'jax123@gmail.com', 'password#7', 'pandicherry');
1 row created

Sql > insert into user1 values (103, '1243098763', 'manik', 'mani32@gmail.com', 'password#1', 'trichy');
1 row created.

Sql > Select * from user1;

UserID	Phone	name	email	password	address
101	7323456789	pkumar	pkumar123@gmail.com	Password#8	chennai
102	7243657871	jason	jax123@gmail.com	Password#7	Pandicherry
103	1243098763	manik	manirex@gmail.com	Password#1	b

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;

Eg: SQL > update User1 Set name = 'manikumar' where
userID = 101;

After updating:

User ID	Phone	name	email	Password	address
101	73 234 567 89	manikumar	Pkumar123@gmail.com	Password #8	Chennai
102	724 365 7871	Jason	jax123@gmail.com	Password #9	Pondicherry
103	124 309 8763	manik	manir123@gmail.com	Password #1	Trichy

3. Delete - from:

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

Delete - from - where:

Def: This is used to delete a selected record;

SQL > Delete from User1 Where User ID = 103;
row deleted

4. Truncate:

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

Select Queries:

1. Select Name, User ID from User where Address Like %1%

Name	User ID
manikuma	101
jason	102
Manik	103

2. Select Name, User ID, phone from User where User ID between 102 and 103

Name	User ID	Phone
jason	102	12 436 578 71
Manik	103	12 430 9 876 3

3. Select min (User ID) from User;

min (User ID)
101

4. Select User ID, Name, Phone, Email, password where User ID = 102

User ID	Name	Phone	email	Password
102	jason	1243657871	jax 123@gmail.com	Password#9

5. Select User ID from user GROUP BY User ID

6. Select User ID, Name, from user order by ID DESC;

User ID	Name
103	manik
102	jason
101	Pkumar

VELTECH	
EX No.	3-1
PERFORMANCE (%)	6
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (%)	5
VIVA VOCE (%)	1
RECORD (%)	1
TOTAL (%)	11
DATE	

Result: This task to implementation of the DML Commands are executed Successfully.

Aim:
To study and implement aggregate functions (count(), Sum(), Avg(), Min(), Max()) on a e-commerce database system.

Commands with Explanation:

1. Count the total number of students.

Select count (*) as total - User from User ID;

Explanation:

* Count (*) counts how many rows (Users) are in the table

* As Total - Users gives a User friendly column name

Output: Total - User
4

2. find the ~~highest~~ amount in the account of the user.

Select max (User ID) As highest - ID from User ;

Output: Highest - ID
114

3- find the average ID of User ID

Select Avg (User ID) As Average - ID from User ID;

Output: User ID
Average ID
112.

4. find Maximum ID of the User

Query: Select min (User ID) as min - ID from User;

Output: min - ID
111

5. find the total ID in the User :

Query : select Sum (User ID) as total ID from Users

output : Total ID
450

6. Find the average balance per category ordered by average ID descending.

Query :

Select avg (User ID) as avg ID , Address from User group by Address;

output : Address Avg ID
chennai
Tiruchy

VELTECH	
EX No.	
PERFORMANCE (S)	32
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (S)	✓
VIVA VOCE (S)	5
RECORD (S)	1
TOTAL (S)	1
SIGNATURE	17

Result :

The Implementation of Aggregate function was executed successfully