

Task 3:- Using clauses, operators and functions by

Queries:-

* implementation of DML Commands using clauses
operators and functions in queries

- Insert Table
- Select Table
- update Table
- Delete Table.

Objective:- To understand the different phases involved in the design and implementation of a database system.

Theory:-

Data manipulation language (DML):-

the Data manipulation language is used to achieve insert and modify database information lets take a brief look at the basic DML Commands

1. Insert
2. update
3. Delete.

1. Insert INTO:- This is used to add records into a relation. There are three type of Insert into Queries which are as:

Inserting a single word:-

Syntax:- `INSERT INTO <relation / table name>`

`(field_1, field_2, ..., field_n) VALUES`

`(data_1, data_2, ..., data_n)`

2 update - set - where:- This is used to update the content of a record in a relation.

Syntax:- `SQL> Delete from relation - here;`

Output		Available Tables	
shipping_id		status	customer
1	Pending	2	
2	Pending	4	
3	Delivered	3	
4	Pending	5	
5	Delivered	1	

STUDENTS		
ROLLNO	Name	AGE
101	Rahul	

Output:-

Total Employees

Employees with salary

54

Output:-

Highest Salary

90000

Output :-

lowest salary

65000

Output :-

Avg salary

77500.

b) Delete - from - where :- Two is used to delete

a selected record from a relation.

Syntax :- SQL > Delete from relation-name WHERE
Condition;

4) TRUNCATE :- This command will remove the data
permanently. But structure will not be removed

Syntax :- TRUNCATE TABLE Table Name >

3.2) AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS (MULTI Row operation)

Aim :- To study and implement aggregate functions.
(COUNT(), SUM(), AVG(), MIN(), MAX()) on
a sample student database.

Procedure-

1. Create a table named STUDENTS.

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 - students FROM
STUDENTS;

* MAX(marks) return the max value in marks
column

* AS Total - students gives a user-friendly
column name.

3) find the average marks of students.

Select AVG(marks) AS Avg-marks FROM STUDENTS;

* AVG(marks) calculate the mean (average) of all
student marks.

Output

Total pay

\$100.00

Stock with minimum price 2000
Total pay with value < 1000

Minimum value for this stock is 1000

Stock with value 2000

Stock with minimum price 2000

Minimum value for this stock is 1000

Stock with value 2000

Total pay

Stock with minimum price 1000

: 2000

Stock with minimum price 1000

4) find the minimum marks among students in the ECE department.

Select min(marks) As min - ECE - mark From Students .

where Department = "ECE".

* Min (marks) finds the lowest mark + where Department = "ECE" restricts the calculation only to ECE students

5) find the total marks scored by students in each department.

Select Department , sum (marks) As Aug. marks from students Group By "Department".

* Sum (marks) add & up marks

* Group By Department ensure that the total is calculated for each department separately.

VEL TECH-CSE	
EX NO.	3
PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	5
RECORD (5)	5
TOTAL (20)	20
SIGN WITH DATE	8/8

Result: thus, the SQL Command Executed

successfully based on student . Database management system