

19/08/25

Task No - 3.1

DML Commands using clauses, operators and functions in queries.

Aim:- 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 (col1, col2, ..., coln)
values (val1, val2, ..., valn);`

Example :-

~~insert into customer values 1, 'John Doe', '123-456-789',
'New York', 100.00);~~

~~SQL insert into customer values 2, 'smith', '987-654-321',
'chicago', 200.00);~~

~~SQL insert into customer values 3, 'krish', '555-123-456',
'America', 50.00);~~

After inserting:

Cust-ID	Cust-Name	Phone-No.	City	AmountPaid
1.	John Doe	123-456-789	New York	100.00
2.	Smith	987-654-321	Chicago	200.00
3.	Krish	555-123-456	America	50.00

2. Update - Set - Where.

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

Syntax : SQL > Update Table-name
SET Column = Value
WHERE condition;

Example : SQL > update Customer
SET cust-phone No = '9998887776'
WHERE cust-ID = 1;

After Updating :

Cust-ID	Cust Name	Phone-No	City	Amount-Paid
1.	John Doe	9998887776	New York	100.00
2.	Smith	987654321	Chicago	200.00
3.	Krish	555123456	America	50.00

3. Delete from :-

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

a) Delete - from : 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

b) Delete from where : This is used to delete a records select of relation

Syntax : SQL > Delete from relation-name where condition;

Example : SQL > Delete from customer

Where Cust-ID = 2;
After Deleting:

Cust ID	Cust-Name	Phone - No	City	Amount - Paid
1.	John Doe	9998887776	New York	100.00
3.	Krish	555123456	America	50.00

5. Truncate :-

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

Syntax: Truncate Table < Table Name >

Example: Truncate Table Customer;

~~Distinct~~

Query:- Select Distinct Cust-city
From Customer.

Output:

Cust-city , New York, Chicago, America

Union :

Query:- Select Cust-Name As Name From Customer
Union select mobile-Name As Name From
mobile;

Output:- ~~Name~~

~~John~~
~~Alice~~
~~Ravi~~
~~Meena~~

VEL TECH	
EX NO.	3-1-
PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	4
RECORD (5)	1
TOTAL (20)	14
SIGN WITH DATE	

Result :-

The implementation of DML Command using clauses, operators and functions in queries executed successfully.

19/8/17

26/08/25

Task No:- 3.2

Aggregate Functions

Aim :- To study and implement aggregate functions (count(), sum(), Avg(), Min(), Max()) on a sample mobile phone database.

Procedure:

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 number 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 phone

SELECT AVG(amount) As Average-amount from mobile phone;

Output :- Average - amount : 15000

4) Find minimum purchase among mobile phone in the brand.

SELECT MIN(Purchase) As Min-Brand purchase; from mobile Phone .

5) Find the total amount in the mobile phone in each category brand.

SELECT Brand, sum(amount) as total_amount from mobile phone by Brand;

Output:-

Brand	Total amount
-------	--------------

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-amount from mobile phones group by brands ordered by avg-amount dec;

Output:- Brand Avg-amount.

Vivo	25,000
------	--------

Redmi	15,000
-------	--------

Realme	30,000
--------	--------

VEL TECH	
EX NO.	4.2
PERFORMANCE (5)	6
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	5
RECORD (5)	—
TOTAL (0)	16

0
76/100

Result :-

Thus, the implementation of Aggregate functions executed successfully.