18-08-2025

Task 3.1 : DML commands using clause, operators and functions in queries

AIM : To implement DML commands using clauses, operators and function in queries

Data Manipulation language (DML) :

The DML is used to retrive, insert and modify database infomation. These commands will be used by all database users during the routine operations of the database

DML commands :

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

Syntax : insert into < table name > (field1, field2 ... fieldn)

values (data-1, data-2, ... data-n);

Example : SQL > insert into customer values (238, 'Ram', 'chennai', '98626409');

SQL 2 > insert into customer values (409, 'Rocky', 'vijay', '84411808912');

SQL > insert into customer values (409, 'Niraj', 'Hydeabad', '704986929');

After inserting :

Customer - ID	Name	Address	Ph. no
238	Ram	Chennai	98626409D
409	Rocky	Vijay	84411B092
112	Virat	Hydeabad	7049886929

2. Update - set - where

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

syntax: SQL > update relation name set field name 1 : data , fieldname 2 = data , other fielel name = data ;

Example : SQL > update customer set name = 'kumar' where customer - ID = 409

After updating:

Customer ID	Name	Address	Ph-no.
238	Ram	Chennai	98626409
409	Kumar	vijay	84411B092
112	Virat	Hydeabad	7049886929

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 :

Customer_ID	Name	address	ph_no.

b) Delete - from - where : This is used to delete a selected record from a relation

Syntax: SQL > delete from relation_name where condition

Example : set > delete from customer where name = 'Ram'

After deleting :

Customer - ID	Name	address	Ph. no
409	kumar	vijay	84118092
412	Virat	Hyderabad	7049869291

5. Truncate :

This command will remove the data permanently but structure will not be removed

Syntax : Truncate table < table name>

Example : Truncate table customer ;

After truncate :

Customer - ID	Name	address	Ph. no

Queries :

1. - Retrieve a member name starts with letter 'v'

Query : select name from bank - account where name like '%v%' ;

output :

Name
vijay
vikram
virat

2. list of accounts where balance between 1000 and 20000 ;

Query : select * from bank account where balance between 10000 and 20000 ;

output :

Name	account-names	balance	category
vijay	2345	10000	savings
vikram	7890	20000	savings

3. finding records who has minimum balance

query : select min (balance) from bank - accout;

output :

min (balance)
10000

4. Finding records who has balance >= 20000

Query: select * from bank - account where balance

Output:

Name	Accont-numb	balance	Category
vikram	7840	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)	—
TOTAL (20)	19
SIGN WITH DATE	18/8

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Result: The implementation of DML commands using clause, operators and functions in queries executed successfully.

Task 3.2 Aggregate function

Aim: Study and implement aggregate function (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 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

Output: Highest amount

50000

3. Find the average amount of accounts

Select Avg (balance) as average amount from bank account;

Output : Average amount

28750.

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 executed by average balance descending.

Query : select category, avg (Balance) as avg_balance from bank_account group by category order by avg_balance de;

Output :

category	Avg - balance
RD	50000
Salary	35000
Savings	15000

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Result : The implementation of aggregate function executed successfully.