Task No: 3.1
Date: 19/8/21

DML Commands clauses, operators and functions in Queries.

Aim:- To implement DML commands using clauses, operators and functions in queries.

Data Manipulation language (DML)

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

Syntax:- INSERT INTO <table name> (col1, col2, ...) values (val1, val2, ...);

Ex:-

SQL> insert into customer values (1, 'John Deo', '123-456-789', 'New York', 100.00);

SQL> insert into customer value ('2', 'Smith', '987-654-321', 'chicago', 200.00);

SQL> insert into Customer value 3, 'Keith', '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	Krish	555-123-456	America	50.00

2. Update - Set - Where

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

Syntax:- SQL> update table_name
SET Column = value
where Condition;

Example:- SQL> update Customer
SET Cust-phone NO = '8888867786'
WHERE Cust-ID = 1;

After updating:-

Cust-ID	Cust-Name	Phone-NO	City	Amount paid.
1	John Doe	888 7867786	New York	100.00
2	Smith	9876 54321	Chicago	200.00
3	Krish	555 123456	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;

Ex:- SQL> Delete from customer where Cust ID=2;

After deleting:

Cust-ID	Cust-Name	Phone-NO	City	Amount paid
1	John Doe	8887867786	New York	100.00
3	Krish	555 123456	America	50.00

5) Truncate:-

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

Syntax:- Truncate table < table_names

Ex:- Truncate table Customer;

Cust-ID	Cust_name	phone_no	city	Amount paid

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)	5
RECORD (5)	-
TOTAL (20)	15
SIGN WITH DATE	

Result:- Thus, implementation of DML Commands using clauses operators and function in queies executed successfully.

Lab :-8.2
Date:-26/8/25 — Aggregate Functions

Aim:- To study and implement aggregate functions (count(), sum(), Avg(), min(), max()) on a sample ~~Store~~ 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 the output.

Commands with explanation.

1. Count the total number of ~~students~~ mobile_phones

```
Select Count* as total_Mobilephones
FROM Mobile phones;
```

output:- ~~total~~ mobile_phones = 5

2. Find the highest ~~marks~~ purchases obtained by a mobile phone.

```
SELECT MAX(Purchases) AS Highest_
FROM Mobile phones Purchases.
```

Output:- Highest - purchase = 30,000.

3. Find the average purchases of Mobiles.

Select Avg (amount) As Average_amount
from Mobile phone;

output:- Average_amount = 15000.

4. Find the minimum purchases among Mobiles in the Brand.

SELECT MIN (purchases) AS Min: Brand_
purchases.
from Mobile phones.
WHERE Brand = 'Realme';

5. Find the total amount. in the Mobile phone in each category.

Query:- SELECT Category, brand, Sum (amo
AS total_amounts.
from Mobile phone
Group by category, Brands;

Output 2

Categorybrand	Total = amount
Realme	30,000
Redmi	150,000
Vivo	25000

6) Find the average amount per Category brand ordered by average amount descending.

Query:- Select Category brand, avg (amount) as avg-amount from mobile phone - group by category brand order by avg-amount descending;

output:-

Category brand	avg-amount
Vivo	25,000
Redmi	15,000
Realme	30,000

VEL TECH	
EX NO.	32
PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	5
RECORD (5)	4
TOTAL (20)	19
SIGN WITH DATE	26/8/25

Result:- The implementation of aggregate function executed successfully.