Task-3.1 DML commands using clauses operators and functions in Queries

Date: 19/08/25

Aim: The intent DML commands using clauses operators and functions in queries.

Data manipulation language

The DML is used to retrive 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 values (val + val 2..);

syntax: INSERT INTO table-name (col1, col2...) values (val1, val 2....);

Ex:

sql 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, kirish; 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. | kirish | 555-123-456 | America | 50.00 |

2. Update - Set - where

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

Syntax: SQL > Update table_name
SET column = value
WHERE condition;

Example: SQL > Update customer
SET cust_PhoneNo = '9998887776'
SET cust_Pho WHERE cust_ID = 1

After updating

| Cust_ID | Cust_Name | Phone_No | city | Amount_Paid |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | John Doe | 9998887776 | NewYork | 100.00 |
| 2. | smith | 987654321 | chicago | 200.00 |
| 3. | krish | 555 123 456 | America | 50.00 |

3. Delete form:

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

a) Delete _form: 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

6) Delete-from where: This is used to delete records selet 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 | NewYork | 10000 |
| 3. | Krish | 5555123456 | America | 5000 |

5. Truncate

This command will removed the data Permanently But structure will not be removed.

Syntax: Truncate Table <Table Name>

Example: Truncate Table customer;

| Cust-ID | Cust-Name | PhoneNo | city | AmountPaid |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

Distinct

Query: Select Distance cust-city
from Customer;

output:

| Cust-city |
|---|
| NewYork |
| chicago |
| America |

union:

Query: select cust_Name As Name from customer union select mobile_Name As Name from

output

Name
John
Alice
Ravi
Meena.

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

10/9

Result: The implementation of DML commands using clauses, operator and functions in queries executed successfully

Task: 3.2 26/8/25 Aggregate function

Aim To study and implement aggregate function count() sum(), Avg(), Min(), max() on a sample mobile phone database.

Procedure:

1. Create a table name mobile Phone
2. Insert sample records.
3. Write queries using aggregate function
4. observe and record output

commands with explanation

1) Count the total number of mobiles Phones

SELECT count (*) AS Total mobile Phones from mobile Phone;

output: Total - mobile Phones : 3

2. Find the highest Purchance 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
WHERE Mobile Phone = Redmi

5) Find the total amount in the mobile Phone in each Category Brand.

SELECT Brand SUM (amount) as total amount from Purchase mobile Phone group by Brand

output:

| Brand | Total amount |
|---|---|
| Redme | 30,000 |
| Redmi | 15,000 |
| vivo | 25,000 |

6 find the average amount brand ordered by average decending

SELECTE Brand avg (amount) as Avg. amount from mobile Phone group by brands orderd avg amobile design.

output:

| Brand | aug. amount |
|---|---|
| vivo | 25,000 |
| Redmi | 15,000 |
| Redme | 30,000 |

| VEL TECH | |
|---|---|
| EX NO. | 5.2 |
| PERFORMANCE (5) | 5 |
| RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5) | 5 |
| VIVA VOCE (5) | 3 |
| RECORD (5) | |
| TOTAL (20) | 13 |
| SIGN WITH DATE | |

Result: Thus the implementation at aggregate functions executed successfully.

20/3