Task No 3.1
Date 19/08/25

DML Commands using clauses, operators & functions in queries.

Aim:- To DML Commands using claus, operators & functions in Queries

Date manipulation language (DML):-

The DML is used to retrive, insert & modify database information. these Commands will be used by all database user during the routin operation of the database.

DML Commands:-

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 Doe', '123-456-789', 'new york', 100.00);

SQL insert into Customer values(2, 'Smith', '987-654-321', 'Chicgo', 200.00);

Cust-ID	Cust. name	Ph-no	City	Amount-Paid
1	John-Doe	123-456-789	nayork	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 Constant of a record in a relation.

Syntax: SQL > update table-name.
SET Column = value
where Condition;

Ex:- SQL > update Customer.
SET Cust-PhoneNO = '99988776'
where Cust-ID = 1;

After updating:-

Cust-ID	Cust name	Phone-NO	City	Amount paid
1	JohnDoe.	9998887776	newyork	100.00
2	Smith	987654321	Chicago	200.00
3	krish	9652251287	Ameica	500.00

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-from:- This is used to delete all the records of relation.

Syntax: SQL > Delete from table-name;

Ex:- SQL > Delete from Customer;

Cust-ID Cust-Name Phone-NO City Amount Paid.

b) Delete - from - where :- This is used to delete records, select of relation.

SQL > Delete from relation - name where Condition;

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	5551234567	America	50.00

5. Truncate :-

This Command will remove the data permanently But structure will not be removed

Syntax :- Truncate Table < Table name >

Ex :- Truncate Table < Customer ;

Distinct.

Query :- Select Distinct Cust - City
From Customer;

Cust - City
Newyork
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)	4
TOTAL (20)	18
SIGN WITH DATE	

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Result:- The implementation of DML Commands using clauses operators & functions in queries executed successfully.

Task : 3.2
Date:- 6-8-25

Aggregate Functions

Aim:- To study & implement aggregate functions Count(), Sum() on a sample mobil phone database.

Procedure:-

1. Create a table named mobile phone.
2. Insert sample records
3. write queries using aggregate functions
4. observe & 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:- Htightest - purchase: 30000.

3) Find the aurage 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 Catgory.

Brand

Select Brand, sum(amount) as total amount from purchase group by Brand;

output:-

Brand	Total amant
Realme.	30,000
Redmi	15,000
Vivo	25,000
Iphone	60,000

6) Find the avege amount Aro brand ordered by avrage decending

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.	3.2
PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	4
RECORD (5)	
TOTAL (20)	14
SIGN WITH DATE	3/5

Result: Thus the implementation of Aggregate Functions Executed Successfully.