

Task 3.1

Date 19/08/25

## DML commands using clauses/operations and function in queries

Aim:- To learn 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 relations

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

Example:

SQL insert into customer values 1, 'Jayendra', '243-241-214',  
'Delhi', 300.00);

SQL insert into customer values(2, 'Praneeth', '123-456-789',  
'Spain', 20.00);

SQL insert into customer value(3, 'Haorsha', '555-123-456',  
'Indonesia', 50.00);

After inserting:

cust. ID	cust-name	phone-no	city	Amount paid
1	Jayendra	243-241-214	Delhi	300.00
2	Praneeth	123-456-789	Spain	20.00
3	Haorsha	555-123-456	Indonesia	50.00

2. update - set - where

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

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Syntax: SQL > update table-name

SET column = value

WHERE condition:

Example:-

SQL > update customer

SET cust-phone NO = "999.888.7766"

WHERE cust-ID = 1;

After updating:

Cust-ID.	Cust-name.	Phone-no	City	Amount-Paid
1	Jayendra.	999.888.7766	Delhi	300.00
2	Daneesh	123456789.	Spain	200.00
3	Harsha.	555-123456	Indonesia	50.00

After updating: 1. delete form: This is used to delete all the cust. 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 select. of relation.

Syntax: SQL > delete from - name where condition;

Ex:- SQL > delete from customer,

WHERE cust-ID = 2;

After deleting:-

Cust-ID	Cust-name	Phone-no	City	Amount-paid
1	Jayendra.	243-241-214.	Delhi	300.000
2.	Harsha	555-123456	Indonesia	50.000

⑤ Truncate: - This command will remove the data permanently. But structure will not be removed.

Syntax: Truncate, table <tablename>

Ex:- Truncate table customer;

Cust-ID	Cust-name	Phone-no	City	Amount-paid
Procedure				

Distinct:

Query: select distinct cust-city  
from customer;

Output: cust-city

delhi

Spain

Indonesia

Union:

Query: select cust-name as name from customer union select  
mobile-name as name from mobile;

Output: name

John

Alice

Ravi

Meena

Output: highest purchase obtained by a mobile

2) Find the average amount of mobile

SELECT Avg(amount) as

mobile phone;

Output: Average-amount = 1800

3) find minimum purchase

VEL TECH	
EX NO.	3.1
PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	4
RECORD (5)	
TOTAL (20)	14
SIGN WITH DATE	10/3/2023

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

## Task 3.2

Date - 26-8-25

## Aggregate Functions

Aim:- To study and implement aggregate functions (count(), sum(), avg(), min(), max()) on a sample mobile phone data base.

### Procedure:

1. Create a table named mobile phone
2. Insert sample records
3. Write queries using aggregate functions
4. Observe and record output.

Command with explanation.

1) Count the total number of mobile phones

SELECT COUNT(\*) AS Total mobile phones from mobile phone;

Output: Total - mobile phones : ?

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.

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 mobile phone by Brand group;

output:

<u>Brand</u>	<u>Total amount</u>
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:

<u>Brand</u>	<u>Avg = amount</u>
vivo	25,000
Redmi	15,000
Realme	30,000

VEL TECH	
EX NO.	5.2
PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	4
RECORD (5)	
TOTAL (20)	14
SIGN WITH DATE	10/10/2023

Result: Thus the implementation of aggregate functions executed successfully.