Task-No: 3.1 Date: 19/8/25

DML Commands using clauses, operators and Functions in Queries.

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

Data manipulating language (DML):

The DML is used to retrieve, insert and modify database information, These commands will be used by all database users during the routine operation of the database.

DML Commands:

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

syntax: insert into < table name > (field 1, field 2 - - field n)
values (data-1, data-2, - - - - data-n);

Example: SQL > insert into customer values (238, 'Ram', 'chennai', '986264090');

SQL > insert into customer values (409, 'Rocky', 'vizag', '8441180892');

SQL > insert into customer values (112, 'virat', 'Hyderabad', '704986929');

After inserting:

customer ID	name	address	Ph-no.
238	Ram	chennai.	986264090.
409	Rocky	vizag	8441180892
112	virat	Hyderabad	704986929

2. Update - set - where.

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

syntax: SQL> update relation name set field_name1=data field-name 2 =data, where field_name=data;

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

Afterupdating:

customerID	name	address	Ph-no.
238	Ram	chennai	986264090
409	Kumar	vizag	844118092
112	virat	hyderabad	704986929,

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 customer;

After deleting:

customerID	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: SQL> Delete from customer where name= 'Ram';

After Deleting:

customer ID	name	address	Ph-no.
409	Kumar	vizag	844118092
112	virat	hyderabad	704986929.

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:

customerID	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 10000 and 20000;

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

output:

Name	Account-number	Balance	category.
vijay	2345	10000	savings
vikram	7890.	20000	savings

3. Finding records who has minimum Balance.

Query: select min(balance) from bank-account;

Output:
```
Min (Balance)
    10000
```

4. Finding records who has Balance >= 20000;

Query: select * from bank-account where balance>=20000;

output:
```
Name      Account-number    Balance    category.
Vikram        7890           20000     savings
Virat         4549           35000     savings
akash         8987           50000     savings.
```

5. Distinct.

Query: select name from customer uni

Query: select distinct category from Bank-account;

output:
```
category
savings.
```

6. Union

Query: select name from customer union select name from bank-account;

output:
```
Name
Rocky
Virat
Vikram
Akash.
```

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	26/8

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

Task-No: 3.2

Date: 26/8/25 Aggregate Functions

Aim: To study and implement aggregate functions (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 total number of students.

select count(*) As Total-amount from Bank-Account;

output: Totalamount

4.

2. Find the highest amount in the account.

select max(balance) as highest-amount from Bank-Account;

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 minimum Amount of the Account

Query: select min (balance) as min-amount 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
Savings salary	35000
Savings RD	50000.

6. Find the average Balance per category ordered by average Balance descending.

Query: select category, avg(balance) as avg-balance from bank-account group by category order by avg-~~ba~~balance desc;

Output:

category	Avg-Balance
savingsRD	50000
Savings	35000
Savings	30000.

VEL TECH

EX NO.	3.2
PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	5
RECORD (5)	
TOTAL (20)	15
SIGN WITH DATE	26/8

Result: The implementation of Aggregate functions executed successfully.