

TASK NO 3.2 DML commands using Clause Operations
Date 19/08/25

and functions in Query

Aim:- To implement DML commands using clause, operations and functions in Query.

Data manipulation language (DML):-

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

DML commands :-

4. Insert Into : This is used to add records into relation

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

examples:-

SQL Insert Into customer values 1, 'Thor', '123-456-789', 'New York', 200.00);

SQL Insert Into customer values 2, 'Sathish', '987-654-321', 'Hyderabad', 300.00);

SQL Insert Into customer values 3, 'Sandeep', '555-123-456', 'Kurnool', 500.00);

After Inserting:

CUST-ID	CUST-NAME	PHONE-NR	CITY	AMOUNTPAID
1	Thor	123-456-789	New York	100.00
2	Sathish	987-654-321	Hyderabad	300.00
3	Sandeep	555-123-456	Kurnool	500.00

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- PHONE NO = '999 888 6776'
 WHERE CUST-ID = 1;

After updating:-

CUST-ID	CUST-NAME	PHONE-NO	CTRY	AMOUNT PAID
1	Thon	999 888 6776	Newyork	250.00
2	SATHI	987 654 321	Hyderabad	300.00
3	Sandeep	555 123 456	Kurnool	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 - form:- This is used to delete the records of relation.

Syntax:- SQL > Delete from table-name;

Example:- SQL > Delete from customer

After deleting

CUST-ID	CUST-NAME	PHONE-NO	CTRY	AMOUNT PAID

b) Delete - from - where :- This is used to delete all records side 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	Thon	9998886776	Newyork	200.00
2	Sandeep	555123456	Kurnool	500.00

5. Truncate

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

Syntax:- Truncate Table <table Name>

Example:- Truncate Table CUSTOMER;

CUST-ID	CUST-NAME	PHONE-NO	CITY	AMOUNT-PAID

Different

Query:- select distinct CUST-CITY
from CUSTOMER;

Output:-

CUST-CITY

Newyork

Hyderabad

Kurnool

Union:-

Query :- select cust-name as Name from customer

Union select mobile-name as Name from mobile;

Output:- Name

Then,

Sarthik

Sandeep

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	8/9

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Result:- The Implementation of DML commands

Using clauses, operations and functions in queries executed successfully.

TASK - 3.2 ~~AGGREGATE~~ AGGREGATE
DATE : 26/8/25 ~~AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS~~

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

Commands with explanation

1) COUNT the 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 :- Highest - purchase : 36000

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 brands;

Output:-

Brand	Total - Amount
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 phone grouped by brands ordered
by avg-amount desc;

Output:-

Brand	Avg-Amount
vivo	25,000
Redmi	15,000
Realme	30,000

RESULT :- Thus, the implementation of average
functions executed successfully.

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	(Signature)

Shanti
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