

TASK = 3.1

Date 19/08/25

DML Commands using clauses/ operators and functions in Queries.

Aim: To implement DML 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 in use during the
routine operation of the database.

DML Commands :-

1. Insert into: This is used to add records into
relations.

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

Example :-

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, 'krish', '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.	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;

Example :-

SQL > updated customer

SET cust - phone NO = '9998887776'.

WHERE cust - ID = 1;

After updating:

Cust - ID	Cust - Name	Phone - NO	city	Amount - Paid.
1.	John Doe	9998887776	New York	100.00
2.	Smith	987654321	Chicago	200.00
3.	Krish	555123456	America	50.00

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 table-name;

Example: SQL > Delete from customer.

After deleting:-

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

b) Delete - from - where: This is used to delete records select 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	New York	100.00
3	Krish	555123456	America	50.00

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.
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Distinct:

Syntax: Select Distinct cust-city
From Customer;

Output: Cust-city
New York
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.	31
PERFORMANCE (5)	S
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (3)	S
VIVA VOCE (3)	A
RECORD (4)	14
TOTAL (15)	31
SIGN WITH DATE	3/9

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

TASK: 3.2

AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS.

Date: 26-08-25

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.

Commands with Explanation.

- 1) Count the total number of mobile phones.
SELECT count (*) AS total-mobile phones 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: 30,000

- 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 - Mobile phone
amount from Mobile phone by Brand.

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 desc;

Out put:

Brand	Avg - amount
Vivo	25,000
Redmi	15,000
Realme	30,000.

VEL TECH	
EX No.	3.2
PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (2)	5
VIVA VOCE (3)	4
RECORD (4)	
TOTAL (15)	14
SIGNATURE	

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Result: Thus, the implementation of Aggregate functions executed successfully.