

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 users during the routine operation of the database.

DML commands :-

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

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 content of a record in a relation.

Syntax: SQL > Update table name
SET Column = value
WHERE condition;

Example:-

```
SQL>update Customers  
SET Cust_phoneNo = '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 all records selected 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	JohnDoe	9998887776	NewYork	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

Distinct

Query: Select Distinct Cust-city
From Customer;

Output

Cust-city

NewYork

Chicago

America

Union :-

Query :- Select Cust_Name As Name From customers
Union Select mobile_Name As Name From mobile;

Output :-

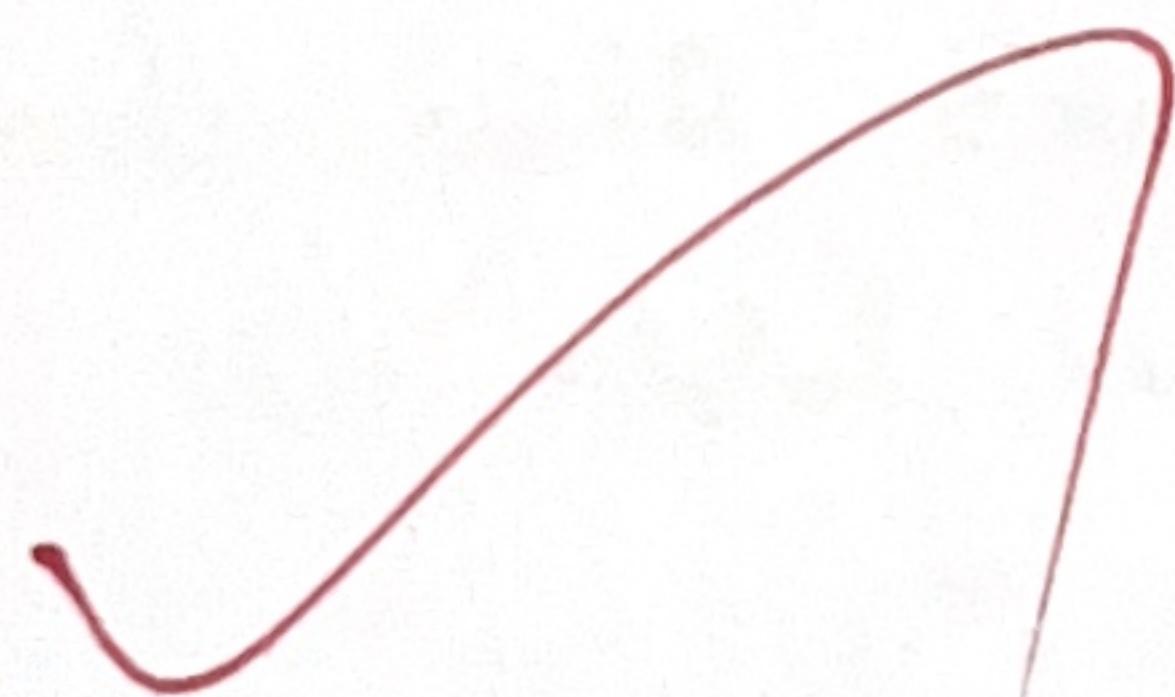
Name

John

Alice

Ravi

Meena



VEL TECH	
EX NO.	3.1
PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	3
RECORD (5)	
TOTAL (20)	13
SIGN WITH DATE	10/9

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

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 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: 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 purchase Mobile phone group by Brand;

Output

Brand	Total amount
Redme	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 group by brands ordered avg amount desc;

Output

Brand	avg amount
Vivo	25,000
Redmi	15,000
Redme	30,000

VEL TECH	
EX NO.	3.1
PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	2
RECORD (5)	
TOTAL (20)	12

IGN WITH DATE

6
10/17

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