

Into Clause

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Date:

youva

Q1) WAP Name of the Emps who are getting salary 5000.

```
select EName  
From Emp  
where sal = 5000;
```

Result:→ King.

Q2) WAP Name of the Emps who are getting salary 5000.

???

* Into Clause

- Into clause is used to Retrieve data from the Table and then the data is stored into PLSQL variable.
- Into clause Always Return single Record or single value At a time from the table.

Syntax:→

```
select ColName1, ColName2, ---  
      INTO Variable_Name1, Var_Name2, ---  
      From Table_Name  
      where <Filter-condition>;
```

Eg! →

ii) SQL > Declare

A Varchar(20);

Begin

Select EName INTO A

From Emp

Where Sal = 5000;

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(A);

End;

/

O/P! →

King.

2)

SQL > Declire

A Varchar(20);

B Number;

Begin

Select EName, Sal INTO A, B

From Emp

Where Sal = 5000;

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(A);

End;

/

O/P! →

King.

? ? Sal=?

8) SQL > Declare

A varchar(20);

B Number;

Begin

Select EName, Sal INTO A, B

From Emp

Where Sal = 5000;

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(A || ' ' || B);

End;

1

O/P: King 5000

9) SQL > Declare

A varchar(20);

B Number;

Begin

Select EName, DeptNo INTO A, B

From Emp

Where Sal = 5000;

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('EName is = ' || A || ' ' ||
'DeptNo = ' || B);

End;

1

O/P: EName is = King DeptNo = 10

Q1) SQL > Declare without using DataTypes?

A ✓;
 B Number;
 Begin
 select Ename, DeptNo INTO A, B
 From Emp
 where sal = 5000;
 DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Ename is = ' || A || ' ||
 'DeptNo = ' || B);
 End;

O/P → Error.

* Attribute Declaration.
 1) % Type
 2) % Row Type

- 1) % Type
- Oracle PLSQL Provides a special DataType Called % Type DataType.
- The % Type DataType allows you to declare a variable i.e. associated with a column in a Database Table.
- To use the PLSQL % Type DataType you 1st need to declare a variable. we can use the variable in PLSQL code just like any other variable.

Syntax: →

Variable Name Table. Col Name % Type

1) SQL > Declare

A Emp. EName % Type ;

Begin

Select EName INTO A

From Emp

Where sal = 5000 ;

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (A);

End;

1

Output King

2) SQL > Declare

A Emp. EName % Type ;

B INT ; -----> (:-)

Begin

Select EName, sal INTO A, B

From Emp

Where sal = 5000 ;

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (A || ' ' || B);

End;

1

Output King 5000

3) SQL > Declare

A Emp. EName% Type ;

B Emp. Sal% Type ;

Begin

Select EName, sal INTO A, B

From Emp

Where sal = 5000 ;

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (A || ' ' || B);

End;

1

Output King 5000

2) %RowType

- The PISAH %RowType Attributes Provides a Record Type that Represents a Row into a Table.
- The Record can be stored and each Row of Data selected from a Table or fetched from a cursor or cursor variable.

Syntax →

Variable Name Table %RowType

Eg! →

i) SQL > Declare

A Emp%RowType;

Begin

Select * INTO A

From Emp

Where Sal = 5000;

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Employee Id : ' || A.EmpNo);

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('EName : ' || A.EName);

End;

/

O/P! → Employee Id: 7839

Ename : King

Q1) SQL > Declare

A Emp % RowType;

Begin

Select * INTO A

From Emp

Where Sal = 5000;

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Employee Id: ' || A.EmpNo);

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('EName: ' || A.EName);

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Job: ' || A.Job);

End;

1

Output: Employee Id: 7839

EName: King

Job: President