EXERCISE-2

MANIPULATING DATA

OBJECTIVE

After, the completion of this exercise the students will be able to do the following

- Describe each DML statement
- Insert rows into tables
- Update rows into table
- Delete rows from table
- Control Transactions

A DML statement is executed when you:

- Add new rows to a table
- Modify existing rows
- Removing existing rows

A transaction consists of a collection of DML statements that form a logical unit of work.

To Add a New Row

INSERT Statement

Syntax

INSERT INTO table_name VALUES (column1 values, column2 values, ..., columnn values);

Example:

INSERT INTO department (70, 'Public relations', 100,1700);

Inserting rows with null values

Implicit Method: (Omit the column)

INSERT INTO department VALUES (30, 'purchasing');

Explicit Method: (Specify NULL keyword)

INSERT INTO department VALUES (100, 'finance', NULL, NULL);

Inserting Special Values

Example:

Using SYSDATE

INSERT INTO employees VALUES (113, 'louis', 'popp', 'lpopp', '5151244567', SYSDATE, 'ac account', 6900, NULL, 205, 100);

Inserting Specific Date Values

Example:

```
INSERT INTO employees VALUES (114,'den', 'raphealy', 'drapheal', '5151274561', TO_DATE('feb 3,1999','mon, dd ,yyyy'), 'ac_account', 11000,100,30);
```

To Insert Multiple Rows

& is the placeholder for the variable value

Example:

INSERT INTO department VALUES (&dept_id, &dept_name, &location); Copying Rows from another table

Using Subquery

Example:

CHANGING DATA IN A TABLE

UPDATE Statement

Syntax1: (to update specific rows)

UPDATE table name SET column=value WHERE condition;

Syntax 2: (To updae all rows)

UPDATE table name SET column=value;

Updating columns with a subquery

UPDATE employees SET job_id= (SELECT job_id FROM employees WHERE employee_id=205) WHERE employee id=114;

REMOVING A ROW FROM A TABLE

DELETE STATEMENT

Syntax

DELETE FROM table name WHERE conditions;

Example:

DELETE FROM department WHERE dept_name='finance';

Find the Solution for the following:

1. Create MY EMPLOYEE table with the following structure

	6	
NAME	NULL?	TYPE
ID	Not null	Number(4)
Last_name		Varchar(25)
First_name		Varchar(25)
Userid		Varchar(25)
Salary		Number(9,2)

2. Add the first and second rows data to MY_EMPLOYEE table from the following sample data.

ID	Last name	First name	Userid	salary
1	Patel	Ralph	rpatel	895
2	Dancs	Betty	bdancs	860
3	Biri	Ben	bbiri	1100
4	Newman	Chad	Cnewman	750
5	Ropebur	Audrey	aropebur	1550

3. Display the table with values.

ID LAST_NAME FIRST_NAME USERID 1 Patel Ralph rpatel 2 Betty Dancs bdancs 860 Select * from MY EMPLOYEE 3 Ben bbiri 1100 4 Newman Chad Cnewman 750 5 1550 Ropebur Audrey aropebur 5 rows returned in 0.00 seconds Download

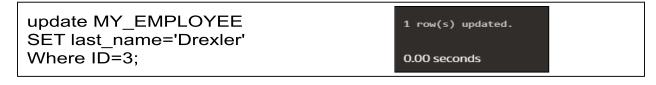
4. Populate the next two rows of data from the sample data. Concatenate the first letter of the first name with the first seven characters of the last name to produce Userid.



5. Make the data additions permanent.

Commit statement not applicable. All statements are automatically committed. commit;

6. Change the last name of employee 3 to Drexler.



7. Change the salary to 1000 for all the employees with a salary less than 900.

update MY_EMPLOYEE
SET salary=1000
Where salary<900;

4 row(s) updated.
0.01 seconds

8. Delete Betty dancs from MY _EMPLOYEE table.

DELETE from MY_EMPLOYEE

where first_name='Betty'

AND last_name='Dancs';

1 row(s) deleted.

0.03 seconds

9. Empty the fourth row of the emp table.

DELETE FROM MY_EMPLOYEE
where id = (SELECT ID FROM MY_EMPLOYEE
ORDER BY ID
offset 3 rows
fetch next 1 rows only)

1 row(s) deleted.
0.02 seconds

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded	
Query(5)		
Execution (5)		
Viva(5)		
Total (15)		
Faculty Signature		