Experiment No. 4
Name: Prathmesh Sanjay Hubale
Roll No: 80
Title: DML statements Objective:
To study select, from, where clauses & update, delete, insert statements.

Schema: employee(emp_id, name, salary,
designation)

---

1. Create the employee_data table CREATE TABLE
employee_data (emp_id NUMBER PRIMARY
KEY,
name VARCHAR2(50),
salary NUMBER,
designation VARCHAR2(50)
);

---

2. Insert 10 records into the table

```
INSERT ALL
   INTO employee_data (emp_id, name, salary, designation) VALUES (1, 'John Doe', 50000, 'Manager')
   INTO employee_data (emp_id, name, salary, designation) VALUES (2, 'Jane Smith', 45000, 'Developer')
   INTO employee_data (emp_id, name, salary, designation) VALUES (3, 'Alice Johnson', 38000, 'Analyst')
   INTO employee_data (emp_id, name, salary, designation) VALUES (4, 'Robert Brown', 60000, 'Team Lead')
   INTO employee_data (emp_id, name, salary, designation) VALUES (5, 'Emily Davis', 55000, 'Developer')
   INTO employee_data (emp_id, name, salary, designation) VALUES (6, 'Michael Wilson', 47000, 'Analyst')
   INTO employee_data (emp_id, name, salary, designation) VALUES (7, 'Chris Martin', 62000, 'Manager')
   INTO employee_data (emp_id, name, salary, designation) VALUES (8, 'Sarah Lee', 49000, 'Team Lead')
   INTO employee_data (emp_id, name, salary, designation) VALUES (9, 'David White', 35000, 'Developer')
INTO employee_data (emp_id, name, salary, designation) VALUES (10, 'Laura Green', 42000, 'Analyst')
SELECT * FROM dual;
```

Output:

10 rows created.

SELECT * FROM employee_data; **Output:**

```
EMP_ID  NAME            SALARY  DESIGNATION
------  ----------------  ------  ----------- 1
John Doe         50000   Manager
2       Jane Smith       45000   Developer
3       Alice Johnson     38000   Analyst
4       Robert Brown      60000   Team Lead
5       Emily Davis       55000   Developer
6       Michael Wilson    47000   Analyst
7       Chris Martin      62000   Manager
8       Sarah Lee         49000   Team Lead
9       David White       35000   Developer 10      Laura Green       42000   Analyst
```

---

3. Find the name of employees along with their employee ID

SELECT emp_id, name FROM employee_data; **Output:**

EMP_ID NAME
------ ----------
1 John Doe
2 Jane Smith
3 Alice Johnson
4 Robert Brown
5 Emily Davis
6 Michael Wilson
7 Chris Martin
8 Sarah Lee
9 David White
10 Laura Green

---

4. Find the names of employees whose salary is greater than 50,000

SELECT name FROM employee_data WHERE salary > 50000;

Output:

NAME

Robert Brown
Emily Davis
Chris Martin

---

5. Find the names of employees whose salary is less than 40,000

SELECT name FROM employee_data WHERE salary < 40000;

Output:

NAME
---------- Alice
Johnson David
White

---

6. Update designation of employee 2 to 'android developer'

UPDATE employee_data
SET designation = 'android developer'
WHERE emp_id = 2;

SELECT emp_id, name, designation FROM employee_data WHERE emp_id = 2; **Output:**

EMP_ID NAME DESIGNATION
------ ---------- ----------
2 Jane Smith android developer

---

7. Delete all employees whose designation is 'Analyst'

DELETE FROM employee_data WHERE designation = 'Analyst'; **Output:**

3 rows deleted.

---

8. Increase every employee's salary by 5% UPDATE
employee_data SET salary = salary * 1.05; **Output:**
7 rows updated.
SELECT emp_id, name, salary FROM employee_data; **Output:**
EMP_ID NAME SALARY
------ ------------ ------ 1
John Doe 52500
2 Jane Smith 47250
4 Robert Brown 63000
5 Emily Davis 57750
7 Chris Martin 65100
8 Sarah Lee 51450
9 David White 36750

---

9. Find the name of employee whose salary between 30000 and 50000
SELECT name FROM employee_data WHERE salary BETWEEN 30000 AND 50000; **Output:**
NAME
---------- Jane
Smith
David White

OUTCOMES:
We successfully performed various DML operations including INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE, and DELETE on the employee_data table.