

27-7-25

## 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:

```
INSER INTO sales_reps(id, name, salary, commission_pct)
SELECT employee_id, Last_name, salary, commission_pct
FROM employees
WHERE job_id LIKE '%REP';
```

### 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

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.

Select \* from MY\_EMPLOYEE;

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.

Insert into my\_employee values(3, 'Biri', 'Ben', 'bbiri', 860);

Insert into my\_employee values(4, 'Newman', 'Chad', 'Cnewman', 750)

5. Make the data additions permanent.

Commit;

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

update my\_employee set last\_name = "Drexler"  
where id = 3

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

Update myemployee set salary = 1000 where salary < 900;

8. Delete Betty dancs from MY\_EMPLOYEE table.

Delete from my employee where first-name = 'Betty';

9. Empty the fourth row of the emp table.

DELETE FROM MY\_Employee where ID= 4 ;

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