TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES

TATA

SQL statements in PL/SQL

SQL Statements in PL/SQL

The following SQL operations can be accommodated in PL SQL :

- Extract a row of data from the database by using the SELECT command.
- Make changes to rows in the database by using DML commands.
  - INSERT
  - UPDATE
  - DELETE
- Control a transaction with the COMMIT, ROLLBACK, or SAVEPOINT command.

Retrieving Data in PL/SQL

- Data can be retrieved from the database using SELECT command.
- SELECT statement must be used with the INTO clause
- The SELECT query must return exactly one row.
- If no rows are returned or if more than one record is returned then exception would be raised.
- More than one column or a * can be included in the SELECT list
- The number and data type of variables after INTO clause should match with the select_list columns.

Retrieving Data in PL/SQL

Syntax:

```
SELECT select_list
INTO     {variable_name[, variable_name]...
     | record_name}
FROM     table
WHERE    condition;
```

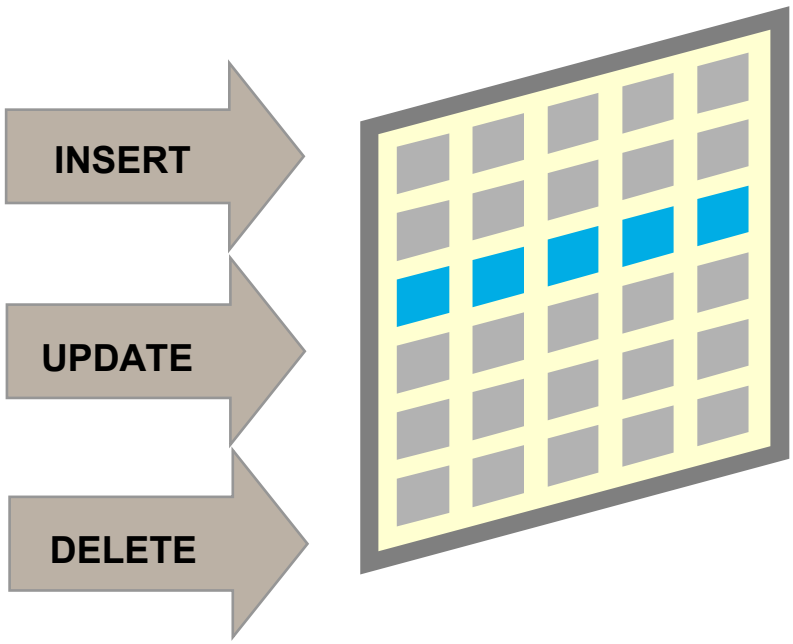
Example:

```
DECLARE
  v_empid    employee.emp_id%TYPE;
  v_empname     employee.emp_name%TYPE;
BEGIN
  SELECT    emp_id, emp_name
  INTO      v_empid, v_empname
  FROM      employee
  WHERE     id = 620;
      dbms_output.put_line('Employee Name'||v_empname);
END;
```

Manipulating Data Using PL/SQL

Make changes to database tables by using DML commands:

- INSERT
- UPDATE
- DELETE



Updating and Deleting Data Example

- Increase the salary of all employees in the EMP table who are Analysts

Example:

```
DECLARE
  v_sal_increase   emp.sal%TYPE := 2000;
BEGIN
  UPDATE emp
  SET             sal = sal + v_sal_increase
  WHERE  job = 'ANALYST';
END;
```

- Delete rows that belong to department 10 from the emp table.

```
DECLARE
  v_deptno    emp.deptno%TYPE := 10;
BEGIN
  DELETE FROM    emp
  WHERE          deptno = v_deptno;
END;
```

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES

Thank You

Experience certainty. IT Services
Business Solutions
Outsourcing