

21-06-2024

Manipulating Data Using PL/SQL

Inserting Data

1.BEGIN

INSERT INTO employees

(employee_id, first_name, last_name, email,

hire_date, job_id, salary)

VALUES

(employees_seq.NEXTVAL, 'Ruth', 'Cores', 'RCORES',

sysdate, 'AD_ASST', 4000);

END;

Updating Data

2.DECLARE

v_sal_increase employees.salary%TYPE := 800;

BEGIN

UPDATE employees

SET salary = salary + v_sal_increase

WHERE job_id = 'ST_CLERK';

END;

Deleting Data

3. DECLARE

v_deptno employees.department_id%TYPE := 10;

BEGIN

DELETE FROM employees

WHERE department_id = v_deptno;

END;

SQL Cursor

SQL Cursor Attributes

Using SQL cursor attributes, you can test the outcome of your SQL statements.

SQL%ROWCOUNT	Number of rows affected by the most recent SQL statement (an integer value)
SQL%FOUND	Boolean attribute that evaluates to TRUE if the most recent SQL statement affects one or more rows
SQL%NOTFOUND	Boolean attribute that evaluates to TRUE if the most recent SQL statement does not affect any rows
SQL%ISOPEN	Always evaluates to FALSE because PL/SQL closes implicit cursors immediately after they are executed

```
4.VARIABLE rows_deleted VARCHAR2(30)
DECLARE
v_employee_id employees.employee_id%TYPE := 176;
BEGIN
DELETE FROM employees
WHERE employee_id = v_employee_id;
rows_deleted := (SQL%ROWCOUNT ||
'row deleted.');
```

```
END;

/

PRINT rows_deleted
```