
Title

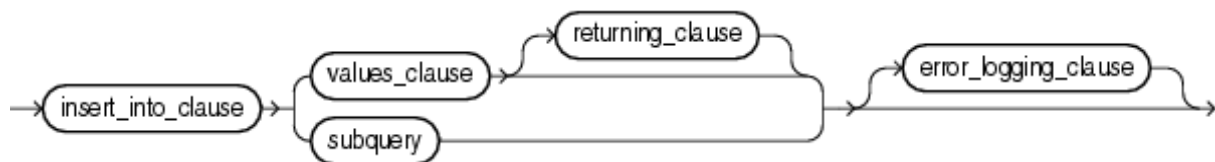
P12. Insert multiple rows from another data source into a table.

Description

You want to select rows from a table and insert them into the target table. Use the `INSERT INTO SELECT` statement to complete the task. The statement is called the Single Table Insert.

When you use it in the PL/SQL block, you can use the `SQL%ROWCOUNT` attribute to obtain the number of rows affected by the statement.

The syntax of the `INSERT INTO SELECT` statement is as follows:



Ref: INSERT, SQL Language Reference 19c

Example: Select employees whose salaries are greater than the company average and insert them into the `emp_above_avg` table.

Prepare the `emp_above_avg` table:

```
1 create table emp_above_avg as
2 select * from employees where 1=0;
```

The above statement creates an empty table `emp_above_avg` with the same structure as the `employees` table.

Write an anonymous PL/SQL block to insert the qualified employees into the `emp_above_avg` table and print out the number of rows affected by the INSERT statement.

```
1 set serveroutput on
2 begin
3     insert into emp_above_avg
4     select * from employees -- #1
5     where salary > (select avg(salary) from employees); --#2
6     dbms_output.put_line('The number of affected rows: ' || SQL%
7                           ROWCOUNT);
7 end;
8 /
```

In the above block: - Mark #1: The subquery selects qualified employees whose salaries are greater than the company average. - Mark #2: The subquery calculates the average salary of the company. The subquery is executed first and then is used as a value in the WHERE condition.

Check the `emp_above_avg` table:

```
1 select * from emp_above_avg;
```