

Task 7 - PL/SQL, Procedures, Loops

Aims:

To implement PL/SQL Procedures, functions and Loops

Procedure:

PL/SQL is a combination of SQL along with procedural features of programming languages. It was developed by Oracle Corporation in the early 90's to enhance the capabilities of SQL. PL/SQL is one of three key programming languages embedded in the Oracle database, along with SQL itself and Java.

S.No	Section & Description
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1.	<u>Declarations:</u>
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	This section starts with the keyword DECLARE. It is an optional section and defines all variables, cursors, subprograms and other elements to be used in the program.
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2.	<u>Executable commands:</u>
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	This section is enclosed between the keywords BEGIN and END and it is a mandatory section. It consists of the executable PL/SQL statements of the program. It should have at least one executable line of code, which may be just a NULL command to indicate that nothing should be executed.
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3.	<u>Exception handling:</u>
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	This section starts with the keyword EXCEPTION. This optional contains exception(s) that handle errors in the program.
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Syntax:

DECLARE

<declarations section>

BEGIN

<executable commands>

EXCEPTION

<exception handling>

END;

Simple program to print a message:

Program:

DECLARE

message varchar2(20) := 'booking closed';

BEGIN

dbms_output.put_line(message);

END;

Static input:

SQL> set serveroutput on

SQL> declare

1 x number(5);

2 y number(5);

3 z number(9);

4 begin

5 x := 10;

6 y := 12;

7 z = x + y

8 dbms_output.put_line('sum is' || z);

9 end;

10 /

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed

sum is 22

Dynamic Input:

set serveroutput on;

declare

x number(5);

y number(5);

z number(5);

begin

x := 10;

y := 12;

z := x + y;

dbms_output.put_line('Sum is ' || z);

end;

/

SQL> declare

2 var1 integer;

3 var2 integer;

4 var3 integer;

5 begin

6 var1 := &var1;

7 var2 := &var2;

8 var3 := var1 + var2;

9 dbms_output.put_line(var3);

10 end;

"/

Enter value for var1: 20

old 6: var1 := &var1;

new 6: var1 := 20;

Enter value for var2: 30

old 7: var2 := &var2;

new 7: var2 := 30;

SO

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

~~DECLARE~~

~~hid number(3) := 100;~~

~~BEGIN~~

~~IF (hid = 10) THEN~~

~~dbms_output.put_line('Value of hid is 10');~~

~~ELSE IF (hid = 20) THEN~~

~~dbms_output.put_line('Value of hid is 20');~~

ELSEIF (hid = 30) THEN

dbms_output.put_line("Value of hid is 30");

ELSE

dbms_output.put_line("None of the values is matching");

ENDIF

dbms_output.put_line("Exact value of hid is : || hid);

END;

None of the value is matching

Exact values of hid is 00

Procedure successfully completed

DECLARE

hid number(1);

oid number(1);

BEGIN

FOR hid IN 1..3 LOOP

FOR oid IN 1..3 LOOP

dbms_output.put_line('hid is : || hid || and oid is : || oid);

END loop inner_loop;

END loop outer_loop;

END;

hid is : 1 and oid is : 1

hid is : 1 and oid is : 2

hid is : 1 and oid is : 3

hid is : 2 and oid is : 1

hid is : 2 and oid is : 2

hid is : 2 and oid is : 3

hid is : 3 and oid is : 1

hid is : 3 and oid is : 2

hid is : 3 and oid is : 3

Procedure successfully completed

Sample program for only procedure:

1. Create or replace procedure (s information
2. should in number, c. name in varchar2)
3. is

4. begin

5. dbms_output.put_line('ID : ' || c_id);

7 end;

8 /

Procedure executed

SQL> exec c5information <101, 'raam');

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed

SQL> set serveroutput on;

SQL> exec c5information <101, 'raam');

ID no 1

Name: raam

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed

Sample program for only function:

SQL> create or replace function c5information

(cid in number, c_name in varchar2)

Return varchar2

Is

Begin

If cid > 200 then

Return ('no booking available');

Else

Return ('booking open');

End if;

End;

/

Function created

SQL> declare

1 msg varchar2 < 200 >;

2 begin

3 msg := c5information < 102, 'raam' >;

4 dbms_output.put_line (msg);

5 end;

6 /

Vehicle available


```

SQL > declare
2  msg varchar2(200);
3  begin
4  begin
4  msg := c3 information2(206, 'room');
5  dbms_output.put_line (msg);
6  end;
7 /

```

No vehicle available

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

Example 1: Using While Loop with Cursor

Prime check using While Loop

Create or replace procedure print-prime-customers is

cursor cust-cur is

select customer_id from customers;

v_id number;

v-is-prime boolean;

v-i number;

Begin

Open cust-cur;

Loop

Fetch cust-cur into v_id;

Exit when cust-cur % NOT FOUND;

If v_id < 2 Then

v-is-prime := false;

Else

v-is-prime := True;

v-i = 2;

while v-i <= Trunc(Sqrt(v_id)) Loop

Results:

Thus the implementation of PL/SQL

Procedures and Functions


```

If MOD (v-id, v-i) = 0 Then
    v-is-prime := false;
    Exit;
End if;
v-i := v-i + 1;

```

End Loop;

End If;

If v-is-prime Then

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Prime Customer ID: ' || v-id);

End if;

End Loop;

Use customer;

End;

This procedure checks all customer ID's in the table and prints the prime ones using a WHILE LOOP

Example 2: Using for Loop for first N Prime Numbers

Create or replace Procedure print_first_n_primes (n NUMBER) is

~~v-per~~ NUMBER := 2;

v-count NUMBER := 0;

v-is-prime Boolean;

Begin

while v-count < n Loop

v-is-prime := True;

~~for~~ i in 2..Trunc(Sqrt(v-num)) Loop

If mod(v-num, i) = 0 Then

v-is-prime := false;

Exit;

End if;

End Loop;

If v-is-prime Then

dbms_output.put_line ('Prime: ' || v-num);

v-count := v-count + 1;

End if;

v-num = v-num + 1;

End Loop;

End;

This procedure prints the first N prime numbers using a for loop

for example:

BEGIN
print-first-nprimes(10);

END;

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EX NO.	
PERFORMANCE (5)	7
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	5
RECORD (5)	✓
TOTAL (20)	—
SIGN WITH DATE	✓

23/9/20

Results:

Thus the implementation of the PL/SQL
Procedures and Loops was executed successfully.