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DBMS LAB 9 - PL/SQL CONDITIONAL AND OPERATIVE STATEMENTS

AIM:

To build a PL SQL Program for updating the salary in emp table using some conditions.

THEORY:

Features of PL/SQL:

PL/SQL has the following features -

- PL/SQL is tightly integrated with SQL.
- It offers extensive error checking.
- It offers numerous data types.
- It offers a variety of programming structures.
- It supports structured programming through functions and procedures.
- It supports object-oriented programming.
- It supports the development of web applications and server pages.

Advantages of PL/SQL

PL/SQL has the following advantages -

- SQL is the standard database language and PL/SQL is strongly integrated with SQL. PL/SQL supports both static and dynamic SQL. Static SQL supports DML operations and transaction control from PL/SQL blocks. In Dynamic SQL, SQL allows embedding DDL statements in PL/SQL blocks.
- PL/SQL allows sending an entire block of statements to the database at one time. This reduces network traffic and provides high performance for the applications.
- PL/SQL gives high productivity to programmers as it can query, transform, and update data in a database.
- PL/SQL saves time on design and debugging by strong features, such as exception handling, encapsulation, data hiding, and object-oriented data types.
- Applications written in PL/SQL are fully portable.
- PL/SQL provides a high security level.
- PL/SQL provides access to predefined SQL packages.
- PL/SQL provides support for Object-Oriented Programming.
- PL/SQL provides support for developing Web Applications and Server Pages.

ALGORITHM:

- 1. Create a table emp with attributes as
 - Eid
 - Name
 - Dept
 - salary
- 2.Insert into emp values() and make a table
- 3.Insert upto 3 rows
- 4.ed

5.in the notepad file write the program according to the select and print total number of rows with name='Jayesh'.

6.

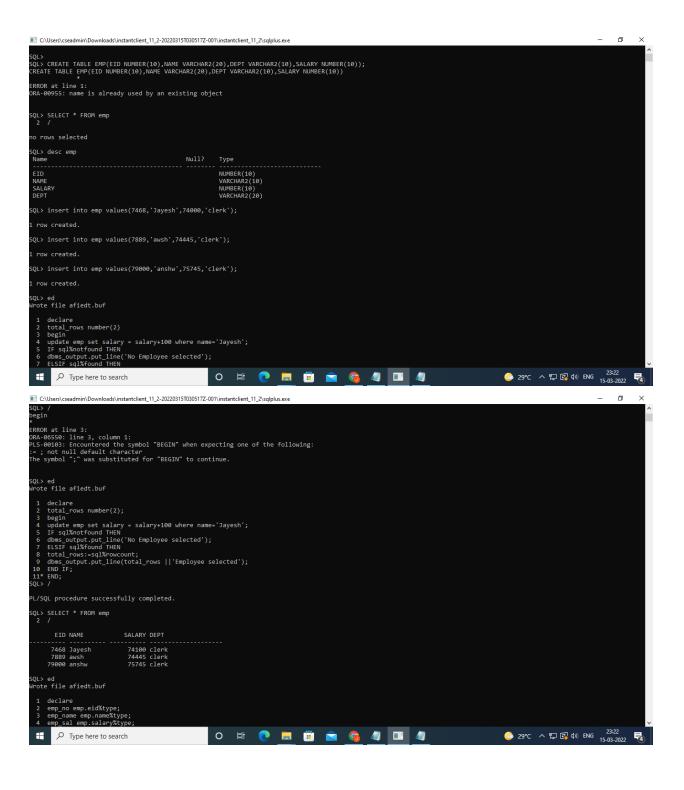
1. declare

```
2. total_rows numbers(2)
  3. Begin
  4. Update emp set salary = salary+100 where name='Jayesh';
  5. IF sql%notfound THEN
  6. dbms output.put line('No Employee selected');
  7. ELSIF sql%found THEN
  8. total_rows:=sql%rowcount;
  9. dbms_output.put_line(total_rows || 'Employee selected');
  10. END IF:
       END;
  11.
7./
8.SELECT * from emp
1. For the next program display employee number employee name and
employee salary for all the employees in a loop
2.
  1. declare
  2. Emp_no emp.eid%type;
  3. Emp_name emp.name%type;
  4. Emp_sal emp.salary%type;
  5. CURSOR emp cur is SELECT eid, name, salary from employee
  6. Begin
  7. Open emp_curr;
  8. dbms_output.put_line('emp_no' || 'Employee selected');
  9. END LOOP;
  10. CLOSE emp_cur;
  11.
        END:
  12.
       1
```

SOURCE CODE:

1)declare

```
total_rows numbers(2)
Begin
Update emp set salary = salary+100 where name='Jayesh';
IF sql%notfound THEN
dbms output.put line('No Employee selected');
ELSIF sql%found THEN
total rows:=sql%rowcount;
dbms_output.put_line(total_rows || 'Employee selected');
END IF;
END;
2)
     declare
     Emp no emp.eid%type;
     Emp_name emp.name%type;
     Emp_sal emp.salary%type;
     CURSOR emp cur is SELECT eid,name,salary from employee
     Begin
     Open emp curr;
     dbms output.put line('emp no' || 'Employee selected');
     END LOOP;
     CLOSE emp cur;
     END;
SCREENSHOTS:
```



RESULT:

Thus we have successfully built a PL SQL procedure which can make changes in the emp table based on some conditions.