Experiment-10

```
Aim:
To Perform PL/SQL Commands.
Types of PL/SQL:
Syntax, Comments, Variable Attributes, Conditionals: IF-THEN-ELSE, Case, Loops – For, While
Input:
Syntax
DECLARE
 message varchar2(20):= 'Hello World From ';
BEGIN
 dbms output.put line(message);
END;
/
O/P:
  Hello World
  PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
Comments
DECLARE
 -- variable declaration
 message varchar2(20):= 'Hello, World!';
BEGIN
 * PL/SQL executable statement(s)
 dbms_output.put_line(message);
END; /
O/P:
 Hello World
 PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
Example
```

DECLARE

```
a integer := 30;
 b integer := 40;
 c integer;
 f real;
BEGIN
 c := a + b;
 dbms output.put line('Value of c: ' || c);
 f := 100.0/3.0;
 dbms output.put line('Value of f: ' || f);
END;
O/P:
  Value of c: 70
  PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
Variable Attributes
% TYPE
DECLARE
SALARY EMP.SAL % TYPE;
ECODE EMP.empno % TYPE;
BEGIN
Ecode :=&Ecode;
Select SAL into SALARY from EMP where EMPNO = ECODE;
dbms output.put line('Salary of' || ECODE || 'is = || salary');
END;
O/P:
 Enter value for ecode: 7499
 Salary of 7499 is = 1600
 PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
%ROWTYPE
DECLARE
EMPLOYEE EMP. % ROW TYPE;
REGIN
```

```
EMPLOYEE.EMPNO := 2092;
5 EMPLOYEE.ENAME := 'Sanju';
Insert into EMP where (EMPNO, ENAME) Values (employee.empno, employee.ename);
dbms_output.put_line('Row Inserted');
END;
O/P:
  Row Inserted
  PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
Conditionals
1) IF -THEN-ELSE
DECLARE
 a number(3) := 500;
BEGIN
 -- check the boolean condition using if statement
 IF(a < 20) THEN
   -- if condition is true then print the following
   dbms output.put line('a is less than 20');
 ELSE
   dbms output.put line('a is not less than 20');
 END IF;
 dbms_output_line('value of a is : ' || a);
END;
O/P:
  a is not less than 20
  value of a is: 500
  PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
2) CASE
DECLARE
 grade char(1) := 'A';
BEGIN
 CASE grade
   when 'A' then dbms output.put line('Excellent');
```

```
when 'B' then dbms output.put line('Very good');
   when 'C' then dbms output.put line('Good');
   when 'D' then dbms_output.put_line('Average');
   when 'F' then dbms_output.put_line('Passed with Grace');
   else dbms_output.put_line('Failed');
 END CASE;
END;
O/P:
 Excellent
 PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
Loop
1) FOR
DECLARE
VAR1 NUMBER;
                                                 10
BEGIN
                                                 20
VAR1:=10;
                                                 30
                                                 40
FOR VAR2 IN 1..10
                                                 50
LOOP
                                                 60
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (VAR1*VAR2);
                                                 70
                                                 80
END LOOP;
                                                 90
END;
                                                 100
```

2) WHILE

PEGI IPE	200
DECLARE	400
VAR1 NUMBER;	600
VAR2 NUMBER;	800
BEGIN	1000
VAR1:=200;	1200
	1400
VAR2:=1;	1600
WHILE (VAR2<=10)	1800
LOOP	2000
DBMS_OUTPUT_PUT_LINE (VAR1*VAR2);	
VAR2:=VAR2+1;	
END LOOP;	
END;	

Experiment-9

Aim:

To Practice View Command.

Input: (Create, Update and Delete)

CREATE TABLE Employee1660(
 EmployeeID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
 FirstName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
 LastName varchar(255),
 Salary int
);

Employee1660

EmployeeID	FirstName	LastName	Salary
1	Shambhavi	Mishra	10000000
2	Jigyasa	Jha	9900000
3	Khushi	Sharma	9700000
4	Saumya	Singh	9500000
5	Pratyaksha	Sharma	9300000

CREATE TABLE Dept1660(
 Dept_ID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
 Dept_Name varchar(255) NOT NULL,
 EID int
);

Dept1660

Dept_ID	Dept_Name	EmployeeID
32	Finance	1
62	Marketing	5
51	HR	3
27	Software	4
19	Management	2

- **❖** Creating a View
- From a Single Table

CREATE VIEW details AS SELECT EmployeeID, FirstName FROM Employee1660 WHERE Salary >= '9100000';

SELECT *

FROM details;

EmployeeID	FirstName	
1	Shambhavi	
2	Jigyasa	
3	Khushi	
4	Saumya	
5	Dratuaksha	

From Multiple Tables

CREATE VIEW details2 AS
SELECT Employee1660.FirstName, Employee1660.Salary,
Dept1660.Dept_Name FROM Employee1660, Dept1660
WHERE Employee1660.EmployeeID = Dept1660.EmployeeID;

SELECT * FROM details2;

FirstName	Salary	Dept_Name	
Shambhavi	10000000	Finance	
Pratyaksha	9300000	Marketing	
Khushi	9700000	HR	
Saumya	9500000	Software	
Jigyasa	9900000	Management	

❖ Updating a View

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW details AS
SELECT Employee1660.FirstName, Employee1660.Salary, Dept1660.Dept_Name,
Dept1660.Dept_ID FROM Employee1660, Dept1660
WHERE Employee1660.EmployeeID = Dept1660.EmployeeID;

FirstName	Salary	Dept_Name	Dept_ID
Shambhavi	10000000	Finance	32
Pratyaksha	9300000	Marketing	62
Chushi	9700000	HR	51
Saumya	9500000	Software	27
Jigyasa	9900000	Management	19

❖ Deleting a View

DROP VIEW details;

Output

SQL query successfully executed. However, the result set is empty.