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**TASK:** PL/SQL

**1) Create a Procedure to Insert Employee Data**

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE insert_employee (  
    p_emp_id NUMBER,  
    p_emp_name VARCHAR2,  
    p_department VARCHAR2,  
    p_salary NUMBER  
) AS  
BEGIN  
    INSERT INTO EMPLOYEES (EMP_ID, EMP_NAME,  
        DEPARTMENT, SALARY) VALUES (p_emp_id, p_emp_name,  
        p_department, p_salary);  
END;
```

**2) Create a Procedure to Update Employee Salary**

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE update_salary (  
    p_emp_id NUMBER  
) AS  
    v_salary EMPLOYEES.SALARY%TYPE;  
BEGIN  
    SELECT SALARY INTO v_salary FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE  
        EMP_ID = p_emp_id;  
    IF v_salary < 5000 THEN  
        v_salary := v_salary * 1.10;  
    ELSIF v_salary BETWEEN 5000 AND 10000 THEN  
        v_salary := v_salary * 1.075;  
    ELSE  
        v_salary := v_salary * 1.05;  
    END IF;  
    UPDATE EMPLOYEES  
    SET SALARY = v_salary  
    WHERE EMP_ID = p_emp_id;  
END;
```

**3. Use a Cursor to Display Employee Names**

```
DECLARE  
    CURSOR emp_cursor IS  
        SELECT EMP_NAME FROM  
        EMPLOYEES; v_emp_name  
        EMPLOYEES.EMP_NAME%TYPE;  
BEGIN  
    OPEN emp_cursor;  
    LOOP  
        FETCH emp_cursor INTO  
        v_emp_name;
```

```
EXIT WHEN
emp_cursor%NOTFOUND;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_emp_name);
END LOOP;
CLOSE emp_cursor;
END;
```

#### **4. Create a View for Employees with High Salary**

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW
high_salary_employees AS SELECT *
FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE SALARY > 10000;
```

#### **5. Create a Function to Calculate Bonus**

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION calculate_bonus (
p_salary NUMBER
) RETURN NUMBER IS
v_bonus NUMBER;
BEGIN
IF p_salary < 5000 THEN
v_bonus := p_salary * 0.10;
ELSIF p_salary BETWEEN 5000 AND 10000 THEN
v_bonus := p_salary * 0.075;
ELSE
v_bonus := p_salary * 0.05;
END IF;
RETURN v_bonus;
END;
```

#### **6. Create a Trigger to Log Employee Insertions**

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER log_employee_insert
AFTER INSERT ON EMPLOYEES
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE_LOG (LOG_ID, EMP_ID, LOG_DATE)
VALUES (LOG_SEQ.NEXTVAL, :NEW.EMP_ID, SYSDATE);
END;
```

#### **7. Orders and Order\_Items Tables**

**A) Create a view that returns the sales revenues by customers. The values of the credit column are 5% of the total sales revenues.**

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW sales_revenues_by_customers AS
SELECT
c.customer_id,
c.customer_name,
SUM(oi.quantity * oi.unit_price) AS total_sales,
SUM(oi.quantity * oi.unit_price) * 0.05 AS credit
```

```

FROM
customers c
JOIN
orders o ON c.customer_id = o.customer_id
JOIN
order_items oi ON o.order_id = oi.order_id
GROUP BY
c.customer_id, c.customer_name;

```

**B) Write the PL/ANS: query to develop an anonymous block**

```

DECLARE
v_budget NUMBER := 1000000;
CURSOR cust_cursor IS
SELECT customer_id FROM sales_revenues_by_customers ORDER BY total_sales
DESC;
v_customer_id sales_revenues_by_customers.customer_id%TYPE;
BEGIN
-- Reset credit limits
UPDATE customers SET credit_limit = 0;
OPEN cust_cursor;
LOOP
FETCH cust_cursor INTO v_customer_id;
EXIT WHEN cust_cursor%NOTFOUND;
-- Update new credit limit
UPDATE customers
SET credit_limit = credit_limit + (v_budget / (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM
sales_revenues_by_customers))
WHERE customer_id = v_customer_id;
v_budget := v_budget - (v_budget / (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM sales_revenues_by_customers));
END LOOP;
CLOSE cust_cursor;
END;

```

**8. Show the Uses of Implicit Cursor**

```

DECLARE
v_count INTEGER;
BEGIN
SELECT COUNT(*) INTO v_count FROM employees;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Total number of employees: ' || v_count);
END;

```

**9. Create a Cursor to Display Name and Salary**

```

DECLARE
CURSOR emp_cursor (p_salary NUMBER) IS
SELECT first_name, last_name, salary
FROM employees
WHERE salary < p_salary;
v_first_name employees.first_name%TYPE;

```

```

v_last_name employees.last_name%TYPE;
v_salary employees.salary%TYPE;
BEGIN
OPEN emp_cursor(10000);
LOOP
FETCH emp_cursor INTO v_first_name, v_last_name, v_salary;
EXIT WHEN emp_cursor%NOTFOUND;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_first_name || ' ' || v_last_name || ': ' || v_salary);
END LOOP;
CLOSE emp_cursor;
END;

```

#### 10. Create a Trigger to Check for Duplicate Values

```

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER check_duplicate_emp_id
BEFORE INSERT OR UPDATE ON employees
FOR EACH ROW
DECLARE
v_count INTEGER;
BEGIN
SELECT COUNT(*)
INTO v_count
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id = :NEW.employee_id;
IF v_count > 0 THEN
RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20001, 'Duplicate employee_id
found. ');
END IF;
END;

```

#### 11. Procedure for Selecting Records with Filters

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE
select_employees_by_salary ( p_salary NUMBER
) AS
BEGIN
FOR emp IN (SELECT * FROM ib_employee WHERE salary = p_salary) LOOP
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(emp.first_name || ' ' || emp.last_name || ': ' || emp.salary); END
LOOP;
END;

```

#### 12. Increment Employee's Salary

```

BEGIN
UPDATE EMPLOYEES
SET SALARY = SALARY + 1000
WHERE EMPLOYEE_ID = 102;
END;

```