

PRACTICAL-10

Aim: To create a PL/SQL procedure that performs the multiplication of two numbers.

The procedure will take two input parameters and return the product.

Constraints

1. **Input Parameters:** The procedure will accept two input parameters of type NUMBER.
2. **Output Parameter:** The procedure will have an output parameter to return the result of the multiplication.

QUERY:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE multiply_numbers (  
    num1 IN NUMBER,  
    num2 IN NUMBER,  
    result OUT NUMBER  
) AS  
BEGIN  
    result := num1 * num2;  
EXCEPTION  
    WHEN OTHERS THEN  
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('An error occurred: ' || SQLERRM);  
        result := NULL;  
END multiply_numbers;  
  
DECLARE  
    v_result NUMBER;  
BEGIN  
    1.multiply_numbers(10, 5, v_result);  
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Test Case 1 Result: ' || v_result);  
    2.multiply_numbers(15, 0, v_result);  
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Test Case 2 Result: ' || v_result);  
    3.multiply_numbers(-4, -6, v_result);  
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Test Case 3 Result: ' || v_result);
```

```
4.multiply_numbers(7, -3, v_result);
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Test Case 4 Result: ' || v_result);
5.multiply_numbers(2.5, 4.2, v_result);
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Test Case 5 Result: ' || v_result);
END;
```

Output:

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
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```
Test Case 1 Result: 50
Test Case 2 Result: 0
Test Case 3 Result: 24
Test Case 4 Result: -21
Test Case 5 Result: 10.5
```

Statement processed.

0.00 seconds

CONCLUSION:

- From this practical I've learnt that how can I use SQL in a way that taking two inputs whether they are with the multiplication I can return that value also I learnt how to handle the exception in SQL.