

## PL/SQL\_07

1. The purpose of this practice is to show the usage of predefined exceptions. Write a PL/SQL block to select the name of the employee with a given salary value.
  - a) Delete all records in the messages table.
  - b) In the declarative section, declare two variables: v\_ename of type employees.last\_name and v\_emp\_sal of type employees.salary. Initialize the latter to 6000.
  - c) In the executable section, retrieve the last names of employees whose salaries are equal to the value in v\_emp\_sal.  
**Note:** Do not use explicit cursors.  
If the salary entered returns only one row, insert into the messages table the employee's name and the salary amount.
  - d) If the salary entered does not return any rows, handle the exception with an appropriate exception handler and insert into the messages table the message "No employee with a salary of <salary>."
  - e) If the salary entered returns more than one row, handle the exception with an appropriate exception handler and insert into the messages table the message "More than one employee with a salary of <salary>."
  - f) Handle any other exception with an appropriate exception handler and insert into the messages table the message "Some other error occurred."
  - g) Display the rows from the messages table to check whether the PL/SQL block has executed successfully. Sample output is as follows:

### RESULTS

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More than one employee with a salary of 6000

- h) Change the initialized value of v\_emp\_sal to 2000 and re-execute. The output is as follows:

### RESULTS

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More than one employee with a salary of 6000  
No employee whith a salary of 2000

2. The purpose of this practice is to show how to declare exceptions with a standard Oracle server error. Use the Oracle server error ORA-02292 (integrity constraint violated – child record found).

- a) In the declarative section, declare an exception `e_childrecord_exists`. Associate the declared exception with the standard Oracle server error `-02292`.
- b) In the executable section, display “Deleting department 40....” Include a `DELETE` statement to delete the department with `department_id` 40.
- c) Include an exception section to handle the `e_childrecord_exists` exception and display the appropriate message. Sample output is as follows:

```
Deleting department 40....  
Cannot delete this department. There are employees in this department (child  
records exist).
```