

## PL/SQL\_03

1. Evaluate the preceding PL/SQL block and determine the data type and value of each of the following variables according to the rules of scoping.

### DECLARE

```
v_weight  NUMBER(3) := 600;
```

```
v_message VARCHAR2(255) := 'Product 10012';
```

### BEGIN

#### DECLARE

```
v_weight      NUMBER(3) := 1;
```

```
v_message VARCHAR2(255) := 'Product 11001';
```

```
v_new_locn VARCHAR2(50) := 'Europe';
```

#### BEGIN

```
v_weight := v_weight + 1;
```

```
v_new_locn := 'Western ' || v_new_locn;
```

1

#### END;

```
v_weight := v_weight + 1;
```

```
v_message := v_message || ' is in stock';
```

```
v_new_locn := 'Western ' || v_new_locn;
```

2

#### END;

```
/
```

- a) The value of **v\_weight** at position 1 is:
- b) The value of **v\_new\_locn** at position 1 is:
- c) The value of **v\_weight** at position 2 is
- d) The value of **v\_message** at position 2 is:
- e) The value of **v\_new\_locn** at position 2 is:

2. In the preceding PL/SQL block, determine the values and data types for each of the following cases.

```
DECLARE
v_customer  VARCHAR2(50) := 'Womansport';
v_credit_rating  VARCHAR2(50) := 'EXCELLENT';
BEGIN
    DECLARE
        v_customer    NUMBER(7) := 201;
        v_name        VARCHAR2(25) := 'Unisports';
    BEGIN
        v_credit_rating := 'GOOD';
    END;
END;
/
```

- a) The value of **v\_customer** in the nested block is:
  - b) The value of **v\_name** in the nested block is:
  - c) The value of **v\_credit\_rating** in the nested block is:
  - d) The value of **v\_customer** in the main block is:
  - e) The value of **v\_name** in the main block is:
  - f) The value of **v\_credit\_rating** in the main block is:
3. Edit lab\_02\_05\_soln.sql.
- a) Use single-line comment syntax to comment the lines that create the bind variables.
  - b) Use multiple-line comments in the executable section to comment the lines that assign values to the bind variables.
  - c) Declare the **v\_basic\_percent** and **v\_pf\_percent** variables and initialize them to 45 and 12, respectively. Also, declare two variables: **v\_fname** of type VARCHAR2 and size 15, and **v\_emp\_sal** of type NUMBER and size 10.
  - d) Include the following SQL statement in the executable section:  

```
SELECT first_name, salary
INTO v_fname, v_emp_sal FROM employees
WHERE employee_id=110;
```
  - e) Change the line that prints “Hello World” to print “Hello” and the first name. You can comment the lines that display the dates and print the bind variables, if you want to.

f) Calculate the contribution of the employee toward provident fund (PF):

- PF is 12% of the basic salary
- basic salary is 45% of the salary.

Use the local variables for the calculation. Try and use only one expression to calculate the PF. Print the employee's salary and his contribution toward PF.

g) Execute and save your script as lab\_03\_03\_soln.sql.

Sample output is as follows:

Hello John

Your salary is 8200

Your contribution towards PF 442,8

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.