**Practical No 2**

**Aim:**Writing PL/SQL block with basic programming constructs by including following.

a.Sequencial statements.

b.Unconstrained loop

**a.Sequential Statement**

**a.1 Write a pl/sql block to perform arithemetic operation entered by the user.**

* **Program**

SQL> declare

2 a number;

3 b number;

4 add number;sub number;mult number;div number;moddiv number;

5 begin

6 a:=&a;

7 b:=&b;

8 add:=a+b;

9 sub:=a-b;

10 mult:=a\*b;

11 div:=a/b;

12 moddiv:=mod(a,2);

13 dbms\_output.put\_line('The addition is'||add);

14 dbms\_output.put\_line('The subtraction is'||sub);

15 dbms\_output.put\_line('The multiplication is'||mult);

16 dbms\_output.put\_line('The division is'||div);

17 dbms\_output.put\_line('The modulo division is'||moddiv);

18 end;

19 /

* **Output**

Enter value for a: 10

old 6: a:=&a;

new 6: a:=10;

Enter value for b: 10

old 7: b:=&b;

new 7: b:=10;

The addition is20

The subtraction is0

The multiplication is100

The division is1

The modulo division is0

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

**b.Unconstrained loop**

**b.1Write a pl/sql block to generate table of 20.**

* **Program**

SQL> declare

2 a number:=20;

3 c number:=1;

4 res number;

5 begin

6 loop

7 res:=a\*c;

8 dbms\_output.put\_line(res);

9 c:=c+1;

10 exit when c>10;

11 end loop;

12 end;

13 /

* **Output**

20

40

60

80

100

120

140

160

180

200

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

**b.2 To show the number between 1000-1010.**

* **Program**

SQL> declare

2 num1 number:=1000;

3 num2 number:=1010;

4 begin

5 loop

6 dbms\_output.put\_line(num1);

7 num1:=num1+1;

8 exit when num1 > num2;

9 end loop;

10 end;

11 /

* **Output**

1000

1001

1002

1003

1004

1005

1006

1007

1008

1009

1010

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.