

Institute of Engineering & Management
Department of Computer Science & Engineering
Data-Base Management System Lab for 3rd year 6th semester 2019
Code: CS 691

Date: 28/03/19

WEEK-5

Problem Statement-1: display your name 5 times using for loop.

SQL :

```
SQL> set serveroutput on;
SQL> DECLARE
  2     name varchar2(20) := 'Ranajit Roy';
  3 BEGIN
  4     for i in 1..5 LOOP
  5         dbms_output.put_line(name);
  6     END LOOP;
  7 END;
  8 /
Ranajit Roy
Ranajit Roy
Ranajit Roy
Ranajit Roy
Ranajit Roy
```

Problem Statement-2: write a pl/sql block of code to invert a number 12345 to 54321.

SQL :

```
SQL> DECLARE
  2     num integer := &num;
  3     result integer := 0;
  4 BEGIN
  5     WHILE num!=0 LOOP
  6         result := result*10 + MOD(num,10);
  7         num := FLOOR(num/10);
  8     END LOOP;
  9     dbms_output.put_line(result);
 10 END;
 11 /
Enter value for num: 12345
old  2:          num integer := &num;
new  2:          num integer := 12345;
54321
```

Problem Statement-3: write a pl/sql code block to calculate the area of circle for a value of radius varying from 3 to 7. store the radius & the corresponding values of calculated area in an empty table named areas, consisting of two columns, radius & area.

SQL :

```
SQL> create table area(radius integer, area number(5,4));
```

Table created.

```
SQL> DECLARE
  2     pi constant number(5,2) := 3.14;
  3     area number(5,2);
  4 BEGIN
```

```

5      FOR radius in 3..7 LOOP
6          area := pi*radius*radius;
7          insert into area values(radius, area);
8      END LOOP;
9  END;
10 /

```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> select * from area;

RADIUS	AREA
3	28.26
4	50.24
5	78.5
6	113.04
7	153.86

Problem Statement-4: create a simple loop such that a message is displayed when a loop exceeds a particular value(while loop).

SQL :

```

SQL> DECLARE
2      inp integer := &inp;
3      a integer := 0;
4  BEGIN
5      WHILE a<=inp LOOP
6          dbms_output.put_line(a);
7          a := a+1;
8      END LOOP;
9      dbms_output.put_line('Value Exceeded!');
10 END;
11 /

```

Enter value for inp: 4

old 2: inp integer := &inp;

new 2: inp integer := 4;

0

1

2

3

4

Value Exceeded!

Problem Statement-5: write a pl/sql block code that will accept an account number from the user, check if the user's balance is less than the minimum balance, only then deduct rs. 100/- from the available balance. the process is fired on the accounts table.

SQL :

SQL> select * from accounts;

ACCNO	CURRBAL
1	4900
2	19900
3	34900
4	49900
5	64900
6	79900

6 rows selected.

```
SQL> DECLARE
  2     acid accounts.accno%type := &acid;
  3     bal accounts.currbal%type;
  4 BEGIN
  5     SELECT currbal INTO bal FROM accounts WHERE accno=acid;
  6     IF bal<=50000 THEN
  7         UPDATE accounts SET currbal = currbal-100 WHERE
accno=acid;
  8         dbms_output.put_line('Balance updated!');
  9     ELSE
 10         dbms_output.put_line('Balance above min balance. ');
 11     END IF;
 12 END;
 13 /
```

Enter value for acid: 4

old 2: acid accounts.accno%type := &acid;

new 2: acid accounts.accno%type := 4;

Balance updated!

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
SQL> select * from accounts;
```

ACCNO	CURRBAL
1	4900
2	19900
3	34900
4	49800
5	64900
6	79900

6 rows selected.

Problem Statement-6: bank declares 8% interest on capital. so, update all accounts using pl/sql code block.

SQL :

```
SQL> DECLARE
  2 BEGIN
  3     UPDATE accounts SET currbal=currbal*1.08;
  4 END;
  5 /
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
SQL> select * from accounts;
```

ACCNO	CURRBAL
1	5292
2	21492
3	37692
4	53784
5	70092
6	86292

6 rows selected.