Assignment no 6

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1. The bank manager has decided to activate all those accounts which were previously marked as inactive for performing no transaction in last 365 days. Write a PL/SQ block (using implicit cursor) to update the status of account, display an approximate message based on the no. of rows affected by the update.

PI/sql block:

output:

```
SQL> select * from bank_accounts;

ACC_NO ACC_STATUS

101 active
102 inactive
103 active
104 active
105 inactive
106 inactive
6 rows selected.
```

2. Organization has decided to increase the salary of employees by 10% of existing salary, who are having salary less than average salary of organization, Whenever such salary updates takes place, a record for the same is maintained in the increment_salary table.

```
EMP (E_no , Salary)
increment_salary(E_no , Salary)
pl/sql block:
declare
       cursor crsr is select e no,salary from e emp where salary<(select avg(salary) from e emp);
       meno e_emp.e_no%type;
       msal e_emp.salary%type;
       minc e_emp.salary%type;
begin
       open crsr;
       if crsr%isopen then
               loop
               fetch crsr into meno, msal;
               exit when crsr%notfound;
               msal := msal+msal*0.1;
               insert into increment_salary values(meno,msal);
               end loop;
       end if;
       close crsr;
```

output:

end;

```
SQL> select * from e_emp;
      E_NO
                SALARY
       501
                 40000
       502
                 10000
       505
                 25000
       601
                 19000
       102
                 34000
                  9900
       290
6 rows selected.
```

```
SQL> select avg(salary) from e_emp;

AVG(SALARY)
-----
22983.3333
```

3. Write PL/SQL block using explicit cursor for following requirements:

College has decided to mark all those students detained (D) who are having attendance less than 75%.. Whenever such update takes place, a record for the same is maintained in the D_Stud table. create table stud21(roll number(4), att number(4), status varchar(1)); create table d stud(roll number(4), att number(4));

pl/sql block:

```
declare
```

begin

```
cursor crsr is select roll,att,status from stud21 where att<75;
mroll stud21.roll%type;
matt stud21.att%type;
mstatus stud21.status%type;

open crsr;
if crsr%isopen then
loop
fetch crsr into mroll,matt,mstatus;
```

update stud21 set status='D' where roll=mroll;

insert into d_stud values (mroll,matt);

exit when crsr%notfound;

end loop;

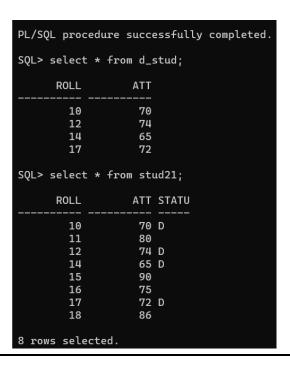
end if;

close crsr;

end;

output:

```
SQL> select * from stud21;
      ROLL
                   ATT STATU
        10
                    70
        11
                    80
        12
                    74
        14
                    65
        15
                    90
                    75
        16
        17
                    72
        18
                    86
8 rows selected.
```



4. Write a PL/SQL block of code using parameterized Cursor, that will merge the data available in the newly created table N_RollCall with the data available in the table O_RollCall. If the data in the first table already exist in the second table then that data should be skipped.

PI/sql block:

```
Declare
        cursor crsr is select roll from o_rollcall;
        cursor crsr chk(mroll number) is select roll from n rollcall where roll=mroll;
        mroll new class.roll%type;
        v number(10);
Begin
        Open crsr;
                fetch crsr into mroll;
                Exit When crsr%NOTFOUND;
                Open crsr_chk(mroll);
                        Fetch crsr_chk into v;
                        if crsr_chk%FOUND Then
                        dbms_output.put_line('roll' || ' ' || mroll || ' ' || 'exist');
                        dbms_output.put_line('Adding roll '|| mroll);
                        insert into n rollcall values(mroll);
                        End if;
                Close crsr_chk;
                End loop;
        Close crsr;
End;
```

Output:

```
SQL> select * from n_rollcall;

ROLL

10
11
```

```
roll 10 exist
roll 1 exist
Adding roll 12
Adding roll 13
Adding roll 20

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> select * from n_rollcall;

ROLL
-----
1
10
11
12
13
15
20

7 rows selected.
```

5. Write PL/SQL block using explicit cursor: Cursor FOR Loop for following requirements:

College has decided to mark all those students detained (D) who are having attendance less than 75%. Whenever such update takes place, a record for the same is maintained in the D_Stud table.

```
create table stud21(roll number(4), att number(4), status varchar(1));
create table d_stud(roll number(4), att number(4));
```

pl/sql block:

Declare

Cursor crsr is select roll, att, status from stud21 where att<75;

Begin

```
for i IN crsr
loop
update stud21 set status='D' where
roll=i.roll;
insert into d_stud values(i.roll,i.att);
end loop;
```

End;

Output:

```
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
SQL> select * from stud21;
      ROLL
                  ATT STATU
                    70 D
        10
        11
                    80
        12
                    74 D
        14
                    65 D
        15
                    90
        16
                    75
                    72 D
        17
        18
8 rows selected.
```