



## **MID SEMESTER EXAM**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** *Attempt all questions (3 hours). From question 2 to 5, you are requested to execute programs then write responses in the booklet and submit the softcopy saved in a folder with your Name and ID.*

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### **QUESTION 1: 10 Marks**

- Differentiate between % ROWTYPE and TYPE RECORD.
  - Explain uses of cursor.
  - Show code of a cursor for loop.
  - Define Implicit and Explicit Cursors.
  - When is a declare statement required?
  - Show the cursor attributes of PL/SQL.
  - What does fetching a cursor do?
  - What does closing a cursor do?
  - Differ between Anonymous blocks and sub-programs
  - What are SQL statement used in DDL?
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### **QUESTION 2: 5 Marks**

**Create the following table 'Courses', if these tables exist in the HR database remove it.**

Courses table should have the following columns:

- course\_id which is text having 3 characters , Courde\_id will be a primary key.
- course\_Title which is a varchar 30 characters long.



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Write a PL/SQL program to insert the following values in 'Courses' table using scalar data type

1. CS1, Computing Science
  2. HS1, History
  3. GE1, Geography
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declare

course\_id varchar(3);

course\_title varchar(30);

begin

course\_id:='CS1';

course\_title:= 'Computer Science';

insert into courses values (course\_id,course\_title);

course\_id:='HS1';

course\_title:= 'History';

insert into courses values (course\_id,course\_title);

course\_id:='GE1';

course\_title:= 'Geography';

insert into courses values (course\_id,course\_title);

end;

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**QUESTION 3: 5 Marks**



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Write a PL/SQL program to check whether the day is SATURDAY or SUNDAY when a number from 0 to 9 is entered. Note that Saturday is the 7<sup>th</sup> day of the week. Take in account the data type to be used.

declare

input number(1):=enter\_the\_number\_btn\_0\_and\_9;

begin

case input

when 7 then

dbms\_output.put\_line('we are on Saturday');

when 1 then

dbms\_output.put\_line('we are on Sunday');

else

dbms\_output.put\_line('invalid input');

end case;



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end;

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### **QUESTION 4: 5 Marks**

Write a PL/SQL program to display the full name (first and last) name and salary for all employees whose salary is out of the range 7000 and 15000 and make the result set in ascending order by the full name. Use composite data type (**%type**) for each variable.

declare

emp\_first\_name employees.first\_name%type;

emp\_last\_name employees.last\_name%type;

emp\_salary employees.salary%type;

cursor cur is

select first\_name ,last\_name,salary from employees where salary not between 7000 and 15000 order by first\_name asc;

begin

open cur ;

loop



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```
fetch cur into emp_first_name,emp_last_name,emp_salary;
```

```
dbms_output.put_line(emp_first_name || emp_last_name || emp_salary);
```

```
exit when cur%notfound;
```

```
end loop ;
```

```
close cur;
```

```
end;
```

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### **QUESTION 5: 5 Marks**

Write a program in PL/SQL to display a table based detail information: first and last name, salary and department ID for those employees who earn more than the minimum salary of a department which ID is 40.

```
declare
```

```
cursor emp_display is
```

```
select first_name,last_name,salary, department_id from employees where salary>(select  
min(salary) from employees where department_id = 40);
```

```
emp_info emp_display%rowtype;
```



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begin

open emp\_display;

loop

fetch emp\_display into emp\_info;

dbms\_output.put\_line(emp\_info.first\_name || ' ' || emp\_info.last\_name || ' '

' || emp\_info.salary || ' ' || emp\_info.department\_id);

exit when emp\_display%notfound;

end loop;

close emp\_display;

end;