**PRACTICAL NO. 10**

**CREATING PACKAGES IN PL/SQL**

Packages are schema objects that groups logically related PL/SQL types, variables, and subprograms.

A package will have two mandatory parts −

* Package specification
* Package body or definition

Package Specification

The specification is the interface to the package.

It just **DECLARES** the types, variables, constants, exceptions, cursors, and subprograms that can be referenced from outside the package.

In other words, it contains all information about the content of the package, but excludes the code for the subprograms.

CREATE PACKAGE cust\_sal AS

PROCEDURE find\_sal(c\_id customers.id%type);

END cust\_sal;

/

## Package Body

The package body has the codes for various methods declared in the package specification and other private declarations, which are hidden from the code outside the package.

The **CREATE PACKAGE BODY** Statement is used for creating the package body.

CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY cust\_sal AS

PROCEDURE find\_sal(c\_id customers.id%TYPE) IS

c\_sal customers.salary%TYPE;

BEGIN

SELECT salary INTO c\_sal

FROM customers

WHERE id = c\_id;

dbms\_output.put\_line('Salary: '|| c\_sal);

END find\_sal;

END cust\_sal;

/

## Using the Package Elements

package\_name.element\_name;

The following program uses the ***find\_sal*** method of the ***cust\_sal*** package for a customer –

DECLARE

code customers.id%type := &code;

BEGIN

cust\_sal.find\_sal(code);

END;

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