WEEK 2

```
7 8 );
       SQL>
SQL> INSERT INTO Customers (CustomerID, Name, DOB, Balance, LastModified)
2 VALUES (1, 'John Doe', TO_DATE('1985-85-15', 'MYYY-MM-DD'), 1808, SYSDATE);
        SQL>
SQL> INSERT INTO Customers (CustomerID, Name, DOB, Balance, LastModified)
2 VALUES (2, 'Jame Smith', TO_DATE('1990-07-20', 'MYMY-MM-DD'), 1500, SYSDATE);
        SQL- INSERT INTO Accounts (AccountID, CustomerID, AccountType, Balance, LastModified)
2 VALUES (1, 1, 'Savings', 1000, SYSDATE);
            row created.
         QUID INSERT INTO Accounts (AccountID, CustomerID, AccountType, Balance, LastModified)
2 VALUES (2, 2, 'Checking', 1500, SYSDATE);
        SQL>
SQL> INSERT INTO Transactions (TransactionID, AccountID, TransactionDate, Amount, TransactionType)
2 VALUES (1, 1, SYSDATE, 200, 'Deposit');
        SQL> INSERT INTO Transactions (TransactionID, AccountID, TransactionDate, Amount, TransactionType)
2 VALUES (2, 2, SYSDATE, 300, 'Withdrawal');
          SQL Plus
          SQL> CREATE TABLE Customers (
CustomerID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
Mame VARCHAR2(100),
DOB DATE,
Balance NUMBER,
LastModified DATE
         Table created.
  SQL>
SQL> CREATE TABLE Accounts (
2 AccountID HUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
3 CustomerID HUMBER,
4 AccountType WARCHAR2(20),
5 Balance HUMBER,
6 LastModified DATE,
7 FOREIGH KEY (CustomerID) REFERENCES Customers(CustomerID)
   SQL:
SQL: GRATE TABLE Transactions (
    TransactionID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
    AccountID NUMBER,
    TransactionIde LONG,
         Table created.
SQL>
SQL>
SQL>
CREATE TABLE Loans (

LoanDO MURBER PRIMARY KEY,

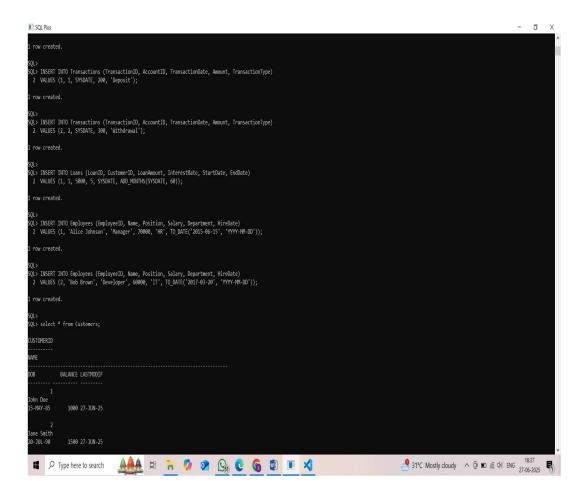
GARRIEL LoanRount NURBER,

LoanRount NURBER,

SIATESTRATE NURBER,

StartDate DATE,

FOREIGN KEY (CustomerID) REFERENCES Customers(CustomerID)
         P Type here to search
```



Exercise 1: Control Structures

Scenario 1: The bank wants to apply a 1% discount to the loan interest rate for all customers who are above 60 years old.

Question: Write a PL/SQL block that loops through all customers, calculates their age from DOB, and if the age is over 60, reduce the interest rate by 1% for their loans.

Scenario 2: The bank promotes customers to VIP status if they maintain high balances. Question: Write a PL/SQL block that iterates through all customers and, if the balance is over \$10,000, sets a column IsVIP to 'Y' or TRUE.

Scenario 3: The bank needs to send reminders for loans that are due in the next 30 days. Question: Write a PL/SQL block that fetches all loans where the end date is within the next

30 days and prints a message: "Reminder: Loan for Customer <ID> is due soon".

```
UNRON c_customers IS
SELECT CustomerID, DOB FROM Customers;
v_age NUMBER;
v_today DATE := SYSDATE;
                                       N
FOR cust_rec IN c_customers LOOP
v_age := MONTHS_EBINEEN(v_today, cust_rec.DOB) / 12;
IF v_age > 60 TREN
IF v_age > 60 TREN
SET InterestNate = InterestRate - 1
HHERE CustomerID = cust_rec.CustomerID;
                                                                           DBMS_OUTPUT_PUT_LINE('Interest rate updated for CustomerID: ' || cust_rec.CustomerID || ', Age: ' || ROUND(v_age));
                                     IN
FOR cust IN (SELECT CustomerID, Balance FROM Customers) LOOP
IF cust.Balance > 10000 THEN
IPPONIE Customers
SET ISYIP = 'TMUE'
MHERE CustomerID = cust.CustomerID;
# \mathcal{P} Type here to search ## Type here to search ## \mathcal{P} Type
```

Exercise 3: Stored Procedures

Scenario 1: Each month, the bank applies 1% interest to all savings accounts.

Question: Write a stored procedure named ProcessMonthlyInterest that finds all savings accounts and adds 1% of their current balance to the balance.

Scenario 2: Based on performance, employees in a department get a salary bonus. Question: Write a stored procedure named UpdateEmployeeBonus that accepts a department name and a bonus percentage, and updates the salary of all employees in that department.

Scenario 3: Customers want to transfer funds between their own accounts. Question: Write a stored procedure named TransferFunds that accepts from_account, to_account, and amount. It checks if from_account has sufficient balance, and if yes, deducts the amount from from_account and adds it to to_account. If not, it should print "Insufficient Balance".

