

Name	Sumit Kumar Giri	Year	
Subject	RDBMS	Class	
Semester	4th	Roll No.	2000213

I N D E X

A PLUS +

Q1. Differentiate between Local procedure and stored procedure.

Ans - There are many differentiate between Local procedure and stored procedure.

Local Procedure

(i) A local procedure is a procedure which is defined in the declaration section of the PL/SQL block.

(ii) These can be used only within the PL/SQL block in which it is defined.

(iii) Local execution →
Procedure name ()

Stored procedure

A stored Procedure is a named PL/SQL code block that has been compiled and stored in one of the oracle engine's systemTable.

These Can be used outside of the PL/SQL block in which it is defined and also within the same.

with "exec" keyword or
as in local procedure.



Q2. Differentiate between Procedure and functions.

Ans:- There are many differences between procedure and function.

Procedure

- (i) A procedure is used to perform certain task in order.
- (ii) A procedure cannot be called by a function.
- (iii) DML statements can be executed within a procedure.
- (iv) A procedure cannot be called within a query.
- (v) A procedure has support for try-catch blocks.
- (vi) A procedure can use explicit transaction handling.

Function

- A function is used to calculate result using given inputs.
- A function can be called by a procedure.
- DML statement cannot be executed within a function.
- A function can be called within a query.
- A function has no support for try-catch.
- A function can not have explicit transaction handling.



Q3. what is package? what is its need? what are its advantages? How is it invoked?

- Ans:- A packages are the construct that allows you to logically group procedures, function, variables, constants, cursors and exceptions into one container. It is compiled and then stored in the database's data dictionary.
- The syntax of packages is

`CREATE [OR REPLACE] PACKAGE <pack_name>`

{IS/AS4}

[Package body Object declaration]

`END <pack_name>;`

The package has need to package specification and package body (optional). The package specification contains the definition or specification of all the publicly variable objects in the package that may be referenced outside of the package. It declares the variable, the constants, cursors, subprograms and exceptions that are available for use.

- The syntax of

- The package Body i.e body of the package is optional and it contains all the code required to implement objects defined in the package specification.

It is many advantages offered by a package.

- (1) **Modularity** :- Packages enable you to organize your application development more efficiently into a named module.
- (2) **Encapsulating (Hiding) data** :- All access to the packages is made via the public procedure and functions defined in the package specification only.
- (3) **Improved performance** :- The whole package is loaded into memory when you call a packaged subprogram for the first time.
- (4) **Reusability** :- Packages promote code reuse through the use of libraries that contains stored procedures.
- (5) **Added functionality** :- During a session, the package's public variables and cursors persist. So, they can be shared by all the subprograms that execute in that environment.



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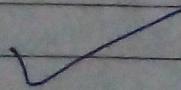
Q4. Create a table student with following columns : rollno, name, year (eg. 1,2,3,4) marks, dob. Assume a suitable structure.

Sol:- Create table Student

(

rollno number Primary key,
name varchar 2(20) not null,
year number check (year between 1 and 4),
marks number check (marks between 0 and 500),
dob date

)



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- Q5. create a package Studpack (based on student table) which contain the following.
- (a) A cursor which display student details of all student who secured more than 75% marks, were born in the month of 'August' and whose name starts with the letter 'A'.
 - (b) A procedure to display student detail for a specific student.
 - (c) A procedure to display student detail for all the first year student who secured a first division.
 - (d) A function which returns the name and marks obtained by specific student.

SQP:- Package header :

Create or replace Package Studpack
as

Procedure cur;

Procedure get_dtl (m in number);

Procedure get_year (y in number);

Function details (n in number, m out number)
return varchar2;

end Studpack;



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Package Body:

Create or replace package body studpack

as

procedure cur

is

cursor c1

is

select rollno, name from student where marks >
10.75 marks/and to_char
(ldeb,'MM')=8 and name like 'A%';

begin

for i in c1

loop

exit when c1% not found

dbms_output.put_line ('.' rollno' ') i.name);

end loop;

end cur;

procedure get dtl (m in number)

is

roll student.rollno% type;

nm student.name% type;

begin

select rollno, name from student where year=4
and marks>80;

begin

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for l in C2

 if Loop

 Select rollno, name, from student

 out when C2% not found;

 dbms output.put_line ('<? rollno?> ' || i.name);

 end loop;

 end getyear;

function details (x in number, m out number)

 return varchar

 if

 nm nm student.name % type;

 begin

 select name, marks into nm, m from student where

 rollno = x;

 return nm;

 end details;

 end Studpack;

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