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**Subject:** Database Management System

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## Experiment 3: PL/SQL program

### 1. Aim of the Session

To understand the basic structure of a PL/SQL program by creating and executing a simple PL/SQL block that includes **declaration** and **execution** sections, and to display output using built-in procedures.

### 2. Software Requirements:

- **Database:** Oracle SQL

### 3. Objective of the Session

To create a simple PL/SQL program demonstrating **Declaration Section** and **Execution Section**.

### 4. Practical / Experiment Steps

The work was carried out through the following activities:

1. **Program Structure Definition:** Designed a basic PL/SQL block consisting of declaration and execution sections to understand the program flow.
2. **Variable Declaration:** Declared required variables in the DECLARE section with appropriate data types.
3. **Logic Implementation:** Wrote executable statements inside the BEGIN...END block to perform operations using declared variables.
4. **Output Display:** Used built-in procedures such as `DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE` to display results on the screen.
5. **Execution and Verification:** Executed the PL/SQL block and verified correct output generation and successful program execution.

## 5. Procedure of the Practical

Execution was performed in the following order:

1. **Environment Initialization:** Opened the Oracle SQL environment (SQL\*Plus / SQL Developer) and connected to the database server.
2. **Session Configuration:** Enabled output display using the SET SERVEROUTPUT ON command.
3. **Program Preparation:** Wrote a basic PL/SQL block with DECLARE, BEGIN, and END sections.
4. **Variable Setup:** Declared required variables with suitable data types in the declaration section.
5. **Logic Execution:** Implemented executable statements inside the BEGIN block.
6. **Output Handling:** Used DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE to display execution results.
7. **Program Execution:** Ran the PL/SQL block to execute the program.
8. **Result Verification:** Verified the displayed output to ensure correct program behavior.
9. **Documentation:** Saved the PL/SQL script and recorded the output for submission.

## 6. I/O Analysis (Input / Output Analysis)

### Input Queries

```
DO $$
DECLARE
    EMP_ID INT := 001;
    EMP_NAME VARCHAR(40) := 'HARRY';
    EMP_SALARY NUMERIC := 50000;
BEGIN
    RAISE NOTICE 'EMPLOYEE ID: %', EMP_ID;
    RAISE NOTICE 'EMPLOYEE NAME: %', EMP_NAME;
    RAISE NOTICE 'EMPLOYEE SALARY: %', EMP_SALARY;
    RAISE NOTICE 'HOUSE RENT ALLOWANCE: %', (0.25 * EMP_SALARY);

    IF EMP_SALARY > 49000 THEN
        RAISE NOTICE 'YOU NEED TO PAY TAX';
    ELSE
        RAISE NOTICE 'YOU WILL NOT PAY TAX';
    END IF;
END $$;
```

```
1: Master@Maiden:~ x +
[Master@Maiden ~]$ psql -f test.sql
psql:test.sql:17: NOTICE:  EMPLOYEE ID: 1
psql:test.sql:17: NOTICE:  EMPLOYEE NAME: HARRY
psql:test.sql:17: NOTICE:  EMPLOYEE SALARY: 50000
psql:test.sql:17: NOTICE:  HOUSE RENT ALLOWANCE: 12500.00
psql:test.sql:17: NOTICE:  YOU NEED TO PAY TAX
DO
[Master@Maiden ~]$
```

## Output Details

## 7. Learning Outcome

- Understood the basic structure of a PL/SQL program.
- Learned how to declare and use variables in PL/SQL.
- Gained experience in writing executable statements within a PL/SQL block.
- Used built-in procedures to display output.
- Developed basic procedural programming skills in PL/SQL.