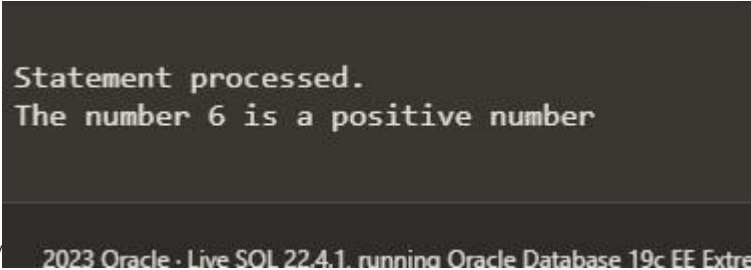


WORKSHEET 5

Student Name: Vivek Kumar**UID:** 21BCS8129**DOMAIN CAMP:** 16-01-2023 to 28-01-2023**Section/Group:** DWWC-77**Subject Name:** Database Management System

1. PL/SQL program to check whether a number is positive, negative or zero.

```
DECLARE
    num1 NUMBER := 6;
BEGIN
    IF num1 < 0 THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('The number '||num1||' is a negative number');
    ELSIF num1 = 0 THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('The number '||num1||' is equal to zero');
    ELSE
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('The number '||num1||' is a positive number');
    END IF;
END;
```




```
Statement processed.
The number 6 is a positive number
```

2. Write a program in PL/SQL to print the prime numbers between 1 to 50

```
DECLARE
    i NUMBER(3);
    j NUMBER(3);
BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The prime numbers are:');
    i := 2;
    LOOP
        j := 2;
```

```
LOOP EXIT WHEN( ( MOD(i, j) = 0 ) OR ( j = i ) );
    j := j + 1;
END LOOP;
IF( j = i ) THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(i||' ');
END IF;
    i := i + 1;
EXIT WHEN i = 50;
END LOOP;
END;
/
```



```
Statement processed.
The prime numbers are:
2  3  5  7  11  13  17  19  23  29  31  37  41  43  47
```

3. Write a PL/SQL program for implementing while loop

```
DECLARE
    VAR1 NUMBER;
    VAR2 NUMBER;
BEGIN
    VAR1:=200;
    VAR2:=1;
    WHILE (VAR2<=10)
    LOOP
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (VAR1*VAR2);
        VAR2:=VAR2+1;
    END LOOP;
END;
```

```
Statement processed.  
200  
400  
600  
800  
1000  
1200  
1400  
1600  
1800  
2000
```

4. Write a program in PL/SQL to print 1st n numbers with a difference of 3 and starting from 1.

```
DECLARE  
  n number:= 20;  
  i number:=1;  
  m number:=1;  
BEGIN  
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('The first '||n||' numbers are: ');  
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (i||' ');  
  FOR i IN 1..n-1 LOOP  
    m:=m+3;  
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(m||' ');  
  END LOOP;  
END;  
/
```

```
Statement processed.  
The first 20 numbers are:  
1 4 7 10 13 16 19 22 25 28 31 34 37 40 43 46 49 52 55 58
```

5. Program of cursor to fetch id, name and address from customers table.

```
create table Employees(E_id number, Name Varchar(20), Age number, Address Varchar(15), Salary number);
insert into Employees values(1,'Sam',23,'Allahabad',20000); insert into Employees
values(2,'Mac',22,'Kanpur',22000); insert into Employees values(3,'Anna',24,'Noida',24000); insert into
Employees values(4,'James',25,'Delhi',28000); insert into Employees values(5,'David',20,'Chandigarh',30000);
```

```
DECLARE
```

```
  e_id Employees.E_id%type;
```

```
  e_name Employees.Name%type;
```

```
  e_addr Employees.Address%type;
```

```
  CURSOR e_Employees IS SELECT E_id, Name, Address FROM Employees;
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
  OPEN e_Employees;
```

```
  LOOP
```

```
    FETCH e_Employees INTO e_id, e_name, e_addr;
```

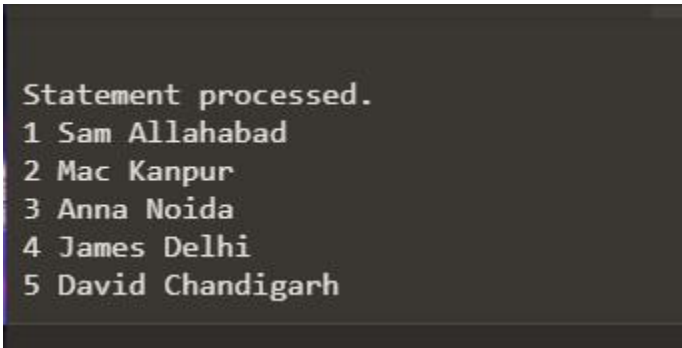
```
    EXIT WHEN e_Employees%notfound;
```

```
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(e_id || ' ' || e_name || ' ' || e_addr);
```

```
  END LOOP;
```

```
  CLOSE e_Employees;
```

```
END;
```



```
Statement processed.
1 Sam Allahabad
2 Mac Kanpur
3 Anna Noida
4 James Delhi
5 David Chandigarh
```

6. Write a program in PL/SQL to retrieve the records from the employees table and display them using cursors.

```
create table Employees(E_id number, Name Varchar(20), Age number, Address Varchar(15), Salary
number);
```

```
insert into Employees values(1,'Sam',23,'Allahabad',20000);
```

```
insert into Employees values(2,'Mac',22,'Kanpur',22000); insert
```

```
into Employees values(3,'Anna',24,'Noida',24000); insert into
```

Employees values(4,'James',25,'Delhi',28000); insert into
Employees values(5,'David',20,'Chandigarh',30000);

DECLARE

e_id Employees.E_id%type;

e_name Employees.Name%type;

e_addr Employees.Address%type;

e_sal Employees.Salary%type;

CURSOR e_Employees IS SELECT E_id, Name, Address, Salary FROM Employees;

BEGIN

OPEN e_Employees;

LOOP

FETCH e_Employees INTO e_id, e_name, e_addr, e_sal;

EXIT WHEN e_Employees%notfound;

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(e_id || ' ' || e_name || ' ' || e_addr || ' ' || e_sal);

END LOOP;

CLOSE e_Employees;

END;

```
Statement processed.  
1 Sam Allahabad 20000  
2 Mac Kanpur 22000  
3 Anna Noida 24000  
4 James Delhi 28000  
5 David Chandigarh 30000
```

7. Write a program in PL/SQL to FETCH single record and single column from a table.

create table Employees(E_id number, Name Varchar(20), Age number, Address Varchar(15), Salary number);

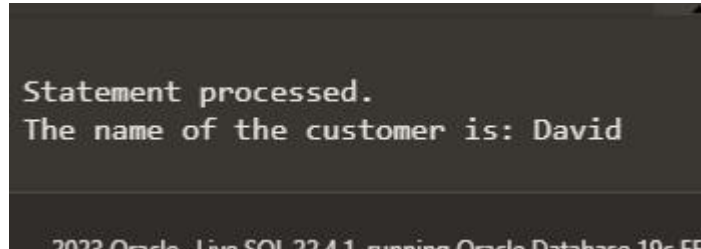
insert into Employees values(1,'Sam',23,'Allahabad',20000); insert into Employees
values(2,'Mac',22,'Kanpur',22000); insert into Employees values(3,'Anna',24,'Noida',24000); insert into
Employees values(4,'James',25,'Delhi',28000); insert into Employees values(5,'David',20,'Chandigarh',30000);

DECLARE

emp_name VARCHAR2(50);

CURSOR Employees_name IS SELECT name FROM Employees WHERE Address = 'Chandigarh';

```
BEGIN
  OPEN Employees_name;
  FETCH Employees_name INTO emp_name;
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The name of the customer is: ' || emp_name);
  CLOSE Employees_name;
END;
```



```
Statement processed.
The name of the customer is: David
```

8. Write a program in PL/SQL to FETCH more than one record and single column from a table.

```
create table Employees(E_id number, Name Varchar(20), Age number, Address Varchar(15), Salary number);
insert into Employees values(1,'Sam',23,'Allahabad',20000); insert into Employees
values(2,'Mac',22,'Kanpur',22000); insert into Employees values(3,'Anna',24,'Noida',24000); insert into
Employees values(4,'James',25,'Delhi',28000); insert into Employees values(5,'David',20,'Chandigarh',30000);
```

```
DECLARE
emp_name VARCHAR2(50); CURSOR
Employees_name IS
SELECT name
FROM Employees;
BEGIN
OPEN Employees_name;
LOOP
FETCH Employees_name
INTO emp_name;
EXIT
WHEN Employees_name%NOTFOUND;
dbms_output.put_line('The name of the customer is: ' || emp_name);
END LOOP;
CLOSE Employees_name;
END;
```

```
Statement processed.
The name of the customer is: Sam
The name of the customer is: Mac
The name of the customer is: Anna
The name of the customer is: James
The name of the customer is: David
```

9. Write a program in PL/SQL to FETCH multiple records and more than one column.

```
create table Employees(E_id number, Name Varchar(20), Age number, Address Varchar(15), Salary number);
insert into Employees values(1,'Sam',23,'Allahabad',20000); insert into Employees
values(2,'Mac',22,'Kanpur',22000); insert into Employees values(3,'Anna',24,'Noida',24000); insert into
Employees values(4,'James',25,'Delhi',28000); insert into Employees values(5,'David',20,'Chandigarh',30000);
```

```
DECLARE
emp_rec Employees%ROWTYPE;
CURSOR Employees_name IS
SELECT *
FROM Employees;
BEGIN
OPEN Employees_name;
LOOP
FETCH Employees_name
INTO emp_rec;
EXIT
WHEN Employees_name%NOTFOUND;
dbms_output.put_line('The name of the customer is: ' || emp_rec.name || ' Salary: ' || emp_rec.salary);
END LOOP;
CLOSE Employees_name;
END;
```

Statement processed.

The name of the customer is: Sam Salary: 20000

The name of the customer is: Mac Salary: 22000

The name of the customer is: Anna Salary: 24000

The name of the customer is: James Salary: 28000

The name of the customer is: David Salary: 30000

2023 Oracle - Live SQL 22.4.1, running Oracle Database 19c EE Extreme Perf - 19.17.0