

Lab Manual – Unnamed PL/SQL Code Block using Control Structures and Exception Handling

Experiment No. 4

Title:

Unnamed PL/SQL Code Block using Control Structures and Exception Handling

Objectives:

- To understand the concept of unnamed PL/SQL blocks.
- To demonstrate the use of control structures (IF-ELSE, LOOP).
- To implement exception handling (predefined and user-defined).
- To calculate and insert fine details for book borrowers in a library system.

Problem Statement:

Design and implement a PL/SQL unnamed block for a library management system with the following specifications:

- Accept Roll_no and NameofBook from the user.
- Calculate the number of days between the issue date and return date.
- Fine calculation rules:
 - If days between **15–30** → Fine = Rs. 5/day.
 - If days > 30 → Fine = Rs. 50/day.
 - If days < 15 → No fine.
- Update the Borrower table by changing status from 'I' (Issued) to 'R' (Returned).
- If fine is applicable, insert details into the Fine table.
- Handle exceptions using **named/user-defined exception handling**.

Software and Hardware Requirements:

- **Software:** Oracle Database 10g/11g/12c or higher, SQL*Plus / Oracle SQL Developer
 - **Hardware:** Intel i3/i5 Processor, 4GB+ RAM, 500GB HDD, Windows/Linux OS
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Theory – Concept in Brief:

- **PL/SQL Unnamed Block:** A block that does not have a name, written directly in SQL*Plus.
 - **Control Structures:**
 - Conditional: IF...ELSIF...ELSE
 - Iterative: LOOP, WHILE, FOR
 - **Exception Handling:** Used to handle runtime errors gracefully using EXCEPTION block.
 - **Tables Used:**
 - Borrower(Roll_no, Name, DateofIssue, NameofBook, Status)
 - Fine(Roll_no, Date, Amt)
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Algorithm:

1. Start.
2. Accept Roll_no and NameofBook.
3. Retrieve DateofIssue from Borrower table.
4. Calculate No_of_days = sysdate - DateofIssue.
5. IF days < 15 → Fine = 0.
6. ELSE IF days BETWEEN 15 AND 30 → Fine = days * 5.
7. ELSE IF days > 30 → Fine = days * 50.
8. Update Borrower status from 'I' to 'R'.
9. If fine > 0 → Insert record into Fine table.
10. Handle exceptions (e.g., invalid Roll_no, no matching book).

11. End.

Flowchart:

PL/SQL Code (Unnamed Block):

```
DECLARE
    v_roll Borrower.Roll_no%TYPE;
    v_book Borrower.NameofBook%TYPE;
    v_issue Borrower.DateofIssue%TYPE;
    v_days NUMBER;
    v_fine NUMBER := 0;

    e_no_record EXCEPTION;

BEGIN
    -- Accept input
    v_roll := &Roll_no;
    v_book := '&BookName';

    -- Fetch Issue Date
    SELECT DateofIssue
    INTO v_issue
    FROM Borrower
    WHERE Roll_no = v_roll AND NameofBook = v_book AND Status = 'I';

    v_days := TRUNC(SYSDATE - v_issue);

    -- Fine Calculation
    IF v_days < 15 THEN
        v_fine := 0;
    ELSIF v_days BETWEEN 15 AND 30 THEN
        v_fine := v_days * 5;
    ELSE
        v_fine := v_days * 50;
    END IF;
```

```

-- Update Status
UPDATE Borrower
SET Status = 'R'
WHERE Roll_no = v_roll AND NameofBook = v_book;

-- Insert Fine if applicable
IF v_fine > 0 THEN
    INSERT INTO Fine(Roll_no, Date, Amt)
    VALUES (v_roll, SYSDATE, v_fine);
END IF;

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Book Returned. Fine = ' || v_fine);

EXCEPTION
WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Error: Record not found or already returned. ');
WHEN OTHERS THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Unexpected Error: ' || SQLERRM);
END;
/

```

Test Cases:

Roll_no	BookName	DateofIssue	Current Date	Days	Expected Fine	Expected Status
101	DBMS	01-Aug-25	10-Aug-25	9	0	R
102	SQL	01-Jul-25	20-Jul-25	19	95	R
103	OS	01-Jun-25	10-Jul-25	39	1950	R

Test Data Set:

```

INSERT INTO Borrower VALUES (101, 'Amit', '01-AUG-2025', 'DBMS', 'I');
INSERT INTO Borrower VALUES (102, 'Priya', '01-JUL-2025', 'SQL', 'I');
INSERT INTO Borrower VALUES (103, 'Rahul', '01-JUN-2025', 'OS', 'I');

```

Conclusion / Analysis:

- Successfully implemented unnamed PL/SQL block with **control structures** and **exception handling**.
 - Fine calculation works as per given rules.
 - Borrower status updates correctly from 'I' to 'R'.
 - Exception handling ensures robustness against missing/invalid data.
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