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**Semester: 4**  
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## WORKSHEET 4

**AIM:** To design and implement PL/SQL programs utilizing conditional control statements such as IF–ELSE, IF–ELSIF–ELSE, ELSIF ladder, and CASE constructs in order to control the flow of execution based on logical conditions and to analyze decision-making capabilities in PL/SQL blocks.

**S/W Requirement:** • Database Management System: PostgreSQL / Oracle Database Express Edition  
• Database Administration Tool: pgAdmin

## **OBJECTIVES:**

- To understand and implement conditional control statements in PL/SQL
- To analyze decision-making using IF–ELSE, ELSIF ladder, and CASE statements
- To enhance logical thinking using PL/SQL blocks

## **PROBLEM STATEMENT:**

Develop and execute PL/SQL programs that demonstrate the use of conditional control statements. The programs should employ IF–ELSE, IF–ELSIF–ELSE, ELSIF ladder, and CASE statements to evaluate given conditions and control the flow of execution accordingly.

### **1. PROBLEM STATEMENT – IF–ELSE STATEMENT**

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**Write a PL/SQL program to check whether a given number is positive or non-positive using the IF–ELSE conditional control statement and display an appropriate message.**

**PROGRAM:**

DECLARE

num NUMBER := -5;

BEGIN



```
IF num > 0 THEN
```

```
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The number is Positive');
```

```
ELSE
```

```
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The number is Non-Positive');
```

```
END IF;
```

```
END;
```

## 2. PROBLEM STATEMENT – IF–ELSIF–ELSE STATEMENT

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**Write a PL/SQL program to evaluate the grade of a student based on obtained marks and display the corresponding grade.**

**PROGRAM:**

**DECLARE**

```
marks NUMBER := 78;
```

**BEGIN**

```
IF marks >= 90 THEN
```

```
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Grade: A');
```

```
ELSIF marks >= 75 THEN
```

```
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Grade: B');
```

```
ELSIF marks >= 60 THEN
```

```
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Grade: C');
```

```
ELSE
```

```
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Grade: Fail');
```

```
END IF;
```

```
END;
```

## 3. PROBLEM STATEMENT – ELSIF LADDER

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**Write a PL/SQL program to determine the performance status of a student based on marks using an ELSIF ladder.**

**PROGRAM:**

**DECLARE**



marks NUMBER := 82;

BEGIN

IF marks >= 85 THEN

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE('Performance: Excellent');

ELSIF marks >= 70 THEN

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE('Performance: Very Good');

ELSIF marks >= 55 THEN

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE('Performance: Good');

ELSIF marks >= 40 THEN

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE('Performance: Average');

ELSE

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE('Performance: Poor');

END IF;

END;

#### 4. PROBLEM STATEMENT – CASE STATEMENT

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**Write a PL/SQL program to display the name of the day based on a given day number using the CASE statement.**

**PROGRAM:**

DECLARE

day\_num NUMBER := 3;

day\_name VARCHAR2(20);

BEGIN

CASE day\_num

WHEN 1 THEN day\_name := 'Sunday';

WHEN 2 THEN day\_name := 'Monday';

WHEN 3 THEN day\_name := 'Tuesday';

WHEN 4 THEN day\_name := 'Wednesday';

WHEN 5 THEN day\_name := 'Thursday';

WHEN 6 THEN day\_name := 'Friday';

```
WHEN 7 THEN day_name := 'Saturday';
```

```
ELSE day_name := 'Invalid Day Number';
```

```
END CASE;
```

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Day is: ' || day_name);
```

```
END;
```

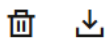
### **LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

1. Understood the use of conditional control statements in PL/SQL.
2. Learned to apply IF–ELSE and IF–ELSIF–ELSE statements for decision-making.
3. Implemented ELSIF ladder for evaluating multiple conditions.
4. Used CASE statements to simplify complex conditional logic.
5. Improved logical reasoning and procedural programming skills in PL/SQL.

### **OUTPUT :**

```
10
11  DECLARE
12      num NUMBER := -5;
13  BEGIN
14      IF num > 0 THEN
15          DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The number ' || num || ' is Positive');
16      ELSE
17          DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The number ' || num || ' is Non-Positive');
18      END IF;
19  END;
20  /
21
```

Query result   **Script output**   DBMS output   Explain Plan   SQL history



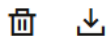
The number -5 is Non-Positive

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

Elapsed: 00:00:00.007

```
32
33 DECLARE
34     marks NUMBER := 82;
35 BEGIN
36     IF marks >= 90 THEN
37         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Grade: A');
38     ELSIF marks >= 75 THEN
39         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Grade: B');
40     ELSIF marks >= 60 THEN
41         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Grade: C');
42     ELSE
43         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Grade: Fail');
44     END IF;
45 END;
46 /
47
48
```

Query result   Script output   DBMS output   Explain Plan   SQL history



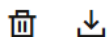
Grade: B

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

Elapsed: 00:00:00.007

```
--
48
49 DECLARE
50     marks NUMBER := 68;
51 BEGIN
52     IF marks >= 85 THEN
53         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Performance: Excellent');
54     ELSIF marks >= 70 THEN
55         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Performance: Very Good');
56     ELSIF marks >= 55 THEN
57         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Performance: Good');
58     ELSIF marks >= 40 THEN
59         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Performance: Average');
60     ELSE
61         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Performance: Poor');
62     END IF;
63 END;
64 /
--
```

Query result   Script output   DBMS output   Explain Plan   SQL history





Performance: Good

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

Elapsed: 00:00:00.007

[illegible]



Elapsed: 00:00:00.007

This experiment provided hands-on experience with conditional control statements in PL/SQL. The use of IF-ELSE, ELSIF ladder, and CASE statements helped in understanding decision-making mechanisms and control flow within PL/SQL programs.