**Practice 8**

1. The purpose of this practice is to show the usage of predefined exceptions. Write a PL/SQL block to select the name of the employee with a given salary value.

a. Delete all records in the messages table.

b. In the declarative section, declare two variables: v\_ename of type employees.last\_name and v\_emp\_sal of type employees.salary. Initialize the latter to 6000.

c. In the executable section, retrieve the last names of employees whose salaries are equal to the value in v\_emp\_sal.   
**Note:** Do not use explicit cursors.  
If the salary entered returns only one row, insert into the messages table the employee’s name and the salary amount.

d. If the salary entered does not return any rows, handle the exception with an appropriate exception handler and insert into the messages table the message “No employee with a salary of <*salary>*.”

e. If the salary entered returns more than one row, handle the exception with an appropriate exception handler and insert into the messages table the message “More than one employee with a salary of <*salary*>.”

f. Handle any other exception with an appropriate exception handler and insert into the messages table the message “Some other error occurred.”

g. Display the rows from the messages table to check whether the PL/SQL block has executed successfully. Sample output is as follows:



1. The purpose of this practice is to show how to declare exceptions with a standard Oracle server error. Use the Oracle server error ORA-02292 (integrity constraint violated – child record found).
2. In the declarative section, declare an exception e\_childrecord\_exists. Associate the declared exception with the standard Oracle server error –02292.
3. In the executable section, display “Deleting department 40….” Include a DELETE statement to delete the department with department\_id 40.
4. Include an exception section to handle the e\_childrecord\_exists exception and display the appropriate message. Sample output is as follows:

