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| **Topic** | SQL Language Fundamentals I |
| **Document Name** | PLSQL01-EX-08 |
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| **Document Difficulty Level** | | | |
| **Beginner** | **Junior** | **Senior** | **Expert** |
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# Document History

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# SQL Language Fundamentals I

## Exercise PLSQL01-EX-08:

**Definiton :** Write a PL/SQL program that prints out string in xml format.

Input String : “acbbcadefghkkhgfed”

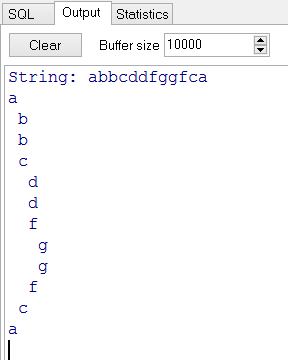
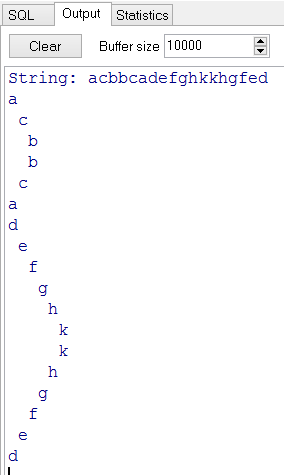
Input String: “abbcddfggfca”

**Rules:** -Maximum string length is 30.

-No duplicate characters in string like ‘abbcddfaafca’ or ‘defgddgfed’.

-String can’t have space character or any numeric characters.

**Sample Output :**



**Objectives** : To learn SQL string functions and conditional claueses(IF THEN ELSE), loops(FOR, WHILE)

## Solution of PLSQL01-EX-08:

For solution of example, please send your answer to your supervisor.

metin, ekran görüntüsü, yazılım, çizgi içeren bir resim

Yapay zeka tarafından oluşturulmuş içerik yanlış olabilir.

**DECLARE**

input\_str **VARCHAR2**(30) := 'abcdaefgjfg';

**TYPE** indent\_table **IS** **TABLE** **OF** **NUMBER** **INDEX** **BY** **VARCHAR2**(1);

indent\_map indent\_table; -- karakterin indenti

xml\_output **CLOB** := '';

current\_char **CHAR**(1);

indent **NUMBER**;

**BEGIN**

**IF** **LENGTH**(input\_str) > 30 **THEN**

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE('Hata: String uzunluğu 30 karakteri geçemez.');

**RETURN**;

**END** **IF**;

-- indent map oluştur

**FOR** i **IN** 1..**LENGTH**(input\_str) **LOOP**

current\_char := **SUBSTR**(input\_str, i, 1);

**IF** **NOT** indent\_map.**EXISTS**(current\_char) **THEN**

indent\_map(current\_char) := i - 1;

**END** **IF**;

**END** **LOOP**;

-- Her karakteri alt alta indent ile yaz

**FOR** i **IN** 1..**LENGTH**(input\_str) **LOOP**

current\_char := **SUBSTR**(input\_str, i, 1);

indent := indent\_map(current\_char);

xml\_output := xml\_output || **LPAD**(' ', indent) || current\_char || **CHR**(10);

**END** **LOOP**;

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE('Çıktı:');

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE(xml\_output);

**END**;