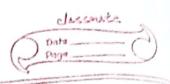




|      | Coale C  |
|------|--|
|      | BOOLEAN Data Type, -   |
|      |  |
|      | TRUE, FALSE, OR NULL   |
|      | The state of the s |
| 9    | DATE Data Type   |
|      |  |
|      | Default Format dd -mon-yyyy' eg: 24-Oct-2021   |
|      | eg: 29-Oct-2021  |
|      | 001 016  |
| ξ.   | LOB ( large Object Data Type)  |
|      | 00010 1111 XCP 1/10  |
| F.   | BFILE: Lepto AGR. 1/10)  |
|      | La Rinary File.  |
| - Ca | BLOB: 128 TB   |
| - 67 | BC 18 - I - I  |
| h.   | CLOB: - 128 TR Administration land and the contraction   |
| - (  |  |
|      | (at an are a subject of  |
|      | Variable: - Variables in PL/SQL begins with a character  |
|      | with manimum 30 characters. They are used to hold values.  |
|      | In a PL/SQL block we can assign some value of voso to  |
|      | a variable using assignment operator (:=) and we can also  |
|      | fetch data values from tables into the variables.  |
|      | Variables are declared as as   |
|      | Variable datatype.   |
|      | for ge: balance FLOAT;   |
|      | eName VARCHAR(80):   |
|      | balance := 1000.70;  |
|      |  |



## SELECT Name INTO sName FROM Student WHERE ROUNO = 10;

Constant: Declaring a constant is similar to declaring a variable except that the keyword CONSTANT must added to the variable name and a value is assigned immediately. There after no further assignment to the variable is possible.

Syntan:

Constant\_Name CONSTANT datatype:= Value
For eg:-

pi FLOSAT := 3.1416;

Condition Control Statement: -

( IF- FHEN-ELSESF ..... END IF)

Syntan

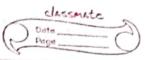
If Condition THEN

action;

ELSEIF condition THEN

action;

FNOBIF



|    | Page   |
|----|--|
|    | for example:   |
|    |  |
|    | wite a PL/SOL block to state employee rumber as input, fetch the salary of that employee and increase the salary by 2000 if salary is less than equal 10000 otherwise increase the salary by 5000. Assume that   |
|    | mut fetch the salary of that employee and increase   |
|    | the salary by 2000 if salary is less than equal 10000  |
|    | otherwise increase the salary by 5000. Assume that   |
| _  | we have a table EMP with few greeords as:-   |
|    | The state of the s |
| _  | (EmpNo, EName, Post, Salary)   |
|    | (EmpNo EName Post Salary)  |
|    |  |
| _  | DECLARE  |
|    | eno VARCHAR (80);  |
|    | DECLARE  eno VARCHAR (80);  Sal FLOAT;   |
|    | new_Cal FLOAT; and have being being  |
|    | to the second of |
|    | BEGIN  |
|    | eno:= Leno; OR eno:=:eno; // To take   |
|    | input from the uses  |
|    | SELECT Salary BNTO & Sal FROM Emp  |
|    | WHERE EmpNo = eno;   |
|    | IF Sal <= 10,000 THEN  |
|    | new_Sal := Sal + 2000;   |
|    | ELSE   |
|    | new_Sal := Sal + 5000;   |
|    | END IF;  |
| 9. | UPDATE Emp SET Salary = new_Sal  |
| ,  | WHERE EmpNo = em eno;  |
| 2  | END:   |
|    |  |