

TASK-7

PROCEDURE FUNCTION AND LOOPS : PROGRAM
USING PL/SQL PROCEDURES FUNCTIONS & LOOPS.

Aim: To Implement pl/sql procedures and functions & loops on number theory and business scenario.

1. SIMPLE PL/SQL PROGRAM

DECLARE message VARCHAR2(20) := 'Booking noted'

BEGIN
 dbms_output.put_line(message);
 END;
 output:
 Booking noted

2 conditional statement

DECLARE
 mid number(3) := 100;

BEGIN
 IF (mid=10) Then
 dbms_output.put_line('Value of mid is 10');
 ELSE IF (mid=20) THEN
 dbms_output.put_line('Value of mid is 20');

ELSE
 dbms_output.put_line('None of the value matching');

understand target customer
 Pain points and preferences

B. Define all.

END IF;

dbms_output_line('exact value of
wid is: (' || wid || ')');

END IF;

output:

None of the value is matching

Exact value of Wid In: 100

3. NESTED LOOPS EXAMPLES

DECLARE

hid number(1);

hid number(1);

BEGIN

 counter -loop>>

 for hid IN 1..3 loop

 for did IN 1..3 loop

 dbms_output.put_line('hid is:
 ' || hid || ' and
 wid is: ' || did)

 END loop inner-loop;

 END loop outer-loop;

 END IF;

output:

hid is : 1 and did is : 1

hid is : 1 and did is : 2

hid is : 1 and did is : 3

hid is : 2 and did is : 1

hid is : 2 and did is : 2

hid is : 2 and did is : 3

hid is : 3 and did is : 1

hid is : 3 and did is : 2

hid is : 3 and did is : 3

→

Understand target cur+
Pain points and pre-

B. Define the

4. PROCEDURE EXAMPLE

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE
Booking -> status (cid IN number)

IS

BEGIN:

(P cid > 200 THEN
dbms_output.put_line('NO
Booking available');

else

dbms_output.put_line('Booking
open');

END IF;

END;

BEGIN

Booking -> status (150);

Booking -> status (250);

END;

Output:

Booking open
No Booking available

PLSQL procedure for loops!

Example: Using while loop with cursor

prime checking using while loop.

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE

print_prime_customers IS

CURSOR cust CUR IS

SELECT customer_id FROM customers

V-id numbers;

V-is-prime BOOLEAN;

V-i NUMBER;

understand target customer
points and pref

```

BEGIN
    open cust-cuv;
loop
    FETCHL cust-cuv into v-id;
    EXIT WHEN cust-cuv = $ NOT FOUND;
    if v-fdc < 2 THEN
        v-is-prime := FALSE;
    else
        v-is-prime := TRUE;
        v-i := 2;
        while v-i <= TRUNC(SQRT(v-id)) loop
            if MOD(v-id, v-i) = 0 THEN
                v-is-prime := FALSE;
                EXIT;
            END IF;
            v-i := v-i + 1;
        END LOOP;
    END IF;
    if v-is-prime THEN
        dbms-output.put_line(
            ('prime customer'
            || v-id));
    END IF;
    close cust-cuv;
END

```

The procedure checks all customers ID
 in the table and prints the prime
 ones using while loop.

understand charged customer
 Pain points and process

Example 2: Using for loop for first n prime

number

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE

print-first-n-prime(n-number);

v-num number := 2;

v-count number := 0;

v-is-prime boolean;

BEGIN

WHILE v-count < n DO

v-is-prime := true

FOR i:=1 TO TRUE (SORT(v-num)) DO

IF MOD(v-num, i) = 0 THEN

v-is-prime := FALSE;

EXIT;

END IF;

END LOOP;

IF v-is-prime THEN

dbms_output.put_line(

prime || v-

num),

END IF;

v-num := v-num + 1;

END LOOP;

END;

The procedure print-the first n prime

Numbers using for loop

BEGIN

print-first-n-prime(10);

END

understand target.

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RESULT: thus the procedure function and loops
program using pascal procedures
functions & loops are executed
successfully

understand charged condition
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