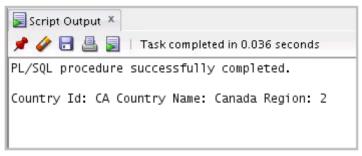
1.

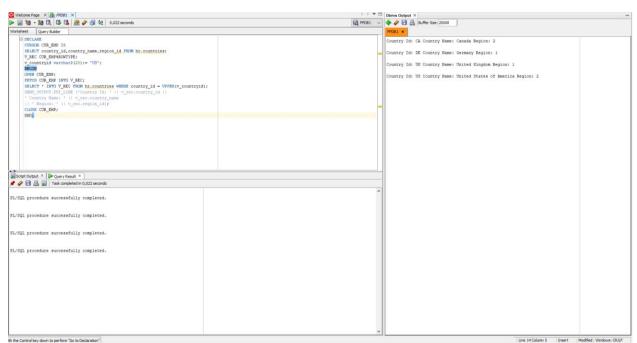
Write a PL/SQL block to print information about a given country.

- a. Declare a PL/SQL record based on the structure of the COUNTRIES table.
- b. Declare a variable v countryid. Assign CA to v countryid.
- c. In the declarative section, use the %ROWTYPE attribute and declare the v country record variable of type countries.
- d. In the executable section, get all the information from the COUNTRIES table by using v_countryid. Display selected information about the country. The sample output is as follows:



e. You may want to execute and test the PL/SQL block for countries with the IDs DE, UK, and US.

1-



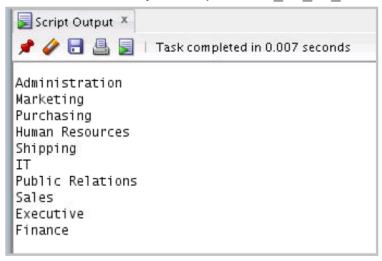
Create a PL/SQL block to retrieve the names of some departments from the DEPARTMENTS table and print each department name on the screen, incorporating an associative array. Save the script as lab_07_02_soln.sql.

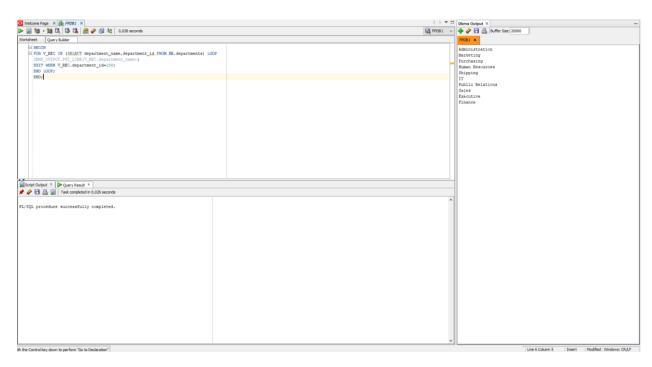
- a. Declare an INDEX BY table dept_table_type of type departments.department_name. Declare a variable my_dept_table of type dept_table type to temporarily store the names of the departments.
- b. Declare two variables: $f_{100p_{20}}$ count and $v_{10p_{20}}$ and $v_{20p_{20}}$ number. Assign 10 to f loop count and 0 to $v_{20p_{20}}$ deptho.
- c. Using a loop, retrieve the names of 10 departments and store the names in the associative array. Start with department_id 10. Increase v_deptno by 10 for every loop iteration. The following table shows the department_id for which you should retrieve the department name.

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME
10	Administration
20	Marketing
30	Purchasing
40	Human Resources

50	Shipping
60	IT
70	Public Relations
80	Sales
90	Executive
100	Finance

- d. Using another loop, retrieve the department names from the associative array and display them.
- e. Execute and save your script as lab 07 02 soln.sql. The output is as follows:

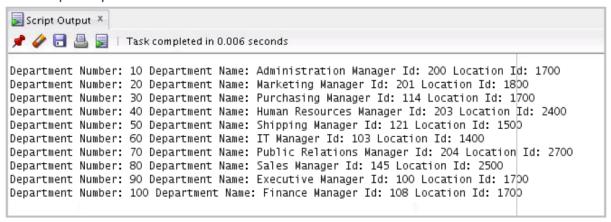


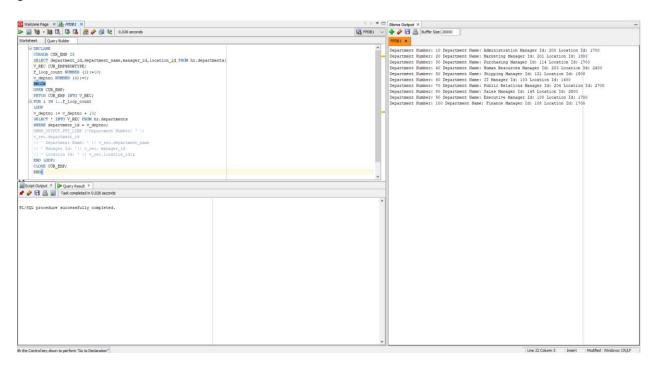


Modify the block that you created in Task 2 to retrieve all information about each department from the DEPARTMENTS table and display the information. Use an associative array with the INDEX BY table of records method.

- a. Load the lab 07 02 soln.sql script.
- b. You have declared the associative array to be of type departments.department_name. Modify the declaration of the associative array to temporarily store the number, name, and location of all the departments. Use the %ROWTYPE attribute.
- c. Modify the SELECT statement to retrieve all department information currently in the DEPARTMENTS table and store it in the associative array.
- d. Using another loop, retrieve the department information from the associative array and display the information.

The sample output is as follows:





the salary of the employee is less than 5,000 and if the manager ID is either 101 or 124, display the message "<last_name>> Due for a raise." Otherwise, display the message "<last_name>> Not Due for a raise."

Department ID	Message
10	Whalen Due for a raise
20	Hartstein Not Due for a raise Fay Not Due for a raise
50	Weiss Not Due for a raise Fripp Not Due for a raise Kaufling Not Due for a raise Vollman Not Due for a raise OConnell Due for a raise Grant Due for a raise
80	Russell Not Due for a raise Partners Not Due for a raise Errazuriz Not Due for a raise Cambrault Not Due for a raise Livingston Not Due for a raise Johnson Not Due for a raise

