Exercise 1: Control Structures

Scenario 1: The bank wants to apply a discount to loan interest rates for customers above 60 years old.

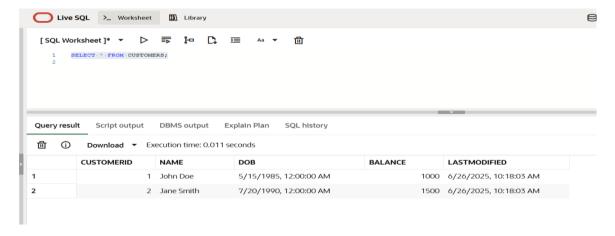
Question: Write a PL/SQL block that loops through all customers, checks their age, and if they are above 60, apply a 1% discount to their current loan interest rates.

CODE:

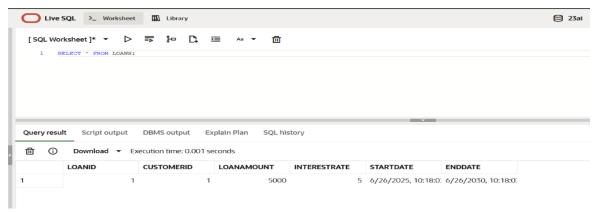
```
DECLARE
 v_updated_count NUMBER := 0;
BEGIN
 FOR res IN (
   SELECT c.name, c.customerID, l.loanId, l.interestRate
    JOIN customers c ON l.customerID = c.customerID
   WHERE TRUNC(MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, c.dob)/12) > 60
 ) LOOP
   UPDATE loans
   SET interestRate = res.interestRate - 1
   WHERE loanId = res.loanID;
   v_updated_count := v_updated_count + 1;
   DBMS OUTPUT.PUT LINE('Updated loan ' | res.loanId |
                         for customer ' | res.name ||
                        ' (ID: ' | res.customerID |
                        '). New rate: ' || (res.interestRate - 1) || '%');
 END LOOP;
 COMMIT;
 DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Total loans updated: ' || v_updated_count);
END;
```

OUTPUT:

Initial Customers Table:



Initial Loans Table:



Query Output:



Scenario 2: A customer can be promoted to VIP status based on their balance.

Question: Write a PL/SQL block that iterates through all customers and sets a flag IsVIP to TRUE for those with a balance over \$10,000.

CODE:

ADD isVIP column to the Customers Table.

```
ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS ADD ISVIP VARCHAR2(5);
```

PL/SQL query to find VIP customers.

```
DECLARE
    vip_count NUMBER := 0;
BEGIN
    FOR account IN (
        SELECT customerid, accountid, balance FROM ACCOUNTS
    ) LOOP
        IF account.balance >= 10000 THEN
            UPDATE CUSTOMERS
            SET isvip = 'TRUE'
            WHERE customerid = account.customerid;
            vip_count := vip_count + 1;
        ELSE
            UPDATE CUSTOMERS
            SET isvip = 'FALSE'
            WHERE customerid = account.customerid;
        END IF;
    END LOOP;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Total ' | vip_count | ' VIPs found.');
END;
```

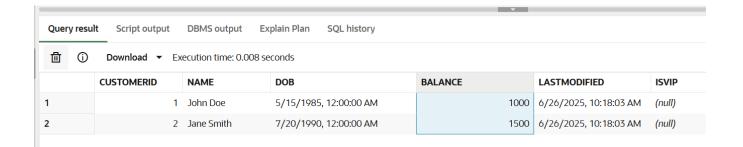
Output:

Modified Customers Table:

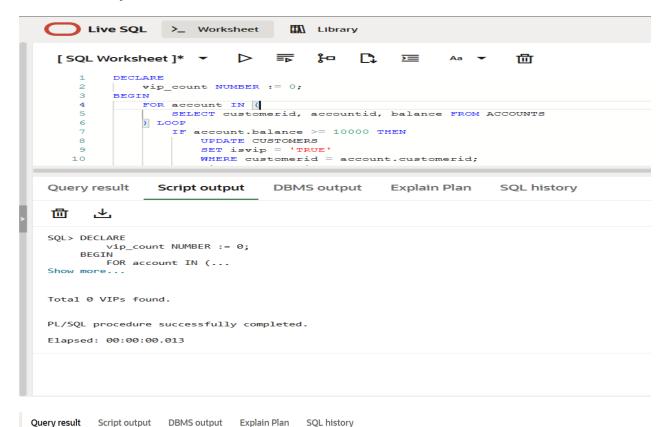
```
SQL> ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS ADD ISVIP VARCHAR (5)

Table CUSTOMERS altered.

Elapsed: 00:00:00.025
```



PL/SQL Query Result:



Query resu		DBIVIS Output 1	Explain Flair SQL History				
i i	① Download ▼ Execution time: 0.005 seconds						
	CUSTOMERID	NAME	DOB	BALANCE	LASTMODIFIED	ISVIP	
	1	John Doe	5/15/1985, 12:00:00 AM	1000	6/26/2025, 10:18:03 AM	FALSE	
	2	Jane Smith	7/20/1990, 12:00:00 AM	1500	6/26/2025, 10:18:03 AM	FALSE	

Scenario 3: The bank wants to send reminders to customers whose loans are due within the next 30 days.

Question: Write a PL/SQL block that fetches all loans due in the next 30 days and prints a reminder message for each customer.

CODE:

```
DECLARE
 loan_count NUMBER := 0;
BEGIN
 FOR res IN (
   SELECT c.name, c.customerID, l.loanID, l.enddate
   FROM loans 1
   JOIN customers c ON l.customerID = c.customerID
   WHERE 1.enddate BETWEEN SYSDATE AND SYSDATE + 30
   ORDER BY 1.enddate
 ) LOOP
   loan_count := loan_count + 1;
   is due on ' | TO CHAR(res.enddate, 'DD-MON-YYYY'));
 END LOOP;
 IF loan count = 0 THEN
   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('No loans are due in the next 30 days');
   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Total loans due in next 30 days: ' || loan_count);
 END IF;
END;
```

OUTPUT:

```
JOIN customers c ON 1.customerID = c.customerID WHERE 1.enddate BETWEEN SYSDATE AND SYSDATE + 30
                ORDER BY l.enddate
Query result
                  Script output
                                      DBMS output
                                                          Explain Plan
                                                                             SQL history
       丠
茴
SOL> DECLARE
       loan_count NUMBER := 0;
     BEGIN
       FOR res IN (...
No loans are due in the next 30 days
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.012
```