

# Experiment 3

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Subject Name: DBMS

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## Aim

To understand the basic structure of a PL/SQL program by creating and executing a simple PL/SQL block that includes declaration and execution sections, and to display output using built-in procedures.

## Software Requirements

- PostgreSQL
- pgAdmin

## Objectives

- ❑ To understand the use of the DECLARE section in PL/SQL.
- ❑ To learn how to declare and initialize variables in PL/SQL.
- ❑ To use DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE for displaying output.
- ❑ To implement conditional logic using the IF-ELSE statement.
- ❑ To determine salary increment based on a given condition.

## Problem Statement

Design and implement a simple PL/SQL program that demonstrates the basic structure of a PL/SQL block. The program should include a declaration section to define variables and an execution section to perform operations using those variables and display the results using appropriate output statements.

### Declaration Section (DECLARE)

Variables are declared and initialized:

- emp\_id → Employee ID
- emp\_name → Employee Name
- emp\_salary → Employee Salary

### Execution Section (BEGIN ... END)

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE is used to display output.

### **Practical/Experiment Steps**

- Start the PL/SQL environment.
- Enable server output to view the program output.
- Declare variables for employee name, ID, and salary.
- Assign initial values to the declared variables.
- Display the employee details using DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE.
- Use an IF-ELSE statement to check the salary condition.
- Display the increment message based on the condition.
- Execute the program and observe the output.

### **Procedure**

- Open SQL Plus or any PL/SQL-supported interface.
- In the DECLARE section, define variables for employee name, employee ID, and salary with appropriate data types.
- Initialize the variables with sample values.
- In the BEGIN block, display the employee details using DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE.
- Apply an IF-ELSE condition to compare the employee salary.
- Display the increment message based on whether the salary is greater than 70,000.
- End the program using END;
- Execute the program and verify the output.

### **Input/Output Analysis**

```
DECLARE
emp_name VARCHAR(50):='neha';
emp_id NUMBER:=100;
emp_salary NUMBER:=50000;
BEGIN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('NAME OF EMPLOYEE IS '||emp_name);
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('ID OF EMPLOYEE IS '||emp_id);
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('SALARY OF EMPLOYEE IS '||emp_salary);
IF emp_salary>70000 THEN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('you will be given increment of 10000');
```

```
ELSE
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('you will be given increment of 5000');
END IF;
END;
```

## Output

Query result	Script output	DBMS output	Explain Plan	SQL history
<pre>SQL&gt; DECLARE       emp_name VARCHAR(50):='neha';       emp_id NUMBER:=100;       emp_salary NUMBER:=50000;... Show more...</pre>				
<pre>NAME OF EMPLOYEE IS neha ID OF EMPLOYEE IS 100 SALARY OF EMPLOYEE IS 50000 you will be given increment of 5000  PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.</pre>				
Elapsed: 00:00:00.007				

## Learning Outcomes

- Understand the structure of a PL/SQL block.
- Declare and initialize variables in PL/SQL.
- Use output statements to display data.
- Apply conditional logic using IF–ELSE.
- Develop simple decision-making programs in PL/SQL.