Exp-9 PL/SQL Conditional and Iterative Statements

AIM:-

To execute a Program for PL/SQL conditional and Iterative statements using SQL.

Conditional Statements

→ which run the same different statements for different data values

→ The conditional statements are IF and CASE.

IF statement :- 1) IF THEN STATEMENT
2) IF THEN ELSE STATEMENT
3) IF THEN ELSEIF STATEMENT

CASE STATEMENT :- 1) Simple case statement
2) Searched case statement.

Syntax:- **IF THEN**

```
IF condition THEN
   statements
END IF;
```

SIMPLE CASE

```
CASE selector
WHEN selector_value_1 THEN statements_1
WHEN selector_value_2 THEN statements_2.
```

RESULT:

Thus, the given program for conditional and Iterative statements in PL/SQL was executed successfully.

EXP-10 PL/SQL PROCEDURES

AIM:-
To write a program to execute procedures in PL/SQL

PROCEDURES:

1) DECLARE:
This section starts with the keyword DECLARE. It is an optional section and defines all variables, cursors, subprograms, and other elements to be used in program.

2) EXECUTABLE COMMANDS:
This section is enclosed between the keywords BEGIN and END and its is a mandatory section
It consists of the executable PL/SQL statements of the program.

3) EXCEPTION HANDLING:
This section starts with the keywords EXCEPTION.

Syntax:

```
CREATE [OR REPLACE] PROCEDURE procedure_name
[(Parameter [, Parameter])]
IS
[declaration_section]
BEGIN
executable_section
[EXCEPTION.
exception_section]
END [procedure_name];
```

RESULT :- The given program PL/SQL procedures where executed successfully.

EXP-11 PL/SQL FUNCTIONS

AIM:
To write PL/SQL Programs using functions.

Syntax:-

```
CREATE [OR REPLACE] FUNCTION function_name
[(parameter [, parameter])]
RETURN return_datatype
IS/AS
[declaration_section]
BEGIN
executable_section
[EXCEPTION
    Exception_section]
END
[function_name];
```

RESULT: Thus the PL/SQL functions were executed successfully.

EXP-12 PL/SQL CURSORS

AIM:

To write and execute PL/SQL CURSORS

CURSORS

1) Implicit cursors
2) Explicit cursors.

→ Implicit cursors

SQL statements such as SELECT INTO, INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE, it automatically creates an implicit cursor.

→ Explicit cursors

An explicit cursor is an SELECT statement declared explicitly in the declaration section of the current block or a package specification.

DECLARE a cursor:

→ CURSOR cursor_name IS Query;

OPEN a cursor

→ OPEN cursor_name;

FETCH from a cursor

→ FETCH cursorname INTO variable_list;

Closing a cursor

CLOSE cursor_name;

RESULT: Thus the program for cursors in PL/SQL was executed successfully.

EXP- 13 PL / SQL EXCEPTION HANDLING

AIM :-

To write a program for Exception Handling in PL / SQL

Syntax :-

```
DECLARE
 < declaration section >
BEGIN
 < executable command >
EXCEPTION
  < exception handling goes here >
 when exception 1 THEN
 exception 1- handling - statements
 when exception 2 THEN
 exception 2- handling_ statements.
When exception 3 THEN
 exception 3- handling - statements.
------
WHEN others THEN
 exception 3- handling _statements.
END;
```

RESULT :- The given program for Exception Handling PL / SQL was Executed Successfully.

EXP-14. PL/SQL TRIGGER:

AIM:-
To write a program to encute triggers in PL/SQL.

TRIGGERS:

? Triggers are used for ?
* Generating some derived column values automatically.
* Enforcing referential Integrity.

Syntax:-

```
CREATE [OR REPLACE] TRIGGER trigger_name
{BEFORE | AFTER | INSTEAD OF}
{ INSERT [OR] | UPDATE [OR] | DELETE}
[OF col_name]
ON table_name
[REFERENCING OLD AS ONEWASH]
[FOR EACH ROW]
When (condition)
DECLARE
   Declaration_statements
BEGIN
   Executable= statements
EXCEPTION
   Exception - handling -statements
END;
```

RESULT:

The given program for Triggers using PL/SQL was executed successfully.