**AIM: To implement PL/SQL –Basic loops and exception handling**

1. **Finding the biggest number by directly assigning values to variables if then loop.**

SQL> set serveroutput on;

SQL> declare

2 X number(5);

3 Y number(5);

4 begin

5 X:=10;

6 Y:=20;

7 if X>Y then

8 dbms\_output.put\_line(X||'is larger than'||Y);

9 else

10 dbms\_output.put\_line(Y||'is larger than'||X);

11 end if;

12 end;

13 /

20 is larger than10

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

1. **Program to get salary of an employee with a specific SSN and display it on the screen**

SQL> select \* from Customer;

CUSTOMER\_ID CUST\_NAME CITY GRADE SALESMAN\_ID

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3002 nick riman new york 100 5001

3001 graha zusi california 200 5002

3004 fabi johns paris 300 5006

3007 brad guzan new york 200 5001

3009 geof camer berlin 100 5003

SQL> set serveroutput on;

SQL> declare

2 var\_grade number(6);

3 var\_customer\_id number(6):=3002;

4 begin

5 select grade into var\_grade from Customer where customer\_id=var\_customer\_id;

6 dbms\_output.put\_line('The customer' ||var\_customer\_id ||'has grade '||var\_grade);

7 end;

8 /

The customer 3002 has grade 100

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

1. **Program to print numbers from 1 to 5 using simple loop**

SQL> set serveroutput on;

SQL> declare

2 x number:=&x;

3 begin

4 loop

5 dbms\_output.put\_line(x);

6 x:=x+1;

7 if x>5 then

8 exit;

9 end if;

10 end loop;

11 end;

12 /

Enter value for x: 1

old 2: x number:=&x;

new 2: x number:=1;

1

2

3

4

5

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

1. **Program to find largest value of two numbers.**

SQL> set serveroutput on;

SQL> declare

2 X number(5);

3 Y number(5);

4 begin

5 X:=&x;

6 Y:=&y;

7 if X>Y then

8 dbms\_output.put\_line(X||' is larger than '||Y);

9 else

10 dbms\_output.put\_line(Y||' is larger than '||X);

11 end if;

12 end;

13 /

Enter value for x: 7

old 5: X:=&x;

new 5: X:=7;

Enter value for y: 2

old 6: Y:=&y;

new 6: Y:=2;

7 is larger than 2

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

1. **Program to show the effect of user defined exception**

SQL> select \* from Customer;

CUSTOMER\_ID CUST\_NAME CITY GRADE SALESMAN\_ID

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3002 nick riman new york 100 5001

3001 graha zusi california 200 5002

3004 fabi johns paris 300 5006

3007 brad guzan new york 200 5001

3009 geof camer berlin 100 5003

SQL> set serveroutput on;

SQL> declare

2 large\_deletion Exception;

3 rows\_deleted number;

4 begin

5 delete from Customer where city='london';

6 rows\_deleted:=sql%rowcount;

7 commit;

8 if rows\_deleted>3 then

9 raise large\_deletion;

10 end if;

11 dbms\_output.put\_line('nothing unusual detected');

12 Exception

13 when large\_deletion then

14 dbms\_output.put\_line('more than 10 rows deleted');

15 end;

16 /

nothing unusual detected

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

1. **Program to show the effect of predefined exception**

SQL> select \* from Customer;

CUSTOMER\_ID CUST\_NAME CITY GRADE SALESMAN\_ID

----------- ---------- ---------- ---------- -----------

3002 nick riman new york 100 5001

3001 graha zusi california 200 5002

3004 fabi johns paris 300 5006

3007 brad guzan new york 200 5001

3009 geof camer berlin 100 5003

SQL> set serveroutput on;

SQL> declare

2 c1 Customer.city%type;

3 begin

4 select city into c1 from Customer where city='delhi';

5 Exception

6 when no\_data\_found then

7 dbms\_output.put\_line('no data found');

8 end;

9 /

no data found

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.