

# **APPLICATION SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT LAB**

SUBMITTED BY

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S5 CSE

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## **EXPERIMENT : 12**

DATE : 21/10/2020

**AIM** : Implementation of various control structures using PL/SQL

### **DESCRIPTION :**

The IF statement executes a sequence of statements depending on the value of a condition. There are three forms of IF statements: IF-THEN, IF-THEN-ELSE, and IF-THEN-ELSIF. For a description of the syntax of the IF statement, see "IF Statement". The statements in the ELSE clause are executed only if the condition is FALSE or NULL. The IF-THEN-ELSE statement ensures that one or the other sequence of statements is executed.

The simplest form of LOOP statement is the basic loop, which encloses a sequence of statements between the keywords LOOP and END LOOP. With each iteration of the loop, the sequence of statements is executed, then control resumes at the top of the loop. You use an EXIT statement to stop looping and prevent an infinite loop. You can place one or more EXIT statements anywhere inside a loop, but not outside a loop. There are two forms of EXIT statements: EXIT and EXIT-WHEN.

The WHILE-LOOP statement executes the statements in the loop body as long as a condition is true. Before each iteration of the loop, the condition is evaluated. If it is TRUE, the sequence of

statements is executed, then control resumes at the top of the loop. If it is FALSE or NULL, the loop is skipped and control passes to the next statement

### **EXECUTION STEPS:**

Execute the batch script for the 12th Experiment (exp12.sql) using either of the following commands to create the data tables

a. `mysql> source exp12.sql`

b. `mysql> \. exp12.sql`