

# PL/SQL - BASIC LOOP STATEMENT

[http://www.tutorialspoint.com/plsql/plsql\\_basic\\_loop.htm](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/plsql/plsql_basic_loop.htm)

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Basic loop structure encloses sequence of statements in between the **LOOP** and **END LOOP** statements. With each iteration, the sequence of statements is executed and then control resumes at the top of the loop.

## Syntax:

The syntax of a basic loop in PL/SQL programming language is:

```
LOOP
    Sequence of statements;
END LOOP;
```

Here sequence of statement(s) may be a single statement or a block of statements. An **EXIT** statement or an **EXIT WHEN** statement is required to break the loop.

## Example:

```
DECLARE
    x number := 10;
BEGIN
    LOOP
        dbms_output.put_line(x);
        x := x + 10;
        IF x > 50 THEN
            exit;
        END IF;
    END LOOP;
    -- after exit, control resumes here
    dbms_output.put_line('After Exit x is: ' || x);
END;
/
```

When the above code is executed at SQL prompt, it produces the following result:

```
10
20
30
40
50
After Exit x is: 60

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

You can use the **EXIT WHEN** statement instead of the **EXIT** statement:

```
DECLARE
    x number := 10;
BEGIN
    LOOP
        dbms_output.put_line(x);
        x := x + 10;
        exit WHEN x > 50;
    END LOOP;
    -- after exit, control resumes here
    dbms_output.put_line('After Exit x is: ' || x);
END;
/
```

When the above code is executed at SQL prompt, it produces the following result:

```
10  
20  
30  
40  
50  
After Exit x is: 60
```

```
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```