Assignment - 05

Title: PL/SPL block

Date of Completion: 09/09/2020

Date of Submission: 30/09/2020

Problem Statement:

Write *a PLISQL block of rode for the following sequirements
Schema:

Customes (cut id, Name, Date of Payment, Name of Scheme Stocker)

fine (custid, Date, Amt)

1. Accept cust id and name of scheme from uses

2. Check number of days (from dated of payment) if days are between it to 30 then fine amount neid RS 5 per day.

3. If no of days 750, per day fine will be Rs 50 & for days less than 30, Rs 5 per day

4. After payment status will change from N to P.
5. If the condition of fine is true, then details

will be stored into I fine table.

· Learning Objective:

To understand PIJSQL block and sequirements

To uncless tand exception handling

To understand basic structure of PUSPI block

To apply control structure.

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Learning Outcome: Sticlouts will be able to implement

o PLISQ block, user-defined and pre-defined
exception handling:

o Control structure using PLISPL: * 9/w And H/w Requirements: Windows 10 (64 bit), MySQL, 85 processor, buyboard moure. * Theory: ORACLE: PUSOL - it stands for Procedural language Structured Pury language. PUSQL offers a set of procedural commands (If statements), loops, assignments), organized with blocks that complement and extend the reach of SQL. Blocks in PUSQL:

A block in PLISQL is defined by the feeyword DECLARE, BEGIN, EXCEPTION, AND END which breakup the block into three dections:

- 1. Declarative: statements that declare variables, constante be other code elements
- 2. Precutables: statements that are him when the
- block is executed.

 3. Exception frauding: a specially structured section for can use to catch up or trap any exceptions

Exception flaudling - handles exception using this, we can lest the code be avoid it from exiting abruptly.
- Exception message consists of three parts i) Type of exception
ii) and Evol code iii) menage Syntax:

DECLARE

Declaration section

exception section and execution section EXCEPTION

WHEN eanamel THEN

edror handling statements

WHEN ennamed THEN

WHEN Others THEN

eno - elser handling statements

CND

Types of Exception:

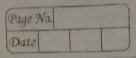
There are 3 types of enceptions:

Named System exceptions!

- System enceptions are a automatically raised by oracle; when a program violates a RDBM sure

en: NO_DATA_POUND and ZERO_DIVIDE

Teacher's Signa _



ii) Unnamed System exceptions: Oracle aloemet provide a name for mere - They have a code le associated message We can assign name to these using a Pragma called EXCEPTION INT. Syntax : DECLARE exception name EXCEPTION; PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT (exception name, Els.code); BEGIN Execution section. EXCEPTION WHEN exception name THEN handle exception END;

iii) Wes-sefued Exception: - ul can define exceptions explicitly based on business sules.

They should be reliciated and laised empireratly in the PUSQU block

CONTROL SEQUENCE:

- The selection structure tests a condition, their executes one sequence of statements instead of other depending on whother the condition is true or false. ex: Using the IF THEN: Statement.

Syntan: DECLARE

alectaration

BEALN

IF condition THEN execution statements

END IF; END;

o Mysol

Stored procedures: A procedure is a subsoutine like a sub-program is a regular computing language

- Cseation of procedure: Syntax:

deate procedure procedure-name (parameten) begin

declare

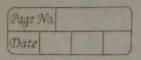
- declaration statem cuts - execution statements

end;

Dropping a Procedure: Systaa: cleop procedure procedure names

Parameters:

· a proceedure can have no parameters



· or it ear have any number of in, out, insut parameters then parameters value when you can the stored procedure. out the value of out parametes can change uiside the procedure & its seturned to program calling the procedure and return the new value of this parameter

Control structure:

The if-else control structure can be used to make alecisions uiside the execution block section

of condition then - execution statements

else if condition then

- execution statements

- execution statements end if;

ERROR HANDLING:

It helps to handle errors inside a stored proceedure but continuing or enting the current code block's execution and issuing a meaningful message. Syntax: DECLARE action HANDLER for condition-value

statement; SET message as 'message';

action =>

continue - the execution of enclosing gode block (BEOIN --- END) continues

Exit - the enecution of enclosing code block terminates

CALLING a PROCEDURE:

Syntax:

call procedure name (parameters);

1		
EXPECTED OUTPUT	RESULT	
1,20.20-08-05,	Success	
1950		
customes has	Success.	
already pailed		
	1, 20:20-08-05,	

conclusion:

- Thus, me learnt about PL/SQL block - me learnt about exception frauding air PL/SQL

block

- He implemented stored procedure in MySQL.

- We implemented exist fraudling isside

stored procedures in MySQL.