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LabCourse: Principles of DBMS

LabSlot: L29+30

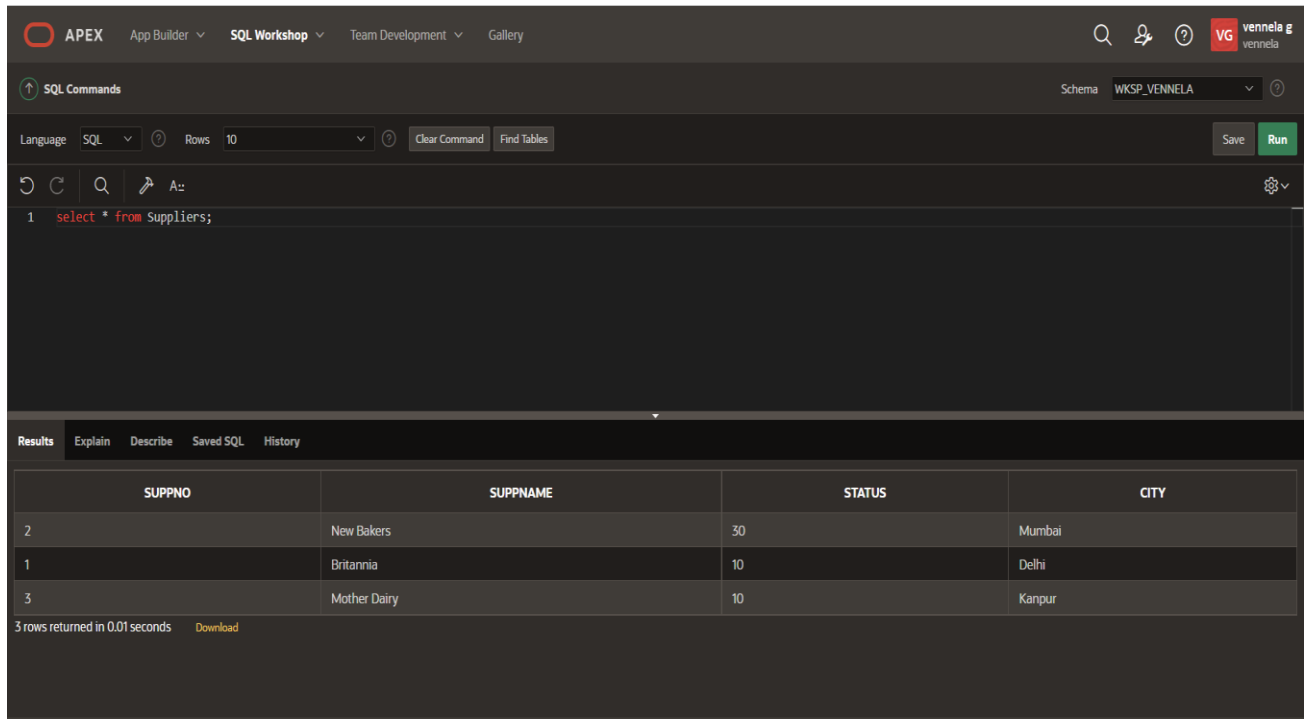
Assignment : 5

Ex:7

Aim: To understand the concept of PL/SQL Programming

1. Write a PL/SQL block to accept a value from primary key and display any corresponding value.

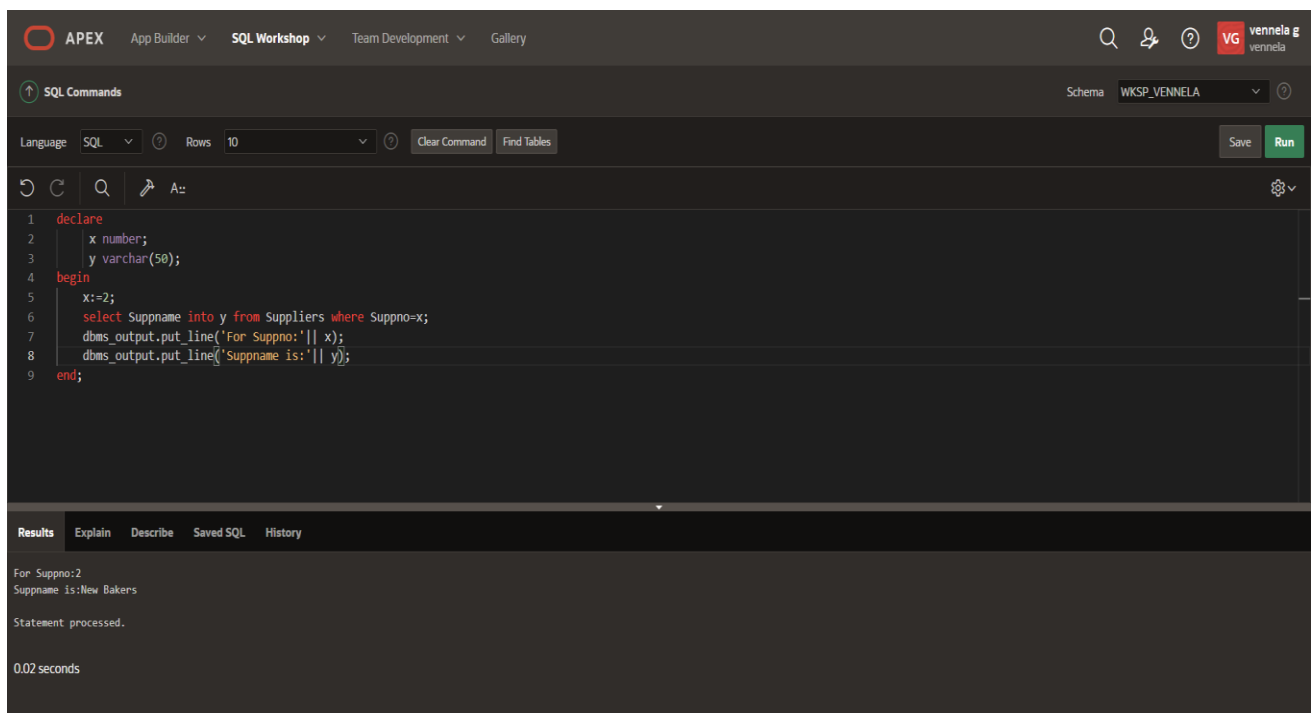
Displaying contents of table:



The screenshot shows the APEX SQL Workshop interface. The SQL Commands pane contains the query: `select * from Suppliers;`. The Results pane displays a table with 3 rows returned in 0.01 seconds. The table has columns: SUPPNO, SUPPNAME, STATUS, and CITY.

| SUPPNO | SUPPNAME | STATUS | CITY |
|--------|--------------|--------|--------|
| 2 | New Bakers | 30 | Mumbai |
| 1 | Britannia | 10 | Delhi |
| 3 | Mother Dairy | 10 | Kanpur |

Performing operation:



The screenshot shows the APEX SQL Workshop interface. The SQL Commands pane contains a PL/SQL block. The Results pane displays the output of the block execution, showing the status of the operation for a specific supplier.

```
1 declare
2   x number;
3   y varchar(50);
4 begin
5   x:=2;
6   select Suppname into y from Suppliers where Suppno=x;
7   dbms_output.put_line('For Suppno: || x');
8   dbms_output.put_line('Suppname is: || y');
9 end;
```

For Suppno:2
Suppname is:New Bakers
Statement processed.
0.02 seconds

2. Write a PL/SQL program to delete one record from the table

Performing operation:

APEX

App Builder

SQL Workshop

Team Development

Gallery

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SQL Commands

Schema WKSP_VENNELA

Language SQL

Rows 10

Clear Command

Find Tables

Save

Run

↺

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A-Z

1 declare

2 x varchar(50);

3 begin

4 x:='Mother Dairy';

5 DELETE FROM Suppliers WHERE Suppname = x;

6 dbms_output.put_line('Deleted record successfully');

7

8 end;

Results

Explain

Describe

Saved SQL

History

Deleted record successfully

1 row(s) deleted.

0.01 seconds

Table after deletion of record:

APEX

App Builder

SQL Workshop

Team Development

Gallery

vennella g

vennella

SQL Commands

Schema WKSP_VENNELA

Language SQL

Rows 10

Clear Command

Find Tables

Save

Run

↺

↻

🔍

🔗

A-Z

1 select * from Suppliers;

Results

Explain

Describe

Saved SQL

History

| SUPPNO | SUPPNAME | STATUS | CITY |
|--------|------------|--------|--------|
| 2 | New Bakers | 30 | Mumbai |
| 1 | Britannia | 10 | Delhi |

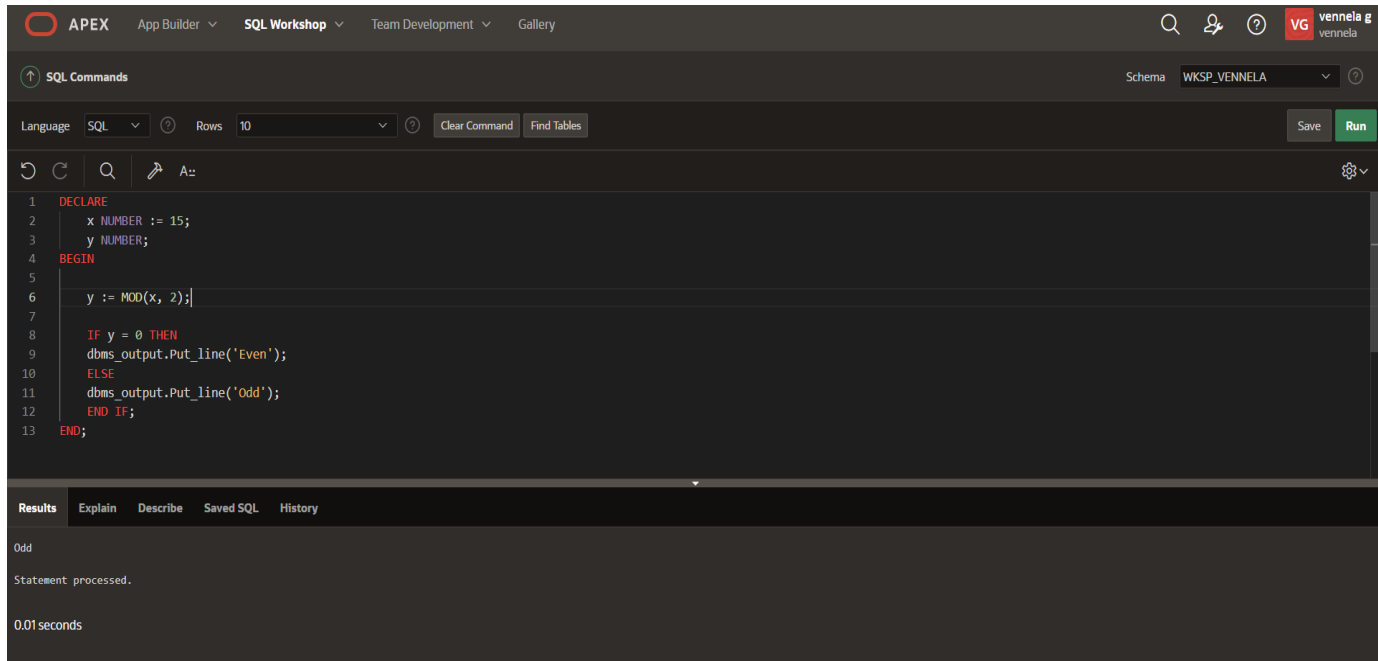
2 rows returned in 0.01 seconds

Download

Ex:8

Aim: To know the usage of different sequential control structures in PL/SQL effective programming

1. Write a PL/SQL block to find the whether a given number is odd or even.



The screenshot shows the APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes 'APEX', 'App Builder', 'SQL Workshop', 'Team Development', and 'Gallery'. The 'SQL Commands' tab is active, showing a PL/SQL block in the editor. The block declares a variable 'x' as NUMBER and assigns it the value 15. It then declares a variable 'y' as NUMBER. The 'BEGIN' block contains a statement 'y := MOD(x, 2);'. Following this is an 'IF' statement: 'IF y = 0 THEN dbms_output.put_line('Even'); ELSE dbms_output.put_line('Odd'); END IF;'. The block ends with 'END;'. The 'Results' tab is selected, displaying the output 'Odd' and the message 'Statement processed.' along with a execution time of '0.01 seconds'.

```
1 DECLARE
2   x NUMBER := 15;
3   y NUMBER;
4 BEGIN
5
6   y := MOD(x, 2);
7
8   IF y = 0 THEN
9     dbms_output.put_line('Even');
10  ELSE
11    dbms_output.put_line('Odd');
12  END IF;
13 END;
```

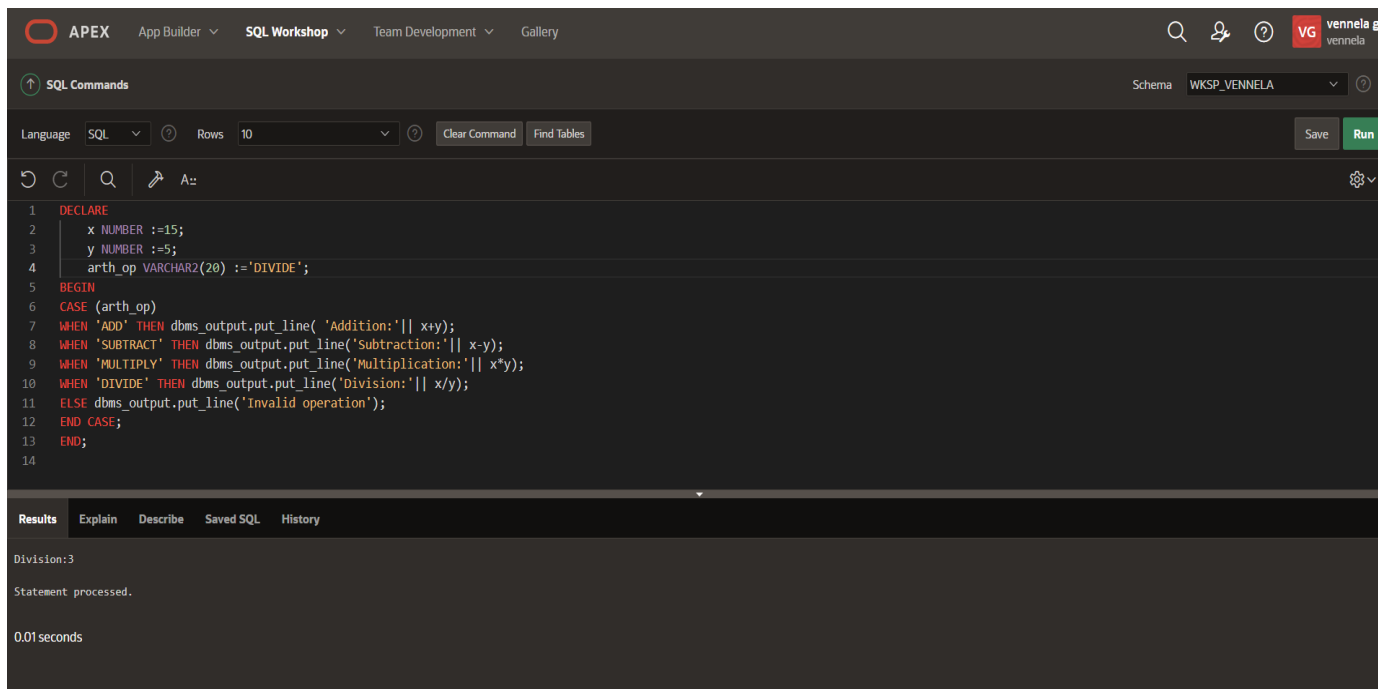
Results

Odd

Statement processed.

0.01 seconds

2. Write a PL/SQL code as menu driven to perform arithmetic operations. (hint use: case selector....)



The screenshot shows the APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes 'APEX', 'App Builder', 'SQL Workshop', 'Team Development', and 'Gallery'. The 'SQL Commands' tab is active, showing a PL/SQL block in the editor. The block declares variables 'x' as NUMBER (value 15), 'y' as NUMBER (value 5), and 'arth_op' as VARCHAR2(20) with the value 'DIVIDE'. The 'BEGIN' block contains a 'CASE' statement for 'arth_op'. The 'WHEN' clauses are: 'ADD' (dbms_output.put_line('Addition: || x+y;')), 'SUBTRACT' (dbms_output.put_line('Subtraction: || x-y;')), 'MULTIPLY' (dbms_output.put_line('Multiplication: || x*y;')), and 'DIVIDE' (dbms_output.put_line('Division: || x/y;')). The 'ELSE' clause is 'dbms_output.put_line('Invalid operation');'. The block ends with 'END CASE;' and 'END;'. The 'Results' tab is selected, displaying the output 'Division:3' and the message 'Statement processed.' along with a execution time of '0.01 seconds'.

```
1 DECLARE
2   x NUMBER :=15;
3   y NUMBER :=5;
4   arth_op VARCHAR2(20) := 'DIVIDE';
5 BEGIN
6   CASE (arth_op)
7   WHEN 'ADD' THEN dbms_output.put_line( 'Addition: || x+y);
8   WHEN 'SUBTRACT' THEN dbms_output.put_line('Subtraction: || x-y);
9   WHEN 'MULTIPLY' THEN dbms_output.put_line('Multiplication: || x*y);
10  WHEN 'DIVIDE' THEN dbms_output.put_line('Division: || x/y);
11  ELSE dbms_output.put_line('Invalid operation');
12  END CASE;
13 END;
14
```

Results

Division:3

Statement processed.

0.01 seconds

