

23/9/25 Task 7: PL/SQL procedures for loops, functions

Aim:- To implement PL/SQL Procedures, Functions and loops on number theory and business scenarios.

Procedure :-

PL/SQL is combination of SQL along with the procedural features of programming languages. It was developed by Oracle corporation in the early 90's

section of description

S.NO

Declarations

1. This section starts with the keyword DECLARE. It is an optional section.

2. Executable commands

This section is enclosed between keywords BEGIN and END and it is a mandatory section.

3. exception handling

This section starts the keyword exceptions

This optional section contains exception(s) to handle errors in program

Simple program to print a sentence

Syntax :

<declaration sections>

BEGIN

<Executable Commands(s)>

exception

exception handling>

END;

static input:

SQL>SET SERVER OUTPUT ON

SQL > declare

2 x number <s>

3 y number <s>

4 z number <q>

5 begin

6 x := 10;

7 y := 12;

8 z := x+y;

9 dbms-output put-line <sum is '1127;

10 end;

11 ,

sum is 22

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed

Dynamic Input

set server output on;

declare

```
SQL> declare  
2  var1 integer;  
3  var2 integer;  
4  var3 integer;  
5 begin  
6  var1 := 2*var1;  
7  var2 := 2*var2;  
8  var3 := var1 + var2;  
9  dbms_output.put_line <var3>;  
10 end;  
11 /
```

Enter value for var1 : 20

old 6: var1 := 2\*var1;  
new 6: var1 := 20;

Enter value for var2 : 30

old 7: var2 := 2\*var2;  
new 7: var2 := 30;  
56

PL/SQL PROCEDURE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

```
DECLARE  
    hid number (a) = 100;  
BEGIN  
    IF hid = 10 THEN  
        dbms_output.put_line('value of hid is 10');  
    ELSIF hid = 20 THEN  
        dbms_output.put_line('value of hid is 20');  
    ELSIF hid > 30 THEN
```

END IF;

dbms\_output.put\_line (name of value in matching);

ENDIF;

dbms\_output.put\_line (exact value of hid is :||hid|);

END;

'

Name of the values is matching,

Exact values of hid is : 100

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed

DECLARE

hid number(1);

old number(1);

BEGIN

<< Outer-loop >>

FOR hid IN 1 .. 3 LOOP

<< inner -loop >>

FOR ad IN 1 .. 3 LOOP

dbms\_output.put\_line (hid is :||hid|| and ad is :||ad||);

END LOOP in or-loop;

hid is :1 and old is :1

hid is :2 and old is :2

hid is :1 and old = 1 is :2

hid is :2 and old = 1

hid is :2 and old = 2

hid is :2 and old = 3

hid is :3 and old = 1

hid is :3 and old = 2

hid is :3 and old = 3

sample program for only procedure

SQL> create or replace procedure as information

2 c\_id in number, c\_name in varchar ,

3 is

4 begin

5 dbms\_output.put\_line <ID:> || <id>;

6 dbms\_output.put\_line <name:> || c\_name;

7 end

8;

procedure created :

PL/SQL Procedure successfully completed

sample program for only function ,

SQL> create or replace function as information

c\_h\_id in number c\_name in varchar )

return varchar ;

is

begin

if c\_id = zoom

return ('booking open');

END if

END ,

FUNCTION created

SQL> declare

2 mesg varchar 2<200>;

3 begin

4 mesg := cs information <103 rows>;

5 dbms-output :put-line <mesg>;

6 end;

7 /

Vehicle available

SQL > declare

2 mesg varchar 2<200>;

3 begin

4 mesg := cs information ><206, FOO>;

5 dbms - output - line <mesg>;

6 end;

7 ,

NO vehicle available

PL/SQL procedure SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED.

Result:

Thus, implementation of PL/SQL  
procedure for loops and functions has been  
successfully completed

PL/SQL PROCEDURE FOR LOOPS

TASK 7.1 :-  
23/9/25

Aim:- To write PL/SQL program using loops

for printing prime number customer ID and

for demonstrating loop control in diff scenarios

procedure:-

1) Start a PL/SQL block or procedure

2) Use a cursor to fetch customer ID > from table

3) For each ID, check whether it's a prime number  
using loop

4) Print the result using DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE

5) END the block

Create or Replace procedure print\_prime<customer>

CURSOR cust\_cari's

Select customer\_id from customer;

v-id number;

v-is-prime boolean;

v-i number;

Begin

OPEN cust\_cury;

LOOP

FETCH cust\_cury into v-id;

EXIT when cust\_cury NOT FOUND;

IF v-is <then

v-is prime value

```

while v-i < = TRUE (SQL + (v-id) LOOP
  IF MOD (v-id, v-i) = 0 Then
    v-is-prime = FALSE;
    END IF;
    v-i := v-i+1;
  END LOOP;
END IF;

IF v-is-prime Then
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT-LINE (prime /> - ID/v.id);
END IF;
END LOOP;
CLOSE cursor;
END;

```

Create OR REPLACE PROCEDURE prime := first\_prime  
 (n Number);

```

v-num      NUMBER := 2;
v-count    NUMBER := 0;
v-is-prime BOOLEAN;
Begin
  While v-count < n LOOP
    v-is-prime = TRUE;
    -- Prime check using FOR LOOP
    For i IN 2 .. TRUNC(SQRT(v-num)) LOOP
      IF MOD(v-num, i) = 0 Then
        v-is-prime = FALSE;
      End If;
    End Loop;
    If v-is-prime Then
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT-LINE (prime /> - ID/v.id);
    End If;
    v-count := v-count + 1;
  End Loop;
End;

```

END LOOP,

IF v-is-prime then

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT-LINE ('prime:' || v-name);

v-count := v-count + 1;

END IF;

v-name := v-num + ;

END IF;

v-name := v-num + ;

END LOOP;

END;

This procedure prints the first n prime numbers  
using a for loop

for ex:

Print - First-n-Prime(10); -- Print the 10 prime numbers

END;

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EX No.	7
PERFORMANCE (5)	8
RESULT AND ANALYSIS	8
VIVA VOCE (5)	4
REGRADE (5)	4
TOTAL (20)	14
SIGN WITH DATE	28/9/13

RESULT:- The implementation of PL/SQL program  
functions and loops on number theory has  
been successfully completed