SQL\*Plus: Release 10.2.0.1.0 - Production on Mon Apr 15 12:48:13 2024

Copyright (c) 1982, 2005, Oracle. All rights reserved.

SQL> connect system

Enter password:

Connected.

SQL> set serveroutput on

SQL> declare

2 message varchar2(20):='Hello,World';

3 begin

4 dbms\_output.put\_line(message);

5 end;

6 /

Hello,World

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

**PROGRAM 9: CALCULATE AREA OF A CIRCLE**

SQL> DECLARE

2 area number(6, 2) ;

3 pi constant number(3, 2) := 3.14;

4 radius number(5) := 3;

5 Begin

6 area := pi \* radius \* radius;

7 dbms\_output.Put\_line('Area = ' || area);

8 end;

9 /

Area = 28.26

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> DECLARE

2 area number(6, 2) ;

3 pi constant number(3, 2) := 3.14;

4 radius number(5) ;

5 Begin

6 radius := '&radius';

7 area:=pi\*power(radius,2);

8 dbms\_output.put\_line('radius is = ' || radius);

9 dbms\_output.Put\_line('Area = ' || area);

10 end;

11 /

Enter value for radius: 7

old 6: radius := '&radius';

new 6: radius := '7';

radius is = 7

Area = 153.86

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> Declare

2 n integer :=&n;

3 Begin

4 if(n>10) then

5 Dbms\_output.put\_line('The Number is '||n);

6 end if;

7 end;

8 /

Enter value for n: 15

old 2: n integer :=&n;

new 2: n integer :=15;

The Number is 15

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

**PROGRAM 10: CALCULATE AREA OF A CIRCLE USING LOOP**

DECLARE

2 radius NUMBER;

3 area NUMBER;

4 BEGIN

5 -- Input radius of the circle

6 radius := &radius;

7

8 -- Check if radius is non-negative

9 IF radius < 0 THEN

10 DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE('Radius cannot be negative');

11 ELSE

12 -- Calculate area of the circle

13 area := 3.14159 \* radius \* radius;

14

15 -- Output the result

16 DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE('Area of the circle with radius ' || radius || ' is ' || area);

17 END IF;

18 END;

19 /

Enter value for radius: 7

old 6: radius := &radius;

new 6: radius := 7;

Area of the circle with radius 7 is 153.93791

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

**PROGRAM 11: FACTORIAL OF A NUMBER**

SQL> declare

2 fact number;

3 num number;

4 i number(5);

5 begin

6 num:=&num;

7 fact:=1;

8 for i in 1..num

9 loop

10 fact:=i\*fact;

11 end loop;

12 dbms\_output.put\_line('Factorial of '||num||' is '||fact);

13 end;

14 /

Enter value for num: 5

old 6: num:=&num;

new 6: num:=5;

Factorial of 5 is 120

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

**PROGRAM 12: CHECK WHETHER A NUMBER IS ODD**

SQL> declare

2 num number;

3 begin

4 num:=&num;

5 if MOD(num,2)=0 then

6 dbms\_output.put\_line(num||' is even .');

7 else

8 dbms\_output.put\_line(num||' is odd.');

9 end if;

10 end;

11 /

Enter value for num: 89

old 4: num:=&num;

new 4: num:=89;

89 is odd.

**PROGRAM 13: REVERSE OF A STRING**

SQL> declare

2 i number(5);

3 str varchar(10);

4 rev varchar(10);

5 len number(2);

6 begin

7 str :='&str';

8 len := length(str);

9 for i in reverse 1..len

10 loop

11 rev := rev||substr(str,i,1);

12 end loop;

13 dbms\_output.put\_line('The Given String is '||str);

14 dbms\_output.put\_line('Reverse of the String is '||rev);

15 end;

16 /

Enter value for str: reward

old 7: str :='&str';

new 7: str :='reward';

The Given String is reward

Reverse of the String is drawer

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.