```
DECLARE
ORG_STR varchar2(100):= 'HELLO';
REV_STR varchar2(100) := ";
BEGIN
FOR i IN REVERSE 1..LENGTH(ORG_STR) LOOP
REV_STR := REV_STR | | SUBSTR(ORG_STR,i,1);
END LOOP;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(REV_STR);
END;
create function add_numberss(n1 in number , n2 in number)
return number is
BEGIN
return n1+n2;
END add_numberss;
SELECT add_numberss(10, 20) AS sum_result FROM dual;
Write a PL/SQL function that accepts the department number and returns
the total salary of the department. Also, write a function to call the function.
create table EMP(
employee_id number,
employee_name varchar2(50),
salary number,
d_id number
);
```

```
create function Get_salary(d_id in number)
return number
is
total_salary number;
BEGIN
select nvl(sum(salary),0) into total_salary
from EMP
where d_id = d_id ;
return total_salary;
END Get_salary;
select Get_salary(22) as total from dual;
: Write PL/SQL code for finding Even Numbers.
BEGIN
 FOR i IN 1..10 LOOP
  IF MOD(i, 2) = 0 THEN
   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(i);
  END IF;
END LOOP;
END;
DECLARE
a NUMBER := 10;
b NUMBER := 20;
c NUMBER := 15;
largest NUMBER;
```

```
BEGIN
largest := a;
 IF b > largest THEN
 largest := b;
 END IF;
 IF c > largest THEN
 largest := c;
 END IF;
 DBMS_OUTPUT_LINE('Largest: ' || largest);
END;
/
Write PL/SQL code in Procedure to find Factorial of a given number by using
call Procedure.
OR REPLACE PROCEDURE find_factorial(p_num IN NUMBER) IS
fact NUMBER := 1;
i NUMBER;
BEGIN
FOR i IN 1..p_num LOOP
 fact := fact * i;
END LOOP;
 DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Factorial: ' || fact);
END;
BEGIN
find_factorial(5);
END;
```

```
Write PL/SQL code in Procedure to find Reverse number

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE reverse_num(p_num IN NUMBER) IS

rev NUMBER := 0;

n NUMBER := p_num;

BEGIN
```

```
BEGIN

WHILE n > 0 LOOP

rev := rev * 10 + MOD(n, 10);

n := TRUNC(n / 10);

END LOOP;

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Reverse: ' || rev);

END;
/

BEGIN
reverse_num(1234);
END;
```