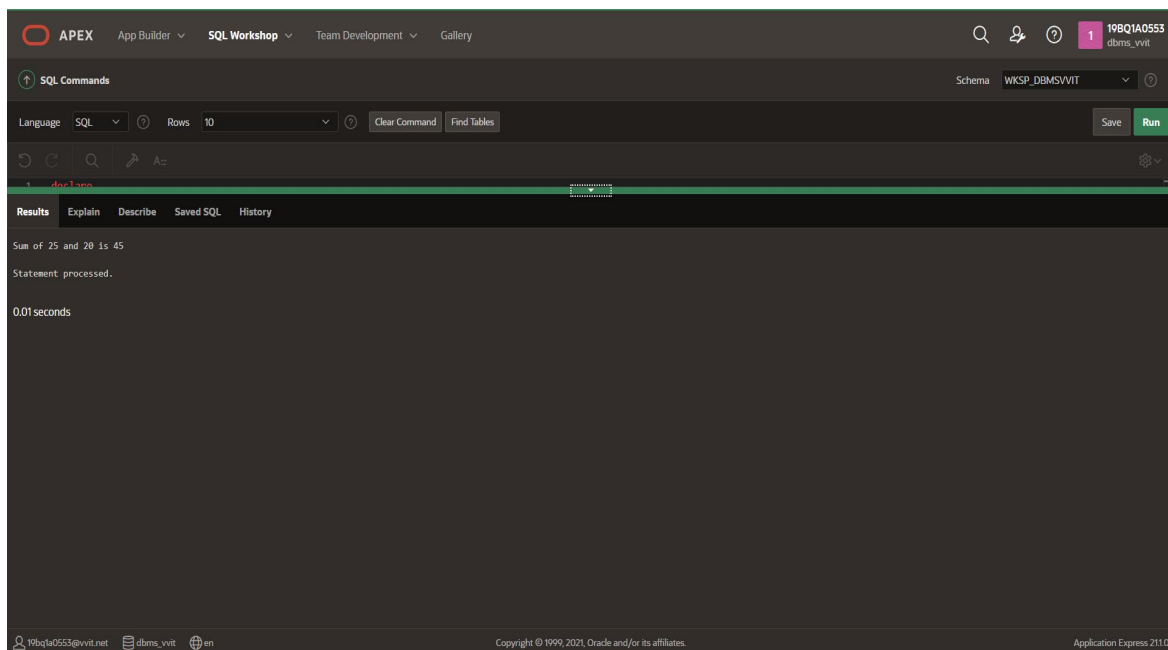


1. Write a PL/SQL to add two numbers.

```
PL/SQL:-  declare
          a number:=25;
          b number:=20;
          c number;
begin
          c:=a+b;
          dbms_output.put_line('Sum of '||a||' and
                                '||b||' is '||c);
end;
```

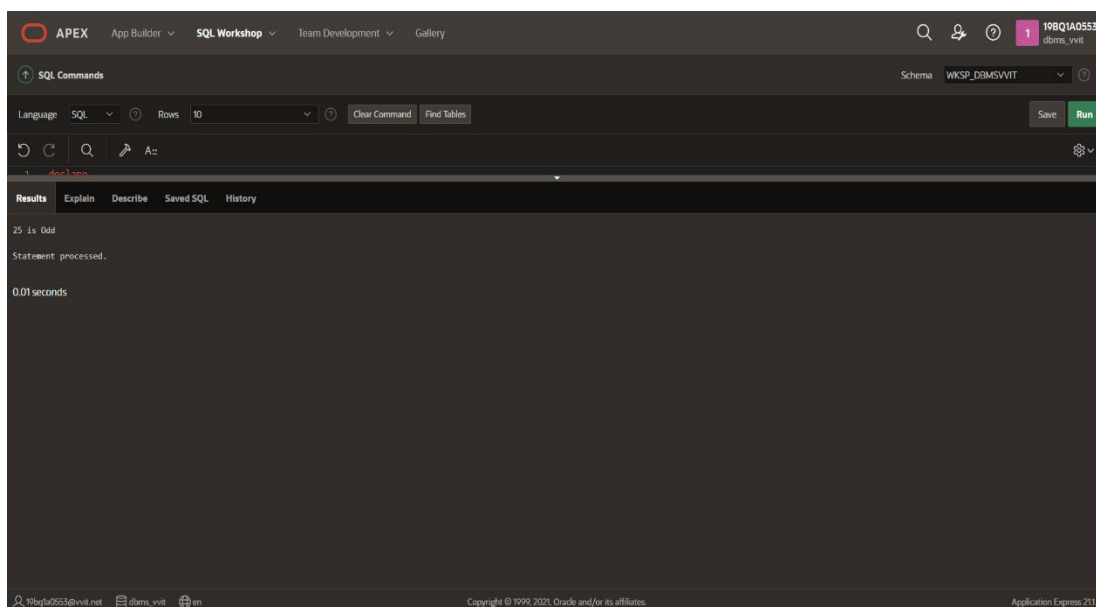
Output:-



2. Write a PL/ SQL to check whether the given number is even or odd.

```
PL/ SQL:-  declare
            num number:=25;
            begin
            if(mod(num,2)=0) then
            dbms_output.put_line(num||' is Even');
            else
            dbms_output.put_line(num||' is Odd');
            end if;
            end;
```

Output:-

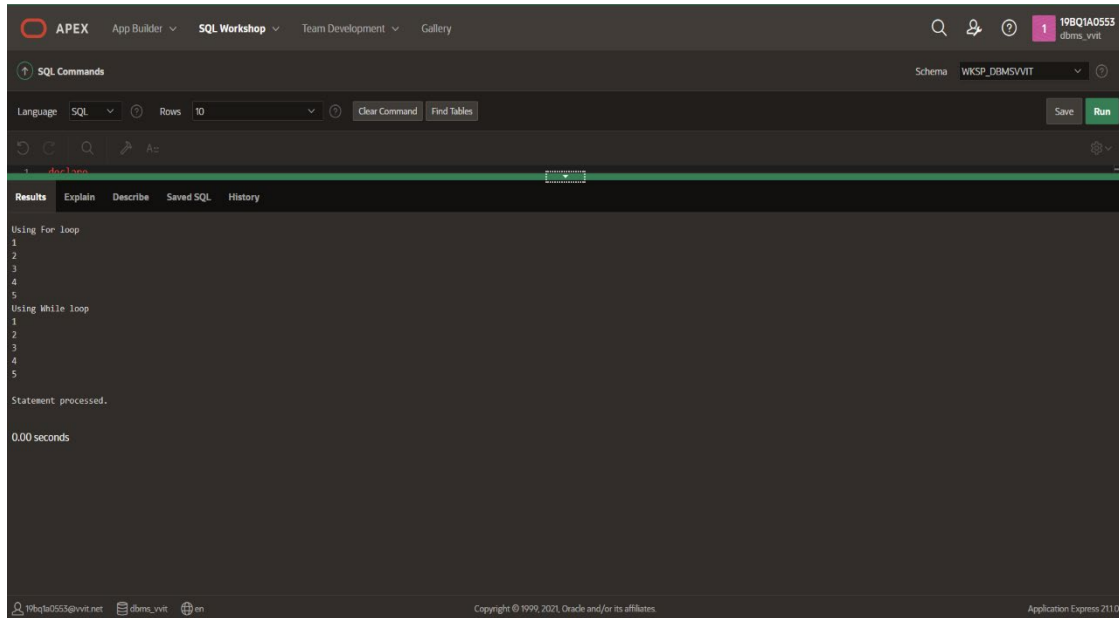


3. Write a PL/ SQL to generate natural number using various loops.

```
PL/ SQL:-  declare
            a number:=5;
            i number:=1;
            begin
            if(a>0) then
            dbms_output.put_line('Using For loop');
            for i in 1..a
            loop
            dbms_output.put_line(i);
            end loop;
            dbms_output.put_line('Using While
            loop');
            while(i<=a)
            loop
            dbms_output.put_line(i);
            i:=i+1;
            end loop;
```

```
end if;  
end;
```

Output:-



4. Write a PL/ SQL to find the roots of quadratic equation.

PL/ SQL:-

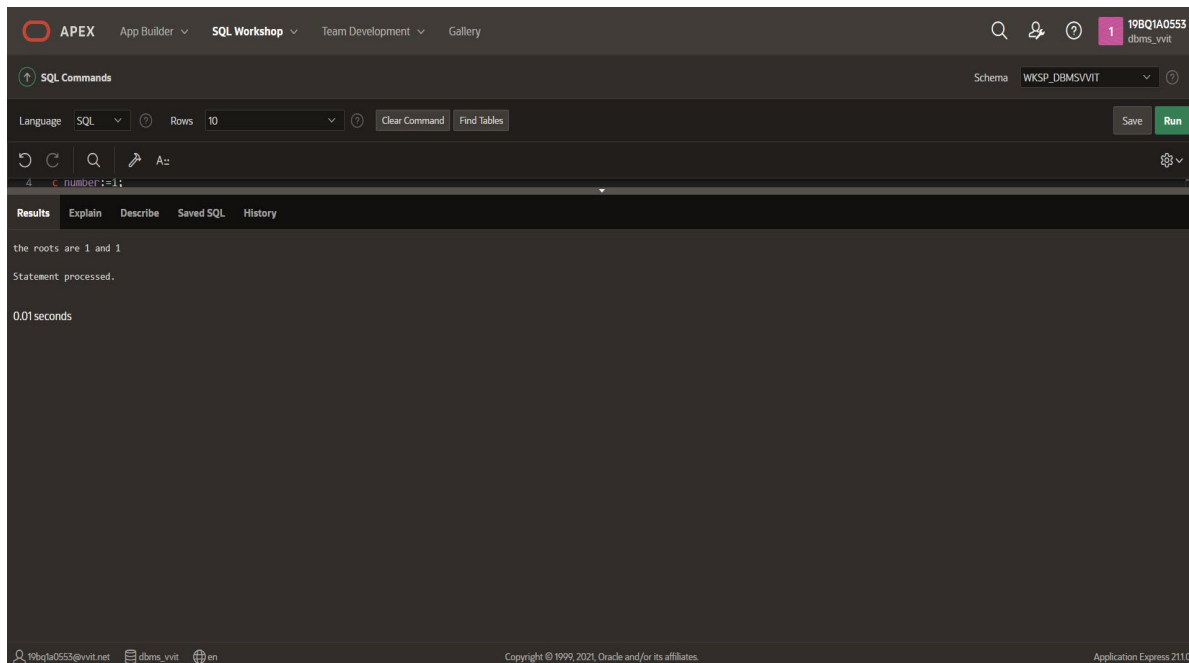
```
declare  
a number:=1;  
b number:=-2;  
c number:=1;  
const number:=0;  
d number:=0;  
r1 number:=0;
```

```

r2 number:=0;
begin
d:=b*b-4*a*c;
if(d>0) then
r1:=(-b+sqrt(d))/(2*a);
r2:=(-b-sqrt(d))/(2*a);
dbms_output.put_line('the roots are '
||r1|| ' and ' ||r2);
else
if(d=0)then
r1:=-b/(2*a);
dbms_output.put_line('the roots are '
||r1|| ' and ' ||r1);
else
r1:=-b/(2*a);
r2:=sqrt(-d)/(2*a);
dbms_output.put_line('the roots are '
||r1|| ' and ' ||'+i'||r2||r1||'-i'||r2);
end if;
end if;
end;

```

## Output:-

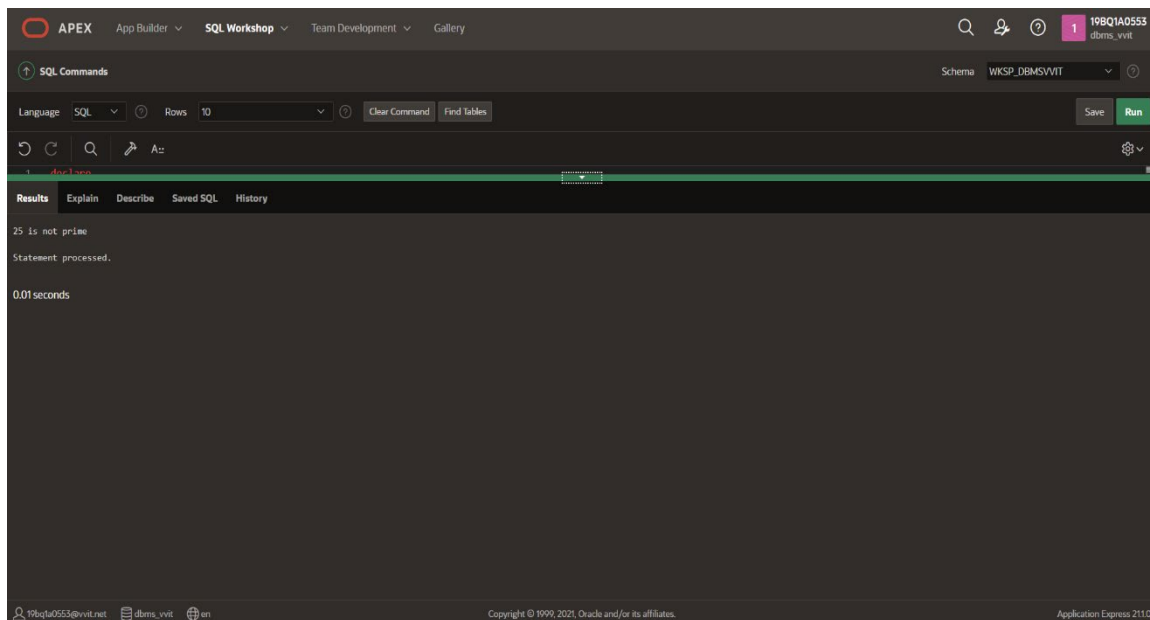


5. Write a PL/ SQL to check whether the given number is prime or not.

```
PL/ SQL:-  declare
            n number :=25;
            i number :=1;
            cnt number :=0;
            begin
            for i in 1..n
            loop
```

```
if(mod(n,i)=0) then
cnt :=cnt+1;
end if;
end loop;
if(cnt=2) then
dbms_output.put_line(n || ' is prime');
else
dbms_output.put_line(n || ' is not prime');
end if;
end;
```

Output:-



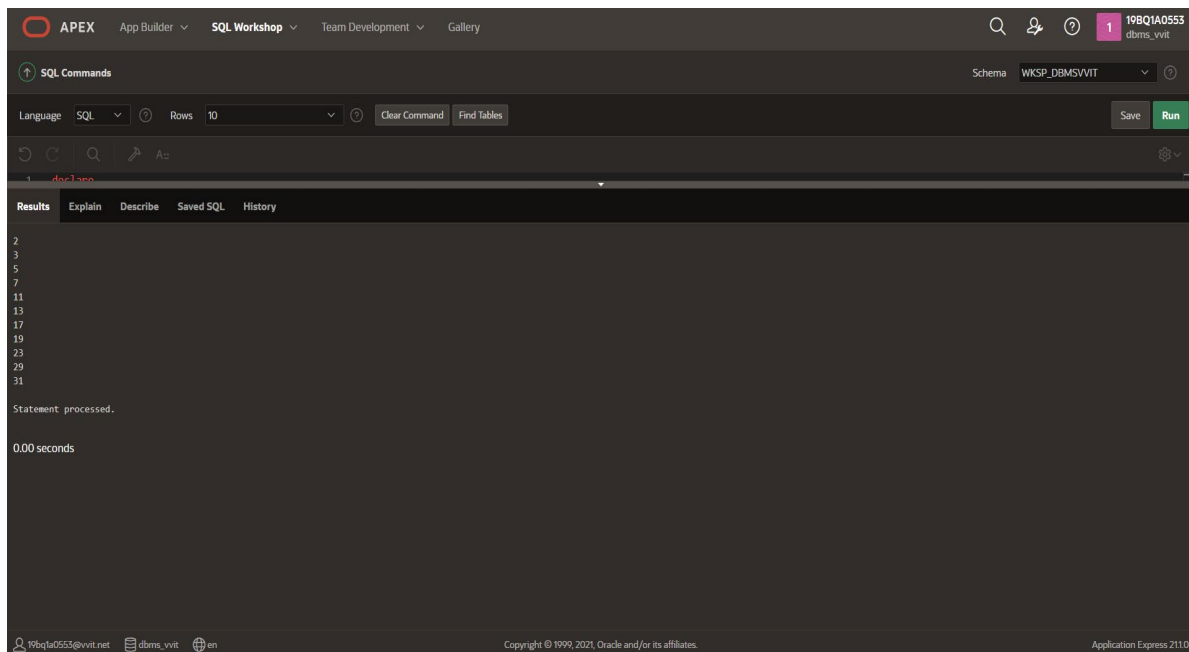
6. Write a PL/ SQL to generate prime numbers upto m.

```
PL/SQL:- declare
m number :=35;
j number;
n number;
c number;
i number;
begin
j :=2;
while(j<=m)
loop
n :=j;
i :=1;
c :=0;
while(i<=n)
loop
if(mod(n,i)=0 OR (n=i)) then
c :=c+1;
end if;
```



```
i :=i+1;  
end loop;  
if(c=2) then  
dbms_output.put_line(n);  
end if;  
j:=j+1;  
end loop;  
end;
```

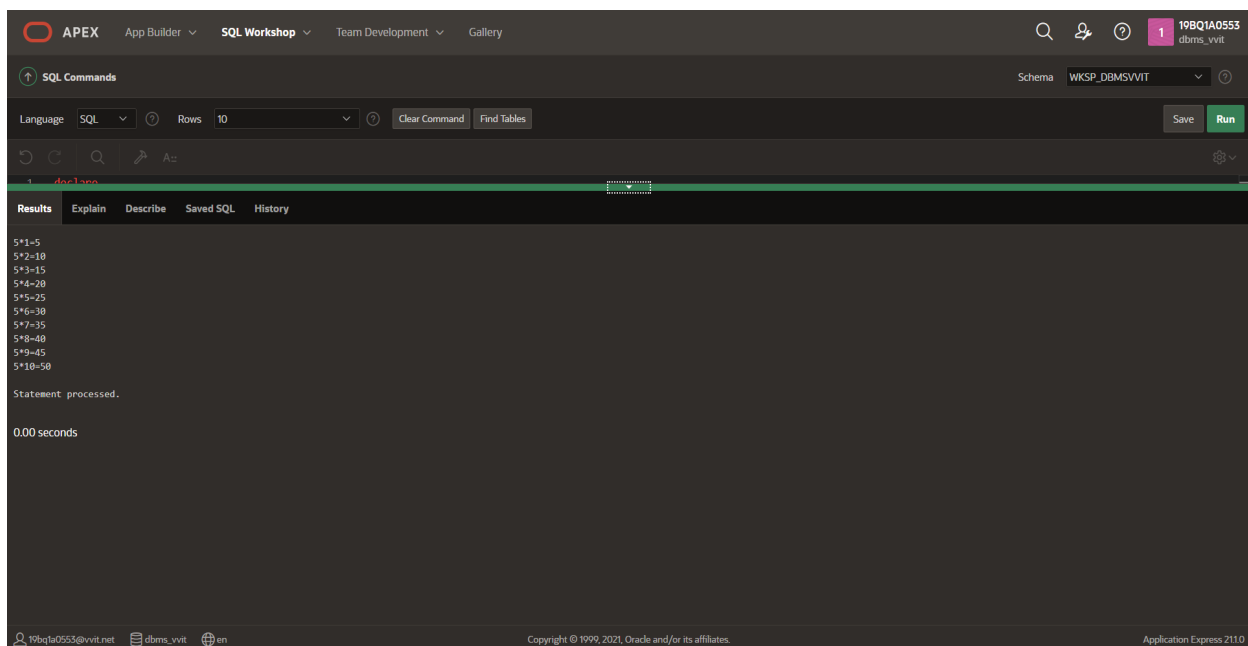
Output:-



7. Write a PL/ SQL to generate mathematical product table for a given number.

```
PL/ SQL:-  declare
            n number :=5;
            i number :=1;
            begin
            for i in 1..10
            loop
            dbms_output.put_line(n ||'*'||i||'='||n*i);
            end loop;
            end;
```

Output:-



The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The 'SQL Commands' tab is active, and the 'Results' tab is selected. The output of the PL/SQL block is displayed in the 'Results' tab, showing the multiplication table for the number 5. The output is as follows:

```
5*1=5
5*2=10
5*3=15
5*4=20
5*5=25
5*6=30
5*7=35
5*8=40
5*9=45
5*10=50
```

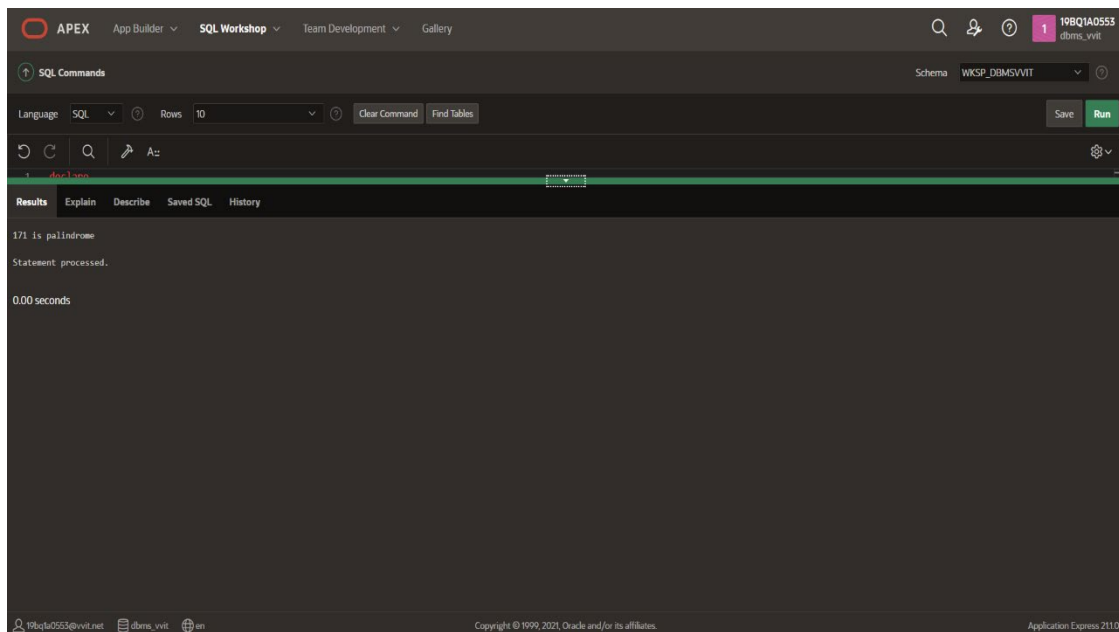
Below the output, the status bar indicates 'Statement processed.' and '0.00 seconds'.

8. Write a PL/ SQL to check whether the given number is palindrome or not.

```
PL/ SQL:-  declare
            n number :=171;
            rem number :=0;
            total number :=0;
            k number :=0;
            begin
            k :=n;
            while(n>0)
            loop
            rem :=mod(n,10);
            total :=total*10+rem;
            n :=trunc(n/10);
            end loop;
            if(total=k) then
            dbms_output.put_line(k || ' is
            palindrome');
            else
```

```
dbms_output.put_line(k || ' is not  
palindrome');  
  
end if;  
  
end;
```

Output:-



9. Write a PL/ SQL to check whether the given string is palindrome or not.

PL/ SQL:- declare  
g varchar2(20);  
r varchar2(20);  
i number(4);

```
begin
g:='madam';
for i in reverse 1..length(g)
loop
r:=r||substr(g,i,1);
end loop;
dbms_output.put_line('reverse string is '
||r);
if r=g then
dbms_output.put_line('string is
palindrome');
else
dbms_output.put_line('string is not
palindrome');
end if;
end;
```

Output:-

APEX

App Builder

SQL Workshop

Team Development

Gallery

1

19BQ1A0553

dbms\_vvit

SQL Commands

SchemaWKSP\_DBMSVVIT

LanguageSQL

Rows10

Clear Command

Find Tables

Save

Run

A=

1

doctapp

Results

Explain

Describe

Saved SQL

History

reverse string is madam

string is palindrome

Statement processed.

0.00 seconds

19bq1a0553@vvit.net

dbms\_vvit

en

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Application Express 2110

