EXPERIMENT 12

Title: To understand the concepts of Sequence.

```
--1.
CREATE SEQUENCE EMPID_SEQ
START WITH 100
INCREMENT BY 1;

--2.
SELECT EMPID_SEQ.CURRVAL, EMPID_SEQ.NEXTVAL FROM DUAL;

--3.
ALTER SEQUENCE EMPID_SEQ
CACHE 20
MAXVALUE 1000;

--4.
INSERT INTO employees (employee_id, employee_name, ...)
VALUES (EMPID_SEQ.NEXTVAL, 'Employee Name', ...);

--5.
DROP SEQUENCE EMPID_SEQ;
```

```
--6.
CREATE SEQUENCE REVERSE
START WITH 10000
INCREMENT BY -5
MAXVALUE 1000;
```

EXPERIMENT 13

1.

```
DECLARE
  A NUMBER;
  B NUMBER;
  C NUMBER;
BEGIN
  -- Accept values from user
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Enter the value of A: ');
  ACCEPT A NUMBER;
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Enter the value of B: ');
  ACCEPT B NUMBER;
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Enter the value of C: ');
  ACCEPT C NUMBER;

  -- Find the greatest number
  IF A > B AND A > C THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('A is the greatest number.');
  ELSIF B > A AND B > C THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('B is the greatest number.');
  ELSE
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('C is the greatest number.');
  END IF;
END;
/
```

2.

```
DECLARE
  i NUMBER := 1;
BEGIN
  LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Welcome to PL/SQL Programming');
    i := i + 1;
    EXIT WHEN i > 20;
  END LOOP;
END;
/
```

3.

```
DECLARE
  num NUMBER := 5; -- Replace 5 with your desired number
  factorial NUMBER := 1;
BEGIN
  FOR i IN 1..num LOOP
    factorial := factorial * i;
  END LOOP;

  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The factorial of ' || num || ' is: ' || factorial);
END;
/
```

4.

```
DECLARE
  n NUMBER := 10; -- Number of terms in the series
  a NUMBER := 0;
  b NUMBER := 1;
  c NUMBER;
BEGIN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Fibonacci Series:');
  FOR i IN 1..n LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(a);
    c := a + b;
    a := b;
    b := c;
  END LOOP;
END;
/
```

5.

```
DECLARE
  n NUMBER := 10; -- Number of terms to sum
  sum NUMBER := 0;
BEGIN
  FOR i IN 1..n LOOP
    sum := sum + i;
  END LOOP;

  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The sum of the first ' || n || ' numbers is: ' || sum);
END;
/
```