1. **Write a PL/SQL program to arrange the number of two variable in such a way that the small number will store in num\_small variable and large number will store in num\_large variable.**

DECLARE

V\_num\_small NUMBER :=100;

V\_num\_large NUMBER :=200;

BEGIN

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE('SMALLEST NO IS :' || V\_num\_small);

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE('BIGGER NO IS :' || V\_num\_large);

END;

1. **Write a PL/SQL program to check whether a given character is letter or digit.**

DECLARE

get\_ctr CHAR(1) := '&input\_a\_character';

BEGIN

IF ( get\_ctr >= 'C'

AND get\_ctr <= 'Z' )

OR ( get\_ctr >= 'a'

AND get\_ctr <= 'z' ) THEN

dbms\_output.Put\_line ('The given character is a letter');

ELSE

dbms\_output.Put\_line ('The given character is not a letter');

IF get\_ctr BETWEEN '0' AND '9' THEN

dbms\_output.Put\_line ('The given character is a number');

ELSE

dbms\_output.Put\_line ('The given character is not a number');

END IF;

END IF;

END;

1. **Write a program in PL/SQL to print the value of a variable inside and outside a loop using LOOP WHEN EXIT statement.**

DECLARE

L\_VAR1 NUMBER := 1;

BEGIN

LOOP

EXIT WHEN L\_VAR1 >5;

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE('INSIDE LOOP : '||L\_VAR1);

L\_VAR1 := L\_VAR1 + 1;

END LOOP;

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE('OUTSIDE LOOP : '||L\_VAR1);

END;

1. **Write a PL/SQL program to display which day is a specific date**

DECLARE

t\_dt DATE := To\_date('&input\_a\_date', 'DD-MON-YYYY');

t\_day VARCHAR2(1);

BEGIN

t\_day := To\_char(t\_dt, 'D');

CASE t\_day

WHEN '1' THEN

dbms\_output.Put\_line ('The date you entered is Sunday.');

WHEN '2' THEN

dbms\_output.Put\_line ('The date you entered is Monday.');

WHEN '3' THEN

dbms\_output.Put\_line ('The date you entered is Tuesday.');

WHEN '4' THEN

dbms\_output.Put\_line ('The date you entered is Wednesday.');

WHEN '5' THEN

dbms\_output.Put\_line ('The date you entered is Thursday.');

WHEN '6' THEN

dbms\_output.Put\_line ('The date you entered is Friday.');

WHEN '7' THEN

dbms\_output.Put\_line ('The date you entered is Saturday.');

END CASE;

END;

1. **Write a PL/SQL procedure to calculate the incentive on a specific target otherwise a general incentive to be paid using IF-THEN-ELSE.**

DECLARE

PROCEDURE test1 (

sal\_achieve NUMBER,

target\_qty NUMBER,

emp\_id NUMBER

)

IS

incentive NUMBER := 0;

BEGIN

IF sal\_achieve > (target\_qty + 200) THEN

incentive := (sal\_achieve - target\_qty)/4;

ELSE

incentive :=75;

END IF;

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE ('incentive = ' || incentive);

UPDATE emp

SET salary = salary + incentive

WHERE emp\_id = emp\_id;

END test1;

BEGIN

test1(2300, 2000, 144);

test1(3600, 3000, 145);

END;

1. **Write a PL/SQL block to calculate the incentive of an employee whose ID is 110.**

DECLARE

incentive NUMBER(8,2);

BEGIN

SELECT salary \* 0.12 INTO incentive

FROM employees

WHERE employee\_id = 110;

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE('Incentive = ' || TO\_CHAR(incentive));

END;

1. **Write a block to display name, contact no and no of rows from employee table.**

**8.To develop a procedure named adjust\_salary() sample database.**

**We’ll update the salary information of employees in the employees table by**

**using SQL UPDATE statement.**