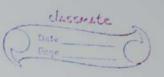
	Page
22-03-202	
	Exp-9 PL or SQL
	Aim: To study the various basic PL/SQL
	operations on the database.
	openinone on an
	O Com /
	Queries:
	Write a PL/SQL coding for addition of ruo
1.	numbers.
	dedare
	a number: $=5$?
	B number: = 10;
	c number;
	begin
	C:=a+b;
	dbms_output.put_line ('Sum of two numbers :=
	(110);
	end;
	/ Now well to
-	The Mark the state of the state
	Using PL/Bal general syntax for if condition,
	declare two variables b and c and print the
-	maximum among them.
-	DECLARE
-	b number;
1	c number;
	BEGIN (1 CARRY & number 1)
	DBMS_OUTPUT. PUT_ LINE ('Entrer a number')
	B := & NUMBER; DBMS_OUTPUT. PUT_LING ('Enter another number')
	DBMS_OUTPUT. PUT_LINE C CIGE COST

Date
Q Date O
C:= LNUMBER;
IF bcc Titer
DBMS-OUTPUT. PUT-LINE (CT C 13 greater
man' 11 5 11');
ELSE
dbms_ outpur. pw_line ("11b11' is greate
man' { c 1");
END 15
END;
3. Using P2/SQL, get a number and print
if it is less than 500 greater than.
DECLARE
N NUMBER;
BEOIN
dbms - output . put_line ('Enter a number)
M: = & NVMBER!
IF N>5 THEN
dbms_ augur. pur_sine ("11 N 11"
is greater man 5');
Else
dbms_output. pur_line (TE 11 N/11 1 is lessor
(nan 5')
ENDIC;
END;



	(Page)
4.	Using PL/SQL, general syntax for noted if, get three numbers as input and print which is maximum. DECLARE
	three numbers as input and print which is movimum
	DECLARE
	a NUMBER;
	b Number;
	C NUMBER;
	BEAIN
	dbms_output. Put_line ('Enter 3 numbes: =');
	a := & NUMBER!
	b: = & NUMBER,
	C: = & NUMBER
	IF a>b
	AND a>C THEN
	dbms_output. Pour_line (Greatest number is / 11a)
	A MARIE DE L'ANDRE DE
	ELSE TA VIA THE THE TANK THE T
	IF b>a
	AND b>C THEN
	dbms_ output. Put_line (1 Greatest number to
	116);
	ELSE
	dbms_output. Put_line (Greatest number is
	110);
	ENDIF;
	ENDIF
	END!
	/
_	

5.	Using Paysal general syntax for looping stament, find own of odd numbers till a given value and
	find own of odd numbers till a given value and
	print it.
	Hum
	DECLARE
	num NUMBER (3);
	SWMI NUMBER (4) := 0;
	Beaty-
	j=NUMBER(3):=-1-;
	BEGIN
	HAT ALAM
	dbms_output. Put_line('Enter the number:')
	num := & NUMBER;
	FOR i in 1 num LOOP
	IF mod(i,2)=1 THEN
	suml = Suml+i;
	ENDIF;
	END LOOP,
	dbms_output put_line ("Sum of odd numbers:"
	[[sum);
	END;
6.	Using PYSOL, using general syntax of while loop
	Using PUSAL, using general syntax of while loop And the sum of odd numbers till given value and
	point it.
	Declaré
	num NUMBER (3);
	SUM NUMBER (4) : = 0;
	i NUMBER (3): = 1;
•	Beain

	Page
_	
-	INHILE I <= num LOOP
	IF mod(i,2)=1 THEN
	sum1 = sum1 + 1;
	ENDIF
	i := i + i;
	END LOOP;
	dbms-output. Put-line ('Sum of odd number is
	1 sum 1);
	ENO;
	1
2	TRIGGER
8.	Find factorial of a number way Function.
	diclau
	n number (4): = & ni
	fact number (8);
	begin
	fact = Factorial (n)
	dbms-outpur pur-line (Factored of 1 11711 1s'
	11 Fact);
	end;
	(Main Pogram)
	FUNCTION Factorial (n number)
	RETURN number
	15 A Part of the second of the
	f numbu;
	$ \begin{array}{cccc} f & numbu \\ Beaunl \\ IF & n = 0 & men \end{array} $
	f numbu; Beaut

	RETURN f;
	GND FACTORIAL,
9.	a Write a procedure using positional parameters.
	CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE CON (PA Vancharz,
	BEGIN PB NUMBER, pc Boolean, po Data) AS
	NULL;
	END Call;
	DECCARE
	VI Varenar 2 (10);
	42 vaichar2 (7-
	V2 number (7,6);
	rs boolean;
	Y4 bati;
	BEGIN
	Call (V1, V2, V3, V4);
	ENDI
	TRIGGER
9.6	Write a procedure using notational parameters.
	set serveroutput on;
	create or replace procedure Grande (n 14)
	set serveroutput on; Create or replace procedure Grade (n IN) Number, grade out vandon) as
	begn
	if n>90 men
	if $n>90$ men grade = p' , clse if $n>80$ then



	grade = 1B";
	clse if n > 40 thon grande = 'C';
	grade = 'C';
	Rlse if n > 60 men grade = "D"; else grade = "E";
	grade = "D";
	else
	grade = " E " ;
	end if;
	end;
	declan
y.	n number; grade vorchai (1);
	grade vorchai (1),
	begin
	n: = 91;
	Grade (n, grade)i
	dbms_owput.put_live('Grade: 'Il grade);
	end;
	Owput: Grade: A
	Grade: A