**1. Write a Pl/SQL program to Q \*Hellow world**

SQL> SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;

SQL> DECLARE

2 message varchar2(20):='Hello World!';

3 BEGIN

4 dbms\_output.put\_line(message);

5 END;

6 /

Hello World!

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

**2. Write a PL/SQL block to find the maximum number from the given three numbers.**

SQL> DECLARE

2 a number;

3 b number;

4 c number;

5 begin

6 a:=&a;

7 b:=&b;

8 c:=&c;

9 if(a>b and a>c)then

10 dbms\_output.put\_line('a is maximum'||a);

11 elsif(b>a and b>c)then

12 dbms\_output.put\_line('b is maximum'||b);

13 else

14 dbms\_output.put\_line('c is maximum'||c);

15 end if;

16 end;

17 /

Enter value for a: 4

old 6: a:=&a;

new 6: a:=4;

Enter value for b: 2

old 7: b:=&b;

new 7: b:=2;

Enter value for c: 5

old 8: c:=&c;

new 8: c:=5;

c is maximum5

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

**3. Write a Pl/SQL program to print integers from 1 to 10 by using PL/SQL FOR loop**

SQL> DECLARE

2 n\_times NUMBER:=10;

3 BEGIN

4 FOR n\_i IN 1..n\_times LOOP

5 DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE(n\_i);

6 END LOOP;

7 END;

8 /

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PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

**4. Write a program to accept a number and find the sum of the digits .**

SQL> declare

2 n number(5):=&n;

3 s number:=0;

4 r number(2):=0;

5 begin

6 while n!=0

7 loop

8 r:=mod(n,10);

9 s:=s+r;

10 n:=trunc(n/10);

11 end loop;

12 dbms\_output.put\_line('sum of digits of given numbers is '||s);

13 end;

14 /

Enter value for n: 234

old 2: n number(5):=&n;

new 2: n number(5):=234;

sum of digits of given numbers is 9

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

**5. Find the greatest number of inputs from the console.**

SQL> declare

2 a number(2) :=&value\_of\_a;

3 b number(2) :=&value\_of\_b;

4 Begin

5 if a<b then

6 dbms\_output.put\_line(' Smaller Value is '||a);

7 elsif a>b then

8 dbms\_output.put\_line(' Smaller Value is '||b);

9 else

10 dbms\_output.put\_line(' Both no. are equal ');

11 end if;

12 END;

13 /

Enter value for value\_of\_a: 12

old 2: a number(2) :=&value\_of\_a;

new 2: a number(2) :=12;

Enter value for value\_of\_b: 33

old 3: b number(2) :=&value\_of\_b;

new 3: b number(2) :=33;

Smaller Value is 12

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

**6. Reading the values from EMployee table.**

Create table employee(ssn number(2),fname varchar(20),lname varchar(20),salary number(38));

Table created.

Insert into employee values(101,’amrutha’,’biju’,75000);

1 row created.

Insert into employee values(102,’anite’,’jose’,75000);

1 row created.

Insert into employee values(103,’anna’,’maria’,75000);

1 row created.

Insert into employee values(104,’bharathi’,’s’,75000);

1 row created.

Declare

 v\_name employee.fname%type;

 v\_job employee.lname%type;

 v\_sal employee.salary%type;

Begin

 select fname,lname,salary

 into v\_fname, v\_lname, v\_salary

 from employee

 where ssn =102;

 dbms\_output.put\_line(v\_fname||’ ‘||v\_lname||’ ‘||v\_salary);

End;

/

fname lname salary

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anite jose 75000