1) Write a PL/SQL code to accept the text and reverse the given text. Check the text is palindrome or not.

PL/SQL CODE:

```
DECLARE
   s VARCHAR2(10) := 'abccba';
   l VARCHAR2(20);
   t VARCHAR2(10);
BEGIN
   FOR i IN REVERSE 1..Length(s) LOOP
      l := Substr(s, i, 1);
      t := t||''||l;
   END LOOP;
   IF t = s THEN
     dbms_output.Put_line(t ||''||' is palindrome');
   ELSE
     dbms_output.Put_line(t||''||' is not palindrome');
   END IF;
END;
```

OUTPUT:

SQL Worksheet

```
1  DECLARE
2      s VARCHAR2(10) := 'abccba';
3      l VARCHAR2(20);
4      t VARCHAR2(10);
5  BEGIN
6      FOR i IN REVERSE 1..Length(s) LOOP
7          l := Substr(s, i, 1);
8          t := t||''||l;
9      END LOOP;
10     IF t = s THEN
11       dbms_output.Put_line(t ||''||' is palindrome');
12     ELSE
13       dbms_output.Put_line(t||''||' is not palindrome');
14     END IF;
15 END;
```

```
Statement processed.
abccba is palindrome
```

2) Write a program to read two numbers; If the first no > 2nd no, then swap the numbers; if the first number is an odd number, then find its cube; if first no < 2nd no then raise it to its power; if both the numbers are equal, then find its sqrt.

PL/SQL CODE:

```
DECLARE
   a INTEGER:=12;
   b INTEGER:=9;
   temp INTEGER:=0;
   c INTEGER;
   cube INTEGER;
BEGIN
   IF a > b THEN
      temp:=a;
      a:=b;
      b:=temp;
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('After swapping the a value is '||a ||' and b value is '||b);
      IF MOD(b,2) !=0 THEN
         cube:=a * a * a;
         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Cube is :'||cube);
      ELSE
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('first number is even');
      END IF;
      ELSIF a < b THEN
         c:=a **b;
         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Power is :'||c);
      ELSIF a=b THEN
         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Square root of a is :'||(SQRT(a)));
         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Square root of b is :'||(SQRT(b)));
   END IF;
END;
```

OUTPUT:

SQL Worksheet

```
DECLARE
    a INTEGER:=12;
    b INTEGER:=9;
    temp INTEGER:=0;
    c INTEGER;
    cube INTEGER;
BEGIN
    IF a > b THEN
        temp:=a;
        a:=b;
        b:=temp;
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('After swapping the a value is '||a ||' and b value is '||b);
        IF MOD(b,2) !=0 THEN
            cube:=a * a * a;
            DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Cube is :'||cube);
        ELSE
           DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('first number is even');
```

```
Statement processed.
After swapping the a value is 9 and b value is 12
first number is even
```

3) Write a program to generate first 10 terms of the Fibonacci series

PL/SQL CODE:

```
DECLARE
        a NUMBER:=0;
        b NUMBER:=1;
        c NUMBER;
BEGIN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT(a||''||B||'');
        FOR I IN 3..10 LOOP
        c:=a+b;
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT(c||'');
        a:=b;
        b:=c;
        END LOOP;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('');
END;
```

OUTPUT:

SQL Worksheet

```
DECLARE
    a NUMBER:=0;
    b NUMBER:=1;
    c NUMBER;
BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT(a||'  '||b||'  ');
    FOR I IN 3..10 LOOP
    c:=a+b;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT(c||'  ');
    a:=b;
    b:=c;
    END LOOP;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('  ');
END;
```

```
Statement processed.
0  1  1  2  3  5  8  13  21  34
```

4) Write a PL/SQL program to find the salary of an employee in the EMP table (Get the empno from the user). Find the employee drawing minimum salary. If the minimum salary is less than 7500, then give an increment of 15%. Also create an emp %rowtype record. Accept the empno from the user, and display all the information about the employee.

PL/SQL CODE:

```
create table employee(emp_no int,emp_name varchar(20),emp_post
varchar(20),emp_salary decimal(10,2));
```

```
Table created.
```

```
insert into employee values(103,'Rahul','MD',25000);
```

```
1 row(s) inserted.
```

```
insert into employee values(105,'Ravi','HR',20000);
```

```
1 row(s) inserted.
```

```
insert into employee values(107,'Rani','Accountant',15000);
```

```
1 row(s) inserted.
```

```
insert into employee values(109,'Rema','Clerk',10000);
```

```
1 row(s) inserted.
```

```
insert into employee values(201,'Ramu','Peon',5000);
```

```
1 row(s) inserted.
```

```
Declare
    emno employee.emp_no%type;
    salary employee.emp_salary%type;
    emp_rec employee%rowtype;
begin
    emno:=109;
    select emp_salary into salary from employee where emp_no=emno;
    if salary<7500 then
        update employee set emp_salary=emp_salary * 15/100 where
emp_no=emno;
    else
        dbms_output.put_line('No more increment');
    end if;

    select * into emp_rec from employee where emp_no=emno;
    dbms_output.put_line('Employee num: '||emp_rec.emp_no);
    dbms_output.put_line('Employee name: '||emp_rec.emp_name);
    dbms_output.put_line('Employee post: '||emp_rec.emp_post);
    dbms_output.put_line('Employee salary: '||emp_rec.emp_salary);
end;
```

```
No more increment
Employee num: 109
Employee name: Rema
Employee post: Clerk
Employee salary: 10000
```

5) Write a PL/SQL **function** to find the total strength of students present in different classes of the MCA department using the table Class(ClassId, ClassName, Strength);

PL/SQL CODE:

```
create table class(cls_id int,cls_name varchar(20),cls_std int);
```

```
Table created.
```

```
insert into class values(201,'mca',60);
```

```
1 row(s) inserted.
```

```
insert into class values(202,'mca',60);
```

```
1 row(s) inserted.
```

```
insert into class values(203,'bca',57);
```

```
1 row(s) inserted.
```

```
insert into class values(204,'bca',59);
1 row(s) inserted.
```

```
insert into class values(205,'msc',62);
1 row(s) inserted.
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION total_std
    RETURN NUMBER IS
    total NUMBER(5):=0;
    BEGIN
        SELECT sum(cls_std) INTO total FROM class WHERE cls_name='mca';
    RETURN total;
    END;
Function created.
```

```
DECLARE
    c NUMBER(5);
BEGIN
    c:=total_std();
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Total students in MCA department is:'||c);
END;

Statement processed.
Total students in MCA department is:120
```