

AIM : Write SQL queries to CREATE TABLES for various databases using DDL commands (i.e.CREATE, ALTER, DROP, TRUNCATE).

CREATE TABLE: Creates a table with specified constraints

SYNTAX: CREATE TABLE tablename (column1 data_ type [constraint] [
, column2 data_ type [constraint]] [,
PRIMARY KEY (column1 [, column2])] [
, FOREIGN KEY (column1 [, column2]) REFERENCES tablename] [,CONSTRAINT
constraint])

```
C##554>SPOOL EXP_1.TXT
C##554>CREATE TABLE college(
  2  college_name VARCHAR(5),
  3  CLG_ID VARCHAR(5),
  4  place VARCHAR(5),
  5  std_strength NUMBER,
  6  total_branches NUMBER,
  7  PRIMARY KEY(clg_id)
  8  )
  9  /

Table created.
```

```
C##554>DESC college;
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
COLLEGE_NAME                       VARCHA2(5)
CLG_ID                             NOT NULL VARCHA2(5)
PLACE                              VARCHA2(5)
STD_STRENGTH                        NUMBER
TOTAL_BRANCHES                      NUMBER
```

ALTER TABLE : Used to add or modify table details like column names and data types, column constraints

```
C##554>ALTER TABLE college
  2 ADD clg_fee NUMBER NOT NULL;
```

Table altered.

```
C##554>DESC college
```

Name	Null?	Type
COLLEGE_NAME		VARCHAR2(5)
CLG_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(5)
PLACE		VARCHAR2(5)
STD_STRENGTH		NUMBER
TOTAL_BRANCHES		NUMBER
CLG_FEE	NOT NULL	NUMBER

```
C##554>ALTER TABLE college
  2 DROP COLUMN total_branches;
```

Table altered.

```
C##554>DESC college;
```

Name	Null?	Type
COLLEGE_NAME		VARCHAR2(5)
CLG_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(5)
PLACE		VARCHAR2(5)
STD_STRENGTH		NUMBER
CLG_FEE	NOT NULL	NUMBER

DROP TABLE: Deletes the specified table.

SYNTAX: DROP TABLE table_name;

```
C##554>CREATE TABLE product(
  2 p_name VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
  3 p_id NUMBER NOT NULL,
  4 PRIMARY KEY(p_id)
  5 );
```

Table created.

```
C##554>DROP TABLE product;
```

Table dropped.

```
C##554>DESC product;
```

ERROR:

ORA-04043: object product does not exist

```
C##554>ALTER TABLE college
  2 ADD clgs_fee NUMBER NOT NULL;
```

Table altered.

```
C##554>DESC college;
```

Name	Null?	Type
COLLEGE_NAME		VARCHAR2(5)
CLG_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(5)
PLACE		VARCHAR2(5)
STD_STRENGTH		NUMBER
CLG_FEE	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CLGS_FEE	NOT NULL	NUMBER

RENAME TABLE: To rename table_name, column_name

SYNTAXES: RENAME new_table_name TO old_table_name

```
C##554>RENAME college to data;
```

Table renamed.

```
C##554>desc data;
```

Name	Null?	Type
COLLEGE_NAME		VARCHAR2(5)
CLG_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(5)
PLACE		VARCHAR2(5)
STD_STRENGTH		NUMBER
CLG_FEE	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CLGS_FEE	NOT NULL	NUMBER

TRUNCATE TABLE: To remove all rows in a specified table.

SYNTAX: TRUNCATE TABLE table_name

```
C##554>TRUNCATE TABLE data;
```

Table truncated.

EXPERIMENT-3

Aim: To implement a view level design using CREATE VIEW, ALTER VIEW and DELETE VIEW ddl commands.

```
C##554>create table studentss(  
  2  name varchar(10),  
  3  roll_no NUMBER,  
  4  sec VARCHAR(5),  
  5  Branch VARCHAR(10),  
  6  id_no NUMBER,  
  7  PRIMARY KEY(ID_NO)  
  8  );
```

Table created.

By using insert command we can insert values in a tables

```
C##554>INSERT INTO studentss VALUES('Tauheed',547,'A','CSE',1);
```

1 row created.

```
C##554>INSERT INTO studentss VALUES('Rehan',554,'A','CSE',2);
```

1 row created.

```
C##554>INSERT INTO studentss VALUES('Navya',555,'A','CSE',3);
```

1 row created.

```
C##554>INSERT INTO studentss VALUES('kavya',565,'A','CSD',4);
```

1 row created.

```
C##554>INSERT INTO studentss VALUES('keerthi',665,'A','CSM',5);
```

1 row created.

Creating view councillor:

```
C##554>create view counsellor as select name,roll_no,id_no from studentss;
```

View created.

Inserting values into councillor:

```
C##554>INSERT INTO counsellor VALUES('sasi',543,6);
1 row created.

C##554>INSERT INTO counsellor VALUES('jaggu',544,7);
1 row created.

C##554>INSERT INTO counsellor VALUES('neha',559,8);
1 row created.
```

```
C##554>select * from counsellor;

NAME          ROLL_NO    ID_NO
-----
Tauheed        547         1
Rehan          554         2
Navya          555         3
kavya          565         4
keerthi        665         5
sasi           543         6
jaggu          544         7
neha           559         8

8 rows selected.
```

Selecting specific row :

```
C##554>select * from counsellor where id_no=4;

NAME          ROLL_NO    ID_NO
-----
kavya          565         4
```

Update :

```
C##554>update counsellor set name ='jagan' where id_no=2;
```

```
1 row updated.
```

```
C##554>select * from counsellor;
```

NAME	ROLL_NO	ID_NO
Tauheed	547	1
jagan	554	2
Navya	555	3
kavya	565	4
keerthi	665	5
sasi	543	6
jaggu	544	7
neha	559	8

```
8 rows selected.
```

truncate or drop view:

```
C##554>drop view counsellor;
```

```
View dropped.
```

EXPERIMENT-5

Aim: write SQL queries for the aggregate functions(sum,count,min,max,avg)

Creating a table:

```
C##554>CREATE TABLE student(  
2  name VARCHAR(10),  
3  age NUMBER,  
4  subject VARCHAR(15),  
5  marks NUMBER  
6  );
```

Table created.

```
C##554>INSERT INTO student VALUES('tauheed',22,'maths',30);
```

1 row created.

```
C##554>INSERT INTO student VALUES('para',32,'oop',33);
```

1 row created.

```
C##554>INSERT INTO student VALUES('jagaa',12,'dbms',20);
```

1 row created.

```
C##554>INSERT INTO student VALUES('kiran',24,'english',24);
```

1 row created.

```
C##554>INSERT INTO student VALUES('arjun',34,'SE',27);
```

1 row created.

Selecting table :

```
C##554>select * from student;
```

NAME	AGE	SUBJECT	MARKS
tauheed	22	maths	30
para	32	oop	33
jagaa	12	dbms	20
kiran	24	english	24
arjun	34	SE	27

Sum();

```
C##554>select sum(marks) from student;
```

```
SUM(MARKS)
-----
        134
```

AVG:

```
AVG(MARKS)
-----
        26.8
```

```
C##554>select min(marks) from student;
```

MIN:

```
MIN(MARKS)
-----
        20
```

```
C##554>select max(marks) from student;
```

```
MAX(MARKS)
-----
        33
```

```
C##554>select count(marks) from student;
```

```
COUNT(MARKS)
-----
          5
```


EXPERIMENT-5

Aim: write SQL queries for the aggregate functions(sum,count,min,max,avg)

Creating a table:

```
C##554>CREATE TABLE student(  
2  name VARCHAR(10),  
3  age NUMBER,  
4  subject VARCHAR(15),  
5  marks NUMBER  
6  );
```

Table created.

```
C##554>INSERT INTO student VALUES('tauheed',22,'maths',30);
```

1 row created.

```
C##554>INSERT INTO student VALUES('para',32,'oop',33);
```

1 row created.

```
C##554>INSERT INTO student VALUES('jagaa',12,'dbms',20);
```

1 row created.

```
C##554>INSERT INTO student VALUES('kiran',24,'english',24);
```

1 row created.

```
C##554>INSERT INTO student VALUES('arjun',34,'SE',27);
```

1 row created.

Selecting table :

```
C##554>select * from student;
```

NAME	AGE	SUBJECT	MARKS
tauheed	22	maths	30
para	32	oop	33
jagaa	12	dbms	20
kiran	24	english	24
arjun	34	SE	27

Sum();

```
C##554>select sum(marks) from student;
```

```
SUM(MARKS)
-----
        134
```

AVG:

```
AVG(MARKS)
-----
       26.8
```

```
C##554>select min(marks) from student;
```

MIN:

```
MIN(MARKS)
-----
        20
```

```
C##554>select max(marks) from student;
```

```
MAX(MARKS)
-----
        33
```

```
C##554>select count(marks) from student;
```

```
COUNT(MARKS)
-----
          5
```

EXPERIMENT-6

AIM: TO WRITE SQL QUERIES TO PERFORM SPECIAL OPERATIONS (i.e LIKE, BETWEEN, ISNULL, ISNOTNULL)

```
C##554>CREATE TABLE students_in(  
  2  name varchar2(10) not null,  
  3  r_no varchar(5) not null,  
  4  branch varchar2(5) null,  
  5  block varchar2(6) null,  
  6  fee number not null,  
  7  primary key(name)  
  8  )  
  9  /
```

Table created.

```
C##554>INSERT INTO students_in VALUES('arjun',534,'CSE','B',250000);
```

1 row created.

```
C##554>INSERT INTO students_in VALUES('arun',524,'CSE','A',280000);
```

1 row created.

```
C##554>INSERT INTO students_in VALUES('rehan',544,'CSE','B',289000);
```

1 row created.

```
C##554>INSERT INTO students_in VALUES('feroz',644,'CSE','B',289000);
```

1 row created.

```
C##554>INSERT INTO students_in VALUES('fezz',644,'',' ',2877000);
```

1 row created.

```
C##554>select * from students_in;
```

NAME	R_NO	BRANC	BLOCK	FEE
arjun	534	CSE	B	250000
arun	524	CSE	A	280000
rehan	544	CSE	B	289000
feroz	644	CSE	B	289000
fezz	644			2877000

```
C##554>select * from students_in where branch is null;
```

NAME	R_NO	BRANC	BLOCK	FEE
fezz	644			2877000

```
C##554>select * from students_in where branch is not null;
```

NAME	R_NO	BRANC	BLOCK	FEE
arjun	534	CSE	B	250000
arun	524	CSE	A	280000
rehan	544	CSE	B	289000
feroz	644	CSE	B	289000

```
C##554>select * from students_in where fee between 200000 and 300000;
```

NAME	R_NO	BRANC	BLOCK	FEE
arjun	534	CSE	B	250000
arun	524	CSE	A	280000
rehan	544	CSE	B	289000
feroz	644	CSE	B	289000

```
C##554>select * from students_in where branch like 'cse%';
```

no rows selected

```
C##554>select * from students_in where block like 'B%';
```

NAME	R_NO	BRANC	BLOCK	FEE
arjun	534	CSE	B	250000
rehan	544	CSE	B	289000
feroz	644	CSE	B	289000

```
C##554>select * from students_in where block like 'A%';
```

NAME	R_NO	BRANC	BLOCK	FEE
arun	524	CSE	A	280000

```
C##554>SELECT * FROM students_in where exists (select name from students_in);
```

NAME	R_NO	BRANC	BLOCK	FEE
arjun	534	CSE	B	250000
arun	524	CSE	A	280000
rehan	544	CSE	B	289000
feroz	644	CSE	B	289000
fezz	644			2877000

EXPERIMENT-7

AIM: Write SQL queries to perform JOIN OPERATIONS (i.e. CONDITIONAL JOIN, EQUI JOIN, LEFT OUTER JOIN, RIGHT OUTER JOIN, FULL OUTER JOIN)

```
C##554>CREATE TABLE studentt(  
  2  name varchar(10),  
  3  roll_no number,  
  4  dept varchar(10),  
  5  primary key(name)  
  6  )  
  7  /
```

Table created.

```
C##554>INSERT INTO studentt values('tauheed',547,'cse');
```

1 row created.

```
C##554>INSERT INTO studentt values('tara',447,'cse');
```

1 row created.

```
C##554>INSERT INTO studentt values('sara',545,'cse');
```

1 row created.

```
C##554>INSERT INTO studentt values('neha',745,'cse');
```

1 row created.

```
C##554>select * from studentt;
```

NAME	ROLL_NO	DEPT
tauheed	547	cse
tara	447	cse
sara	545	cse
neha	745	cse

```
C##554>CREATE TABLE Library(  
  2  roll_no NUMBER,  
  3  book varchar(10)  
  4  );
```

Table created.

```
C##554>INSERT INTO Library values(547,'dbms');
1 row created.

C##554>INSERT INTO Library values(559,'java');
1 row created.

C##554>INSERT INTO Library values(555,'maths');
1 row created.

C##554>INSERT INTO Library values(558,'se');
1 row created.
```

```
C##554>select * from library;

  ROLL_NO BOOK
-----
    547 dbms
    559 java
    555 maths
    558 se

C##554>select * from studentt join library on studentt.roll_no=library.roll_no;

NAME          ROLL_NO DEPT          ROLL_NO BOOK
-----
tauheed        547 cse             547 dbms

C##554>select * from studentt join library using (roll_no);

  ROLL_NO NAME          DEPT          BOOK
-----
    547 tauheed        cse             dbms

C##554>select * from studentt NATURAL LEFT OUTER JOIN LIBRARY;

  ROLL_NO NAME          DEPT          BOOK
-----
    547 tauheed        cse             dbms
    745 neha            cse
    545 sara            cse
    447 tara            cse
```

```
C##554>select * from studentt NATURAL RIGHT OUTER JOIN LIBRARY;
```

ROLL_NO	NAME	DEPT	BOOK
547	tauheed	cse	dbms
559			java
558			se
555			maths

```
C##554>select * from studentt NATURAL FULL OUTER JOIN LIBRARY;;
select * from studentt NATURAL FULL OUTER JOIN LIBRARY;
*
```

```
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-00933: SQL command not properly ended
```

```
C##554>select * from studentt NATURAL FULL OUTER JOIN LIBRARY;
```

ROLL_NO	NAME	DEPT	BOOK
547	tauheed	cse	dbms
559			java
555			maths
558			se
745	neha	cse	
545	sara	cse	
447	tara	cse	

```
7 rows selected.
```


EXPERIMENT-8

AIM : Write SQL queries to perform ORACLE BUILT-IN FUNCTIONS (i.e. DATE, TIME).

Built-in Functions 1. Character Functions I. Case-conversion functions II. Character manipulation functions

2. Number Functions

3. DATE functions

CREATING TABLE :

```
C##554>CREATE TABLE names(  
  2  first_name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,  
  3  last_name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL  
  4  );
```

Table created.

```
C##554>INSERT ALL  
  2  INTO names values('tauheed','steeve')  
  3  INTO names values('neha','angel')  
  4  INTO names values('rehu','swag')  
  5  INTO names values('navya','white')  
  6  select * from dual;
```

4 rows created.

```
C##554>select lower(first_name) from names;
```

```
LOWER(FIRST_NAME)  
-----  
tauheed  
neha  
rehu  
navya
```

```
C##554>select upper(first_name) from names;
```

```
UPPER(FIRST_NAME)  
-----  
TAUHEED  
NEHA  
REHU  
NAVYA
```

```
C##554>select initcap(first_name) from names;

INITCAP(FIRST_NAME)
-----
Tauheed
Neha
Rehu
Navya

C##554>select CONCAT(first_name,last_name) from names;

CONCAT(FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME)
-----
tauheedsteeve
nehaangel
rehuswag
navyawhite

C##554>select substr(first_name,1,4) from names;

SUBSTR(FIRST_NAME,1,4)
-----
tauh
neha
rehu
navy

C##554>select length(first_name) from names;

LENGTH(FIRST_NAME)
-----
7
4
4
5
```

```
C##554>select instr(first_name,'ta') from names;

INSTR(FIRST_NAME,'TA')
-----
                1
                0
                0
                0

C##554>select trim('A' from first_name) from names;

TRIM('A' FROM FIRST_NAME)
-----
tauheed
neha
rehu
navya
```

EXPERIMENT-9

AIM : Write SQL queries to perform KEY CONSTRAINTS (i.e. PRIMARY KEY, FOREIGN KEY, UNIQUE NOT NULL, CHECK, DEFAULT).

Types of SQL Constraints. 1. NOT NULL - Ensures that a column cannot have a NULL value

2. UNIQUE - Ensures that all values in a column are different

3. PRIMARY KEY - A combination of a NOT NULL and UNIQUE. Uniquely identifies each row in a table

4. FOREIGN KEY - Uniquely identifies a row/record in another table

5. CHECK - Ensures that all values in a column satisfies a specific condition

6. DEFAULT - Sets a default value for a column when no value is specified

.NOT NULL Constraint Example:

```
C##554>CREATE TABLE order1(  
  2  id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,  
  3  product_name varchar2(50) not null,  
  4  quantity number  
  5  );
```

Table created.

```
C##554>insert into order1 values(1,'agarbathi',30);
```

1 row created.

```
C##554>insert into order1 values(4,'',30);
```

```
insert into order1 values(4,'',30)
```

*

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-01400: cannot insert NULL into ("C##554"."ORDER1"."PRODUCT_NAME")

```
C##554>create table emploueeess(  
  2  /
```

create table emploueeess(
 2 /

```
create table emploueeess(  
  2  /
```

*

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-00904: : invalid identifier

```
C##554>create table employeess(  
2 id number primary key,  
3 name varchar(50) not null,  
4 e_mail varchar2(50) unique  
5 )  
6 /
```

Table created.

```
C##554>insert into employees values(547,'tau','shaik@gmail.com');  
insert into employees values(547,'tau','shaik@gmail.com')
```

*

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-00913: too many values

```
C##554>CREATE TABLE stud(  
2 id number primary key,  
3 first_name varchar(20) not null,  
4 last_name varchar(20) not null  
5 );
```

Table created.

```
C##554>insert into stud values(547,'harry','potter');
```

1 row created.

```
C##554>CREATE TABLE endons/
```

```
C##554>CREATE TABLE orders(  
  2  id number primary key,  
  3  order_num number not null,  
  4  stud_id number references stud(id)  
  5  );
```

Table created.

```
C##554>insert into orders values(11,2,111);  
insert into orders values(11,2,111)  
*
```

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-02291: integrity constraint (C##554.SYS_C008368) violated - parent key not found

```
C##554>CREATE TABLE parts1(  
  2  part_id number primary key,  
  3  part_name varchar2(50) not null,  
  4  buy_price number(9,2) check(buy_price>0)  
  5  );
```

Table created.

```
C##554>insert into parts1 values(1,'agarbatti',879);
```

1 row created.

AIM: To write a PL/SQL program for calculating the factorial of a given number.

Source code

```
C##554>SET SERVEROUT ON
C##554>SET VERIFY OFF
C##554>DECLARE
  2  fact number:=1;
  3  n number;
  4  BEGIN
  5  n:=&n;
  6  WHILE n>0 LOOP
  7  fact:=n*fact;
  8  n:=n-1;
  9  END LOOP;
 10  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(fact);
 11  END;
 12  /
Enter value for n: 6
720

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

Conclusion : The pl/sql program is successfully executed.

AIM: Write a PL/SQL program for finding the given number is prime number or not.

SOURCE CODE:

```
C##554>SET SERVEROUT ON
C##554>SET VERIFY OFF
C##554>DECLARE
  2  n number;
  3  i number;
  4  temp number;
  5  BEGIN
  6  n:=&n;
  7  i:=2;
  8  temp:=1;
  9  for i in 2..n/2
10  loop
11  if mod(n,i)=0
12  then
13  temp:=0;
14  exit;
15  end if;
16  end loop;
17  if temp=1
18  then
19  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(n||' is a prime number');
20  else
21  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(n||' is not a prime number');
22  end if;
23  end;
24  /
Enter value for n: 78
78 is not a prime number

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

CONCLUSION: The pl/sql program is successfully executed

AIM: Write a PL/SQL program for displaying the Fibonacci series up to an integer.

SOURCE CODE:

```
C##554>SET SERVEROUT ON
C##554>SET VERIFY OFF
C##554>DECLARE
  2  FIRST NUMBER:=0;
  3  SECOND NUMBER:=1;
  4  N NUMBER;
  5  TEMP NUMBER;
  6  I NUMBER;
  7  BEGIN
  8  N:=&N;
  9  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('SERIES: ');
 10  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(FIRST);
 11  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(SECOND);
 12  FOR I IN 2..N
 13  LOOP
 14  TEMP:=FIRST+SECOND;
 15  FIRST:=SECOND;
 16  SECOND:=TEMP;
 17  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(TEMP);
 18  END LOOP;
 19  END;
 20  /
Enter value for n: 8
SERIES:
0
1
1
2
3
5
8
13
21

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

CONCLUSION: The pl/sql program is successfully executed

Write PL/SQL program to implement Stored Procedure on table.

AIM: Write PL/SQL program to implement Stored Procedure on table.

PL/SQL Procedure: The PL/SQL stored procedure or simply a procedure is a PL/SQL block which performs one or more specific tasks. It is just like procedures in other programming languages. The procedure contains a header and a body.

EXAMPLE :

```
C##554>CREATE TABLE SAILOR(ID NUMBER(10) PRIMARY KEY,NAME VARCHAR2(100))
```

Table created.

```
C##554>CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE INSERTUSER
```

```
2 (ID IN NUMBER,  
3 NAME IN VARCHAR2)  
4 IS  
5 BEGIN  
6 INSERT INTO SAILOR VALUES(ID,NAME);  
7 DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('RECORD INSERTED SUCCESSFULLY');  
8 END;  
9 /
```

Procedure created.

```
C##554>DECLARE
```

```
2 CNT NUMBER;  
3 BEGIN  
4 INSERTUSER(101, 'NARASIMHA');  
5 SELECT COUNT(*) INTO CNT FROM SAILOR;  
6 DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(CNT||' RECORD IS INSERTED SUCCESSFULLY');  
7 END;  
8 /
```

RECORD INSERTED SUCCESSFULLY

1 RECORD IS INSERTED SUCCESSFULLY

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
C##554>DROP PROCEDURE insertuser;
```

Procedure dropped.

```
C##554>
```

AIM: TO Write PL/SQL program to implement Stored Function on table.

PL/SQL Function: The PL/SQL Function is very similar to PL/SQL Procedure. The main difference between procedure and a function is, a function must always return a value, and on the other hand a procedure may or may not return a value. Except this, all the other things of PL/SQL procedure are true for PL/SQL function to

```
##554>DECLARE
  2  N3 NUMBER(2);
  3  BEGIN
  4  N3:=ADDER(11,22);
  5  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('ADDITION IS: '||N3);
  6  END;
  7  /
ADDITION IS: 33
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
##554>CREATE FUNCTION fact(x number)
  2  RETURN number
  3  IS
  4  f number;
  5  BEGIN
  6  IF x=0 THEN
  7  f:=1;
  8  ELSE
  9  f:=x+fact(x-1);
 10  END IF;
 11  RETURN ;
 12  /
```

Warning: Function created with compilation errors.

```
C##554>CREATE FUNCTION facts(x number)
  2 RETURN number
  3 IS
  4 f number;
  5 BEGIN
  6 IF x=0 THEN
  7 f:=1;
  8 ELSE
  9 f:=x+facts(x-1);
 10 END IF;
 11 RETURN f;
 12 END;
 13 /

Function created.

C##554>DECLARE
  2 num NUMBER;
  3 factorial number;
  4 BEGIN
  5 num:=6;
  6 factorial:=facts(num);
  7 DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('factorial ' || num || ' is ' || factorial);
  8 END;
  9 /
factorial 6 is 22

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```