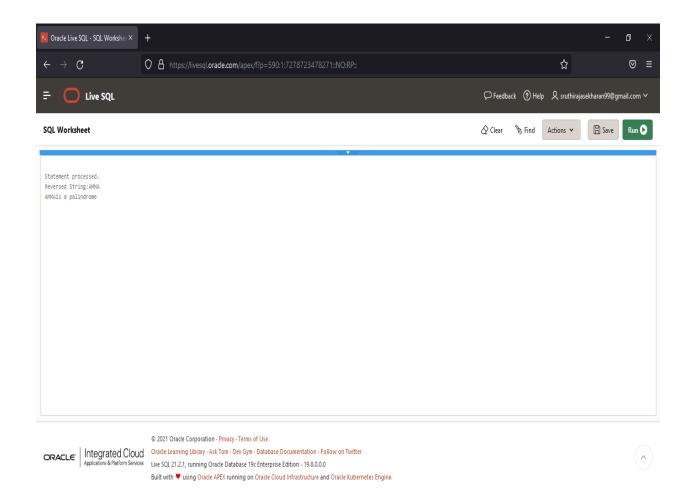
1) Write a PL/SQL code to accept the text and reverse the given text. Check the Text is palindrome or not.

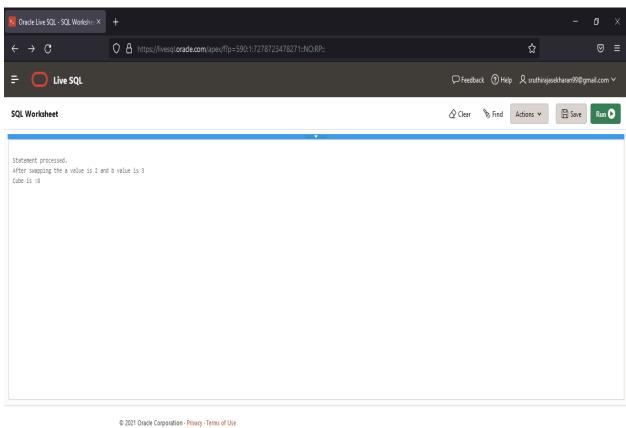
```
PROGRAM CODE:
DECLARE
a VARCHAR(15):='AMMA';
b VARCHAR(15);
n NUMBER;
BEGIN
n:=LENGTH(a);
FOR i IN REVERSE 1..n
LOOP
b:=b \parallel SUBSTR(a,I,1);
END LOOP;
DBMS_OUTPUT_LINE('Reversed String:'||b);
n:=INSTR(a,b);
IF n!=1 THEN
DBMS OUTPUT.PUT LINE(b ||'is not a palindrome');
ELSE
DBMS OUTPUT.PUT LINE(b ||'is a palindrome');
END IF;
END;
```



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.

```
PROGRAMCODE
DECLARE
a INTEGER:=3;
b INTEGER:=2;
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_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;
```

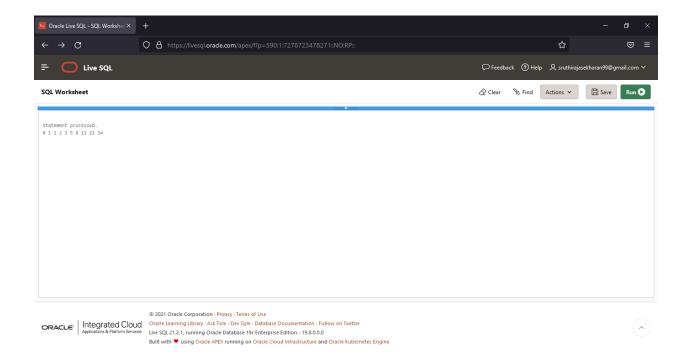


ORACLE: Integrated Cloud Applications & Platform Services Live SQL 21.2.1, running Oracle Database 19c Enterprise Edition - 19.8.0.0.0

Built with ♥ using Oracle APEX running on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and Oracle Kubernetes Engine

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

```
PROGRAM 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;
```

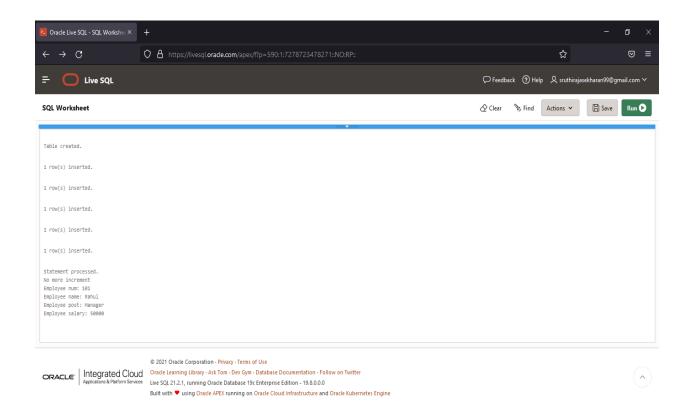


4) Write a PL/SQL program to find the salary of an employee in the EMP table (Get the empno from the user). Find the employee drawing minimum salary. If the minimum salary is less than 7500, then give an increment of 15%. Also create an emp %rowtype record. Accept the empno from the user, and display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

PROGRAM CODE

```
create table employee(emp_no int,emp_name varchar(20),emp_post
varchar(20),emp_salary decimal(10,2));
insert into employee values(100,'Ammu','Sales',7000);
insert into employee values(101, 'Rahul', 'Manager', 50000);
insert into employee values(102, 'Appu', 'Accountant', 15000);
insert into employee values(103, 'Sreekutty', 'HR', 30000);
insert into employee values(104,'Anju','Accountant',15000);
Declare
empno employee.emp_no%type;
salary employee.emp salary%type;
emp_rec employee%rowtype;
begin
```

```
empno:=101;
select emp salary into salary from employee where emp no=empno;
if salary<7500 then
update employe set emp_salary=emp_salary * 15/100 where
emp no=empno;
else
dbms output.put line('No more increment');
end if;
select * into emp_rec from employee where emp_no=empno;
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
```



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

PROGRAM CODE:

```
create table class(class id int, class name varchar(20), class strength int);
insert into class values(100, 'MCA', 60);
insert into class values(101, 'BCA', 30);
insert into class values(102, 'MCA', 30);
insert into class values(103, 'BCA', 30);
insert into class values(104, 'MCA', 60);
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION total strength
RETURN NUMBER IS
total NUMBER(5):=0;
BEGIN
SELECT sum(class strength) INTO total FROM class WHERE
class name='MCA';
RETURN total;
END;
DECLARE
c NUMBER(5);
BEGIN
c:=total strength();
DBMS_OUTPUT_LINE('Total students in MCA department is:'||c);
END;
```

