## **Experiment 6**

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Program 6.1:write a pl/sql program to swap two numbers without taking third variable
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DECLARE
    a NUMBER := 10;
    b NUMBER := 20;
BEGIN
    a := a + b;
    b := a - b;
    a := a - b;
    DBMS OUTPUT.PUT LINE('Swapped values: a=' || a || ', b=' || b);
END;
Program 6.2: write a pl/sql program to swap two numbers by taking third variable
DECLARE
    a NUMBER := 10;
    b NUMBER := 20;
    temp NUMBER;
BEGIN
    temp := a;
    a := b;
    b := temp;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Swapped values: a=' || a || ', b=' || b);
END;
Program 6.3: Write a pl/sql program to find the largest of two numbers
DECLARE
    a NUMBER := 15;
    b NUMBER := 25;
    largest NUMBER;
BEGIN
    IF a > b THEN
         largest := a;
    ELSE
         largest := b;
    END IF;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Largest number: ' || Largest);
END;
Program 6.4: write a pl/sql program to find the total and average of 6 subjects and display the grade
DECLARE
    s1 NUMBER := 78;
    s2 NUMBER := 85;
    s3 NUMBER := 90;
    s4 NUMBER := 72;
    s5 NUMBER := 88;
    s6 NUMBER := 91;
    total NUMBER;
    avg NUMBER;
    grade CHAR(1);
```

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BEGIN
    total := s1 + s2 + s3 + s4 + s5 + s6;
    avg := total / 6;
    IF avg >= 90 THEN grade := 'A';
    ELSIF avg >= 80 THEN grade := 'B';
    ELSIF avg >= 70 THEN grade := 'C';
    ELSE grade := 'D';
    END IF;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Total: ' || total || ', Average: ' || avg || ',
Grade: ' || grade);
END;
Program 6.5: Write a pl/sql program to find the sum of digits in a given number
DECLARE
    num\ NUMBER := 1234;
    sum_digits NUMBER := 0;
    rem NUMBER;
BEGIN
    WHILE num > 0 LOOP
        rem := MOD(num, 10);
        sum_digits := sum_digits + rem;
        num := TRUNC(num / 10);
    END LOOP;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Sum of digits: ' || sum_digits);
END;
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Program 6.6: write a pl/sql program to display the number in reverse order
DECLARE
    num\ NUMBER := 1234;
    rev NUMBER := 0;
    rem NUMBER;
BEGIN
    WHILE num > 0 LOOP
        rem := MOD(num, 10);
        rev := rev * 10 + rem;
        num := TRUNC(num / 10);
    END LOOP;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Reversed Number: ' || rev);
END;
Program 6.7: Write a pl/sql program to check whether the given number is prime or not
DECLARE
    num NUMBER := 29;
    i NUMBER := 2;
    is prime BOOLEAN := TRUE;
BEGIN
    WHILE i <= SQRT(num) LOOP
        IF MOD(num, i) = 0 THEN
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is_prime := FALSE;
             EXIT;
         END IF;
         i := i + 1;
    END LOOP;
    IF is prime THEN
         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(num || ' is a Prime Number');
         DBMS OUTPUT.PUT LINE(num |  ' is Not a Prime Number');
    END IF;
END;
Program 6.8: Write a pl/sql program to find the factorial of a given number
DECLARE
    num NUMBER := 5;
    fact NUMBER := 1;
    i NUMBER:
BEGIN
    FOR i IN 1..num LOOP
         fact := fact * i;
    END LOOP;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Factorial of ' || num || ' is ' || fact);
END;
Program 6.9: write a pl/sql code block to calculate the area of a circle for a value of radius varying
from 3 to 7. Store the radius and the corresponding values of calculated area in an empty table named
areas, consisting of two columns radius & area
CREATE TABLE areas (
    radius NUMBER,
    area NUMBER
);
DECLARE
    r NUMBER;
    a NUMBER;
BEGIN
    FOR r IN 3..7 LOOP
         a := 3.14159 * r * r;
         INSERT INTO areas VALUES (r, a);
    END LOOP;
    COMMIT;
END;
Program 6.10: write a pl/sql code block that will accept an account number from the user, check if the
users balance is less than minimum balance, only then deduct rs. 100/- from the balance. this process is
fired on the acct table.
CREATE TABLE acct (
    acc no NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
    balance NUMBER,
    min balance NUMBER
);
```