1. Write a PL/SQL program to arrange the number of two variable in such a way that the small number will store in num\_small variable and large number will store in num\_large variable.

DECLARE

SMALL\_NUMBER NUMBER :=10;

LARGE\_NUMBER NUMBER :=20;

BEGIN

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE('SMALLEST NO IS :' || SMALL\_NUMBER);

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE('BIGGER NO IS :' || LARGE\_NUMBER);

END;

1. Write a PL/SQL program to check whether a given character is letter or digit.

DECLARE

L\_LETTER VARCHAR2(10):='AJITH';

BEGIN

IF ( L\_LETTER >= 'A'

AND L\_LETTER <= 'Z' )

THEN

dbms\_output.Put\_line ('The given character is a letter');

ELSE

dbms\_output.Put\_line ('The given character is not a letter');

IF L\_LETTER BETWEEN '0' AND '9' THEN

dbms\_output.Put\_line ('The given character is a number');

ELSE

dbms\_output.Put\_line ('The given character is not a number');

END IF;

END IF;

END;

1. Write a program in PL/SQL to print the value of a variable inside and outside a loop using LOOP WHEN EXIT statement.

DECLARE

a\_num NUMBER := 0;

BEGIN

LOOP

a\_num:= a\_num + 1;

EXIT WHEN a\_num > 10;

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE( 'Inside loop: ' || a\_num ) ;

END LOOP;

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE( 'After loop: ' || a\_num );

END;

1. Write a PL/SQL program to display which day is a specific date

DECLARE

t\_dt DATE := To\_date('&input\_a\_date', 'DD-MON-YYYY');

t\_day VARCHAR2(1);

BEGIN

t\_day := To\_char(t\_dt, 'D');

CASE t\_day

WHEN '1' THEN

dbms\_output.Put\_line ('The date you entered is Sunday.');

WHEN '2' THEN

dbms\_output.Put\_line ('The date you entered is Monday.');

WHEN '3' THEN

dbms\_output.Put\_line ('The date you entered is Tuesday.');

WHEN '4' THEN

dbms\_output.Put\_line ('The date you entered is Wednesday.');

WHEN '5' THEN

dbms\_output.Put\_line ('The date you entered is Thursday.');

WHEN '6' THEN

dbms\_output.Put\_line ('The date you entered is Friday.');

WHEN '7' THEN

dbms\_output.Put\_line ('The date you entered is Saturday.');

END CASE;

END;

5.Write a PL/SQL procedure to calculate the incentive on a specific target otherwise a general incentive to be paid using IF-THEN-ELSE.

6.Write a PL/SQL block to calculate the incentive of an employee whose ID is 110.

DECLARE

incentive NUMBER(10,2);

BEGIN

SELECT salary \* 0.12 INTO incentive

FROM

WHERE employee\_id = 110;

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE('Incentive = ' || incentive);

END;

1. Write a block to display name, contact no and no of rows from employee table.

DECLARE

NAME\_1 VARCHAR2()10 EMPLOYEES\_2591.FIRST\_NAME%TYPE;

CONTACT\_1 NUMBER EMPLOYEES\_2591.PHONE\_NUMBER%TYPE;

BEGIN

SELECT

FIRST\_NAME,PHONE\_NUMBER

INTO

NAME\_1,CONTACT\_1

FROM

EMPLOYEES\_2591

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE(NAME\_1||CONTACT\_1);

END;

8.To develop a procedure named adjust\_salary() sample database.

We’ll update the salary information of employees in the employees table by

using SQL UPDATE statement.