DATABASE TECHNOLOGY WEEK 7 ASSIGNMENT

# Write the syntax for Declaring Variables and Exceptions in Embedded SQL.

* + The variables defined in the host program are referred to by SQL statements with the prefixed colon (:)

# Syntax:

EXEC SQL BEGIN DECLARE

SECTION <language-specific delimiter> <language-specific variable declaration>, EXEC SQL END DECLARE SECTION <language-specific delimiter>

# Example:

EXEC SQL BEGIN DECLARE SECTION

char Empname [20]; long empid;

long salary; float age;

EXEC SQL END DECLARE SECTION.

The variable declarations look similar to the programming language. Each variable must be assigned a distinct Empname.

# Differentiate Static and Dynamic SQL. Static (Embedded) SQL :

* + In Static SQL, how the database will be accessed is predetermined in the embedded SQL statement.
  + It is more swift and efficient.
  + SQL statements are compiled at compile time.
  + Parsing, Validation, Optimization and Generation of application plan are done at compile time.
  + It is generally used for situations where data is distributed uniformly.

# Dynamic(Interactive) SQL :

* + In Dynamic SQL, how the database will be accessed is determined at run time.
  + It is less swift and efficient.
  + SQL statements are compiled at run time.
  + Parsing, Validation, Optimization and Generation of application plan are done at run time.
  + It is generally used for situations where data is distributed non uniformly.

# Write the syntax for Declaring the cursor.

DECLARE vend\_cursor CURSOR

FOR SELECT \* FROM Purchasing.Vendor OPEN vend\_cursor

FETCH NEXT FROM vend\_cursor;