

UNERSIDAD PRIVADA DE TACNA



INGENIERIA DE SISTEMAS

TITULO:

**INFORME DE SECTION-FUNDAMENTALS**

**CURSO:**

BASE DE DATOS II

**DOCENTE(ING):**

Patrick Cuadros Quiroga

Integrante:

Mamani Limache, Jhony

(2013046566)

# Índice

1. Actividad No 03 – Creating PL/SQL Blocks
---

1
---

# 1. Actividad No 03 – Creating PL/SQL Blocks

## 1. VOCABULARIO :

01- Identify the vocabulary word for each definition below:

-\_\_\_\_\_:Unnamed blocks of code not stored in the database and do not exist after they are executed

-\_\_\_\_\_:A program that computes and returns a single value

-\_\_\_\_\_:Named PL/SQL blocks that are stored in the database and can be declared as procedures or functions

-\_\_\_\_\_:Software that checks and translates programs written in highlevel programming languages into binary code to execute

-\_\_\_\_\_:A program that performs an action, but does not have to return a value

## 2. Try It / Solve It

01- Complete the following chart defining the syntactical requirements for a PL/SQL block:

	Optional or Mandatory?	Describe what is included in this section
DECLARE		
BEGIN		
EXCEPTION		
END;		

02- Which of the following PL/SQL blocks executes successfully? For the blocks that fail, explain why they fail

A. BEGIN

END;

B. DECLARE

amount INTEGER(10);

END;

C. DECLARE

BEGIN

END;

D. DECLARE

```
amount NUMBER(10);  
begin  
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(amount);  
END;
```

03- Fill in the blanks:

- A. PL/SQL blocks that have no names are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- B. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are named blocks and are stored in the database