

PL/SQL and SQL/PSM

PL/SQL

- A stored procedure is a prepared SQL code that you can save, so the code can be reused over and over again
- PL/SQL is a combination of SQL along with the procedural features of programming languages.
- It was developed by Oracle Corporation in the early 90's to enhance the capabilities of SQL.
- PL/SQL is one of three key programming languages embedded in the Oracle Database, along with SQL itself and Java.

SQL/PSM

- SQL/PSM (SQL/Persistent Stored Modules) is an ISO standard mainly defining an extension of SQL with a procedural language for use in stored procedures. Initially published in 1996 as an extension of SQL standards.
- SQL/PSM standardizes syntax and semantics for control flow, exception handling, local variables, assignment of expressions to variables and parameters, and use of cursors.
- SQL/PSM is derived from Oracle's PL/SQL. Oracle developed PL/SQL
- IBM's SQL PL (used in DB2) and Mimer SQL's PSM were the first two products officially implementing SQL/PSM. These two and MySQL/MariaDB's procedural language, are closest to the SQL/PSM standard.
- PostgreSQL addon implements SQL/PSM (alongside its other procedural languages like the PL/SQL-derived plpgsql), but it is not part of the core product.

ИСТОЧНИК: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL/PSM>

PL/SQL vs SQL

PL/SQL vs. SQL	
Here are 6 key differences between PL/SQL and SQL	
PL/SQL	SQL
A block of codes used to write entire program blocks	A single query used to perform DML and DDL operations
Procedural that defines how things need to be done	Declarative, and defines what needs to be done rather than how things should be done
Executes as a whole block	Executes as a single statement
Used to create applications	Used to maintain data
No interaction with database servers	Interacts with database servers
An extension of SQL, is able to contain SQL code inside of it	Cannot contain PL/SQL code

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