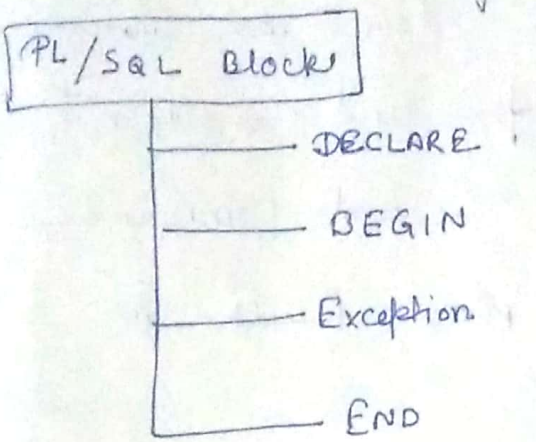
15-04-2020. Computer Science 2nd Year

Subject = 'DBMS'



Typically, each Block performs a logical action in the program. A Blocks has the following structure

DECARE
    declaration statements;
BEGIN
    executable Statements

~~Exceptions~~
EXCEPTION
    exception handling statements

END;

⇒ Declare section start with DECARE keyword in which Variables, Constants, records as cursors can be declared which stores data temporarily. It basically consists of defination of PL/SQL Identifiers. This part of the code is optional

⇒ Execution section start with BEGIN and ends with END keyword. This is a mandatory section and Here the program logic is written to perform any tasks like loops and conditional statements. It support all DML and commands, DDL command and SQL * PLUS Built-in function as well.

⇒ Exception section starts with EXCEPTION keyword. This section is optional which contain statement that are executed when a run-time error occurs. Any exceptions can be handled in this section.

PL/SQL Identifiers

There are several PL/SQL Identifiers such as Variable, Constants, Procedures, Cursor, Triggers etc.

PL/SQL Variable

A variable is nothing but a name given to a storage area that our programs can manipulate. Each variable in PL/SQL has a specific

Scanned with CamScanner

data type, which determines the size and the layout of the Variable's memory; the range of values that can be stored within that memory and the set of operation that can be applied to the Variable.

The name of PL/SQL Variable consists of a letter optionally followed by more letters, numerals, dollar sign underscores and number sign and should not exceed 30 characters. By default, Variable names are not case-sensitive. you cannot use a reversed PL/SQL Keyword as a Variable name.

PL/SQL programming language allows to define various types of variables such as date time data type, records, Collections etc

15/04/2020

Shradha Vaish

Scanned with CamScanner