***LECTURES* *Week* 9: MySQL Server** is focused on features rather than performance. ***Week* 6:**

***QUIZZES Hybrid 1*:** If

***OTHER PL/SQL*:** A *procedural extension* for SQL and *Oracle Relational Database*. It includes PL elements such as *conditions* and *loops*, and can handle *exceptions*. *Arrays* are supported, and it has *object-orientation* features. It implements the *ISO SQL/PSM Standard*. Main feature of SQL is control statements (*decision-making* or *iterative control*) cannot be used if only SQL is used. PL/SQL program unit is one of *procedure, function, package* specification. PL/SQL basic unit is anonymous block. If variable not initialized, default to *NULL*. := is *assignment operator*. *OCI* stands for **O**ra**c**le Precomp**i**ler. The block is not stored in the database and is therefore anonymous. *User-Defined functions* supplement built-in functions. **Functions can be used in an SQL statement but procedures can’t**. standalone or package procedures stored in database are called *stored procedures*. IN OUT parameter may be passed *by reference*. Packages support *pbject-oriented programming* features like *function overloading*. *Database trigger* is like a stored procedure invoked automatically by Oracle. Triggers created are said to be defined on item such as *table, view, schema, or database*. *Major datatypes* include NUMBER, CHAR, VARCHAR2, DATE, TIMESTAMP. *Arrays* are referred to as *collections*. *Associative arrays (index-by tables), Nested tables, Varrays (variable-sized arrays)*. They include *methods*. A *cursor* is a mechanism, pointer to private SQL area that stores information coming from SELECT or DML. It holds the rows returns and held rows are referred to as *active set*. *Exceptions* and *EXIT keyword* terminates loops. Cursor-for-loops automatically open cursor, read in data, and close cursor. DDL requires more complex Dynamic SQL statements. DML is the underpin of majority of PL/SQL code. PL/SQL has pascal as common SQL ancestor. Classes are *abstract data types*. PL/SQL is distinct from *transact-SQL*.