www.oracle.com/academy





**Escola del Clot**

CFGS Desenvolupament d'Aplicacions Web

CFGS Desenvolupament d'Aplicacions Multiplataforma

jaume.reixach@fje.edu

**M02. Bases de dades UF4 BBDD objecte-relacional**

**Activitat 2.5**

Database Programming with PL/SQL

2-5: Writing PL/SQL Executable Statements

Practice Activities

**Vocabulary**

Identify the vocabulary word for each definition below:

Converts values from one data type to another by using built-in functions.

Conversión explícita

Converts data types dynamically if they are mixed in a statement.

Conversión implícita

**Try It / Solve It**

1. Examine the following code and then answer the questions.

DECLARE

* 1. VARCHAR2(20);

BEGIN

* 1. := '123' + '456' ; DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE(x);

END;

1. What do you think the output will be when you run the above code?

579

1. Now, run the code. What is the output?

579

1. In your own words, describe what happened when you ran the code. Did any implicit conversions take place?

El varchar2 lo convierte en formato numerico.

2

1. Write an anonymous PL/SQL block that assigns the programmer’s full name to a variable, and then displays the number of characters in the name.

DECLARE

v\_name VARCHAR2(50) :=’Oscar’;

v\_length\_name PLS\_INTEGER;

BEGIN

v\_length\_name := LENGTH(v\_name);

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE(v\_length\_name);

END;

1. Write an anonymous PL/SQL block that uses today's date and outputs it in the format of ‘Month dd, yyyy’. Store the date in a DATE variable called my\_date. Create another variable of the DATE type called v\_last\_day. Assign the last day of this month to v\_last\_day. Display the value of v\_last\_day.

DECLARE

my\_date DATE := SYSDATE;

v\_last\_day DATE;

BEGIN

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE(TO\_CHAR(my\_date, ‘Month dd, yyyy’);

v\_last\_day := LAST\_DAY(my\_date);

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE(v\_last\_day);

END;

1. Modify the program created in question 3 to add 45 days to today’s date and then calculate and display the number of months between the two dates.

DECLARE

my\_date DATE := SYSDATE;

new\_date DATE;

v\_months\_between NUMBER;

BEGIN

new\_date := my\_date + 45;

v\_months\_between := MONTHS\_BETWEEN(my\_date,new\_date);

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE(v\_months\_between);

END;

Copyright © 2016, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved. Oracle and Java are registered trademarks of Oracle and/or its affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.

3

5. Examine the following code and then answer the questions.

DECLARE

* + 1. NUMBER(6);

BEGIN

* + 1. := 5 + 3 \* 2 ; DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE(x); END;
  1. What do you think the output will be when you run the above code?

11

* 1. Now run the code. What is the output?

11

* 1. In your own words, explain the results.

X tiene un formato de numero, despues se multiplica 3\*2 y al resultado se le suma 5.

1. Examine the following code and then answer the question.

DECLARE

v\_number NUMBER; v\_boolean BOOLEAN; BEGIN

v\_number := 25;

v\_boolean := NOT(v\_number > 30); END;

What value is assigned to v\_boolean?

TRUE.

1. List two drawbacks to relying on implicit data type conversions.

Las conversiones pueden ser mas lentes

Si oracle cambia las regles de conversion, tu codigo puede verse afectado

Copyright © 2016, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved. Oracle and Java are registered trademarks of Oracle and/or its affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.