**Table of delimiters in PL/SQL**

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| **Symbol** | **Type** | **Description** |
| **:=** | Assignment | Assign a right operand to a left operand |
| = | comparison | It tests for equality of value, and implicitly does type conversion where possible. |
| @ | Association | The remote access indicator.  @”path.../file”  @"D:\CH\File\_for\_posting\_2019Fall\Script. . .\crt\_std\_fac.txt" |
| & | Association | The substitution indicator lets you pass actual parameter into anonymous-block program. |
| || | Concatenation | Let you glue strings together |
| % | Association | The attribute indicator lets you link a database catalog column, row or cursor attribute.  SQL%ROWCOUNT, cursor\_name%NOTFOUND |
| . | Association | The component selector. It glues references together  table\_name.column\_name%TYPE  Package\_name.function\_name  Dummy\_index\_cursor\_column\_name |
| => | Association | Used in name notation subprogram call.  Propositional or name  Invoker\_call (formal parameter => actual parameter, ... ) |
| : | Association | The host variable indicator precedes a valid identifier name  :NEW.column\_name, :OLD.column\_name in row trigger  Dynamic PL/SQL :placeholder\_name, then using bind variable. |
| << >> | Delimiter | For labels in PL/SQL |
| **( )** | Delimiter | Parenthesis symbol, Opening and closing expression |
| **“** | Delimiter | In case-sensitive catalog objects. ex CREATE TABLE “Demo” |
| ' | Delimiter | 'Adam', character string delimiter, single quote. |
| **--** | Single-line | Two adjoining dashes are a single comment operator. |
| /\* | Delimiter | The Opening multiple-line comment delimiter |
| \*/ | Delimiter | The Close multiple-line comment delimiter |
| ; | Statement | The statement terminator is a Semicolon |
| , | Delimiter | The item separator is a Comma and delimits items in lists |

Reference:

page 46-51 < Oracle Database 11g, PL/SQL programming> by McLaughlin

Some math symbols:

+, -, \*, /, \*\*

<, <, >=, <=, =, != , <> (^=),