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Vocabulary

Identify the vocabulary word for each definition below:

Anonymous Blocks	Unnamed blocks of code not stored in the database and do not exist	
	after they are executed	
Function	A program that computes and returns a single value	
Subprograms	Named PL/SQL blocks that are stored in the database and can be de-	
	clared as procedures or functions	
Compiler	Software that checks and translates programs written in high-level pro-	
	gramming languages into binary code to execute	
Procedure	A program that performs an action, but does not have to return a value	

Try It / Solve It

1. Complete the following chart defining the syntactical requirements for a PL/SQL block:

	Optional or Mandatory?	Describe what is included in this section
DECLARE	Optional	Declarations of all :
		 variables,
		• constants,
		• cursors,
		 and user-defined exceptions
BEGIN	Mandatory	SQL statements to retrieve data from
		the database
		 PL/SQL statements to manipulate
		data in the block.
		Notes: Must contain at least one statement.
EXCEPTION	Optional	Actions to perform when errors
		 abnormal conditions arise in the
		executable section.
END;	Mandatory	End; (with semicolon)

- 2. Which of the following PL/SQL blocks executes successfully? For the blocks that fail, explain why they fail
 - a. BEGIN

END;

Answer: FAIL. After BEGIN we must have something or NULL;

b. DECLARE

amount INTEGER(10);

END;

Answer: FAIL. Because the BEGIN is messing. BEGIN and END is mandatory

c. DECLARE

BEGIN

END;

Answer: FAIL. After BEGIN we must have something or NULL;

d. DECLARE

amount NUMBER(10);

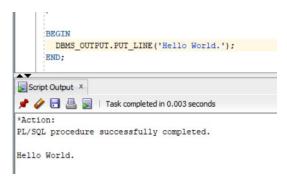
BEGIN

DBMS OUTPUT.PUT LINE(amount);

END;

Answer: SUCCESS

- 3. Fill in the blanks:
 - a. PL/SQL blocks that have no names are called Anonymous Blocks
 - b. Procedure and Function are named blocks and are stored in the database.
- 4. In Application Express, create and execute a simple anonymous block that outputs "Hello World."



5. Create and execute a simple anonymous block that does the following:

Declares a variable of datatype DATE and populates it with the date that is six months from today. Outputs "In six months, the date will be: <insert date>."

```
DECLARE

v_date DATE := add_months(SYSDATE,6);

BEGIN

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('In six months, the date will be: ' || v_date);

END;

Script Output ×

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

In six months, the date will be: 09-AUG-21
```