

## Writing Executable Statements:

### Lexical Unites: (4 types of)

1. Identifiers: A Name assigned to a variable (ex, v\_first\_name. Character and Date literals must be enclosed in single quotation marks)
2. Delimiters: Any characters which have special meaning associated with it. → (; , + -)
  - a. : → Bind Variables
  - b. & → substitute
3. Literals: Value assigned to a variable → ( Jhon, 42 ,True)
  - a. Use Single Quotation Marks to use it → v\_name := 'ANKUR'
4. Comments: A description for a code.
  - a. Single Line Comments → --
  - b. Multiple Line Comments → /\*.....\*/

### SQL Function in PL/SQL: (Availability of Function in procedural language)

1. All single row Function are **available**, but
2. DECODE and Group Functions are **not Available** (AVG,MAX,MIN,COUNT, SUM etc.)

### Using Sequence in PL/SQL:

To define PK → by default it increments by 1 value

```
DECLARE
    v_new_id NUMBER;
BEGIN
    v_new_id := my_seq.NEXTVAL;
END;
/
```

### Data Type Conversion: (Converts data to comparable data types)

1. Implicit Conversion →
  - a. Characters and numbers
  - b. Characters and Dates
2. Explicit Conversion →
  - a. TO\_CHAR
  - b. TO\_DATE
  - c. TO\_NUMBER
  - d. TO\_TIMESTAMP

# Data Type Conversion

1

```
-- implicit data type conversion
v_date_of_joining DATE:= '02-Feb-2000';
```

2

```
-- error in data type conversion
v_date_of_joining DATE:= 'February 02,2000';
```

3

```
-- explicit data type conversion
v_date_of_joining DATE:= TO_DATE('February
02,2000','Month DD, YYYY');
```

Note: Use **SELECT SYSDATE from DUAL;** to select SYSDATE from dual.

## Nested Block:

- An executable section (Begin.... END) can contain nested block.
  - Inner block can see the outer block. We can call inner block variable also.

Try to Understand the control flow of below codes:

## Variable Scope and Visibility

```
DECLARE
  v_father_name VARCHAR2(20):='Patrick';
  v_date_of_birth DATE:='20-Apr-1972';
BEGIN
  DECLARE
    v_child_name VARCHAR2(20):='Mike';
    v_date_of_birth DATE:='12-Dec-2002';
  BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Father's Name: '||v_father_name);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Date of Birth: '||v_date_of_birth);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Child's Name: '||v_child_name);
  END;
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Date of Birth: '||v_date_of_birth);
END;
/
```

- The *scope* of a variable is the portion of the program in which the variable is declared and is accessible.
- The *visibility* of a variable is the portion of the program where the variable can be accessed without using a qualifier.

```

Script Output
Query Result
Task completed in 0.112 seconds

Father's Name:Patrick
Date of Birth:12-12-02
Child's Name:MIKE
Date of Birth:20-04-72

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```

<<>> → Known as Gullimets → Used to create Qualifiers

A qualifier is a label given to block. You can use qualifier to access the variables that have scope but are not visible.

### Using a Qualifier with Nested Blocks

```

BEGIN <<outer>>
DECLARE
  v_father_name VARCHAR2(20):='Patrick';
  v_date_of_birth DATE:='20-Apr-1972';
BEGIN
  DECLARE
    v_child_name VARCHAR2(20):='Mike';
    v_date_of_birth DATE:='12-Dec-2002';
  BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Father's Name: '||v_father_name);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Date of Birth: '||outer.v_date_of_birth);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Child's Name: '||v_child_name);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Date of Birth: '||v_date_of_birth);
  END;
END;
END outer;

```

```

Task completed in 0.125 seconds

Father's Name:Patrick
Date of Birth:20-04-72
Date of Birth:12-12-02
Child's Name:MIKE
Date of Birth:20-04-72

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```

#### Notes:

For control over nest blocks, Whenever the same name as variable name is encountered follow that formula for output or follow that control flow.

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### Operators in PL/SQL:

1. Logical
2. Arithmetic
3. Concatenation
4. Parentheses to control order of operations

Operator	Operation
**	Exponentiation
+, -	Identity, negation
*, /	Multiplication, division
+, -,	Addition, subtraction, concatenation
=, <, >, <=, >=, <>, !=, ~=, ^=, IS NULL, LIKE, BETWEEN, IN	Comparison
NOT	Logical negation
AND	Conjunction
OR	Inclusion

### **Notes:**

1. Comparisons involving null always yield NULL.
2. Applying Logical operator to NULL yields NULL.
3. If the condition is NULL then the sequence of code associated with it won't run.

### **Programming Guidelines: (An advice for doing codes)**

1. Indentation
2. Spacing
3. Casing
4. Naming Convention