**Database Management Week 1**

* PL stands for procedural language and PL/SQL is an extension of SQL
  + Pl/SQL is highly integrated with SQL
  + Advantages: Block Structures
    - Declare block = using Declare keyword, defines variables, cursors, etc.
    - Execute commands: Necessary, uses BEGIN and END, body area
    - Exception handling: Starts with Exception, optional
  + ampersand takes user input
  + CONSTANT: makes variable immutable, not able to be hanged. CONSTANT variables must be given a value at the declaration
  + := is assignment operator
* VarChar: length of variable is only as many characters used
* NCHAR: creates spaces to fill all characters until max is reached
* Number: stores whole numbers and decimals
* PLS\_Intergers can store null values: will throw an exception
* SIMPLE\_INTERGER cannot store null values: they will round it to a zero
* ROWTYPE: takes the datatype of all the columns from a table, but should only be used if the whole table is needed
* Static SQL
  + Static SQL statements are the statements that can be used directly inside PL/SQL block
  + Means I know the tables and columns
* Dynamic SQL
  + SQL query generated during runtime
* Cursor
  + A temporary storage location that holds some rows of data
  + A pointer to the content area
  + Set of rows held by cursor is an active set
* Explicit cursor
  + Made by, given a purpose by programmer