## **Variable Declaration**

All the variable declaration must be done in Declare Section of the PL/SQL block. As soon as you declare a variable, the compiler will allocate the memory according to the data type to that variable.  Though you can assign value to the variable either in declare section or in execution section of your PL/SQL block but the declaration must be done in declare section.

SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;   
DECLARE   
Test\_var1 NUMBER;  — Declaring variable Test\_var   
BEGIN   
Test\_var1:= 10;   
DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE (Test\_var1);   
END;

#### **Example 2.**

Declaring variable in declaration section and assigning value by direct way.

DECLARE   
 var\_test1 VARCHAR2(30) := ‘***rgvlogs***’; –Declare & initialize the variable at same time   
BEGIN   
DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE(var\_test1);   
END;

#### **Example 3**

In this example we will declare the variable in declaration section and initialize it by fetching value from the table employees of HR user.

DECLARE   
 var\_salary NUMBER(5);   
BEGIN   
 SELECT salary INTO var\_salary FROM employees WHERE employee\_id=100;   
DBMS\_OUTPUT.put\_line(‘Salary is ‘||var\_salary);   
END;

Similarly if you want you can store the value from two columns of a row into two variables, let’s see how.

DECLARE   
var\_salary NUMBER(5);   
var\_fname VARCHAR2 (15);   
BEGIN   
SELECT salary, first\_name INTO var\_salary, var\_fname   
FROM employees WHERE employee\_id=100;   
DBMS\_OUTPUT.put\_line (‘Salary is ‘||var\_salary);   
DBMS\_OUTPUT.put\_line (‘Name is ‘||var\_fname); END;

To store two distinguished values we need two different variables thus I declared two variables var salary and var fname in declaration section. I stored value from salary column into var salary and value from first name into var fname column using Select statement in execution section.