2-4: Using Scalar Data Types

Vocabulary

1.BOOLEAN

2.%TYPE

Try It / Solve It

1

	Declaration	Valid or Invalid
a	number_of_students PLS_INTEGER;	VALID
b	STUDENT_NAME VARCHAR2(10) = Johnson;	INVALID ‘’
c	stu_per_class CONSTANT NUMBER;	INVALID ‘’ TREBUIE VAL
d	tomorrow DATE := SYSDATE+1;	VALID

2.

Au acelasi nume ca si coloanele din tabelul countries .Sunt denumite corect (nu va genera eroare),dar pentru a nu creea confuzie intre variabile si coloane am putea folosi nume mai sugestive pentru variabile cum ar fi v_country_name si v_median_age.

3.

- country_name countries.country_name%TYPE
- median_age countries. median_age%TYPE

1.

```
DECLARE
number_of_students PLS_INTEGER:=20;
STUDENT_NAME VARCHAR2(10)='Johnson';
stu_per_class CONSTANT NUMBER:=2;
tomorrow DATE:=SYSDATE+1;
BEGIN
DBMS_OUPUT.PUT_LINE('The number of students is '||number_of_students||'.');
DBMS_OUPUT.PUT_LINE('The name of student is '||student_name||'.');
DBMS_OUPUT.PUT_LINE('The number of students per class is '||stu_per_class||'.');
DBMS_OUPUT.PUT_LINE('Tomorrow date is '||tomorrow||'.');
END;
```

4.

Pentru ca se modifica tipul variabilelor odata cu modificarea tipului de date din tabel ,mai putine sanse sa avem erori.Daca se ajunge sa se modifice tipul va trebui sa alteram tabelul initial

5.

```
BEGIN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Hello World');
END;
```

A.

```
 DECLARE
Today DATE:=SYSDATE;
Tomorrow  today%TYPE
BEGIN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Hello World');
END;
```

B.

```
DECLARE
Today DATE:=SYSDATE;
Tomorrow  today%TYPE
BEGIN
Tomorrow:=(Today+1);
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Hello World');
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(Today);
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(Tomorrow);
END;
```