**Chapter - 01**

**PL/SQL Overview**

1. **Write some notable facts about PL/SQL.**

Ans:

PL/SQL is a completely portable, high-performance transaction-processing language.

PL/SQL provides a built-in, interpreted and OS independent programming environment.

PL/SQL can also directly be called from the command-line **SQL\*Plus interface**.

Direct call can also be made from external programming language calls to database.

PL/SQL's general syntax is based on that of ADA and Pascal programming language.

Apart from Oracle, PL/SQL is available in **TimesTen in-memory database** and **IBM DB2**.

1. **Features of PL/SQL.**

Ans :

PL/SQL has the following features:

PL/SQL is tightly integrated with SQL.

It offers extensive error checking.

It offers numerous data types.

It offers a variety of programming structures.

It supports structured programming through functions and procedures.

It supports object-oriented programming.

It supports the development of web applications and server pages.

1. **Advantages of PL/SQL.**

Ans :

PL/SQL gives high productivity to programmers as it can query, transform, and

update data in a database.

PL/SQL saves time on design and debugging by strong features, such as exception

handling, encapsulation, data hiding, and object-oriented data types.

Applications written in PL/SQL are fully portable.

PL/SQL provides high security level.

PL/SQL provides access to predefined SQL packages.

PL/SQL provides support for Object-Oriented Programming.

PL/SQL provides support for developing Web Applications and Server Pages.

**Chapter - 03**

**Basic Syntax**

1. **What is PL/SQL?**

Ans : PL/SQL is a block-structured language. this means that the PL/SQL programs are divided and written in logical blocks of code.

1. **Type of consists?**

Ans : There are three sub-parts of consists. They are:

1. **Declarations**
2. **Executable Commands**
3. **Exception Handling**
4. **Write Basic Syntax of PL/SQL.**

Ans :

DECLARE

<declarations section>

BEGIN

<executable command(s)>

EXCEPTION

<exception handling>

END;

1. **What are the PL/SQL PL/SQL Identifiers?**

**Ans :** PL/SQL identifiers are constants, variables, exceptions, procedures, cursors, and reserved

words. The identifiers consist of a letter optionally followed by more letters, numerals,

dollar signs, underscores, and number signs and should not exceed 30 characters.

1. **The PL/SQL Delimiters.**

**Ans :**