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## **Pl Sql Syntax Guide**

The PL/SQL Identifiers

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. By default,

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identifiers are not case-sensitive.

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procedures, cursors,  
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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. By default, identifiers are not case-sensitive.

## **Pl Sql Syntax Guide**

PL/SQL procedure  
syntax A PL/SQL  
procedure is a reusable



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unit that encapsulates specific business logic of the application.

Technically speaking, a PL/SQL procedure is a named block stored as a schema object in the Oracle Database. The following illustrates the basic syntax of creating a procedure in PL/SQL:

## **PL/SQL Procedure: A Step-by-step Guide to Create a Procedure**

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Oracle PL/SQL is a combination of SQL, along with the procedural features of programming languages. It was developed by Oracle Corporation in the early 90's to extend the capabilities of SQL.. PL / SQL is one of the three key programming languages built into an Oracle database, along with SQL and Java itself.

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## **Oracle PL/SQL tutorial**

With PL/pgSQL you can group a block of computation and a series of SQL queries inside the database server, thus having the power of a procedural language and the ease of use of SQL. Also, with PL/pgSQL you can use all the data types, operators and functions of Greenplum Database SQL. The PL/pgSQL language is a

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subset of Oracle  
PL/SQL.

## **Greenplum PL/pgSQL Procedural Language**

PL/SQL is a combination of SQL along with the procedural features of programming languages. It was developed by Oracle Corporation in the early 90's to enhance the capabilities of SQL. PL/SQL is one of three

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key programming languages embedded in the Oracle Database, along with SQL itself and Java.

## **PL/SQL Tutorial**

PL/SQL program unit. The main feature of SQL (non-procedural) is also a drawback of SQL: one cannot use control statements (decision-making or iterative control) if only SQL is to be used. PL/SQL is

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basically a procedural language, which provides the functionality of decision making, iteration and many more features like other procedural programming languages.

## **PL/SQL**

Syntax. AND / OR.

SELECT column\_name

(s) FROM table\_name.

WHERE condition.

AND|OR condition.

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ALTER TABLE. ALTER  
TABLE table\_name.  
ADD column\_name  
datatype.

## **SQL Quick Reference**

Oracle Database 18c  
PL/SQL PL/SQL is a  
procedural language  
designed specifically to  
embrace SQL  
statements within its  
syntax. PL/SQL  
program units are  
compiled by the Oracle  
Database server and  
stored inside the

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database. And at run-time, both PL/SQL and SQL run within the same server process, bringing optimal efficiency.

## **Oracle PL/SQL**

SQL is a standard language for storing, manipulating and retrieving data in databases. Our SQL tutorial will teach you how to use SQL in: MySQL, SQL Server, MS Access, Oracle, Sybase,



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Informix, Postgres, and other database systems.

## **SQL Tutorial**

To effectively use the PL/SQL programming language in the Oracle database environment, take a look at some PL/SQL models for using fundamental syntax and writing code. Oracle PL/SQL Syntax Examples After all the parts are in place and you've

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established the Oracle environment, you can start working with PL/SQL.

## **Oracle PL/SQL For Dummies Cheat Sheet**

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In PL/SQL, the code is not executed in single line format, but it is always executed by grouping the code into a single element called Blocks. In this tutorial, you are going to learn about these blocks.

Blocks contain both

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PL/SQL as well as SQL instruction.

## **PL/ SQL Block: STRUCTURE, Syntax, ANONYMOUS Example**

In the PL/SQL program, SQL statements need to be executed at the end. The cursor is just like a pointer which is used to point the context area, created by the Oracle to execute the SQL statement. A Cursor

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holds all the rows returned after the processing of SQL statements. The set of the row which is held by Cursor is referred to as Active Set.

## **Cursors in PL/SQL**

- The executable portion of a PL/SQL code block starts with the keyword Begin and is terminated with the keyword End.
- PL/SQL code blocks are comprised of

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statements. Each statement ends with a semi-colon. • PL/SQL code blocks are followed by a slash (/) in the first position of the following line.

## **Basics of PL/SQL**

13.4.1 SQL Statements for Controlling Source Servers

13.4.2 SQL Statements for Controlling Replica Servers

13.4.3 SQL Statements for Controlling Group

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Statement 13.5.2  
EXECUTE Statement  
13.5.3 DEALLOCATE  
PREPARE Statement  
13.6 Compound  
Statement Syntax  
13.6.1 BEGIN ... END  
Compound Statement

## **MySQL :: MySQL 8.0 Reference Manual :: 13 SQL Statements**

A correct query would  
look like this: `SELECT *`

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```
FROM ( SELECT  
location, customer_id,  
sale_amount FROM  
cust_sales_category )  
PIVOT ( SUM  
(sale_amount) FOR  
customer_id IN (1, 2, 3,  
4) ) WHERE location  
<> 'south'; The WHERE  
clause is at the end of  
the query, after the  
SQL PIVOT clause.
```

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