

Recognizing PL/SQL Lexical Units

Terminology

Directions: Identify the vocabulary word for each definition below:

1. _____ An explicit numeric, character string, date, or Boolean value that is not represented by an identifier.
2. _____ Symbols that have special meaning to an Oracle database.
3. _____ Words that have special meaning to an Oracle database and cannot be used as identifiers.
4. _____ Describe the purpose and use of each code segment and are ignored by PL/SQL.
5. _____ Building blocks of any PL/SQL block and are sequences of characters including letters, digits, tabs, returns, and symbols.
6. _____ A name, up to 30 characters in length, given to a PL/SQL object.

Try It/Solve It Questions

1. Fill in the blanks.
 - A. An _____ is the name given to a PL/SQL object.
 - B. A _____ is a word that has special meaning to the Oracle database.
 - C. A _____ is a symbol that has special meaning to the Oracle database.
 - D. A _____ is an explicit numeric, character string, date, or Boolean value that is not represented by an identifier.
 - E. A _____ explains what a piece of code is trying to achieve.
2. Identify each of the following identifiers as valid or invalid. If invalid, specify why.

Identifier	Valid (X)	Invalid (X)	Why Invalid?
Today			
Last name			
today's_date			
number_of_days_in_february_this_year			
Isleap\$year			
#number			
NUMBER#			
Number1to7			

3. Identify the reserved words in the following list.

Word	Reserved? Y/N
create	
make	
table	
seat	
alter	
rename	
row	
number	
web	

4. What kind of lexical unit (for example Reserved word, Delimiter, Literal, Comment) is each of the following?

Value	Lexical Unit
SELECT	
:=	
'TEST'	
FALSE	
-- new process	
FROM	
/*select the country with the highest elevation */	
V_test	
4.09	