PL/SQL - ASHRAF KHABAR

• Introduction:

- PL/SQL is a prucedural language offered by oracle in order to solve some problems which sql can't do it, like some interactions with the database need some conditions ...
- PL/SQL is a programming language unlike sql it's a query language.
- PL/SQL gives us the ability to execute the hole code unlike the sql, we need to wait the
 execution of the first querythen run the next one, for example, we cannot run selection at the
 same time as a drop, but with PL/SQL we can make a block of instructions to make a lots of
 queries at the same time.
- PL/SQL is block language .
- we have 3 blocks, block of functions, block of Procedure, and blocks Anonymous (without name and not stored in the database => executed at the time of runing).
- The structure of the PL/SQL:

```
DECLARE

-- declarations

BEGIN

-- instructions pl/sql or sql

EXCEPTION

-- exceptions

END;
```

Variables :

- o Type Scalaire: Char, Date, number, boolean, int, float....
- o Type Composé : Enregistrement et Table
- Constant:

```
o name_of_constant `constant` type_of_constant := value
```

• Declaration by reference :

```
* name_of_variable1 name_of_variable2 %type
* nom_variable nom_table.nom_colonne %type;
```

```
declare
  Nom char(20);
  prenom Nom %type;
```

• Affectation :

```
name_of_variable := value ;name_of_array(i) := value ;name_of_table.name_of_field := value
```

• Result of query:

0	id	name	surname	age	
	1	ashraf	khabar	22	_
	2	sami	aouad	22	-

```
declare
    age_of_student int;
begin
    select AGE into age_of_student from STUDENT where id=1;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(age_of_student);
end;
//
declare
    name_of_student varchar(255);
begin
    select name into name_of_student from STUDENT where id=1;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(name_of_student);
end;
//
```

• regestering:

```
declare
        eleve STUDENT%rowtype;
begin
        select * into eleve from STUDENT where id = 1;
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('le nom est : '||eleve.name||', le prenom
est : '||eleve.surname||' , l age est : '||eleve.age);
end;
```

OR:

```
declare
     type eleve is record (nom varchar(255) , prenom varchar(255) ,
age int );
    elv eleve ;
begin
    elv.nom := 'ashraf' ;
```

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Hello '||elv.nom);
end;
```

arrays:

```
declare
    type tab is table of int index by pls_integer;
    note tab;
begin
    note(0) := 12;
    note(1) := 20;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(note(1));
end;
```

• if/else statement :

```
declare
    a int;
    b int;
    c int;
begin
    a := 2; b := 3; c := 4;
    if a > b then
        c := a + b;
    else
        c := a - b;
    end if;

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The result value is : '||c);
end;
```

• elsif and else if:

```
declare
    a int;
    b int;
    c int;
begin
    a := 2; b := 3; c := 4;
    if a > b then
        c := a + b;
        else if a = b then
        c := 0;
    end if;
else
    c := a - b;
```

```
end if;

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The result value is : '||c);
end;
```

```
declare
    a int;
    b int;
    c int;

begin
    a := 2; b := 3; c := 4;
    if a > b then
    c := a + b;
    elsif a = b then
        c := 0;
    else
    c := a - b;
    end if;

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The result value is : '||c);
end;
```

• Case:

```
declare
   opp char;
    number1 int;
    number2 int;
    res float;
begin
    number1 := 2;
    number2 := 3;
   opp := '/';
    case opp
       when '+' then res := number2 + number1;
       when '-' then res := number2 - number1;
       when '*' then res := number2 * number1;
       when '/' then res := number2 / number1;
       else res := 0;
    end case ;
   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(number1||' '||opp||' '||number2||' = '||res);
end;
```

• While loop:

```
declare

month_val int ;
```

```
begin
    loop
        month_val := daily_value * 31;
        EXIT WHEN month_value > 4000;
    end loop;
end;
```

• for loop:

```
for variable in [REVERSE] debut..fin
loop
    -- instructions
end loop;
```

```
declare
    i number;
begin
    for i in 1..5 loop
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Numbers : '|| i );
    end loop;
end;
```

• loop:

```
declare
    i number;
begin
    i := 1;
    loop
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Nombre : '|| i );
        i := i + 1;
        exit when i > 5;
    end loop;
end;
```

• Exceptions:

```
declare
    opp char;
    number1 int;
    number2 int;
    res float;
begin
    number1 := 0;
    number2 := 3;
```

```
opp := '/';
case opp
when '+' then res := number2 + number1;
when '-' then res := number2 - number1;
when '*' then res := number2 * number1;
when '/' then res := number2 / number1;
else res := 0;
end case;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(number2||' '||opp||' '||number1||' = '||res);

exception
   when VALUE_ERROR then DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('ARITHMETIC ERROR');
when OTHERS then DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('ERROR');
end;
```

• Predefined exceptions :

- NO_DATA_FOUND --> Quand Select into ne retourne aucune ligne
- TOO_MANY_ROWS --> Quand Select into retourne plusieurs lignes
- VALUE_ERROR --> (erreur arithmétique)
- OTHERS --> Toutes erreurs non interceptées

• Create Exceptions:

```
declare
       DEVIDING_BY_ZERO EXCEPTION ;
       opp char;
       number1 int ;
       number2 int;
       res float;
   begin
        number1 := 0;
       number2 := 3;
       opp := '/' ;
       if number1 = 0 then RAISE DEVIDING BY ZERO ;
       end if;
        case opp
           when '+' then res := number2 + number1;
           when '-' then res := number2 - number1;
           when '*' then res := number2 * number1;
           when '/' then res := number2 / number1;
           else res := 0;
        end case ;
       DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(number2||' '||opp||' '||number1||' = '||res);
        EXCEPTION
           when DEVIDING BY ZERO then DBMS OUTPUT.PUT LINE('Divinding by 0 is not
allowed');
   end;
```

Curseur :

Syntaxe 👍

```
o declare
    cursor C1 is (select * from STUDENT );
begin
    open C1;
    close C1;
end;
```

fetch **22**: fetch is used to put the content of cursor into a variable .

• How to range the curser :

```
declare
    cursor c is select * from STUDENT;
begin
    --it's not necessary to declare the variable v because it's declared
automatically .
    for v in c loop
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('name est : '||v.NAME);
    end loop;
end;
```

AUTRE METHODE:

```
declare
   cursor c is select * from STUDENT;
   id STUDENT.ID%type;
   nom STUDENT.NAME%type;
   prenom STUDENT.SURNAME%type;
   age STUDENT.AGE%type;

begin
   open c;
   loop
        fetch c into id , nom , prenom , age;
        exit when c%notfound;
        DBMS_OUTPUT_LINE('name est : '||nom);
   end loop;
   close c;
end;
```

- Fonctions and Precedures :
 - Syntax: without param

```
create procedure NOMS is
begin
    declare
        cursor c_STUDENT is select * from STUDENT;
begin
        for v_STUDENT in c_STUDENT loop
            DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('le noms est : '|| v_STUDENT.NAME );
    end loop;
end;
end;
```

 $\underline{\wedge}$: in select statement inside procedure we always need the into key word .

o syntax: with params

```
create or replace procedure PRINT_NUMBERS(A in int , B in INT) is
    somme int;
begin
    somme := A + B;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(somme);
end;
/
declare

begin
    PRINT_NUMBERS(12,69);
end;
```

Syntax : Function

```
create or replace function PRINT_NUMBERS_FUNCTION(A in int , B in INT)
    return int
    is
    somme int;
begin
    somme := A + B;
    return somme;
end;
//
declare
    som int;
begin
    som := PRINT_NUMBERS_FUNCTION(12,69);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(som);
end;
```

- impossible de ne pas metre into dans la requete select dans une procedure, c'est obligatoire.
- la requte select retourne une seul ligne, si on veut retourner plusieurs lignes on doit utiliser les curseurs.
- la date se declare comme ca :

```
declare
    date_var date;
begin
    date_vare := to_date('02-JUN-2022','DD-MON-YYYY');
end;
```

- pour avoire le meme type d'une variable on utilise %type
- pour avoire une variable qui prend toute la ligne d'une table on utilise %rowtype.
- l'instruction case renvoie une valeur qui vaut resultat1 ou resultat2 ou ... ou le resultat par defaut , donc on peut faire ca

```
val := CASE city
WHEN 'casablanca' THEN '50'
WHEN 'RABAT' THEN '30'
WHEN 'Tanger' THEN '20'
ELSE '0'
END CASE ;
```

• Dans les boucle for on est pas obliger de declarer la variable de bouclage :

```
declare
begin
    for i in 1..5 --la variable i n'est pas declarée
    loop
        DBMS_OUTPUT_PUT_LINE(12);
    end loop;
end;
```

- un curseur est un pointeur vers un resultat d'un requete 👍 on les utilise pour les requetes qui retourne plusieurs lignes .
 - on utilise souvent les curseurs dans une boucle for qui permet une utilisation implicite des instructions OPEN, FETCH et CLOSE.
 - on sort de la boucle quand l'attribut NOTFOUND est vrai .
- on peut pas referencer un variale passée au parametre dans une function ou procedure :

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```
create function somme(number1 IN int , number2 IN int ) return int
is
    somme number1%type ; -- c'est faux
    somme number2%type ; -- c'est faux
    somme int;
                        -- c'est vrai
begin
    somme := number1 + number2 ;
    return somme ;
end;
```

- dans les functions :
 - o IN: lecture seul
 - OUT : ecriture seul
 - IN OUT: lecture et ecriture et on l'utilise pour les passage par reference.
- Une variable global est declarée par le prefix ":".
- Pour associer a une exception un numero on utilise le mot cle pragma :

```
declare
        my_exception EXCEPTION ;
        pragma EXCEPTION_INIT ( my_exception , -20000);
        number1 number ;
        number2 number;
        result number;
        opp char;
   begin
        number2 := 0;
        number1 := 36;
        opp := '/';
        case opp
           when '+' then result := number1 + number2;
           when '-' then result := number1 - number2;
           when '*' then result := number1 * number2;
           when '/' then
                if number2 = 0 then
                    raise application error(-20000, 'la division sur 0 est
impossible');
                else
                    result := number1 / number2 ;
                end if;
        end case ;
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(number1||opp||number2||' = '||result) ;
        EXCEPTION
           when my exception then
                DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('la division sur 0 est impossible');
           when others then
```

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('erreur') ;
end ;
```

 dans les fonction est les procedure dans la signature on declare que varchar ou char sans specifier la longueur, par contre logique interne on declare la longueur:

```
create or replace function fetch_by_name(id IN char )
return varchar2
is
    temp varchar2(255);
begin
    select NOM into temp from CLIENT where CODE=id;
    return temp;
end;
```

- Triggers:
 - Syntax:

```
create [or replace] trigger trigger_name
{before | after} {insert [or] | update [or] | delete}
[OF col_name] ON table_name
[for each row]
when (condition)
begin
    -- instructions
end;
```

- FOR EACH ROW:
 - false (statement) => executé une seul fois pour la commande
 - true (row) => executé à chaque ligne concerné
- si on ajoute une variable on la recupere grace a la variable : NEW.nom_variable .
- o si on suprime ou on modifie une variable on la recupere grace a la variable :OLD.nom_variable
- Si on veut preciser ou la modification (sur quelle colone):

```
create or replace trigger TRG_ELEVE
  befor update of MOYENNE
  on ELEVE
  for each row
  when (NEW.MOYENNE > 12)
  begin
   if updating('MOYENNE') then --si on modify la colonne
```

exemples of function and triggers:

```
create or replace package MY_VARIABLES_TYPE
as
    type list is table of varchar2(255) index by pls_integer ;
end;
create or replace function get_names
return MY_VARIABLES_TYPE.list
is
    NAME_LIST MY_VARIABLES_TYPE.list;
    cursor c is select NOM from CLIENT ;
    i int;
begin
    i := 0 ;
    for v in c loop
        NAME_LIST(i) := v.NOM ;
        i := i+1;
    end loop;
    return NAME_LIST;
end;
/
declare
    names MY_VARIABLES_TYPE.list ;
    i int;
    nbr int;
begin
    select count(NOM) into nbr from CLIENT;
    names := GET_NAMES();
    i := 0;
    loop
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(names(i)||',');
        i := i + 1;
        exit when i = nbr ; -- necaissary
    end loop;
end;
```