



# Databases

## PL/pgSQL – Exceptions, Procedures and Functions

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*2020/2021, Lesson #10 - PL*

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## Outline

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- Exceptions
- Procedures
- Functions

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# Exceptions

- **Erroneous situation** found during the execution of a PL/pgSQL
- Well known exception: **division by zero**
- Exceptions should be handled accordingly to the business context

```
declare
    ...
begin
    ...
exception
    when exception1 [or exception2 ...] then
        ...
    [when exception3 [or exception4 ...] then
        ...]
    [when others then
        ...]
end;
```

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# Exception Propagation

- Exceptions raised in inner blocks can be handled in the EXCEPTION area
- Exceptions not handled are passed to the outer block

```
declare
    ...
begin
    ...
    begin
        ...
        exception
            when ...
            when ...
        ...
    end;
    ...
exception
    when ...
    when ...
    ...
end;
```



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## Examples of Exceptions

- no\_data\_found
- too\_many\_rows
- division\_by\_zero
- invalid\_cursor\_state
- no\_active\_sql\_transaction
- insufficient\_privilege
- unique\_violation
- foreign\_key\_violation
- ...

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## Example of Exception Handling

```
do $$
declare
  v_dep dep%ROWTYPE;
begin
  ...
  select * into strict v_dep
  from dep
  where ndep = 100;
  ...
exception
  when no_data_found then
    insert into dep
    values(v_deptno, 'Sales', 'Coimbra');
  when too_many_rows then
    insert into errors(cod, mens, data)
    values('-1', 'Duplicate departments', current_date);
end;
$$;
```

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## SQLSTATE and SQLERRM

- Local variables blocks with EXCEPTION clause
  - SQLSTATE**: error code
  - SQLERRM**: error message

```
do $$
declare
...
begin
...
exception
  when others then
    insert into errors(cod, mens, data)
    values (sqlstate, sqlerrm, current_date);
end;
$$;
```

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## Raising Exceptions

```
raise [level] 'format' [, expression [, ... ]] [using option = expression [, ... ]];
raise [level] condition_name [ using option = expression [, ... ] ];
raise [level] sqlstate 'sqlstate' [using option = expression [, ... ] ];
raise [level] using option = expression [, ... ];
raise ;
```

- Use the RAISE statement to report messages and raise errors
- level*:
  - DEBUG, LOG, INFO, NOTICE, WARNING, EXCEPTION
- option*:
  - MESSAGE, DETAIL, HINT, ERRCODE
  - COLUMN, CONSTRAINT, DATATYPE, TABLE, SCHEMA

```
raise exception 'Nonexistent ID: %', user_id
using hint = 'Please check your user ID';
```

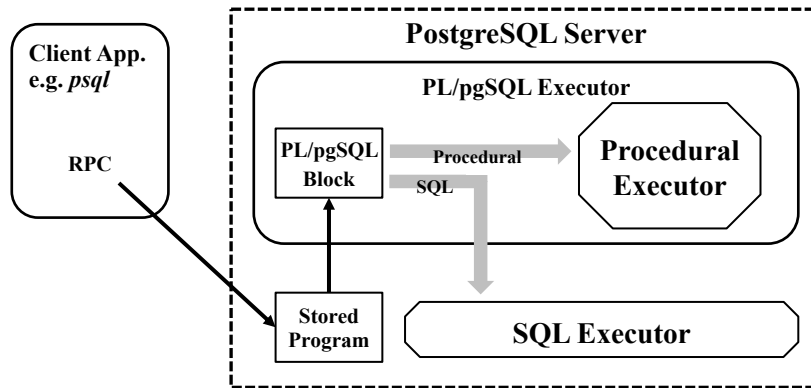
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## Procedures & Functions



call add\_student('António Silva', 23212, .....);

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## Procedures

```

create [or replace] procedure procname ([arg1[, arg2,...]])
language plpgsql
as $$
declare
    -- declarations
begin
    -- actions
[exception
    -- exception handling]
end;

```

- Arguments:
  - [ argmode ] [ argname ] argtype [ { DEFAULT | = } default\_expr ]
- argmode can be:
  - IN: input arguments
  - INOUT: input/output arguments
  - VARIADIC: to accept a variable numbers of arguments (arrays only)

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## Procedures: Example

- ```
create or replace procedure proc1(a integer)
language plpgsql
as $$
<<proc1>>
begin
    insert into mytab values (a);
exception
    when others then
        raise exception 'error';
end;
$$;
```

```
call proc1(5);
```

```
drop procedure proc1;
```

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## Create and Execute & Functions

```
create [or replace] function funcname ([arg1[, arg2,...]])
returns datatype
language plpgsql
as $$
declare
    -- declarations
begin
    -- actions
    return value;
[exception
    -- exception handling]
end;
```

- Only input (IN) arguments
- Result is returned using the **RETURN** instruction

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## Functions: Example

```
create or replace function func1() returns integer
language plpgsql
as $$
declare
    x integer;
begin
    select sum(col) into x from mytab;
    return(x);
exception
    when others then
        raise exception 'error';
end;
$$;
```

```
select func1();
```

```
var:=func1()
```

```
drop function func1();
```

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## Q&A



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