Object Types: Varray and Table Collections

- Object Types
 - Varray Collections:
 - Single-dimensional
 - Has size limit
 - By default allow NULL
 - Elements are all the same data type
 - Both varray and Table data types have three possible states:
 - NULL
 - Empty
 - Populated
 - Use this when the number of elements is known, the elements need to be accessed in order or the order needs to be guaranteed
 - Example:

Table Collections

- Single-dimensional structure
- No limits (except database resources)
- Must have same data type
- Default allows NULL
- When using Attribute Data Type (ADT) collection must use
 PL/SQL to update or add an element
- You want to use a table collection when a number of elements is unknown, when the number of order is unknown

Example:

```
SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION add element
  2 (pv_table SQL_TABLE
3 , pv_element VARCHAR2 ) RETURN SQL_TABLE IS
      /* Declare a local table collection. */
        lv_table SQL_TABLE := sql_table();
        /* Check for an initialized collection parameter. */
 10 IF pv_table.EXISTS(1) THEN -- A suboptimal comparison.
11 lv_table := pv_table;
       END IF;
      /* Check for a not null element before adding it. */ IF pv\_element\ IS\ NOT\ NULL\ THEN
 15
        /* Extend space and add an element. */
lv_table.EXTEND;
lv_table(lv_table.COUNT) := pv_element;
 18
       END IF;
 19
        /\star Return the table collection with its new member. \star/
       RETURN lv_table;
23 END;
```