Quizlet

PL/SQL

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Key concepts:

Description For Loop Date

Terms in this set (25)

Declare	The declare part is where variable declaration goes.
Begin	This is where the bulk of your programs shall be placed.
Exceptions	The exception section is where we place error handling code
What is output statment?	DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LIN('');

How to write a hello world in PL/SQL	Declare
	BEGIN
	DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Hello World');
	END;

Type Conversion	To_Date To_Number To_Char
How to display today date	DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Today date is ' ll sysdate);

IF - Then statement	IF condition THEN
	program_stats
	END IF;

Assign 6 to variable
x
	Declare
	x NUMBER(2);
	BEGIN
	x := 6;
	END;

IF - ELSE	IF condition THEN
	program stmts;
	ELSE
	program_stmts;
	END IF;

IF ELSIF	IF condition THEN
	program_stmts;
	ELSIF condition THEN
	program_stmts;
	ELSE
	program stmts;

LOOP	LOOP
	program stmts;
	IF condition THEN
	EXIT;
	END IF;
	END LOOP;

WHILE LOOP	WHILE condition LOOP various_statements END LOOP;
FOR LOOP	FOR countervariable IN startvalue

	.. endvalue LOOP various_statements END LOOP;
What is Cursors?	Oracle has two major different types of cursors. One is implicit and the other one is explicit.

Implicit cursor	DECLARE
	P PRODUCT%ROWTYPE;
	BEGIN
	SELECT * INTO P FROM PRODUCT WHERE
	PRODUCT_ID = 4;
	DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('PRICE OF ' ||
	P.DESCRIPTION || ' IS ' || P.PRICE);
	END;

Explicit Cursor	Explicit Cursors are cursors that you have to explicitly declare, and which give you a lot more flexibility than the implicit ones. DECLARE P PRODUCT%ROWTYPE; CURSOR PRODUCTCURSOR IS SELECT * FROM PRODUCT; BEGIN OPEN PRODUCTCURSOR; LOOP

```
FETCH PRODUCTCURSOR INTO
P;
EXIT WHEN
PRODUCTCURSOR%NOTFOUND;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('PRICE
OF ' ||
P.DESCRIPTION || ' IS ' || P.PRICE);
END LOOP;
CLOSE PRODUCTCURSOR;
END;
```

Explicit cursor in for loop

Open cursor automatically!

```
DECLARE
P PRODUCT%ROWTYPE;
CURSOR PRODUCTCURSOR IS
SELECT * FROM PRODUCT;
BEGIN
FOR P IN PRODUCTCURSOR
LOOP
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('PRICE
OF ' ||
P.DESCRIPTION || ' IS ' || P.PRICE);
END LOOP;
END;
```

Stored Procedures (SP)

```
CREATE OR REPLACE
PROCEDURE HELLO IS
BEGIN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Hello
World');
END;
```

	Declare
	BEGIN
	HELLO();
	END;

SP for parameters	CREATE OR REPLACE
	PROCEDURE DISPN (N INT) IS
	BEGIN
	DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('N is ' ll
	N);
	END;

OUT	OUT ------able to return value to main function.
	
	CREATE OR REPLACE
	PROCEDURE SUM_AB (A INT, B
	INT, C OUT INT) IS
	BEGIN
	C := A + B;
	END;
	
	DECLARE
	R INT;
	BEGIN
	SUM_AB(23,29,R);
	DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('SUM IS:
	' ll R);
	END;
	---------- 	
	----- 	

IN OUT	CREATE OR REPLACE

```
PROCEDURE DOUBLEN (N IN
OUT INT) IS
BEGIN
N := N * 2;
END;



DECLARE
R INT;
BEGIN
R := 7;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('BEFORE
CALL R IS: ' || R);
DOUBLEN(R);
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('AFTER
CALL R IS: ' || R);
END;
```

Dropping Procedures	DROP PROCEDURE procedure_name;

FUNCTION	CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION ADD_TWO (A INT,B INT) RETURN INT IS
	BEGIN
	RETURN (A + B);
	END;
	
	BEGIN
	DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('RESULT IS: ' ||
	ADD_TWO(12,34));
	END;

Dropping Functions	DROP FUNCTION function_name; Oh,	★

THIS SET IS OFTEN IN FOLDERS WITH...

IT 214 Intro to Database Systems

86 terms

nikkijo0082

XML review 1

108 terms

gabyviccobb

DBMS Chapter 14

46 terms

PangeaQuiz

CSIS304 chapter 14

59 terms

STEM_Goddess

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