What is PL/SQL:

PL/SQL stands for Procedural Language extension of SQL. It was developed by Oracle Corporation in the late 1980s to enhance the capabilities of SQL. It is the procedural extension language for SQL.

## Advantages of PL/SQL:

1. PL/SQL is a procedural language.  
   2. PL/SQL is a block structure language.  
   3. PL/SQL handles the exceptions.  
   4. PL/SQL engine can process the multiple SQL statements simultaneously as a single block hence reduce network traffic and provides better performance.

PL/SQL block structure:

|  |
| --- |
| DECLARE  Declaration statements;  BEGIN  Execution statements;  EXCEPTION  Exception handling statements;  END;  / |

PL/SQL Block sections:

1. Declaration section (optional).  
2. Execution section (mandatory).  
3. Exception handling section (optional).

Declaration section:

It is an optional section and starts with DECLARE keyword. It is used to declare the variables, constants, records and cursors etc.

Execution section:

Execution section starts with BEGIN keyword and ends with END keyword. It is a mandatory section. It is used to write the program logic code.  
Note: Execution section must have one statement.

Exception handling section:

Execution section starts with EXCEPTION keyword. It is an optional section. It is used to handle the exceptions occurred in execution section.

Important points:

1. Every PL/SQL statement will be followed by semicolon (;).
2. 2. PL/SQL blocks can be nested.

Variable:

A variable is a meaningful name which facilitates a programmer to store data temporarily during the execution of code. It helps you to manipulate data in PL/SQL programs.

A variable should not exceed 30 characters.

It needs to declare the variable first in the declaration section of a PL/SQL block before using it.

2. By default, variable names are not case sensitive. A reserved PL/SQL keyword cannot be used as a variable name.

## How to declare variable in PL/SQL

You must declare the PL/SQL variable in the declaration section or in a package as a global variable. After the declaration, PL/SQL allocates memory for the variable's value and the storage location is identified by the variable name.

Following is the syntax for declaring variable:

1. variable\_name [CONSTANT] datatype [NOT NULL] [:= | **DEFAULT** initial\_value]

Here, variable\_name is a valid identifier in PL/SQL and datatype must be valid PL/SQL data type. A data type with size, scale or precision limit is called a constrained declaration. The constrained declaration needs less memory than unconstrained declaration.

**Example:**

Radius Number := 5;

Date\_of\_birth date;

Declaration Restrictions:

In PL/SQL while declaring the variable some restrictions hold.

Forward references are not allowed i.e. you must declare a constant or variable before referencing it in another statement even if it is a declarative statement.

val number := Total - 200;

Total number := 1000;

The first declaration is illegal because the TOTAL variable must be declared before using it in an assignment expression.

Variables belonging to the same datatype cannot be declared in the same statement.

N1, N2, N3 Number;

It is an illegal declaration.

Naming rules for PL/SQL variables

The variable in PL/SQL must follow some naming rules like other programming languages.

* The variable\_name should not exceed 30 characters.
* Variable name should not be the same as the table table's column of that block.
* The name of the variable must begin with ASCII letter. The PL/SQL is not case sensitive so it could be either lowercase or uppercase. For example: v\_data and V\_DATA refer to the same variables.
* You should make your variable easy to read and understand, after the first character, it may be any number, underscore (\_) or dollar sign ($).
* NOT NULL is an optional specification on the variable.

## Initializing Variables in PL/SQL

Evertime you declare a variable, PL/SQL defines a default value NULL to it. If you want to initialize a variable with other value than NULL value, you can do so during the declaration, by using any one of the following methods.

* The DEFAULT keyword
* The assignment operator

1. counter binary\_integer := 0;
2. greetings varchar2(20) **DEFAULT** 'Hello JavaTpoint';

You can also specify NOT NULL constraint to avoid NULL value. If you specify the NOT NULL constraint, you must assign an initial value for that variable.

You must have a good programming skill to initialize variable properly otherwise, sometimes program would produce unexpected result.

Example of initilizing variable

Let's take a simple example to explain it well:

**DECLARE**

1. a **integer** := 30;
2. b **integer** := 40;
3. c **integer**;
4. f **real**;
5. **BEGIN**
6. c := a + b;
7. dbms\_output.put\_line('Value of c: ' || c);
8. f := 100.0/3.0;
9. dbms\_output.put\_line('Value of f: ' || f);
10. **END**;

After the execution, this will produce the following result:

Value of c: 70

Value of f: 33.333333333333333333

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

* Local Variable: Local variables are the inner block variables which are not accessible to outer blocks.
* Global Variable: Global variables are declared in outermost block.

Example of Local and Global variables

Let's take an example to show the usage of Local and Global variables in its simple form:

1. **DECLARE**
2. -- Global variables
3. num1 number := 95;
4. num2 number := 85;
5. **BEGIN**
6. dbms\_output.put\_line('Outer Variable num1: ' || num1);
7. dbms\_output.put\_line('Outer Variable num2: ' || num2);
8. **DECLARE**
9. -- Local variables
10. num1 number := 195;
11. num2 number := 185;
12. **BEGIN**
13. dbms\_output.put\_line('Inner Variable num1: ' || num1);
14. dbms\_output.put\_line('Inner Variable num2: ' || num2);
15. **END**;
16. **END**;
17. /

Variable Scope in PL/SQL:

As we discussed in earlier tutorial that PL/SQL allows the nesting of blocks i.e. blocks with blocks. Based on the nesting structure PL/SQL variables can be divide into following categories:  
**Local variables** – Those variables which are declared in an inner block and not accessible to outer blocks are known as local variables.  
**Global variables** – Those variables which are declared in the outer block or a package and accessible to itself and inner blocks are known as global variables.

Example:

|  |
| --- |
| DECLARE  -- Global variables  num1 number := 10;  num2 number := 20;  BEGIN  dbms\_output.put\_line('Outer Variable num1: ' || num1);  dbms\_output.put\_line('Outer Variable num2: ' || num2);  DECLARE  -- Local variables  num3 number := 30;  num4 number := 40;  BEGIN  dbms\_output.put\_line('Outer variable in inner block num1: ' || num1);  dbms\_output.put\_line('Outer variable in inner block num2: ' || num2);  dbms\_output.put\_line('Inner Variable num3: ' || num3);  dbms\_output.put\_line('Inner Variable num4: ' || num4);  END;  END;  / |

Output:

|  |
| --- |
| Outer Variable num1: 10  Outer Variable num2: 20  Outer variable in inner block num1: 10  Outer variable in inner block num2: 20  Inner Variable num3: 30  Inner Variable num4: 40 |

## PL/SQL Constants:

A constant holds a value used in a PL/SQL block that does not change throughout the program. It is a user-defined literal value.

Let's take an example to explain it well:

Suppose, you have to write a program which will increase the salary of the employees upto 30%, you can declare a constant and use it throughout the program. Next time if you want to increase the salary again you can change the value of constant than the actual value throughout the program.

## Syntax to declare a constant:

|  |
| --- |
| constant\_name CONSTANT datatype := VALUE; |

## Where:

**constant\_name** – is a valid identifier name.  
**CONSTANT** – is a keyword.  
**VALUE** – is a value which must be assigned to a constant when it is declared. You cannot assign a value later.

## Example:

* NUMBER(8,2)------ 8 digits in total
* 2 of which are after the decimal point

|  |
| --- |
| DECLARE  -- constant declaration  pi constant number := 3.141592654;  -- other declarations  --ex:555.22  radius number(5,2);  dia number(5,2);  circumference number(7, 2);  area number (10, 2);  BEGIN  -- processing  radius := 10.5;  dia := radius \* 2;  circumference := 2.0 \* pi \* radius;  area := pi \* radius \* radius;  -- output  dbms\_output.put\_line('Radius: ' || radius);  dbms\_output.put\_line('Diameter: ' || dia);  dbms\_output.put\_line('Circumference: ' || circumference);  dbms\_output.put\_line('Area: ' || area);  END;  / |

## Output:

|  |
| --- |
| Radius: 10.5  Diameter: 21  Circumference: 65.97  Area: 346.36 |

## PL/SQL Literals:

Literals is an explicit numeric, character, string or Boolean values which are not represented by identifiers i.e. TRUE, NULL, w3spoint etc.  
**Note: PL/SQL literals are case-sensitive.**

## Types of literals in PL/SQL:

1. Numeric Literals (765, 23.56 etc.).  
2. Character Literals (‘A’ ‘%’ ‘9’ ‘ ‘ ‘z’ etc.).  
3. String Literals (tutorialspointexamples.com etc.).  
4. BOOLEAN Literals (TRUE, FALSE and NULL).  
5. Date and Time Literals (‘2016-12-25’ ‘2016-02-03 12:10:01’ etc.).

Hello worldprogram in plsql:

DECLARE

-- variable declaration

message varchar2(20):= 'Hello World!';

BEGIN

--output

dbms\_output.put\_line(message);

END;

/

## PL/SQL If statement:

If statement is used to execute a block of statements if specified condition is true.  
**Commonly used PL/SQL If statement:**

## IF-THEN statement:

***Syntax:***

|  |
| --- |
| **IF** condition  THEN  *//Block of statements1*  END **IF**; |

Block of statements1 executes when the specified condition is true.

## IF-THEN-ELSE statement:

***Syntax:***

|  |
| --- |
| **IF** condition  THEN  *//Block of statements1*  **ELSE**  *//Block of statements2*  END **IF**; |

Block of statements1 executes when the specified condition is true otherwise Block of statements2 executes.

## IF-THEN-ELSIF statement:

***Syntax:***

|  |
| --- |
| **IF** condition1  THEN  *//Block of statements1*  ELSIF condition2  *//Block of statements2*  **ELSE**  *//Block of statements3*  END **IF**; |

Block of statements1 executes when condition1 is true if false codition2 is checked and Block of statements2 executes if condition2 is true and so on. Block of statements in ELSE block executes when no condition is true.

## Example:

|  |
| --- |
| DECLARE  var number(3) := 50;  BEGIN  **IF** (var = 10) THEN  dbms\_output.put\_line('Value of var is 10');  ELSIF (var = 20) THEN  dbms\_output.put\_line('Value of var is 20');  ELSIF (var = 30) THEN  dbms\_output.put\_line('Value of var is 30');  **ELSE**  dbms\_output.put\_line('None of the above condition is true.');  END **IF**;  dbms\_output.put\_line('Exact value of var is: '|| var);  END;  / |

***Output:***

|  |
| --- |
| None of the above condition is **true**.  Exact value of var is: 50 |

## PL/SQL Case Statement:

Switch statement is used to execute a block of statement based on the switch expression value. An expression must be of type int, short, byte or char. A case value should be a constant literal value and cannot be duplicated. Expression value is compared with each case value. If a match found corresponding block of statements will be executed. A break statement is used to terminate the execution of statements. If no case value matches with expression value then default block of statements will be executed. If break statement is not used within case, all matching cases will be executed.  
***Syntax:***

|  |
| --- |
| **CASE** [expression]  WHEN condition1 THEN Block of statements1  WHEN condition2 THEN Block of statements2  ...  WHEN conditionn THEN Block of statementsn  **ELSE** Block of statements  END |

## Example:

|  |
| --- |
| DECLARE  nameChar **char**(1) := 'J';  BEGIN  **CASE** nameChar  when 'B' then dbms\_output.put\_line('Bharat');  when 'R' then dbms\_output.put\_line('Richi');  when 'S' then dbms\_output.put\_line('Sahdev');  when 'V' then dbms\_output.put\_line('Vinod');  when 'H' then dbms\_output.put\_line('Harish');  when 'M' then dbms\_output.put\_line('Mahesh');  when 'V' then dbms\_output.put\_line('Vivek');  when 'A' then dbms\_output.put\_line('Anil');  when 'J' then dbms\_output.put\_line('Jai');  **else** dbms\_output.put\_line('No such name');  END **CASE**;  END;  / |

## Output:

## Pl sql exit loop:

The pl sql loop repeatedly executes a block of statements until it reaches a loop exit. The EXIT and EXIT WHEN statements are used to terminate a loop.

## Where:

**EXIT:** The EXIT statement is used to terminate the loop unconditionally and normally used with IF statement.  
**EXIT WHEN:** The EXIT WHEN statement is used to terminate the loop conditionally. It terminates the loop when the specified condition is true.

## PL/SQL LOOP statement syntax with EXIT:

|  |
| --- |
| LOOP  *//block of statements*  EXIT;  END LOOP; |

## PL/SQL LOOP statement syntax with EXIT WHEN:

|  |
| --- |
| LOOP  *//block of statements*  EXIT WHEN condition;  END LOOP; |

## PL/SQL LOOP statement example with EXIT:

|  |
| --- |
| DECLARE  num NUMBER := 1;  BEGIN  LOOP  DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE(num);  **IF** num = 10 THEN  EXIT;  END **IF**;  num := num+1;  END LOOP;  END; |

## Output:

|  |
| --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10 |

## PL/SQL LOOP statement example with EXIT WHEN:

|  |
| --- |
| DECLARE  num NUMBER := 1;  BEGIN  LOOP  DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE(num);  EXIT WHEN num = 10;  num := num+1;  END LOOP;  END; |

## Output:

|  |
| --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10 |

## PL SQL WHILE LOOP:

The pl sql while loop repeatedly executes a block of statements until a particular condition is true. It first check the condition and executes a block of statements if condition is true.

## PL SQL WHILE LOOP syntax:

|  |
| --- |
| **WHILE** condition  LOOP  *//block of statements;*  END LOOP; |

## PL SQL WHILE LOOP example:

|  |
| --- |
| DECLARE  num NUMBER := 1;  BEGIN  **WHILE** num <= 10  LOOP  DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE(num);  num := num+1;  END LOOP;  END; |

## Output:

|  |
| --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10 |

## Pl sql for in loop:

The pl sql for in loop repeatedly executes a block of statements for a fixed number of times. The loop iteration occurs between the start and end integer values. The counter is always incremented by 1 and loop terminates when the counter reaches the value of the end integer.

## Pl sql for in loop syntax:

|  |
| --- |
| **FOR** loop\_counter IN [REVERSE] start\_value .. end\_value  LOOP  *//block of statements.*  END LOOP; |

**Note:**  
1. The double dot (..) specifies the range operator.  
2. By default iteration is from start\_value to end\_value but we can reverse the iteration process by using REVERSE keyword.  
3. No need to declare the counter variable explicitly because it is declared implicitly in the declaration section.  
4. The counter variable is incremented by 1 and does not need to be incremented explicitly.  
5. The EXIT and EXIT WHEN statements can be used.

## Pl sql for in loop example:

|  |
| --- |
| DECLARE  BEGIN  **FOR** var IN 1..10  LOOP  DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE(var);  END LOOP;  END; |

## Output:

|  |
| --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10 |

## Pl sql for in loop reverse example:

|  |
| --- |
| DECLARE  BEGIN  **FOR** var IN REVERSE 1..10  LOOP  DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE(var);  END LOOP;  END;    Output:  10  9  8  7  6  5  4  3  2  1 |

## Pl sql continue statement:

The pl sql continue statement is a control statement which is used to skip the following statement in the body of the loop and continue with the next iteration of the loop.

## Pl sql continue syntax:

|  |
| --- |
| **continue**; |

## Pl sql continue statement example:

|  |
| --- |
| DECLARE  num NUMBER := 0;  BEGIN  **WHILE** num < 10  LOOP  num := num +1;  **IF** num = 5 THEN  **CONTINUE**;  END **IF**;  DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE(num);  END LOOP;  END; |

## Output:

|  |
| --- |
| 1  2  3  4  6  7  8  9  10 |

## Pl sql goto statement:

The pl sql goto statement provides an unconditional jump from the GOTO to a labeled statement in the same subprogram. A label can be declare with the << label >> syntax.

## pl sql goto statement syntax:

|  |
| --- |
| **GOTO** label\_name;  *//Other statements*  <<label\_name>>  Statement; |

## Pl sql goto statement example:

|  |
| --- |
| DECLARE  num number := 1;  BEGIN  <<loop1>>  -- **while** loop execution  **WHILE** num <= 10 LOOP  dbms\_output.put\_line ('Value of num: ' || num);  num := num + 1;  **IF** num = 5 THEN  num := num + 1;  **GOTO** loop1;  END **IF**;  END LOOP;  END;  / |

## Output:

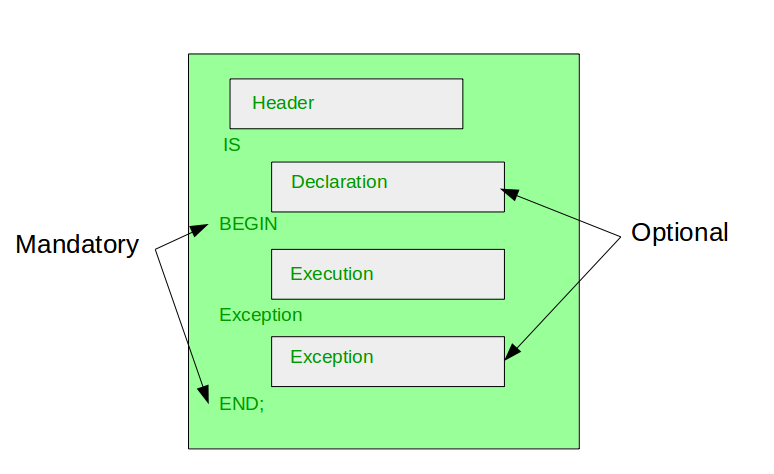
|  |
| --- |
| Value of num: 1  Value of num: 2  Value of num: 3  Value of num: 4  Value of num: 6  Value of num: 7  Value of num: 8  Value of num: 9  Value of num: 10 |

## Pl sql goto statement restrictions:

1. GOTO statement cannot transfer control into an IF statement, CASE statement, LOOP statement or sub-block.  
2. GOTO statement cannot transfer control from one IF statement clause to another or from one CASE statement WHEN clause to another.  
3. GOTO statement cannot transfer control from an outer block into a sub-block.  
4. GOTO statement cannot transfer control out of a subprogram.  
5. GOTO statement cannot transfer control into an exception handler.

# Blocks in PL/SQL:

In PL/SQL, All statements are classified into units that is called Blocks. PL/SQL blocks can include variables, SQL statements, loops, constants, conditional statements and exception handling. Blocks can also build a function or a procedure or a package.



Broadly, PL/SQL blocks are two types: Anonymous blocks and

* 1. **Anonymous blocks:** In PL/SQL, That’s blocks which is not have header are known as anonymous blocks. These blocks do not form the body of a function or triggers or procedure.

1. Example:

DECLARE

-- declare variable a, b and c

-- and these three variables datatype are integer

a number;

b number;

c number;

BEGIN

a:= 10;

b:= 100;

--find largest number

--take it in c variable

IF a > b THEN

c:= a;

ELSE

c:= b;

END IF;

dbms\_output.put\_line(' Maximum number in 10 and 100: ' || c);

END;

/

-- Program End

**2. Named blocks:** That’s PL/SQL blocks which having header or labels are known as Named blocks. These blocks can either be subprograms like functions, procedures, packages or Triggers.

Example: Here a code example of find greatest number with Named blocks means using function.

DECLARE

a number;

b number;

c number;

--Function return largest number of

-- two given number

BEGIN

a:= 10;

b:= 100;

c := findMax(a, b);

dbms\_output.put\_line(' Maximum number in 10 and 100 is: ' || c);

END;

/

Function:

create or replace FUNCTION findMax(x IN number, y IN number)

RETURN number

IS

z number;

BEGIN

IF x > y THEN

z:= x;

ELSE

Z:= y;

END IF;

RETURN z;

END;

/

# Oracle PL/SQL - %TYPE Attribute:

The %TYPE attribute can declare a data type as a previously declared variable or column without knowing what that type is.

The syntax of the declaration is:

your\_variable referenced\_item%TYPE;

The %TYPE attribute is useful when declaring variables to hold values from a table row.

The syntax for declaring a variable of the same type as a column is:

variable\_name **table**\_name.column\_name%TYPE;

SQL> **CREATE** **TABLE** emp(

2 empid **NUMBER**(6),

3 first\_name VARCHAR2(20),

4 last\_name VARCHAR2(25)) ;

SQL>

SQL> **DECLARE**

2 surname emp.last\_name%TYPE;

3 **BEGIN**

4 DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE(**'surname='** || surname);

5 **END**;

6 /

# Oracle / PLSQL: SELECT Statement

This Oracle tutorial explains how to use the Oracle **SELECT statement** with syntax, examples, and practice exercises.

## Description

The Oracle SELECT statement is used to retrieve records from one or more tables in an Oracle database.

## Syntax

The syntax for the SELECT statement in Oracle/PLSQL is:

SELECT expressions

FROM tables

[WHERE conditions];

### Parameters or Arguments

**expressions**

The columns or calculations that you wish to retrieve. Use \* if you wish to select all columns.

**tables**

The tables that you wish to retrieve records from. There must be at least one table listed in the FROM clause.

**WHERE conditions**

Optional. The conditions that must be met for the records to be selected. If no conditions are provided, then all records will be selected.

## Example - Select all fields from one table

Let's look at how to use an Oracle SELECT query to select all fields from a table.

SELECT \*

FROM homes

WHERE bathrooms >= 2

ORDER BY home\_type ASC;

In this Oracle SELECT statement example, we've used \* to signify that we wish to select all fields from the homes table where the number of bathrooms is greater than or equal to 2. The result set is sorted by home\_type in ascending order.

## Example - Select individual fields from one table

You can also use the Oracle SELECT statement to select individual fields from the table, as opposed to all fields from the table.

For example:

SELECT home\_id, home\_type, bathrooms

FROM homes

WHERE home\_id < 500

AND home\_type = 'two-storey'

ORDER BY home\_type ASC, bathrooms DESC;

This Oracle SELECT example would return only the home\_id, home\_type, and bathrooms fields from the homes table where the home\_id is less than 500 and the home\_type is 'two-storey'. The results are sorted by home\_type in ascending order and then bathrooms in descending order.

## Example - Select fields from multiple tables

You can also use the Oracle SELECT statement to retrieve fields from multiple tables by using a join.

SELECT homes.home\_id, customers.customer\_name

FROM customers

INNER JOIN homes

ON customers.customer\_id = homes.customer\_id

ORDER BY home\_id;

This Oracle SELECT example [joins two tables together](https://www.techonthenet.com/oracle/joins.php) to gives us a result set that displays the home\_id and customer\_name fields where the customer\_id value matches in both the customers and homes table. The results are sorted by home\_id in ascending order.

## Practice Exercise #1:

Based on the contacts table below, select all fields from the contacts table whose last\_name is 'Smith', contact\_id is greater than or equal 1000 and contact\_id is less than or equal to 2000 (no sorting is required):

CREATE TABLE contacts

( contact\_id number(10) not null,

last\_name varchar2(50) not null,

first\_name varchar2(50) not null,

address varchar2(50),

city varchar2(50),

state varchar2(2),

zip\_code varchar2(10),

CONSTRAINT contacts\_pk PRIMARY KEY (contact\_id)

);

### Solution for Practice Exercise #1:

The following Oracle SELECT statement would select these records from the employees table:

SELECT \*

FROM contacts

WHERE last\_name = 'Smith'

AND contact\_id >= 1000

AND contact\_id <= 2000;

Or you could write the solution using the [BETWEEN clause](https://www.techonthenet.com/oracle/between.php) as follows:

SELECT \*

FROM contacts

WHERE last\_name = 'Smith'

AND contact\_id BETWEEN 1000 AND 2000;

PLSQL Select statement:

PL/SQL select into statement is used for taking the values of a single row belonging to a single record into a single variable. It becomes easier to handle the data when you have a complete row data present inside the variable in PL/ SQL program. we will study the syntax of the PL/ SQL select into statement, most common exceptions that occur while using this statement, and will also learn how we can implement the select into a statement to retrieve a single column or multiple column values in a variable with the help of certain examples.

**Syntax:**

The PL/ SQL is the easiest, fastest and simplest way of fetching the data of a single row into a variable. The syntax of PL/ SQL SELECT INTO statement used for retrieving the data of a particular row containing single or multiple column values in it into a single variable is as shown below –

SELECT list\_of\_values INTO list\_of\_variables FROM name\_of\_table WHERE required\_condition;

The terminologies used in the above syntax are as explained one by one in the below description –

* List of values – This is the name of the columns or expression values that we are trying to retrieve from the table data.
* List of variables – These are the variable names inside which we will store the retrieved values from the table of the list of values. Note that the number of variables and the datatype of variables used in this list should be the same or corresponding to the datatype of the list of values and the number of values retrieved from it.
* Name of the table – This is the table name from which we want to retrieve the data for the list of values specified in the SELECT statement.
* Required condition – This can be any condition that we are trying to specify in order to filter out the table data and retrieve only one row from the content of the table that we want to store into variables. Use of where clause is optional in nature.

You can make the use of the SELECT INTO statement in PL/ SQL to retrieve the row containing single or multiple column values in the resultant for storing them in variables.

### Examples

Let us now try to understand the implementation of PL/ SQL select into a statement with the help of certain examples. Let us talk about the sample data firstly, which we will consider for demonstrating the use of select into a statement. We have one existing table in our PL/ SQL database whose name is customer\_details. To check the existing content of the table, you can fire the following query statement –

SELECT \* FROM customer\_details;

The execution of the above query statement gives out the following output –

#### Example #1 – Retrieving a single column into a variable

Now, we will try to retrieve the value of the first name of the customer stored inside the f\_name column into a variable with the name first\_name. For this, we will make use of the following PL/ SQL program. Along with that, we will also retrieve the value of the variable in the DBMS output and will verify whether the column value is properly retrieved in the variable or not –

DECLARE  
first\_name customer\_details.f\_name%TYPE;  
BEGIN  
-- retrieve the value of the first nam eof customer with id 101 assign it to first\_name  
SELECT f\_name INTO first\_name  
FROM customer\_details  
WHERE customer\_id = 101;  
-- Display the customer first name  
dbms\_output.put\_line( first\_name );  
END;

The execution of the above query statement gives out the following output –

The %ROWTYPE attribute provides a **record type** that represents a row in a database table. The record can store an entire row of data selected from the table or fetched from a cursor or cursor variable. Variables declared using %ROWTYPE are treated like those declared using a datatype name.

#### Example #2 – Retrieving the whole row record into a variable

We can even retrieve the complete row record into a single variable by making the use of the SELECT INTO statement. Let us consider an example where we will try to retrieve the complete row data of the customer having the customer id as 110. We can do this by making use of below PL/ SQL program below –

DECLARE  
cust\_record\_variable customer\_details%ROWTYPE;  
BEGIN  
-- retrieve the value of the row record of customer with id 110 assign it to cust\_record\_variable  
SELECT \* INTO cust\_record\_variable  
FROM customer\_details  
WHERE customer\_id = 110;  
-- Display the customer information  
dbms\_output.put\_line( cust\_record\_variable.f\_name || ', Email Id: ' || cust\_record\_variable.email\_id );  
END;

The execution of the above query statement gives out the following output.

Note that we can access the individual column value stored inside the variable by using the dot notation in the format such as “name of the variable. name of column”.

#### Example #3 – Retrieving the data into multiple variables

We can even retrieve the data of a single row and each and every individual column value of the row of the table or retrieved data into a corresponding variable for each and every field. Consider the same above example where we are trying to retrieve the first name and email id of the customer. Along with that, we will also retrieve the mobile number details but in individual variables as demonstrated in the below example –

DECLARE  
cust\_f\_name customers.f\_name%TYPE;  
cust\_email\_id contacts.email\_id%TYPE;  
cust\_mobile\_number contacts.mobile\_number%TYPE;  
BEGIN  
-- retrieve the value of the row record consisting first name, email id and mobile number of customer with id 110 assign it to respective variables  
SELECT  
f\_name,  
email\_id,  
mobile\_number  
INTO  
cust\_f\_name,  
cust\_email\_id,  
cust\_mobile\_number  
FROM  
customers  
WHERE  
customer\_id = 110;  
-- Display the customer information  
dbms\_output.put\_line(  
cust\_f\_name || ', Contact Details: ' ||  
cust\_email\_id || ' ' || cust\_mobile\_number );  
END;

The execution of the above query statement gives out the following output –

### Conclusion – PL/SQL SELECT INTO

PL/SQL select into statement is used for taking the values of a single row belonging to a single record into a single variable. It becomes easier to handle the data when you have a complete row data present inside the variable in PL/ SQL program.

**DML Transactions in PL/SQL**

DML stands for **Data Manipulation Language**. These statements are mainly used to perform the manipulation activity. It deals with the below operations.

* Data Insertion
* Data Update
* Data Deletion
* Data Selection

In PL/SQL, we can do the data manipulation only by using the SQL commands.

**Data Insertion**

In PL/SQL, we can insert the data into any table using the SQL command INSERT INTO. This command will take the table name, table column and column values as the input and insert the value in the base table.

The INSERT command can also take the values directly from another table using ‘SELECT’ statement rather than giving the values for each column. Through ‘SELECT’ statement, we can insert as many rows as the base table contains.

**Syntax:**

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BEGIN

INSERT INTO <table\_name>(<column1 >,<column2>,...<column\_n>)

VALUES(<valuel><value2>,...:<value\_n>);

END;

* The above syntax shows the INSERT INTO command. The table name and values are a mandatory fields, whereas column names are not mandatory if the insert statements have values for all the column of the table.
* The keyword ‘VALUES’ is mandatory if the values are given separately as shown above.

**Syntax:**

BEGIN

INSERT INTO <table\_name>(<columnl>,<column2>,...,<column\_n>)

SELECT <columnl>,<column2>,.. <column\_n> FROM <table\_name2>;

END;

* The above syntax shows the INSERT INTO command that takes the values directly from the <table\_name2> using the SELECT command.
* The keyword ‘VALUES’ should not be present in this case as the values are not given separately.

**Data Update**

Data update simply means an update of the value of any column in the table. This can be done using ‘UPDATE’ statement. This statement takes the table name, column name and value as the input and updates the data.

**Syntax:**

BEGIN

UPDATE <table\_name>

SET <columnl>=<VALUE1>,<column2>=<value2>,<column\_n>=<value\_n>

WHERE <condition that uniquely identifies the record that needs to be update>;

END;

* The above syntax shows the UPDATE. The keyword ‘SET’ instruct that PL/SQL engine to update the value of the column with the value given.
* ‘WHERE’ clause is optional. If this clause is not given, then the value of the mentioned column in the entire table will be updated.

**Data Deletion**

Data deletion means to delete one full record from the database table. The ‘DELETE’ command is used for this purpose.

**Syntax:**

BEGIN

DELETE

FROM

<table\_name>

WHERE <condition that uniquely identifies the record that needs to be update>;

END;

* The above syntax shows the DELETE command. The keyword ‘FROM’ is optional and with or without ‘FROM’ clause the command behaves in the same way.
* ‘WHERE’ clause is optional. If this clause is not given, then the entire table will be deleted.

**Data Selection**

Data projection/fetching means to retrieve the required data from the database table. This can be achieved by using the command ‘SELECT’ with ‘INTO’ clause. The ‘SELECT’ command will fetch the values from the database, and ‘INTO’ clause will assign these values to the local variable of the PL/SQL block.

Below are the points that need to be considered in ‘SELECT’ statement.

* ‘SELECT’ statement should return only one record while using ‘INTO’ clause as one variable can hold only one value. If the ‘SELECT’ statement returns more than one value than ‘TOO\_MANY\_ROWS’ exception will be raised.
* ‘SELECT’ statement will assign the value to the variable in the ‘INTO’ clause, so it needs to get at least one record from the table to populate the value. If it didn’t get any record, then the exception ‘NO\_DATA\_FOUND’ is raised.
* The number of columns and their datatype in ‘SELECT’ clause should match with the number of variables and their datatypes in the ‘INTO’ clause.
* The values are fetched and populated in the same order as mentioned in the statement.
* ‘WHERE’ clause is optional that allows to having more restriction on the records that are going to be fetched.
* ‘SELECT’ statement can be used in the ‘WHERE’ condition of other DML statements to define the values of the conditions.
* The ‘SELECT’ statement when using ‘INSERT’, ‘UPDATE’, ‘DELETE’ statements should not have ‘INTO’ clause as it will not populate any variable in these cases.

**Syntax:**

BEGIN

SELECT <columnl>,..<column\_n> INTO <vanable 1 >,. .<variable\_n>

FROM <table\_name>

WHERE <condition to fetch the required records>;

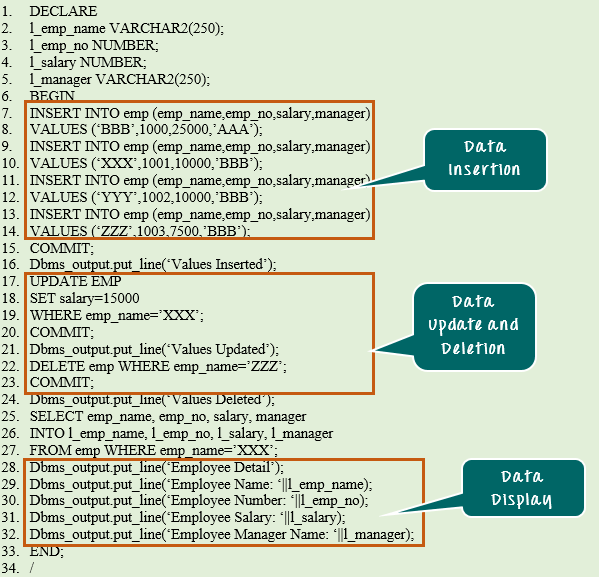
END;

* The above syntax shows the SELECT-INTO command. The keyword ‘FROM’ is mandatory that identifies the table name from which the data needs to be fetched.
* ‘WHERE’ clause is optional. If this clause is not given, then the data from the entire table will be fetched.

**Example 1**: In this example, we are going to see how to perform DML operations in PL/SQL. We are going to insert the below four records into emp table.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EMP\_NAME** | **EMP\_NO** | **SALARY** | **MANAGER** |
| BBB | 1000 | 25000 | AAA |
| XXX | 1001 | 10000 | BBB |
| YYY | 1002 | 10000 | BBB |
| ZZZ | 1003 | 7500 | BBB |

Then we are going to update the salary of ‘XXX’ to 15000, and we are going to delete the employee record ‘ZZZ’. Finally, we are going to project the details of the employee ‘XXX’.



DECLARE

l\_emp\_name VARCHAR2(250);

l\_emp\_no NUMBER;

l\_salary NUMBER;

l\_manager VARCHAR2(250);

BEGIN

INSERT INTO emp(emp\_name,emp\_no,salary,manager)

VALUES(‘BBB’,1000,25000,’AAA’);

INSERT INTO emp(emp\_name,emp\_no,salary,manager)

VALUES('XXX',1001,10000,’BBB);

INSERT INTO emp(emp\_name,emp\_no,salary,managed

VALUES(‘YYY',1002,10000,'BBB');

INSERT INTO emp(emp\_name,emp\_no,salary,manager)

VALUES(‘ZZZ',1003,7500,'BBB'):

COMMIT;

Dbms\_output.put\_line(‘Values Inserted');

UPDATE EMP

SET salary=15000

WHERE emp\_name='XXX';

COMMIT;

Dbms\_output.put\_line(‘Values Updated');

DELETE emp WHERE emp\_name='ZZZ';

COMMIT:

Dbms\_output.put\_line('Values Deleted );

SELECT emp\_name,emp\_no,salary,manager INTO l\_emp\_name,l\_emp\_no,l\_salary,l\_manager FROM emp WHERE emp\_name='XXX';

Dbms output.put line(‘Employee Detail’);

Dbms\_output.put\_line(‘Employee Name:‘||l\_emp\_name);

Dbms\_output.put\_line(‘Employee Number:‘||l\_emp\_no);

Dbms\_output.put\_line(‘Employee Salary:‘||l\_salary);

Dbms output.put line(‘Emplovee Manager Name:‘||l\_manager):

END;

/

**Output:**

Values Inserted

Values Updated

Values Deleted

Employee Detail

Employee Name:XXX

Employee Number:1001

Employee Salary:15000

Employee Manager Name:BBB

**Code Explanation:**

* **Code line 2-5**: Declaring the variable.
* **Code line 7-14**: Inserting the records into emp table.
* **Code line 15**: Committing the insert transactions.
* **Code line 17-19**: Updating the salary of the employee ‘XXX’ to 15000
* **Code line 20**: Committing the update transaction.
* **Code line 22**: Deleting the record of ‘ZZZ’
* **Code line 23**: Committing the delete transaction.
* **Code line 25-27**: Selecting the record of ‘XXX’ and populating into the variable l\_emp\_name, l\_emp\_no, l\_salary, l\_manager.
* **Code line 28-32**: Displaying the fetched records value.