

BULK COLLECT:

BULK COLLECT is used to fetch multiple rows at once into a PL/SQL collection in a single operation, instead of fetching row by row. It reduces context switches between SQL & PL/SQL, making it faster.

Syntax:

```
Select column1,column2
```

```
Bulk collect into collection_variable from table_name;
```

Why use BULK COLLECT?

Reduces context switching between SQL & PL/SQL (better performance).

Fetches multiple rows in one go instead of row-by-row.

Useful when handling large datasets.

Limitations of BULK COLLECT:

Can consume a lot of memory if used without LIMIT.

Not efficient for real-time applications where fewer rows are needed.

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What is LIMIT in Bulk Collect?

Bulk Collect fetches multiple rows at once instead of row-by-row (which is slow).

But fetching too many rows can cause memory issues.

LIMIT helps fetch data in smaller chunks (e.g., 100 rows at a time).

It is used with an explicit cursor and FETCH.

Why use LIMIT?

Prevents out-of-memory issues.

Helps process large tables in smaller chunks (e.g., 100 rows at a time).

Works only with an explicit cursor (FETCH ... BULK COLLECT INTO ... LIMIT).

How to decide the LIMIT value?

Small tables: Use a higher LIMIT (e.g., 1000).

Large tables (millions of rows): Use a lower LIMIT (e.g., 100 to 500).