Ausarbeitung UE06

PL/SQL Grundlagen

Anmerkung: Dieses Dokument ist grauenvoll formattiert. Ich bin vor kurzem auf Linux umgestiegen und bin noch nicht so vertraut mit den Werkzeugen und lerne noch bzw. suche nach Alternativen. Ich bitte um Entschuldigung.

1.3 Tests

| | salary * |
|----|----------|
| 1 | 24000.00 |
| 2 | 17000.00 |
| 3 | 13000.00 |
| 4 | 12000.00 |
| 5 | 11000.00 |
| 6 | 10500.00 |
| 7 | 9000.00 |
| 8 | 8600.00 |
| 9 | 8300.00 |
| 10 | 7000.00 |

Illustration 2: p_num = 10 führt zu 10 Tupeln.

salary *

Illustration 1:
p_num = 0 und
p_num = -1 führen
zu leerer
Ergebnisrelation

1.4

DROP TABLE top_salaries;
ALTER TABLE top_salaries
 ADD (emp_cnt NUMBER DEFAULT 1 NOT NULL)
 ADD CONSTRAINT emp_cnt_gt_0 CHECK(emp_cnt > 0)
 ADD CONSTRAINT top_salaries_pk PRIMARY KEY(salary);

| | salary * |
|----|----------|
| 1 | 24000.00 |
| 2 | 17000.00 |
| 3 | 13000.00 |
| 4 | 12000.00 |
| 5 | 11000.00 |
| 6 | 10500.00 |
| 7 | 9000.00 |
| 8 | 8600.00 |
| 9 | 8300.00 |
| 10 | 7000.00 |
| 11 | 6000.00 |
| 12 | 5800.00 |
| 13 | 4400.00 |
| 14 | 4200.00 |
| 15 | 3500.00 |
| 16 | 3100.00 |
| 17 | 2600.00 |
| 18 | 2500.00 |

Illustration 3: p_num = 30 führt zur Übernahme der der ganzen "Ergebnisrelation des Cursors".

1.5

```
DECLARE
  -- employee
  num NUMBER(3) := &p_num;
  top_sal top_salaries%ROWTYPE;
  -- employee cursor, highest salary first
  CURSOR emp_cursor IS
    SELECT salary, COUNT(*)
    FROM employees
    GROUP BY salary
    ORDER BY salary DESC;
  OPEN emp_cursor;
FETCH emp_cursor INTO top_sal;
  -- for as long as more rows should be read
  -- and while there are still more rows to process
  WHILE emp cursor%ROWCOUNT <= num AND emp cursor%FOUND LOOP
    -- add dat salary to the top_salaries table
    INSERT INTO top_salaries (salary, emp_cnt)
    VALUES (top_sal.salary, top_sal.emp_cnt);
    -- fetch next tuple
    FETCH emp_cursor INTO top_sal;
  END LOOP;
  CLOSE emp cursor;
END;
                       emp_cnt *
       📆 salary 🕏
        24000.00
                                  1
1
2
                                  2
        17000.00
3
        13000.00
                                  1
4
                                  1
        12000.00
5
                                  1
        11000.00
```

Illustration 4: $p_num = 5$

PL/SQL Prozeduren

2.1

```
DELETE FROM top_salaries;
ALTER TABLE top_salaries
  ADD (created_by
                     VARCHAR2(50) DEFAULT ''
                                                   NOT NULL)
                                    DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL)
  ADD (date_created DATE
                     VARCHAR2(50) DEFAULT ''
  ADD (modified_by
                                                   NOT NULL)
  ADD (date_modified DATE
                                    DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL);
DECLARE
  -- employee
  num NUMBER(3) := &p_num;
  -- salary
  sal employees.salary%TYPE;
  cnt top_salaries.emp_cnt%TYPE;
  -- employee cursor, highest salary first
```

```
CURSOR emp cursor IS
    SELECT salary, COUNT(*)
    FROM employees
    GROUP BY salary
    ORDER BY salary DESC;
BEGIN
  OPEN emp_cursor;
  FETCH emp_cursor INTO sal, cnt;
  -- for as long as more rows should be read
 -- and while there are still more rows to process
 WHILE emp_cursor%ROWCOUNT <= num AND emp_cursor%FOUND LOOP
    -- add dat salary to the top_salaries table
    INSERT INTO top_salaries (salary, emp_cnt, date_created, created_by, date_modified,
modified_by)
   VALUES (sal, cnt, SYSDATE, USER, SYSDATE, USER);
    -- fetch next tuple
    FETCH emp_cursor INTO sal, cnt;
  END LOOP;
  CLOSE emp_cursor;
END;
```

| | 📆 salary 🕏 | emp_cnt ÷ | created_by | ‡ | date_created | ‡ | modified_by | ÷ | date_modified | \$ |
|----|------------|-----------|--------------|----------|---------------------|----------|-------------|----------|---------------------|-----------|
| 1 | 24000.00 | 1 | S1710307099 | | 2018-11-13 21:59:41 | | S1710307099 | | 2018-11-13 21:59:41 | |
| 2 | 17000.00 | 2 | S1710307099 | | 2018-11-13 21:59:41 | | S1710307099 | | 2018-11-13 21:59:41 | |
| 3 | 13000.00 | 1 | S1710307099 | | 2018-11-13 21:59:41 | | S1710307099 | | 2018-11-13 21:59:41 | |
| 4 | 12000.00 | 1 | S1710307099 | | 2018-11-13 21:59:41 | | S1710307099 | | 2018-11-13 21:59:41 | |
| 5 | 11000.00 | 1 | \$1710307099 | | 2018-11-13 21:59:41 | | S1710307099 | | 2018-11-13 21:59:41 | |
| 6 | 10500.00 | 1 | \$1710307099 | | 2018-11-13 21:59:41 | | S1710307099 | | 2018-11-13 21:59:41 | |
| 7 | 9000.00 | 1 | S1710307099 | | 2018-11-13 21:59:41 | | S1710307099 | | 2018-11-13 21:59:41 | |
| 8 | 8600.00 | 1 | S1710307099 | | 2018-11-13 21:59:41 | | S1710307099 | | 2018-11-13 21:59:41 | |
| 9 | 8300.00 | 1 | S1710307099 | | 2018-11-13 21:59:41 | | S1710307099 | | 2018-11-13 21:59:41 | |
| 10 | 7000.00 | 1 | S1710307099 | | 2018-11-13 21:59:41 | | S1710307099 | | 2018-11-13 21:59:41 | |

Illustration 5: $p_num = 10$

2.2

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE InsertTopSalaries (pSalary IN NUMBER, pEmp_cnt IN NUMBER)
IS
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO top_salaries (salary, emp_cnt, date_created, created_by, date_modified,
modified_by)
    VALUES (psalary, pEmp_cnt, SYSDATE, USER, SYSDATE, USER);
END;
//
```

2.3

```
DECLARE
    -- employee
    num NUMBER(3) := &p_num;
    -- salary
    sal employees.salary%TYPE;
    cnt top_salaries.emp_cnt%TYPE;
    -- employee cursor, highest salary first
    CURSOR emp_cursor IS
        SELECT salary, COUNT(*)
        FROM employees
        GROUP BY salary
        ORDER BY salary DESC;
BEGIN
    OPEN emp_cursor;
```

```
FETCH emp_cursor INTO sal, cnt;
  -- for as long as more rows should be read
  -- and while there are still more rows to process
  WHILE emp_cursor%ROWCOUNT <= num AND emp_cursor%FOUND LOOP
    -- add dat salary to the top salaries table
    InsertTopSalaries(sal, cnt);
    -- fetch next tuple
    FETCH emp_cursor INTO sal, cnt;
  END LOOP:
  CLOSE emp_cursor;
END:
/
     salary 🛊 🎹 emp_cnt 🛊 🎹 created_by 🗼 🞹 date_created
                                                  1 $1710307099
                                   2018-11-13 22:05:27
      24000.00
                                                         S1710307099
                                                                        2018-11-13 22:05:27
2
      17000.00
                      2 $1710307099
                                      2018-11-13 22:05:27
                                                         $1710307099
                                                                         2018-11-13 22:05:27
                                     2018-11-13 22:05:27
      13000.00
                      1 $1710307099
                                                         S1710307099
                                                                        2018-11-13 22:05:27
```

Illustration 6: $p_num = 3$

3. Performance-Optimierung

```
DECLARE
  starttime NUMBER;
  total NUMBER;
BEGIN
  starttime := DBMS_UTILITY.GET_TIME();
  UPDATE my_payment mp
  SET penalty = amount * 1.15
  WHERE EXISTS (SELECT r.rental_id
          FROM rental r
                 INNER JOIN inventory i ON r.inventory_id = i.inventory_id
                 INNER JOIN film f ON i.film_id = f.film_id
          WHERE r.rental_id = mp.rental_id AND
            CEIL(return_date - rental_date) > f.rental_duration);
  total := DBMS UTILITY.GET_TIME() - starttime;
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('PL/SQL WITHOUT LOOP: ' || total / 100 || ' seconds');
END:
[2018-11-13 22:08:05] completed in 280 ms
[2018-11-13 22:08:05] PL/SQL WITHOUT LOOP: .26 seconds
```

Illustration 7: Optimierte Laufzeit

4. Multiple Choice

1. PL/SQL eignet sich gut um...

B: SQL-Anweisungen in Verbindung mit Schleifen und Bedingungen auszuführen.

C: wiederkehrende Aufgaben auszuführen.

2. In PL/SQL...

C: sind SQL-Funktionen (zB Datum) ebenfalls verfügbar.

3. Wenn SQL-Anweisungen in einem PL/SQL-Block verwendet werden...

B: sind spezielle Schlüsselwörter (INTO, ...) für die Speicherung eines Ergebnisses notwendig

D: können diese mit anderen PL/SQL-Konstrukten gemischt werden.

4. Welche Aussagen sind wahr?

A: Liefert ein SQL-Statement mehrere Ergebniszeilen, ist ein Cursor notwendig.

B: Eine Variable kann auch als "NOT NULL" deklariert werden.

E: Mit PL/SQL soll möglichst viele Business-Logik in die Datenbank gebracht werden. (Stimmt großteils; Zentralisierung der Logik hilft um Applikationen auf verschiedenen Platformen eine gemeinsame Schnittstelle zu bieten.)

F: PL/SQL kann auch Java-Code ausführen.

G: IN- und OUT-Parameter einer Prozedur können einen Default-Wert besitzen.