**Difference between Regular Cursor and Reference Cursor**

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| **Regular Cursor** | **Reference Cursor** |
| Regular cursor is static and defined at compile time | Reference cursor is dynamic and defined at run time |
| We cannot return regular cursor to the caller | We can return reference cursor to the caller |
| Regular cursor can be used in cursor for loop | Reference cursor can be used in simple for loop, not in cursor for loop |
| Regular cursor can be declared outside of function or procedure as a global cursor | Reference cursor can be declared only inside of same program as a local cursor |
| Regular cursor will be cached in a memory and so CPU will be utilized | Reference cursor will not be cached |

**Difference between Static SQL and Dynamic SQL**

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| **Static SQL** | **Dynamic SQL** |
| Static SQL will be compiled at compile time | Dynamic SQL will be compiled at run time |
| Performance is good in Static SQL | Performance is poor comparing to static SQL |
| Limitation is, hard-code is possible as this cannot be edited at run time | Limitation is, there won’t be any hardcode. But if user is not good in SQL, it will be dangerous |
| Its less flexible | Its high flexible |
| This can be used when we are distributing common data | This can be used when we have a change in format of data in distribution |
| EXECUTE IMMEDIATE, USING clause are not needed to access the SQL query | EXECUTE IMMEDIATE, USING clause needed to access the SQL query |
| This is more faster and efficient | This is less efficient |

**What is Inline Pragma?**

Inline pragma is used for optimization in calling the subprogram. We can switch off or on for inline the subprogram. Let say, we are invoking a subprogram in a loop. If we use pragma inline, Inlining replaces a subprogram invocation with a copy of the invoked subprogram (if the invoked and invoking subprograms are in the same program unit). So performance will be high. It will complete faster than regular invocation without inlining.

**What are the levels in PLSQL\_OPTIMIZE\_LEVEL for pragma inline?**

* Level 0: no compiler optimizations (PL/SQL compiled as is);
* Level 1: high-level optimizations (such as moving constants out of loops);
* Level 2: default level. Aggressive optimizations (such as rewriting cursor-for-loops as array fetches) and in 11g, also inlining any subprograms that we request with PRAGMA INLINE;
* Level 3: most aggressive level: New in 11g, these will inline all subprograms where possible (excluding those contained in built-in packages).

Refer Link: <http://oraclebymahendra.blogspot.com/2013/11/pragma-inline-in-oracle-11g.html>

**What is Bulk Collect?**

Bulk collect is used for performance optimization. When we need to execute sql statement in PLSQL block, PLSQL executer will connect to SQL executer and then SQL statement will execute. This connection between plsql and sql executer is called context switch. This connection will happen for each fetch process. To make this switch at one time, we use BULK COLLECT. It will fetch one or multiple rows and put in one or more collections at one time and this improves the performance.

**What is FORALL?**

FORALL is used for performance optimization like BULK COLLECT. But this is used for DML statements like Insert, Delete, Update whereas BULK COLLECT is used for SELECT statement. FORALL will generate DML statements and send that to SQL executer at one time and SQL executer will execute that.

Refer Link: <https://blogs.oracle.com/oraclemagazine/bulk-processing-with-bulk-collect-and-forall>

**What is disadvantages in BULKCOLLECT?**

As it fetches multiple rows at a time, it can consume too much of session memory and raise an error. To avoid such error, we can use LIMIT clause to limit the bulk fetch and so session memory utilization will be less.

**What are disadvantage of FORALL?**

* Let’s say I have primary key constraint and I am trying to insert 150 rows at a time using FORALL. At the time 101th row, there is a duplicate. Then SQL engine will send the error back and stop inserting. So 49 insertion will get skipped. To avoid this, we can use SAVE\_EXCEPTION clause. So this will save an exception SAVE\_EXCEPTION table and then proceed for inserting the remaining records. Once it complete, then it will send that error back to PLSQL engine.
* FORALL will do a multiple DML activity at one time. If any trigger has on that table for any DML action, that trigger will get fire at once before or after at the start or end of DML activity. It will not fire trigger for each row. If we need trigger action for each row, this FORALL will be a limitation.