**21.**

**1)** **In PL/SQL, predefined exceptions are exceptions that are automatically provided by Oracle for common errors. These exceptions can be caught and handled in a PL/SQL block using the EXCEPTION section. When an error occurs that matches one of these predefined exceptions, PL/SQL automatically raises the corresponding exception.**

**Some common predefined exceptions include:**

1. **ZERO\_DIVIDE: Raised when a division by zero is attempted.**
2. **NO\_DATA\_FOUND: Raised when a SELECT INTO query returns no rows.**
3. **TOO\_MANY\_ROWS: Raised when a SELECT INTO query returns more than one row.**
4. **VALUE\_ERROR: Raised when a variable's value cannot be converted to a different data type (e.g., trying to store a string in a number).**
5. **INVALID\_CURSOR: Raised when a cursor operation is attempted on a cursor that is not open.**
6. **DUP\_VAL\_ON\_INDEX: Raised when trying to insert a duplicate value into a column with a unique constraint.**

**2)** **DECLARE**

**num1 NUMBER; -- Variable to store the first number**

**num2 NUMBER; -- Variable to store the second number**

**result NUMBER; -- Variable to store the result of the division**

**BEGIN**

**-- Accept input from the user (for simplicity, we assign values directly)**

**num1 := &num1; -- User input for the first number**

**num2 := &num2; -- User input for the second number**

**-- Try to divide num1 by num2**

**BEGIN**

**result := num1 / num2; -- Perform the division**

**DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE('Result of ' || num1 || ' divided by ' || num2 || ' is ' || result);**

**EXCEPTION**

**WHEN ZERO\_DIVIDE THEN**

**DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE('Error: Division by zero is not allowed.');**

**WHEN OTHERS THEN**

**DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE('An unexpected error occurred: ' || SQLERRM);**

**END;**

**END;**