

Academic Year: 2023-2024

Class: F.Y.MCA Course Code: MC502 Semester: I

**Course: Database Management System** 

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## **Experiment No.6**

**Title:** Demonstrate the use of PL/SQL Exceptions and Records.

Tools Required: MySQL Workbench

Prior Concept: Database, Concept of Relational Database, SQL, Building blocks of

PL/SQL, Conditional statement and Control structures.

New Concept: Exceptions and Records.

**Concept:** 

### **Exception Syntax:**

**DECLARE** 

<declarations section> BEGIN

<executable command(s)>

**EXCEPTION** 

<exception handling goes here >

WHEN exception 1 THEN

exception1-handling-statements

WHEN exception2 THEN

exception2-handling-statements

WHEN exception3 THEN

exception3-handling-statements

. . . . . . . .

WHEN others THEN

exception3-handling-statements

END;

#### Record in PL/SQL:

a) Table based: %ROWTYPE is used.

b) Cursor based: Explicit cursor is used to fetch records.

c) User defined:

**TYPE** 

type name IS RECORD

(field name1 datatype1 [NOT NULL] [:= DEFAULT EXPRESSION],

field name2 datatype2 [NOT NULL] [:= DEFAULT EXPRESSION],

...



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field\_nameN datatypeN [NOT NULL] [:= DEFAULT EXPRESSION);
record-name type\_name;

#### Lab Exercise:

Demonstrate all these syntax with the help on the problem statement given by instructor.

a. Create a database college.

create database college; use college;

b. Create a table student (rollno, name).

create table student(rollno int, name varchar(20));

c. Insert 4 to 5 values in student table.

insert into student values(1,'Abhijit'),(2,'Yash'),(3,'Sam'),(4,'Mayank');



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1. Write a procedure which will handle the exception for selecting a data from test table (which is not present in college database) and selecting a data from student table (which is present in the college database)

Hint: Use continue statement and observe the output.

#### **Procedure:**

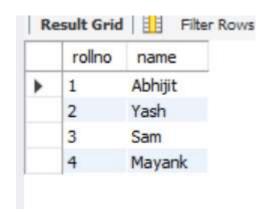
CREATE DEFINER='root'@'localhost' PROCEDURE 'procedure\_1'()
BEGIN
declare continue handler for 1146
select 'Please create the table first as it does not exists' message;
select \* from test;
select \* from student;

**END** 

### Calling procedure:

call procedure 1();

#### **OUTPUT:**



2. Write a procedure which will handle the exception for selecting a data from test table (which is not present in college database) and selecting a data from student table (which is present in the college database)

Hint: Use exit statement and observe the output.

#### **Procedure:**

CREATE DEFINER='root'@'localhost' PROCEDURE 'procedure\_2'() BEGIN

declare exit handler for 1146

select 'Please create the table first as it does not exists' message;

select \* from test;

select \* from student;



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**END** 

## Calling procedure:

call procedure 2();

#### **Output:**

	message
•	Please create the table first as it does not exists

### A. Create a database Flipkart.

create database flipkart; use flipkart;

## B. Create a table SupplierProducts(supplierId, productId) Make supplierId and productId a combined primary key.

create table supplierproducts(supplierId int, productId int, primary key(supplierId,productId));

3. Write a procedure which will insert the value in SupplierProducts table if the value inserted are new, throw an exception for duplicate value insertion. And also show the count of rows. Hint: Use continue statement and observe the output.

#### **Procedure:**

```
CREATE DEFINER='root'@'localhost' PROCEDURE 'procedure 1'(IN sid int, IN
pid int)
BEGIN
declare continue handler for 1062
BEGIN
      select 'Duplicate key inserted' message;
```

END;

insert into supplierproducts values (sid,pid); select count(\*) from supplierproducts where supplierId = sid;

**END** 

#### Calling procedure:

call procedure 1(1,10); call procedure\_1(1,20); call procedure 1(1,30);



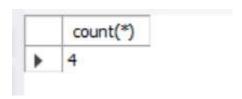
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call procedure\_1(1,40); call procedure 1(1,10);

### **Output:**



4. Write a procedure which will insert the value in SupplierProducts table if the value inserted are new, throw an exception for duplicate value insertion. And also show the count of rows. Hint: Use continue statement and observe the output.

#### **Procedure:**

CREATE DEFINER='root'@'localhost' PROCEDURE 'procedure\_2'(IN sid int, IN pid int)

**BEGIN** 

declare exit handler for 1062

**BEGIN** 

select 'Duplicate key inserted 'As message;

END;

insert into supplierproducts values (sid,pid); select count(\*) from supplierproducts where supplierId = sid;

**END** 

### Calling procedure:

call procedure 2(1,10);

### **Output:**

	message
•	Duplicate key inserted



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#### **Observation:**

1. Exception handling allows you to deal with errors

- 2. Exceptions are of two types:
  - a. System Defined Exception
  - b. User Defined Exception.
- 3. To handle exceptions in a block of code we need to declare a HANDLER
- 4. There are two action that can be taken.
  - CONTINUE: If an exception is encountered please do not stop the execution of the code.
  - EXIT: If an exception is encountered please stop the execution of the code.