Function predefined variables

- The PL/pgSQL functions have several special variables that are automatically created in the top-level block.
- For example, if the function returns a trigger, then several variables, such as NEW, OLD, and TG $\ OP$, are created.

- In addition to the trigger special values, there is a Boolean variable called FOUND.
- This is often used in combination with DML and PERFORM statements, in order to conduct sanity checks.
- The value of the FOUND variable is affected by the SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, and PERFORM statements.
- These statements set FOUND to true if at least one row is selected, inserted, updated, or deleted.
- The PERFORM statement is similar to the SELECT statement, but it discards the result of the query.
- Finally, the EXECUTE statement does not change the value of the FOUND variable.

• The following examples show how the FOUND variable is affected by the INSERT and PERFORM statements:

```
car portal=# DO $$
car portal$# BEGIN
car portal$# CREATE TABLE t1(f1 int);
car portal$#
car_portal$# INSERT INTO t1 VALUES (1);
car_portal$#
              RAISE NOTICE '%', FOUND;
car portal$#
car portal$#
              PERFORM* FROM t1 WHERE f1 = 0;
car portal$#
              RAISE NOTICE '%', FOUND;
car_portal$#
car_portal$#
              DROP TABLE t1;
car portal$# END;
car_portal$# $$LANGUAGE plpgsql;
NOTICE: t
NOTICE: f
DO
car_portal=#
```

• In addition to the preceding query, you can get the last **object identifier (OID)** for an inserted row, as well as the affected number of rows, by using the INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements, via the following commands:

GET DIAGNOSTICS variable = item;

• Assuming that there is a variable called i, of the integer type, you can get the affected number of rows, as follows:

```
GET DIAGNOSTICS i = ROW COUNT;
```

 Assuming that there is a variable called j, of the integer type, you can get the OID of the last row inserted by the most recent INSERT command, as follows:

```
GET DIAGNOSTICS j = RESULT OID;
```