



DATABASE PROGRAMMING WITH PL SQL 1 / 2

ORACLE ACADEMY



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Section 1 – Fundamentals

1-1 Introduction to PL/SQL

Procedural Constructs	Programming language features such as reusable/callable program units, modular blocks, cursors, constants, variables, assignment statements, conditional control statements, and loops.
PL/SQL	Oracle Corporations standard procedural language for relational databases which allows basic program logic and control flow to be combined with SQL statements.

MySQL	ORACLE
set @prom = (select avg(salary) from employees); select avg(salary) into @prom from employees; select @prom from dual;	define prom = (select avg(salary) from employees); select &prom promedio from dual;
set @stmt = 'SELECT employee_id, salary FROM employees'; execute IMMEDIATE @stmt;	DEFINE colname=salary ; SELECT employee_id, &colname FROM employees;

Procedural Language extension to SQL.

-- anonymous procedures set serveroutput on declare prom number; begin select avg(salary) into prom from employees; dbms_output.put_line('promedio: ' prom); end; /	The basic unit in a PL/SQL program is a block. All PL/SQL programs consist of blocks as modules.
--	---

set serveroutput on; declare numero number := 5; cadena varchar2(100); begin for i in 1..10 loop cadena := numero ' x ' i ' = ' (numero*i); dbms_output.put_line(cadena); end loop; end;	CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE tabla(numero NUMBER) IS cadena VARCHAR2(100); BEGIN FOR i IN reverse 1..10 LOOP cadena := numero ' x ' i ' = ' (numero*i); dbms_output.put_line(cadena); END LOOP; END; /
--	---

DECLARE CURSOR cursor_employees IS SELECT * FROM employees; BEGIN FOR c_emp in cursor_employees LOOP IF c_emp.job_id= 'SA_REP' AND c_emp.hire_date<='05-Feb-2005' THEN UPDATE employees SET job_id= 'SR_SA_REP' WHERE employee_id= c_emp.employee_id; ELSIF c_emp.job_id= 'MK_REP' AND c_emp.hire_date<= '05-Feb-2005' THEN UPDATE employees SET job_id= 'SR_MK_REP' WHERE employee_id= c_emp.employee_id; ELSIF c_emp.job_id = 'ST_CLERK' AND c_emp.hire_date<='05-Feb-2005' THEN UPDATE employees SET job_id= 'SR_ST_CLRK' WHERE employee_id= c_emp.employee_id; END IF; END LOOP; END;
--

1-2 Benefits of PL/SQL

Portability	The ability for PL/SQL programs to run anywhere an Oracle server runs.
Blocks	The basic unit of PL/SQL programs - also known as modules.
Exceptions	An error that occurs in the database or in a user's program during runtime.

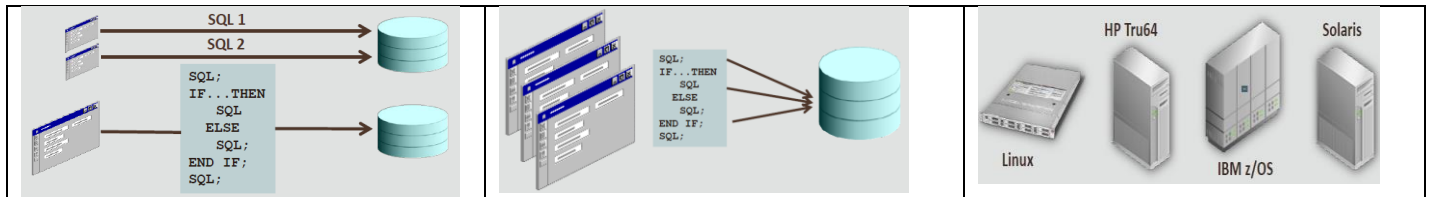
You can nest blocks inside other blocks to build powerful programs.

PL/SQL is integrated in Oracle tools, such as Oracle Forms Developer, Oracle Report Builder, and Application Express.

You can write portable program packages and create libraries that can be reused in different environments.

Exception Handling:

- If no data is found then...
- If too many rows are found then...
- If an invalid number is calculated then...



PL/SQL in Oracle Products

Oracle Product	PL/SQL
ORACLE DATABASE 11g	You can write PL/SQL code to manage application data or to manage the Oracle database itself. For example, you can write code for updating data (DML), creating data (DDL), generating reports, managing security, and so on.
ORACLE APPLICATION SERVER 10g	Using the Web Application Toolkit, you can create database-centric web applications written entirely or partially in PL/SQL.
ORACLE DEVELOPER SUITE 10g	Using Forms Builder and Reports Developer, Oracle's client-side developer tools, you can build database-centric web applications and reports that include PL/SQL.
ORACLE Application Express	Using a Web browser you can develop web applications that include PL/SQL.

1-3 Creating PL/SQL Blocks

Anonymous PL/SQL block	Unnamed blocks of code not stored in the database and do not exist after they are executed
Function	A program that computes and returns a single value
Subprograms	Named PL/SQL blocks that are stored in the database and can be declared as procedures or functions
Compiler	Software that checks and translates programs written in high-level programming languages into binary code to execute
Procedure	A program that performs an action, but does not have to return a value

Application Express	Browser-based, database-driven, application development environment.
SQL Workshop	A component of Application Express.
Application Builder	A component of Application Express.
SQL Developer	An IDE for database development and management.
JDeveloper	An IDE for Java-based development.
NetBeans	An IDE for Java, HTML5, PHP, and C++.

Anonymous Blocks	Procedure: Performs an action	Function: Computes and returns a value
[DECLARE] BEGIN -- statements [EXCEPTION] END;	PROCEDURE name IS --variable declarations BEGIN --statements [EXCEPTION] END;	FUNCTION name RETURN datatype --variable declaration(s) IS BEGIN --statements RETURN value; [EXCEPTION] END;

Section	Description	Inclusion
Declarative (DECLARE)	Contains declarations of all variables, constants, cursors, and user-defined exceptions that are referenced in the executable and exception sections.	Optional
Executable (BEGIN ... END;)	Contains SQL statements to retrieve data from the database and PL/SQL statements to manipulate data in the block. Must contain at least one statement.	Mandatory
Exception (EXCEPTION)	Specifies the actions to perform when errors and abnormal conditions arise in the executable section.	Optional

EXCEPTIONS
<pre> set SERVEROUTPUT ON; DECLARE v_first_name VARCHAR2(25); v_last_name VARCHAR2(25); BEGIN SELECT first_name, last_name INTO v_first_name, v_last_name FROM employees WHERE last_name= 'King'; DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('The employee of the month is: ' v_first_name ' ' v_last_name '.'); EXCEPTION WHEN TOO_MANY_ROWS THEN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Your select statement retrieved multiple rows. Consider using a cursor or changingthe search criteria.');</pre>
<pre> END; /</pre>

<pre> CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE print_date IS v_date VARCHAR2(30); BEGIN SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE,'Mon DD, YYYY') INTO v_date FROM DUAL; DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_date); END;</pre>	<pre> begin PRINT_DATE; end; / call print_date(); execute print_date();</pre>
--	---

<pre> CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION tomorrow(p_today IN DATE) RETURN DATE IS v_tomorrow DATE; BEGIN SELECT p_today+1 INTO v_tomorrow FROM DUAL; RETURN v_tomorrow; END;</pre>	<pre> BEGIN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(TOMORROW(SYSDATE)); END; / SELECT TOMORROW(SYSDATE) FROM DUAL;</pre>
---	--

<pre> CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION factorial(m number) RETURN number IS r number default 1; n number := m; BEGIN while (n > 0) loop r := r * n; n := n - 1; end loop; return r; END; /</pre>	<pre> set SERVEROUTPUT ON BEGIN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(factorial(5)); END; / select factorial(5) from dual;</pre>
--	--

Section 2 – Defining Variables and Datatypes

2-1 Using Variables in PL/SQL

Variables	Used for storage of data and manipulation of stored values.
Parameters	Values passed to a program by a user or by another program to customize the program.

Identifier [CONSTANT] **datatype** [NOT NULL] [:= *expr*| DEFAULT *expr*];

```
set SERVEROUTPUT ON
DECLARE
/* Declaracion de
  Variables */
  v_counter INTEGER := 0;
  v_contador number(3) DEFAULT 0;
  v_name VARCHAR2(20) := 'John';
  v_date Date default SYSDATE;
  c_pi constant number(5,4) := 3.1416;
  v_activo BOOLEAN := True;
BEGIN
  v_counter:= v_counter + 1;
  -- SELECT SYSDATE INTO v_date FROM DUAL;
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_counter || ' ' || v_name || ' ' || v_date);
END;
/
```

2-2 Recognizing PL/SQL Lexical Units

Literals	An explicit numeric, character string, date, or Boolean value that is not represented by an identifier. 'UPA' != 'Upa'
Delimiters	Symbols that have special meaning to an Oracle database.
Reserved words	Words that have special meaning to an Oracle database and cannot be used as identifiers.
Comments	Describe the purpose and use of each code segment and are ignored by PL/SQL.
Identifiers	A name, up to 30 characters in length, given to a PL/SQL object. Not sensitive May include \$ (dollar sign), _ (underscore), or # (hashtag) . vCounter\$ = vcounter\$
Lexical Units	Building blocks of any PL/SQL block and are sequences of characters including letters, digits, tabs, returns, and symbols.

Partial List of Reserved Words

ALL	CREATE	FROM	MODIFY	SELECT
ALTER	DATE	GROUP	NOT	SYNONYM
AND	DEFAULT	HAVING	NULL	SYSDATE
ANY	DELETE	IN	NUMBER	TABLE
AS	DESC	INDEX	OR	THEN
ASC	DISTINCT	INSERT	ORDER	UPDATE
BETWEEN	DROP	INTEGER	RENAME	VALUES
CHAR	ELSE	INTO	ROW	VARCHAR2
COLUMN	EXISTS	IS	ROWID	VIEW
COMMENT	FOR	LIKE	ROWNUM	WHERE

Delimiters

Symbol	Meaning	Symbol	Meaning
+	addition operator	<>	inequality operator
-	subtraction/negation operator	!=	inequality operator
*	multiplication operator		concatenation operator
/	division operator	--	single-line comment indicator
=	equality operator	/*	beginning comment delimiter
'	character string delimiter	*/	ending comment delimiter
;	statement terminator	**	exponent
		:=	assignment operator

2-3 Recognizing Data Types

Object	A schema object with a name, attributes, and methods.
Scalar	Hold a single value with no internal components.
Composite	Contain internal elements that are either scalar (record) or composite (record and table)
Reference	Hold values, called pointers, that point to a storage location.
LOB	Hold values, called locators, that specify the location of large objects (such as graphic images) that are stored out of line. (text, images, video, audio) up to 4GB
BFILE	Store large binary files outside of the database.
BLOB	Store large unstructured or structured binary objects .
CLOB	Store large blocks of character data in the database.
NCLOB	Store large blocks of single-byte or fixed width multi-byte NCHAR data in the database. National language character large object (NCLOB)

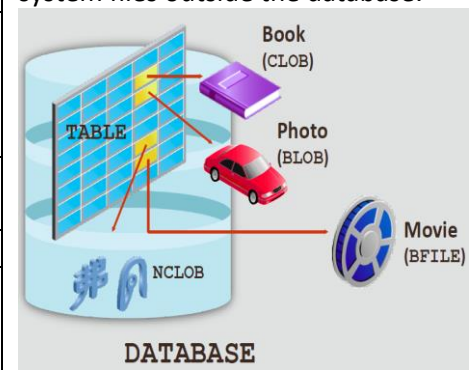
PL/SQL supports five categories of data type

Data Type	Description
Scalar	Holds a single value with no internal elements. Character (char [1..32767], varchar2, long(2GB)) Number(number, pls_integer) Date(date, Timestamp) Boolean (True, False, Null)
Composite	Contains multiple internal elements that can be manipulated individually. Record(One row), Table, Varray RECORD v_emp_record employees%ROWTYPE; v_emp_record.first_name
Large Object (LOB)	Holds values called locators that specify the location of large objects (such as graphic images) that are stored out of line.
Reference	Holds values called pointers that point to a storage location.
Object	It is a schema object with a name, attributes, and methods. An object data type is similar to the class mechanism supported by C++ and Java.

LOB Data Type

CLOB, BLOB, and NCLOB data is stored in the database, either inside or outside of the row.

BFILE data is stored in operating system files outside the database.



2-4 Using Scalar Data Types

BOOLEAN	A datatype that stores one of the three possible values used for logical calculations: TRUE, FALSE, or NULL.
%TYPE	Attribute used to declare a variable according to another previously declared variable or database column. PL/SQL determines the data type and size of the variable.

Identifier **table_name.column_name**%TYPE;
Identifier **identifier**%TYPE;

```

set SERVEROUTPUT ON
DECLARE
    v_valid          BOOLEAN := True;
    v_id             employees.employee_id%TYPE default 100;
    v_last_name      VARCHAR2(25);
    v_salary         employees.salary%TYPE;
    v_new_salary     v_salary%TYPE;
BEGIN
    select last_name, salary into v_last_name, v_salary
    from employees where employee_id = v_id;
    IF v_valid THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_Last_name || ' ' || (v_salary+1));
    ELSE
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Test is FALSE');
    END IF;
END;
/

```

2-5 Writing PL/SQL Executable Statements

Explicit conversion	Converts values from one data type to another by using built-in functions.
Implicit conversion	Converts data types dynamically if they are mixed in a statement.

Character Functions:			Number Functions:			Date Functions:	
ASCII	LENGTH	RPAD	ABS	EXP	ROUND	ADD_MONTHS	MONTHS_BETWEEN
CHR	LOWER	RTRIM	ACOS	LN	SIGN	CURRENT_DATE	ROUND
CONCAT	LPAD	SUBSTR	ASIN	LOG	SIN	CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	SYSDATE
INITCAP	LTRIM	TRIM	ATAN	MOD	TAN	LAST_DAY	TRUNC
INSTR	REPLACE	UPPER	COS	POWER	TRUNC		

Implicit Conversions (It's not recommended)	Explicit Conversions	
	TO_NUMBER()	ROWIDTONCHAR()
	TO_CHAR()	HEXTORAW()
	TO_CLOB()	RAWTOHEX()
	CHARTOROWID()	RAWTONHEX()
	ROWIDTOCHAR()	TO_DATE()

Operator	Operation
**	Exponentiation
+, -	Identity, negation
*, /	Multiplication, division
+, -,	Addition, subtraction, concatenation
=, <, >, <=, >=, <>, !=, ~=, ^=, IS NULL, LIKE, BETWEEN, IN	Comparison
NOT	Logical negation
AND	Conjunction
OR	Inclusion

<p>Statements can continue over several lines:</p> <pre>v_quote := 'The only thing that we can know is that we know nothing and that is the highest flight of human reason.';</pre> <p>Numbers can be simple values or scientific notation: v_salary number := 2E4;</p> <pre>v_good_sal := v_sal BETWEEN 5000 AND 15000;</pre>	<pre>DECLARE x VARCHAR2(20); BEGIN x := '123' + '456' ; DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(x); END;</pre>
--	---

2-6 Nested Blocks and Variable Scope

Block label	A name given to a block of code which allows access to the variables that have scope, but are not visible.
Variable scope	Consists of all the blocks in which the variable is either local (the declaring block) or global (nested blocks within the declaring block) .
Variable visibility	The portion of the program where the variable can be accessed without using a qualifier.

<pre><<outer>> optional Label with any name DECLARE v_outer_var VARCHAR2(20):='GLOBAL'; BEGIN DECLARE v_inner_var VARCHAR2(20):='LOCAL'; BEGIN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_inner_var); DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_outer_var); END; DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_outer_var); END;</pre>	<pre><<outer>> DECLARE v_father_name VARCHAR2(20):='Patrick'; v_date_of_birth DATE:='20-Apr-1972'; BEGIN DECLARE v_child_name VARCHAR2(20):='Mike'; v_date_of_birth DATE:='12-Dec-2002'; BEGIN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Father''s Name: ' v_father_name); DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Date of Birth: ' outer.v_date_of_birth); DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Child''s Name: ' v_child_name); DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Date of Birth: ' v_date_of_birth); END; DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(''); DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Date of Birth: ' v_date_of_birth); END;</pre>
--	--

2-7 Good Programming Practices

Category	Case Convention	Examples
SQL keywords	Uppercase	SELECT, INSERT
PL/SQL keywords	Uppercase	DECLARE, BEGIN, IF
Data types	Uppercase	VARCHAR2, BOOLEAN
Identifiers (variables, etc.)	Lowercase	v_salary, emp_cursor, c_tax_rate, p_empno
Tables and columns	Lowercase	employees, dept_id, salary, hire_date

Variables starting with v_
indent each level of code
use %TYPE

Constants starting with c_

Parameters starting with p_

Section 3 – Using SQL in PL/SQL

3-1 Review of SQL DML

DELETE	Statement used to remove existing rows in a table.
INSERT	Statement used to add new rows to a table.
MERGE	Statement used to INSERT and/or UPDATE a target table, based on matching values in a source table. UPSERT
UPDATE	Statement used to modify existing rows in a table.
DDL	When you create, change, or delete an object in a database.
DML	When you change data in an object (for example, by inserting or deleting rows).

■ Insert Explicit

```
INSERT INTO employees (employee_id, first_name, last_name, email, hire_date, job_id, salary)
VALUES (305, 'Kareem', 'Naser', 'naserk@oracle.com', SYSDATE, 'SA_REP', NULL);
```

■ Insert Implicit

```
INSERT INTO employees VALUES (
305, 'Kareem', 'Naser', 'naserk@oracle.com', '111-222-3333', SYSDATE, 'SA_REP', 7000, NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL);
```

DELETE FROM employees WHERE department_id= 80;	If the WHERE clause is omitted, ALL rows will be deleted
--	--

UPDATE employees SET salary = 11000, commission_pct= .3 WHERE employee_id= 176;	If the WHERE clause is omitted, ALL rows will be modified.
---	--

1.- CREATE TABLE bonuses (employee_id NUMBER(6,0) NOT NULL, bonus NUMBER(8,2) DEFAULT 0);	2.- INSERT INTO bonuses(employee_id) SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE salary < 10000;
3.- MERGE INTO bonuses b USING employees e ON (b.employee_id= e.employee_id) WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET b.bonus= e.salary * .05; WHEN not MATCHED THEN INSERT VALUES(e.employee_id, e.bonus);	

3-2 Retrieving Data in PL/SQL

You cannot use DDL and DCL directly in PL/SQL, except to use Dynamic SQL “Execute Immediate” statement.

Handle Style	Description
DDL	CREATE TABLE, ALTER TABLE, DROP TABLE
DCL	GRANT, REVOKE

<pre>SELECT select_list INTO {variable_name [, variable_name]... record_name} FROM table [WHERE condition];</pre>	<pre>set SERVEROUTPUT ON DECLARE v_id employees.employee_id%TYPE:= 100; r_emp employees%ROWTYPE; BEGIN SELECT * INTO r_emp FROM employees WHERE employee_id = v_id; -- without where if SQL%FOUND THEN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(r_emp.last_name ' ' r_emp.salary); End if; END;</pre>
---	---

3-3 Manipulating Data in PL/SQL

Implicit cursors	Defined automatically by Oracle for all SQL data manipulation statements, and for queries that return only one row. An implicit cursor is always automatically named “SQL”
Explicit cursors	Defined by the programmer for queries that return more than one row.
MERGE	Statement <u>selects</u> rows from one table to update and/or insert into another table. The decision whether to update or insert into the target table is based on a condition in the ON clause.
INSERT	Statement adds new rows to the table.
DELETE	Statement removes rows from the table.
UPDATE	Statement modifies existing rows in the table.

Cursor Attributes for Implicit Cursors

Attribute	Description
SQL%FOUND	Boolean attribute that evaluates to TRUE if the most recent SQL statement returned at least one row.
SQL%NOTFOUND	Boolean attribute that evaluates to TRUE if the most recent SQL statement did not return even one row.
SQL%ROWCOUNT	An integer value that represents the number of rows affected by the most recent SQL statement.

```

set SERVEROUTPUT ON
DECLARE
  v_sal_increase employees.salary%TYPE:= 800;
BEGIN
  UPDATE copy_emp
  SET salary = salary + v_sal_increase
  WHERE job_id = 'ST_CLERK';
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(SQL%ROWCOUNT || ' rows updated.');
```

```

END;
```

3-4 Using Transaction Control Statements

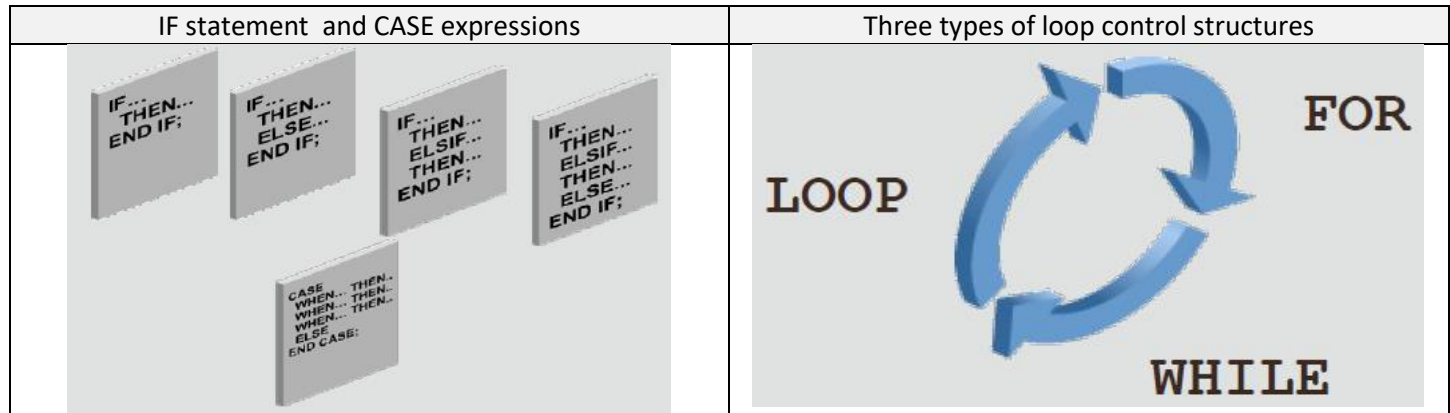
Transaction	An inseparable list of database operations, which must be executed either in its entirety or not at all.
ROLLBACK	Used for discarding any changes that were made to the database after the last COMMIT.
SAVEPOINT	Used to mark an intermediate point in transaction processing.
COMMIT	Statement used to make database changes permanent.
END	Keyword used to signal the end of a PL/SQL block, not the end of a transaction.

<pre> BEGIN INSERT INTO pairtable VALUES (1, 2); COMMIT; END;</pre>	<pre> BEGIN INSERT INTO pairtable VALUES (7, 8); SAVEPOINT my_sp_1; INSERT INTO pairtable VALUES (9, 10); SAVEPOINT my_sp_2; INSERT INTO pairtable VALUES (11, 12); ROLLBACK to my_sp_1; INSERT INTO pairtable VALUES (13, 14); COMMIT; END;</pre>
---	--

Section 4 – Program Structures to Control Execution Flow

4-1 Conditional Control: IF Statements

IF	Statement that enables PL/SQL to perform actions selectively based on conditions.
LOOP	Control structures – Repetition statements that enable you to execute statements in a PL/SQL block repeatedly.
Condition	An expression with a TRUE or FALSE value that is used to make a decision.
CASE	An expression that determines a course of action based on conditions and can be used outside a PL/SQL block in a SQL statement.



<pre>IF condition THEN statements; [ELSIF condition THEN statements;] [ELSE statements;] END IF;</pre>	<pre>set SERVEROUTPUT ON DECLARE v_myage NUMBER := 10; BEGIN IF v_myage > 0 AND v_myage< 11 THEN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('I am a child'); ELSIF v_myage< 20 THEN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('I am young'); ELSIF v_myage< 30 THEN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('I am in my twenties'); ELSIF v_myage< 40 THEN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('I am in my thirties'); ELSE DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('I am mature'); END IF; END;</pre>
--	---

4-2 Conditional Control: Case Statements

Logic Tables	Shows the results of all possible combinations of two conditions.
CASE statement	A block of code that performs actions based on conditional tests.
CASE expression	An expression that selects a result and returns it into a variable.

Logic Tables											
AND				OR				NOT			
TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	NULL	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	NULL	TRUE	FALSE		
FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	NULL	FALSE	TRUE		
NULL	NULL	FALSE	NULL	NULL	TRUE	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL		

CASE Statements	
<pre> DECLARE v_age NUMBER := 10; v_txt varchar2(50); BEGIN CASE v_age WHEN 0 THEN v_txt := 'unborn'; WHEN 10 THEN v_txt := 'teenager'; ELSE v_txt := 'I do not know'; END CASE; DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(V_TXT); END; </pre>	<pre> DECLARE v_age NUMBER := 10; v_txt varchar2(50); BEGIN CASE WHEN v_age < 11 THEN v_txt := 'child'; WHEN v_age < 20 THEN v_txt := 'young'; WHEN v_age < 30 THEN v_txt := 'twenties'; ELSE v_txt := 'I am mature'; END CASE; DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(V_TXT); END; </pre>

CASE Expression Syntax	
<pre> variable_name:= CASE selector WHEN expression1 THEN result1 WHEN expression2 THEN result2 ... WHEN expressionN THEN resultN [ELSE resultN+1] END; </pre>	<pre> variable_name:= CASE WHEN search_condition1 THEN result1 WHEN search_condition2 THEN result2 ... WHEN search_conditionN THEN resultN [ELSE resultN+1] END; </pre>
<pre> DECLARE v_grade CHAR(1) := 'A'; v_appraisal VARCHAR2(20); BEGIN v_appraisal:= CASE v_grade WHEN 'A' THEN 'Excellent' WHEN 'B' THEN 'Very Good' ELSE 'No such grade' END; DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_appraisal); END; </pre>	<pre> DECLARE v_grade CHAR(1) := 'A'; v_appraisal VARCHAR2(20); BEGIN v_appraisal := CASE WHEN v_grade = 'A' THEN 'Excellent' WHEN v_grade IN ('B','C') THEN 'Good' ELSE 'No such grade' END; DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (v_appraisal); END; </pre>

4-3 Iterative Control: Basic Loops

Basic Loop	Encloses a sequence of statements between the keywords LOOP and END LOOP and must execute at least once.
EXIT	Statement to terminate a loop.

Without the EXIT statement, the loop would never end (an infinite loop)		
<pre> BEGIN LOOP statements; EXIT [WHEN condition]; END LOOP; END;</pre>	<pre> DECLARE v_counter NUMBER(2) := 1; BEGIN LOOP DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_counter); v_counter := v_counter + 1; EXIT WHEN v_counter > 5; END LOOP; END;</pre>	<pre> DECLARE v_counter NUMBER := 1; BEGIN LOOP DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_counter); v_counter := v_counter + 1; IF v_counter > 5 THEN EXIT; END IF; END LOOP; END;</pre>

4-4 Iterative Control: While and For Loops

WHILE Loop	Repeats a sequence of statements until the controlling condition is no longer TRUE.
FOR Loop	Repeats a sequence of statements until a set number of iterations have been completed.

<pre> WHILE condition LOOP statement1; statement2; ... END LOOP;</pre>	<pre> FOR counter IN [REVERSE] lower..upper LOOP statement1; statement2; ... END LOOP;</pre>
<pre> DECLARE v_counter NUMBER(2) := 1; BEGIN WHILE v_counter < 5 LOOP DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_counter); v_counter := v_counter + 1; END LOOP; END;</pre>	<pre> DECLARE v_limit NUMBER(2) := 5; BEGIN FOR i IN 1..v_limit LOOP DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(i); END LOOP; END;</pre>

4-5 Iterative Control: Nested Loops

```
Declare
  r varchar(50);
BEGIN
  FOR i IN 1..3 LOOP
    FOR j IN REVERSE 1..5 LOOP
      r := i || ' X ' || j || ' = ' || i*j;
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(r);
    END LOOP;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('');
  END LOOP;
END;
```

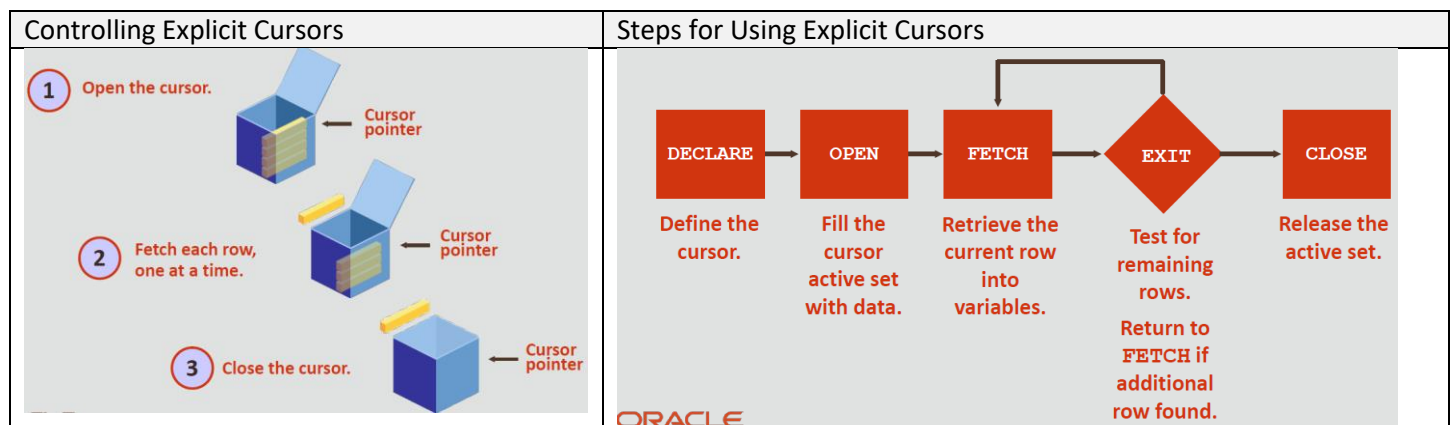
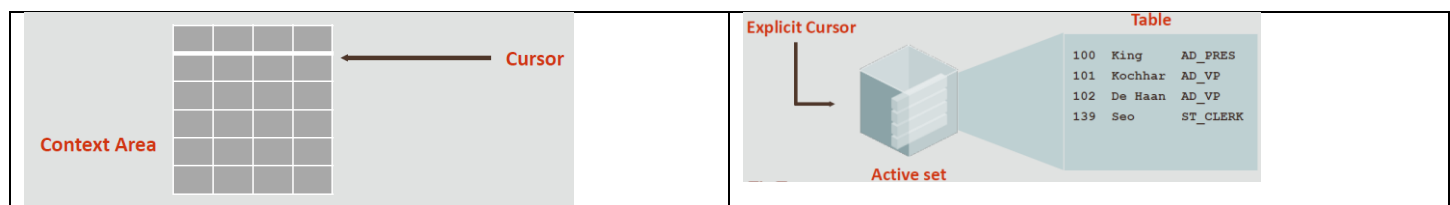
```
DECLARE
  i PLS_INTEGER:= 0;
  j PLS_INTEGER:= 5;
  v_r varchar2(50);
BEGIN
  <<outer_loop>>    -- Label
  LOOP
    i := i + 1;
    j := 5;
    EXIT WHEN i> 3;
    <<inner_loop>>  -- Label
    LOOP
      v_r := i || ' X ' || j || ' = ' || i*j;
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_r);
      j := j-1;
      EXIT WHEN j = 0;
    END LOOP inner_loop;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('');
  END LOOP -- outer_loop;
END;
```

Semester1,MIDTERM

Section 5 – Using Cursors and Parameters

5-1 Introduction to Explicit Cursors

Implicit Cursor	Defined automatically by Oracle for all SQL DML statements, and for SELECT statements that return only one row
Explicit Cursor	Declared by the programmer for queries that return more than one row
Cursor	A label for a context area or a pointer to the context area
Context Area	An allocated memory area used to store the data processed by a SQL statement
Active set	The set of rows returned by a multiple row query in an explicit cursor operation
OPEN	Statement that executes the query associated with the cursor, identifies the active set, and positions the cursor pointer to the first row
FETCH	Statement that retrieves the current row and advances the cursor to the next row either until there are no more rows or until a specified condition is met
CLOSE	Disables a cursor, releases the context area, and undefines the active set



```
DECLARE
CURSOR cur_depts IS
  SELECT department_id, department_name
  FROM departments;
BEGIN
  FOR c_dep in cur_depts LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(c_dep.department_id || ' ' || c_dep.department_name);
  END LOOP;
END;
```

```

DECLARE
  CURSOR cur_depts IS
    SELECT department_id, department_name FROM departments;
  v_department_id departments.department_id%TYPE;
  v_department_name departments.department_name%TYPE;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur_depts;
  LOOP
    FETCH cur_depts INTO v_department_id, v_department_name;    -- 2 variables
    EXIT WHEN cur_depts%NOTFOUND;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_department_id||' '||v_department_name);
  END LOOP;
  CLOSE cur_depts;
END;

```

```

DECLARE
  CURSOR cur_depts_emps IS
    SELECT department_name, COUNT(*) AS how_many
    FROM departments d, employees e
    WHERE d.department_id = e.department_id
    GROUP BY d.department_name
    HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;
...

```

5-2 Using Explicit Cursor Attributes

Attribute	Type	Description
Record		A composite data type in PL/SQL, consisting of a number of fields each with their own name and data type
%ROWTYPE		Declares a record with the same fields as the cursor on which it is based
%ISOPEN	Boolean	Evaluates to TRUE if the cursor is open.
%NOTFOUND	Boolean	Evaluates to TRUE if the most recent fetch did not return a row.
%FOUND	Boolean	Evaluates to TRUE if the most recent fetch returned a row; opposite of %NOTFOUND.
%ROWCOUNT	Number	Evaluates to the total number of rows FETCHed so far.

```

set SERVEROUTPUT ON
DECLARE
  CURSOR cur_emps IS
    SELECT *FROM employees
    WHERE department_id= 60;
    r_emp cur_emps%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur_emps;
  LOOP
    FETCH cur_emps INTO r_emp;
    EXIT WHEN cur_emps%NOTFOUND;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(
      r_emp.employee_id||' - '||
      r_emp.last_name);
  END LOOP;
  CLOSE cur_emps;
END;

```

```

DECLARE
  CURSOR cur_emps_dept IS
    SELECT last_name, department_name
    FROM employees e, departments d
    WHERE e.department_id=d.department_id;
    r_emp_dep cur_emps_dept%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur_emps_dept;
  LOOP
    FETCH cur_emps_dept INTO r_emp_dep;
    EXIT WHEN cur_emps_dept%NOTFOUND OR
      cur_emps_dept%ROWCOUNT> 10;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(
      r_emp_dep.last_name||' - '||
      r_emp_dep.department_name);
  END LOOP;
  CLOSE cur_emps_dept;
END;

```

```
IF NOT cur_emps%ISOPEN THEN
    OPEN cur_emps;
END IF;
LOOP
    FETCH cur_emps...
```

[5-3 Cursor FOR Loops](#)

[5-4 Cursors with Parameters](#)

[5-5 Using Cursors For Update](#)

[5-6 Using Multiple Cursors](#)