
Title

P01. Select a scalar value from a table into a pl local variable

Description

- Select a scalar value from a table into a PL/SQL local variable for further processing.
- The scalar value is a single value, such as a number, a string, or a date.
- The scalar value might be a column value or an expression result.
- The local variable type should be compatible with the selected value type.
- The SELECT INTO statement is an “exact fetch” statement.
 - “Exact fetch” means that the statement must return exactly one row.
 - Return no rows or many rows will raise exceptions.
 - Raise `NO_DATA_FOUND` exception if no rows are returned.
 - Raise `TOO_MANY_ROWS` exception if more than one row is returned.

Example

Select the number of employees from the `employees` table into a local variable `v_employees_count` .

Code Snippet

```
1 declare
2     v_employees_count number;
3 begin
4     select count(*) into v_employees_count from employees;
5     dbms_output.put_line('The number of employees: ' ||
6                           v_employees_count);
6 end;
7 /
```