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## **Assignment**

1. Lecture05\_AdvancedSubquery\_Spring2020-2021 is given as your reading assignment. After reading the lecture thoroughly write a summary within 150 words in the space given below to shortly describe what you have understood from that lecture.

Any comparison or operation against a NULL value is also NULL. If any NULL values exist, a row will not be returned. SQL counts rows and ignores the value in the subquery--even if we return NULL. A correlated subquery is a subquery that uses the values of the outer query. It depends on the outer query for its values. For this dependency, a correlated subquery cannot be executed independently as a simple subquery. It is used to select data from a table referenced in the outer query. In Correlated Subquery, the outer Query is executed first and then the inner query is executed. It also used for update or delete rows and column of a table. In this type of queries, a table alias must be used to specify which table reference is to be used. EXISTS is a unary operator. It has only one operand, which is a subquery (correlated or not). The correlated subquery must use the EXISTS clause. EXISTS and NOT EXISTS only return TRUE or FALSE in the subquery. These are used with correlated subqueries; the subquery executes once for every row in the outer query.

2. Lecture20\_PLSQLExceptionHandling\_Spring2020-2021 is given as your reading assignment. After reading the lecture thoroughly write a summary within 150 words in the space given below to shortly describe what you have understood from that lecture.

The exception block which raises the exception thus helping us to find out the fault and resolve it. We can handle an exception by trapping it with a handler or propagating it to the calling environment. There are three types of exceptions: Predefined Oracle Server, Non-predefined Oracle Server, User-defined. Only one handler is processed before leaving the block. In Trapping Predefined Oracle Server Errors, reference the standard name in the exception-handling routine. PL/SQL user defined exception give us control to make our own exception base on oracle rules. Trapping user-defined exceptions can raise user-defined exceptions explicitly with either the PL/SQL RAISE statement or the RAISE\_APPLICATION\_ERROR procedure. The functions SQLCODE and SQLERRM are useful in the OTHERS handler. SQLCODE Returns the numeric value for the error code and SQLERRM Returns the message associated with the error number. The procedure raises\_application\_error allows to issue a user-defined error from a code block or stored program. Called only from an executing stored subprogram. Used in two different places: Executable section, Exception section. Returns error conditions to the user in a manner consistent with other Oracle Server errors.

**\*\*After completing the assignment by filling up the blank boxes of this file upload it in the provided link in your VUES account.**