PL/SQL - Exceptions

PL/SQL supports programmers to catch such conditions using **EXCEPTION** block in the program and an appropriate action is taken against the error condition. There are two types of exceptions −

* System-defined exceptions
* User-defined exceptions

## **Syntax for Exception Handling**

The general syntax for exception handling is as follows. Here you can list down as many exceptions as you can handle. The default exception will be handled using ***WHEN others THEN*** −

DECLARE

<declarations section>

BEGIN

<executable command(s)>

EXCEPTION

<exception handling goes here >

WHEN exception1 THEN

exception1-handling-statements

WHEN exception2 THEN

exception2-handling-statements

WHEN exception3 THEN

exception3-handling-statements

........

WHEN others THEN

exception3-handling-statements

END;

DECLARE

c\_id customers.id%type := 8;

c\_name customerS.Name%type;

c\_addr customers.address%type;

BEGIN

SELECT name, address INTO c\_name, c\_addr

FROM customers

WHERE id = c\_id;

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE ('Name: '|| c\_name);

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE ('Address: ' || c\_addr);

EXCEPTION

WHEN no\_data\_found THEN

dbms\_output.put\_line('No such customer!');

WHEN others THEN

dbms\_output.put\_line('Error!');

END;

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