## 7-1: Handling Exceptions

## Vocabulary

1.exception handler

2.exception

## Try It / Solve It

1.an exception occurs

2.an exception handler, to address these errors

3.protects the user from errors

protects the database from errors;data can be lost or overwritten

major errors take a lot of system resources

4.A.ORA-01422: exact fetch returns more than requested number of rows

write an exception handler

**B.DECLARE** 

v\_jobid employees.job\_id%TYPE;

**BEGIN** 

SELECT job\_id INTO v\_jobid

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id = 80;

**EXCEPTION** 

WHEN TOO\_MANY\_ROWS THEN DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE('Prea multe linii returnate');

**END** 

C.merge

5.An exception has occurred.

Statement processed.

probabil ca deja exista dept 50 in baza de date

```
6.DELETE FROM emp_temp WHERE employee_id =200;
10-exception
20-exception
30-exception
7.DECLARE
v_employee_id emp_temp.employee_id%TYPE;
v_last_name emp_temp.last_name%TYPE;
BEGIN
SELECT employee_id, last_name INTO v_employee_id, v_last_name
FROM emp_temp
WHERE department_id = 10; -- run with values 10, 20, and 30
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The SELECT was successful');
EXCEPTION
WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('No data found');
WHEN TOO_MANY_ROWS THEN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Too many rows');
END;
10- no data found
20-too many rows
30-no data found
8. always add exception handlers whenever there is a possibility of an error occurring
learn the names and causes of the predefined exceptions
test your code with different combinations of bad data to see what potential errors arise
9.9999 nu incape in NUMBER(2)
10.DECLARE
v_number NUMBER(2);
BEGIN
```

11.v\_number nu poate interpreta un sir de caractere ca NUMBER(4)