

’
,

, . . .

. .

,

“

7.092402

, “

8
9.03.2004 .

2004

681.3.06

2004 .

, , 2005. -
180 .

“
”;
“
”;
Oracle
SQL,
PL/SQL;
SQL
“
”;
“
”;

- . . .
- . . .
- . . .
- . . .

1

.....6

1.16

Oracle –6

1.1.16

1.1.28

1.1.38

1.1.49

1.1.510

1.1.611

1.2 Oracle13

1.2.1 Oracle13

1.2.214

1.2.3 Oracle14

1.2.417

1.2.5 , ,18

1.2.6 DBWR, LGWR, SMON, PMON. - 19

2 SQL Oracle22

2.1 SQL*Plus,22

2.1.1 SQL*Plus.....22

2.1.2 SQL*Plus22

2.1.324

2.1.425

2.1.5 SQL. SQL*Plus27

2.1.6 SQL28

2.2 Oracle32

2.2.1 , 32

2.2.2 Oracle 35

2.2.3 , 38

2.2.4 , 39

2.2.5 41

2.2.6 , 43

2.2.7 44

2.2.8 47

2.3 48

2.3.1 . CREATE TABLE..... 48

2.3.2 53

2.3.3	INSERT.....	56
2.3.4	: NOT NULL, UNIQUE,CHECK.....	57
2.3.6	.....	61
2.3.7	.....	62
2.4	.....	65
2.4.1	SQL.....	65
2.4.2	SELECT.....	66
2.4.3	NULL –	69
2.4.4	SELECT	70
2.4.5	ORDER BY WHERE.....	71
2.5	.....	72
2.5.1	SELECT	72
2.5.2	.....	73
2.5.3	.....	74
2.5.4	.....	74
2.5.5	SELECT	75
2.5.6	.....	76
2.6	.....	78
2.6.1	.....	78
2.6.2	.....	79
2.6.3	.....	81
2.6.4	.....	82
2.6.5	.....	83
2.6.6	ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT85	86
2.7	.....	87
2.7.1	.....	87
2.7.2	.....	89
2.7.3	.....	91
3	PL/SQL Oracle	93
3.1	PL/SQL.....	93
3.1.1	PL/SQL.....	93
3.1.2	„ - ”	95
3.2	PL/SQL. PL/SQL	96
3.2.1	PL/SQL.....	96
3.2.2	.....	99
3.3	PL/SQL. PL/SQL	101
3.3.1	.....	101
3.3.2	.....	102
3.3.3	.....	104

3.4	PL/SQL.	PL/SQL.....	106
3.4.1		.....	106
3.4.2	IF-THEN-ELSE	.....	110
3.4.3		.....	112
3.5		.....	115
3.5.1	PL/SQL	.....	115
3.5.2		.....	118
3.6	SQL PL/SQL.....		122
3.6.1	SQL PL/SQL	.....	122
3.6.2	DML PL/SQL	.....	123
3.7	SQL-	.....	128
3.7.1	,	.....	129
3.7.2	,	.....	130
3.7.3		.....	131
3.8		.....	132
3.8.1		.....	133
3.8.2		.....	134
3.9	:	.....	138
3.9.1		.....	138
3.9.2		.....	139
3.9.3		.....	143
3.10	:	.....	144
3.10.1		.....	144
3.10.2		.....	145
3.11		.....	148
3.11.1		.....	148
3.11.2		.....	149
3.11.3		.....	152
3.12		.....	153
3.12.1		.....	153
3.12.2		.....	155
3.13	' -	.....	158
3.13.1	' -	.....	158
3.13.2	'	.....	161
		.....	164

(*enterprisewide database*),

(*departmentide database*),

(*workgroup database*)

(*warehouse – DW*).

(*data*

(*operational databases*).

DW

(*data store*).

Internet

Web-

(*data mart – DM*).

DM

(*very large database – VLDB*).

Inexpensive Disks, (

RAID (RAID-

Redundant Array of
)

100

- 10

1.1.2

dictionary),

(system catalog). (data

(metadata),

1.1.3

1.1.4

(integrity)

(consistency)

(locking).

(*transaction*).

1.1.5

(*transaction manager*),

(*serialization*).

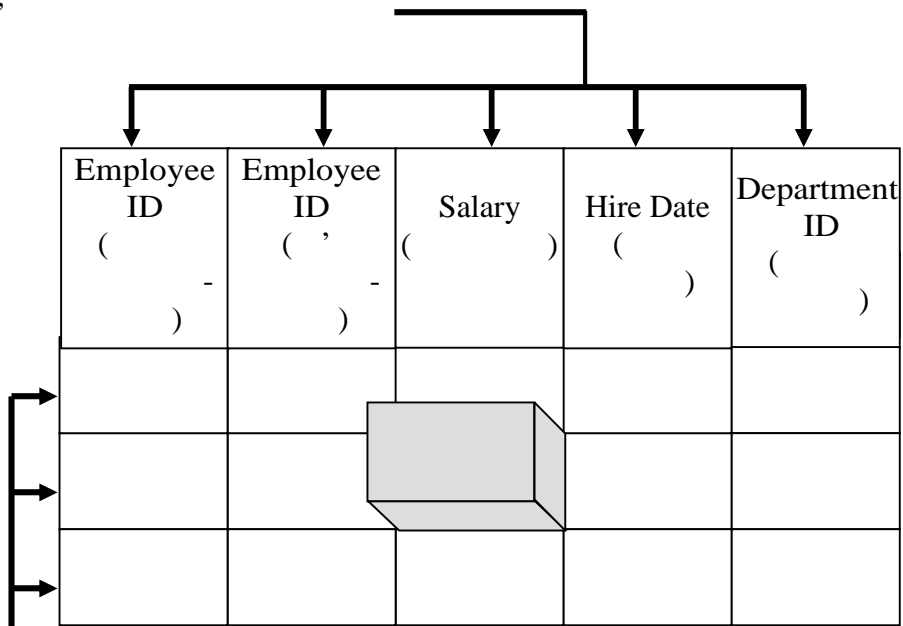
(*committed*),

(*rolled back*).

(redo). (rolling back) – (transaction log). (undo), (rolling forward) –

1.1.6

(relation), (table). (attributes) (columns) EMPLOYEE, . 1.1



1.1 – Employee.

(tuples)

(rows).

(composite key)
(primary key)

Oracle

(null).

(unique keys)

(null).

DEPT ()

DEPTNO	DEPT NAME	LOC
20	INVENTORY	LOMBARD
30	SALES	CHICAGO

DEPTNO

DEPT

(pk)

EMP ()

EMPNO	EMP NAME	...	MGR	SALARY	DEPTNO
7300	BICKEL		2345	15000	30
7400	HOTKA	...	7500	22500	20
7500	KANE		1000	55000	30

()

SQL,

Oracle

(tables).

(. . 1.2).
20

(DEPTNO).

(DEPTNO).

. 1.2
DEPT)

(
EMP)

1.2

Oracle

1.2.1

Oracle

Oracle.

(network)

(protocol).

Oracle

Oracle

Net*8.

Net*8

Oracle

Oracle

Oracle

Oracle.

Oracle

1.2.2

Net*8.

(

Oracle),

Net*8

Oracle

Oracle

(

Oracle

Oracle

Oracle.

Oracle

. 1.3

Oracle.

1.2.3

Oracle

Oracle

:

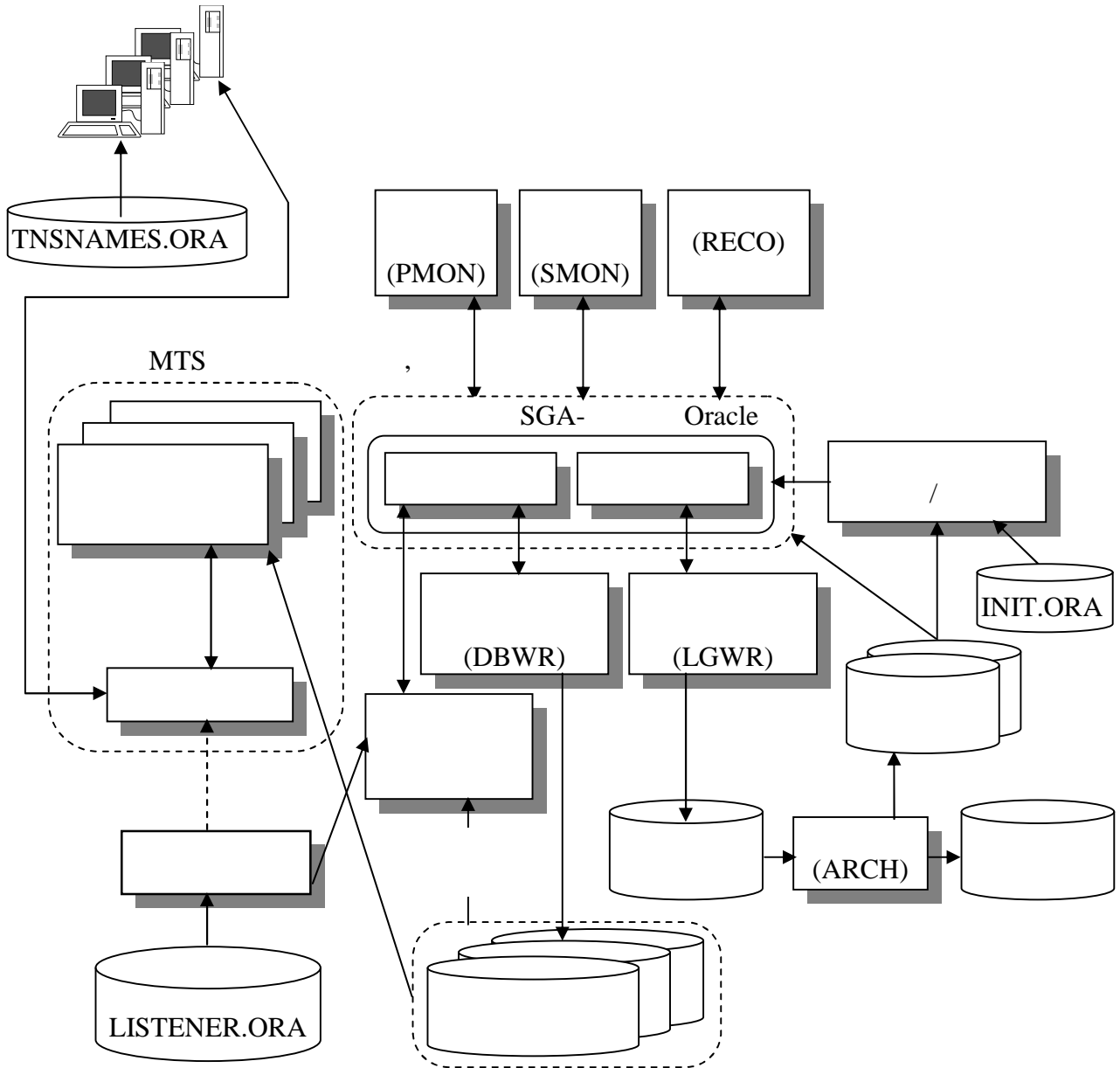
Oracle.

Oracle8i

Oracle

(background).

(Process Monitor – PMON),
(System Monitor – SMON),
(Database Writer – DBWR),
(Log Writer – LGWR),

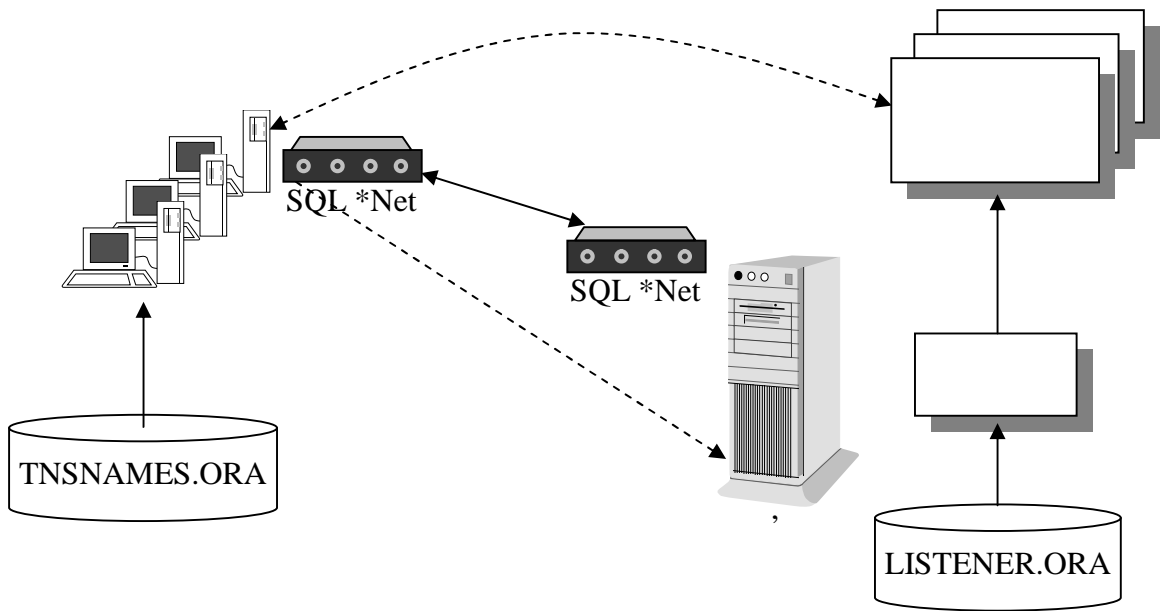


(.1.4).

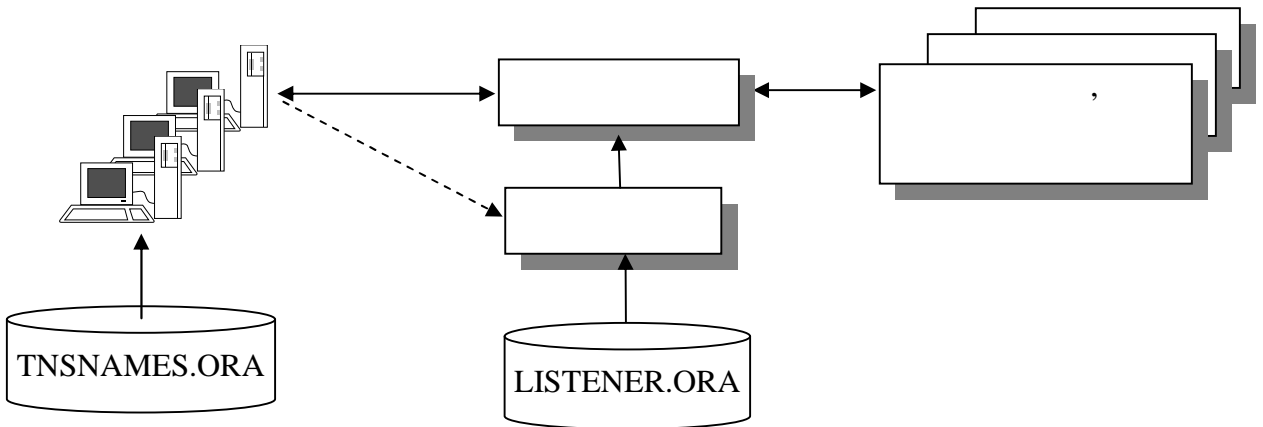
(. 1.5).

Oracle.

(. . 1.4)



1.4 -



1.5 -

(user background processes)
Oracle.

SQL*Plus,
(multithreaded server – MTS)

(
).

(500

Oracle)
MTS. MTS

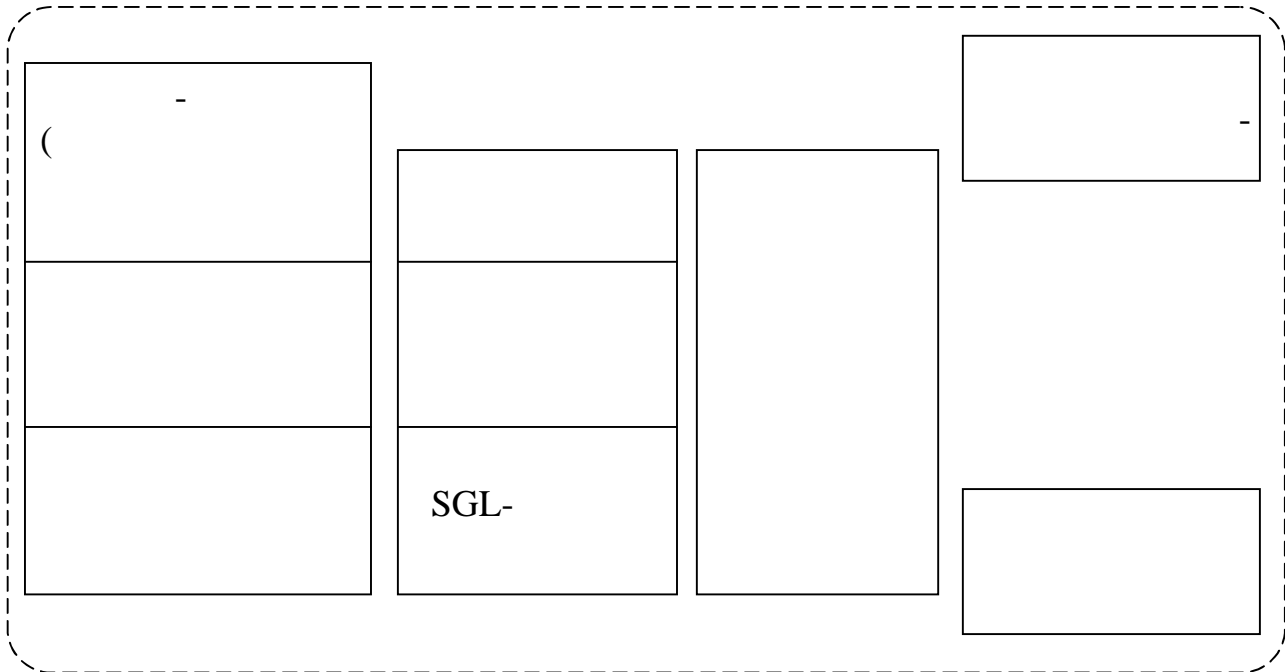
1.2.4

Oracle8i

(System Global Area– SGA). SGA
Oracle8i. INIT.ORA
Oracle.

SGA. 1.6
SGA.

SGA- Oracle8i



1.6 –

Oracle8i

SGA Oracle

Oracle8i. Oracle

Oracle

Oracle.
Oracle (Oracle instance)
Oracle

1.2.5

Oracle8i

(tablespace)
Oracle,

Oracle

: SYSTEM TEMP. SYSTEM

(Oracle8i. TEMP (data dictionary).

SQL,
FROM,

Oracle.
Oracle.

Oracle

INIT.ORA

(redo logs online redo logs)

Oracle

(, Oracle)

Oracle

SMON

Oracle8i

Oracle

(archive log mode).

INIT.ORA.

Oracle.

1.2.6

DBWR, LGWR, SMON, PMON.

Oracle

: DBWR, LGWR, SMON PMON.

DBWR

SGA (

SGA
(dirty)

DBWR

(
(least-recently-used – LRU)

SGA.

Oracle

LGWR

SGA

Oracle,

LGWR

SMON

(deadlock).

SMON

Oracle

(

Oracle).

(*deadlock*)

PMON

(
, PMON
COMMIT
ROLLBACK
Oracle
ARCH
RECO
Oracle Replication
Oracle.
RECO
(
LCK
Oracle Parallel Server.
Oracle
Oracle.
Oracle
LISTENER.ORA.
MTS
Oracle,
Oracle
Oracle.
MTS
Oracle.
(
) MTS
Oracle.
TNSNAMES. ORA,
Oracle,

Oracle SGA
 SGA (buffer cache)
 Oracle
 (hit ratio)
 Oracle.
 90%.
 DB_BLOCK_BUFFERS INIT.ORA.
 Oracle (keep pool)
 (recycle pool)
 (buffer pool) (default pool)
 LRU- SGA
 SQL. SQL SQL. (library cache)
 (dictionary cache) – SQL,
 SHARED_POOL_SIZE INIT. R .
 Oracle8i
 Oracle
 LARGE_POOL_SIZE LARGE_POOL_MIN_ALLOC
 INIT.ORA.

2 SQL ORACLE

2.1 SQL*Plus,

2.1.1 SQL*Plus

- SQL*Plus SQL PL/SQL; Web
- ();
- () - ;
- ;
- ;
- .

. 2.1. SQL*Plus ,

2.1 – SQL*Plus

	SQL*Plus	SQL Oracle
PL/SQL		PL/SQL,
		Oracle.
	SQL- SELECT,	
	,	
	SQL*Plus	,

2.1.2 SQL*Plus

SQL*Plus
– sqlplus.

(8.1.5) Microsoft SQL*Plus, sqlplus30.

: sqlplus,
sqlplusw.

SQL*Plus

.2.2.

2.2 –

SQL*Plus

HELP	sqlplus
VERSION	SQL*Plus
MARKUP	HTML-
RESTRICT	3, login.sql glogin.sql
SILENT	SQL*Plus, SQL*Plus. SQL*Plus
MARKUP	Web-

SQL*Plus

, SQL*Plus

SILENT

(/),

().

OPSS\$name, name – "OPSS"

(OS_AUTHENT_PREFIX).

DISCONNECT.

Oracle Net
SQL*Plus

CONNECT scott/tiger@training

2.1.4

SQL*Plus
("SQL> "),

Enter (

PL/SQL,
SQL*Plus , "2>".
SQL*Plus :

- SQL- ;
- PL/SQL ;
- SQL*Plus ,

SQL

(SQL- PL/SQL) SQL*Plus
SQL.

SQL

(/),

SQL

SQL

RUN

(/).

RUN

SQL

SQL

:

-
-
-

(;);

(/);

SQL*Plus

SQL.

SQL*Plus

SQL.

SQL

SQL*Plus

SQLBLANKLINES).

SQL

SQL*Plus SET

PL/SQL

PL/SQL

PL/SQL.

SQL*Plus

, :

DECLARE BEGIN;

-
-

SQL,

, CREATE PROCEDURE.

SQL*Plus

PL/SQL

SQL,

PL/SQL

PL/SQL,

-

(/).

SQL,

(.).

SQL*Plus

SQL*Plus

SQL

SQL*Plus

SQL*Plus

SQL*Plus,

(-)

Enter.

SQL -

SQL*Plus

HOST,

HOST

UNIX

EXIT

Ctrl+D.

HOST

SQL*Plus

DESCRIBE
DESCRIBE

< DESCRIBE> ::=
DESC[RIBE] [[< >.]< ' >[@< ' >]]

- ;
 - NULL;
 - ;
 - (,)
- DESCRIBE
SET DESCRIBE.

SET LINESIZE.

- ();
- ;
- ;
- ;

2.1.5

SQL.

SQL*Plus

SQL

SQL*Plus

Backspace.

SQL*Plus

. 2.3.

2.3 – SQL*Plus SQL-

A[PPEND] < >	< >
C[HANGE] /< >[/< >[/]]	< >. < > , < >
CL[EAR] BUF[FER]	
DEL [*]	
DEL <n> [* | <m> | LAST]	<n> <n> , <m>
DEL * [<n> | LAST]	<n>
DEL LAST	
ED[IT] [< ' >[< >]]	afiedt.buf, UNIX _EDITOR. UNIX ed, Windows – Notepad.
I[NPUT] [< >]	< > ,
LIST [<n> | * | LAST]	SQL,
LIST <n> [* | <m> | LAST]	<n> , <n> , <m>
LIST * [<n> | LAST]	<n> ,

2.1.6

SQL*Plus (, SQL
PL/SQL) .

SQL*Plus
SQL*Plus

SQL*Plus -

SQL

SQL-

SAVE,
EDIT.

SAVE
SAVE
:

SQL-

< SAVE > ::=
SAV[E] < ' > [. < >] [< >]
< > ::=
CRE[ATE] | REP[LACE] | APP[END]

SAVE (CREATE)

REPLACE

APPEND

(SQL SET SUFFIX).

SAVE
(/).

EDIT
EDIT

SQL-

< EDIT > ::=
ED[IT] [< ' >] [. < >]

(SQL SET SUFFIX).

afiedt.buf

SET EDITFILE.

SQL-

SP2-0107:

SQL-

SQL*Plus _EDITOR.

DEFINE.

EDITOR ed (Notepad Windows, UNIX).

SQL*Plus
SQL.

GET

< GET> ::=

GET < ' >[.< >] [< >]

< > ::=

LIS[T] | NOL[IST]

(SQL **SET SUFFIX**).

SQL

PL/SQL. SQL-

(;).

SAVE -

SQL*Plus SQL-

PUT,

SQL*Plus

SQL!

SQL PL/SQL-

LIST

NOLIST.

GET

SQL-

(.).

SQL*Plus, SQL-
START

PL/SQL
, @ @@.

START :
< START> ::=
STA[RT] < ' > [< >{ < >}]
< ' > ::=
< ' > [< >] | <URI>

Oracle9i START (Web-
Windows), - ,

SET SUFFIX). (SQL

(SQLPATH).

SQL*Plus

(&1, &2 . .). &1,
- &2 . .

START (@, @@)

SQL*Plus START: @
@@. @ START:

@ SQLTERMINATOR (
- ; . SET SQLTERMINATOR)

@@ , @,

SQL*Plus

SQL*Plus

STORE:

< STORE> ::=
STORE SET < ' > [< >] [< >]

SQL> store set f:\env
file f:\env

(CREATE,
(REPLACE),
SQL*Plus
(APPEND).
START (@, @@).

SQL*Plus

SPOOL ()

< SPOOL> ::=
SPO[OL] [< >]
< > ::=
< ' >[.< >] | OFF | OUT

SPOOL SQL*Plus

(, LST LIS).
OFF . OUT

SET TERMOUT OFF.

2.2 Oracle

2.1.1

Oracle.

Oracle.

(extend),

(tablespace)

(segments)

Oracle

Oracle,
Oracle.

SQL CREATE TABLESPACE

ALTER TABLESPACE.

CREATE

DBA_DATA_FILES v\$datafile.

(Tablespace) -

(, , ')

DBA_TABLESPACES.

Oracle
Oracle

; Oracle

Oracle.

Oracle
Oracle.

Oracle.

Oracle

Oracle

PCTFREE

PCTFREE

()

PCTFREE

30 %,

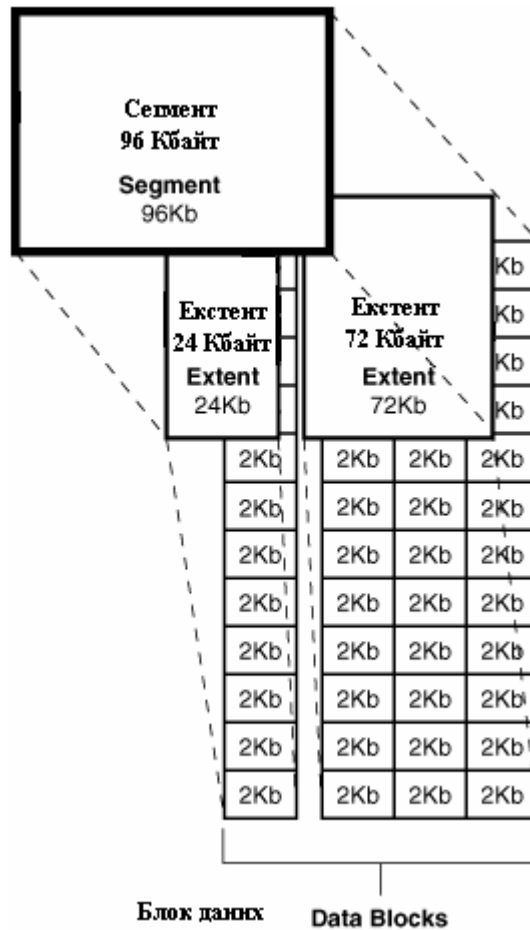
70 %

70 %

, Oracle

()

30%



2.1 –

PCTUSED

PCTFREE PCTUSED

(Extents)-
(extents) -

Oracle ().

CREATE.

(extents),

(Segment)
(segment) -

, Oracle

()

). -

(

(rollback).

(date file).

DB_BLOCK_SIZE

Oracle.

Oracle

, 2 , 4 , 8

16 .

. 2.1

2.2.2

Oracle

(segment)

Oracle

Oracle.

- (Header).
- (Table directory).
- (Row directory).
- (Free space).

- PCTFREE PCTUSED -

100

85

PCTFREE PCTUSED
PCTFREE PCTUSED -

PCTFREE PCTUSED

PCTFREE,

PCTUSED,

Oracle

PCTFREE,

PCTUSED

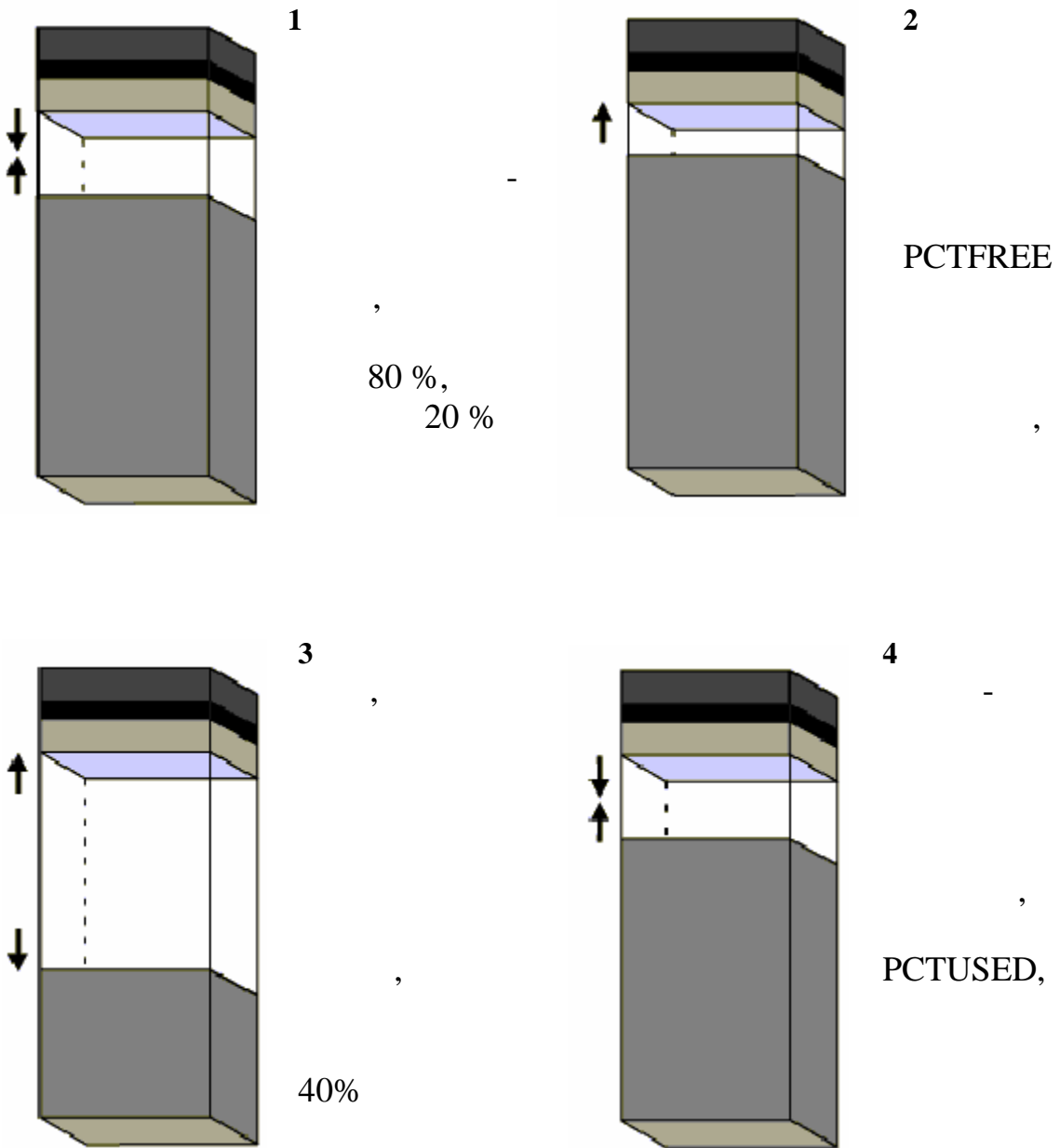
PCTUSED

(),

PCTFREE PCTUSED

100 %.

PCTFREE=20, PCTUSET=40



2.2 -

PCTFREE PCTUSED

PCTFREE PCTUSED
 PCTUSED.

10 % 20 %, PCTFREE 40 % -

PCTFREE PCTUSED
 dba_tables, dba_clusters dba_index.
 PCTFREE PCTUSED

. 2.2 PCTFREE PCTUSED

PCTFREE 20 %, PCTUSED 40 %.

1 , 80 %, 20 % PCTFREE.

2 , PCTFREE

3 , PCTUSED)
 40 % (PCTUSED)

4 , - PCTUSED,

PCTFREE, -

2.3.3

- () ;
- , () ;
- ;
- .

INITIAL - () ,
 NEXT - () ()

NEXT.

```

NEXT          NEXT,
              (1+PCTINCEASE/100).
              MAXEXTENTS -
              ,
              MINEXTENTS -
              ,
              ,
              MINEXTENTS> 1,
              INITIAL,
NEXT PCTINCEASE.
              PCTINCEASE
              ,
              ,
              PCTINCEASE =0,
              PCTINCEASE >0,
              PCTINCEASE          PCTINCEASE
              ,
              NEXT          NEXT,
              (1+PCTINCEASE/100)
              ,
              PCTINCEASE
              ,
              PCTINCEASE
              ,
              PCTINCEASE
NEXT          ;
NEXT.

```

2.4.4

SQL CREATE TABLESPACE.

```
CREATE TABLESPACE          :
```

```
CREATE TABLESPACE tablespace_name
DATAFILE Datafile_Options Storage_Options ;
Datafile_Options:
```

```
[AUTOEXTEND OFF]
[AUTOEXTEND ON [NEXT int K | M] [MAXSIZE int K | M]]
```

Storage_Options:

DEFAULT STORAGE
 MINIMUM EXTENT int {K|M}
 LOGGING | NOLOGGING
 ONLINE | OFFLINE
 PERMANENT | TEMPORARY
 EXTENT MANAGEMENT {DICTIONARY |
 LOCAL {AUTOALLOCATE | UNIFORM [SIZE int K | M]} }

CREATE TABLESPACE – ;
tablespa e_name – ; **DATAFILE** – ,
 ; **Datafile_Options** –

Datafile_Options:

- [AUTOEXTEND OFF]
- [AUTOEXTEND ON [NEXT int K | M]
(, ,)
- [MAXSIZE int K | M]

Storage_Options – ; **DEFAULT STORAGE** –

DEFAULT STORAGE:

- INITIAL – ;
- NEXT – ;
- MINEXTENTS – , ;
- MAXEXTENTS – , ;
- PCTINCREASE – , ;

MINIMUM EXTENT int {K|M} –

ONLINE – () . OFFLINE – .
 TEMPORARY – . PERMANENT –

DROP TABLESPACE.

SQL

tablespace)

(DEFAULT

,

(TEMPORARY tablespace)

SQL,

SQL

-

SQL*Plus

IDENTIFIED BY.

DEFAULT TABLESPACE.

Oracle

,

,

,

:

•

,

(

,

,

)

;

•

SYSTEM.

SQL,

, Oracle

Oracle

TEMP.

•

:

•

Oracle

,

;

leader

- USERS

- TEMP.

USERS TEMP

Oracle,

2.2.6

Oracle (system privileges)
 Oracle (object privileges) –
GRANT.

with grant option,

Oracle

- **SELECT** –
- **INSERT** –
- **UPDATE** –
- **DELETE** –
- **ALTER** –

alter

- **INDEX** –
- **REFERENCES** –
- **EXECUTE** –

WITH GRANT OPTION.

Oracle

with grant option.

GRANT select, update, insert ON employee TO leader14_01;
 GRANT select, update, insert ON employee TO leader14_02 WITH GRANT
 OPTION;

revoke.
with grant option, revoke

leader14_01 EMPLOYEE
 select with grant option
 EMPLOYEE leader14_02.
 leader14_02 leader14_03.
 leader14_01 leader14_02,
 leader14_03.

2.2.7

2.4

Oracle.

2.4 –

1	2
CREATE CLUSTER	,
CREATE PROCEDURE	, , ,

2.4

CREATE DATABASE LINK	Oracle
CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM	
DROP PUBLIC SYNONYM	
CREATE SEQUENCE	
CREATE SNAPSHOT	Oracle.
CREATE SYNONIM	(
CREATE TABLE	.
CREATE TRIGGER	(,) , .
CREATE VIEW	, .
CREATE TYPE	,
CREATE LIBRARY	,

CREATE PROCEDURE, CREATE TRIGGER, CREATE TABLE,
CREATE TYPE.

SQL CREATE ROLE.

SQL> CREATE role DEVELOPER;
Role created.

(DEVELOPER).

()

GRANT,

GRANT (

').

2.4

DEVELOPER,

```
SQL> GRANT CREATE CLUSTER, CREATE PROCEDURE,
2 CREATE DATABASE LINK,CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM,
3 CREATE SEQUENCE, CREATE SNAPSHOT,
4 CREATE SYNONYM, CREATE TABLE,
5 CREATE TRIGGER, CREATE VIEW,
6 CREATE TYPE, CREATE LIBRARY
7 TO DEVELOPER;
```

Grant succeeded.

leader14

SQL> GRANT DEVELOPER TO leader14;
Grant succeeded.

leader14
DEVELOPER.

SQL DROP ROLE.

2.2.8

2.5

2.5 –

CREATE SESSION	Oracle. Oracle
ALTER SESSION	alter session, (NLS),
FORSE TRANSACTION	

Oracle.

- CONNECT.

Oracle

- RESOURCE.

Oracle


```

| [PCTFREE ] [RCTUSED ]
| [INITRANS ] [MAXTRANS ]
| [STORAGE storage_ ]
| [CLUSTER ( [, ]...)] ]
| [ENABLE enable_
| [DISABLE disable_ ]...
| [AS ]

```

```

CREATE TABLE :
• ;
• ;
• ;
• ' ;
• ( ' );
• .

```

CREATE TABLE.

CREATE ANY TABLE.

UNLIMITED TABLESPACE.

Oracle

1 254.

DEFAULT.

INSERT,

PCTFREE.

Oracle

1 99. 0

PCTFREE

10.

10 %

90 %

PCTFREE PCTUSED

PCTUSED.

PCTUSED

PCTUSED
Oracle

PCTUSED.

PCTUSED

PCTFREE

1 99;

PCTUSED

100.

40 %.

PCTFREE

PCTUSED

INITRANS.

1 255;

1.

INITRANS,

MAXTRANS.

1 255;

MAXTRANS,

(TABLESPACE).

Oracle

Oracle

STORAGE.

CLUSTER.

CLUSTER

PCTFREE, PCTUSED, INITRANS

MAXTRANS,

TABLESPACE.

ENABLE.

DISABLE.

ENABLE

DISABLE

CREATE TABLE,

CONSTRAINT.
 Oracle
 ENABLE DISABLE
 CREATE TABLE

AS

CREATE TABLE

(),

INSERT.

- 30

- (_)

- ,

- -

- Oracle ;

- , ,

- Oracle

Oracle
DESCRIBE (- DESC) :

DESC ' _

DESC, :

DESC emp

NULL NOT NULL

(null).

(NULL).

(NULL)

CREATE TABLE.
"NOT NULL"

CREATE TABLE DEPT
(DEPTNO NUMBER(2) NOT NULL,
DNAME VARCHAR2(14),
LOC VARCHAR2(13));

TABLE DEPTNO NUMBER(2) DEPT NOT NULL, CREATE

EMP DEPT
EMP DEPT,

Oracle,

Oracle.

scott.

Bruce Scott

Oracle.

1-5

DEMOBLD.SQL,

Oracle,

DEMOBLD.SQL.

2.3.2

SQL

VARCHAR2			4000
	(ORACLE8i)		
NVARCHAR2	-	4000	(Oracle8i)
CHAR			2000
	(Oracle8i)		
NCHAR	-	2000	(Oracle8i)
NUMBER			
DATE			
RAW		2000	(Oracle8i)
LONG		2	
LONG RAW		2	
ROWID			
BLOB			(Oracle8i)
CLOB			(Oracle8i)
NCLOB			(Oracle8i)
	(Oracle8i)		
BFILE			(Oracle8i)

NUMBER, DATE, VARCHAR2, CHAR
NUMBER

NUMBER (P,S);

P – (precision), a S – (scale).

;

L - (length) .
 ' : -
 VARCHAR2 32 767 . ,
 VARCHAR2, 2000
 VARCHAR2 2000 ,
 LONG,
 2 . , LONG
 VARCHAR2, 32 767 .
 Oracle8 , VARCHAR2,
 4000 ,
 Oracle8 VARCHAR2, 4000 .
 VARCHAR VARCHAR2.

CHAR

CHAR :

CHAR(L);

L - . , VARCHAR2,
 , .
 CHAR 1 , .
 CHAR ,
 CHAR .
 CHAR 32767 .
 CHAR, CHAR,
 255 . , CHAR 255 ,
 VARCHAR2 LONG.
 LONG CHAR
 , 32767 . CHAR,
 Oracle8 ,
 2000 .
 VARCHAR2, CHAR,
 , .
 VARCHAR2, ,
 CHAR, CHARACTER.
 VARCHAR2 CHAR .

CLOB, NCLOB, BLOB, BFILE

Oracle 8.0
 LOB- CLOB, NCLOB BLOB
 LOB, BFILE LOB,

4

CLOB -
 NCLOB

Oracle8

CLOB, NCLOB
 UNICODE,

NCHAR

BLOB

BLOB

LONG RAW.

BFILE

« »

BFILE

Oracle.

Oracle

2.3.3

INSERT

INSERT.

INSERT

INSERT ANY TABLE

INSERT

INSERT INTO [table,] (column | column) [@dblink]
 [(column [, column] ...)]
 (VALUES (expr [, expr] ...) | ...)

Oracle

Dblink.

VALUES.

VALUES.

SELECT

INSERT.

INSERT

INSERT

VALUES

VALUES.

INSERT,

VALUES

. Oracle

, Oracle

INSERT.

2.3.4

NOT NULL, UNIQUE, CHECK

(constraint) –

, Oracle

UPDATE

, Oracle

INSERT

, . Oracle

EMP DEMP,
DEMOBLD.SQL.

DESCRIBE

: DESCRIBE emp DESCRIBE dept.

NOT NULL

NOT NULL

NULL

NOT NULL

:

```
ALTER TABLE ' _ MODIFY ( ' _ NOT NULL);
DEPT.
```

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE dept MODIFY (deptno NOT NULL);
Table altered.
```

```
: DESCRIBE dept.
```

```
DESCRIBE dept
deptno DEPT NOT NULL.
```

```
UNIQUE
UNIQUE
```

```
UNIQUE,
```

```
ALTER TABLE ' _
ADD CONSTRAINT ' _ UNIQUE
( ' _ );
```

```
, DEPT,
DNAME:
```

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE dept
2 ADD CONSTRAINT unq_dname UNIQUE
3 (dname);
```

```
Table altered.
```

```
unq_dname DNAME
```

```
CHECK
```

```
(check constraint)
```

```
, Oracle
```

```
ALTER TABLE ' _ ADD
CONSTRAINT ' _
CHECK ( ' _ );
```

```

DEPTNO          DEPT          CHECK

```

```

SQL> ALTER TABLE dept
  2 ADD CONSTRAINT check_deptno
  3 CHECK (deptno BETWEEN 10 AND 99);

```

Table altered.

```

          CHECK_DEPTNO
          10          99.

```

```

ALTER TABLE ' _
ADD PRIMARY KEY ( ' _ 1, ' _ 2, ...);

```

```

DEPTNO          DEPT,

```

```

SQL> ALTER TABLE dept
  2 ADD PRIMARY KEY (deptno);
Table altered.

```

```

EMPNO          EMP,

```

```

SQL> ALTER TABLE emp
  2 ADD PRIMARY KEY (empno);

```

Table altered.

, Oracle

```

ALTER TABLE emp
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_deptno
FOREIGN KEY (deptno)
REFERENCES dept (deptno);

```

```

EMP,
EMP.
DEPT

```

```

SQL> ALTER TABLE emp
2 ADD CONSTRAINT fk_deptno
3 FOREIGN KEY (deptno)
4 REFERENCES dept (deptno);

```

Table altered.

```

EMP,
EMP.
DEPT
EMP,
DEPT
DEPT
EMP.

```

```

DEPT
DEPTNO:

```

```

SQL> CREATE TABLE DEPT
2 (DEPTNO NUMBER(2) PRIMARY KEY,
3 DNAME VARCHAR2(14),
4 LOC VARCHAR2(13));

```

Table created.

```

DEPT
DEPT,
PRIMARY KEY.
DEMOBLD.SQL.
EMP
(PRIMARY KEY)
EMPNO
DEPTNO

```

```

CONSTRAINT fk_deptno
FOREIGN KEY (deptno) REFERENCES dept (DEPTNO)

```

```

SQL> CREATE TABLE EMP
2   (EMPNO NUMBER(4) PRIMARY KEY,
3   ENAME VARCHAR2(10),
4   JOB VARCHAR2(9),
5   MGR NUMBER(4),
6   HIREDATE DATE,
7   SAL NUMBER(7, 2),
8   COMM NUMBER(7, 2),
9   DEPTNO NUMBER(2),
10  CONSTRAINT fk_deptno
11  FOREIGN KEY (deptno) REFERENCES dept (DEPTNO));

```

Table created.

```

EMP          DEMOBLD.SQL.
EMP,
PRIMARY KEY EMPNO,
FOREIGN KEY  DEPTNO.

```

2.3.6

```

CREATE
TABLE,
SELECT.
CREATE TABLE :
CREATE TABLE ' _ AS
SELECT;
' emp_test3 :

```

```

SQL> CREATE TABLE emp_test3 AS
2 SELECT * FROM emp;

```

Table created.

```

emp_test3 EMP.
:
```

```

SET LINESIZE 135
SET PAGESIZE 35
SQL>SELECT * FROM emp_test3;

```

```

CREATE TABLE
SELECT.
emp_test4,
M emp_test3.

```

```

SQL> CREATE TABLE emp_test4 AS
2 SELECT empno,ename
3 FROM emp_test3
4 WHERE ename LIKE 'M%';

```

Table created.

emp_test4

```

SQL> SELECT * FROM emp_test4;
emp_test4

```

```

RENAME emp_test4 TO test4_emp;

```

emp_test4, test4_emp:

```

SQL> RENAME emp_test4 TO test4_emp;

```

Table renamed.

2.3.7

```

ALTER TABLE emp_test4 DROP COLUMN empno;

```

ENAME

test4_emp:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE test4_emp DROP COLUMN ENAME;
```

Table altered.

test4_emp

DESCRIBE test4_emp:

```
SQL> DESCRIBE test4_emp
```

Name	Null?	Type
EMPNO		NUMBER(4)

test4_emp

EMPNO.

ENAME

test4_emp.

```
ALTER TABLE test4_emp
```

```
ADD (ENAME VARCHAR2(10));
```

ENAME

VARCHAR2(10)

test4_emp:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE test4_emp
```

```
2 ADD ename VARCHAR2(10);
```

Table altered.

test4_emp

ENAME

VARCHAR2(10).

DESCRIBE test4_emp:

```
SQL> DESCRIBE test4_emp
```

Name	Null?	Type
EMPNO		NUMBER(4)
ENAME		VARCHAR2(10)

test4_emp

ENAME

VARCHAR2(10).

```
ALTER TABLE test4_emp
MODIFY ENAME CHAR(10);
```

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE test4_emp
2 MODIFY ENAME CHAR(10);
```

Table altered.

```
DESCRIBE test4_emp;
```

```
SQL> DESCRIBE test4_emp
```

```
Name Null? Type
```

```
-----
EMPNO          NUMBER(4)
ENAME          VARCHAR2(10)
               test4_emp
               ENAME
               CHAR(10).
```

NULL-

NULL-

NOT NULL

```
ALTER TABLE emp_test3
MODIFY sal NOT NULL;
```

```
DESCRIBE emp_test3;
```

```
emp_test3:
NOT NULL          SAL          emp_test3:
```

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE emp_test3
2 MODIFY sal NOT NULL;
```

Table altered.

```
DESCRIBE emp_test3;
```



```
SQL> DESCRIBE emp_test3
          emp_test3          .          sal
          NOT NULL.          ,
emp_test3          .
```

2.4

2.4.1 SQL

Oracle SQL , ANSI SQL92.
SQL :

- DDL (Data Definition Language –);
- DML (Data Manipulation Language –);
- DQL (Data Query Language –);
- DCL (Data Control Language –);
- ;
- .

(Data Definition Language – DDL)

(DDL) SQL,

DDL, :

```
CREATE TABLE ( )
ALTER TABLE ( )
DROP TABLE ( )
CREATE INDEX ( )
ALTER INDEX ( )
DROP INDEX ( )
```

(Data Manipulation Language – DML)

(DML) SQL,

DML:

```
INSERT ( )
UPDATE ( )
DELETE ( )
```

(Data Query Language – DQL)

SQL

(DQL)

SQL.

SELECT.

SELECT,

(Data Control Language – DCL)

SQL

DCL

ALTER PASSWORD ()
 GRANT ()
 REVOKE ()
 CREATE SYNONYM ()

START AUDIT ()
 STOP AUDIT ()

- COMMIT
- ROLLBACK
- SAVEPOINT
- ROLLBACK.
- SET TRANSACTION

2.4.2

SELECT

SQL-

(QUERY)

SELECT –

(spreadsheet).
select,

SELECT * FROM emp;

SELECT empno, ename, job, mgr, hiredate, sal, comm., deptno FROM emp;

Oracle
Oracle

from,

select,
select

" (*)

Oracle

from

Oracle,

SELECT

SELECT

FROM,

SELECT

:

- SELECT
- FROM
- WHERE
- ORDER BY

SELECT

SELECT
FROM,

SELECT

SELECT,

SELECT :

SELECT [* ALL | DISTINCT 1, 2]
FROM 1 [, 2];

COUNT.

COUNT :

SELECT COUNT (*)
FROM

COUNT

DEPT:

SELECT COUNT (*)
FROM dept;

Oracle

Oracle,

demobld.sql,

Oracle

2.4.3

NULL -

NULL -

NULL-
- NULL

. NULL -

, NULL -
!

NULL-

NULL-

MGR

(NULL- MGR EMPNO 7839):

```
SELECT empno, ename, mgr
FROM emp;
```

```

      "      "
      . Oracle
      ,      ,
      nvl ( ).
      .
      ,
      ,
      NULL-
      ,
      :
```

```
SELECT empno, ename, nvl(mgr,0)
FROM emp;
```

```

      ,      nvl ( ), - NULL,
      ;      - NULL,
      .      nvl ( )
      ,
      NULL-
      ,
      ,
      :      nvl ( ),
```

NVL(column_name, value_if_null)

2.4.4 SELECT

```

      , Oracle
      ,
      ,      Oracle
      ,      SELECT,
      (      ).
      ,
      ,
      Oracle
      ,
      ,
      SELECT
      SELECT
      ,
      :
```

```
SELECT empno, ename, nvl(mgr,0) as mgr
FROM emp;
```

:
as,

SELECT

nvl ().

(concatenation)

||. , concat (),

ENAME

() JOB,

SELECT ename || ', who is the ' ||
concat(job,' for the company')
as "Name and Role"
FROM emp;

2.4.5

ORDER BY

WHERE

ORDER BY
Oracle

Oracle

BY,
A-Z (-)

Z-A (-).

, order by (

select

ORDER

SELECT,

1-9,

-9-1.

ORDER BY,

SELECT [* ALL | DISTINCT
FROM 1 [, 2];

1,

2]

WHERE [*condition* | *condition*]
 [AND *condition* | *condition*];
 ORDER BY *column* | *column* [ASC | DESC];

ASC. ,

ORDER BY,

order by

Oracle

: asc (ascending) –

desc (descending)

asc,

desc:

SELECT * from emp
 ORDER BY ename desc;

Order by ()

2.5

2.5.1

SELECT

SELECT

SELECT

SELECT [ALL| DISTINCT]
 [*column* | *column*]
 FROM [*table* | *table*]
 [, (*column* | *column*)]...
 [WHERE *condition*]
 [HAVING *condition*]
 [ORDER BY (*column* | *column*) [ASC | DESC]...]
 [, (*column* | *column*) [ASC | DESC]...]
 [GROUPBY *column* [, *column*]...]

ALL

DISTINCT

select-

DISTINCT

FROM. FROM

**SELECT.
FROM**

FROM

WHERE -

TRUE -

FALSE (),

WHERE

AND OR.

GROUP BY.

GROUP BY

SELECT

GROUP BY

WHERE

ORDER BY.

HAVING.

HAVING

SELECT

GROUP BY,

WHERE

HAVING -

GROUP BY.

HAVING

SELECT

GROUP BY

ORDER

BY,

ORDER BY.

(ORDER BY,),

ORDER BY,

ASC

DESC -

2.5.2

05 %,

SELECT ename, (sal*1.05)/52 res
FROM emp
WHERE deptno = 10;

: + () . - () , *

() / ().

(' , (||).

2.5.3

SQL.

(aliases).

AS.

EMP;

```
SELECT e.ename family, e.deptno department
FROM emp e;
```

AS,

```
SELECT e.ename AS "family",
e.deptno AS "department"
FROM emp e;
```

SELECT

2.5.4

SELECT

DISTINCT.

EMP:

```
SELECT DISTINCT job
FROM emp;
```

UNIQUE DISTINCT:

```
SELECT UNIQUE job
FROM emp;
```

DISTINCT UNIQUE

2.5.5

SELECT

Oracle

```
SELECT
FROM Oracle
WHERE
```

```
SELECT
FROM
WHERE
```

```
SELECT ename, emp.deptno, dname
FROM emp, dept
WHERE emp.deptno = dept.deptno;
```

Oracle

```
DEPT EMP.
WHERE:
```

```
emp.deptno = dept.deptno;
```

```
EMP DEPT
(DEPTNO)
DEPT, EMP
DEPT.
```

EMP. DEPT
 (JOIN).
 SELECT WHERE,
 Oracle

2.5.6

WHERE
 SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE DELETE.

HAVING WHERE
 WHERE,
 AND, OR : =, >, <, < >, IN, NOT IN,
 HAVING. WHERE

- ;
- SELECT, ;
- ORDER BY ORDER BY – ORDER BY
 GROUP BY;
- IN;

- **SELECT**
BLOB, ARRAY, CLOB NCLOB;
- ;
- **BETWEEN**

```

SELECT
SELECT
SELECT ' _ ' [, ' _ ' ]
FROM 1 [, 2 ]
WHERE ' _
        ( SELECT ' _ ' [, ' _ ' ]
          FROM 1 [, 2 ]
          [ WHERE... ] [ GROUP BY... ];

```

JONES, :

```

SELECT ename, deptno
FROM emp
WHERE deptno =
        ( SELECT deptno
          FROM emp
          WHERE ename = 'JONES' );

```

INSERT

(DML – Data Manipulation Language).

DML : INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE.

INSERT

INSERT :

```

INSERT INTO ' _ ' [ ( 1 [, 2 ] ) ]
SELECT [ * | 1 [, 2 ] ]
FROM 1 [, 2 ]
        [ WHERE ];

```

UPDATE

UPDATE.

UPDATE

UPDATE :

```

UPDATE
SET ' _ [ , ' _ ]
  (SELECT ' _ [ , ' _ ]
FROM
[ WHERE ]);

```

2.6

2.6.1

(TRANSACTION).

(TRANSACTION MANAGER),

(SERIALIZATION),

(committed),

(rolled

back).

(redo). (rolling back) – (transaction log). (undo), (rolling forward) –

2.6.2

SQL, ANSI/ISO SQL, SQL COMMIT ROLBACK, SQL*Plus SQL, SQL, NET8.

1

2

B

1

SQL

2

SQL

SQL,

SQL
SQL,

SQL,

SQL

3

SGA ()

SGA.

4

SGA. ,

5

LGWR

DBWR

6

, -

, -

7

B - «

»

C

1

Oracle

2

PMON Oracle

3

Oracle

Oracle

DBWR

2.6.3

LOG_BUFFER.

LGWR

(
).

V\$SYSSTAT.
log space request».

value

name,

«redo

Oracle

(latch).

Oracle

Oracle

LOG_SMALL_ENTRY_MAX_SIZE.

LOG_SMALL_ENTRY_MAX_SIZE.

(redo copy latch).

LOG_SIMULTANEOUS_COPY,

2.6.4

Oracle Oracle Oracle Oracle

(transaction).

(transaction) – DML

INSERT, UPDATE DELETE,

Oracle. –

- **SET TRANSACTION.**

SQL*Plus,

- **COMMIT.**

- **ROLLBACK.**

- **SAVEPOINT.**

()

Oracle.

2.6.5

SET TRANSACTION

transaction, set transaction, set

- Oracle SQL*Plus
- rollback commit,
- ;
- ;
- ;
- , alter database.

SET TRANSACTION

- COMMIT ROLLBACK,
- SET TRANSACTION.
- SET TRANSACTION :
- READ ONLY.
- READ WRITE.
- USE ROLLBACK SEGMENT (rollback_segment_name).

READ ONLY READ ONLY

- ALTER SESSION
- ALTER SYSTEM
- LOCK TABLE
- SELECT (SELECT FOR UPDATE)
- SET ROLE

READ WRITE

**USE ROLLBACK SEGMENT
USE ROLLBACK SEGMENT**

INITIAL

NEXT

COMMIT ()
commit

work () commit

commit

commit

SQL*Plus

(DDL – data definition language),

create table,
table –

alter

COMMIT;
COMMIT WORK;

ROLLBACK ()

rollback.

rollback,

CTRL-C.

ROLLBACK

SAVEPOINT

ROLLBACK

SAVEPOINT

ROLLBACK TO ' _ _

SAVEPOINT ()

```

        ,
        ,
        ,
        .
        ,
        .
        ,
        .
        :

```

SAVEPOINT ' _ _

rollback to savepoint ' _

:

SQL> SAVEPOINT SP1_EMP_TEST1;

Savepoint created.

SQL> DELETE FROM emp_test1

2 WHERE ename = 'JONES'

3 AND JOB = 'MANAGER'

4 AND SAL = '3975';

1 row deleted.

SQL> SAVEPOINT SP2_EMP_TEST1;

Savepoint created.

SQL> ROLLBACK TO SP1_EMP_TEST1;

Rollback complete.

?

.

SAVEPOINT,

ROLLBACK.

Oracle

.(


```

9
SP1_EMP_TEST1.          ROLLBACK TO SP2_EMP_TEST1;(
    2).
10                      EMP_TEST1
    (                    2).
11                      (COMMIT) (                2).
12                      EMP_TEST1 (
13                      3).
    SQL*Plus (                1).

```

2.7

2.7.1

(view) :

Oracle

, Oracle

?

WHERE -

SELECT,

:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW '           AS
      SELECT
```

```
;
```

```
: OR REPLACE.
```

```
          (           ).
```

```
SELECT * FROM purchase;
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW sales_by_atlas_v AS
SELECT *
FROM purchase
WHERE salesperson = 'CA'
;
```

```
SELECT * FROM sales_by_atlas_v;
```

:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW sales_per_person_v AS
SELECT pers.first_name || ' ' || pers.last_name SALESPERSON,
       purc.product_name,
       purc.purchase_date,
       purc.quantity
FROM person pers,
     purchase purc
WHERE pers.person_code = purc.salesperson (+)
;
```

```
SELECT * FROM sales_per_person_v
ORDER BY salesperson, product_name, purchase_date;
```

```
SELECT,
```

```
ORDER BY
```

```
Oracle 8i
```

```
ORDER
```



```

ORDER BY,
SELECT.
WHERE
;
;
;
DROP VIEW ' _ ;
sales_per_person_v
:
DROP VIEW sales_per_person_v;

```

Oracle

```

CREATE VIEW,

```

2.7.2

```

Oracle
(sequence),
:

```

```

CREATE SEQUENCE ' ;
1
1
:

```

```

CREATE SEQUENCE '
[INCREMENT BY
[START WITH
[MAXVALUE
[MINVALUE
[CYCLE]
;

```

```

                INCREMENT BY
                1.
28      (
        ).
        START WITH
        1.
        MAXVALUE MINVALUE
        CYCLE,
        1
        :

```

```

CREATE SEQUENCE test_seq;

```

```

NEXTVAL,
        NEXTVAL
        CURRVAL
        :

```

```

SELECT test_seq.nextval FROM DUAL;
SELECT test_seq.nextval FROM DUAL;
SELECT test_seq.nextval FROM DUAL;

```

```

INSERT,

```

```

CREATE TABLE test (
    record_id NUMBER(18,0),
    record_text VARCHAR2(10)
);

```

```

INSERT INTO test VALUES (
  test_seq.nextval,
  'Record '
);

```

```

INSERT INTO test VALUES (
  test_seq.nextval,
  'Record B'
);

```

```

SELECT * FROM test;

```

, Oracle

INSERT.

INSERT.

2.7.3

(synonym)

Oracle

Oracle,

```

SELECT * FROM

```

SQL-

:

```
CREATE [PUBLIC] SYNONYM '
FOR ' '
;
```

,

.

```
SELECT * FROM prod;
```

```
CREATE SYNONYM prod FOR product;
```

```
SELECT * FROM prod;
```

,

'

,

.

:

```
CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM product FOR product;
```

:

```
DROP [PUBLIC] SYNONYM '

```

3

PL/SQL

ORACLE

3.1

PL/SQL

3.1.1

PL/SQL

PL/SQL –

Oracle

PL/SQL

Oracle.

PL/SQL

Oracle –

(SQL - Structured Query Language); SQL –

SQL-
(students),

(major)

(nutrition):

```
DELETE FROM students
WHERE major = 'Nutrition'
```

SQL
language).

(4GL - fourth-generation

```
DELETE ( )
```

COBOL,

(3GL –

third-generation language),

DELETE

:

```
LOOP ( )
IF ( )
DELETE ( ) ;
END IF ( );
END LOOP ( );
```

```

        ,
        )
        SQL,
        (
        ,
        .
        .
        3GL
        PL/SQL,
        SQL ( 4GL)
        3GL.
        PL/SQL Procedural Language/SQL ( /SQL).
        , PL/SQL SQL,
        , :
        ■ ( ,
        );
        ■ , IF- THEN- ELSE;
        ■ ;
        ■ , (PL/SQL 8 ).
        Oracle SQL,
        .
        .
        PL/SQL:

DECLARE
/*
, SQL- */
v_NewMajor VARCHAR2(10):= 'History';
v_FirstName VARCHAR2(10):= 'Scott';
v_LastName VARCHAR2(10):= 'Urman';
BEGIN
/*
students. */
UPDATE students
SET major = v_NewMajor
WHERE first_name = v_FirstName
AND last_name = v_LastName;
/*
, */
IF SQL%NOTFOUND THEN
INSERT INTO students (ID, first_name, last_name, major)
VALUES (student_sequence.NEXTVAL, v_FirstName, v_LastName,
v_NewMajor);
END IF;
END;

SQL-
(UPDATE ( ) INSERT ( )),
IF ( ).
PL/SQL , SQL
3GL.

```

3.1.2

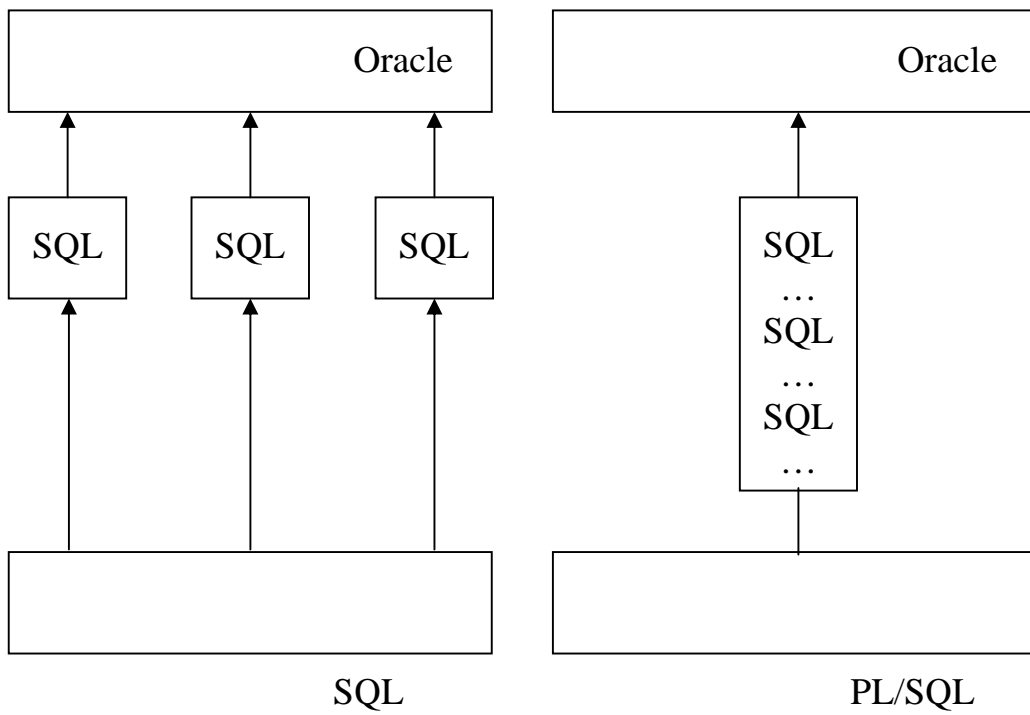
SQL,

SQL-

3.1.

SQL-

PL/SQL



3.1 – PL/SQL

SQL-

Oracle SQL ANSI (American National Standards Institute –),
 ANSI . 135-1992 "Database Language SQL".
 SQL92 (SQL2), SQL
 3GL , PL/SQL. SQL92
 : Entry (), Intermediate () Full ().
 Oracle7 7.2 (1 8)
 Entry SQL92, NIST (National Institute for Standards and Technology –).
 Oracle ANSI,
 Oracle PL/SQL .

3.2 PL/SQL. PL/SQL

3.2.1 PL/SQL

- , PL/SQL, .
- PL/SQL,
- .
- :
- (anonymous blocks) , ,
- (named blocks) – , ,
- (subprograms) – , ,
- (triggers) – , ,
- .
- .
- (DML – data manipulation language), DML –
- INSERT (), UPDATE () DELETE ().
- PL/SQL,
- temp_table** ,
- :


```

DECLARE
  /*
  v_Num1    NUMBER := 1;
  v_Num2    NUMBER := 2;
  v_String1 VARCHAR2(50) := 'Hello World!';
  v_String2 VARCHAR2(50) := '-- This message brought to you by PL/SQL!';
  v_OutputStr VARCHAR2(50);
BEGIN
  /*
  temp_table. */
  INSERT INTO temp_table (num_col, char_col)
  VALUES (v_Num1, v_String1);
  INSERT INTO temp_table (num_col, char_col)
  VALUES (v_Num2, v_String2);

  /*
  temp_table
  DBMS_OUTPUT
  */
  SELECT char_col
  INTO v_OutputStr
  FROM temp_table
  WHERE num_col = v_Num1;
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_OutputStr);

  SELECT char_col
  INTO v_OutputStr
  FROM temp_table
  WHERE num_col = v_Num2;
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_OutputStr);
END;
/

```

```

DECLARE
  /*
  v_StudentID NUMBER(5) := 10000; --
  v_FirstName VARCHAR2(20); --
  */
  v_StudentID NUMBER(5) := 10000; --
  v_FirstName VARCHAR2(20); --
BEGIN

```

```

/*          */
-- Retrieve first name of student with ID 10,000
SELECT first_name
  INTO v_FirstName
  FROM students
  WHERE id = v_StudentID;
EXCEPTION
/*          */
WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN
  -- Handle the error condition
  INSERT INTO log_table (info)
    VALUES ('Student 10,000 does not exist!');
END;

```

students log_table.

```

BEGIN (      ), EXCEPTION (
                                DECLARE (      ),
                                ) END (      ).

```

```

DECLARE
/*          */
BEGIN
/*          */
EXCEPTION
/*          */
END;

```

```

      BEGIN.
      EXCEPTION
END

```

```

BEGIN
/*          */
END;

```

```

DECLARE
/*          */
BEGIN
/*          */
END;

```

```

/* */

```

3.2.2

PL/SQL
(variables) –

```

_ [CONSTANT] [NOT NULL] [:= ];
```

```

DECLARE
v_Description    VARCHAR2 (50);
v_NumberSeats    NUMBER := 45;
v_Counter        BINARY_INTEGER := 0;

```

```

PL/SQL.    VARCHAR2, NUMBER    BINARYINTEGER –
PL/SQL.    v_NumberSeats

```

```

v_Counter – , 45 0. ,
      v_Description, (
    ), NULL- .
      NOT NULL, – .
    , NULL- ,
      NOT NULL
v_TempVar NOT NULL, :

DECLARE
V_TempVar NUMBER NOT NULL;

      , v_TempVar
    , :

DECLARE
V_TempVar NUMBER NOT NULL := 0;

      CONSTANT,
    .
  “ - ” , ,
    , , :

DECLARE
c_MinimumStudentID CONSTANT NUMBER (5) := 10000;

      := DEFAULT
(      ).
    :

DECLARE
V_NumberSeats Number DEFAULT 45;
V_Counter BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 0;
V_FirstName VERCHAR2 (20) DEFAULT ‘Scott’;

    ,
  :

DECLARE
v_FirstName, v_LastName VARCHAR2 (20);

```

```

DECLARE
v_FirstName VARCHAR2 (20);
v_LastName VARCHAR2 (20);

```

3.3 PL/SQL. PL/SQL

3.3.1

```

PL/SQL 1 2 : ,
. PL/SQL 8.0 - LOB.

```

3.2

PL/SQL,

3.1,

3.1 – PL/SQL

				Trusted
BINARY_INTEGER	CHAR	BOOLEAN	DATE	MLSLABEL
DEC	CHARACTER			
DECIMAL	LONG			
DOUBLE PRECISION	NCHAR			
FLOAT	NVARCHAR2			
INT	STRING			
INTEGER	VARCHAR			
NATURAL	VARCHAR2			
NATURALN1				
NUMBER				
NUMERIC				
PLS_INTEGER				
POSITIVE				
POSITIVEN				
REAL				
SIGNTYPE				
SMALLINT				

3.2 – LOB PL/SQL

		LOB
RECORD	REF CURSOR	BFLE
TABLE	REF	LOB
VARRAY		CLOB
		NLOB

PL/SQL STANDARD. PL/SQL. SQL- . ROWID, Trusted.

3.3.2

: NUMBER, PLS_INTEGER BINARY_INTEGER. NUMBER, BINARY_INTEGER PLS_INTEGER –

NUMBER

NUMBER (P,S); P – (precision), a S – (scale). –

3.3.

NUMBER
 PL/SQL ()
 NUMBER
 BINARY_INTEGER.
 -2147483647 +2147483647.

BINARY_INTEGER
 NUMBER, BINARY_INTEGER
 NUMBER, BINARY_INTEGER
 BINARY_INTEGER . 3.4.

3.4 – BINARY_INTEGER

NATURAL	0..2147483647
NATURALN	0..2147483647 NOT NULL
POSITIVE	1..2147483647
POSITIVEN	1..2147473647 NOT NULL
SIGNTYPE	-1, 0, 1

PLS_INTEGER

PLS_INTEGER
 BINARY_INTEGER - -2147483647 +2147483647 -
 PLS_INTEGER,
 BINARY_INTEGER, NUMBER
 ()

3.3.3

LONG, NCHAR NVARCHAR2 (VARCHA2, CHAR
 PL/SQL 8.0).

VARCHAR2

VARCHAR2,
VARCHAR2

VARCHAR2,

VARCHAR2(L);

L – (length)

Oracle8 VARCHAR2 32 767
4000 PL/SQL VARCHAR2
Oracle8 VARCHAR2, 4000
VARCHAR2

ASCII EBCDIC Code Page 500.

VARCHAR2,

VARCHAR

VARCHAR2.

CHAR

CHAR

CHAR(L);

L – VARCHAR2,

1,

CHAR

CHAR

CHAR 32 767
CHAR,

255 CHAR 255

VARCHAR2 LONG.

LONG CHAR

32 767

Oracle8 CHAR,
2000

VARCHAR2,

CHAR

VARCHAR2,

CHAR,

VARCHAR2

CHAR

CHARACTER.

LONG

LONG,

2

PL/SQL LONG

32760

LONG
VARCHAR2,

VARCHAR2.
LONG

32760

PL/SQL LONG

PL/SQL LONG

LONG

PL/SQL LONG

LONG

NCHAR

NVARCHAR2

Oracle8

PL/SQL 8.0.

NLS (NLS – National Language Support –

: NCHAR

NVARCHAR2.

PL/SQL.

(national character

set).

NCHAR

NVARCHAR2

CHAR

VARCHAR2.

3.4

PL/SQL.

PL/SQL

3.4.1

PL/SQL.

(expression) –

(operators).

(assignment).

:

```
:= ;
- PL/SQL, - PL/SQL.
```

DECLARE

v_String1 VARCHAR2 (10)

v_String2 VARCHAR2 (15)

v_Numeric NUMBER;

BEGIN

v_String1 := 'Hello';

v_String2 := 'v_String1';

v_Numeric := -12.4;

END;

```

,
, (rvalue),
, - (rvalue).
PL/SQL
-12.4
: 'Hello' - v_String1 -
(statement) PL/SQL
```

DECLARE

v_Va11 Number;

v_Va12 Number;

v_Va13 Number;

BEGIN

v_Va11 := v_Va12 := v_Va13 :=0;

END;

```

PL/SQL (rvalues),
SQL-
PL/SQL
(
PL/SQL
)
(
)
:
3 + 5 * 7
38 (3+35), 56 (8*7).
56:
(3 + 5) * 7
(
)
'Hello' || 'World' || '!'
'Hello World !'
CHAR,
VARCHAR2,
CHAR,
CHAR.
v_Result
VARCHAR2:
DECLARE
v_TempVar VARCHAR2 (10) := 'PL'
v_Result VARCHAR2 (20);
BEGIN
v_Result := v_TempVar || '/SQL';
END;

```

PL/SQL (GOTO)

(TRUE (), FALSE () NULL).

X > Y
 NULL
 (4 > 5) OR (-1 != Z)

– AND (), OR () NOT () –

3.5.

. AND

, OR

TRUE

FALSE

3.5 –

NOT	TRUE	FALSE	NULL
	FALSE	TRUE	NULL
AND	TRUE	FALSE	NULL
TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	NULL
FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
NULL	NULL	FALSE	NULL
OR	TRUE	FALSE	NULL
TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	NULL
NULL	TRUE	NULL	NULL

NULL- (, NULL –).

TRUE AND NULL

NULL,

3.6,

3.6 –

=	()
!=	()
<	
>	
<=	
>=	

IS NULL TRUE
 NULL. NULL-

NULL LIKE (NULL.

Unix. ()
 (%) –

(TRUE):

'Scott' LIKE 'Sc%t'
 'Scott' LIKE 'Sc_tt'
 'Scott' LIKE '%'

BETWEEN () <= >=

(FALSE):

100 BETWEEN 110 AND 120
 TRUE:

100 BETWEEN 90 AND 110

IN ()

– FALSE:

'Scott' IN ('Mike', 'Pamela', 'Fred')


```

ELSE
v_Result := 'No';
END IF;
END;

```

```

/*      2 */

```

```

DECLARE
v_Number1 Number;
v_Number2 Number;
v_Result VARCHAR2 (7);
BEGIN

```

```

...

```

```

IF v_Number1 >= v_Number2 THEN
v_Result := 'No';
ELSE
v_Result := 'Yes';
END IF;
END;

```

```

v_Number1 = 3, v_Number2 = 7.
1 (3 < 7) , v_Result „Yes”.
2 , v_Result
„Yes”. - v_Number1 v_Number2, NULL-
,
, v_Number1 = 3, v_Number2 NULL-
? 1 (3 < NULL)
NULL, - ELSE - v_Result
„No”. 2 NULL,
ELSE v_Result
„Yes”. v_Number1 v_Number2 NULL-
, - .

```

3.4.3

```

PL/SQL
(loops). FOR, FOR. WHILE
FOR, FOR. WHILE
( ) :
LOOP
- ;
END LOOP;

```



```

EXIT ( ),
(WHEN - ):
EXIT [WHEN ]
50
temp_table

DECLARE
v_Counter BINARY_INTEGER := 1;
BEGIN
LOOP
-- temp_table

INSERT INTO temp_table
VALUES (v_Counter, 'Loop index');
v_Counter := v_Counter + 1;
-- : 50,

IF v_Counter > 50 THEN
EXIT;
END IF;
END LOOP;
END;

EXIT WHEN :
IF THEN
EXIT;
END IF;

WHILE

WHILE ( ) :
LOOP
- ;
END LOOP;
- ( )
-
NULL- , -

```



```

        ,
        ( ) FOR
BINARY_INTEGER.
        ,
        ,
        :
DECLARE
  v_Counter NUMBER := 7;
BEGIN
  --          7          temp_table.
  INSERT INTO temp_table (num_col)
  VALUES (v_Counter);
  --          v_Counter  BINARY_INTEGER,
  --          v_Counter  NUMBER.
  FOR v_Counter IN 20..30 LOOP
  --          v_Counter          20  30.
  INSERT INTO temp_table (num_col)
  VALUES (v_Counter);
  END LOOP;
  --          7          temp_table.
  INSERT INTO temp_table (num_col)
  VALUES (v_Counter);
END;

```

3.5

3.5.1 *PL/SQL*

(NUMBER, VARCHAR2, DATE)
STANDARD.

(records) PL/SQL

```

TYPE      _      IS RECORD (
  1      1 [NOT NULL] [:=      1],
  2      2 [NOT NULL] [:=      2],
  ...
  n      n [NOT NULL] [:=      n];

```



```

DECLARE
  TYPE t_Rec1Type IS RECORD (
    Field1 NUMBER,
    Field2 VARCHAR2(5));
  TYPE t_Rec2Type IS RECORD (
    Field1 NUMBER,
    Field2 VARCHAR2(5));
  v_Rec1 t_Rec1Type;
  v_Rec2 t_Rec2Type;
BEGIN
  /*          v_Rec1 and v_Rec2
  .
  .
  .
  PLS-382. */
  v_Rec1 := v_Rec2;

  /*
  . */
  v_Rec1.Field1 := v_Rec2.Field1;
  v_Rec2.Field2 := v_Rec2.Field2;
END;

```

%ROWTYPE

PL/SQL

```

,
  %ROWTYPE.      %TYPE, %ROWTYPE
PL/SQL

```

DECLARE

```
v_RoomRecord rooms%ROWTYPE
```

```

,
  v_RoomRecord
rooms.

```

```

(Room_id NUMBER (5),
Building VARCHAR2 (15),
Room_number NUMBER (4),
Number_seats NUMBER (4),
Description VARCHAR2 (50))

```

```

%TYPE,          NOT NULL
                 VARCHAR2 CHAR,
                 NUMBER.

```

```

, - %ROWTYPE
%TYPE, %ROWTYPE
PL/SQL

```

3.5.2

```

PL/SQL
PL/SQL,

```

```

DECLARE

```

```

/*

```

```

10 */

```

```

TYPE t_CharacterTable IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2 (10)
INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;

```

```

/*

```

```

*/

```

```

v_Characters t_CharacterTable

```

```

TYPE _ IS TABLE OF _ INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;

```

```

_ , _
_ %TYPE.
_ t_CharacterTable, VARCHAR2 (10).

```

```

PL/SQL.

```

```

DECLARE

```

```

TYPE t_NameTable IS TABLE OF students.first_name%TYPE
INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;

```

```

TYPE t_DateTable IS TABLE OF DATE
INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;

```

```

v_Names t_NameTable;

```

```

v_Dates t_DateTable;

```

```

PL/SQL

```

```

' _ ( )

```

```
BINARY_INTEGER,
BINARY_INTEGER.
```

```
BEGIN
v_Names (1) := 'Scott';
v_Dates (-4) := SYSDATE - 1;          /* SYSDATE - 1
,          24          .*/
END;
```

```
(lvalue),
PL/SQL.
```

PL/SQL

PL/SQL

```
: KEY ( ) VALUE ( ).
```

```
- BINARY_INTEGER,
```

```
t_NameTable v_Names
```

```
v_Names (0) := 'Harold';
v_Names (-7) := 'Susan';
v_Names (3) := 'Steve';
```

```
0          Harold
-7         Susan
3          Steve
```

PL/SQL

```
:
```

•

```
BINARY_INTEGER.
```

•

PL/SQL

•

PL/SQL

```
BINARY_INTEGER.
```

i-

PL/SQL

INSERT,

i-

, PL/SQL

:

ORA- 1403: no date found

()

3.7 –

PL/SQL

	,	
COUNT	NUMBER	
DELETE	–	
EXISTS	BOOLEAN	TRUE,
FIRST	BINARY_INTEGER	
LAST	BINARY_INTEGER	
NEXT	BINARY_INTEGER	,
PRIOR	BINARY_INTEGER	,

:

.

–

PL/SQL

PL/SQL,

3.7.

–

COUNT

COUNT ()

PL/SQL.

DECLARE

TYPE t_NumberTable IS TABLE OF NUMBER
INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;


```

v_Numbers t_NumberTable;
v_Total NUMBER;
BEGIN
--          50
FOR v_Counter IN 1..50 LOOP
  v_Numbers(v_Counter):= v_Counter;
END LOOP;
v_Total := v_Numbers.COUNT;
END;

```

v_Numbers.COUNT 50, -
v_Total.

DELETE

DELETE ()

PL/SQL.

:

- .DELETE –
 - .DELETE(i) –
 - .DELETE (I,j) –
- j

i

i

FIRST LAST

FIRST LAST

(first)

(last)

PL/SQL.

:

,

,

.

–

,

–

.

NEXT PRIOR

NEXT () PRIOR ()

DELETE.

,

,

,

PL/SQL

PL/SQL.

1

PL/SQL

COUNT,

2

1

1,

2, - 3 .
 ,
 . , PL/SQL
 3 PRO*C OCI ,
 ,
 .
 4 ORA-1403. DELETE, PL/SQL 2.3
 . , PL/SQL,
 :

3.6 SQL PL/SQL

(SQL – Structured Query Language)
 Oracle.

,
 , SQL, PL/SQL
 Oracle.

3.6.1 SQL PL/SQL

SQL- PL/SQL
 DML EXPLAIN PLAN
 DDL , DML,
 (,),

PL/SQL.

(binding)

PL/SQL

(early binding),

(late

binding),

(

),

PL/SQL

PL/SQL

DDL

DDL

PL/SQL:

```

BEGIN
CREATE TABLE temp_table (
num_value NUMBER,
char_value CHAR (10);
INSERT INTO temp_table (num_value, char_value)
VALUES (10, 'Hello');
END;

```

temp_table.

DML

SQL-

PL/SQL

SQL-

DDL

DDL

PL/SQL 2.1

DBMS_SQL.

SQL-

3.6.2 DML PL/SQL

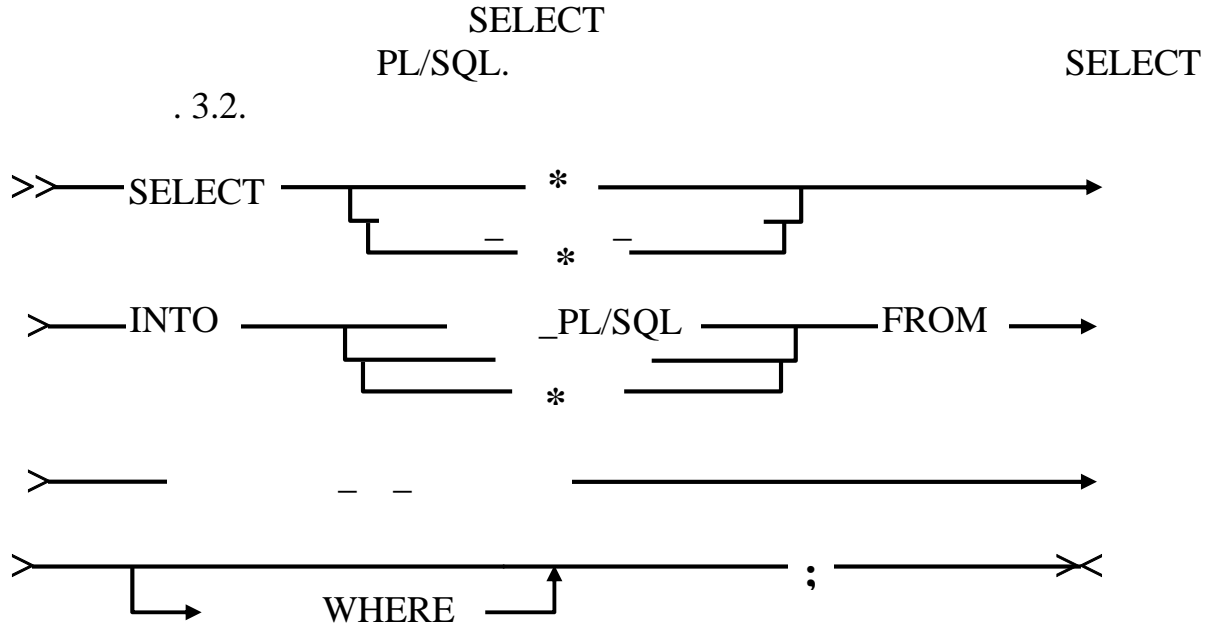
```

DML – SELECT ( ), INSERT ( ), UPDATE
( ) DELETE ( ).
: SELECT
WHERE; INSERT
UPDATE , WHERE, ;
DELETE .

```

SELECT

. 3.2.



3.2 -

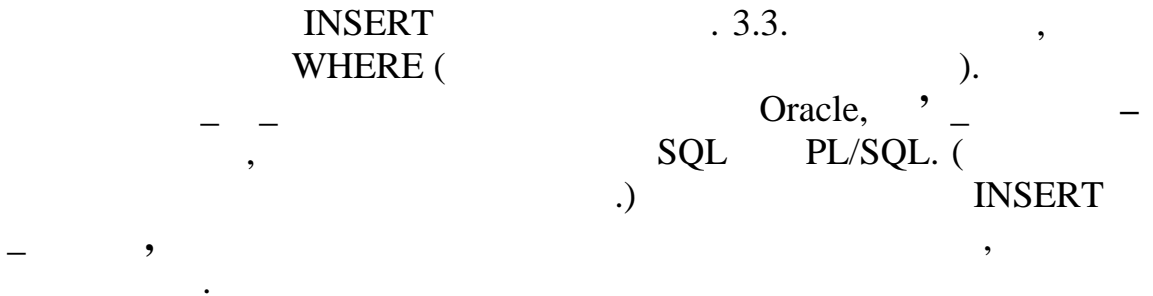
SELECT

SELECT
 ORDER BY () GROUP BY
 ().
 SELECT,
 , , .
 , PL/SQL

ORA-1427: Single-row query returns more than one row
 ()

INSERT

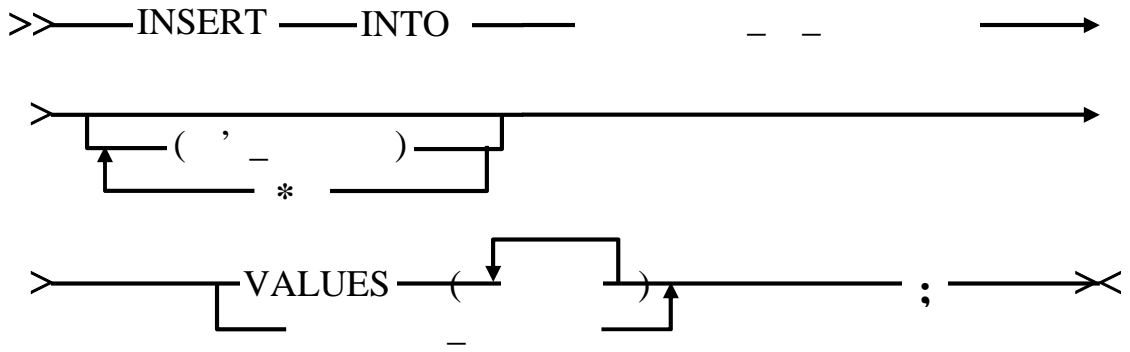
. 3.3.



SQL

Oracle, PL/SQL.

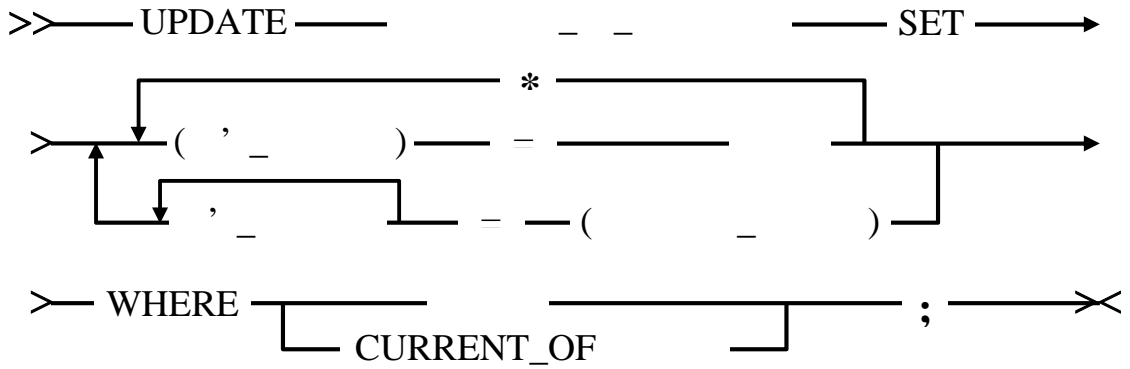
INSERT



3.3 - INSERT

UPDATE

UPDATE . 3.4.



3.4 - UPDATE

SQL.

SET ().

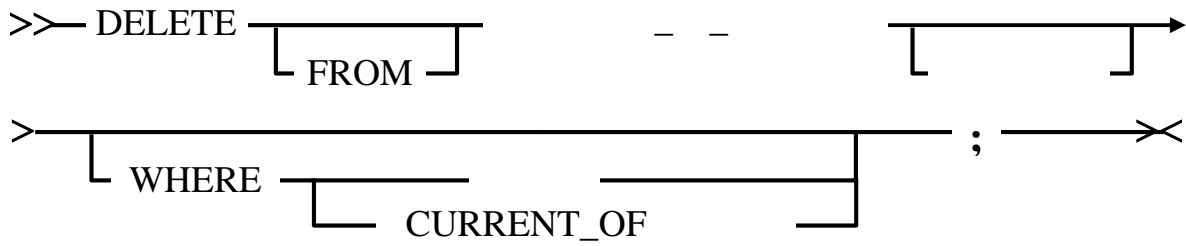
DELETE

DELETE

WHERE

DELETE

. 3.5.



3.5 -

DELETE

Oracle,

CURRENT OF

WHERE

SELECT, UPDATE DELETE

WHERE.

(active set) -

SELECT

UPDATE DELETE.

WHERE

AND (), OR () NOT ().

DELETE:

DECLARE

v_Department CHAR(3);

BEGIN

v_Department := 'CS'

--

DELETE FROM classes

WHERE department = v_Department;

END;

classes,

(

department

'CS').

v_Department department:

DECLARE

Department CHAR (3);

BEGIN

```

Department := 'CS';
--
DECLARE FROM classes
WHERE department = Department;
END;

```

```

:
,
,
classes
'CS!'

```

SQL- . PL/SQL

1 = 2

```

PL/SQL . PL/SQL
department, Department
,
classes,

```

```

,
,
department = 'CS'.

```

```

DECLARE
Department CHAR (3);
BEGIN
Department := 'CS'
-
DELETE FROM classes
WHERE department = 1_ DeleteBlock. Department;
END;

```

PL/SQL

DML

[.] [@ ' _ _]

```
UPDATE students
SET major = 'Music'
WHERE id = 10005;
```

```
UPDATE students
```

```
ORA-942: table or view does not exist
( students ).
```

```
PLS-201: identifier must be declared
( students ).
```

```
UPDATE example.students
SET major = 'Music'
WHERE id = 10005;
```

```
UPDATE example
students.
```

3.7 SQL-

```
SQL
UPPER ( first_name )
SELECT, SQL-
SELECT UPPER (first_name)
FROM students;
```



```

SQL-
PL/SQL.
UPPER
:
```

```

DECLARE
v_FirstName students.first_name%TYPE;
BEGIN
v_FirstName := UPPER ('Chalie');
END;
```

```

SQL-
UPPER
PL/SQL
SQL-
HAVING ( )
PL/SQL
COUNT ( )
UPPER,
SQL-
PL/SQL.
```

3.7.1

```

( CHR)
VARCHAR2.
VARCHAR2 2000 (4000 Oracle8),
CHAR – 255 (2000 Oracle8).
VARCHAR2 CHAR.
CHR
```

CHR (x)

```

CHR ASCII
CHR ASCII –
```

SQL-

CONCAT

CONCAT (_ 1, _ _2)

2. 1, ()
SQL- ||.

INITCAP

INITCAP (_)

, ,
- ,
, .
SQL-

LOWER

LOWER (_)

, ,
- CHAR,
CHAR. - VARCHAR2,
VARCHAR2.
SQL-

3.7.2 ,

CHAR , VARCHAR2.
NUMBER

ASC

ASC (_)

ASCII, 7- ASCII.
CHR ASCII , ASCII - CHR
SQL-

INSTR

INSTR (_ 1, _ 2 [,a [b]])

1. 1 , 1 ,
b 1, b- , 2
0. b. b 2 1 ,
SQL-

3.7.3

MONTHS_BETWEEN, DATE.
DATE. NUMBER,

ADD_MONTHS

ADD_MONTHS (d,x)

d ; -
d , - ,
d - d .

SQL-

LAST_DAY

LAST_DAY (d)

d.

SQL-

MONTHS_BETWEEN

MONTHS_BETWEEN (1, 2)

1 2 : 1 2.
(31-).
SQL-

NEXT_DAY

NEXT_DAY (d, _)

d. , d
SQL-

3.8

SQL- Oracle
(context area).
:

(active set),

3.8.1**(cursor)** –
PL/SQL

SQL-

OPEN,

FETCH.

CLOSE.

COMMIT

ROLLBACK

SQL-

(implicit),PL/SQL,
(explicit)

PL/SQL,

DECLARE

/*

*/

```
v_StudentID  students.id%TYPE;
v_FirstName  students.first_name%TYPE;
v_LastName   students.last_name%TYPE;
```

/*

*/

```
v_Major      students.major%TYPE := 'Computer Science';
```

/*

*/

```
CURSOR c_Students IS
  SELECT id, first_name, last_name
  FROM students
  WHERE major = v_Major;
```

BEGIN

/*

*/

OPEN c_Students;

LOOP

/*

PL/SQL.*/

```
  FETCH c_Students INTO v_StudentID, v_FirstName, v_LastName;
```

```

/*
EXIT WHEN c_Students%NOTFOUND;
END LOOP;

```

```

/*
CLOSE c_Students;
END;

```

```

CURSOR IS. (explicit)
SELECT
SQL-
(implicit)

```

PL/SQL

3.8.2

PL/SQL

1. ;
2. ;
3. PL/SQL;
4. .

;

SELECT.

```

CURSOR ' _ [( _1 [, _2...])]
[RETURN _ ]
IS

```

```

_SELECT
[FOR UPDATE
[OF _ _ _1
[, _ _ _2...]
]
]

```

```

;
' _ _ , pa op_SELECT - ,

```

```

PL/SQL          ,          PL/SQL,
                ,
                -          SELECT,          (joins),
                ,          UNION (          ) MINUS
(          ).
                INTO ( )          SELECT,
                FETCH (          ).
                (IN).          OUT IN OUT
                ,          WHERE          SELECT.
                SELECT.          - -          -
                ,          ,
                .          SELECT          ,
                SELECT          FOR UPDATE          ,
SELECT          .
                .          PL/SQL
WHERE,          ,
                ,
                :
OPEN ' _          ;
, _          .
                :
•          ,          ;
•          ,          ;
•          ,          .
                ,
                PL/SQL:

```

```

DECLARE
  v_RoomID    classes.room_id%TYPE;
  v_Building  rooms.building%TYPE;
  v_Department classes.department%TYPE;
  v_Course    classes.course%TYPE;
  CURSOR c_Buildings IS

```

```

SELECT building
  from rooms, classes
  where rooms.room_id = classes.room_id
     and department = v_Department
     and course = v_Course;
BEGIN
--
v_Department := 'HIS';
v_Course := 101;

--
OPEN c_Buildings;

--
v_Department := 'XXX';
v_Course := -1;
END;

      c_Building,      v_Department  v_Course
      'HIS'  101.      v_Department  v_Course
      ,
      (read-consistency).
      OPEN.
      ,
      ('Building Seven').
      FROM      WHERE,
      ,
      PL/SQL
      CLOSE.
      ,
      FETCH      INTO.      FETCH
      :

```



```

FETCH ' _ INTO _ ;
FETCH ' _ INTO PL/SQL;
' _ :
- PL/SQL,
, _PL/SQL - PL/SQL.
- ( ) INTO ,
. c_Buildings

```

```

FETCH c_Buildings INTO v_Building;

```

```

    ,
    FETCH.
DECLARE
  v_Department classes.department%TYPE;
  v_Course     classes.course%TYPE;
  CURSOR c_AllClasses IS
  SELECT *
    FROM classes;
  v_ClassesRecord c_AllClasses%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
  OPEN c_AllClasses;

  --          FETCH,
  --      PL/SQL,
  FETCH c_AllClasses INTO v_ClassesRecord;

  --      FETCH
  --          ,
  --          classes,
  --
  --          "PLS-394: wrong
  -- number of values in the INTO list of  FETCH statement".
  ("          INTO          FETCH.")
  FETCH c_AllClasses INTO v_Department, v_Course;
END;

          ,
          ,
          FETCH
          .
          .

%NOTFOUND.

```

```
CURSOR ' _ ;
```

```
' _
```

```
ORA-1001: Invalid Cursor ( )
```

```
ORA-1002: Fetch out of Sequence ( ).
```

```
ORA-1001.
```

3.9 :

3.9.1

PL/SQL

(subprograms).

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE AddNewStudent (
```

```
  p_FirstName students.first_name%TYPE,
```

```
  p_LastName  students.last_name%TYPE,
```

```
  p_Major     students.major%TYPE) AS
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
--          students.
```

```
-- student_sequence,
```

```
0
```

```
-- current_credits.
```

```
INSERT INTO students (ID, first_name, last_name,
```

```
  major, current_credits)
```

```
VALUES (student_sequence.nextval, p_FirstName, p_LastName,
```

```
  p_Major, 0);
```

```
COMMIT;
END AddNewStudent;
```

PL/SQL :

```
BEGIN
AddNewStudent ('David', 'Dinsmore', 'Music');
END;
```

- **AddNewStudent**
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE
- PL/SQL.
- p_FirstName 'David', p_LastName – 'Dinsmore',
pMajor – 'Music',
- PL/SQL;
- PL/SQL
- – PL/SQL,
AddNewStudent

3.9.2

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE :

```
CREATE [OR REPLACE] PROCEDURE ' _
[( {{ OUT IN OUT}}] ,
...
[{{ OUT IN OUT}}] {IS AS}
```

```

-- PL/SQL,
--
-- OR REPLACE (
--
-- DROP PROCEDURE.
--
-- OR REPLACE
-- CREATE

```

Oracle:

ORA - 00955: name is already used by an existing object (' ')

```

CREATE ( ) DDL,
COMMIT.
IS

```

AS.

AddNewStudent

PL/SQL:

```

DECLARE
--
v_NewFirstName students.first_name%TYPE := 'Margaret';
v_NewLastName  students.last_name%TYPE := 'Mason';
v_NewMajor     students.major%TYPE := 'History';
BEGIN
--
-- Margaret Mason
AddNewStudent(v_NewFirstName, v_NewLastName, v_NewMajor);
END;

```

(v_NewFirstName, AddNewStudent (actual parameters), (p_FirstName, (formal parameters). p_LastName, p_Major),

PL/SQL

OUT (In OUT) **IN** (modes): **IN** (), **OUT** () **IN** IN.
 3.12,

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE ModeTest (
  p_InParameter IN NUMBER,
  p_OutParameter OUT NUMBER,
  p_InOutParameter IN OUT NUMBER) IS
```

```
  v_LocalVariable NUMBER;
BEGIN
  /*          p_InParameter          v_LocalVariable.
  ,          IN
  . */
  v_LocalVariable := p_InParameter; --
```

3.12 –

IN	
OUT	
IN OUT	IN OUT.

```

/*          7          p_InParameter.
                                IN. */
p_InParameter := 7; -
.

/*          7          p_OutParameter.
                                . */
p_OutParameter := 7; -
.

/*          p_OutParameter          v_LocalVariable.
                                OUT. */
v_LocalVariable := p_outParameter; -
.

/*          p_InOutParameter          v_LocalVariable.
                                IN OUT. */
v_LocalVariable := p_InOutParameter; -
.

/*          7          p_InOutParameter.
                                IN OUT. */
p_InOutParameter := 7; -
.
END ModeTest;

```

```

ModeTest
PL/SQL.
INTO          SELECT...INTO          FETCH...INTO,
.
PL/SQL
.          ,          ModeTest
:

```

PLS – 363: expression 'p_INPARAMETER' cannot be used as an assignment target ('p_INPARAMETER' .)

PLS – 365: 'P_OUTPARAMETER' is an OUT parameter and cannot be read ('P_OUTPARAMETER' OUT) IN (rvalue) ; OUT (lvalue); IN OUT - , ,

```

OUT IN OUT,
.
,
,
;
OUT IN OUT.
ModeTest,
p_OutParameter p_InOutParameter :

```

```

DECLARE
v_Variable1 NUMBER;
v_Variable2 NUMBER;
BEGIN
ModeTest (12, v_Variable1, v_Variable2);
END;

```

3.9.3

```

(body) - PL/SQL,
IS AS
BEGIN, ( , ) -
BEGIN EXCEPTION, -
EXCEPTION END.
DECLARE
IS AS.
Ada.
:
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE ' _ AS
/* */
BEGIN
/* */
EXCEPTION
/* */
END [ ' _ ];
,
END. END
,
END, CREATE.

```

3.10 :

3.10.1

PL/SQL,

PL/SQL,

(rvalue).

90 , TRUE,
FALSE –

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION AlmostFull (
  p_Department classes.department%TYPE,
  p_Course     classes.course%TYPE)
RETURN BOOLEAN IS
```

```
  v_CurrentStudents NUMBER;
  v_MaxStudents     NUMBER;
  v_ReturnValue     BOOLEAN;
  v_FullPercent     CONSTANT NUMBER := 90;
BEGIN
```

```
--
```

```
  SELECT current_students, max_students
     INTO v_CurrentStudents, v_MaxStudents
     FROM classes
     WHERE department = p_Department
     AND course = p_Course;
```

```
--                                     v_FullPercent,
```

```
--                                     TRUE. – FALSE.
```

```
  IF (v_CurrentStudents / v_MaxStudents * 100) > v_FullPercent THEN
    v_ReturnValue := TRUE;
  ELSE
    v_ReturnValue := FALSE;
  END IF;
```

```
  RETURN v_ReturnValue;
END AlmostFull;
```


RETURN

RETURN

RETURN

:

RETURN ;

RETURN

RETURN

RETURN,

RETURN

RETURN.

RETURN

p_Department p_Course.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION ClassInfo (
/*      'Full',                100 %,
  'Some Room'                80 %,
  'More Room'                60 %,
  'Lots of Room'            60 %,
  'Empty'                    */
p_Department classes.department%TYPE,
p_Course  classes.course%TYPE)
RETURN VARCHAR2 IS
```

```
v_CurrentStudents NUMBER;
v_MaxStudents  NUMBER;
v_PercentFull  NUMBER;
BEGIN
--
--
SELECT current_students, max_students
  INTO v_CurrentStudents, v_MaxStudents
 FROM classes
 WHERE department = p_Department
 AND course = p_Course;
```

```
--  
v_PercentFull := v_CurrentStudents / v_MaxStudents * 100;  
IF v_PercentFull = 100 THEN  
    RETURN 'Full';  
ELSIF v_PercentFull > 80 THEN  
    RETURN 'Some Room';  
ELSIF v_PercentFull > 60 THEN  
    RETURN 'More Room';  
ELSIF v_PercentFull > 0 THEN  
    RETURN 'Lots of Room';  
ELSE  
    RETURN 'Empty';  
END IF;  
END ClassInfo;
```

RETURN

RETURN

OUT IN OUT,

OUT;

OUT

(, -),

3.11

```

PL/SQL.
PL/SQL.
(package) – PL/SQL
Ada. – PL/SQL, PL/SQL
:
:
:
:
:
:
:
:
:
:
PL/SQL,
PL/SQL.

```

3.11.1

(package specification),
(package header),

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE ClassPackage AS
--
  PROCEDURE AddStudent(p_StudentID IN students.id%TYPE,
    p_Department IN classes.department%TYPE,
    p_Course IN classes.course%TYPE);
--
  PROCEDURE RemoveStudent(p_StudentID IN students.id%TYPE,
    p_Department IN classes.department%TYPE,
    p_Course IN classes.course%TYPE);
--
    RemoveStudent
  e_StudentNotRegistered EXCEPTION;
--
--
  TYPE t_StudentIDTable IS TABLE OF students.id%TYPE
  INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
--
  PL/SQL
--

```

```

PROCEDURE ClassList(p_Department IN classes.department%TYPE,
                   p_Course      IN classes.course%TYPE,
                   p_IDs         OUT t_StudentIDTable,
                   p_NumStudents IN OUT BINARY_INTEGER);
END ClassPackage;

```

ClassPackage

```

CREATE [OR REPLASE] PACKAGE ' _ ' {IS | AS}

```

```

END [ ' _ ' ];

```

```

' _ ' (
, . .)

```

WHERE

3.11.2

(package body) –

ClassPackage

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY ClassPackage AS
--
PROCEDURE AddStudent(p_StudentID IN students.id%TYPE,
                    p_Department IN classes.department%TYPE,
                    p_Course    IN classes.course%TYPE) IS
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO registered_students (student_id, department, course)
    VALUES (p_StudentID, p_Department, p_Course);
    COMMIT;
END AddStudent;

--
PROCEDURE RemoveStudent(p_StudentID IN students.id%TYPE,
                       p_Department IN classes.department%TYPE,
                       p_Course    IN classes.course%TYPE) IS
BEGIN
    DELETE FROM registered_students
    WHERE student_id = p_StudentID
    AND department = p_Department
    AND course = p_Course;

--
--                                     DELETE.
--
IF SQL%NOTFOUND THEN
    RAISE e_StudentNotRegistered;
END IF;

    COMMIT;
END RemoveStudent;

--
--                                     PL/SQL
--

PROCEDURE ClassList(p_Department IN classes.department%TYPE,
                   p_Course    IN classes.course%TYPE,
                   p_IDs       OUT t_StudentIDTable,
                   p_NumStudents IN OUT BINARY_INTEGER) IS

    v_StudentID registered_students.student_id%TYPE;

--
CURSOR c_RegisteredStudents IS
```

```

SELECT student_id
FROM registered_students
WHERE department = p_Department
AND course = p_Course;
BEGIN
/*    p_NumStudents
.
.
.
p_IDs. */

p_NumStudents := 0;

OPEN c_RegisteredStudents;
LOOP
FETCH c_RegisteredStudents INTO v_StudentID;
EXIT WHEN c_RegisteredStudents%NOTFOUND;

p_NumStudents := p_NumStudents + 1;
p_IDs(p_NumStudents):= v_StudentID;
END LOOP;
END ClassList;
END ClassPackage;

(
e_StudentNotRegistered),

(FunctionA,

CREATE OR REPLACE PackageA AS
FUNCTION FunctionA(p_Paramater1 IN NUMBER,
p_Paramater2 IN DATE)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
END PackageA;
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY PackageA AS

```

```

FUNCTION FunctionA(p_Paramater1 IN CHAR)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
END PackageA;

```

```

PackageA
:

```

PLS-00328: subprogram body must be defined for the forward declaration of FUNCTIONA.

```

(
FUNCTIONA.)

```

PLS-00323: subprogram or cursor 'FUNCTIONA' is declared in package specification and must be defined in the package body.

```

(
)
.)

```

3.11.3

```

-
'
,
,
.
,
.
ClassPackage.RemqveStudent PL/SQL:

```

```

BEGIN
ClassPackage.RemoveStudent (10006, 'HIS', 101);
END;

```

```

RemoveStudent
e_StudentNotRegistered,
ClassPackage.e_StudentNotRegistered.

```


3.12

3.12.1

PL/SQL –

PL/SQL

(firing).

DML (INSERT, UPDATE DELETE),

-
-
-

major_stats:

```
CREATE TABLE major_stats (
Major          VARCHAR2 (30)
Total_credits  NUMBER,
Total_Students NUMBER);
```

major_stats

students,

major_stats

students.

UpdateMajorStats.

-

DML

students.

students

major_stats

:

```

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER UpdateMajorStats
/*
    major_stats,
    students. */
AFTER INSERT OR DELETE OR UPDATE ON students
DECLARE
CURSOR c_Statistics IS
    SELECT major, COUNT(*) total_students,
           SUM(current_credits) total_credits
    FROM students
    GROUP BY major;
BEGIN
/*
    major_stats,
    . */
FOR v_StatsRecord in c_Statistics LOOP
    UPDATE major_stats
    SET total_credits = v_StatsRecord.total_credits,
        total_students = v_StatsRecord.total_students
    WHERE major = v_StatsRecord.major;
/*
    . */
IF SQL%NOTFOUND THEN
    INSERT INTO major_stats (major, total_credits, total_students)
    VALUES (v_StatsRecord.major, v_StatsRecord.total_credits,
            v_StatsRecord.total_students);
END IF;
END LOOP;
END UpdateMajorStats;

:

CREATE [OR REPLACE] TRIGGER ' _
{BEFORE | AFTER } _ ON _ _
[FOR EACH ROW [WHEN]]
_ ;

' _ _ ,
( UpdateMajorStats _ DML),
_ _ , _ WHERE
( ), ,
, .

```

3.12.2

```

        WHEN
            (namespace)
                major_stats,
                major_stats
                SQL*Plus:

```

```

SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER major_stats
      BEFORE INSERT ON major_stats
      BEGIN
          INSERT INTO temp_table (char_col)
          VALUES ('Trigger fired!');
      END major_stats;
      /
      Trigger created.

```

```

SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE major_stats AS
      BEGIN
          INSERT INTO temp_table (char_col)
          VALUES ('Procedure called!');
      END major_stats;
      /

```

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE major_stats AS
*
ERROR at line 1;
ORA-00955: name is already used by an existing object
( ' ' .)

```

(), UPDATE ((BEFORE)), DELETE ((AFTER)). : INSERT
 3.13.

3.13 –

	INSERT, UPDATE DELETE	DML
	BEFORE AFTER	:
		FOR EACH ROW ()

12
 :
 • ;
 • ;
 •
 12 –
 PL/SQL 2.1 (Oracle7 7.1),
 UpdateMajorStats
 INSERT, UPDATE DELETE.
 DML,

```

PL/SQL 8.0
( ), ( ' );
DML,
INSTEAD OF
(joins),
room_summary.

```

```

CREATE VIEW room_summary AS
SELECT building, sum(number_seats) total_seats
FROM rooms
GROUP BY building;

```

```

SQL> DELETE FROM room_summary where building = 'Building 7';
DELETE FROM room_summary where building = 'Building 7';

```

```

*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01732: data manipulation operation not legal on this view
( )
INSTEAD OF
rooms:

```

```

CREATE TRIGGER room_summary_delete
INSTEAD OF DELETE ON room_summary
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
-- rooms,
-- room_summary
DELETE FROM rooms
WHERE building = :old.building;
END room_summary_delete;

```

```

room_summary_delete DELETE
PL/SQL.
PL/SQL,
:
•
: COMMIT, ROLLBACK SAVEPOINT.

```

- RAW.
- LONG LONG RAW

(constraints),
 (mutating).

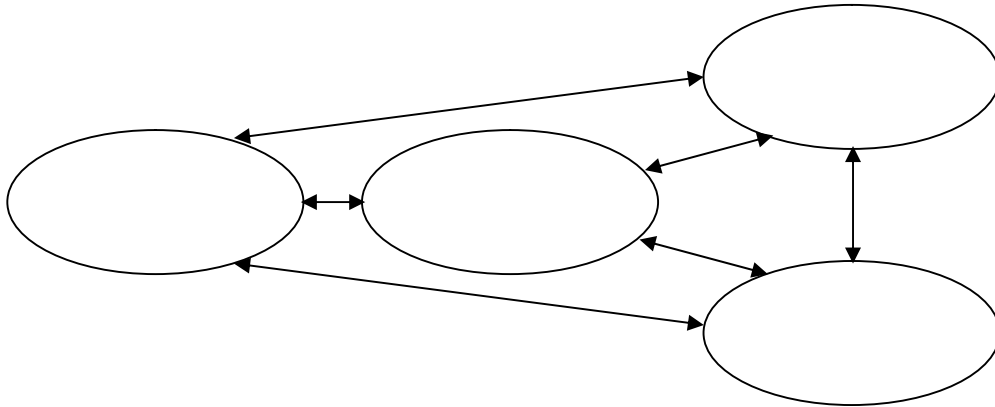
3.13

1 8 PL/SQL 8.

DML.

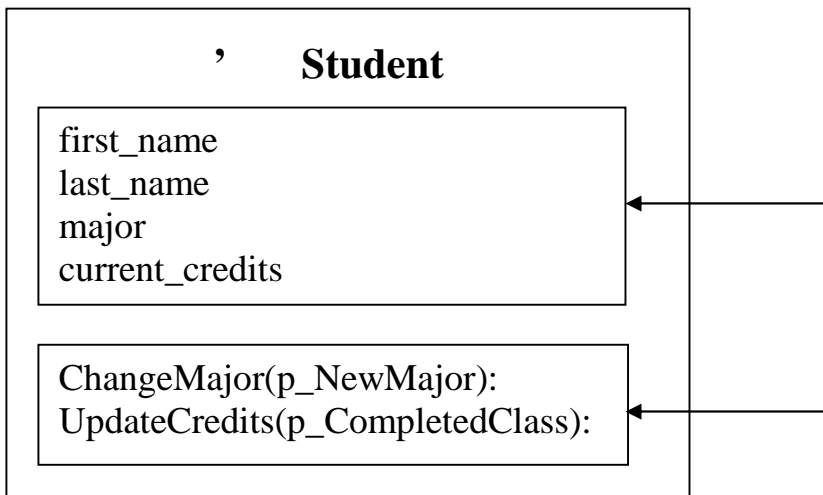
3.13.1

. 3.12.



3.12 –

Student, (attributes): (first_name), (last_name), (major) (current_credits). : ChangeMajor () UpdateCredits ((methods)).



3.13 – Student

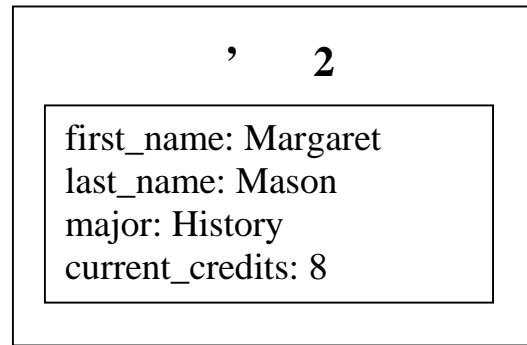
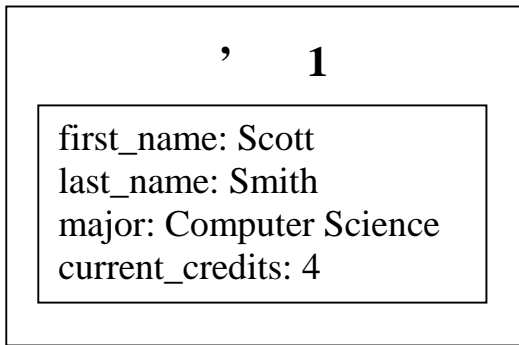
UpdateCredits

(instance)

StudentObj.

. 3.14

PL/SQL,



3.14 –

StudentObj

C++ Java.

Oracle8

Oracle8.

SQL,

SQL (PL/SQL)

1e8

:

3.13.2

Oracle8 (object types),
 Oracle8 (objects option).
 Oracle8 :

Oracle Enterprise Edition Release 8.0.3.0.0. – Production
 With the Partitioning and **Objects** options
 PL/SQL Release 8.0.3.0.0 – Production

Oracle
 Oracle
 ()
 CREATE
 TYPE... AS OBJECT:

```
CREATE [OR REPLACE] TYPE [ ] AS OBJECT (
  [ ]...
  | [{MAP | ORDER} MEMBER ]
  | [MEMBER { }
  [,MEMBER { }]] ...]
  | [PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES ( ' _ , )
  [,PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES ( ' _ , )]]...]
);
```

Oracle,
 PRAGMA

RESTRICT_REFERENCES

```

CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE StudentObj AS OBJECT (
  ID          NUMBER(5),
  first_name  VARCHAR2(20),
  last_name   VARCHAR2(20),
  major       VARCHAR2(30),
  current_credits NUMBER(3),
);

```

SQL*PLUS

```

( / ), CREATE TYPE ...AS OBJECT (
      PL/SQL.
      DDL,
      PL/SQL.
      DBMS_SQL.
2 CREATE TYPE ( RESOURCE).
3 CREATE TYPE
  ... AS OBJECT
4 PL/SQL CREATE TABLE.
5 NOT NULL
6 PL/SQL,
Oracle8,
• LONG LONG RAW. LOB;
• : NCHAR, NVARCHAR2 NCLOB;
• ROWID;
• PL/SQL,
  BINARY_INTEGER, BOOLEAN, PLS_INTEGER, RECORD
REF CURSOR;
• % TYPE %ROWTYPE;
• PL/SQL.

```

Oracle Release 8
PL/SQL
%TYPE,
Oracle8
PL/SQL,

-
- 1 . ORACLE8i . – .:
 - « » . – 2001.
 - 2 Oracle 8i/ : Advanced Information System. – : « » , 2001.
 - 3 Jason Couchman, Ulrike Schwinn «Oracle8 Certified Professional DBA» Osborne/McGraw – Hill. 1999.
 - 4 . 101: ORACLE PL/SQL: « » , 2001.