Oracle Database: Program with PL/SQL

Duration: 5 Days

What you will learn

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This Oracle Database: Program with PL/SQL course begings with an introduction to PL/SQL and proceeds to list the benefits of this powerful programming language. Expert Oracle University instructors will teach you how to create PL/SQL blocks of application code that can be shared by multiple forms, reports and data management applications.

Learn To:

Conditionally control code flow (loops, control structures).
Use PL/SQL packages to group and contain related constructs.
Create triggers to solve business challenges.
Use some of the Oracle supplied PL/SQL packages to generate screen output and file output.
Create anonymous PL/SQL blocks, functions and procedures.
Declare PL/SQL variables.
Manage PL/SQL subprograms, triggers, declaring identifiers and trapping exceptions.
Understand and influence the PL/SQL compiler and manage dependencies.
Create anonymous PL/SQL blocks, focusing on stored procedures and functions.

Benefits to You

You'll also enhance your developer skills by learning to develop, execute and manage PL\SQL stored program units like procedures, functions, packages and database triggers. Understanding the basic functionality of how to debug functions and procedures using the SQL Developer Debugger gives way to refined lines of code.

Use Dynamic SQL

During this course, you'll also utilize some of the Oracle-supplied packages. Expert instructors will teach you how to use Dynamic SQL and will help you understand design considerations when coding using PL/SQL

Use Oracle SQL Developer

You'll use Oracle SQL Developer to develop these program units. SQL*Plus and JDeveloper are introduced as optional tools. This is appropriate for a 10g and 11g audience. There are minor changes between 10g and 11g features. It's a bundle of Oracle Database: PL/SQL Fundamentals and Oracle Database: Develop PL/SQL Program Units courses.

Fulfills Training Requirements for Certification

This course fulfills the training requirement for an Oracle Certification Path. Only Live Virtual Class, Classroom Training or Training On Demand courses will fulfill the requirement. Self-Study and Knowledge Center courses do not fulfill the training requirement.

Audience

Application Developers
Database Administrators
Developer
Forms Developer
PL/SQL Developer
Portal Developer
System Analysts
Technical Consultant

Related Training

Required Prerequisites

Oracle Database: Introduction to SQL (combination of Oracle Database: SQL Fundamentals I and Oracle Database: SQL Fundamentals II listed)

Suggested Prerequisites
Previous programming experience

Course Objectives

Create and debug stored procedures and functions

Use conditional compilation to customize the functionality in a PL/SQL application without removing any source code

Design PL/SQL packages to group related constructs

Create overloaded package subprograms for more flexibility

Design PL/SQL anonymous blocks that execute efficiently

Use the Oracle supplied PL/SQL packages to generate screen output, file output and mail output

Write dynamic SQL for more coding flexibility

Describe the features and syntax of PL/SQL

Use PL/SQL programming constructs and conditionally control code flow (loops, control structures, and explicit cursors)

Manage dependencies between PL/SQL subprograms

Handle runtime errors

Create triggers to solve business challenges

Design PL/SQL code for predefined data types, local subprograms, additional pragmas, standardized constants and exceptions

Course Topics

Introduction
Course Objectives
Course Agenda
Describe the Human Resources (HR) Schema
PL/SQL development environments available in this course
Introduction to SQL Developer

Introduction to PL/SQL
Overview of PL/SQL
Identify the benefits of PL/SQL Subprograms
Overview of the types of PL/SQL blocks
Create a Simple Anonymous Block
How to generate output from a PL/SQL Block?

Declare PL/SQL Identifiers
List the different Types of Identifiers in a PL/SQL subprogram
Usage of the Declarative Section to Define Identifiers
Use variables to store data
Identify Scalar Data Types
The %TYPE Attribute
What are Bind Variables?
Sequences in PL/SQL Expressions

Write Executable Statements
Describe Basic PL/SQL Block Syntax Guidelines
Learn to Comment the Code
Deployment of SQL Functions in PL/SQL
How to convert Data Types?
Describe Nested Blocks
Identify the Operators in PL/SQL

Interaction with the Oracle Server
Invoke SELECT Statements in PL/SQL
Retrieve Data in PL/SQL
SQL Cursor concept
Avoid Errors by using Naming Conventions when using Retrieval and DML Statements
Data Manipulation in the Server using PL/SQL
Understand the SQL Cursor concept
Use SQL Cursor Attributes to Obtain Feedback on DML
Save and Discard Transactions

Control Structures
Conditional processing using IF Statements
Conditional processing using CASE Statements
Describe simple Loop Statement

Describe While Loop Statement
Describe For Loop Statement
Use the Continue Statement

Composite Data Types
Use PL/SQL Records
The %ROWTYPE Attribute
Insert and Update with PL/SQL Records
INDEX BY Tables
Examine INDEX BY Table Methods
Use INDEX BY Table of Records

Explicit Cursors
What are Explicit Cursors?
Declare the Cursor
Open the Cursor
Fetch data from the Cursor
Close the Cursor
Cursor FOR loop
The %NOTFOUND and %ROWCOUNT Attributes
Describe the FOR UPDATE Clause and WHERE CURRENT Clause

Exception Handling
Understand Exceptions
Handle Exceptions with PL/SQL
Trap Predefined Oracle Server Errors
Trap Non-Predefined Oracle Server Errors
Trap User-Defined Exceptions
Propagate Exceptions
RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR Procedure

Stored Procedures
Create a Modularized and Layered Subprogram Design
Modularize Development With PL/SQL Blocks
Understand the PL/SQL Execution Environment
List the benefits of using PL/SQL Subprograms
List the differences between Anonymous Blocks and Subprograms
Create, Call, and Remove Stored Procedures
Implement Procedures Parameters and Parameters Modes
View Procedure Information

Stored Functions and Debugging Subprograms
Create, Call, and Remove a Stored Function
Identify the advantages of using Stored Functions
Identify the steps to create a stored function
Invoke User-Defined Functions in SQL Statements
Restrictions when calling Functions
Control side effects when calling Functions
View Functions Information
How to debug Functions and Procedures?

Packages

Listing the advantages of Packages
Describe Packages
What are the components of a Package?
Develop a Package
How to enable visibility of a Package's Components?
Create the Package Specification and Body using the SQL CREATE Statement and SQL Developer
Invoke the Package Constructs
View the PL/SQL Source Code using the Data Dictionary

Deploying Packages
Overloading Subprograms in PL/SQL
Use the STANDARD Package
Use Forward Declarations to solve Illegal Procedure Reference
Implement Package Functions in SQL and Restrictions
Persistent State of Packages
Persistent State of a Package Cursor
Control side effects of PL/SQL Subprograms
Invoke PL/SQL Tables of Records in Packages

Implement Oracle-Supplied Packages in Application Development
What are Oracle-Supplied Packages?
Examples of some of the Oracle-Supplied Packages
How does the DBMS_OUTPUT Package work?
Use the UTL_FILE Package to Interact with Operating System Files
Invoke the UTL_MAIL Package
Write UTL_MAIL Subprograms

Dynamic SQL
The Execution Flow of SQL
What is Dynamic SQL?
Declare Cursor Variables
Dynamically Executing a PL/SQL Block
Configure Native Dynamic SQL to Compile PL/SQL Code
How to invoke DBMS_SQL Package?
Implement DBMS_SQL with a Parameterized DML Statement
Dynamic SQL Functional Completeness

Design Considerations for PL/SQL Code
Standardize Constants and Exceptions
Understand Local Subprograms
Write Autonomous Transactions
Implement the NOCOPY Compiler Hint
Invoke the PARALLEL_ENABLE Hint
The Cross-Session PL/SQL Function Result Cache
The DETERMINISTIC Clause with Functions
Usage of Bulk Binding to Improve Performance

Triggers
Describe Triggers
Identify the Trigger Event Types and Body
Business Application Scenarios for Implementing Triggers
Create DML Triggers using the CREATE TRIGGER Statement and SQL Developer

Identify the Trigger Event Types, Body, and Firing (Timing)
Differences between Statement Level Triggers and Row Level Triggers
Create Instead of and Disabled Triggers
How to Manage, Test and Remove Triggers?

Creating Compound, DDL, and Event Database Triggers
What are Compound Triggers?
Identify the Timing-Point Sections of a Table Compound Trigger
Understand the Compound Trigger Structure for Tables and Views
Implement a Compound Trigger to Resolve the Mutating Table Error
Comparison of Database Triggers to Stored Procedures
Create Triggers on DDL Statements
Create Database-Event and System-Events Triggers
System Privileges Required to Manage Triggers

PL/SQL Compiler
What is the PL/SQL Compiler?
Describe the Initialization Parameters for PL/SQL Compilation
List the new PL/SQL Compile Time Warnings
Overview of PL/SQL Compile Time Warnings for Subprograms
List the benefits of Compiler Warnings
List the PL/SQL Compile Time Warning Messages Categories
Setting the Warning Messages Levels: Using SQL Developer, PLSQL_WARNINGS Initialization Parameter, and the DBM
View Compiler Warnings: Using SQL Developer, SQL*Plus, or the Data Dictionary Views

Manage PL/SQL Code
What Is Conditional Compilation?
Implement Selection Directives
Invoke Predefined and User-Defined Inquiry Directives
The PLSQL_CCFLAGS Parameter and the Inquiry Directive
Conditional Compilation Error Directives to Raise User-Defined Errors
The DBMS_DB_VERSION Package
Write DBMS_PREPROCESSOR Procedures to Print or Retrieve Source Text
Obfuscation and Wrapping PL/SQL Code

Manage Dependencies
Overview of Schema Object Dependencies
Query Direct Object Dependencies using the USER_DEPENDENCIES View
Query an Object’s Status
Invalidation of Dependent Objects
Display the Direct and Indirect Dependencies
Fine-Grained Dependency Management in Oracle Database 11g
Understand Remote Dependencies
Recompile a PL/SQL Program Unit