

Összetett típusok

Összetett típusok – Rekordtípus

- Rekordtípus deklarációja:

```
TYPE név IS RECORD (  
    mezőnév típus [[NOT NULL] {:=|DEFAULT} kifejezés]  
    [, mezőnév típus [[NOT NULL] {:=|DEFAULT} kifejezés]]...  
);
```

- Rekord deklarációja:

```
rekordnév rekordtípusnév;
```

- Például:

```
TYPE t_alk_rec IS RECORD (  
    nev          VARCHAR2(46),  
    fizetes     NUMBER(8,2),  
    email       VARCHAR2(25) NOT NULL);  
v_fonok t_alk_rec;
```

Összetett típusok – Kollekción

- PL/SQL kollekcióntípusai:
 - asszociatív tömb
 - beágyazott tábla
 - dinamikus tömb
- 3GL nyelvek tömb fogalmának felelnek meg
 - egydimenziós, indexe minden esetben lehet egész (asszociatív tömb esetén sztring is)
- Létrehozása két lépcsőben történik:
 - kollekcióntípus létrehozása
 - kollekciónváltozó deklarálása (*kollekciónév kollekcióntípus_név;*)
- Elemeinek típusa REF CURSOR kivételével tetszőleges PL/SQL típus
- Egy elemére *kollekciónév(index)* módon hivatkozhatunk

Kollekciómetódusok

<i>Metódus</i>	<i>Visszatérési típus</i>	<i>Tevékenység</i>
EXISTS	BOOLEAN	Igaz értéket ad, ha az adott indexű elem létezik a kollekcióban
COUNT	NUMBER	Visszaadja a kollekció elemeinek számát
LIMIT	NUMBER	Visszaadja a kollekció maximális méretét
FIRST	<i>indextípus</i>	Visszaadja a kollekció első elemének indexét
LAST	<i>indextípus</i>	Visszaadja a kollekció utolsó elemének indexét
NEXT	<i>indextípus</i>	Visszaadja egy megadott indexű elemet követő elem indexét
PRIOR	<i>indextípus</i>	Visszaadja egy megadott indexű elemet megelőző elem indexét
EXTEND	nincs	Bővíti a kollekciót
TRIM	nincs	Eltávolítja a kollekció utolsó elemeit
DELETE	nincs	A megadott elemeket törli a kollekcióból

Kollekciók – Asszociatív tömb

```
TYPE név IS TABLE OF elemtípus [NOT NULL]
INDEX BY indextípus;
```

- Kulcs-érték párok halmaza (hashtábla)
- Csak PL/SQL programokban használható
- Az *indextípus* PLS_INTEGER, BINARY_INTEGER, VARCHAR2 (n), STRING (n) (vagy LONG) lehet.
- Az indexeknek nincs (elvi) határa
- Az *i* indexű elemnek történő értékadás létrehozza az adott elemet, ha nem létezett, és felülírja az értékét, ha létezett

Asszociatív tömb - kollekciómetódusok

- EXISTS(i)
- COUNT
- LIMIT
- FIRST
- LAST
- NEXT(i)
- PRIOR(i)
- DELETE, DELETE(i), DELETE(i,j)

DECLARE

TYPE t_kolcsonzesek_at_binint IS TABLE OF
kolcsonzes%ROWTYPE INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;

TYPE t_kolcsonzesek_at_plsint IS TABLE OF
kolcsonzes%ROWTYPE INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;

TYPE t_konyv_idk_at_vc2 IS TABLE OF konyv.id%TYPE
INDEX BY konyv.isbn%TYPE; -- VARCHAR2(30)

TYPE t_vektor IS TABLE OF NUMBER
INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;

TYPE t_matrix IS TABLE OF t_vektor
INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;

TYPE t_at_orzagok IS TABLE OF orzagok%rowtype
INDEX BY VARCHAR2(100);

```
DECLARE
```

```
    TYPE t_vektor IS TABLE OF NUMBER
```

```
        INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

```
    v_Vektor    t_vektor;
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
    FOR i IN -2..2 LOOP
```

```
        v_Vektor(i*2) := i;
```

```
    END LOOP;
```

```
    FOR i IN -5..5 LOOP
```

```
        IF v_Vektor.EXISTS(i) THEN
```

```
            DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(i || ' ' || v_Vektor(i));
```

```
        END IF;
```

```
    END LOOP;
```

```
END;
```

```
/
```



```

DECLARE

TYPE t_tablazat IS TABLE OF NUMBER INDEX BY VARCHAR2(10);
v_Tablazat      t_tablazat;
v_Kulcs         VARCHAR2(10);

BEGIN

FOR i IN 65..67 LOOP
    v_Kulcs := CHR(i);
    v_Tablazat(v_Kulcs) := i;
END LOOP;

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Kulcs   Elem');
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('-----  -----');

FOR i IN 0..255 LOOP
    v_Kulcs := CHR(i);
    IF v_Tablazat.EXISTS(v_Kulcs) THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_Kulcs || v_Tablazat(v_Kulcs));
    END IF;
END LOOP;

END;

/

```

```

DECLARE
    TYPE t_vektor IS TABLE OF NUMBER
        INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
    v_Vektor      t_vektor;
BEGIN
    FOR i IN -2..2 LOOP
        v_Vektor(i*2) := i;
    END LOOP;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('1. count: ' ||
        v_Vektor.COUNT);

    -- Hány tényleges elem esik ebbe az intervallumba?
    v_Vektor.DELETE(-1, 2);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('2. count: ' ||
        v_Vektor.COUNT);
END;
/

```

```
DECLARE
    TYPE t_tablazat IS TABLE OF NUMBER
        INDEX BY VARCHAR2(10);

    v_Tablazat    t_tablazat;
BEGIN
    v_Tablazat('a') := 1;
    v_Tablazat('A') := 2;
    v_Tablazat('z') := 3;
    v_Tablazat('Z') := 4;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('1. count: ' ||
        v_Tablazat.COUNT);
    v_Tablazat.DELETE('a','z');
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('2. count: ' ||
        v_Tablazat.COUNT);
END;
/
```

```
DECLARE
    TYPE t_vektor IS TABLE OF NUMBER
        INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
    v_Vektor    t_vektor;
BEGIN
    FOR i IN -2..2 LOOP
        v_Vektor(i*2) := i;
    END LOOP;

    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('first: '
        || NVL(TO_CHAR(v_Vektor.FIRST), 'NULL')
        || ' last: '
        || NVL(TO_CHAR(v_Vektor.LAST), 'NULL'));
END;
/
```

```
DECLARE
  TYPE t_vektor IS TABLE OF NUMBER INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
  v_Vektor      t_vektor;
  i              PLS_INTEGER;
BEGIN
  FOR i IN -2..2 LOOP
    v_Vektor(i*2) := i;
  END LOOP;

  i := v_Vektor.FIRST;
  WHILE i IS NOT NULL LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(i||' '||v_Vektor(i));
    i := v_Vektor.NEXT(i);
  END LOOP;

  i := v_Vektor.LAST;
  WHILE i IS NOT NULL LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(i||' '|| v_Vektor(i));
    i := v_Vektor.PRIOR(i);
  END LOOP;
END;
```

```
/
```

```
DECLARE
```

```
TYPE NickList IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(64)
```

```
INDEX BY VARCHAR2(32);
```

```
nicknames NickList;
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
nicknames('Bob') := 'Robert';
```

```
nicknames('Buffy') := 'Esmerelda';
```

```
nicknames('Chip') := 'Charles';
```

```
nicknames('Dan') := 'Daniel';
```

```
nicknames('Fluffy') := 'Ernestina';
```

```
nicknames('Rob') := 'Robert';
```

```
-- following deletes element denoted by this key
```

```
nicknames.DELETE('Chip');
```

```
-- following deletes elements with keys in this
```

```
--alphabetic range
```

```
nicknames.DELETE('Buffy','Fluffy');
```

```
END;
```

```
/
```

```

DECLARE
TYPE sum_multiples IS TABLE OF PLS_INTEGER
INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
n PLS_INTEGER := 5;
sn PLS_INTEGER := 10;
m PLS_INTEGER := 3;
FUNCTION get_sum_multiples (multiple IN PLS_INTEGER,
num IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN sum_multiples IS
s sum_multiples;
BEGIN
FOR i IN 1..num LOOP
s(i) := multiple * ((i * (i + 1)) / 2);
END LOOP;
RETURN s;
END get_sum_multiples;

BEGIN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Sum of the first ' || n || ' multiples of
' || m || ' is ' || get_sum_multiples (m, sn)(n));
END;
/

```

Kollekciók – Dinamikus tömb

```
TYPE név IS {VARRAY | VARYING ARRAY} (max_méret)  
  OF elemtípus [NOT NULL];
```

- deklarációjakor meg kell adni a max. méretet
- Az elemek folytonosan helyezkednek el
- Az indexelés 1-től indul
- 0 és *max_méret* közötti elemszámmal rendelkezhet (max. 2^{31})
- Speciális objektumtípus
- Az ilyen típusú változó tulajdonképpen egy referencia
 - automatikus kezdőértékadás (NULL)
 - explicit kezdőértékadás (példányosítással)

Dinamikus tömb - kollekciómetódusok

- EXISTS(i)
- COUNT
- LIMIT
- FIRST
- LAST
- NEXT(i)
- PRIOR (i)
- EXTEND, EXTEND(n), EXTEND(n,m)
- TRIM , TRIM(n)
- DELETE

```
DECLARE
```

```
    TYPE varray_type IS VARRAY(5) OF INTEGER;
```

```
    v1 varray_type;
```

```
    v2 varray_type;
```

```
    v3 varray_type:=varray_type();
```

```
    v4 varray_type:=varray_type(10,20,30);
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
    v2 := varray_type(1, 2, 3, 4, 5);
```

```
END;
```

```
/
```

```
DECLARE
TYPE name_rec IS RECORD
    ( first_name VARCHAR2(20),
      last_name VARCHAR2(25) );
TYPE names IS VARRAY(250) OF name_rec;

BEGIN
    NULL;
END;
/
```

```
DECLARE
TYPE t_nt_EmpList IS
    VARRAY(10) OF employees.employee_id%TYPE;
TYPE t_nt_Senior_Salespeople IS
    VARRAY(15) OF employees%ROWTYPE;
CURSOR c2 IS SELECT first_name, last_name
                FROM employees;
TYPE t_nt_NameList IS VARRAY(5) OF c2%ROWTYPE;

BEGIN
    NULL;
END;
/
```

```

DECLARE
TYPE dnames_var IS VARRAY(20) OF VARCHAR2(30);
dept_names dnames_var;
BEGIN
    IF dept_names IS NULL
        THEN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Before initialization,
                                     the varray is null.');
```

-- DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE

-- ('It has ' || dept_names.COUNT || ' elements.');

```

        ELSE DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Before initialization,
                                     the varray is not null.');
```

END IF;

```

dept_names := dnames_var();
IF dept_names IS NULL
    THEN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('After initialization,
                                 the varray is null.');
```

ELSE DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('After initialization,

the varray is not null.');

```

        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('It has ' ||
                                dept_names.COUNT || ' elements.');
```

END IF;

END;

```
DECLARE
```

```
TYPE T_Szerzok IS VARRAY (10) OF VARCHAR2(50);
```

```
v_Szerzok      T_Szerzok := T_Szerzok();
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('1.count: ' || v_Szerzok.COUNT  
    || ' Limit: ' || NVL(TO_CHAR(v_Szerzok.LIMIT), 'NULL'));
```

```
v_Szerzok.EXTEND; -- Egy NULL elemmel bővítünk
```

```
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('2.count: ' || v_Szerzok.COUNT  
    || ' v_Szerzok(1): ' || NVL(v_Szerzok(1), 'NULL'));
```

```
v_Szerzok(1) := 'Móra Ferenc';
```

```
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('2. count: ' || v_Szerzok.COUNT  
    || ' v_Szerzok(v_Szerzok.COUNT): '  
    || NVL(v_Szerzok(v_Szerzok.COUNT), 'NULL'));
```

```
v_Szerzok.EXTEND(3); -- 3 db NULL elemmel bővítünk
```

```
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('2. count: ' || v_Szerzok.COUNT  
    || ' v_Szerzok(v_Szerzok.COUNT): '  
    || NVL(v_Szerzok(v_Szerzok.COUNT), 'NULL'));
```

```
...
```

```

...
v_Szerzok.EXTEND(4, 1);
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('2. count: ' || v_Szerzok.COUNT
    || ' v_Szerzok(v_Szerzok.COUNT): '
    || NVL(v_Szerzok(v_Szerzok.COUNT), 'NULL'));
BEGIN
    v_Szerzok.EXTEND(10);
EXCEPTION
    WHEN SUBSCRIPT_OUTSIDE_LIMIT THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Kivétel! ' || SQLERRM);
END;

FOR i IN 1..v_Szerzok.COUNT LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(i||' '|| NVL(v_Szerzok(i), 'NULL'));
END LOOP;
END;
/

```

```
DECLARE
```

```
TYPE dnames_var IS VARRAY(7) OF VARCHAR2(30);
```

```
dept_names dnames_var :=
```

```
dnames_var('Shipping','Sales','Finance','Payroll');
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('dept_names has ' ||  
                        dept_names.COUNT || ' elements now');
```

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('dept_names''s type can hold a  
maximum of ' || dept_names.LIMIT || ' elements');
```

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('The maximum number you can use  
with ' || 'dept_names.EXTEND() is ' ||  
(dept_names.LIMIT - dept_names.COUNT));
```

```
END;
```

```
/
```



```
DECLARE
```

```
TYPE T_Szerzok IS VARRAY (10) OF VARCHAR2(50);
```

```
v_Szerzok      T_Szerzok;
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
v_Szerzok := T_Szerzok('Móricz Zsigmond', 'Móra  
  Ferenc', 'Ottlik Géza', 'Weöres Sándor');
```

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('1.count: ' || v_Szerzok.COUNT);
```

```
v_Szerzok.TRIM; -- Törlünk egy elemet
```

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('2.count: ' || v_Szerzok.COUNT);
```

```
v_Szerzok.TRIM(2); -- Törlünk 2 elemet
```

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('3.count: ' || v_Szerzok.COUNT);
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
v_Szerzok.TRIM(10); -- Megpróbálunk túl sok elemet törölni
```

```
EXCEPTION
```

```
  WHEN SUBSCRIPT_BEYOND_COUNT THEN
```

```
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Kivétel! ' || SQLERRM);
```

```
END;
```

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('4. count: ' || v_Szerzok.COUNT);
```

```
END;
```

```
/
```

```
DECLARE
```

```
TYPE last_name_typ IS VARRAY(3) OF VARCHAR2(64);
```

```
TYPE surname_typ IS VARRAY(3) OF VARCHAR2(64);
```

```
-- These first two variables have the same data type.
```

```
group1 last_name_typ:= last_name_typ('Jones','Wong','Marceau');
```

```
group2 last_name_typ:= last_name_typ('Klein','Patsos','Singh');
```

```
-- This third variable has a similar declaration,
```

```
-- but is a different type.
```

```
group3 surname_typ:= surname_typ('Trevisi','Macleod','Marquez');
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
-- Allowed because they have the same data type
```

```
group1 := group2;
```

```
-- Not allowed because they have different data types
```

```
-- group3 := group2; -- fordítási hiba!
```

```
END;
```

```
/
```

```
DECLARE
```

```
TYPE tb1 IS TABLE OF INTEGER INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
-- Index-by table of index-by tables:
```

```
TYPE ntb1 IS TABLE OF tb1 INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
TYPE va1 IS VARRAY(10) OF VARCHAR2(20);
```

```
-- Index-by table of varray elements:
```

```
TYPE ntb2 IS TABLE OF va1 INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
v1 va1 := va1('hello', 'world');
```

```
v2 ntb1; v3 ntb2;
```

```
v4 tb1; v5 tb1; -- empty table
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
v4(1) := 34; v4(2) := 46456;
```

```
v4(456) := 343; v2(23) := v4;
```

```
v3(34) := va1(33, 456, 656, 343);
```

```
-- assign an empty table to v2(35) and try again
```

```
v2(35) := v5; v2(35)(2) := 78; -- it works now
```

```
END;
```

```
/
```

```

DECLARE
  TYPE t1 IS VARRAY(10) OF INTEGER;
  TYPE nt1 IS VARRAY(10) OF t1; -- multilevel varray type
  va t1 := t1(2,3,5); -- initialize multilevel varray
  nva nt1 := nt1(va, t1(55,6,73), t1(2,4), va);
  i INTEGER;
  val t1;
BEGIN -- multilevel access
  i := nva(2)(3); -- i will get value 73
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('I = ' || i); -- add a varray element to nva
  nva.EXTEND; -- replace inner varray elements
  nva(5) := t1(56, 32);
  nva(4) := t1(45,43,67,43345);
  -- replace an inner integer element
  nva(4)(4) := 1; -- replaces 43345 with 1
  -- add an element to the 4th varray element
  -- and store integer 89 into it.
  nva(4).EXTEND;
  nva(4)(5) := 89;
END;

```

/

Kollekciók – Beágyazott tábla – 1

```
TYPE név IS TABLE OF elemtípus [NOT NULL];
```

- **Speciális objektumtípus**
 - az ilyen típusú változó tulajdonképpen egy referencia
- **Max. 2^{31} eleme lehet (1-től indexelünk)**
- **Az elemek szétszórtan helyezkednek el (lyukak!)**

```
DECLARE
TYPE t_dt_EmpList IS
    TABLE OF employees.employee_id%TYPE;
TYPE t_dt_Senior_Salespeople IS
    TABLE OF employees%ROWTYPE;
CURSOR c2 IS SELECT first_name, last_name
                FROM employees;
TYPE t_nt_NameList IS TABLE OF c2%ROWTYPE;

BEGIN
    NULL;
END;
/
```

```
DECLARE
    TYPE nested_type IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(30);
    v1 nested_type:=
    nested_type('Shipping','Sales','Finance','
    Payroll');
    v2 nested_type:=nested_type();
    v3 nested_type;
BEGIN
null;

END;
/
```

```
DECLARE
    TYPE t_nevek IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(10);
    v_Nevек t_nevek;
    v_Nevек2 t_nevek:=t_nevek();
PROCEDURE URES_E(p_Nevек t_nevek) IS
    BEGIN
    IF p_Nevек IS NULL
        THEN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('NULL értékű kollekció');
        ELSIF p_Nevек.COUNT=0
            THEN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Üres kollekció');
        END IF;
    END;
BEGIN
    URES_E(v_Nevек);
    URES_E(v_Nevек2);
END;
/
```


Beágyazott tábla - kollekcíómetódusok

- EXISTS(i)
- COUNT
- LIMIT
- FIRST
- LAST
- NEXT(i)
- PRIOR (i)
- EXTEND, EXTEND(n), EXTEND(n,m)
- TRIM , TRIM(n)
- DELETE, DELETE(i), DELETE(i,j)

```
DECLARE
```

```
TYPE NumList IS TABLE OF INTEGER;
```

```
n NumList := NumList(1,3,5,7);
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
n.DELETE(2); -- Delete the second element
```

```
IF n.EXISTS(1) THEN
```

```
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('OK, element #1 exists.');
```

```
END IF;
```

```
IF n.EXISTS(2) = FALSE THEN
```

```
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('OK, element #2 was deleted.');
```

```
END IF;
```

```
IF n.EXISTS(99) = FALSE THEN
```

```
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('OK, element #99  
                           does not exist at all.');
```

```
END IF;
```

```
END;
```

```
/
```

```

DECLARE
    TYPE NumList IS TABLE OF NUMBER;
    n NumList := NumList(1,3,5,7);
    counter INTEGER;
BEGIN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('N''s first subscript is ' || n.FIRST);
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('N''s last subscript is ' || n.LAST);
FOR i IN n.FIRST .. n.LAST LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Element #' || i || ' = ' || n(i));
END LOOP;
n.DELETE(2); -- Delete second element.
IF n IS NOT NULL THEN
    counter := n.FIRST;
    WHILE counter IS NOT NULL LOOP
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Element #' || counter || ' = ' || n(counter));
        counter := n.NEXT(counter);
    END LOOP;
ELSE DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('N is null, nothing to do.');
```

END IF;

END;

/

```
DECLARE
```

```
TYPE NumList IS TABLE OF NUMBER;
```

```
n NumList := NumList(1966,1971,1984,1989,1999);
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The element after #2 is #' ||  
n.NEXT(2));
```

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The element before #2 is #' ||  
n.PRIOR(2));
```

```
n.DELETE(3);
```

```
-- Delete an element to show how NEXT can handle gaps.
```

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Now the element after #2 is #' ||  
n.NEXT(2));
```

```
IF n.PRIOR(n.FIRST) IS NULL THEN
```

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Can''t get PRIOR of the first  
element.');
```

```
END IF;
```

```
END;
```

```
/
```

```
DECLARE
TYPE NumList IS TABLE OF NUMBER;
n NumList := NumList(1,3,5,7);
counter INTEGER;
BEGIN
  n.DELETE(2);
  counter := n.FIRST;
  WHILE counter IS NOT NULL LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Counting up: Element #'
                          || counter || ' = ' || n(counter));
    counter := n.NEXT(counter);
  END LOOP;

  counter := n.LAST;
  WHILE counter IS NOT NULL LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Counting down: Element #' ||
                          counter || ' = ' || n(counter));
    counter := n.PRIOR(counter);
  END LOOP;
END;
/
```

```
DECLARE
```

```
TYPE NumList IS TABLE OF NUMBER;
```

```
n NumList := NumList(2,4,6,8);
```

```
-- Collection starts with 4 elements.
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('There are '  
                        || n.COUNT || ' elements in N.');
```

```
n.EXTEND(3); -- Add 3 elements at the end.
```

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Now there are '  
                        || n.COUNT || ' elements in N.');
```

```
n := NumList(86,99); -- Assign a value with 2 elements.
```

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Now there are ' ||  
                        n.COUNT || ' elements in N.');
```

```
n.TRIM(2); -- Remove the last 2 elements, leaving none.
```

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Now there are ' ||  
                        n.COUNT || ' elements in N.');
```

```
END;
```

```
/
```

```
declare
type t is table of number(5);
v t:=t(1,2,3,4);
begin
v.delete(2);
v.extend(3,2);
end;
```

```
--no_data_found
```

```
CREATE PACKAGE personnel AS
    TYPE staff_list IS TABLE OF employees.employee_id%TYPE;
    PROCEDURE award_bonuses (empleos_buenos IN staff_list);
END personnel;
/
```

```
CREATE PACKAGE BODY personnel AS
    PROCEDURE award_bonuses (empleos_buenos staff_list) IS
    BEGIN
        FOR i IN empleos_buenos.FIRST..empleos_buenos.LAST
        LOOP
            UPDATE employees
            SET salary = salary + 100
            WHERE employees.employee_id = empleos_buenos(i);
        END LOOP;
    END;
END;
/
```



```
DECLARE
    good_employees personnel.staff_list;
BEGIN
good_employees:=
    personnel.staff_list(100,103,107);

    personnel.award_bonuses(good_employees);
END;
/
```

```
DECLARE
    TYPE Roster IS
        TABLE OF VARCHAR2(15);
names Roster :=
    Roster('D Caruso','J Hamil','D Piro','R Singh');

PROCEDURE verify_name(the_name VARCHAR2) IS
    BEGIN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(the_name);
    END;

BEGIN
    FOR i IN names.FIRST .. names.LAST LOOP
        IF names(i) = 'J Hamil' THEN
            DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(names(i));
        END IF;
    END LOOP;

verify_name(names(3));
END; /
```

```
DECLARE
    TYPE NumList IS TABLE OF NUMBER;
    n NumList := NumList(1,2,3,5,7,11);
PROCEDURE print_numlist(the_list NumList) IS
    output VARCHAR2(128);
BEGIN
    IF n.COUNT = 0 THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('No elements in collection.');
```

ELSE FOR i IN the_list.FIRST .. the_list.LAST LOOP

```
        output := output ||
            NVL(TO_CHAR(the_list(i)), 'NULL') || ' ';
    END LOOP;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(output);
END IF;
END;
```

...

...

BEGIN

print_numlist(n);

n.TRIM(2); print_numlist(n);

n.TRIM; print_numlist(n);

n.TRIM(n.COUNT); -- Remove all remaining elements.

print_numlist(n);

BEGIN

n := NumList(1,2,3);

n.TRIM(100);

EXCEPTION WHEN SUBSCRIPT_BEYOND_COUNT

THEN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('There weren't 100 elements
to be trimmed.');

END;

n := NumList(1,2,3,4);

n.DELETE(3);

n.TRIM(2); print_numlist(n);

END;

/

```
DECLARE
  TYPE CourseList IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(10);
  courses CourseList;
BEGIN
  courses := CourseList('Biol 4412', 'Psyc 3112',
                        'Anth 3001');
  courses.DELETE(courses.LAST);
  courses.TRIM(courses.COUNT);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(courses(1));
END;
/
```

Result:

Biol 4412

```
DECLARE
```

```
TYPE NumList IS TABLE OF NUMBER;
```

```
n NumList := NumList(10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80,90,100);
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
n.DELETE(2); -- deletes element 2
```

```
n.DELETE(3,6); -- deletes elements 3 through 6
```

```
n.DELETE(7,7); -- deletes element 7
```

```
n.DELETE(6,3); -- does nothing since 6 > 3
```

```
n.DELETE; -- deletes all elements
```

```
END;
```

```
/
```

```
DECLARE
```

```
TYPE t_nevek IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(10);
```

```
v_Nevек t_nevek:=t_nevek('A1 ','B2 ','C3 ','D4 ','E5 ',  
 'F6 ','G7 ','H8 ','I9 ','J10');
```

```
i PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('1. count: ' || v_Nevек.COUNT);
```

```
v_Nevек.DELETE(3); -- Törlünk pár elemet
```

```
v_Nevек.DELETE(6, 8);
```

```
v_Nevек.DELETE(10, 12);
```

```
v_Nevек.DELETE(60);
```

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('2. count: ' || v_Nevек.COUNT);
```

```
i := v_Nevек.FIRST;
```

```
WHILE i IS NOT NULL LOOP
```

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(i||' ' ||v_Nevек(i));
```

```
i := v_Nevек.NEXT(i);
```

```
END LOOP;
```

```
END;
```

```
/
```

```

DECLARE

TYPE tb1 IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(20);
TYPE Ntb1 IS TABLE OF tb1; -- table of table elements
TYPE Tv1 IS VARRAY(10) OF INTEGER;
TYPE ntb2 IS TABLE OF tv1; -- table of varray elements
vtb1 tb1 := tb1('one', 'three');
vntb1 ntb1 := ntb1(vtb1);
vntb2 ntb2 := ntb2(tv1(3,5), tv1(5,7,3));
    -- table of varray elements

BEGIN

vntb1.EXTEND;
vntb1(2) := vntb1(1);
    -- delete the first element in vntb1
vntb1.DELETE(1); -- delete the first string
    -- from the second table in the nested table
vntb1(2).DELETE(1);

END;

/

```


- Beágyazott tábla és dinamikus tömb NULL értéke tesztelhető.
- Beágyazott táblák egyenlősége is vizsgálható akkor, ha azonos típusúak és az elemek is összehasonlíthatók egyenlőség szerint.
- A rekordot tartalmazó beágyazott tábla és bármilyen elemű dinamikus tömb vagy asszociatív tömb egyenlőségvizsgálata fordítási hibát eredményezne.

```
DECLARE
TYPE dnames_tab IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(30);
dept_names dnames_tab:=dnames_tab('Shipping','Sales',
    'Finance','Payroll'); -- Initialized to non-null value
empty_set dnames_tab; -- Not initialized, therefore null
PROCEDURE print_dept_names_status IS
BEGIN
IF dept_names IS NULL
    THEN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('dept_names is null.');
```

ELSE DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('dept_names is not null.');

```
END IF;
END print_dept_names_status;
BEGIN
    print_dept_names_status;
    dept_names := empty_set;
    -- Assign null collection to dept_names.
    print_dept_names_status;
    dept_names := dnames_tab('Shipping','Sales','Finance','Payroll');
    -- Re-initialize dept_names
    print_dept_names_status;
END;
/
```

```
DECLARE
```

```
TYPE Foursome IS VARRAY(4) OF VARCHAR2(15);
```

```
team Foursome;
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
IF team IS NULL
```

```
    THEN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('team IS NULL');
```

```
    ELSE DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('team IS NOT NULL');
```

```
END IF;
```

```
END;
```

```
/
```

```
Result:
```

```
team IS NULL
```

DECLARE

TYPE dnames_tab IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(30);

dept_names1 dnames_tab := dnames_tab('Shipping', 'Sales',
 'Finance', 'Payroll');

dept_names2 dnames_tab := dnames_tab('Sales', 'Finance',
 'Shipping', 'Payroll');

dept_names3 dnames_tab := dnames_tab('Sales',
 'Finance', 'Payroll');

BEGIN

IF dept_names1 = dept_names2

 THEN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('dept_names1 = dept_names2');

END IF;

IF dept_names2 != dept_names3

 THEN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('dept_names2 != dept_names3');

END IF;

END;

/

Kollekciók – Kivételek

- `COLLECTION_IS_NULL`: `NULL` értékű kollekcióra metódus meghívása (az `EXISTS` kivételével)
- `SUBSCRIPT_BEYOND_COUNT`: az elemszámnál nagyobb indexű elemre hivatkozáskor (dinamikus tömb vagy beágyazott tábla esetén)
- `SUBSCRIPT_OUTSIDE_LIMIT`: érvényes tartományon kívüli indexhivatkozás esetén (pl. `-1`) (dinamikus tömb vagy beágyazott tábla esetén)
- `NO_DATA_FOUND`: nem létező elemre történő hivatkozáskor
- `VALUE_ERROR`: ha az index `NULL`, vagy nem konvertálható a kulcs típusára

```
DECLARE
  TYPE WordList IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(5);
  words WordList;
  err_msg VARCHAR2(100);
PROCEDURE display_error IS
  BEGIN
    err_msg := SUBSTR(SQLERRM, 1, 100);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Error message = ' || err_msg);
  END;
BEGIN
  BEGIN
    words(1) := 10;
    EXCEPTION WHEN OTHERS THEN display_error;
  END;
  words := WordList('1st', '2nd', '3rd');
  words(3) := words(1) || '+2';
  BEGIN
    words(3) := 'longer than 5 characters';
    EXCEPTION WHEN OTHERS THEN display_error;
  END;
```

```
...
```

```
...
BEGIN
  words('B') := 'dunno';
  EXCEPTION WHEN OTHERS THEN display_error;
END;

BEGIN
  words(0) := 'zero';
  EXCEPTION WHEN OTHERS THEN display_error;
END;

BEGIN
  words(4) := 'maybe';
  EXCEPTION WHEN OTHERS THEN display_error;
END;

BEGIN
  words.DELETE(1);
  IF words(1) = 'First' THEN NULL;
  END IF;
  EXCEPTION WHEN OTHERS THEN display_error;
END;

END;
```

```
DECLARE
    TYPE NumList IS TABLE OF NUMBER;
    nums NumList := NumList(10,20,30);
    -- initialize table
BEGIN
    nums.DELETE(-1);
    -- does not raise SUBSCRIPT_OUTSIDE_LIMIT
    nums.DELETE(3); -- delete 3rd element
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(nums.COUNT); -- prints 2
    nums(3) := 30;
    -- allowed; does not raise NO_DATA_FOUND
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(nums.COUNT); -- prints 3
END;
```

/

Result:

2

3


```
declare
type t_dt is varray(5) of number(3); v_dt t_dt;
begin
  begin
    dbms_output.put_line(v_dt(1));
    exception when others
      then dbms_output.put_line(sqlcode||' '||sqlerrm);
      --collection_is_null
end;
```

```
begin
v_dt:=t_dt(1,5,7); v_dt.extend(3,2);
  exception when others
    then dbms_output.put_line(sqlcode||' '||sqlerrm);
    --subscript_outside_limit
end;
```

...

...

```
begin
v_dt:=t_dt(1,5,7); dbms_output.put_line(v_dt(4));
  exception when others then
    dbms_output.put_line(sqlcode||' '||sqlerrm);
      --subscript_beyond_count
end;

begin
v_dt:=t_dt(1,5,7);
  dbms_output.put_line(v_dt(-1));
  exception when others
    then dbms_output.put_line(sqlcode||' '||sqlerrm);
      --subscript_outside_limit
end;

begin
v_dt:=t_dt(1,5,7);
  dbms_output.put_line(v_dt('a'));
  exception when others
    then dbms_output.put_line(sqlcode||' '||sqlerrm);
      --value_error
end; end; /
```

```
declare
type t_at is table of number(3) index by pls_integer;
v_at t_at;
begin
begin
  dbms_output.put_line(v_at(1));
  exception when others
    then dbms_output.put_line(sqlcode||' '||sqlerrm);
    --no_data_found
end;

begin
v_at(5) :=1; v_at(4) :=2; v_at('a') :=3;
  exception when others
    then dbms_output.put_line(sqlcode||' '||sqlerrm);
    --value_error
end;
end;
```