Szkolenie: Oracle
Oracle Database 12c: Program with PL/SQL

FORMA SZKOLENIA | MATERIAŁY SZKOLENIOWE | CENA | CZAS TRWANIA
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Stacjonarne | Cyfrowe | 7375 PLN NETTO* | 5 dni
Stacjonarne | Tablet CTAB | 7975 PLN NETTO* | 5 dni
Metoda dlearning | Cyfrowe | 7375 PLN NETTO* | 5 dni
Metoda dlearning | Tablet CTAB | 7375 PLN NETTO* | 5 dni

* (+VAT zgodnie z obowiązującą stawką w dniu wystawienia faktury)

LOKALIZACJE

Kraków - ul. Tatarska 5, II piętro, godz. 9:00 - 16:00
Warszawa - ul. Bielska 17, godz. 9:00 - 16:00

DOSTĘPNE TERMINY

2020-01-20 | 5 dni | Warszawa

Cel szkolenia:

This Oracle Database: Program with PL/SQL training starts with an introduction to PL/SQL and then explores the benefits of this powerful programming language. Through hands-on instruction from expert Oracle instructors, you’ll learn to develop stored procedures, functions, packages and more.

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.

Plan szkolenia:

- 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 DBMS_WARNING Package Subprograms
  - View Compiler Warnings: Using SQL Developer, SQL*Plus, or the Data Dictionary Views

- 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 12c
  - Understand Remote Dependencies
  - Recompile a PL/SQL Program Unit

Wymagania:

Recommended Related Training Courses:

- Using Java - for PL/SQL and Database Developers
- Oracle Database: SQL Tuning for Developers

Poziom trudności

Certyfikaty:

Uczestnicy szkoleń otrzymają zaświadczenia o ukończeniu kursu sygnowane przez firmę Oracle.

Prowadzący:
Autoryzowany wykładowca Oracle.