31332

ASSIGNMENT - A6

CURSOR IMPLEMENTATION

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

Write a PL/SQL block of code using parameterised cursor that will merge data in newly created table.

OBJECTIVE :-

To understand type of cursors
To understand use of cursors with procedure.

OUTCOME:-

To be able to implement type of cursors
To be able to implement cursors with procedure.

THEORY

PL/SQL stands for procedural structural / Structured Query La
It has a set of procedural commands organised within blocks that complement and extend the reach of SQL.

It is a block structured language. Described by keywords DECLARE, BEGIN, EXCEPTION & END.

CURSORS

A cursor is a temporary work area created in the system memory when a SQL statement is created.

A cursor contains information on a select statement and the rows of data accessed by it.
The tempory work area is used to store the data retrieved from database and manipulate this data. A cursor can hold more than one row, but can process only one row at a time. The set of rows the cursor holds is called active set.

Types of cursor.

1. Implicit Cursors.

These are created by default when DML statements like INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE statements are executed. They are also created when a SELECT statement that returns just one row is executed

2. Explicit cursors.

They must be created when you are executing a SELECT statement that retrieves more than one row. Even though the cursor stores multiple records, only one retrieval can be processed at a time which is called as unset row. When you fetch a row, the current row position moves to the next row.

3. Parameterized Cursors.

They are static cursors that can accept passed in parameter values when they are opened. They can only reference its own parameters & cannot reference local variables.

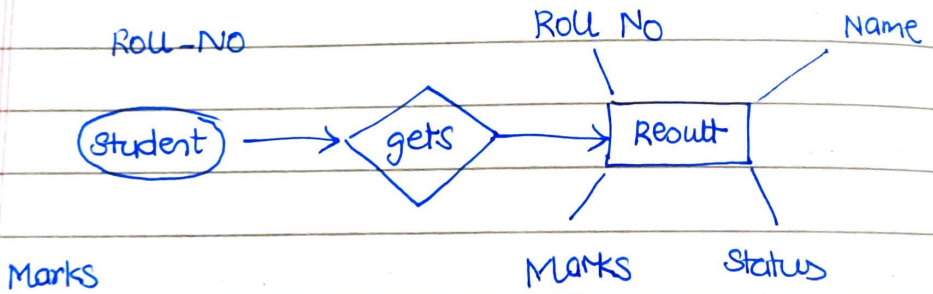
Stored Procedure.

A stored procedure is a named PL/SQL block which performs one or more specific task. It has a header and a body. The header consists of the name of the procedure and the parameters. The body consists of declaration, execution, and exception section. It may or may not return a value.

Types of parameters.

1. IN parameter
2. OUT parameters
3. IN/OUT parameter

ER Diagram.



CONCLUSION

The types of cursors were studied & understood. The use of cursors was studied and they were created with the help of procedures.