

OPEN ENDED EXPERIMENT - 2

Aim: Implementation of Cursors in SQL.

Software Used: MySQL

Theory:

To demonstrate Cursors in MySQL, we use the following tables.

```
CREATE TABLE customer (  
  id int PRIMARY KEY,  
  c_name nvarchar(45) NOT NULL,  
  email nvarchar(45) NOT NULL,  
  city nvarchar(25) NOT NULL  
);
```

Next, we will insert values into the table

```
INSERT INTO customer (id, c_name, email, city)  
VALUES (1,'Steffen', 'stephen@javatpoint.com', 'Texas'),  
(2, 'Joseph', 'Joseph@javatpoint.com', 'Alaska'),  
(3, 'Peter', 'Peter@javatpoint.com', 'California'),  
(4,'Donald', 'donald@javatpoint.com', 'New York'),  
(5, 'Kevin', 'kevin@javatpoint.com', 'Florida'),  
(6, 'Marielia', 'Marielia@javatpoint.com', 'Arizona'),  
(7,'Antonio', 'Antonio@javatpoint.com', 'New York'),  
(8, 'Diego', 'Diego@javatpoint.com', 'California');
```

We can verify the data by executing the SELECT statement:

```
SELECT * FROM customer;
```

After executing the query,

id	c_name	email	city
1	Steffen	stephen@javatpoint.com	Texas
2	Joseph	Joseph@javatpoint.com	Alaska
3	Peter	Peter@javatpoint.com	California
4	Donald	donald@javatpoint.com	New York
5	Kevin	kevin@javatpoint.com	Florida
6	Marielia	Marielia@javatpoint.com	Arizona
7	Antonio	Antonio@javatpoint.com	New York
8	Diego	Diego@javatpoint.com	California

Now, we will create a cursor to display the customer records.

--Declare the variables for holding data.

```
DECLARE @id INT, @c_name NVARCHAR(50), @city NVARCHAR(50)
```

--Declare and set counter.

```
DECLARE @Counter INT
```

```
SET @Counter = 1
```

--Declare a cursor

```
DECLARE PrintCustomers CURSOR
```

```
FOR
```

```
SELECT id, c_name, city FROM customer
```

--Open cursor

```
OPEN PrintCustomers
```

--Fetch the record into the variables.

```
FETCH NEXT FROM PrintCustomers INTO
```

@id, @c_name, @city

--LOOP UNTIL RECORDS ARE AVAILABLE.

WHILE @@FETCH_STATUS = 0

BEGIN

IF @Counter = 1

BEGIN

PRINT 'id' + CHAR(9) + 'c_name' + CHAR(9) + CHAR(9) + 'city'

PRINT '-----'

END

--Print the current record

PRINT CAST(@id AS NVARCHAR(10)) + CHAR(9) + @c_name + CHAR(9) +

) + @city

--Increment the counter variable

SET @Counter = @Counter + 1

--Fetch the next record into the variables.

FETCH NEXT FROM PrintCustomers INTO

@id, @c_name, @city

END

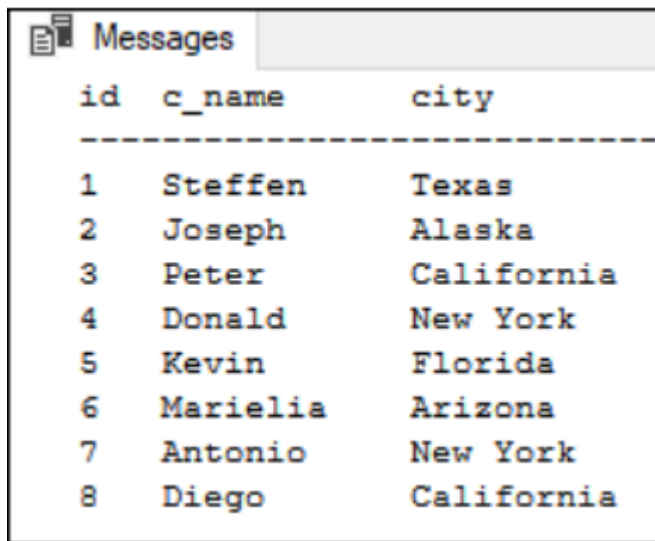
--Close the cursor

CLOSE PrintCustomers

--Deallocate the cursor

DEALLOCATE PrintCustomers

After executing a cursor, we will get

A screenshot of a database window showing a table named 'Messages'. The table has three columns: 'id', 'c_name', and 'city'. The data is displayed in a monospaced font with a dashed line separating the header from the body. The rows contain the following data: (1, Steffen, Texas), (2, Joseph, Alaska), (3, Peter, California), (4, Donald, New York), (5, Kevin, Florida), (6, Marielia, Arizona), (7, Antonio, New York), and (8, Diego, California).

id	c_name	city
1	Steffen	Texas
2	Joseph	Alaska
3	Peter	California
4	Donald	New York
5	Kevin	Florida
6	Marielia	Arizona
7	Antonio	New York
8	Diego	California

Conclusion: Cursor queries were demonstrated.