DBMS TUTORIAL QUIZ - 2

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1119CS012

Cursors and Triggers

Q1> When a DML statement is executed, in which cursor attributes, the outcome of the statement is saved?

A1> After the execution of DML statement, the outcome is saved in followwing 4 cursor attributes :

① % FOUND : returns true if DML statements like INSERT, DELETE & UPDATE affect atleast one row or more rows or a SELECT INTO statement returned one or more rows. Otherwise it returns false.

② % NOTFOUND : returns true if DML statement like INSERT, DELETE & UPDATE affect no rows, or SELECT INTO returns no rows. Otherwise it returns FALSE. (just opposite of % FOUND)

③ % ISOPEN : always returns FALSE for implicit cursors, because the SQL cursor is automatically closed after executing its associated SQL statements.

④ % ROWCOUNT : It returns the number of rows affected by DML statemen like INSERT, DELETE, and UPDATE or returned by a SELECT INTO statement.

Q2> Why is % ISOPEN always false for Implcit Cursor?

A2> % ISOPEN is always false for implcit cursors because the SQL cursor is automatically closed after executing its associated SQL statements.

In short, The implicit cursor is opened for a DML statement and is closed immediately after the execution of DML statement.

P.T.O. →

Q3.> Explain the difference in execution of triggers and stored procedures?

A3.> A stored procedure is executed explicitly by issuing a procedure call statement from another block via a procedure call with arguments. The trigger is executed implicitly whenever any triggering event like the occurance of DML statements happens.

In short, We can execute a Stored Procedure whenever we want with the EXEC command, But, the triggers are fired automatically whenever a specified event (insert, update, delete) is performed on table.

Q4.> Explain the difference between Triggers and Constraints?

TRIGGER	CONSTRAINTS
① Trigger affects only those rows, which are added after it is enabled.	① Constraints affect all the rows i.e. the once that existed before and the ones that were newly added.
② Triggers unlike constraints is capable of implementing high-end business rules that are complicated.	② A constraint is responsible only for maintaining the integrity of the database.

SUBMITTED BY :

U19CS012

BHAGYA VINOD RANA