**MODULE 17**

**PROBLEM SET**

So far, you have worked on MySQL for simple and complex queries. Now that you are familiar with the MySQL syntax attempt the following questions using MYSQL.

**Task:**

1. Create a cursor to display PNR number, names of the passengers from passenger table.

**taking rowtype variable**

declare

cursor cur1 is select ppno,name from passenger;

allrows cur1%rowtype;

begin

open cur1;

loop

fetch cur1 into allrows;

exit when cur1%notfound;

dbms\_output.put\_line('pp no: '||allrows.ppno);

dbms\_output.put\_line('name: '||allrows.name);

end loop;

close cur1;

end;

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**Without taking rowtype variable**

declare

cursor cur1 is select ppno,name from passenger;

ppno passenger.ppno%type;

name passenger.name%type;

begin

open cur1;

loop

fetch cur1 into ppno,name;

exit when cur1%notfound;

dbms\_output.put\_line('pp no: '||ppno);

dbms\_output.put\_line('name: '||name);

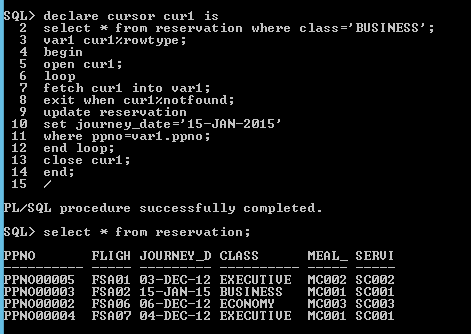
end loop;

close cur1;

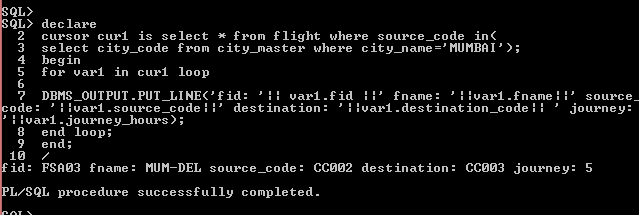
end;

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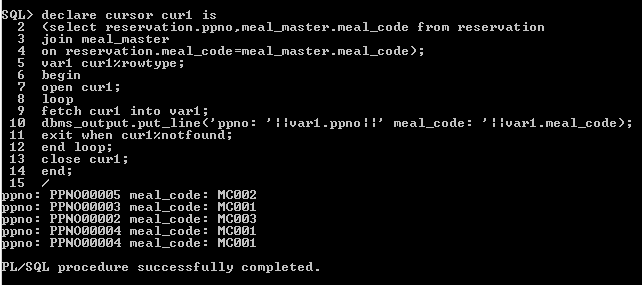
1. Create a forward\_only cursor in order to allow changes and that should fetch each row from the reservation table having class 'Business Clase' and the journey date at the current cursor position is changed to may 15,2001.



1. Create a cursor to display all rows in flight table having source as ‘mumbai’.



1. Create a keyset cursor to display passenger details from the reservation table and the meal\_code is ‘V’ or ‘NV’.



5.Create a read\_only cursor to display all the rows from flight table and the aircraft code is ‘FSA08’ or ‘FSA07’.

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**MODULE 18**

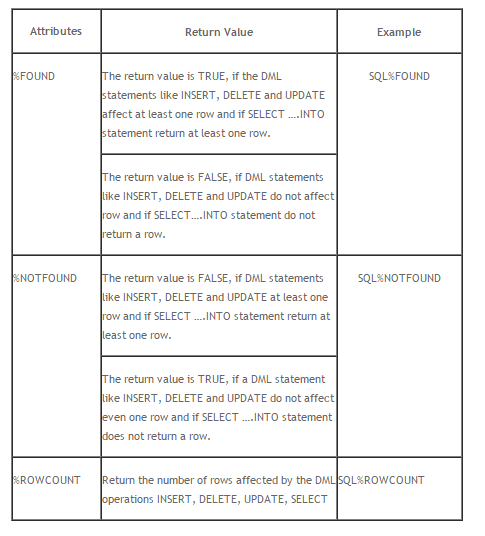
1. **Explain about cursors ?**

A cursor is a temporary work area created in the system memory when a SQL statement is executed. A cursor contains information on a select statement and the rows of data accessed by it.

This temporary work area is used to store the data retrieved from the 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 the active set.

There are two types of cursors in PL/SQL:

1. implicit cursors
2. 2) explicit cursors
3. **Give the attributes of the implicit cursors**



**3. Give an example how implicit cursor attributes can be used**

DECLARE var\_rows number(5);

BEGIN

UPDATE employee

SET salary = salary + 1000;

IF SQL%NOTFOUND THEN

dbms\_output.put\_line('None of the salaries where updated');

ELSIF SQL%FOUND THEN

var\_rows := SQL%ROWCOUNT;

dbms\_output.put\_line('Salaries for ' || var\_rows || 'employees are updated');

END IF;

END;