Implementation of Cursors in PL-SQL

1. Implicit Cursors

```
create table customer1(ID int, name varchar(10), salary int);

insert into customer1 values(1, 'AAA', 2000);
insert into customer1 values(2, 'BBB', 3000);
insert into customer1 values(3, 'CCC', 4000);

select * from customer1;



DECLARE
  total_rows number(2);
BEGIN
  UPDATE customer1
  SET salary = salary + 500;
  IF sql%notfound THEN
    dbms_output.put_line('no customers selected');
  ELSIF sql%found THEN
    total_rows := sql%rowcount;
    dbms_output.put_line( total_rows || ' customers selected
');
  END IF;
END;
```

Output:

3 customers selected'

2. Explicit Cursors

```
create table customer2(ID int, name varchar(10), address varchar(20));

insert into customer2 values(1, 'AAA', '2000');
insert into customer2 values(2, 'BBB', '3000');
insert into customer2 values(3, 'CCC', '4000');

select * from customer2;


DECLARE
  c_id customer2.id%type;
  c_name customer2.name%type;
  c_addr customer2.address%type;
  CURSOR c_customers is
    SELECT id, name, address FROM customer2;
BEGIN
  OPEN c_customers;
  LOOP
  FETCH c_customers into c_id, c_name, c_addr;
    EXIT WHEN c_customers%notfound;
    dbms_output.put_line(c_id || ' ' || c_name || ' ' || c_addr);
  END LOOP;
  CLOSE c_customers;
END;
```

Output

```
Statement processed.
1 AAA 2000
2 BBB 3000
3 CCC 4000
```