Practical 5

Create Cursor in PL/SQL

Cursor:

-A cursor is a pointer to the context area.

-PL/SQL controls the context area through a cursor.

-A cursor holds the rows (one or more) returned by a SQL statement.

-The set of rows the cursor holds is referred to as the active set.

Implicit Cursor:

* Implicit Cursor are automatically created by Oracle whenever an SQL statement is executed, when there is no explicit cursor for the statement.
* Programmers cannot control the implicit cursors and the information in it.
* Whenever a DML statement (INSERT,UPDATED and DELETE) is issued, an implicit cursor is associated with this statement.

a. Write a PL/SQL block to update the salary of the employee by 500 whose department number is given by the user and display the number of rows if UPDATED. Otherwise DISPLAY the message ‘No Records Updated’ by using Implicit cursor.

declare

dno int:=&dno;

begin

update emp

set sal=sal+500

where deptno=dno;

if sql%found then

dbms\_output.put\_line('Number of rows updated: ' ||sql%rowcount);

else

dbms\_output.put\_line('No Records Updated');

end if;

end;

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Explicit Cursor:

* Declare the cursor in the declaration section.
* Open the cursor in the Execution Section.
* Fetch the data from cursor into PL/SQL variables or records in the Execution section.
* CLOSE the cursor in the Execution Section before you end the PL/SQL Block.

b. Write a PL/SQL block using cursor to display the employee names and their salaries till the record is found using while loop:

declare

cursor c2 is select \* from emp;

3 r emp%rowtype;

4 begin

5 open c2;

6 fetch c2 into r;

7 while c2%found loop

8 dbms\_output.put\_line(r.ename||' '||r.sal);

9 fetch c2 into r;

10 end loop;

11 close c2;

12 end;

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c. Write a PL/SQL block to Display the employee name whose deptno is passed by user.

declare

cursor c(dno int) is select \* from emp where deptno=dno;

dno int;

begin

dno:=&dno;

for z in c(dno) loop

dbms\_output.put\_line(z.ename);

end loop;

end;

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