

33132

Group B
Assignment No. 10

- Aim :
Write and execute PL/SQL block to implement all types of cursor on above DB.

- Problem Statement :

- 1) PL/SQL assignments based on tables created.
- 2) Write simple PL/SQL programs to perform different operations on tables.
- 3) Write cursor and execute it on a table.

- Objective :

- To understand PL/SQL
- To understand the concept of cursor

- Theory :

- Cursor :

- A cursor is a pointer to this content area. PL/SQL controls the content 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.

- There are two types of cursors

i) Implicit cursors

ii) Explicit cursors

i) Implicit Cursors :-

- 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.

1) %FOUND - returns TRUE if an INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE statement affected rows or select INTO returned rows. Otherwise, returns FALSE.

2) %NOTFOUND - returns TRUE if INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE affected no rows or select INTO returned no rows.

3) %ISOPEN - returns FALSE for implicit cursors.

4) %ROWCOUNT - returns rows affected.

ii) Explicit Cursors :-

- Are programmer-defined cursors for gaining more control over the content area. An explicit cursor should be defined in the declaration section of the PL/SQL Block. It is created on a SELECT statement which returns more than one row.

- `CURSOR cursor_name IS select_statement;`

Conclusion:

By implementing all types of ~~DB~~ cursors on DB
I understood the concept of PL/SQL block.