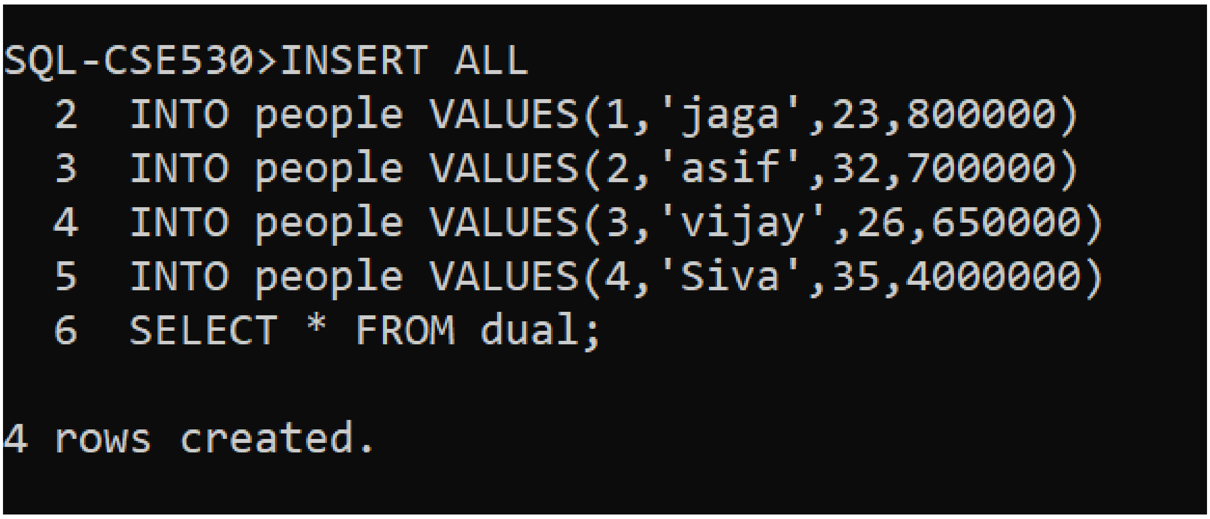
Experiment-16

Aim : To write PL/SQL program to implement Cursor on table.

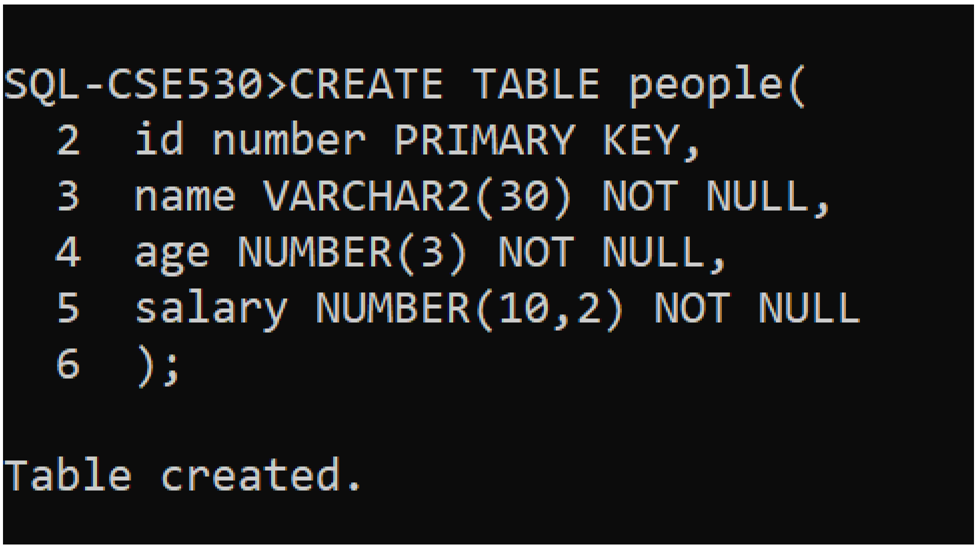
Table Creation :



```
SQL-CSE530>INSERT ALL
  INTO people VALUES(1,'jaga',23,800000)
  INTO people VALUES(2,'asif',32,700000)
  INTO people VALUES(3,'vijay',26,650000)
  INTO people VALUES(4,'Siva',35,4000000)
  SELECT * FROM dual;

4 rows created.
```

Instances of people :

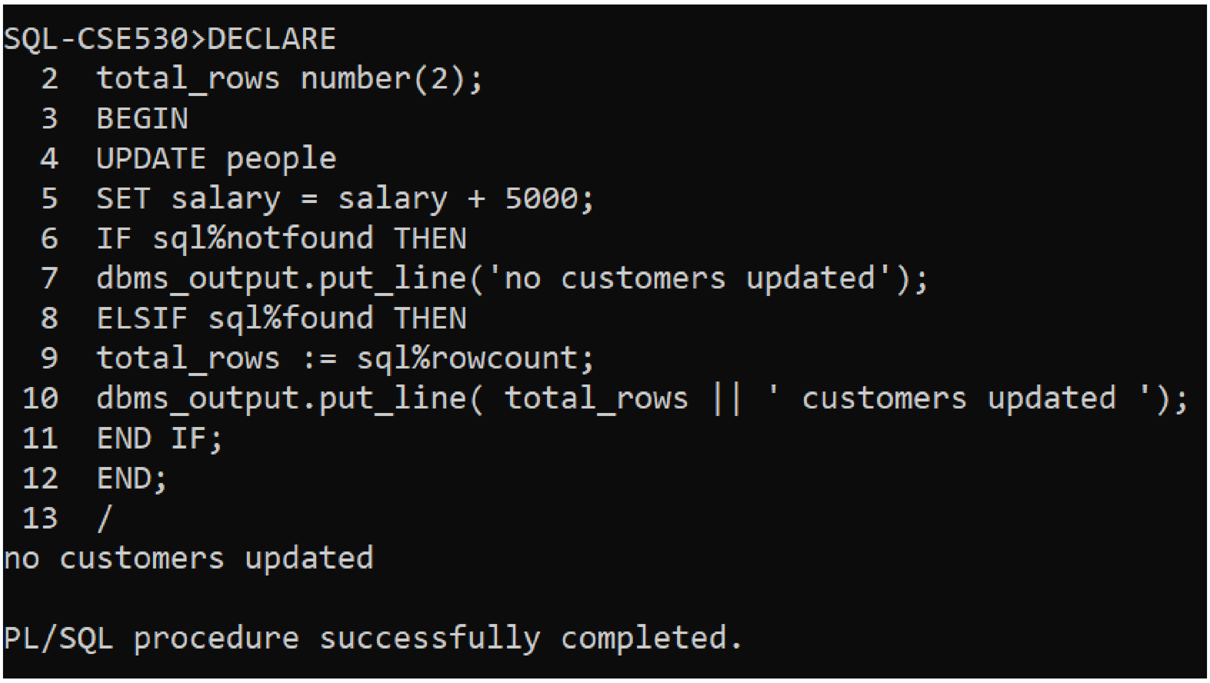


```
SQL-CSE530>CREATE TABLE people(
  id number PRIMARY KEY,
  name VARCHAR2(30) NOT NULL,
  age NUMBER(3) NOT NULL,
  salary NUMBER(10,2) NOT NULL
  );

Table created.
```

Create update procedure

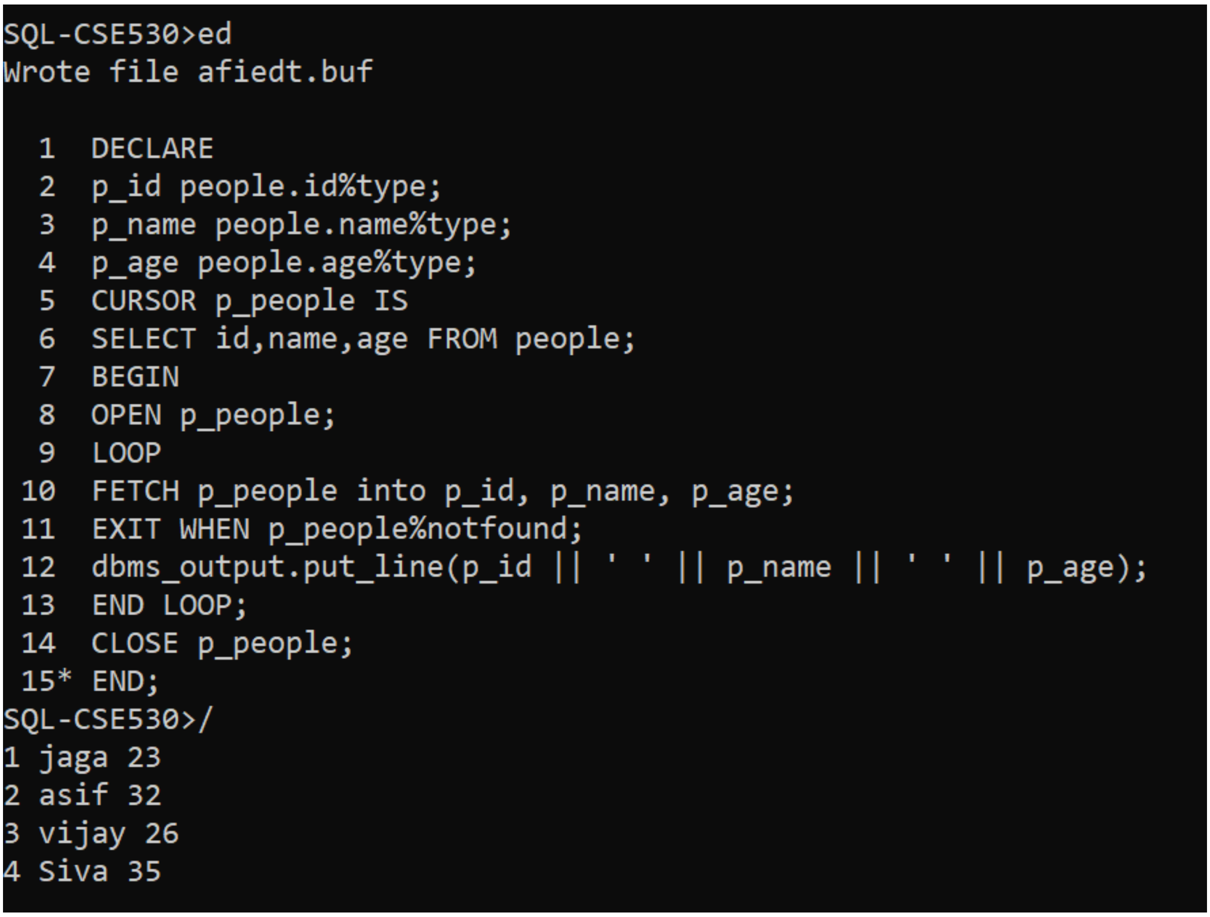
Create procedure:



```
SQL-CSE530>DECLARE
total_rows number(2);
BEGIN
UPDATE people
SET salary = salary + 5000;
IF sql%notfound THEN
dbms_output.put_line('no customers updated');
ELSIF sql%found THEN
total_rows := sql%rowcount;
dbms_output.put_line( total_rows || ' customers updated ');
END IF;
END;
/
no customers updated

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

PL/SQL Program using Explicit Cursors :



```
SQL-CSE530>ed
Wrote file afiedt.buf

DECLARE
p_id people.id%type;
p_name people.name%type;
p_age people.age%type;
CURSOR p_people IS
SELECT id,name,age FROM people;
BEGIN
OPEN p_people;
LOOP
FETCH p_people into p_id, p_name, p_age;
EXIT WHEN p_people%notfound;
dbms_output.put_line(p_id || ' ' || p_name || ' ' || p_age);
END LOOP;
CLOSE p_people;
END;
SQL-CSE530>/
1 jaga 23
2 asif 32
3 vijay 26
4 Siva 35
```