



## Assignment No-5

Title → Cursors (All types Implicit, explicit, cursor FOR LOOP, parameterized cursor). Write a PL/SQL block of code using parameterized cursor that will merge the data available in the table O-RollCall. If the data in the first table already exist in the second table then that data should clearly state the requirements.

Objective -

- To Develops program for cursor

Outcomes -

- Student will be able functions for all types of cursors.

Requirements -

Software - MySQL

Theory →

A cursor is a pointer to this context area. PL/SQL controls the context area through a cursor. A cursor holds





holds the rows 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.

- Implicit Cursors.
- Explicit Cursors.

Implicit Cursor-

→ Implicit Cursors are automatically created by Oracle whenever an SQL statement is executed when there is no explicit cursor for the statement. Programmer cannot control the Implicit cursor and the information in it.

Explicit Cursors-

→ Explicit Cursors are programmer-defined cursors for giving more control over the context 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.

## MySQL cursor.

To handle a result set inside a stored procedure, you use a cursor. A cursor allows you to iterate a set of rows returned by a query and process each row accordingly. MySQL a cursor is read-only, non-scrollable and insensitive.

- 1) Read Only → you cannot update data in the underlying tables through the cursor.
- 2) Non-scrollable → You can only fetch rows in the order determined by the SELECT statement. You cannot fetch rows in the reversed order.

Asensitive → There are two kinds of cursors a sensitive cursor and insensitive cursor. An asensitive cursor points to the actual data whereas



an insensitive data uses a temporary copy of the data. However, any changes that made to the data from other connections will affect the data that is being used by an insensitive cursor. Therefore, it is safer if you don't update the data that is being used by an insensitive cursor. MySQL cursor is insensitive. Working with MySQL cursor.

- 1) DECLARE cursor\_name CURSOR FOR SELECT statement;
- 2) OPEN cursor\_name
- 3) FETCH cursor\_name INTO variable list
- 4) CLOSE cursor\_name;

### Cursors with Parameters.

```

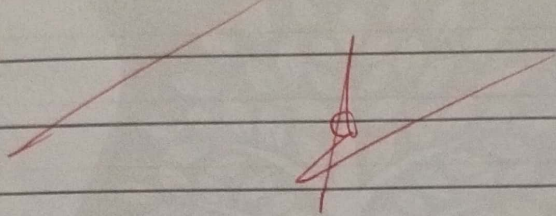
DECLARE
    declare variables.
    create a cursor with parameter
BEGIN
    OPEN cursor;
    FETCH cursor;
    process the rows;
    CLOSE cursor;
    
```



END;

Conclusion :-

In this practical we had implemented functions for various cursor. And developed the program for the parameterized cursor.



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