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# 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 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 cursor and the information in it.

Explicit Cursors-
→ Explicit Cursor 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 asensitive.

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.

Asentive → 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 asensitive cursor, therefore, it is safer if you don't update the data that is being used by an assensitive cursor. MySQL cursor is assentive. Working with MySQL cursor.

1. DECLARE cursor_name CURSOR FOR SELE statement.
2. OPEN cursor-name
3. FETCH cursor_name INTO variable list
4. Close cursor_name;

Cusors 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.