

Exercise 7

Cursors

Write a PL/SQL block to display ENAME and SAL of all employees from EMP table drawing salary more than 30000/- using cursor For loop.

Objective: The objective of this exercise is to enable you to use cursor in PL/SQL.

Procedure and Description:

A cursor is another type of variable in PL/SQL. Usually when you think of a variable, a single value comes to mind. A cursor is a variable that points to a row of data from the results of a query. In a multiple-row result set, you need a way to scroll through each record to analyze the data. A cursor is just that. When the PL/SQL block looks at the results of a query within the block, it uses a cursor to point to each returned row.

Sample block code:

```
DECLARE
  CURSOR c1 IS
    SELECT ename, empno, sal FROM emp
    ORDER BY sal DESC; -- start with highest paid employee
  my_ename VARCHAR2(10);
  my_empno NUMBER(4);
  my_sal   NUMBER(7,2);
BEGIN
  OPEN c1;
  FOR i IN 1..5 LOOP
    FETCH c1 INTO my_ename, my_empno, my_sal;
    EXIT WHEN c1%NOTFOUND; /* in case the number requested */
                           /* is more than the total      */
                           /* number of employees        */
    INSERT INTO temp VALUES (my_sal, my_empno, my_ename);
```

```
    COMMIT;  
END LOOP;  
CLOSE c1;  
END;
```

Algorithm: The steps for this exercise are given below:

- Step – 1:** Create table EMP with suitable attributes like ename, empno, sal.
- Step – 2:** Write PL/SQL block for the conditions stated. (shown above. Use may use temp)
- Step – 3:** Execute and check temp.

Expected Output: Display of the table with specified columns and conditions using cursor and for loop.