1.

* A cursor is a special constructor that holds data retrieved by SQL query, stored in reserved memory.
* Implicit cursor is implicitly created by query.
* It returns only one row as it can’t handle multiple rows.

Example:-

BEGIN

SELECT col1, col2

INTO var1, var2

FROM table WHERE condition;

END;

* Explicit cursor is user defined cursor and reusable and can handle multiple rows.

Example:-

DECLARE

CURSOR curse IS

SELECT col1, col2

FROM table WHERE condition;

BEGIN

OPEN curse;

FETCH cursor INTO var1, var2;

CLOSE curse;

END;

* “OPEN” is used to open the data stored in the cursor.

Syntax: OPEN cursor\_name;

* “FETCH” is used to get data from cursor

Syntax: FETCH cursor\_name INTO var1

FETCH cursor\_name INTO var1, var2

* The PLSQL variables are filled with data from n th row when the FETCH command is used n times.
* “CLOSE” is used to close cursor after conditional and looping statements.
* CURSOR ATTRIBUTES:

%ROWCOUNT : number of rows fetched

%FOUND : Boolean defining fetch status if returns.

%NOTFOUND : Boolean defining fetch status if not returns.

%ISOPEN : Boolean value of cursor status.

2. Number of salary grades: 5