→ **Problem Statement :**

Write and execute PL/SQL block to implement all types of cursors on the given db.

→ **Theory :**

A] Cursor :

- A cursor is a pointer to this content area. SQL controls the content area through a cursor. The cursor holds the row returned by SQL statement. The set of rows that cursor holds in referred as the active set.

- These are 2 types of cursor :

a. Implicit Cursor
b. Explicit Cursor

a. Implicit Cursor(s) :

- Whenever a DML statement is issued, an implicit cursor associated with the statement. SQL cursor has attribute such as %Found, % IsOpen, %Not found, and

% Row Count.

- Attributes & Description

1. % Found:
Returns true if the DML statements affected an on more rows & select into statement returned more rows otherwise false

2. NOT found:

It is logical opposite of % found.

3. % Is open:

Always returns false for implicit cursor. Because once closes the SQL cursor automatically after executing

4. % Row Count:
Returns number of rows affected by DML query or returned by select INTO statement.

b. Sytax for creating explicit cursor:

Cursor cursor name Is select stament.

Ex. Cursor Customer IS select id, name, address from customer;

→ <u>Conclusion</u> :

<u>Topics Covered</u>

1. Concept of Cursors
2. Types of Cursors .