Cursor in Oracle

PL/SQL uses implicit and explicit cursors. PL/SQL declares a cursor implicitly for all SQL data manipulation statements, including queries that return only one row. If you want precise control over query processing, you can declare an explicit cursor in the declarative part of any PL/SQL block, subprogram, or package. You must declare an explicit cursor for queries that return more than one row.

Types of Cursor

There are two types of cursor

Implicit Cursors

Explicit Cursors

**Implicit Cursors**

An **implicit cursor** is a session cursor that is constructed and managed by PL/SQL. PL/SQL opens an implicit cursor every time you run a SELECT or DML statement.

An implicit cursor closes after its associated statement runs; however, its attribute values remain available until another SELECT or DML statement runs.

**Attributes of Implicit Cursors**

• SQL%ISOPEN Attribute: Is the Cursor Open?

• SQL%FOUND Attribute: Were Any Rows Affected?

• SQL%NOTFOUND Attribute: Were No Rows Affected?

• SQL%ROWCOUNT Attribute: How Many Rows Were Affected?

• SQL%BULK\_ROWCOUNT

• SQL%BULK\_EXCEPTIONS

**Cursor attributes testing**

Let test attributes of cursors, I am using scott schema if anyone do not have please use the file name cursor\_practice\_script.

Examples illustrate how attributes cane be used in Implicit Cursors.

DML operations count shows through attribute.