CURSORS:

1.Create a cursor which updates a table by increasing the salary of each employee by 1500. After the upd ate, the SQL%ROWCOUNT attribute is used to find out how many rows were affected by the operation.

sol:

```
-- Create the employees table
CREATE TABLE employees (
    employee_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
    employee_name VARCHAR2(100),
    salary NUMBER
);

-- Insert some sample data into the employees table
INSERT INTO employees (employee_id, employee_name, salary) VALUES (1, 'John Doe', 50000);
INSERT INTO employees (employee_id, employee_name, salary) VALUES (2, 'Jane Smith', 60000);
INSERT INTO employees (employee_id, employee_name, salary) VALUES (3, 'Michael Johnson', 70000)
;

-- Assuming the employees table has a salary column of NUMBER data type

DECLARE
    CURSOR emp_cursor IS
        SELECT employee_id, salary
        FROM employees;

    affected_rows NUMBER;
BEGIN
    FOR emp_record IN emp_cursor LOOP
        -- Update the salary for each employee
        UPDATE employees
        SET salary = emp_record.salary + 1500
        WHERE employee_id = emp_record.employee_id;

        -- Get the number of rows affected by the update
        affected_rows := SQL%ROWCOUNT;

        -- Display the result
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Employee ID: ' || emp_record.employee_id || ', New Salary: ' || (emp_re
cord.salary + 1500) || ', Rows Updated: ' || affected_rows);
    END LOOP;

    COMMIT; -- Commit the changes
END;
/
```