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```
create table O_rollno(
    roll_no number primary key,
    name varchar(25) not null
);

create table N_rollno(
    roll_no number primary key,
    name varchar(25) not null
);

insert into O_rollno values (23, 'Tejas');
insert into O_rollno values (25, 'Sumedh');
insert into N_rollno values (23, 'Tejas');
insert into N_rollno values (25, 'Sumedh');
insert into O_rollno values (35, 'Harshika');
insert into O_rollno values (45, 'Tanmay');

DECLARE
    no1 number;
    temp O_rollno%ROWTYPE;
    CURSOR c_roll(no1 number) is
    SELECT * from O_rollno where O_rollno.roll_no > no1
    MINUS
    SELECT * from N_rollno;
BEGIN
    no1 := &no1;
    OPEN c_roll(no1);
    LOOP
    FETCH c_roll into temp;
    EXIT WHEN c_roll%notfound;
    INSERT into N_rollno values (temp.roll_no, temp.name);
    END LOOP;
    CLOSE c_roll;
END;
```

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DBMSL - Assignment-6
Group A

- Questions:

Q1) What are different types of cursors? Explain each with syntax.

A.1) i) Implicit: They are automatically created by oracle whenever an SQL statement is executed when there's no other explicit cursor available.
- Whenever a DML statement is issued, an implicit cursor is associated with this statement.

ii) Explicit: They are user defined to gain more control over the context area
- An explicit cursor should be defined in the declaration section of the PL/sql block. It's created on a select statement.
- Syntax: CURSOR cursor-name IS SELECT statement;

Q2) What are different cursor attributes?

A.2) 1) % FOUND: Return 'true' if an update/delete/select statement affects one or more rows or a SELECT INTO statement returned one or more rows.

2) %.NOTFOUND: Returns TRUE if an insert/update/delete statement affects no rows or a 'select into' statement returns no rows.

3) %. ISOPEN: Always returns false for implicit cursors. Returns true if an explicit cursor is open.

4) %. ROWCOUNT: Returns the number of rows affected by an INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE Statement or the number returned by a 'select into' statement.

Q3) What's a parameterised cursor?

A.3) - Parameterised cursors are an extension to explicit cursors having IN type parameters for limiting the number of rows processed by the cursor associated SELECT statement while opening them.
- Syntax: CURSOR cursor_name (parameters) IS SELECT statement.