

write a function which we return total no. of football players of sport club.

→ create or replace function total Player(Pno int)
return int is total int
total int;
begin
select sum(no-of-players) into total from game,
player, GP where game.gname = GP.gname
and player.p-id = GP.p-id and gname =
'football' and club_name = 'sports' and
game.gname = Gno;
return total player;
end;

select Gpno(14) from dual;

cursor examples

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Cursor:-

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Define:-

Oracle creates a memory area called context area. when SQL statement is Processed.
A cursor is a pointer to this context area.

Types of cursor:-

① Implicit cursor:-

This cursor is automatically generated by Oracle whenever an SQL statement is Processed.

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Attributes of Implicit cursor:-

① % Found:- Returns true when select statement
Returns 1 or more rows if dml

statement affect one or more rows.

② %not found:- Returns true if no row is Return by select and no row affected by any dml statement.

③ %is open:- Returns always false for implicit cursor and returns true if explicit cursor is open.

④ %rowcount:- Returns number of rows affected.

② Explicit cursor:-

This cursors are explicitly declared by the developer. They can be manipulated through a specific statement.

Steps:-

① declaring cursor

Syntax:-

cursor cursor-name is select statement;

② open cursor:- It executes the query.

Syntax:-

open cursor-name ;

③ for fetching a cursor

Syntax:-

fetch cursor-name into variable-names;

④ closing a cursor:-

Syntax:-

close cursor-name;

Cursors are used to gain more control over context area.

define in the declaration section. It is created on a select statement which returns more than one row.

example

① driver(driver-id, driver-name, address)

car(Licence-no, model, year)

relation between driver & car is many to many with descriptive attribute date & time. create RDB and solve following PLSQL block.

RDB is as follows:-

→ driver(driver-id, driver-name, address)

car(Licence-no, model, year)

dept(driver-id, licence-no, date, time)

Q.1 Write a cursor which will display driver wise car details in the year 2018.

→ declare
 cursor c2 is select driver-id, licence-no, model from
 driver, car, dc where driver.driver-id = dc.driver-id
 and car.licence-no = dc.licence-no and year = 2018
 group by driver-id, Licence-no, model;
 d driver.driver-id % type;
 l car.licence-no % type;
 m car.model % type;
 begin
 open c2;
 loop
 fetch c2 into d, l, m;
 exit when c2 % not found;
 dbms_output.put_line(d || ' ' || l || ' ' || m);
 end loop;
 close c2;
 end;
 /

2) college(code, college-name, address)
 Teacher(Tid, Tname, qualification, specialization, salary,
 designation)

Relation between Teacher and college is many
 to one.

→ RDB is as follows:-

college(code, college-name, address)
 Teacher(Tid, code, Tname, qualification, specialization,
 salary, designation)

Q.1 write a cursor which will display college wise
 teacher details.

→ declare

```
Cursor c3 is select college-name, Tname, Tid  
from college, Teacher where college.code = Teach  
-code group by college-name Tname, Tid;
```

```
c college.college-name % type;  
T Teacher.Tname % type %  
T Teacher.Tid % type;
```

Begin

open c3;

loop

fetch c3 into c, T, T;

exit when c3 % not found;

dbms-output.put-line(c || ' ' || T || ' ' || T || ' ' || '');

end loop;

close c3;

end;

③ wholesaler(wno, w-name, Address, city)

Product(Pno, Pname, rate)

Relation between wholesaler and Product
is many to many with descriptive attrib
Quality.

→ RDB is as follows:

wholesaler(wno, wname, Address, city)

Product (Pno, Pname, rate)

WP(wno, Pno, Quantity)

write a cursor which will display wholesaler wise
Product details.
→ declare

```
cursor c4 is select wname, Pno, Pname from
wholesaler, Product, WP where wholesaler.wno =
WP.wno and Product.Pno = WP.Pno group by wname
Pno, Pname;
Wr wholesaler.wno % type;
P Product.Pno % type;
Pn Product.Pname % type;
```

```
begin
open c4;
loop
fetch c4 into w, P, Pn;
exit when c4 % not found;
dbms-output.put_line(w||' '||P||' '||Pn||' '||);
end loop;
close c4;
end;
```

④ Bill (Bno, day, tableno, total)
Menu (dish-no, dish-desc, Price)
Relation is bill and menu is many to many.

RDB is as follow:

```
Bill (Bno, day, table no, total);
Menu (dish-no, dish-desc, Price);
Bm (Bno, dish-no);
```

Write a cursor which will display table wise menu details.

→ declare
cursor c5 is select table-no, dish-no, Price from
bill, menu, BM where Bill.bno=BM.bno and menu.
dish-no=BM.dish-no group by table-no, dish-no, Price

T. Bill.Table-no % type;

D menu.dish-no % type;

P menu.Price % type;

Begin

open c5;

loop

Fetch c5 into T,D,P;

exit when c5 % not found;

dbms-output.put-line(T||' '||D||' '||P||' '||);

: end loop;

close c5;

end;

/

⑤ Gym(Gname, city, charges, Schem)
member(id, name, Phone-no, address)

Relation between Gym and member is one to many.

8. Write a cursor which will display Gym wise member details.

→ RDB is as follows:
 Gym(Gname, city, charges, scheme)
 member(id, gname, name, Phone no, address)

declare
 cursor C6 is select gname, name, phono no from
 Gym, member where Gym.Gname = member.gname
 group by gname, name, phono no;

G Gym.gname % type;
 n member. % type;
 P member. Phoneno % type;

Begin
 open C6;
 loop
 fetch C6 into G, n, P;
 exit when C6 % not found;
 dbms_output.put_line(G || ' ' || n || ' ' || P || ' ');
 end loop;
 close C6;
 end;
 /