

## 14.6.6 Cursors

### 14.6.6.1 Cursor CLOSE Syntax

### 14.6.6.2 Cursor DECLARE Syntax

### 14.6.6.3 Cursor FETCH Syntax

### 14.6.6.4 Cursor OPEN Syntax

MySQL supports cursors inside stored programs. The syntax is as in embedded SQL. Cursors have these properties:

- Asensitive: The server may or may not make a copy of its result table
- Read only: Not updatable
- Nonscrollable: Can be traversed only in one direction and cannot skip rows

Cursor declarations must appear before handler declarations and after variable and condition declarations.

Example:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE curdemo()  
BEGIN  
    DECLARE done INT DEFAULT FALSE;  
    DECLARE a CHAR(16);  
    DECLARE b, c INT;  
    DECLARE cur1 CURSOR FOR SELECT id,data FROM test.t1;  
    DECLARE cur2 CURSOR FOR SELECT i FROM test.t2;  
    DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR NOT FOUND SET done = TRUE;  
  
    OPEN cur1;  
    OPEN cur2;  
  
    read_loop: LOOP  
        FETCH cur1 INTO a, b;  
        FETCH cur2 INTO c;  
        IF done THEN  
            LEAVE read_loop;  
        END IF;  
        IF b < c THEN  
            INSERT INTO test.t3 VALUES (a,b);  
        ELSE  
            INSERT INTO test.t3 VALUES (a,c);  
        END IF;  
    END LOOP;
```

```
CLOSE cur1;  
CLOSE cur2;  
END;
```

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