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14.6.6.3 Cursor FETCH Syntax

```
FETCH [ [NEXT] FROM] cursor_name INTO var_name [, var_name] ...
```

This statement fetches the next row for the SELECT statement associated with the specified cursor (which must be open), and advances the cursor pointer. If a row exists, the fetched columns are stored in the named variables. The number of columns retrieved by the SELECT statement must match the number of output variables specified in the FETCH statement.

If no more rows are available, a No Data condition occurs with SQLSTATE value '02000'. To detect this condition, you can set up a handler for it (or for a `NOT FOUND` condition). For an example, see Section 14.6.6, “Cursors”.