

Cursors in MySQL

Row-by-row processing using cursors inside stored procedures

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When to Use Cursors

- ▶ - When a single SQL query is not sufficient
- ▶ - Complex row-wise calculations
- ▶ - Conditional logic on each row
- ▶ - Dynamic updates or inserts

Steps to Use a Cursor

- ▶ 1. DECLARE the cursor
- ▶ 2. OPEN the cursor
- ▶ 3. FETCH rows into variables
- ▶ 4. LOOP through rows
- ▶ 5. CLOSE the cursor

Syntax of Cursor in MySQL

- ▶ `DECLARE cursor_name CURSOR FOR SELECT_statement;`
- ▶ `OPEN cursor_name;`
- ▶ `FETCH cursor_name INTO var1, var2, ...;`
- ▶ `CLOSE cursor_name;`

Cursor with Loop Structure

- ▶ DECLARE done INT DEFAULT FALSE;
- ▶ DECLARE name_var VARCHAR(50);
- ▶ DECLARE emp_cursor CURSOR FOR SELECT name FROM employees;
- ▶ DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR NOT FOUND SET done = TRUE;

- ▶ OPEN emp_cursor;
- ▶ read_loop: LOOP
- ▶ FETCH emp_cursor INTO name_var;
- ▶ IF done THEN LEAVE read_loop; END IF;
- ▶ SELECT CONCAT('Employee: ', name_var);
- ▶ END LOOP;
- ▶ CLOSE emp_cursor;

Explanation of Important Parts

- ▶ - DECLARE CURSOR: defines result set
- ▶ - CONTINUE HANDLER: handles end of data
- ▶ - LOOP: processes each row
- ▶ - LEAVE: exits loop after last row

Simple Cursor Example

```
DELIMITER $$  
  
CREATE PROCEDURE ShowEmployees()  
  
BEGIN  
  
    DECLARE done INT DEFAULT FALSE;  
    DECLARE emp_name VARCHAR(50);  
    DECLARE emp_cursor CURSOR FOR SELECT name FROM employees;  
    DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR NOT FOUND SET done = TRUE;  
  
    OPEN emp_cursor;  
  
    read_loop: LOOP  
        FETCH emp_cursor INTO emp_name;  
        IF done THEN LEAVE read_loop; END IF;  
        SELECT CONCAT('Employee: ', emp_name);  
    END LOOP;  
  
    CLOSE emp_cursor;  
  
END$$  
  
DELIMITER ;
```

Questions

- ▶ Q1: What happens if you forget to declare a CONTINUE HANDLER?
- ▶ Q2: Can cursors be used outside stored procedures in MySQL?
- ▶ Q3: What is the difference between LEAVE and ITERATE?

Answers

- ▶ A1: Cursor throws error on FETCH after last row
- ▶ A2: No, cursors must be used inside stored procedures
- ▶ A3:
 - ▶ - LEAVE: exits the loop
 - ▶ - ITERATE: skips to next iteration

Summary

- ▶ - Cursors allow row-wise logic in stored procedures
- ▶ - CONTINUE HANDLER prevents runtime errors
- ▶ - LOOP + FETCH for row processing
- ▶ - Use LEAVE to exit loop safely