## PL/SQL is a block-structured language; this means that the PL/SQL programs are divided and written in logical blocks of code. Each block consists of three sub-parts –

## PL/SQL Functionalities

It allows declaration of

1. constants and variables

2 .procedures and functions.

3. conditions and loops.

4. types and variable of those types

5. triggers.

6. It can support Array

7. handle exceptions (runtime errors).

**MySQL cursor**

To handle a result set inside a [stored procedure](http://www.mysqltutorial.org/mysql-stored-procedure-tutorial.aspx), you use a cursor.

A cursor allows you to [iterate](http://www.mysqltutorial.org/stored-procedures-loop.aspx) and process a set of rows individually returned by a query.

1. Link Overview It

<https://www.javatpoint.com/pl-sql-interview-questions>