

1. What is Cursor in SQL?
2. What is the difference between implicit and explicit cursor?

A **cursor** in SQL is a database object used to **retrieve, manipulate, and iterate** over rows of a result set, one row at a time. Cursors are commonly used when a query returns multiple rows, and row-by-row processing is required.

## Types of Cursors

SQL cursors are classified into two main types:

1. **Implicit Cursor**

Automatically created by the SQL engine when a SQL query (like SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE) is executed. These cursors are internally managed and not directly accessible.

2. **Explicit Cursor**

Declared and managed by the programmer. Explicit cursors provide control over the cursor's lifecycle, including opening, fetching rows, and closing it.

<b>Implicit Cursor</b>	<b>Explicit Cursor</b>
Automatically created by SQL during query execution.	Manually declared by the programmer.
Fully managed by the database engine.	Controlled by the programmer (open, fetch, close).
Single-row queries or simple operations	Multi-row queries requiring row-by-row processing
Optimized for simplicity and efficiency	May require more resources due to manual handling