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.

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| **Implicit Cursor** | **Explicit Cursor** |
| 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 |