```
END;

DROP TABLE test.t; -- occurs within outer block
END;
```

Only the SQLEXCEPTION handler applies because the other one is not in scope for the condition raised by the DROP TABLE:

In this procedure, both handlers are declared in a block inner to the scope of the DROP TABLE statement:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE p4()

BEGIN -- outer block

BEGIN -- inner block

DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR SQLEXCEPTION

SELECT 'SQLEXCEPTION handler was activated' AS msg;

DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR SQLSTATE '42S02'

SELECT 'SQLSTATE handler was activated' AS msg;

END;

DROP TABLE test.t; -- occurs within outer block

END;
```

Neither handler applies because they are not in scope for the DROP TABLE. The condition raised by the statement goes unhandled and terminates the procedure with an error:

```
mysql> CALL p4();
ERROR 1051 (42S02): Unknown table 'test.t'
```

## 13.6.7.7 The MySQL Diagnostics Area

SQL statements produce diagnostic information that populates the diagnostics area. Standard SQL has a diagnostics area stack, containing a diagnostics area for each nested execution context. Standard SQL also supports GET STACKED DIAGNOSTICS syntax for referring to the second diagnostics area during condition handler execution.

The following discussion describes the structure of the diagnostics area in MySQL, the information items recognized by MySQL, how statements clear and set the diagnostics area, and how diagnostics areas are pushed to and popped from the stack.

- · Diagnostics Area Structure
- · Diagnostics Area Information Items
- How the Diagnostics Area is Cleared and Populated
- How the Diagnostics Area Stack Works
- Diagnostics Area-Related System Variables

## **Diagnostics Area Structure**

The diagnostics area contains two kinds of information:

Statement information, such as the number of conditions that occurred or the affected-rows count.