***Cursors***

[**https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/cursors.html**](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/cursors.html)

MySQL supports cursors inside stored programs. The syntax is as in embedded SQL. Cursors have these properties:

* Asensitive: The server may or may not make a copy of its result table
* Read only: Not updatable
* Nonscrollable: Can be traversed only in one direction and cannot skip rows

Cursor declarations must appear before handler declarations and after variable and condition declarations.

In MySQL, a cursor allows row-by-row processing of the result sets. A cursor is used for the result set and returned from a query. By using a cursor, you can iterate, or step through the results of a query and perform certain operations on each row. The cursor allows you to iterate through the result set and then perform the additional processing only on the rows that require it.

A cursor contains the data in a loop. Cursors may be different from SQL commands that operate on all the rows in the returned by a query at one time.

MySQL cursor has three types of properties.

1. **Read Only**

The data in the underlying table cannot be modified via a cursor.

2. **Non\_Scrollable**

Only rows can be retrieved in the order specified by the SELECT statement. In the reverse order, users can not retrieve records. Additionally, in the result set, users cannot skip rows or jump to a particular row.

3. **Asensitive**

An asensitive cursor is used to points the actual data, whereas a temporary copy of the data is used by an insensitive cursor used. An asensitive cursor performs faster than an insensitive cursor because it does not have to make a temporary copy of data.

[**https://www.c-sharpcorner.com/UploadFile/65fc13/cursor-in-mysql/#:~:text=In%20MySQL%2C%20a%20cursor%20allows,certain%20operations%20on%20each%20row**](https://www.c-sharpcorner.com/UploadFile/65fc13/cursor-in-mysql/#:~:text=In%20MySQL%2C%20a%20cursor%20allows,certain%20operations%20on%20each%20row)**.**