# 40 Lecture - CS304

## Important Subjective

1. **What is a cursor in a database management system?**
   Answer: A cursor is a database object that allows the traversal of a set of rows retrieved from a query result set.

   **How do you declare a cursor in SQL?**
   Answer: To declare a cursor in SQL, you use the DECLARE statement followed by the cursor name and query that will be used to populate the cursor.

   **What are the types of cursors available in SQL?**
   Answer: The types of cursors in SQL are static, dynamic, and keyset-driven.

   **How do you fetch data from a cursor in SQL?**
   Answer: To fetch data from a cursor in SQL, you use the FETCH statement, which retrieves the next row from the result set associated with the cursor.

   **How do you close a cursor in SQL?**
   Answer: To close a cursor in SQL, you use the CLOSE statement followed by the cursor name.

   **What is the purpose of a cursor in database programming?**
   Answer: Cursors allow you to manipulate individual rows of data returned from a query, making it possible to perform complex data operations that are not possible with simple SQL statements.

   **What is a forward-only cursor?**
   Answer: A forward-only cursor is a type of cursor that can only be scrolled forward through the rows of the result set.

   **What is a keyset-driven cursor?**
   Answer: A keyset-driven cursor is a type of cursor that is based on a unique key value or set of values, making it possible to quickly search through the result set.

   **What is a dynamic cursor?**
   Answer: A dynamic cursor is a type of cursor that allows you to change the underlying query associated with the cursor while it is still open.

   **Can cursors be used in all database management systems?**
   Answer: No, cursors are not available in all database management systems and their usage and implementation may vary between systems that support them.