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.