SQL

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SQL STORED PROCEDURE

A stored procedure is a prepared SQL code that you can save, so the code can be reused over and over again.

So if you have an SQL query that you write over and over again, save it as a stored procedure,

and then just call it to execute it.

Syntax

```
delimiter //
create procedure pro()
begin
select RND from 50_startups;
 end //
delimiter ;

call pro;
```

Creating Procedure

Query inside the Procedure

Calling Procedure

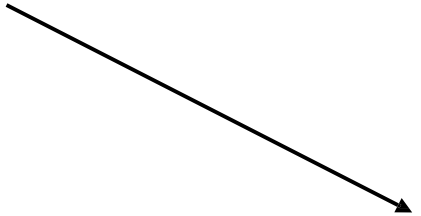
With Parameter

```
CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost`
PROCEDURE `sal1`(sal int)
BEGIN
select * from emp_data
 where Salary=sal;
END
```

Here we are passing the parameter called sal which will find the record on the basis of salary present in the table.

With Multiple Parameter

```
CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost`
PROCEDURE `sal1`(sal int,fn varchar(16))
BEGIN
select * from emp_data
 where Salary=sal and FName=fn;
END
```



Here we are passing two parameters sal and fn.

CASE STATEMENT

In SQL, a case statement is a conditional statement used to perform different actions based on specified conditions. It allows you to evaluate multiple conditions and execute different sets of SQL statements based on the outcome of those conditions.

```
CASE
    WHEN condition1 THEN result1
    WHEN condition2 THEN result2
    ...
    WHEN conditionN THEN resultN
    ELSE default_result
END
```

Terms:

CASE: Begins the case statement.

WHEN : Specifies a condition to evaluate.

THEN: Specifies the result or action to be taken when the condition evaluates to true.

ELSE: Specifies the default result or action if none of the previous conditions are true.

END: Ends the case statement.

Scenario 1

```
select *,
CASE
when age > 20 and age < 24 then 30000
when age > 24 and age <28 then 40000
when age >28 and age <32 then 50000
else 'Not Define’
end as salary
from details;
```

Same like if else statement

Scenario 2

```
update details set designation =
case first_name
when 'Jay' then  'manager’
when 'vijay' then 'asst.manager’
else 'employee’
end;
```

Scenario 2

```
update emp set age =
case
when emp_id between 1001 and 1005 then 20
when emp_id between 1006 and 1007 then 25
else 35
end;
```

STRING FUNCTIONS

1.substring

The SUBSTRING() function extracts a substring from a string (starting at any position)

Syntax: substr (string, start index, length)

```
select first_name, substr(first_name,2,4) from details;
```

2.replace

used to replace a substring from your column/any string

syntax

replace(original string, string to be replaced, new string)

```
select first_name, replace(first_name,'a','$') from details;
```

3.instr

The INSTR() function returns the position of the first occurrence of a string in another string.

This function performs a case-insensitive search.

SYNTAX: INSTR(string, substring)

```
select first_name, instr(first_name,'a') from details;
```

Returns the first occurrence of a

4.upper/lower

```
select first_name, upper(first_name) from details;
```

```
select first_name, lower(first_name) from details;
```

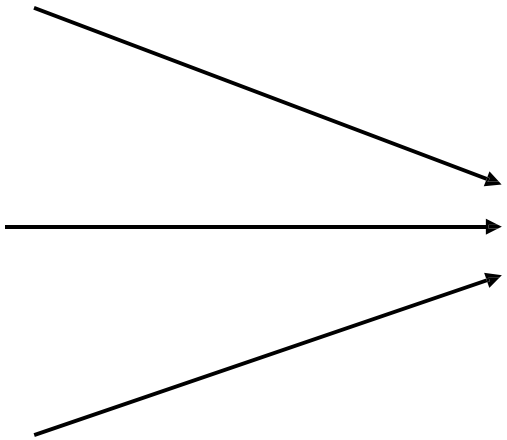
5.Char length

The CHAR_LENGTH() function return the length of a string (in characters).

```
select first_name, char_length(first_name) from details;
```

6. LTRIM,RTRIM,TRIM

```
select trim('    Rohit);
select rtrim('    Rohit);
select ltrim('    Rohit);
```



To Remove the Spaces

7.LEFT/RIGHT

```
select first_name,right(first_name,3) from details;
```


Select 3 character from right


```
select first_name,right(first_name,3) from details;
```

8.CONCAT, CONCAT_WS

```
select concat(first_name,'::',last_name) from details;
```

```
select concat_ws('__',first_name,last_name) from details;
```

Seperator

For Multiple expression

9. FORMAT

It formats a number and rounds it to a specified number of decimal places

```
SELECT FORMAT(250500.5634, 2);
```

Thank You