A stored procedure is a series of SQL statements compiled and saved to the database.

Stored procedures can be as simple or as complex as you like. However, one of the benefits of stored procedures is that they allow you to store complex scripts on the server.

Stored procedures often contain conditional programming such as IF... ELSE statements for example. Stored procedures can also accept parameters.

Stored procedures provide faster code execution and reduce network traffic.

PROCEDURE Funskiya ve viewdan ustundur.

The following are the major differences between procedure and function,

1. Procedure is named PL/SQL block which performs one or more tasks. where function is named PL/SQL block which performs a specific action.
2. Procedure may or may not return value where as function should return one value.
3. we can call functions in select statement where as procedure we cant.
4. Kompilyasiya olaraq saxlanildigi ucun funksiyalardan daha suretli isleyir.
5. Procedure daxilinde her hansi bir deyiseni globala cixarmaq ucun outputdan istifade etmirik. Burada bir nece deyisenin deyerini deyisib cole cixara bilerik
6. Procedure DDL emeliyyatlarini bezilerini etmek olur hansi ki funksiyalarda olmur.

PROCEDURE da hemcini

Procedure lar yaratdiqda onun adinin qarsisnda sp\_ yazilir. (procedure oldugunu bildirmek ucun)

**SET NO COUNT ON**

PROCEDURda nece rowun affect olundugunu output gormemek ucun

yaziriq.

**@@ROWCOUNT**

SQL Server @@ROWCOUNT is a **system variable** that is used to return the number of rows that are affected by the last executed statement in the batch.

**Status code**

Procedurelar status code qaytarir. Errorsuz isledikde 0, error olduqda errorun kodunu qaytarir.

**sp\_sqlExecute**

sp\_sqlExecutete sayesinde nvarchar da olan sql sorgusunu yerine yetire bilerik

NOTE:

Stored proceduru funksiyada cagirmaq olmaz. Cunki stored procedure da alter emeliyyati ola biler.