Practical 7

Functions In PL/SQL

Functions:

A function is a named PL/SQL Block which is similar to a procedure.

The major difference between a procedure and a function is, a function must always return a value,

But a procedure may or may not return a value.

Syntax:

CREATE [OR REPLACE] FUNCTION function\_name [(parameter\_name [IN] type [,…])]

RETURN return\_datatype

AS

BEGIN

<function\_body>

END;

# while running the program why we use dual

**Select function from dual;**

This is because the FROM <table> is required.

Now, this is only Oracle-specific. If you’ve used SQL Server or MySQL, you don’t need to specify a DUAL table.

**PROGRAM:**

1. Create a function to swap two number.

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION FUNC2

RETURN VARCHAR

AS

A INT := 24;

B INT := 32;

C INT;

BEGIN

A:=A;

C:=A;

A:=B;

B:=C;

RETURN(‘A IS NOW: ’||A||’ ’||’AND B IS NOW: ’||B);

END;

Select func2 from dual;

1. Create a function to print the reverse of a string

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION rev

RETURN VARCHAR

AS

STR VARCHAR(30) := '&STR';

LEN INT;

STR1 VARCHAR(30);

BEGIN

LEN:=LENGTH(STR);

FOR I IN REVERSE 1..LEN LOOP

STR1:=STR1 || SUBSTR(STR,I,2);

END LOOP;

RETURN('REVERSE OF THE STRING IS: '||STR1);

END;

Select rev from dual;

1. Create a function to find the minimum among two number.

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION fmin(x number, y number)

RETURN VARCHAR

AS

z number;

BEGIN

if (x < y) then

return x;

else

return y;

end if;

end;

select fmin(2,3) from dual;