**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.

You can also pass parameters to a stored procedure, so that the stored procedure can act based on the parameter value(s) that is passed.

DELIMITER $$

CREATE PROCEDURE WIN()

BEGIN

SELECT \* FROM winners\_table;

select \* from---;

END$$

call win();

CALL WIN()

DROP PROCEDURE WIN;

DROP PROCEDURE IF EXISTS WIN;

**ADVANTAGES:**

1.Reduce network Traffic

2.Centralize Buisness Logic

3.Secure

**DISADVANTAGES:**

1.Resource Usage

2.Hard to Maintain

3.Difficult to trouble shoot

WINNER COUNT:

Example:

DELIMITER $$

CREATE PROCEDURE WINCNT()

BEGIN

DECLARE total int default 0;

select count(winner)

into total

from winners\_table;

select total;

end $$

call wincnt();

PARAMETERS:

1.IN - come as input to the stored procedure

2.OUT - come as a output to the stored procedure

**--PARAMETER**

DELIMITER $$

CREATE PROCEDURE WINCNT( INs typee varchar(20))

BEGIN

DECLARE total int default 0;

select count(subject)

into total

from winners\_table

where subject = typee;

select total;

end $$

call WINCNT('Physics')