**Stored FUNCTIONS**

Functions in PL/SQL are a collection of SQL and PL/SQL statements that perform a task and should return a value to the calling environment.

**Syntax:**

DELIMITER //

**CREATE** **FUNCTION** fun\_name(fun\_parameter(s))

**RETURNS** datatype

[NOT] {Characteristics}

fun\_body;

[EXCEPTION EXCEPTION block]

END;

**Example:- :-(Table is needed to create before)**

CREATE FUNCTION find\_mark(idstud int(10)) RETURNS INT

DETERMINISTIC

BEGIN

DECLARE i1 INT;

SELECT Marks INTO i1

FROM student

WHERE rollno=idstud;

RETURN i1;

END//

**Stored PROCEDURES**

Procedures are the same as Functions, in that they are also used to perform some task with the difference being that procedures cannot be used in a SQL statement and although they can have multiple out parameters they do not return a value.

**Syntax:-**

CREATE PROCEDURE [(input/output variable declarations)]

BEGIN [declaration block]

[EXCEPTION EXCEPTION block]

END;

**Example:-(Table is needed to create before)**

**1.** delimiter //

mysql> CREATE PROCEDURE display\_all()

-> BEGIN

-> SELECT \* FROM student ;

-> END//

**2**.create procedure stud\_mark(IN stud\_id int)

-> begin

-> select \* from student where rollno=stud\_id;

-> end//