DAY-22

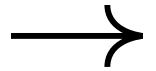
STORED PROCEDURES

IN

SQL



SHVETA MAINI





What is Stored Procedure?

- A stored procedure in SQL is a group of SQL queries that can be saved and reused multiple times and is stored in a database.
- It is very useful as it reduces the need for rewriting SQL queries.
- It's particularly useful for performing repetitive tasks, enforcing business rules, and optimizing query execution.



END

SYNTAX TO CREATE STORED PROCEDURE:-

CREATE PROCEDURE procedure_name
(parameter1 data_type, parameter2 data_type, ...)

AS

BEGIN

— SQL statements to be executed



EXPLANATION OF SYNTAX:-

- CREATE PROCEDURE
 procedure_name:- This starts the
 creation of a new stored procedure
 named procedure_name.
- (parameter1 data_type, parameter2 data_type,...):- This is where you define any input (IN), output (OUT), or input-output (INOUT) parameters for the procedure.



EXPLANATION OF SYNTAX:-

• BEGIN ... END:- This block contains the SQL statements that make up the body of the stored procedure.



SYNTAX TO EXECUTE STORED PROCEDURE:-

WITHOUT PARAMETERS:-

EXEC procedure_name;

WITH PARAMETERS:-

EXEC procedure_name(parameter1, parameter2, ...);



- 1.) Performance: Stored procedures are already compiled when they're created, so they run faster than regular SQL queries that need to be processed each time they're run.
- Once a stored procedure is created, the database optimizes it, making it quicker to execute in future runs.



2.) Security: Stored procedures add a layer of security because users can be granted permission to execute the procedure without needing direct access to the underlying tables.



3.) Maintenance: Any updates to the SQL logic in the procedure only need to be made once, in the stored procedure itself, instead of in multiple places across applications.



- 4.) Complex Calculations:- For scenarios requiring complex business logic or calculations that are difficult to perform in a single query.
- 5.) Data Validation:- Use stored procedures to enforce rules or validate data before performing operations like INSERT or UPDATE.



6.) Reusability & Efficiency:- 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. This enhances efficiency and reusability.



7.) Report Generation:- You can create stored procedures to automate report generation by retrieving and formatting data as needed.

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THANK YOU!!



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