

Scalar user defined functions

WRITING FUNCTIONS AND STORED PROCEDURES IN SQL SERVER



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User defined functions (UDFs)

What?

Routines that

- Can accept input parameters
- Perform an action
- Return result (single scalar value or table)

Why?

- Can reduce execution time
- Can reduce network traffic
- Allow for Modular Programming

What is modular programming?

- Software design technique
- Separates functionality into independent, interchangeable modules
- Allows code reuse
- Improves code readability

Functions in recipes

Chocolate Chip Cookies

<https://elanaspantry.com>

Servings: 24

Ingredients:

2½ cups blanched almond flour (not almond meal)
¼ teaspoon celtic sea salt
¼ teaspoon baking soda
10 tablespoons butter, melted
1 tablespoon vanilla extract
½ cup agave nectar or honey
1 cup chocolate chips

Instructions:

1. Combine dry ingredients in a large bowl
2. Stir together wet ingredients in a small bowl
3. Mix wet ingredients into dry
4. Form 1-inch balls and press onto a parchment paper lined baking sheet
5. Bake at 350°F for 7-10 minutes
6. Cool and serve

1. Press Bake button
2. Enter 350
3. Press Start button
4. Wait for preheat beep
5. Put cookies in oven
6. Enter 7 minutes on timer
7. After timer beeps check cookies If done then remove else cook for additional 3 minutes.

Bake function input parameters

1. Press Bake button
2. Enter 350
3. Press Start button
4. Wait for preheat beep
5. Put cookies in oven
6. Enter 7 minutes on timer
7. After timer beeps check cookies If done then remove else cook for additional 3 minutes.



1. Press Bake button
2. Enter **@temp** parameter
3. Press Start button
4. Wait for preheat beep
5. Put cookies in oven
6. Enter **@minutes** on timer
7. After timer beeps check cookies If done then remove else cook for **@additional_minutes**.

Scalar UDF with no input parameter

```
-- Scalar function with no input parameters
CREATE FUNCTION GetTomorrow()
    RETURNS date AS BEGIN
RETURN (SELECT DATEADD(day, 1, GETDATE()))
END
```

Scalar UDF with one parameter

```
-- Scalar function with one parameter
CREATE FUNCTION GetRideHrsOneDay (@DateParm date)
    RETURNS numeric AS BEGIN
RETURN (
    SELECT
        SUM(
            DATEDIFF(second, PickupDate, DropoffDate)
        ) / 3600
    FROM
        YellowTripData
    WHERE
        CONVERT (date, PickupDate) = @DateParm
) END;
```

Scalar UDF with two input parameters

```
-- Scalar function with two input parameters
CREATE FUNCTION GetRideHrsDateRange (
    @StartDateParm datetime, @EndDateParm datetime
) RETURNS numeric AS BEGIN RETURN (
    SELECT
        SUM(
            DATEDIFF(second, PickupDate, DropOffDate)
        ) / 3600
    FROM YellowTripData
    WHERE
        PickupDate > @StartDateParm
        AND DropoffDate < @EndDateParm
    ) END;
```


It's your turn to create UDFs!

WRITING FUNCTIONS AND STORED PROCEDURES IN SQL SERVER

Table valued UDFs

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Inline table valued functions (ITVF)

```
CREATE FUNCTION SumLocationStats (  
    @StartDate AS datetime = '1/1/2017'  
) RETURNS TABLE AS RETURN  
SELECT  
    PULocationID AS PickupLocation,  
    COUNT(ID) AS RideCount,  
    SUM(TripDistance) AS TotalTripDistance  
FROM YellowTripData  
WHERE CAST(PickupDate AS Date) = @StartDate  
GROUP BY PULocationID;
```

```
CREATE FUNCTION CountTripAvgFareDay (  
    @Month char(2),  
    @Year char(4)  
) RETURNS @TripCountAvgFare TABLE(  
    DropOffDate date, TripCount int, AvgFare numeric  
) AS BEGIN INSERT INTO @TripCountAvgFare  
SELECT  
    CAST(DropOffDate as date),  
    COUNT(ID),  
    AVG(FareAmount) as AvgFareAmt  
FROM YellowTripData  
WHERE  
    DATEPART(month, DropOffDate) = @Month  
    AND DATEPART(year, DropOffDate) = @Year  
GROUP BY CAST(DropOffDate as date)  
RETURN END;
```

Differences - ITVF vs. MSTVF

Inline

- RETURN results of SELECT
- Table column names in SELECT
- No table variable
- No BEGIN END needed
- No INSERT
- Faster performance

Multi statement

- DECLARE table variable to be returned
- BEGIN END block required
- INSERT data into table variable
- RETURN last statement within BEGIN/END block

Your turn!

WRITING FUNCTIONS AND STORED PROCEDURES IN SQL SERVER

UDFs in action

WRITING FUNCTIONS AND STORED PROCEDURES IN SQL SERVER



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Execute scalar with SELECT

```
-- Select with no parameters  
SELECT dbo.GetTomorrow()
```

```
+-----+  
| 2019-02-28 |  
+-----+
```


Execute scalar with EXEC & store result

```
-- EXEC & store result in variable
DECLARE @TotalRideHrs AS numeric
EXEC @TotalRideHrs = dbo.GetRideHrsOneDay @DateParm = '1/15/2017'
SELECT
    'Total Ride Hours for 1/15/2017:',
    @TotalRideHrs
```

```
+-----+
| Total Ride Hours for 1/15/2017: | 71626 |
+-----+
```

SELECT parameter value & scalar UDF

```
-- Declare parameter variable
-- Set to oldest date in YellowTripData
-- Pass to function with select
DECLARE @DateParm as date =
(SELECT TOP 1 CONVERT(date, PickupDate)
 FROM YellowTripData
 ORDER BY PickupDate DESC)
SELECT @DateParm, dbo.GetRideHrsOneDay (@DateParm)
```

```
+-----+-----+
| 2017-01-31 | 75519 |
+-----+-----+
```

```
SELECT TOP 10 *
FROM dbo.SumLocationStats ('1/09/2017')
ORDER BY RideCount DESC
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+
| PickupLocation | RideCount | TotalTripDistance |
|-----+-----+-----|
| 237            | 13254     | 22281.95          |
| 161            | 13206     | 28208.49          |
| 236            | 13200     | 24224.69          |
| 162            | 11859     | 26169.46          |
| 186            | 10587     | 22415.43          |
| 230            | 10257     | 26139.16          |
| 234            | 10234     | 19758.23          |
| 170            | 9963      | 20931.97          |
| 132            | 9230      | 144778.90         |
| 48             | 8361      | 18978.80          |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

```
DECLARE @CountTripAvgFareDay TABLE(  
    DropOffDate    date,  
    TripCount      int,  
    AvgFare        numeric)  
INSERT INTO @CountTripAvgFareDay  
SELECT TOP 10 *  
FROM dbo.CountTripAvgFareDay (01, 2017)  
ORDER BY DropOffDate ASC  
  
SELECT * FROM @CountTripAvgFareDay
```

```

+-----+-----+-----+
| DropOffDate | TripCount | AvgFare |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 2017-01-01  | 279198    | 15.37   |
| 2017-01-02  | 225224    | 12.65   |
| 2017-01-03  | 277980    | 12.27   |
| 2017-01-04  | 289050    | 12.33   |
| 2017-01-05  | 323885    | 11.89   |
| 2017-01-06  | 339158    | 11.72   |
| 2017-01-07  | 306508    | 11.31   |
| 2017-01-08  | 292649    | 12.33   |
| 2017-01-09  | 302120    | 12.49   |
| 2017-01-10  | 305611    | 12.27   |
+-----+-----+-----+

```

See your functions in action!

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Maintaining user defined functions

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ALTER Function

```
ALTER FUNCTION SumLocationStats (@EndDate as datetime = '1/01/2017')
RETURNS TABLE AS RETURN
SELECT
    PULocationID as PickupLocation,
    COUNT(ID) as RideCount,
    SUM(TripDistance) as TotalTripDistance
FROM YellowTripData
WHERE CAST(DropOffDate as Date) = @EndDate
GROUP BY PULocationID;
```


CREATE OR ALTER

```
CREATE OR ALTER FUNCTION SumLocationStats (  
    @EndDate AS datetime = '1/01/2017')  
    RETURNS TABLE AS RETURN  
    SELECT  
        PULocationID as PickupLocation,  
        COUNT(ID) AS RideCount,  
        SUM(TripDistance) AS TotalTripDistance  
    FROM YellowTripData  
    WHERE CAST(DropOffDate AS Date) = @EndDate  
    GROUP BY PULocationID;
```

```
-- Delete function
DROP FUNCTION dbo.CountTripAvgFareDay
```

```
-- Create CountTripAvgFareDay as Inline TVF instead of MSTVF
CREATE FUNCTION dbo.CountTripAvgFareDay(
    @Month char(2),
    @Year char(4)
) RETURNS TABLE AS RETURN (
    SELECT
        CAST(DropOffDate as date) as DropOffDate,
        COUNT(ID) as TripCount,
        AVG(FareAmount) as AvgFareAmt
    FROM YellowTripData
    WHERE
        DATEPART(month, DropOffDate) = @Month
        AND DATEPART(year, DropOffDate) = @Year
    GROUP BY CAST(DropOffDate as date));
```

Determinism improves performance

- A function is deterministic when it returns the same result given
 - the same input parameters
 - the same database state

```
SELECT
  OBJECTPROPERTY(
    OBJECT_ID( '[dbo].[GetRideHrsOneDay]' ),
    'IsDeterministic'
  )
```

```
+----+
|  1  |
+----+
```

```
SELECT
  OBJECTPROPERTY(
    OBJECT_ID( '[dbo].[GetTomorrow]' ),
    'IsDeterministic'
  )
```

```
+----+
|  0  |
+----+
```

Schemabinding

- Specifies the schema is bound to the database objects that it references
- Prevents changes to the schema if schema bound objects are referencing it

```
CREATE OR ALTER FUNCTION dbo.GetRideHrsOneDay (@DateParm date)
RETURNS numeric WITH SCHEMABINDING
AS
BEGIN
RETURN
(SELECT SUM(DATEDIFF(second, PickupDate, DropoffDate))/3600
FROM dbo.YellowTripData
WHERE CONVERT (date, PickupDate) = @DateParm)
END;
```

Let's practice!

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