



# CHAPTER – 2



## STORED PROCEDURE

*Let's make coding fun!*



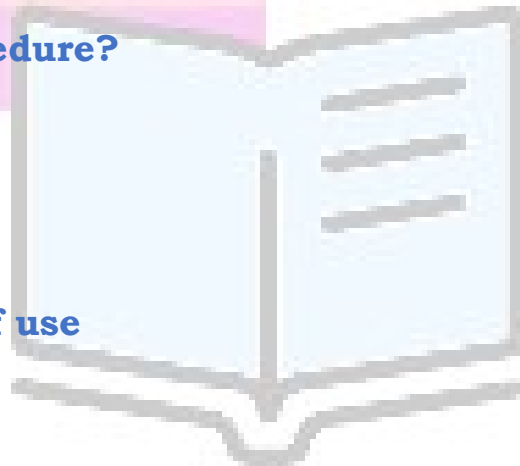
## STORED PROCEDURE

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. A **stored procedure** is a set of Structured Query Language (SQL) statements with an assigned name, which are **stored** in a relational database management system as a group, so it can be reused and shared by multiple programs.

**Stored Procedure is one of the PL/SQL database objects which is a logically grouped set of SQL or PL/SQL procedural statements that perform a specific task.**

### Why do we need Stored Procedure?

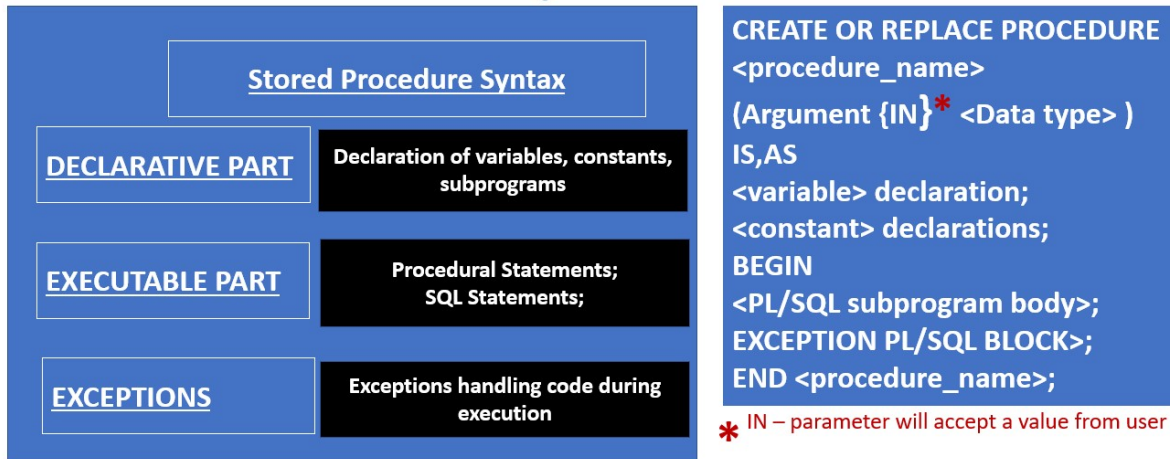
- ☐ Performance
- ☐ Maintainability
- ☐ Security
- ☐ Productivity and ease of use
- ☐ Scalability
- ☐ Interoperability



Stored procedures can accept input **parameters** and return multiple values of output **parameters**. Stored procedures program statements to perform operations in the database and return a status value to a calling procedure or batch. They allow modular programming. They allow faster execution



## Stored Procedure Syntax



## EXAMPLE

### Stored Procedure Demonstration

```
create or replace PROCEDURE procedure2(cola in varchar2, colb in number)
IS
n number;
BEGIN
select colb into n from tablea where cola='ROW11';
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Hello World!' || n );
END;
```



Table A

COLA	COLB
ROW11	20
ROW21	12

## CONCLUSION

In this chapter, we have explained about Stored Procedure and implemented an example of procedure.