



Protsedurada o'zgaruvchilar

Protsedurani ichida o'zgaruvchilar hosil qilib, ularga qiymat berib ulardan foydalanishimiz mumkin. Protsedurani ichida o'zgaruvchini e'lon qilish uchun **DECLARE** kalit so'zidan foydalaniladi.

```
DECLARE uzgaruvchi_nomi datatype(size) [DEFAULT boshlangich_qiymat];
```

MySQL DATA TYPES

DATE TYPE	SPEC	DATA TYPE	SPEC
CHAR	String (0 - 255)	INT	Integer (-2147483648 to 2147483647)
VARCHAR	String (0 - 255)	BIGINT	Integer (-9223372036854775808 to 9223372036854775807)
TINYTEXT	String (0 - 255)	FLOAT	Decimal (precise to 23 digits)
TEXT	String (0 - 65535)	DOUBLE	Decimal (24 to 53 digits)
BLOB	String (0 - 65535)	DECIMAL	"DOUBLE" stored as string
MEDIUMTEXT	String (0 - 16777215)	DATE	YYYY-MM-DD
MEDIUMBLOB	String (0 - 16777215)	DATETIME	YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS
LONGTEXT	String (0 - 4294967295)	TIMESTAMP	YYYYMMDDHHMMSS
LOBLOB	String (0 - 4294967295)	TIME	HH:MM:SS
TINYINT	Integer (-128 to 127)	ENUM	One of preset options
SMALLINT	Integer (-32768 to 32767)	SET	Selection of preset options
MEDIUMINT	Integer (-8388608 to 8388607)	BOOLEAN	TINYINT(1)

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Xuddi yangi jadval hosil qilganda, ustunlarni nomlash va turlarini ko'rsatgandagidek, o'zgaruvchilarni ham xuddi shunday e'lon qilinadi.

```
Misollar: DECLARE totalSale DEC(10,2) DEFAULT 0.0; DECLARE x, y INT DEFAULT 0;
```

O'zgaruvchiga qiymat berish

```
SET variable_name = value; DECLARE total INT DEFAULT 0; SET total = 10;
```

Yuqoridagi misolda **total** nomli o'zgaruvchiga **10** qiymatii berildi.

O'zgaruvchiga `SELECT INTO` bilan ham qiymat berish mumkin.

```
DECLARE soni INT DEFAULT 0; SELECT COUNT(*), firstName INTO soni, firstname FROM products;
```

Bu o'zgaruvchilardan faqatgina protsedurani ichidagina foydalanish mumkin. `END` tugash buyrug'i berilgandan keyin bu o'zgaruvchilarni ishlatish imkoni mavjud emas.

```
DELIMITER $$ CREATE PROCEDURE GetTotalOrder() BEGIN DECLARE totalOrder INT DEFAULT 0; SELECT COUNT(*) INTO totalOrder FROM orders; //SELECT totalOrder; END$$ DELIMITER ;
```

Yuroqidagi protsedurani ishlashini tahlil qilamiz:

`totalOrder` nomli o'zgruvchi e'lon qildik va boshlang'ich qiymatiga `0` berdik. Bu o'zgaruvchi `products` jadvalida jami nechta `order` - yani buyurtma bo'lganini sonini `COUNT()` funksiyasi yordamida aniqlab, chiqqani natijani `totalOrder` nomli o'zgaruvchida ushlab turish uchun kerak

```
DECLARE totalOrder INT DEFAULT 0;
```

`SELECT INTO` bilan chiqqan natijani `totalOrder` o'zgaruvchiga beramiz

```
SELECT COUNT(*) INTO totalOrder FROM orders;
```

`SELECT totalOrder;` bilan o'zgaruvchini select qilamiz.

Endi bu protsedurani chaqirib ishga tushiramiz

```
CALL GetTotalOrder(); Natija: +-----+ | totalOrder | +-----+ | 326  
| +-----+
```