

## **FUNKSIYA**

**CREATE FUNCTION** 

SELECTda funksiyadan foydalanish

PROTSEDURAda FUNKSIYADAN foydalanish

Funksiyani o'chirish

Funksiyalar ro'yxati

Protsedura va Funksiyaning farqlari

FUNKSIYA - bitta qiymat qaytaradigan maxsus saqlanadigan dastur.

```
Aggregate funksiyalar: - SUM() - COUNT() - MAX() - MIN() - A
VG() DATE funksiyalar: - YEAR() - MONTH() - HOUR() - DAY()
...
```

#### **CREATE FUNCTION**

```
DELIMITER $$ CREATE FUNCTION function_name( param1, param2,...
) RETURNS datatype BEGIN -- statements END $$ DELIMITER ;
```

**function\_name** - funksiyani nomi. Funksiyaga xohlagancha nom berish mumkin

param1, param2 - funksiyaga beriladigan parametrlar

```
DELIMITER $$ CREATE FUNCTION CustomerLevel( credit DECIMAL(1 0,2) ) RETURNS VARCHAR(20) BEGIN DECLARE customerLevel VARCH AR(20); IF credit > 50000 THEN SET customerLevel = 'PLATINU M'; ELSEIF (credit <= 50000 AND credit >= 10000) THEN SET customerLevel = 'GOLD'; ELSEIF credit < 10000 THEN SET customerLevel = 'SILVER'; END IF; -- return the customer level RETU RN (customerLevel); END$$ DELIMITER;
```

```
Yuqoridagi Funksiyani hosil qilganimizdan keyin uni tekshiri b ko'ramiz: select CustomerLevel(100000); select CustomerLevel(10000);
```

### **SELECT** da funksiyadan foydalanish

# PROTSEDURAda FUNKSIYADAN foydalanish

```
DELIMITER $$ CREATE PROCEDURE GetCustomerLevel( IN customerN
  o INT, OUT customerLevel VARCHAR(20) ) BEGIN DECLARE credit
DEC(10,2) DEFAULT 0; -- get credit limit of a customer SELEC
  T creditLimit INTO credit FROM customers WHERE customerNumbe
  r = customerNo; -- call the function SET customerLevel = Cus
  tomerLevel(credit); END$$ DELIMITER;
```

### Funksiyani o'chirish

```
DROP FUNCTION IF EXISTS OrderLeadTime;
```

### Funksiyalar ro'yxati

```
SQL

SHOW FUNCTION STATUS WHERE db = 'baza_nomi';
```

### Protsedura va Funksiyaning farqlari