

--FUNCTION IS SAME AS A PROCEDURE EXCEPT THAT IT RETRUNS A VALUE

--The following example demonstrates Declaring, Defining,
--and Invoking a Simple PL/SQL Function that computes and returns the
maximum of two values.

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;
DECLARE
    a number;
    b number;
    c number;
FUNCTION findMax(x IN number, y IN number)
RETURN number
IS
    z number;
BEGIN
    IF x > y THEN
        z:= x;
    ELSE
        z:= y;
    END IF;
    RETURN z;
END;
BEGIN
    a:= 23;
    b:= 45;
    c := findMax(a, b);
    dbms_output.put_line(' Maximum of (73,55): ' || c);
END;
/
```

--The following example illustrates how to create and call a
standalone function.
--This function returns the total number of Employee in the Employee
table.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION totalEmployee
RETURN number
IS
    total number(2) := 0;
BEGIN
    SELECT count(*) into total
    FROM Employee;

    RETURN total;
END;
/
--Calling a Function
DECLARE
    c number(2);
BEGIN
    c := totalEmployee();
    dbms_output.put_line('Total no. of Employee: ' || c);
END;
/
```

