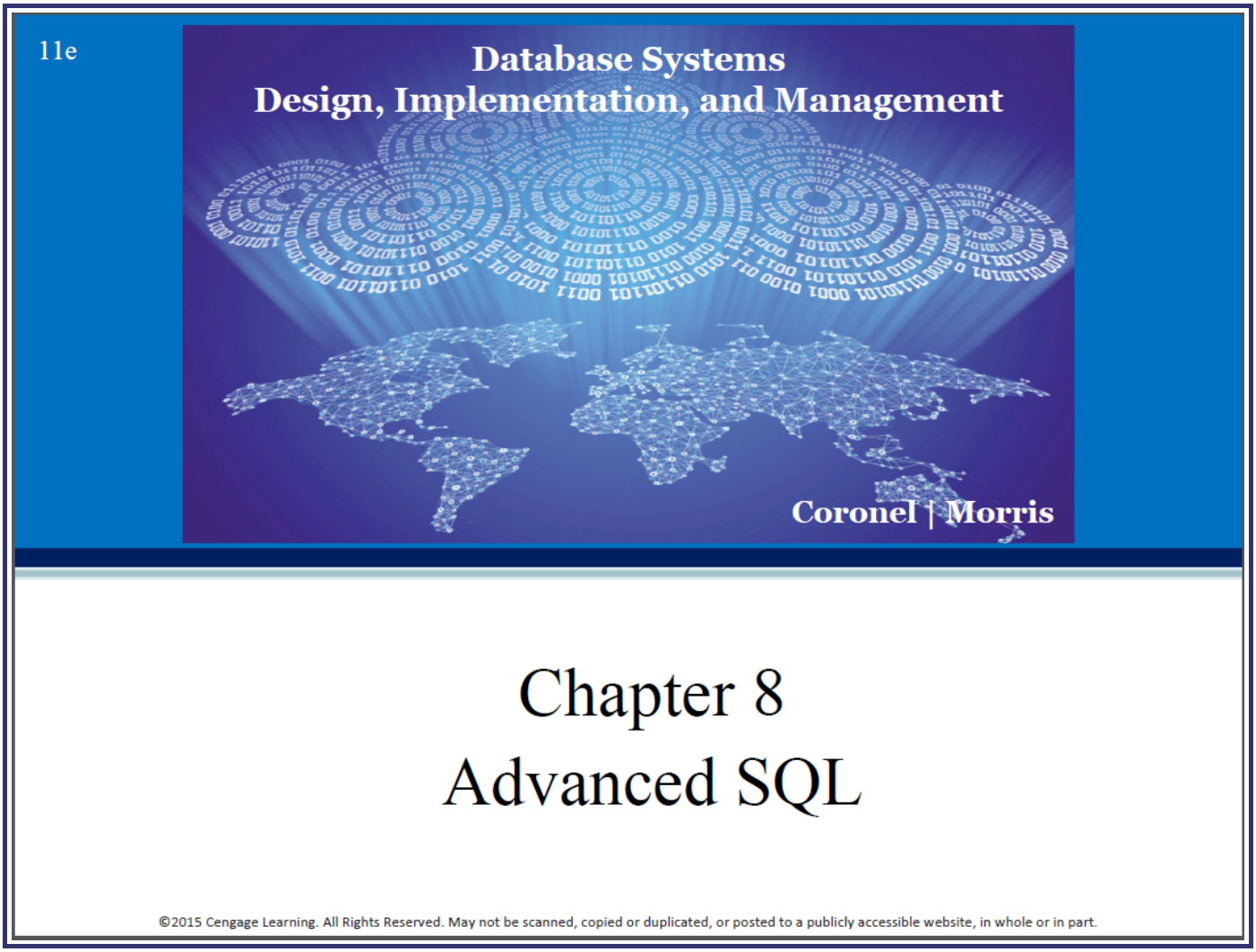



More SQL

Ch.8


11e
Database Systems
Design, Implementation, and Management
Coronel | Morris
Chapter 8
Advanced SQL
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Objectives

Learning Objectives

- In this chapter, the student will learn:
  - How to use the advanced SQL JOIN operator syntax
  - About the different types of subqueries and correlated queries
  - How to use SQL functions to manipulate dates, strings, and other data
  - About the relational set operators UNION, UNION ALL, INTERSECT, and MINUS

Objectives

Learning Objectives

- In this chapter, the student will learn:
  - How to create and use views and updatable views
  - How to create and use triggers and stored procedures
  - How to create embedded SQL

The 'JOIN' operation

Recall that we looked at examples of joining - entries from two tables, and entries from a single table. These joins were based on 'join conditions'.

It is also possible to join tables using the 'JOIN' keyword..

JOIN conditions

Note that JOINs can be based on != (aka <>), >, <, >= and <= as well, in addition to equality. Eg. to list all students who will be getting a 'A' (uses two inequality comparisons indirectly):

```
// http://www.comp.nus.edu.sg/~ooibc/courses/sql/dml_query_join.htm
SELECT  a.name, a.score
FROM student_scores a, grade_class b
WHERE b.grade = 'A' AND a.score BETWEEN b.low_end AND b.high_end;
```

SQL Join Operators

- Relational join operation merges rows from two tables and returns rows with one of the following
  - Natural join - Have common values in common columns
  - Equality or inequality - Meet a given join condition
  - **Outer join**: Have common values in common columns or have no matching values
- **Inner join**: Only rows that meet a given criterion are selected

Ways to specify JOIN conditions

Table 8.1 - SQL Join Expression Styles

JOIN CLASSIFICATION	JOIN TYPE	SQL SYNTAX EXAMPLE	DESCRIPTION
CROSS	CROSS JOIN	SELECT * FROM T1, T2	Returns the Cartesian product of T1 and T2 (old style)
		SELECT * FROM T1 CROSS JOIN T2	Returns the Cartesian product of T1 and T2
INNER	Old-style JOIN	SELECT * FROM T1, T2 WHERE T1.C1=T2.C1	Returns only the rows that meet the join condition in the WHERE clause (old style); only rows with matching values are selected
	NATURAL JOIN	SELECT * FROM T1 NATURAL JOIN T2	Returns only the rows with matching values in the matching columns; the matching columns must have the same names and similar data types
	JOIN USING	SELECT * FROM T1 JOIN T2 USING (C1)	Returns only the rows with matching values in the columns indicated in the USING clause
	JOIN ON	SELECT * FROM T1 JOIN T2 ON T1.C1=T2.C1	Returns only the rows that meet the join condition indicated in the ON clause

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Outer vs inner vs full ('both') JOINs

Table 8.1 - SQL Join Expression Styles

JOIN CLASSIFICATION	JOIN TYPE	SQL SYNTAX EXAMPLE	DESCRIPTION
OUTER	LEFT JOIN	SELECT * FROM T1 LEFT OUTER JOIN T2 ON T1.C1=T2.C1	Returns rows with matching values and includes all rows from the left table (T1) with unmatched values
	RIGHT JOIN	SELECT * FROM T1 RIGHT OUTER JOIN T2 ON T1.C1=T2.C1	Returns rows with matching values and includes all rows from the right table (T2) with unmatched values
	FULL JOIN	SELECT * FROM T1 FULL OUTER JOIN T2 ON T1.C1=T2.C1	Returns rows with matching values and includes all rows from both tables (T1 and T2) with unmatched values

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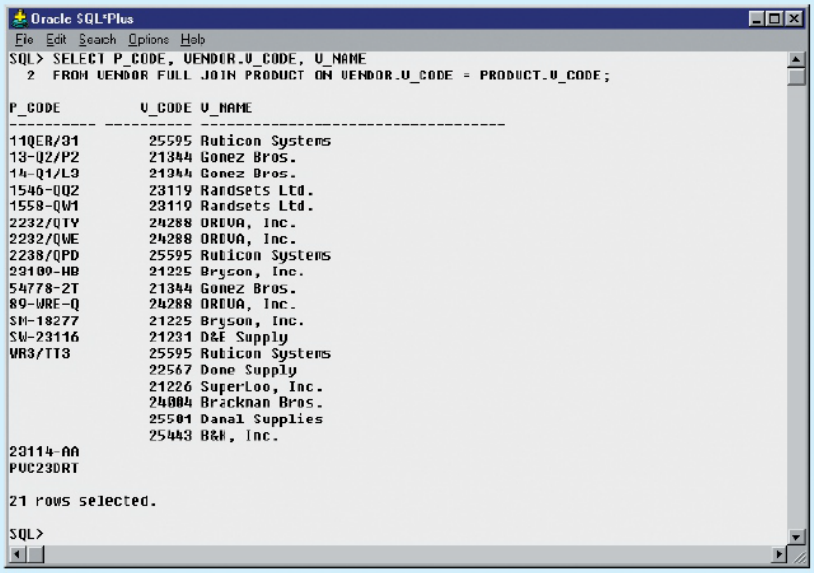
Full (left+right outer) JOIN example

For example, the following query lists the product code, vendor code, and vendor name for all products and includes all product rows (products without matching vendors) as well as all vendor rows (vendors without matching products):

```
SELECT    P_CODE, VENDOR.V_CODE, V_NAME
FROM      VENDOR FULL JOIN PRODUCT ON VENDOR.V_CODE = PRODUCT.V_CODE;
```

The SQL code and its results are shown in Figure 8.12.

FIGURE 8.12 FULL JOIN results



'SELECT' subqueries

SELECT SUBQUERY EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
INSERT INTO PRODUCT SELECT * FROM P;	Inserts all rows from Table P into the PRODUCT table. Both tables must have the same attributes. The subquery returns all rows from Table P.
UPDATE PRODUCT SET P_PRICE = (SELECT AVG(P_PRICE) FROM PRODUCT) WHERE V_CODE IN (SELECT V_CODE FROM VENDOR WHERE V_AREACODE = '615')	Updates the product price to the average product price, but only for products provided by vendors who have an area code equal to 615. The first subquery returns the average price; the second subquery returns the list of vendors with an area code equal to 615.
DELETE FROM PRODUCT WHERE V_CODE IN (SELECT V_CODE FROM VENDOR WHERE V_AREACODE = '615')	Deletes the PRODUCT table rows provided by vendors with an area code equal to 615. The subquery returns the list of vendor codes with an area code equal to 615.

Subqueries and Correlated Queries

- Subquery is a query inside another query
- Subquery can return:
  - One single value - One column and one row
  - A list of values - One column and multiple rows
  - A virtual table - Multicolumn, multirow set of values
  - No value - Output of the outer query might result in an error or a null empty set

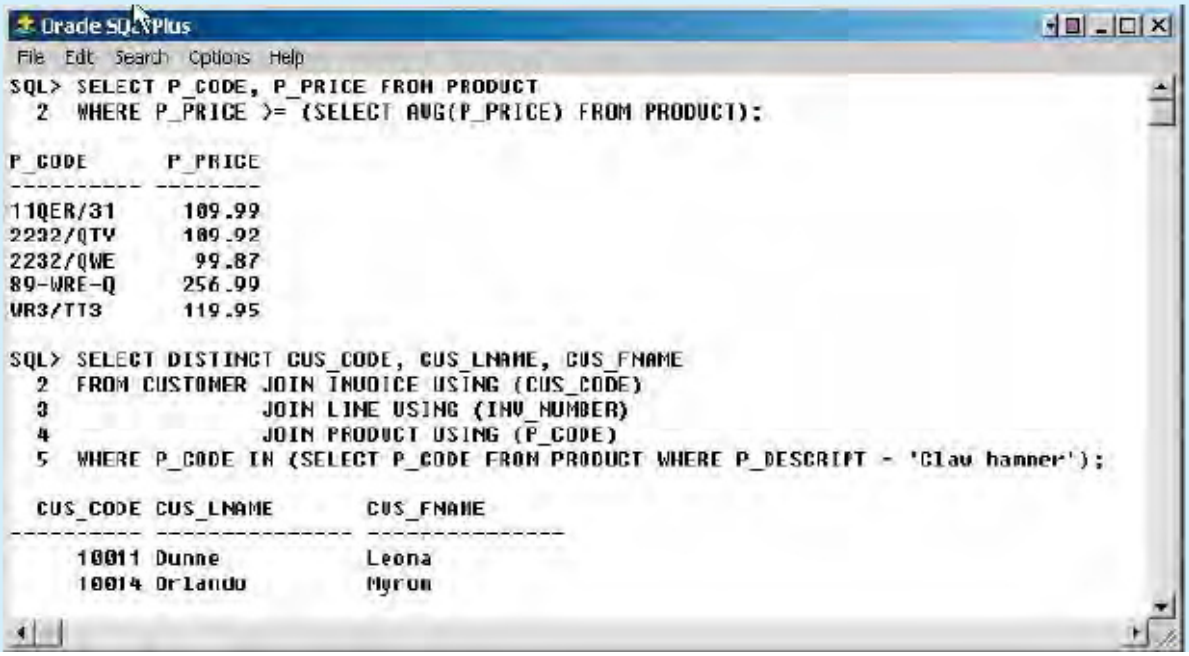
'WHERE' subqueries

WHERE Subqueries

- Uses inner SELECT subquery on the right side of a WHERE comparison expression
- Value generated by the subquery must be of a comparable data type
- If the query returns more than a single value, the DBMS will generate an error
- Can be used in combination with joins

WHERE subquery example

FIGURE 8.13 WHERE subquery example



IN, HAVING subqueries

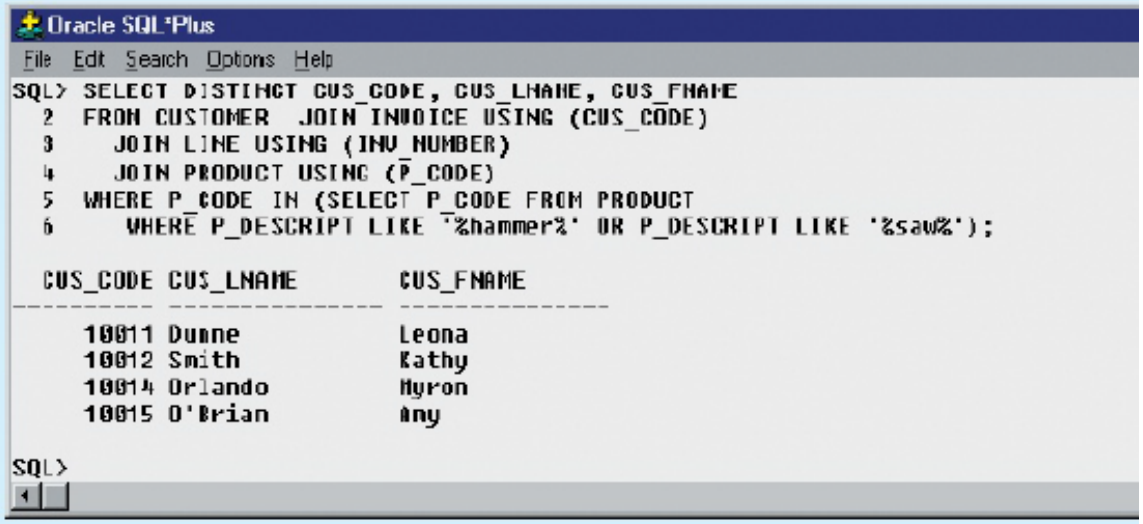
IN and HAVING Subqueries

- IN subqueries
  - Used to compare a single attribute to a list of values
- HAVING subqueries
  - HAVING clause restricts the output of a GROUP BY query by applying conditional criteria to the grouped rows

'IN' subqueries

Compare against a LIST of values..

FIGURE 8.14 IN subquery example



'HAVING' subqueries

As we saw earlier, this restricts the results of a GROUP BY clause. Eg. here's how to list all products sold, whose totals are greater than the average quantity sold:

FIGURE 8.15 HAVING subquery example

Oracle SQL*Plus

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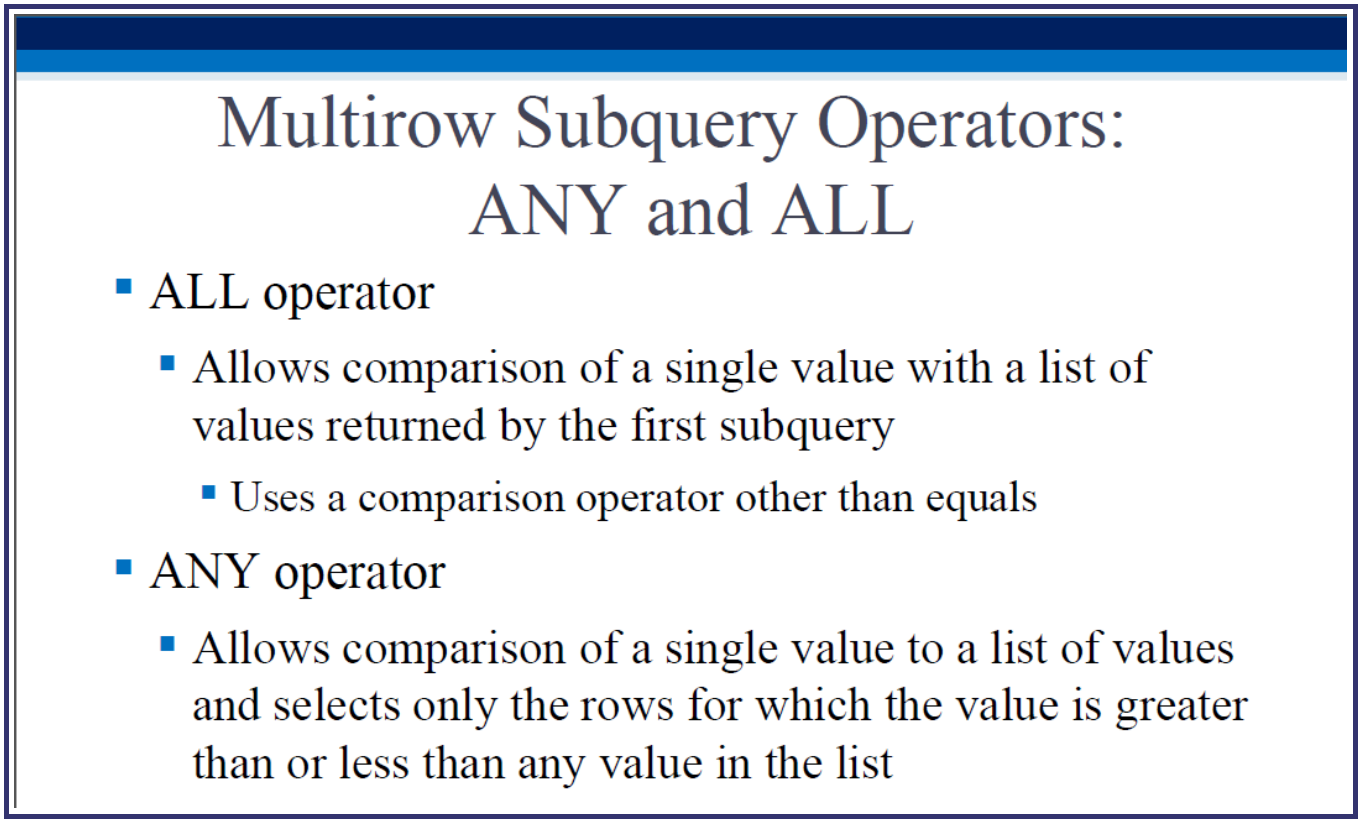
```
SQL> SELECT P_CODE, SUM(LINE_UNITS)
  2  FROM LINE
  3  GROUP BY P_CODE
  4  HAVING SUM(LINE_UNITS) > (SELECT AVG(LINE_UNITS) FROM LINE);

P_CODE     SUM(LINE_UNITS)
---------- ---------------
13-Q2/P2                 8
23109-HB                 5
54778-2T                 6
PVC23DRT                17
SM-18277                 3
WR3/TT3                  9

6 rows selected.

SQL>
```

ALL, ANY (inequality comparisons)

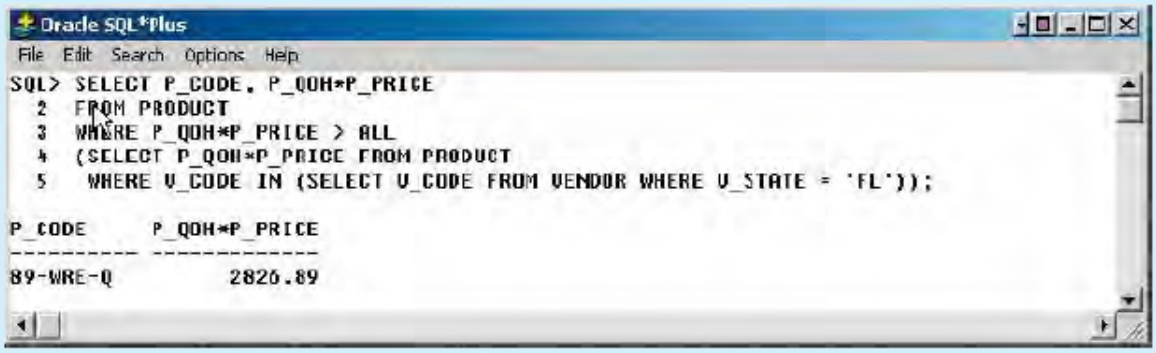
Recall that 'IN' is an equality comparison against a list. To do inequality **comparison of a value against a list of values** (eg. need to be greater than ALL, need to be less than ANY..), use ALL, ANY.



ALL, ANY

Eg. "which products do we own [in our store], whose value is more than ALL other products's values supplied by vendors in Florida?"

FIGURE 8.16 Multirow subquery operator example



Note that 'greater than ALL' is eqvt to 'greater than the largest of'. 'ALL' is used to select rows [plural in general] that comparison-succeed against all values in a list.

Another powerful operator is the ANY multirow operator (the near cousin of the ALL multirow operator). The ANY operator allows you to compare a single value to a list of values, selecting only the rows for which the inventory cost is greater than any value of the list or less than any value of the list. You could use the equal to ANY operator, which would be the equivalent of the IN operator.

'ANY' is used to select rows [plural in general] that comparison-succeed with any value in a list.

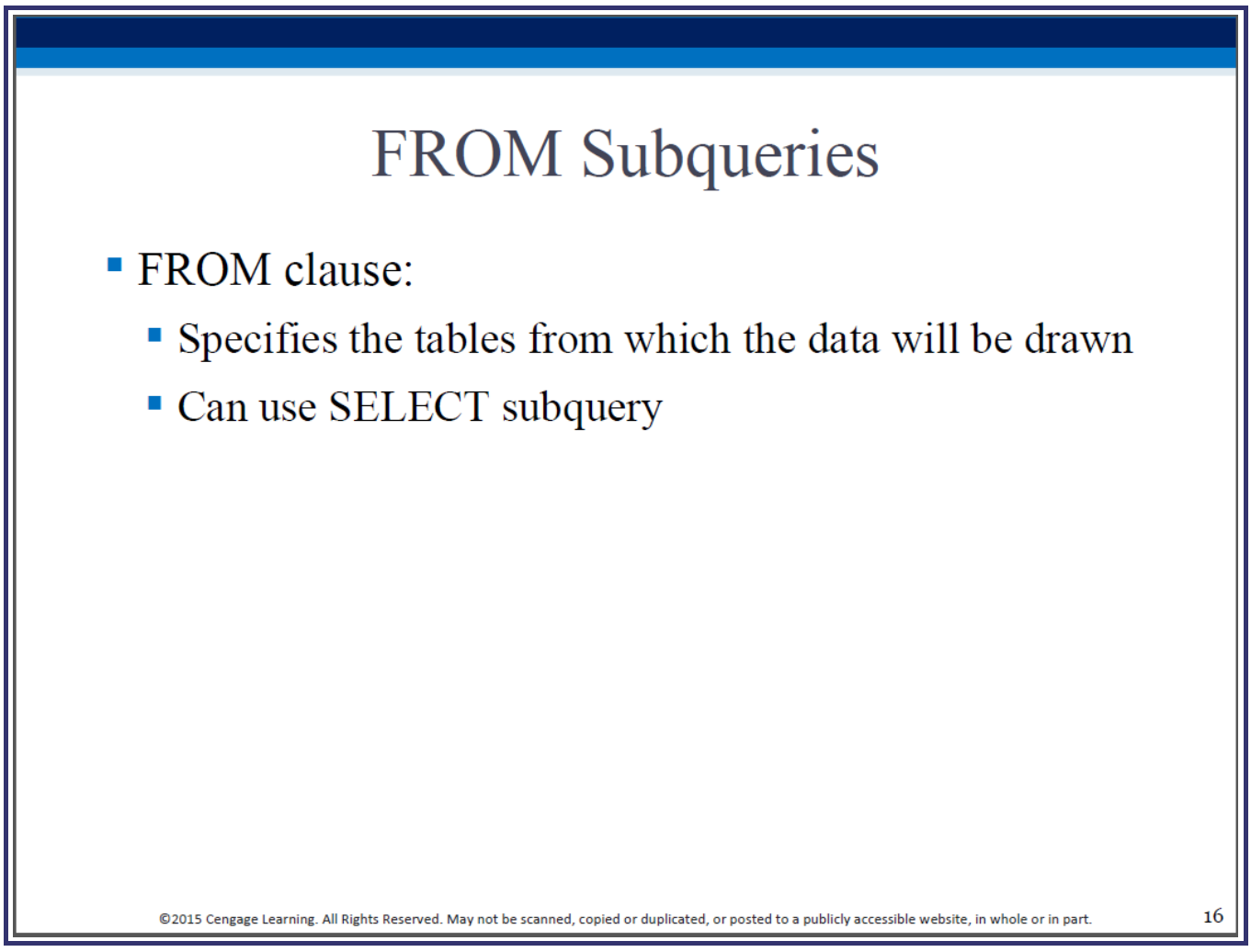
Note that '= ANY(list of values)' is equivalent to the 'IN' operator (which is itself equivalent to multiple == conditions joined by ORs). So the following are all equivalent, for a given value of 'M':

```
(M==6) OR (M==8) OR (M==10)

M IN (6,8,10)

M = ANY (6,8,10)
```

So loosely speaking, ALL is equivalent to AND, and ANY is equivalent to OR.

'FROM' subqueries

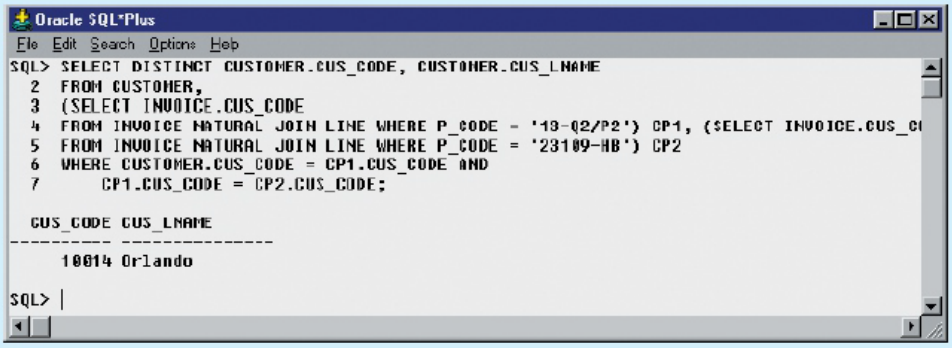
A SELECT query that appears in FROM, creates a **virtual table** against which the main query can run.



FROM subquery example

All customers who bought both specified products

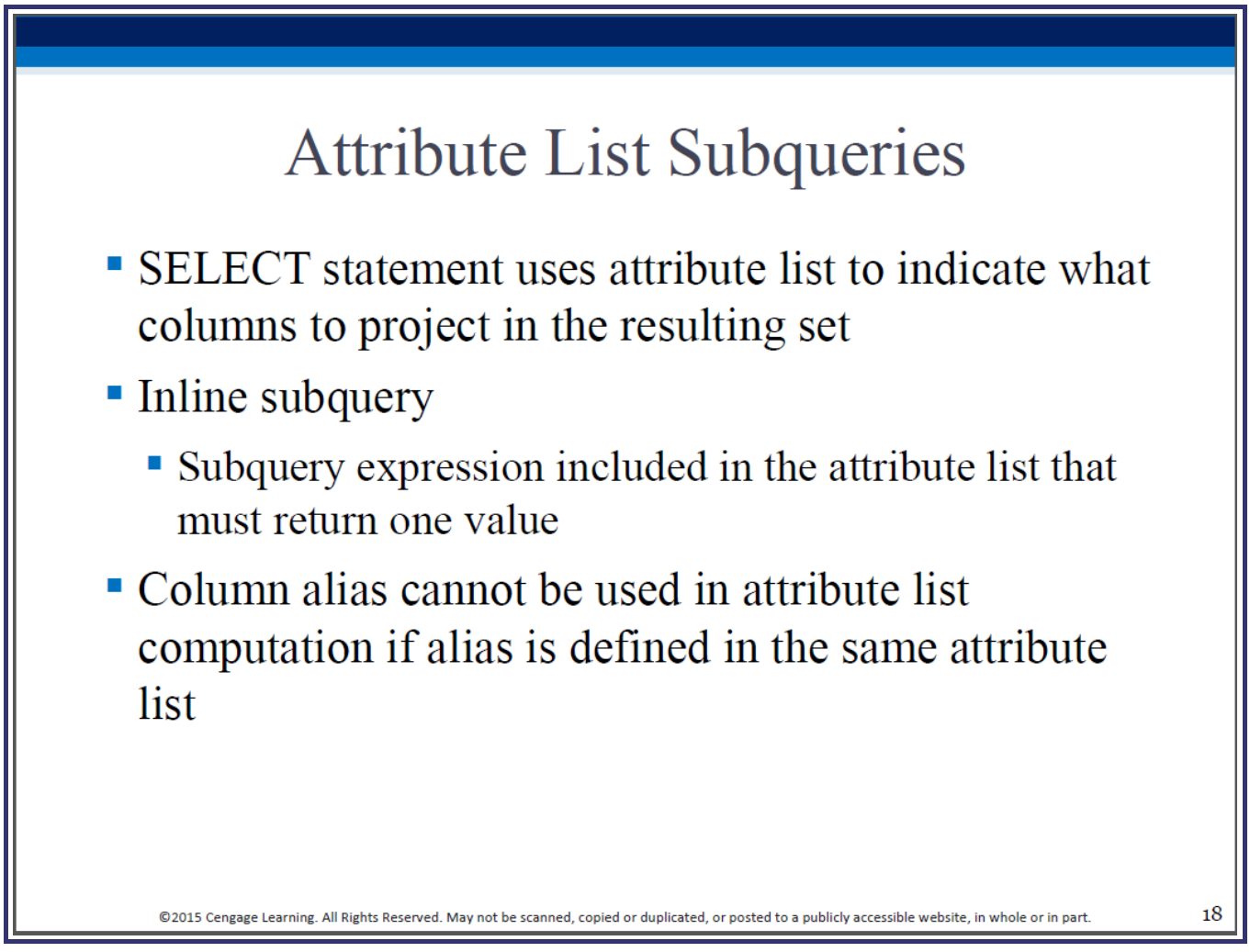
FIGURE 8.17 FROM subquery example



Attribute list subqueries

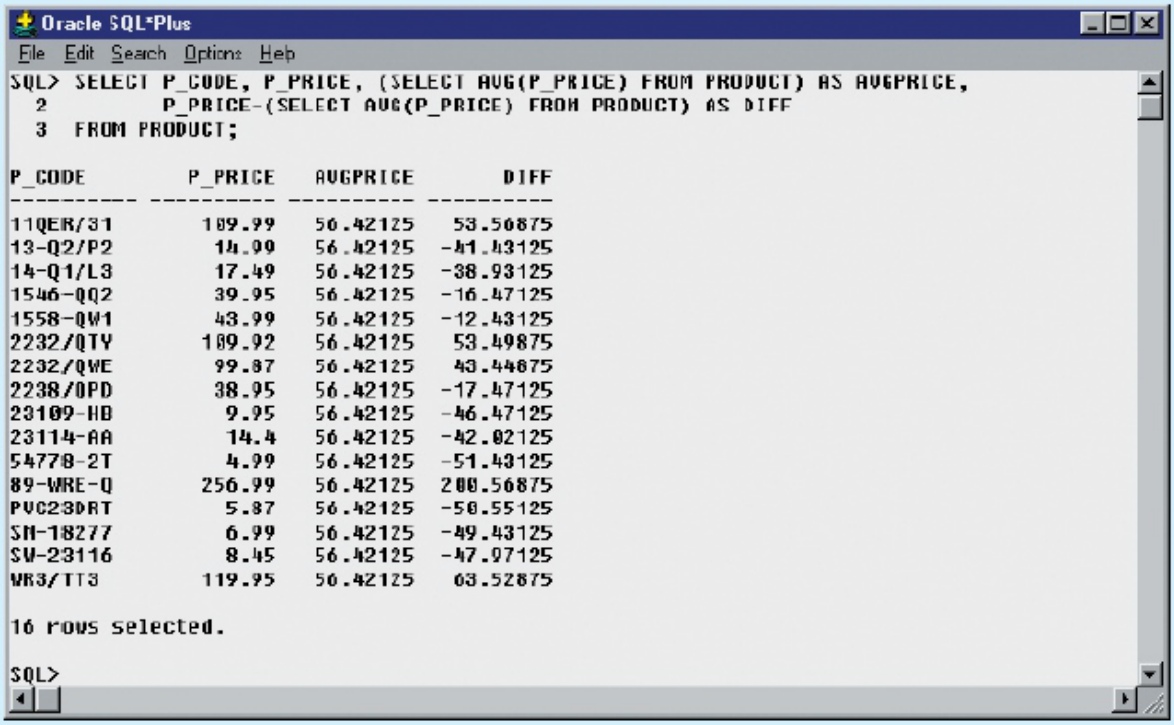
These subqueries determine what columns get output by the main query - they can be actual (existing) columns or computed columns or results of aggregate functions.

These are also known as 'column subqueries' or 'inline subqueries'.



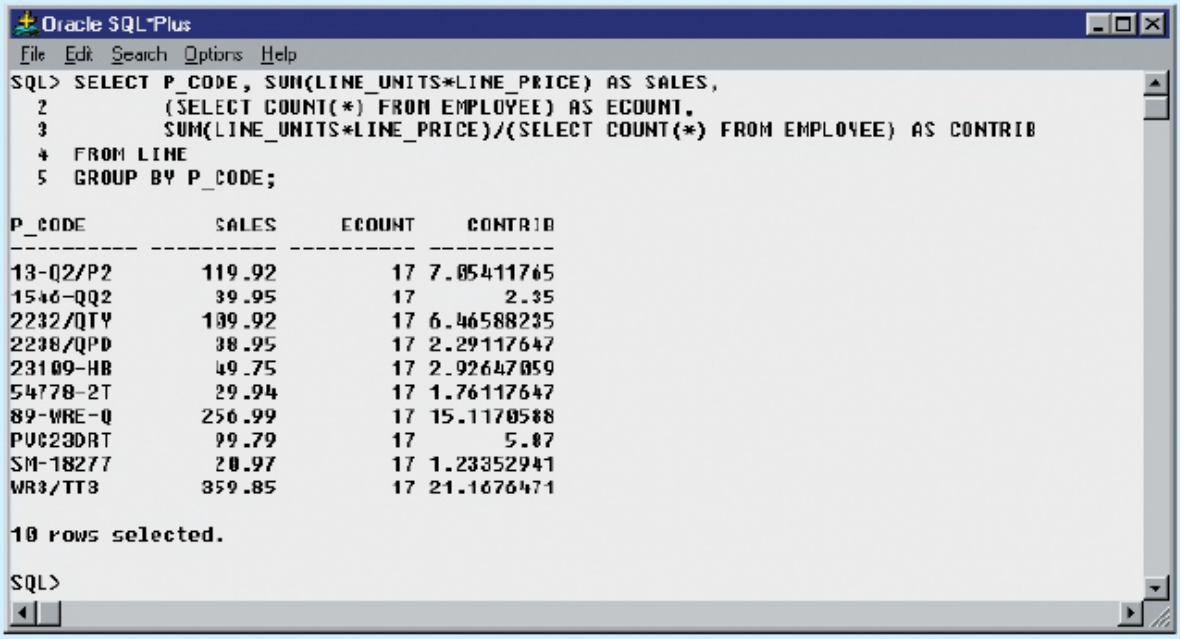
Attribute subquery example

FIGURE 8.18 Inline subquery example

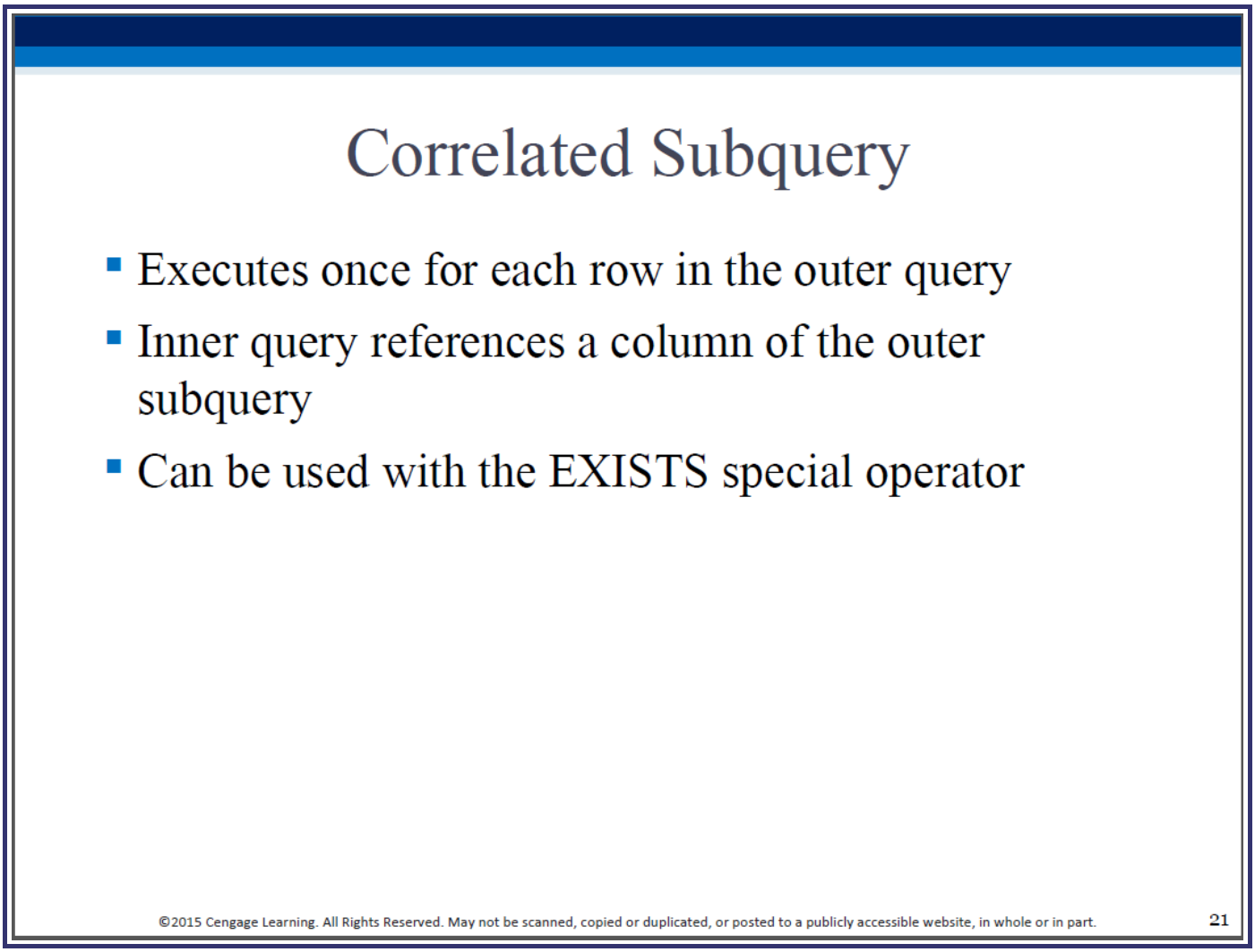


Another attribute subquery example

FIGURE 8.19 Another example of an inline subquery



Correlated subqueries



In a correlated subquery, the inner (sub) query is repeatedly run, for each row of the outer query! The inner is said to be (co-)related with the outer query when it references a column in the outer query's table. This is in effect, like a double (nested) 'for' loop..

```
for each row in OUTER table
  run subquery on EACH row in INNER table
, gather
  results, use in outer table's query
```

Here is the Wikipedia entry on correlated subqueries. This is the example shown there [select employees who make more than the average salary for their department]:

```
SELECT employee_number, name
  FROM employees AS Bob
  WHERE salary > (
    SELECT AVG(salary)
      FROM employees
      WHERE department = Bob.department
);
```

In the above, the outer query "passes in", for each employee (each row), the employee's dept. [which the inner query refers to as Bob.department]. The inner query selects all salaries for that dept., computes the

average, compares it with the passed-in employee's salary; if the test passes, the outer query selects the employee's # and name.

Correlated subqueries [cont'd]

Until now, all subqueries you have learned execute independently. That is, each subquery in a command sequence executes in a serial fashion, one after another. The inner subquery executes first; its output is used by the outer query, which then executes until the last outer query executes (the first SQL statement in the code).

In contrast, a **correlated subquery** is a subquery that executes once for each row in the outer query. That process is similar to the typical nested loop in a programming language. For example:

```
FOR X = 1 TO 2
        FOR Y = 1 TO 3
                PRINT "X = "X, "Y = "Y
        END
END
```

1. It initiates the outer query.
2. For each row of the outer query result set, it executes the inner query by passing the outer row to the inner query.

That process is the opposite of that of the subqueries as you have already seen. The query is called a *correlated* subquery because the inner query is *related* to the outer query by the fact that the inner query references a column of the outer subquery.

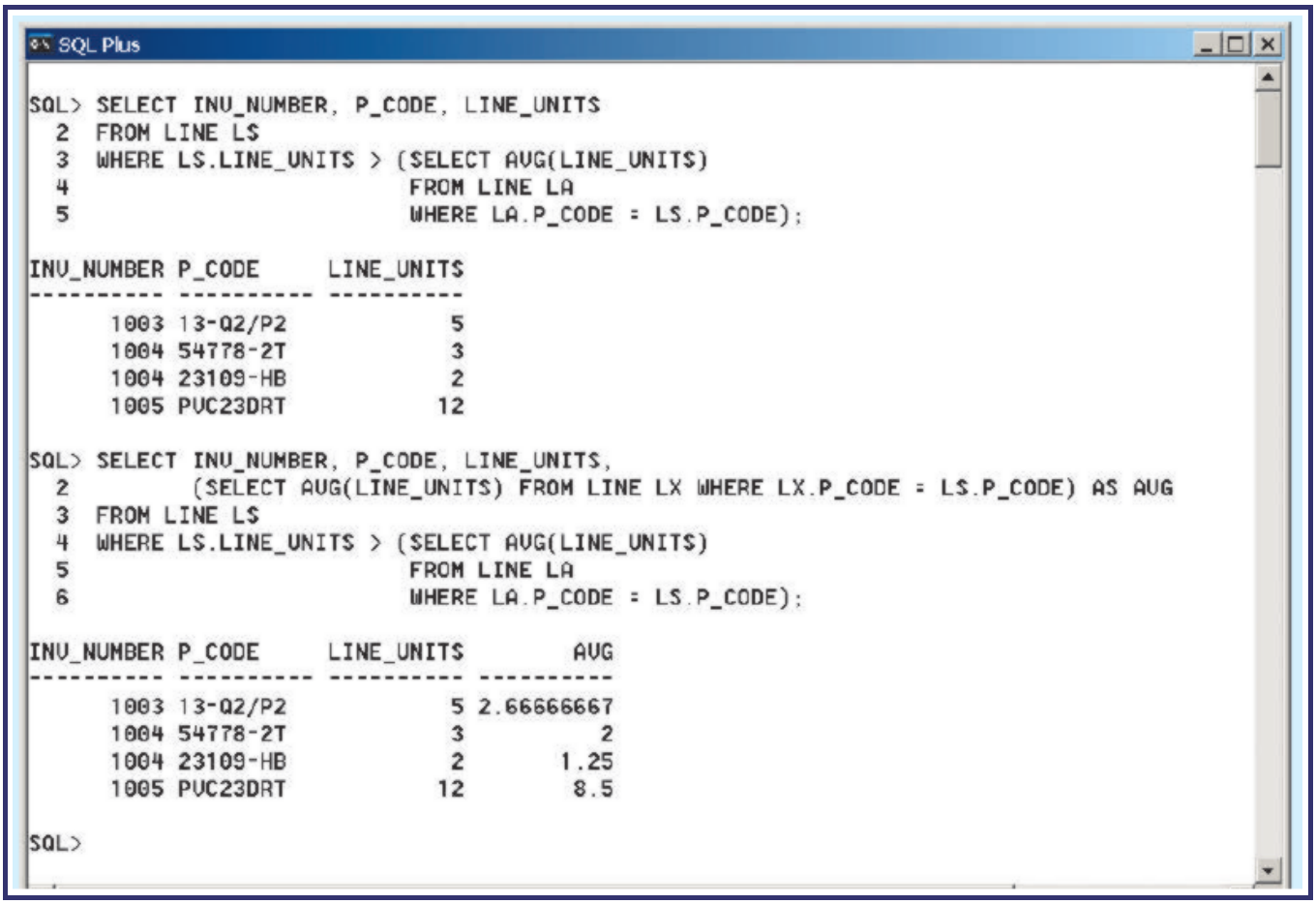
Correlated subquery examples

To see the correlated subquery in action, suppose that you want to know all product sales in which the units sold value is greater than the average units sold value *for that product* (as opposed to the average for *all* products). In that case, the following procedure must be completed:

1. Compute the average units sold for a product.
2. Compare the average computed in Step 1 to the units sold in each sale row, and then select only the rows in which the number of units sold is greater.

The following correlated query completes the preceding two-step process:

```
SELECT    INV_NUMBER, P_CODE, LINE_UNITS
FROM      LINE LS
WHERE     LS.LINE_UNITS > (SELECT AVG(LINE_UNITS)
                           FROM LINE LA
                           WHERE LA.P_CODE = LS.P_CODE);
```



In the top query and its result in Figure 8.14, note that the LINE table is used more than once, so you must use table aliases. In this case, the inner query computes the average units sold of the product that matches the P_CODE of the outer query P_CODE. That is, the inner query runs once, using the first product code found in the outer LINE table, and returns the average sale for that product. When the number of units sold in the outer LINE row is greater than the average computed, the row is added to the output. Then the inner query runs again, this time using the second product code found in the outer LINE table. The process repeats until the inner query has run for all rows in the outer LINE table. In this case, the inner query will be repeated as many times as there are rows in the outer query.

To verify the results and to provide an example of how you can combine subqueries, you can add a correlated inline subquery to the previous query. (See the second query and its results in Figure 8.14.) As you can see, the new query contains a correlated inline subquery that computes the average units sold for each product. You not only get an answer, you can also verify that the answer is correct.

In the second query above, we have TWO correlated subqueries (that are identical), both of which need to run for every row of the main query.

UNION, INTERSECTION, DIFFERENCE

Relational Set Operators

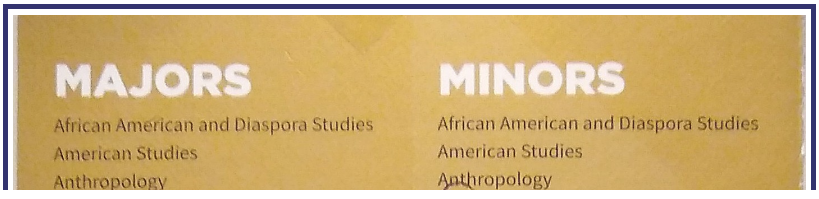
- SQL data manipulation commands are set-oriented
  - **Set-oriented**: Operate over entire sets of rows and columns at once
- UNION, INTERSECT, and Except (MINUS) work properly when relations are union-compatible
  - **Union-compatible**: Number of attributes are the same and their corresponding data types are alike
- UNION
  - Combines rows from two or more queries without including duplicate rows

UNION, INTERSECTION, DIFFERENCE [cont'd]

Relational Set Operators

- Syntax - query UNION query
- UNION ALL
  - Produces a relation that retains duplicate rows
  - Can be used to unite more than two queries
- INTERSECT
  - Combines rows from two queries, returning only the rows that appear in both sets
  - Syntax - query INTERSECT query

If the columns below are in two different tables, the interection of them would list items in both (eg. History, Physics...):



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UNION, INTERSECTION, DIFFERENCE [cont'd]

Relational Set Operators

- EXCEPT (MINUS)
  - Combines rows from two queries and returns only the rows that appear in the first set
  - Syntax
    - query EXCEPT query
    - query MINUS query
- Syntax alternatives
  - IN and NOT IN subqueries can be used in place of INTERSECT

VIEWs

Virtual Tables: Creating a View

- **View**: Virtual table based on a SELECT query
- **Base tables**: Tables on which the view is based
- **CREATE VIEW** statement: Data definition command that stores the subquery specification in the data dictionary
  - CREATE VIEW command
    - CREATE VIEW viewname AS SELECT query

VIEW example

Creating a Virtual Table with the CREATE VIEW Command

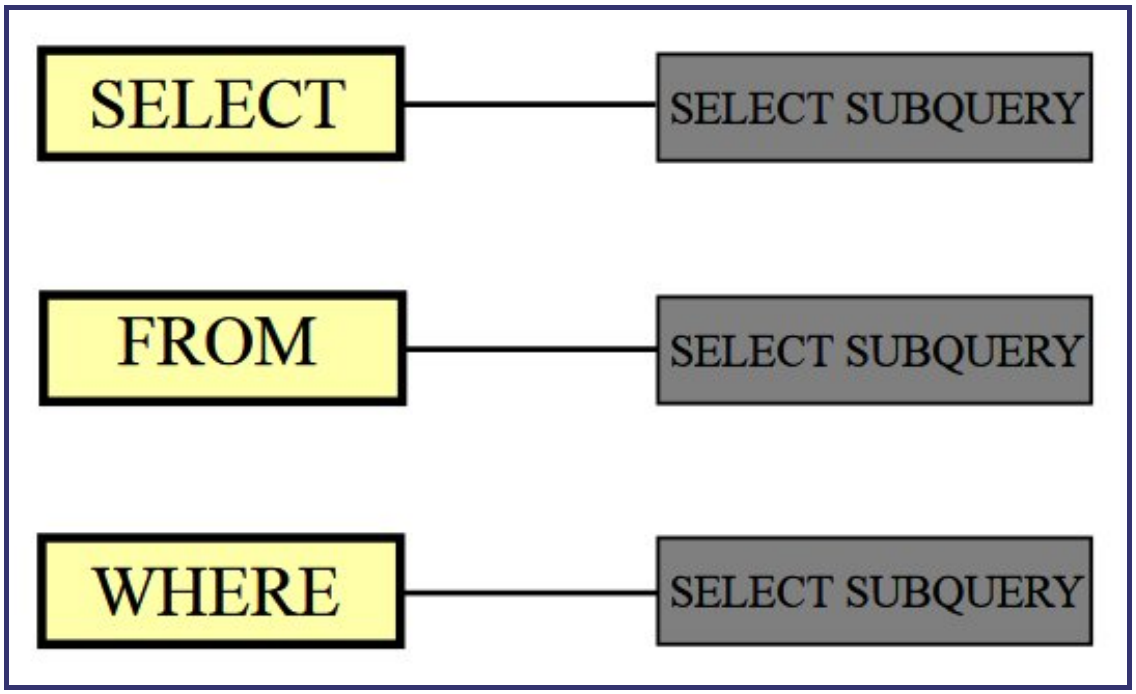
SQL Plus

```
SQL> CREATE VIEW PRICEGT50 AS
  2     SELECT P_DESCRIPT, P_QOH, P_PRICE
  3     FROM PRODUCT
  4     WHERE P_PRICE > 50.00;

View created.

SQL> SELECT * FROM PRICEGT50;

P_DESCRIPT                          P_QOH    P_PRICE
---------------------------------- ---------- ----------
Power painter, 15 psi., 3-nozzle            8     109.99
B\&D jigsaw, 12-in. blade                   8     109.92
B\&D jigsaw, 8-in. blade                    6      99.87
Hicut chain saw, 16 in.                    11     256.99
Steel matting, 4'x8'x1/6", .5" mesh        18     119.95

SQL>
```

Queries: summary

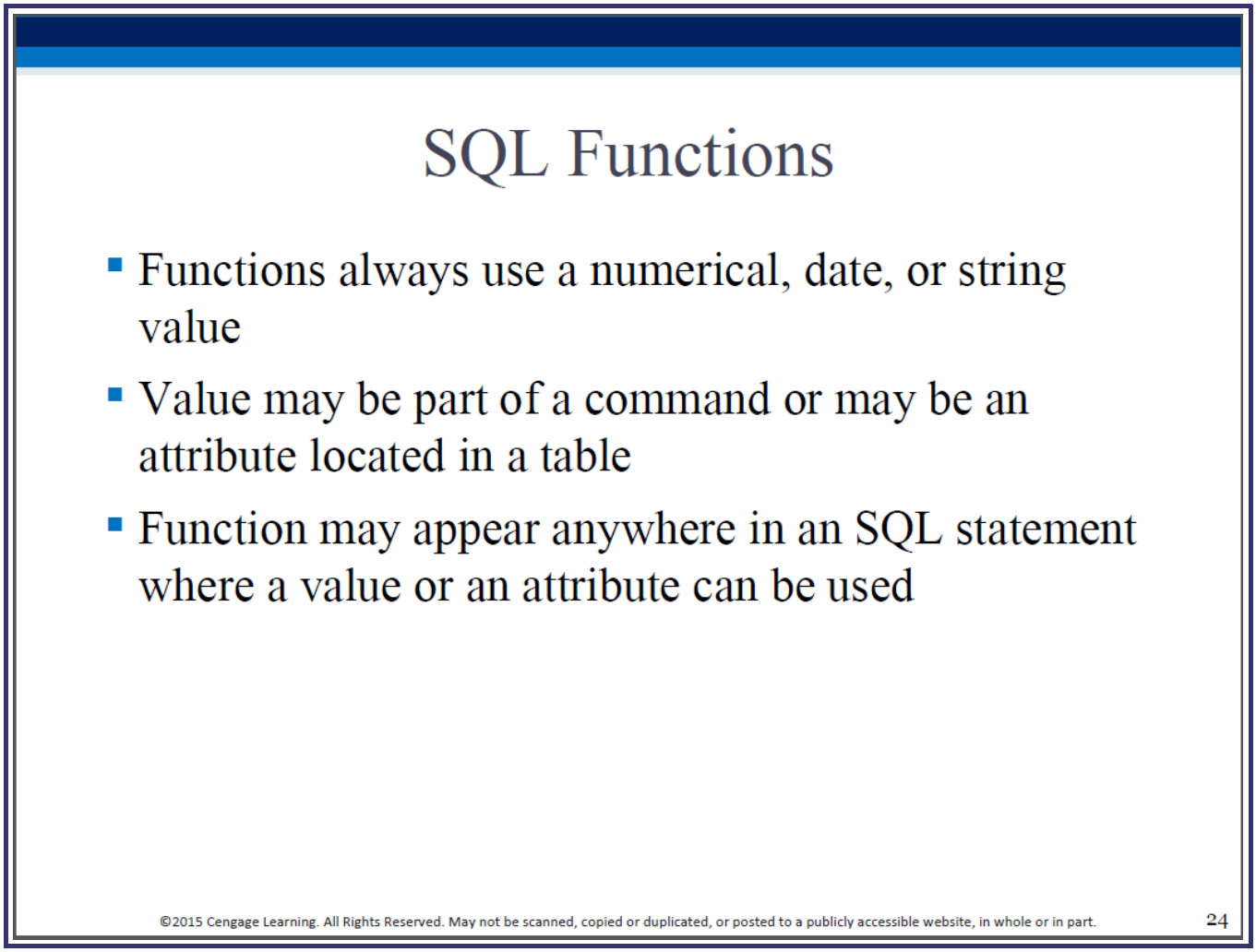
We looked at several variations of queries and subqueries (SELECT, WHERE, HAVING, IN..).

Most interestingly, a SELECT subquery can appear at the top (SELECT), middle (FROM) or bottom (WHERE) of a parent query, which provides a flexible way to express **complex logic** (since such subqueries can be recursively nested):

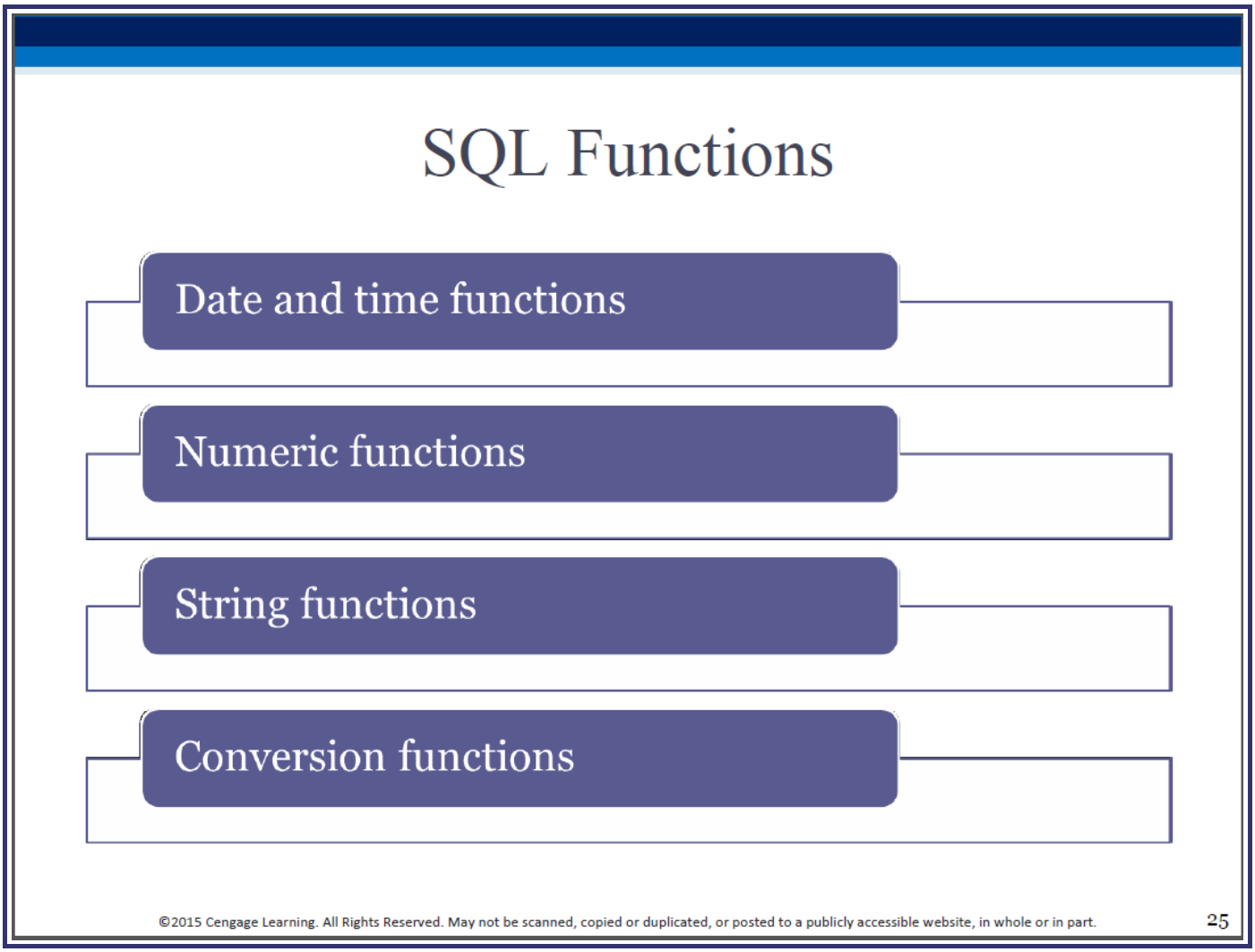


SQL functions (built-ins)

Functions **return values...**



SQL functions [cont'd]



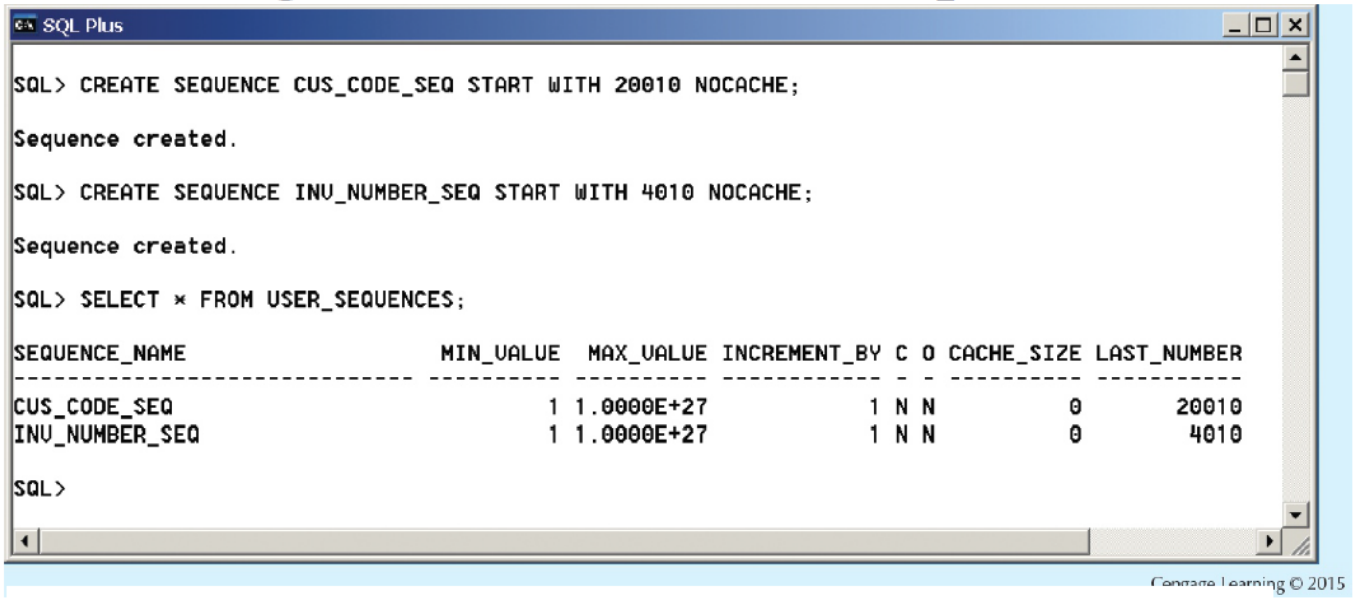
Sequences

Oracle Sequences

- Independent object in the database
- Have a name and can be used anywhere a value expected
- Not tied to a table or column
- Generate a numeric value that can be assigned to any column in any table
- Table attribute with an assigned value can be edited and modified
- Can be created and deleted any time

Sequence creation example

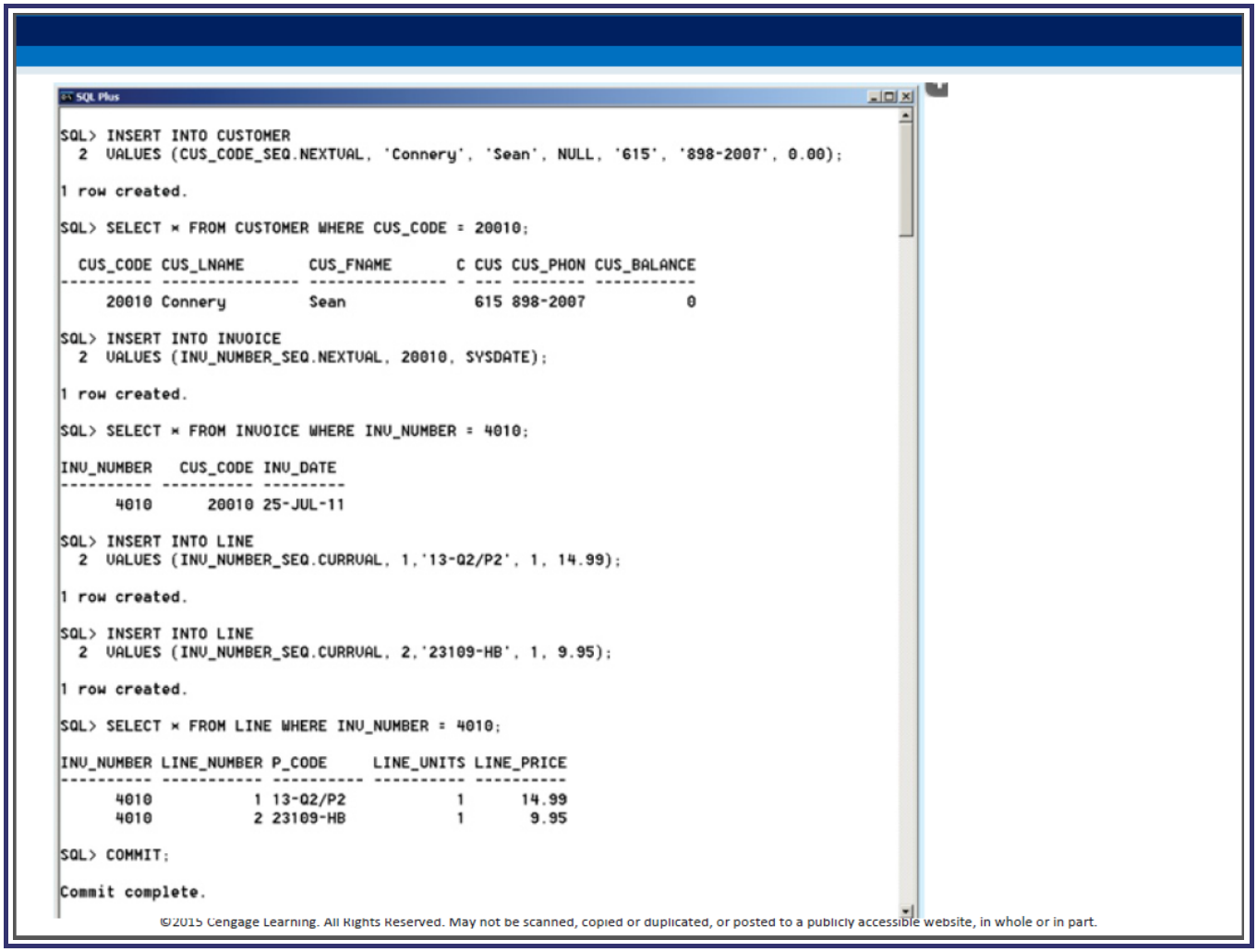
Figure 8.27 - Oracle Sequence




```
INSERT INTO CUSTOMER
VALUES (CUS_CODE_SEQ.NEXTVAL, 'Connery', 'Sean', NULL, '615', '898-2007', 0.00);
```

Sequence: NEXTVAL, CURRVAL

NEXTVAL returns the current value, **then** does ++ (ie. it does 'post increment', ie. C++ as opposed to ++C); CURRVAL on the other hand, just fetches the current value (does not ++ it).



```
SQL Plus

SQL> INSERT INTO CUSTOMER
  2  VALUES (CUS_CODE_SEQ.NEXTVAL, 'Connery', 'Sean', NULL, '615', '898-2007', 0.00);

1 row created.

SQL> SELECT * FROM CUSTOMER WHERE CUS_CODE = 20010;

  CUS_CODE CUS_LNAME       CUS_FNAME       C CUS CUS_PHON CUS_BALANCE
---------- --------------- --------------- - --- -------- -----------
     20010 Connery         Sean              615 898-2007           0

SQL> INSERT INTO INVOICE
  2  VALUES (INV_NUMBER_SEQ.NEXTVAL, 20010, SYSDATE);

1 row created.

SQL> SELECT * FROM INVOICE WHERE INV_NUMBER = 4010;

INV_NUMBER   CUS_CODE INV_DATE
---------- ---------- ---------
      4010      20010 25-JUL-11

SQL> INSERT INTO LINE
  2  VALUES (INV_NUMBER_SEQ.CURRVAL, 1,'13-Q2/P2', 1, 14.99);

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO LINE
  2  VALUES (INV_NUMBER_SEQ.CURRVAL, 2,'23109-HB', 1, 9.95);

1 row created.

SQL> SELECT * FROM LINE WHERE INV_NUMBER = 4010;

INV_NUMBER LINE_NUMBER P_CODE     LINE_UNITS LINE_PRICE
---------- ----------- ---------- ---------- ----------
      4010           1 13-Q2/P2            1      14.99
      4010           2 23109-HB            1       9.95

SQL> COMMIT;

Commit complete.
```

Procedural Language SQL (PL/SQL)

PL/SQL involves extra (augmented) syntax that lets us do looping, branching, variable declaration and function declaration - these are of course not possible using 'plain' SQL.

PL/SQL can be used to create:

- **blocks of code** for one-time execution
- **triggers** - callbacks to invoke
- **stored procedures** - named procedures (no return values) for repeated calling
- **stored functions** - named functions (with return values) for repeated calling

Procedural SQL

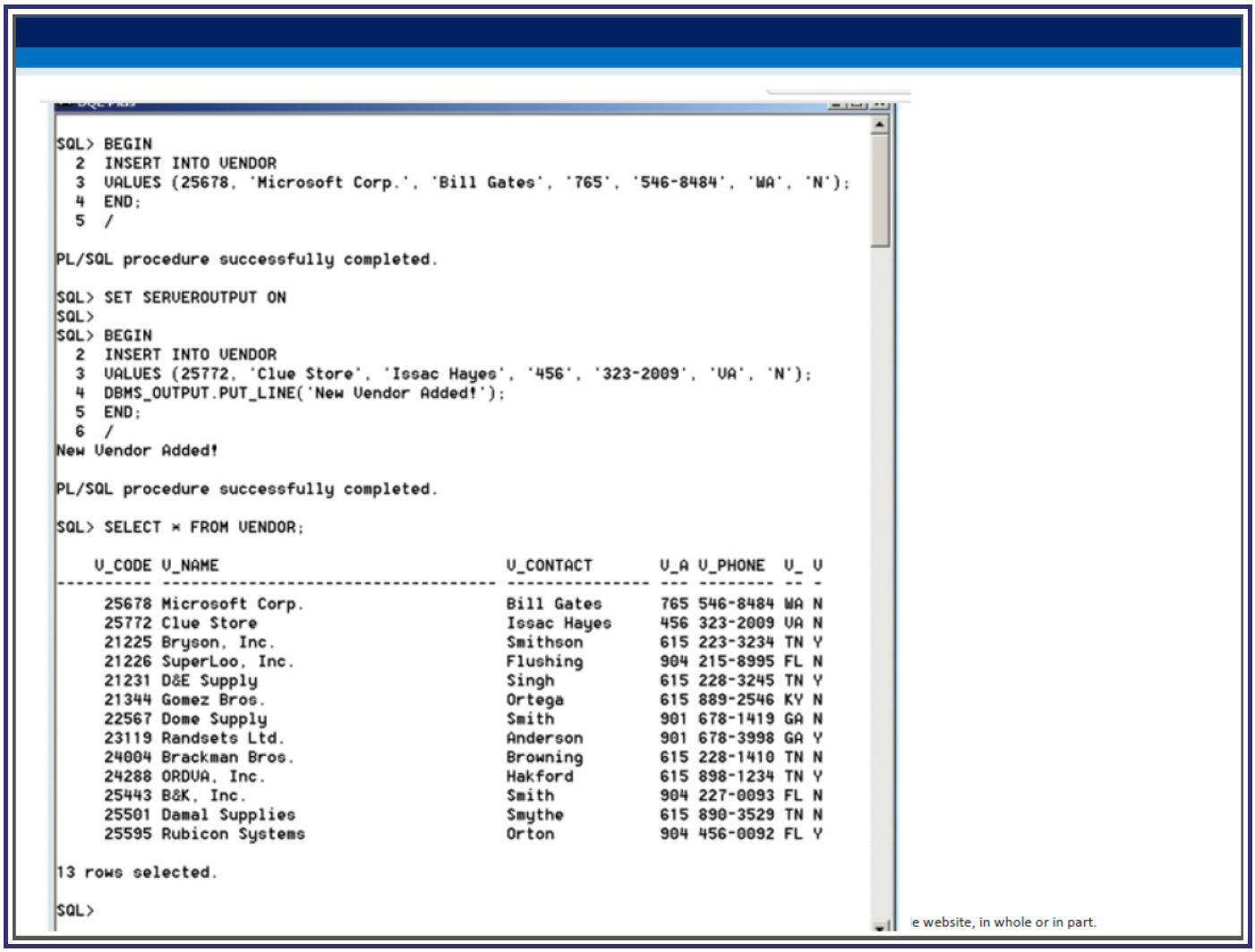
- Performs a conditional or looping operation by isolating critical code and making all application programs call the shared code
  - Yields better maintenance and logic control
- **Persistent stored module (PSM)**: Block of code containing:
  - Standard SQL statements
  - Procedural extensions that is stored and executed at the DBMS server

PL/SQL [cont'd]

Procedural SQL

- **Procedural Language SQL (PL/SQL)**
  - Use and storage of procedural code and SQL statements within the database
  - Merging of SQL and traditional programming constructs
- Procedural code is executed as a unit by DBMS when invoked by end user
- End users can use PL/SQL to create:
  - Anonymous PL/SQL blocks and triggers
  - Stored procedures and PL/SQL functions

[Unnamed] block creation example



```
SQL> BEGIN
  2  INSERT INTO VENDOR
  3  VALUES (25678, 'Microsoft Corp.', 'Bill Gates', '765', '546-8484', 'WA', 'N');
  4  END;
  5  /

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL>
SQL> BEGIN
  2  INSERT INTO VENDOR
  3  VALUES (25772, 'Clue Store', 'Issac Hayes', '456', '323-2009', 'VA', 'N');
  4  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('New Vendor Added!');
  5  END;
  6  /
New Vendor Added!

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> SELECT * FROM VENDOR;

    V_CODE V_NAME                             V_CONTACT       V_A V_PHONE  V_ V
---------- ---------------------------------- --------------- --- -------- -- -
     25678 Microsoft Corp.                    Bill Gates      765 546-8484 WA N
     25772 Clue Store                         Issac Hayes     456 323-2009 VA N
     21225 Bryson, Inc.                       Smithson        615 223-3234 TN Y
     21226 SuperLoo, Inc.                     Flushing        904 215-8995 FL N
     21231 D&E Supply                         Singh           615 228-3245 TN Y
     21344 Gomez Bros.                        Ortega          615 889-2546 KY N
     22567 Dome Supply                        Smith           901 678-1419 GA N
     23119 Randsets Ltd.                      Anderson        901 678-3998 GA Y
     24004 Brackman Bros.                     Browning        615 228-1410 TN N
     24288 ORDVA, Inc.                        Hakford         615 898-1234 TN Y
     25443 B&K, Inc.                          Smith           904 227-0093 FL N
     25501 Damal Supplies                     Smythe          615 890-3529 TN N
     25595 Rubicon Systems                    Orton           904 456-0092 FL Y

13 rows selected.

SQL>
```

Triggers

Triggers

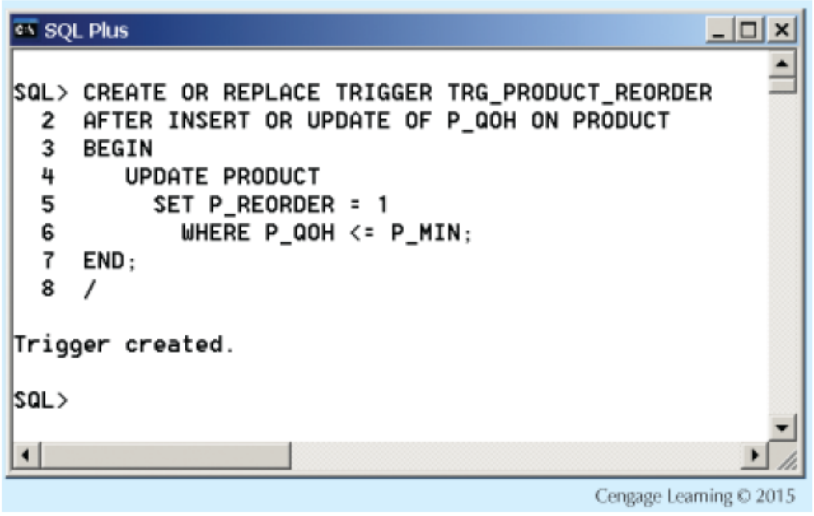
- Procedural SQL code automatically invoked by RDBMS when given data manipulation event occurs
- Parts of a trigger definition
  - Triggering timing - Indicates when trigger's PL/SQL code executes
  - Triggering event - Statement that causes the trigger to execute
  - Triggering level - **Statement-** and **row-level**
  - Triggering action - PL/SQL code enclosed between the BEGIN and END keywords

Triggers [cont'd]

- *The triggering timing:* BEFORE or AFTER. This timing indicates when the trigger's PL/SQL code executes—in this case, before or after the triggering statement is completed.
- *The triggering event:* The statement that causes the trigger to execute (INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE).
- *The triggering level:* The two types of triggers are statement-level triggers and row-level triggers.
  - A **statement-level trigger** is assumed if you omit the FOR EACH ROW keywords. This type of trigger is executed once, before or after the triggering statement is completed. This is the default case.
  - A **row-level trigger** requires use of the FOR EACH ROW keywords. This type of trigger is executed once for each row affected by the triggering statement. (In other words, if you update 10 rows, the trigger executes 10 times.)
- *The triggering action:* The PL/SQL code enclosed between the BEGIN and END keywords. Each statement inside the PL/SQL code must end with a semicolon (;).

Trigger example

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER *trigger_name*
[BEFORE / AFTER] [DELETE / INSERT / UPDATE OF *column_name*] ON *table_name*
[FOR EACH ROW]
[DECLARE]
[*variable_namedata type*[:=*initial_value*]]
BEGIN
PL/SQL instructions;
.....
END;



Trigger example

SQL Plus

```
SQL> SELECT P_CODE, P_DESCRIPT, P_QOH, P_MIN, P_MIN_ORDER, P_REORDER
  2  FROM PRODUCT
  3  WHERE P_CODE = '11QER/31';

P_CODE     P_DESCRIPT                    P_QOH P_MIN P_MIN_ORDER  P_REORDER
---------- ----------------------------- ----- ----- ----------- ----------
11QER/31   Power painter, 15 psi., 3-nozz     8     5          25          0

SQL> UPDATE PRODUCT
  2  SET P_QOH = 4
  3  WHERE P_CODE = '11QER/31';

1 row updated.

SQL> SELECT P_CODE, P_DESCRIPT, P_QOH, P_MIN, P_MIN_ORDER, P_REORDER
  2  FROM PRODUCT
  3  WHERE P_CODE = '11QER/31';

P_CODE     P_DESCRIPT                    P_QOH P_MIN P_MIN_ORDER  P_REORDER
---------- ----------------------------- ----- ----- ----------- ----------
11QER/31   Power painter, 15 psi., 3-nozz     4     5          25          1

SQL>
```


Our trigger worked! [look at P_REORDER]

Triggers [cont'd]

Triggers

- DROP TRIGGER trigger_name command
  - Deletes a trigger without deleting the table
- Trigger action based on DML predicates
  - Actions depend on the type of DML statement that fires the trigger

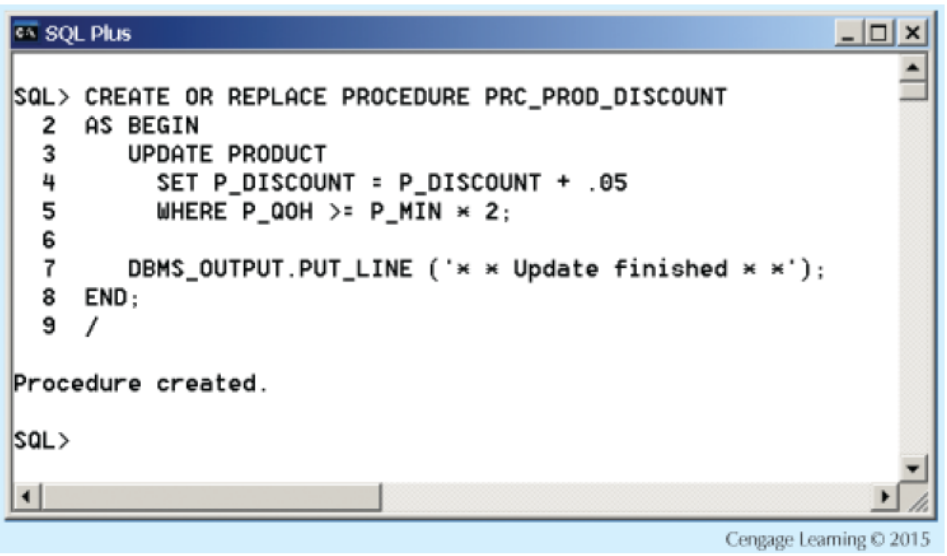
Stored procedures

Stored Procedures

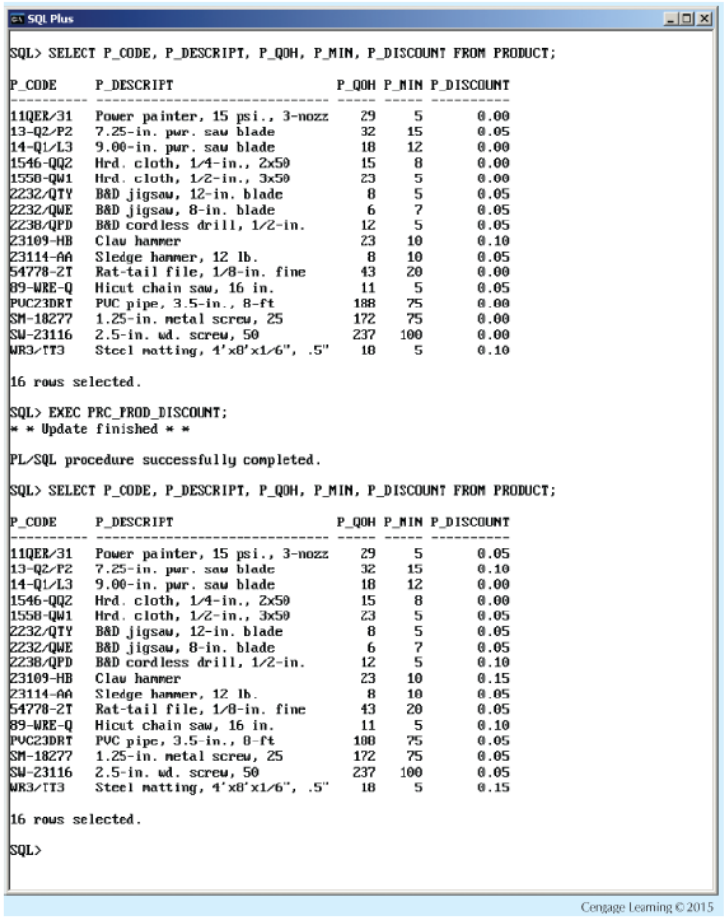
- Named collection of procedural and SQL statements
- Advantages
  - Reduce network traffic and increase performance
  - Reduce code duplication by means of code isolation and code sharing

Stored procedure example

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE procedure_name [(argument [IN/OUT] data-type, ...)]
                    [IS/AS]
                    [variable_namedata type[:=initial_value] ]
BEGIN
        PL/SQL or SQL statements;
        ...
END;
```

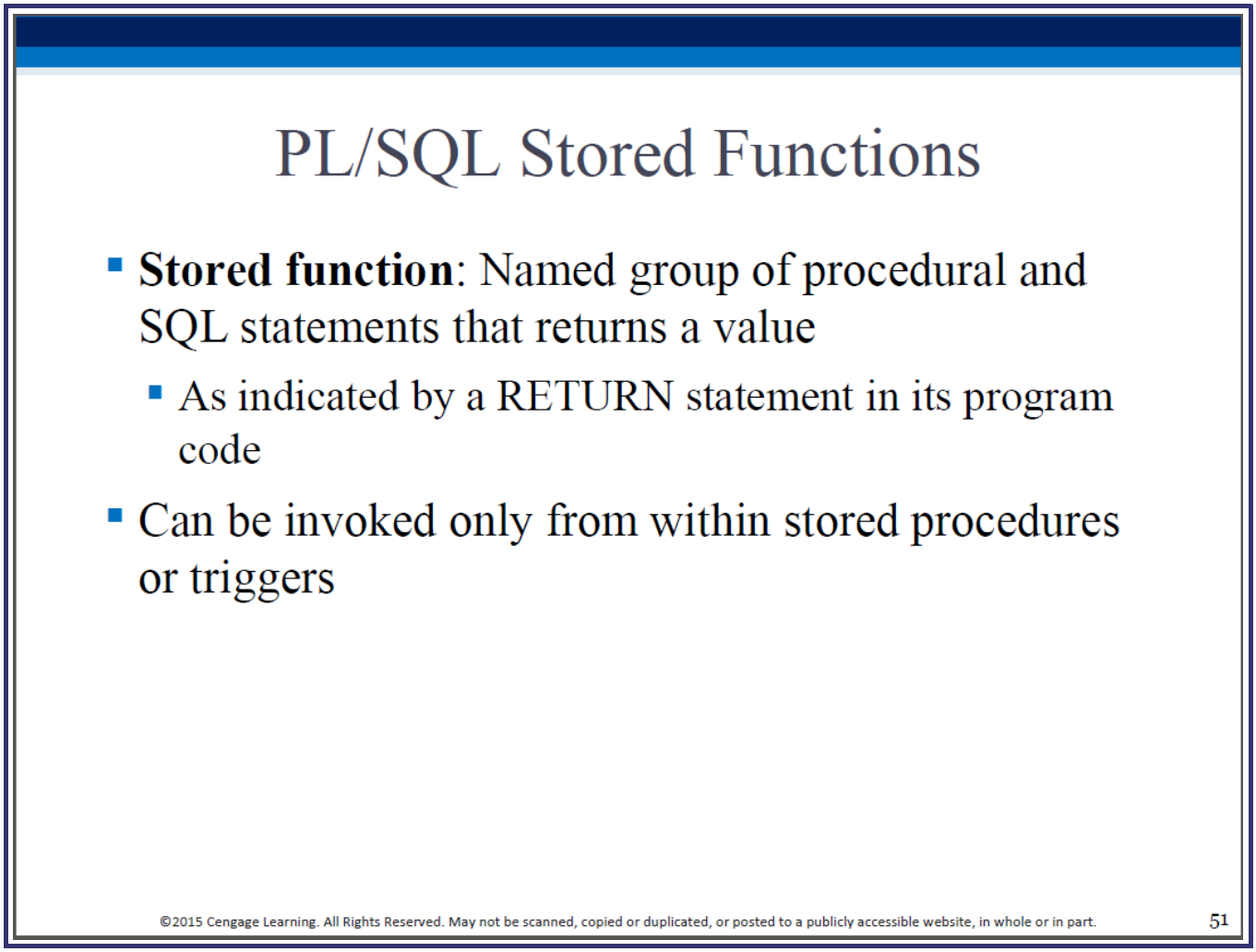


Stored procedure example



Stored functions

Reminder - these can RETURN a value.



Stored functions - syntax

```
CREATE FUNCTION function_name (argument IN data-type, ...) RETURN data-type [IS]
BEGIN
        PL/SQL statements;
        ...
        RETURN (value or expression);
END;
```

Once such a function is defined, it can be CALLED inside triggers or in stored procedures..

Stored functions - example

The following is an example from http://www.tutorialspoint.com/plsql.

Creating/defining a function:

```
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;
```

Calling/executing/running the function:

```
DECLARE
   a number;
   b number;
   c number;
BEGIN
   a:= 23;
   b:= 45;

   c := findMax(a, b);
   dbms_output.put_line(' Maximum of (23,
45): ' || c);
END;
/
```

Result:

```
Maximum of (23,45): 45
```