# **PL/SQL Stored Procedures and Functions Questions**

**Q1. What are the different schema objects that can be created in PL/SQL?**

**Ans:** Oracle PL/SQL offers following objects creation for processing data at run time.

. Stored Procedures

. Stored Function

. Packages

. Triggers

. Collections

**Q2. What are subprograms in PL/SQL and what are the advantages of subprograms?**

Ans: Stored procedures and functions in PL/SQL are referred as subprograms. Stored procedures and functions are the key to modular, reusable PL/SQL code. We can call stored procedures or functions from a database triggers, another stored subprograms, or interactively from SQL command Line. Procedures and functions are stored in a compact compiled form. When called, they are loaded and processes immediately. Subprograms take advantage of shared memory, so that only one copy of a subprogram is loaded into memory for execution by multiple users.

**Q3. What are the types of subprograms in PL/SQL?**

Ans: Oracle PL/SQL have following types of subprograms.

Standalone Subprograms: Procedures and Function that are created outside of a package are called stored or standalone subprograms.

Packaged Subprograms: Procedures and Function defined within a package are known as packaged sub-programs.

Local Sub-Programs: Procedures and Functions nested inside other subprograms or within a PL/SQL block are known as local subprograms, which cannot be references by other applications and exist only inside of the enclosing block.

**Q4. What is Stored Procedure in PL/SQL?**

Ans: A stored procedure is a named PL/SQL block having some sequence of statements that can do some business processes. Procedures are stored as schema objects in the Oracle Database. They can be nested, invoked and parameterized.

**Q5. What is the syntax to create a Store Procedure in Pl/SQL?**

Ans:

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE <procedure\_name>(

<parameter1 IN/OUT datatype>

...

.)

[IS | AS] <declaration part>

BEGIN

<execution part>

EXCEPTION

<exception handling part>

END;

**Q6. What is Stored Function?**

Ans: A stored function (also called User Function or User-Defined Function) is a set of PL/SQL statements we can call by name. They are compiled and stored in an Oracle Database and so they got the name as Stored Function. Stored Functions are very similar to Procedures, except that a function returns a value to the calling environment.

**Q7. What is the syntax to create a Stored Function in PL/SQL?**

Ans:

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION <function\_name>

(

<parameter1 IN/OUT datatype>;

)

RETURN <datatype>

[IS | AS] <declaration part>

BEGIN

{Return Statement}

<execution part>

EXCEPTION

<exception handling part>

END;

**Q8. What is the difference between IS and AS in PL/SQL subprogram’s syntax?**

Ans: Both ‘IS’ and ‘AS’ are equivalent to each other, There is no difference between IS and AS in SQL Stored Procedure.

**Q9. What is the difference between anonymous block and subprograms?**

Ans: Anonymous block are PL/SQL statements written within BEGIN and END and is not stored in to database memory. Stored Procedures/Function are named block which are stored in to Database memory as Database objects.

**Q10. How to create a function that returns the sum of two variables and how to call that?**

Ans: Bellow code creates a function names as “get\_sum” in schema “scott”. This function takes two parameters and returns the sum of both.

**CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION scott.get\_sum(**

**num1 IN NUMBER,**

**num2 IN NUMBER)**

**RETURN NUMBER**

**IS**

**BEGIN**

**RETURN num1 + num2;**

**END;**