

參數模式

IN-OUT：不同參數

範例：

```
DECLARE
    a number;
    b number;
    c number;

-- 建立一個功能 PROCEDURE (~~~~) IS
-- x IN number 表示x是接收參數
-- y IN number 表示y是接收參數
-- z OUT number 表示z是回傳參數
-- PROCEDURE 沒有回傳值，所以一定要加上OUT 參數
PROCEDURE findMin(x IN number, y IN number, z OUT number) IS

BEGIN
    IF x < y THEN
        z := x;
    ELSE
        z := y;
    END IF;
END;

BEGIN
    a := 23;
    b := 45;

    -- 呼叫 findMin 功能
    findMin(a, b, c);
    dbms_output.put_line(' Minimum of (23, 45) : ' || c);
END;
/
```

db<>fiddle
Oracle
21c
run
markdown

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```

1 DECLARE
2   a number;
3   b number;
4   c number;
5
6 PROCEDURE findMin(x IN number, y IN number, z OUT number) IS
7 BEGIN
8   IF x < y THEN
9     z:= x;
10  ELSE
11    z:= y;
12  END IF;
13 END;
14
15 BEGIN
16   a:= 23;
17   b:= 45;
18   findMin(a, b, c);
19   dbms_output.put_line(' Minimum of (23, 45) : ' || c);
20 END;
21 /

```

1 rows affected
dbms_output:
Minimum of (23, 45) : 23

=====

IN-OUT：相同參數

範例：

```

DECLARE
  a number;
  tel varchar2(20);

PROCEDURE squa(x IN OUT number) IS

BEGIN
  x := x * x;

END;

BEGIN
  a:= 8;
  tel := to_char(a);

  squa(a);
  dbms_output.put_line(tel || ' * ' || tel || ' = ' || a);

END;
/

```

db<>fiddle Oracle 21c run markdown

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```
1 DECLARE
2   a number;
3   tel varchar2(20);
4
5
6 PROCEDURE sqa(x IN OUT number) IS
7
8 BEGIN
9   x := x * x;
10
11 END;
12
13 BEGIN
14   a:= 8;
15   tel := to_char(a);
16
17   sqa(a);
18   dbms_output.put_line(tel || ' * ' || tel || ' = ' || a);
19
20 END;
21 /
```

1 rows affected

dbms_output:
8 * 8 = 64