

③ ?) Function & The main purpose of a PL/SQL function is generally to compute and return a single value. A function has a return type in its specification and must return a value specified in that type.

Example & we will create a function which tells us maximum of two numbers.

Declare

a number;

b number;

c number;

Function FindMaximum (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 := 25;

b := 47;

c := FindMaximum(a, b);

dbms_output.put_line('Maximum of (25, 47):' || c);

END;

ii) Package & It is a schema object which groups logically related PL/SQL types, items and subprograms. You can also say that it is a group of functions, procedures, variables and record type statement. It provides modularity, due to this facility it helps application development. It is used to hide information from unauthorized users.
Example &

```
Create Or Replace Package Body salary AS
  Procedure find_sal (C_id customers.id%Type) IS
    C_sal customers.salary%Type;
  BEGIN
    Select salary Into C_sal from customers
    Where id = C_id;
    dbms_output.put_line ('Salary: ' || C_sal);
  END find_sal;
END cust_sel;

Declare
  temp customers.id%Type := &C_id;
BEGIN
  cust_sel.find_sal (temp);
END;
```


iii) Procedure :- A procedure does not have a return type and should not return any value but it can have a return statement that simply stops its execution and returns to the caller. A procedure is used to return multiple values otherwise it is generally similar to a function.

Example :- To find minimum of two numbers.

Declare

a number;

b number;

c number;

Procedure FindMinimum(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 := 25;

b := 47;

FindMinimum(a, b, c);

dbms_output.put_line('Minimum of (25, 47): ' || c);

END;