Agenda

a. Function in detail
b. Importance of Procedures
c. Case Study detailing and solution

Mock Interview

↓

Industry expert

1 hr

weak hum

Strong Line

↓

Module Test

↓

last day SQL

1400

↓

70%

10 Question

3 hrs → 6 M

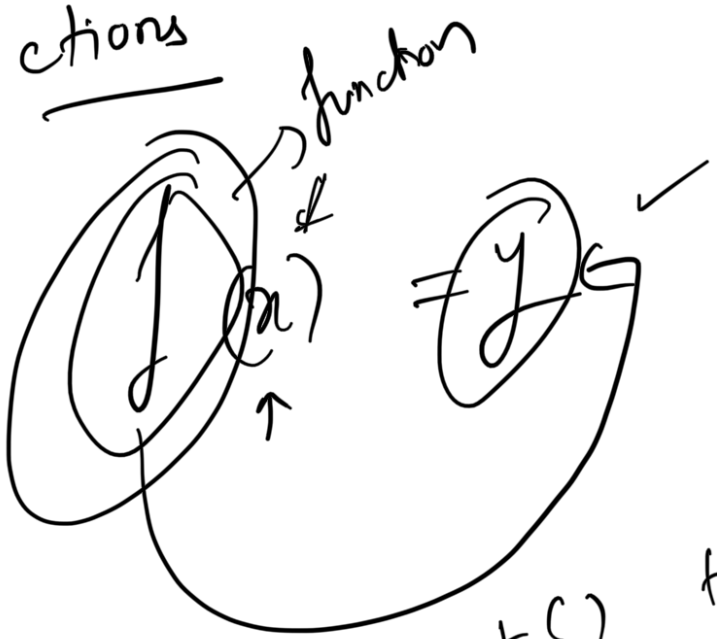
→ 1 M

→ 3 E

Partitioning ✓

Indexing ✓

1) Functions

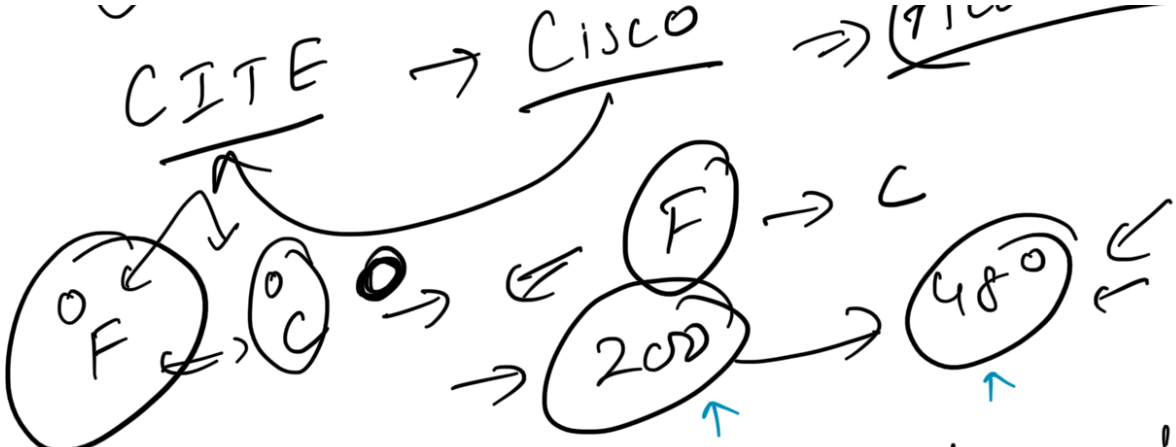


Round () least () form ()

Concat () greatest ()

100+ Jn

Accuweather



→ allows you to encapsulate a set of SQL statements into reusable code block.

→ Accepts parameters and return values.

Syntax :-

```
CREATE Function f1 (param1 data_type)
RETURN data_type
{
DECLARE variable_name data_type
BEGIN
    C = (F - 32) × (5/9)
    Return C;
END
}
```

Input: F

(1) Hi Amit, Hi Jaydeep ✗

Ans. (2) Write a function such that whatever input the user gives is incremented by

Inp...

100.

IP = 200

OP = 200 + 100 = 300

Vending Machine

(2) Stored Procedures

↳ SQL

↳ No Mandatory return

Analogy = chef

Fish Curry

Functions	Procedures
→ must return a value	→ it is optional
→ Can have only input Parameters.	→ Can have both input as well output.
→ Functions can be called from procedure.	→ Procedure Cannot be called from a function.
→ Function can be embedded in a select statement	→ Procedure cannot be utilized in a select statement
→ Function can be used anywhere.	→ Procedure cannot be used in SQL statement anywhere in (where / having / select

Section