MySQL Fundamentals Part 2

STORED PROCEDURES AND STORED FUNCTIONS



Pinal Dave

@pinaldave | http://blog.sqlauthority.com



Stored Programs



Stored Procedure

Stored Function

Trigger

Event



Outline



Stored Procedures

Stored Functions



Stored Procedures



A Stored Procedure is a subroutine available to applications that access a relational database system



A Stored Procedure contains one or more SQL statements stored in the database



Typical used for Data Validation as well Access Control Methods



A Stored Procedure is often called a sproc or procedure



Parameters are used to pass one or more values from calling program



Advantages of Stored Procedures



Overhead

Avoidance of Network Traffic

Encapsulation of Business Logic

Delegation of Access Rights

Protection from SQL Injection



Stored Functions

A Stored Function is an executable database object with SQL procedural code

A Stored Function is often called a User Defined Functions (UDF) or just a function

A function can't modify or change anything in the database by executing INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE statements

The code to call Stored Functions is similar to built-in functions

MySQL supports a scalar functions, which returns a single value



Stored Procedure

Returns many values

Input and output parameters

Can't be used in SELECT

SP can call functions

May not return value

Read and Modify Data

INSERT/UPDATE/DELETE/SELECT

Transaction Management

Stored Function

Returns only 1 value

Only input parameters

Can be used in SELECT

Function can't call SP

Must return a value

Reads only Data

Allows only SELECT

No Transaction Management



Summary



There are four different types of the stored programs

- Stored Procedure
- Stored Function
- Trigger
- Event

The major advantage of Stored Procedure is Transaction Management and Performance

The major advantage of Stored Function is that it can be used in different clauses of the SELECT statement

