

CSE 4126

Distributed Database Systems Lab

Function, Procedure in PL/SQL

G. M. Shahariar

Lecturer

Department of CSE

Ahsanullah University of Science & Technology

PL/SQL Function

PL/SQL function is a named block that returns a value. A PL/SQL function is also known as a subroutine or a subprogram.

Each parameter has one of three modes:

IN, OUT and IN OUT.

An **IN parameter** is a read-only parameter. If the function tries to change the value of the IN parameters, the compiler will issue an error message. You can pass a constant, literal, initialized variable, or expression to the function as the IN parameter.

An **OUT parameter** is a write-only parameter. The OUT parameters are used to return values back to the calling program. An OUT parameter is initialized to a default value of its type when the function begins regardless of its original value before being passed to the function.

An **IN OUT parameter** is read and write parameter. It means the function reads the value from an IN OUT parameter, change its value and return it back to the calling program. The RETURN clause in the function header specifies the data type of returned value.

Practice

func.sql
mainF.sql

func2.sql
mainF2.sql

Select isEven(count(snum)) from student;

PL/SQL Procedure

Like a PL/SQL function, a **PL/SQL procedure** is a named block that does a specific task. PL/SQL procedure allows you to encapsulate complex business logic and reuse it in both database layer and application layer.

Practice

procedure.sql

mainP.sql

procedure2.sql

mainP2.sql