**Procedures**

There are two types of subprograms called procedures and functions, which can accept parameters and be invoked (called).

We already discussed about Function now we are going to understand with examples the procedures in Oracle.

A **procedure** is a subprogram that performs a specific action. A procedure invocation (or call) is a statement.

A procedure is a subprogram that performs a specific action. You specify the name of the procedure, its parameters, its local variables, and the BEGIN-END block that contains its code and handles any exceptions.

■ Its name.

■ Its parameter mode (IN, OUT, or IN OUT). If you omit the mode, the default is IN. The optional NOCOPY keyword speeds up processing of large OUT or IN OUT

parameters.

■ Its datatype. You specify only the type, not any length or precision constraints.

■ Optionally, its default value.

Procedures cannot be invoke through SQL queries whereas Function is.

Major difference compare to function its return which is optional.

**Types of Procedures**

Idea is general but just to mention here the types:-

1. Built-in procedures
2. User defined procedures
3. User defined with job schedule

In file procedure\_example basic procedure has been defined in details. I will going to upload more examples time by time.