The topics that were covered in this session can be summarised as follows:

**Case statements:** Case statements are used to classify data values into different groups according to the given criteria. The syntax of a case statement is as follows:

* **CASE**
* **WHEN** condition1 **THEN** result1
* **WHEN** condition2 **THEN** result2
* .
* .
* **WHEN** conditionN **THEN** resultN
* **ELSE** **result**
* **END** **AS** **column\_name**;

**UDFs:**UDFs are used to create and reuse certain pieces of functionality in SQL. The syntax of a UDF is as follows:

* **DELIMITER** $$
* **CREATE** **FUNCTION** function\_name(func\_parameter1, func\_parameter2, ...)
* **RETURN** datatype [**characteristics**]
* /\* func\_body \*/
* **BEGIN**
* <**SQL** Statements>
* **RETURN** expression;
* **END** $$
* **DELIMITER** ;
* **CALL** function\_name;

**Stored procedures:** Stored procedures are also used to reuse some required functionality in SQL. The syntax of a stored procedure is as follows:

* **DELIMITER** $$
* **CREATE** **PROCEDURE** Procedure\_name (<Paramter List>)
* **BEGIN**
* <**SQL** Statements>
* **END** $$
* **DELIMITER** ;
* **CALL** Procedure\_name;

**UDFs vs stored procedures:** The differences between UDFs and stored procedures are summarised in the table given below.

| **UDF** | **Stored Procedure** |
| --- | --- |
| 1. It supports only the input parameter, not the output. | 1. It supports input, output and input-output parameters. |
| 2. It cannot call a stored procedure. | 2. It can call a UDF. |
| 3. It can be called using any SELECT statement. | 3. It can be called using only a CALL statement. |
| 4. It must return a value. | 4. It need not return a value. |
| 5. Only the 'select' operation is allowed. | 5. All database operations are allowed. |

**Cursors:**A cursor is used to individually process each row that is returned in a query.