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1. Create a procedure to find the minimum of two values, which are passed to it using IN mode and returns their minimum value using OUT parameters.

```
MariaDB [assign11]> DELIMITER $$
MariaDB [assign11]> CREATE PROCEDURE getMax(IN f int,IN s int,OUT mx int)
    -> begin
    -> if f>s then
    -> set mx=f;
    -> else
    -> set mx=s;
    -> end if;
    -> END$$
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.029 sec)
MariaDB [assign11]> call getMax(1,5,@mx);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.004 sec)
MariaDB [assign11]> select @mx as maximum number;
 maximum number
               5 I
 row in set (0.000 sec)
```

2. Create and call a standalone function where this function returns the total number of customers from the Customers table. Use the following code to create Customers table:

Create table customers (ID number(10), name varchar2(10), age number(10), address

```
varchar2(10), Salary Float );
insert into customers values(101,'John',32,'Lodan',20000.00);
insert into customers values(3,'Clerk',25,'Paris',15000.00);
insert into customers values(4,'Mark',22,'New York',85000.00);
```

insert into customers values(5,'Albert',29,'California',45000.00);

```
ariaDB [assign11]> Create table customers (ID int(10), name varchar(10), age int(10), address varchar(10), Salary Floa
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.021 sec)
MariaDB [assign11]> insert into customers values(101,'John',32,'Lodan',20000.00); insert into customers values(3,'Clerk
,25,'Paris',15000.00); insert into customers values(4,'Mark',22,'New York',85000.00); insert into customers values(5,'Aibert',29,'California',45000.00);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.052 sec)
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.002 sec)
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.004 sec)
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.002 sec)
lariaDB [assign11]> desc customers
 Field
           | Type
                             | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
              int(10)
                                               NULL
                                               NULL
 name
              varchar(10)
             int(10)
varchar(10)
  age
  Salary
            float
                               YES
 rows in set (0.016 sec)
lariaDB [assign11]> select * from customers;
                   | age | address
                       32
   101
          John
                             Lodan
                                               20000
          Clerk
                       25 | Paris
                                               15000
                           | New York
| California
          Mark
                                               85000
          Albert
  rows in set (0.000 sec)
MariaDB [assign11]>
```

Code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION totalCustomers
RETURN number IS
 total number(2) := 0;
BEGIN
 SELECT count(*) into total
 FROM customers;
 RETURN total;
END;
It will create function, now code for calling it:
DECLARE
 c number(2);
BEGIN
 c := totalCustomers();
 dbms output.put line('Total no. of Customers: ' || c);
END;
 Total no. of Customers: 4
 Statement processed.
```

3. Create a function to calculate the factorial of a given number. The function should call itself recursively.

```
Code:
DECLARE
 num number;
 factorial number;
FUNCTION fact(x number)
RETURN number
IS
 f number;
BEGIN
 IF x=0 THEN
   f := 1;
 ELSE
   f := x * fact(x-1);
 END IF;
RETURN f;
END;
BEGIN
 num:=6;
 factorial := fact(num);
 dbms output.put line('Factorial'|| num || 'is' || factorial);
END;
Output:
  Factorial 6 is 720
 Statement processed.
```

4. Create two procedures within a procedure and call them. Both should print the messages which distinguish them from each other.

Code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE messages IS
PROCEDURE message1 (mesg VARCHAR2) IS
BEGIN
dbms_output.put_line(mesg);
END;
PROCEDURE message2 (mesg VARCHAR2) IS
BEGIN
dbms_output.put_line(mesg);
END;
BEGIN
message1('Hello, First Message');
message2('Hello, Second Message');
END;
```

Output:

Hello, First Message Hello, Second Message

Statement processed.