

MySQL Workbench

Local instance MySQL80

FileEditViewQueryDatabaseServerToolsScriptingHelp

Navigator

SCHEMAS

Filter objects

db

delete

kalyan

Tables

Views

Stored Procedures

Functions

kushal

new_schema

ravi

sai

sys

uvuywgc

Administration

Schemas

Information

Schema: kalyan

Object Info

Session

SQL File 1* xproc4 - Routine

Limit to 500 rows

1 • call proc4();

Result Grid

Filter Rows:

Exports:

Wrap Cell Contents:

str

hello world

Result 1 x

Read Only

Context Help

Snippets

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
✓ 1	17:47:12	Apply changes to proc4	Changes applied	
✓ 2	17:47:30	call proc4()	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

SQLAdditions

CREATE PROCEDURE Syntax:

These statements create stored routines. By default, a routine is associated with the default database. To associate the routine explicitly with a given database, specify the name as **db_name.sp_name** when you create it.

The [CREATE FUNCTION](#) statement is also used in MySQL to support UDFs (user-defined functions). See [adding-functions](#). A UDF can be regarded as an external stored function. Stored functions share their namespace with UDFs. See [function-resolution](#), for the rules describing how the server interprets references to different kinds of functions.

To invoke a stored procedure, use the [CALL](#) statement (see [call](#)). To invoke a stored function, refer to it in an expression. The function returns a value during expression evaluation.

[CREATE PROCEDURE](#) and [CREATE FUNCTION](#) require the [CREATE](#)

Result Grid

Form Editor

Field Types

Query Stats

Execution Plan

17:54

14-09-2022

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Schema: kalyan

SQL File 1*

proc4 - Routine

fac2 - Routine

Limit to 500 rows

1

call fac2();

Result Grid

Filter Rows:

Exports

Wrap Cell Contents

fac
24

Result 2

Read Only

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Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
✓ 1	17:47:12	Apply changes to proc4	Changes applied	
✓ 2	17:47:30	call proc4()	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
✓ 3	18:00:40	Apply changes to fac2	Changes applied	
✓ 4	18:00:58	call fac2()	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

SQLAdditions

CALL Syntax:

The [CALL](#) statement invokes a stored procedure that was defined previously with [CREATE PROCEDURE](#).

Stored procedures that take no arguments can be invoked without parentheses. That is, [CALL p\(\)](#) and [CALL p](#) are equivalent.

[CALL](#) can pass back values to its caller using parameters that are declared as [OUT](#) or [INOUT](#) parameters. When the procedure returns, a client program can also obtain the number of rows affected for the final statement executed within the routine: At the SQL level, call the [ROW_COUNT\(\)](#) function from the C API, call the [mysql_affected_rows\(\)](#) function

For information about the effect of unhandled conditions on procedure parameters, see [conditions-and-parameters](#).

See also: : [Online help call](#)

Object Info

Session

Windows Taskbar

18:01 14-09-2022

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SQL File 1*

proc4 - Routine

Name: proc4

DDL:

1CREATE DEFINER='root'@'localhost' PROCEDURE `proc4`()

2BEGIN

3declare name varchar(10);

4declare str varchar(20);

5set name=' world';

6set str=concat('hello',name);

7select str;

8END

The name of the routine is parsed automatically from the DDL statement. The DDL is parsed automatically while you type.

SQLAdditions

No Context Help

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Schema: kalyan

Object InfoSession

Routine

ApplyRevert

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Windows Taskbar

System Tray

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SQL File 1*

proc4 - Routine

fac2 - Routine x

Name: fac2

DDL:

1 CREATE DEFINER='root'@'localhost' PROCEDURE `fac2`()

2 BEGIN

3 declare

4 n int(4);

5 declare fac,i int(5);

6 set i=1,n=4,fac=1;

7 while (i<=n)do

8 set fac=fac*i;

9 set i=i+1;

10 end while;

11 select fac;

12 END

The name of the routine is parsed automatically from the DDL statement. The DDL is parsed automatically while you type.

Administration

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Schema: kalyan

Routine

Apply

Revert

Output

Action Output

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Session

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See also: : [Online help call](#)

Context Help Snippets

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SQL File 1*

proc4 - Routine

fac2 - Routine

add3 - Routine

Name: add3

DDL:

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

CREATE DEFINER='root'@'localhost' PROCEDURE `add3`()

BEGIN

declare var1,var2,var3 int(4);

set var1=20,var2=30;

set var3=var1+var2;

select var3;

END

The name of the routine is parsed automatically from the DDL statement. The DDL is parsed automatically while you type.

SQLAdditions

CREATE PROCEDL

No Context Help

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Routine

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Action Output

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✓ 4	18:00:58	call fac2()	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
✓ 5	18:23:14	Apply changes to add3	Changes applied	
✓ 6	18:23:26	call add3()	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

Object Info

Session

32°C

Partly sunny

Windows Taskbar

System Tray