

MySQL will display the source code for your function if you use **show create function** with the function name.

Demo 01: Showing the code for the function **newsalary_6**. Using \G as a command terminator makes this more readable.

Show create function newsalary_6 \G

```
***** 1. row *****
Function: newsalary_6
sql_mode: STRICT_TRANS_TABLES,NO_AUTO_CREATE_USER,NO_ENGINE_SUBSTITU
TION
Create Function: CREATE DEFINER='a_rose'@'localhost' FUNCTION `newsalary_6`
(
  in_salary      decimal (9,2)
, in_dept       int
, in_hire_date   date ) RETURNS decimal(10,2)
begin
  declare v_year_hired decimal (4,0);
  declare v_new_salary decimal (10,2);

  set v_year_hired := extract(year from in_hire_date);
  set v_new_salary := newsalary_5(in_salary, in_dept);
  if v_year_hired = extract(year from curdate())
  then
    set v_new_salary := in_salary;
  end if;
  return v_new_salary;
end
character_set_client: latin1
collation_connection: latin1_swedish_ci
Database Collation: latin1_swedish_ci
```

Your source code is stored in a table that MySQL maintains and you can access it via the **information_schema.routines** view.

Demo 02: This displays the body of a function but not the header. (I have narrowed the header columns. The routine code body is displayed in a single cell,

```
delimiter ;
select routine_definition
  from information_schema.routines
 where routine_type = 'function'
   and routine_name = 'newsalary_6';
+-----+
| routine_definition |
+-----+
| begin
  declare v_year_hired decimal (4,0);
  declare v_new_salary decimal (10,2);

  set v_year_hired := extract(year from in_hire_date);
  set v_new_salary := newsalary_5(in_salary, in_dept);
  if v_year_hired = extract(year from curdate())
  then
    set v_new_salary := in_salary;
  end if;
  return v_new_salary;
end |
+-----+
```

Demo 03: This shows you information about the parameters for this function..

```
select parameter_name, ordinal_position, data_type, parameter_mode
from information_schema.parameters
where specific_name = 'newsalary_6';
```

parameter_name	ordinal_position	data_type	parameter_mode
NULL	0	decimal	NULL
in_salary	1	decimal	IN
in_dept	2	int	IN
in_hire_date	3	date	IN

Demo 04: Looking for routines that use certain data types

```
select specific_name
, parameter_name
, ordinal_position
, parameter_mode
from information_schema.parameters
where data_type = 'date';
```

specific_name	parameter_name	ordinal_position	parameter_mode
newsalary_6	in_hire_date	3	IN

```
select specific_name
, parameter_name
, ordinal_position
, parameter_mode
from information_schema.parameters
where data_type = 'int';
```

specific_name	parameter_name	ordinal_position	parameter_mode
DeptEmployeeCount	NULL	0	NULL
DeptEmployeeCount	p_dept_id	1	IN
empjobtitle	in_emp_id	1	IN
newsalary_5	in_dept	2	IN
newsalary_5_V2	in_dept	2	IN
newsalary_6	in_dept	2	IN