

# \* Stored functions :-

**Functions** :- Functions like procedures are the named PL/SQL block stored in the database. The same rules are followed for creating them.

The main difference between **function** and **procedure** is that a function must return a value.

**Stored function** A stored function in MySQL is a set of SQL statements that perform some task and return a single value.

→ The function parameter may contain only the IN parameter.

→ The stored function can return only a single value.

```
Syntax CREATE FUNCTION <funname> (fun_parameter(s))
RETURNS data-type
BEGIN
fun-body;
END [<function name>];
```

Parameter Used :-

\_ / \_ / \_

fun-name :- It is the name of the stored function that we want to create in the database.

fun-parameter :- It contains the list of parameters used by the function body. It does not allow to specify IN, OUT, INOUT parameters.

data-type :- datatype of return value of the function.

fun-body :- SQL statements to perform the operations.

Creating function and calling it :-

```
CREATE FUNCTION welcome_msgfunc (p_name IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2
IS
BEGIN
RETURN ('welcome ' || p_name);
END;
```

↑  
Function  
Created

**Output:**

Function created

```
DECLARE  
print_msg VARCHAR2(250);  
BEGIN  
print_msg := welcome_msgfun('jpwebdevelopers');  
dbms_output.put_line(print_msg);  
END;
```

Output : Welcome jpwebdevelopers.

jpwebdevelopers

**Notes by Ipwebdevelopers**