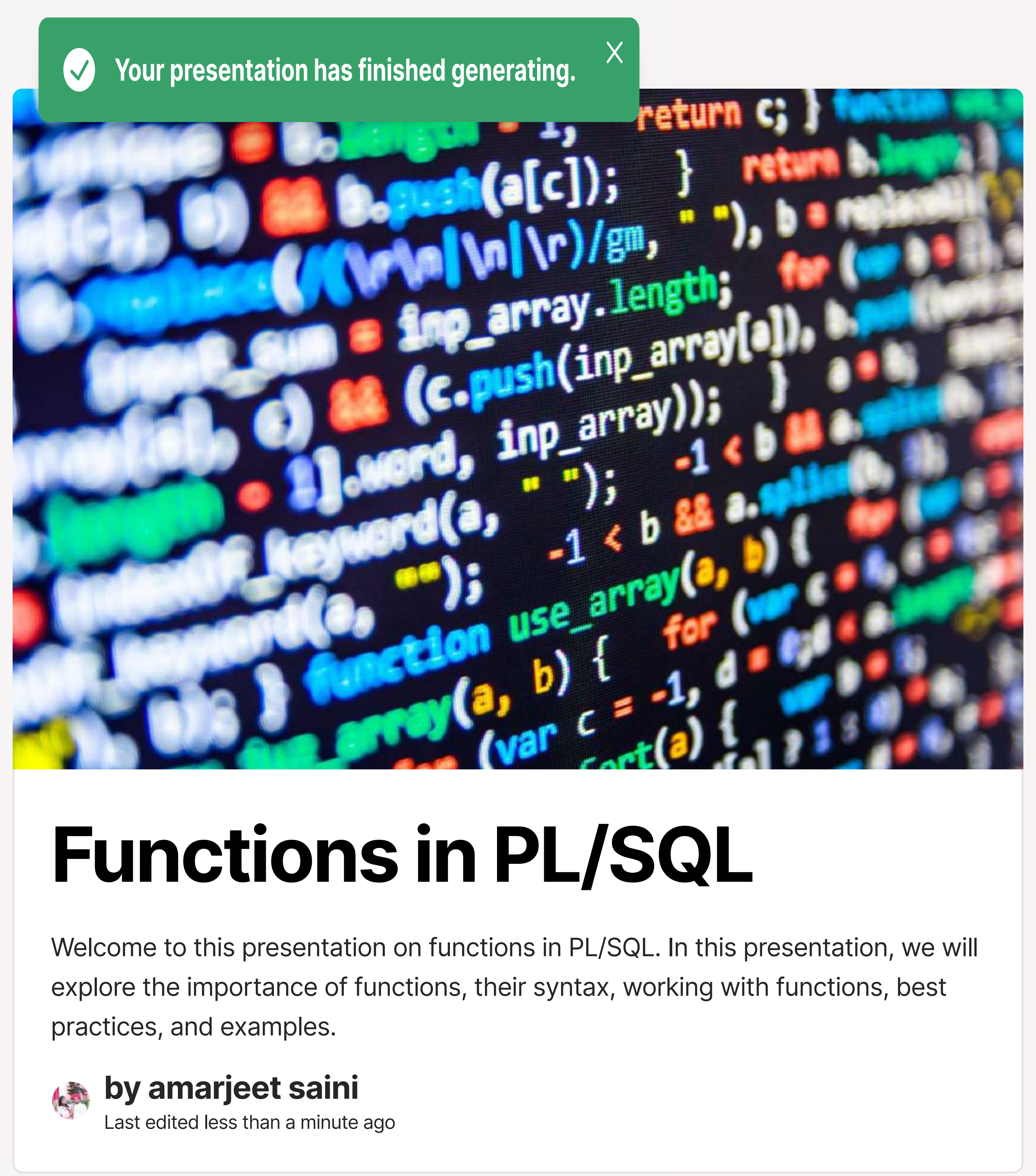

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Functions in PL/SQL

Welcome to this presentation on functions in PL/SQL. In this presentation, we will explore the importance of functions, their syntax, working with functions, best practices, and examples.

by amarjeet saini

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What is PL/SQL?

PL/SQL (Procedural Language/Structured Query Language) is Oracle Corporation's procedural extension for SQL and the Oracle relational database. It allows developers to create powerful applications by combining SQL statements with procedural constructs.

Why are functions important in PL/SQL?

Functions play a crucial role in PL/SQL as they enable us to encapsulate reusable pieces of code. They promote modularity, improve code readability, and enhance code maintenance by separating complex logic into manageable parts.

Syntax of a function in PL/SQL

1

Declaration and definition

A function is declared and defined using the "CREATE FUNCTION" statement. It includes the function name, input parameters, and return type.

2

Parameters

Functions can accept zero or more input parameters. These parameters allow us to pass values into the function for computation or processing.

3

Return type

A function always returns a value. The return type specifies the type of value that the function will return.

Working with functions in PL/SQL

1 Calling a function

Functions are called by using their name followed by parentheses. The return value can be assigned to a variable or used directly in expressions.

2 Differences between functions and procedures

Functions and procedures differ in their use and return value. Functions return a value, while procedures do not; they perform an action instead.

Best practices for using functions in PL/SQL

Modularity and reusability

Functions should be designed to be modular and reusable to promote code efficiency and maintainability. Break down complex tasks into smaller, reusable functions.

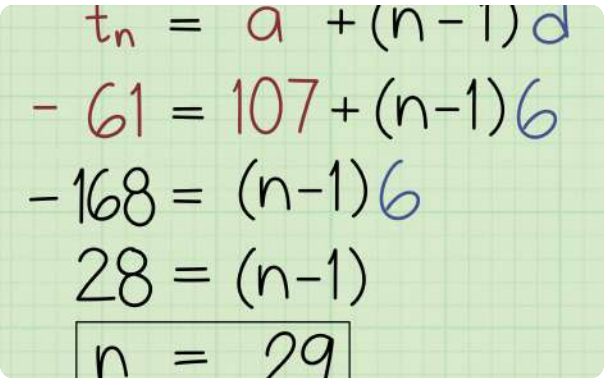
Error handling

Proper error handling in functions is essential for robust code. Implement exception handling to gracefully handle unexpected scenarios and provide meaningful error messages.

Performance considerations

Consider performance implications when designing functions. Avoid unnecessary computations and database queries inside functions to optimize performance.

Examples of functions in PL/SQL



String manipulations

C# Basics

Simple arithmetic calculations

Functions can be used to perform various arithmetic calculations, such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.

String manipulation

Functions enable us to manipulate strings by concatenating, extracting substrings, converting case, or performing pattern matching.

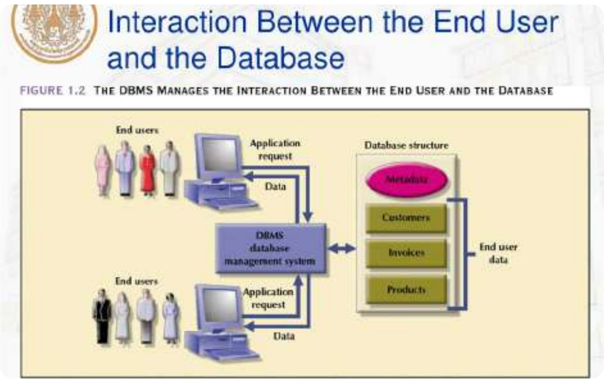
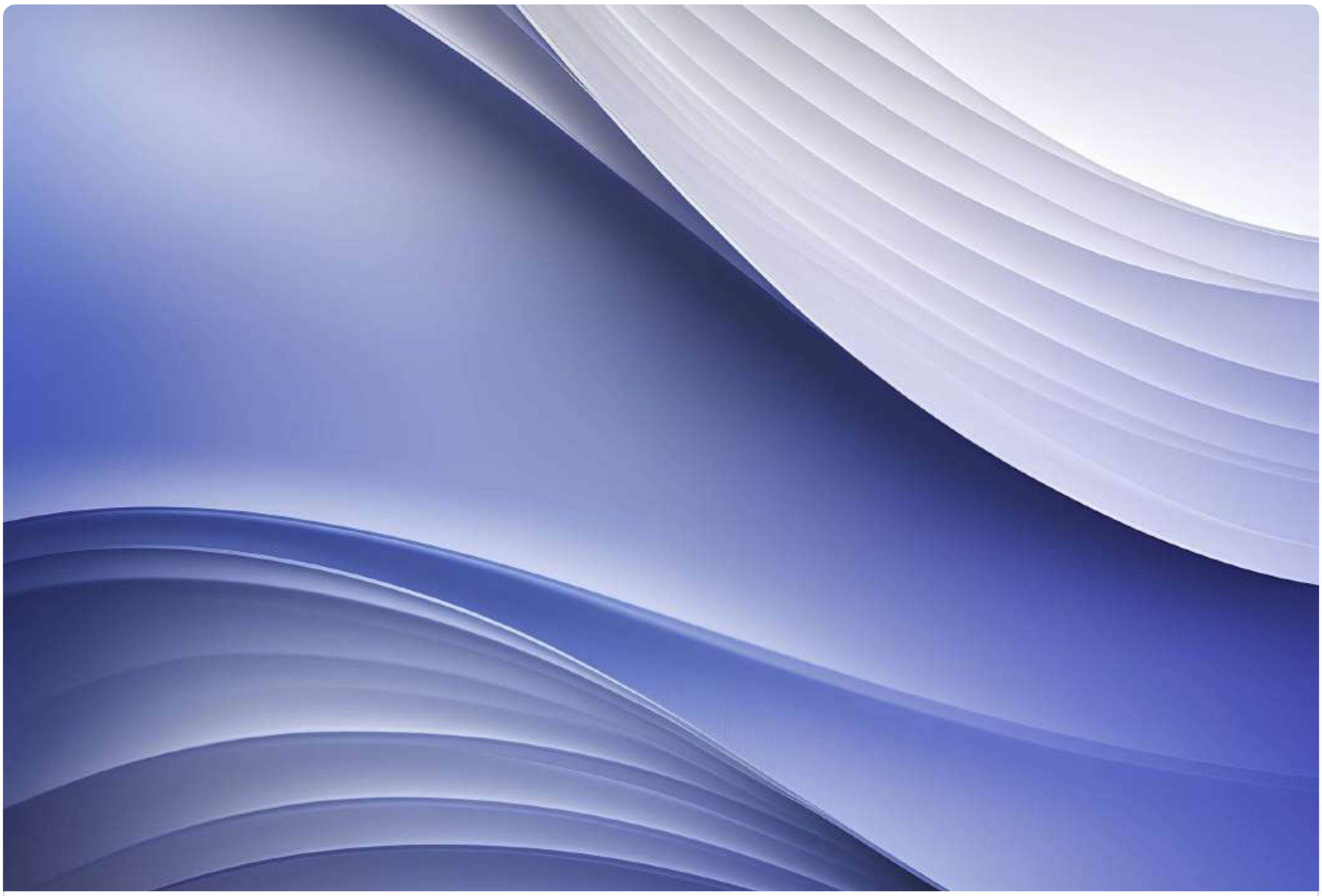

Interaction Between the End User and the Database

FIGURE 1.2 THE DBMS MANAGES THE INTERACTION BETWEEN THE END USER AND THE DATABASE

Database interactions

Functions can interact with the database by querying or modifying data. They can be used to retrieve specific information or update records based on certain conditions.



Conclusion

Functions are a fundamental building block of PL/SQL programming. By leveraging the power of functions, developers can create efficient, modular, and reusable code, resulting in better application development and maintenance experiences.

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