

Stored Procedures

Database Programmability



SoftUni Team
Technical Trainers



SoftUni



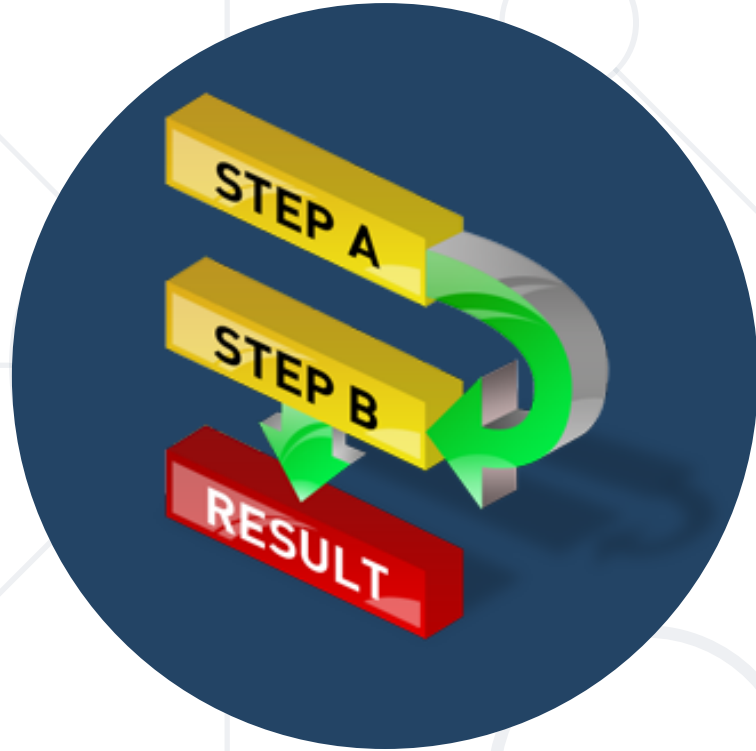
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Stored Procedures

What Are Stored Procedures?

- **Stored procedures** are **named sequences** of **T-SQL statements**.
 - **Encapsulate** repetitive program **logic**
 - Can **accept input parameters**
 - Can **return output results**
- **Benefits** of stored procedures
 - **Share** application logic
 - Improved **performance**
 - **Reduced** network **traffic**
 - They can be used as a **security** mechanism

- **User-defined**

- Can be created in a **user-defined database** or in all system databases except the **Resource** database
- Can be developed in either **Transact-SQL** or as a reference to a **Microsoft .NET Framework** method

- **Temporary**

- A form of user-defined procedures stored in **tempdb**

Creating Stored Procedures

- Syntax: **CREATE PROCEDURE ... AS ...**
- Example:

```
USE SoftUni  
GO
```

Procedure Name

```
CREATE PROC dbo.usp_SelectEmployeesBySeniority  
AS
```

Procedure Logic

```
    SELECT *  
    FROM Employees  
    WHERE DATEDIFF(Year, HireDate, GETDATE()) > 20  
GO
```

- Executing a stored procedure by **EXEC**

```
EXEC usp_SelectEmployeesBySeniority
```

- Executing a stored procedure within an INSERT statement

```
INSERT INTO Customers  
EXEC usp_SelectEmployeesBySeniority
```

Altering Stored Procedures

- Use the ALTER PROCEDURE statement

```
USE SoftUni  
GO
```

```
ALTER PROC usp_SelectEmployeesBySeniority  
AS
```

```
    SELECT FirstName, LastName, HireDate,  
           DATEDIFF(Year, HireDate, GETDATE()) as Years  
    FROM Employees  
    WHERE DATEDIFF(Year, HireDate, GETDATE()) > 20  
    ORDER BY HireDate
```

```
GO
```

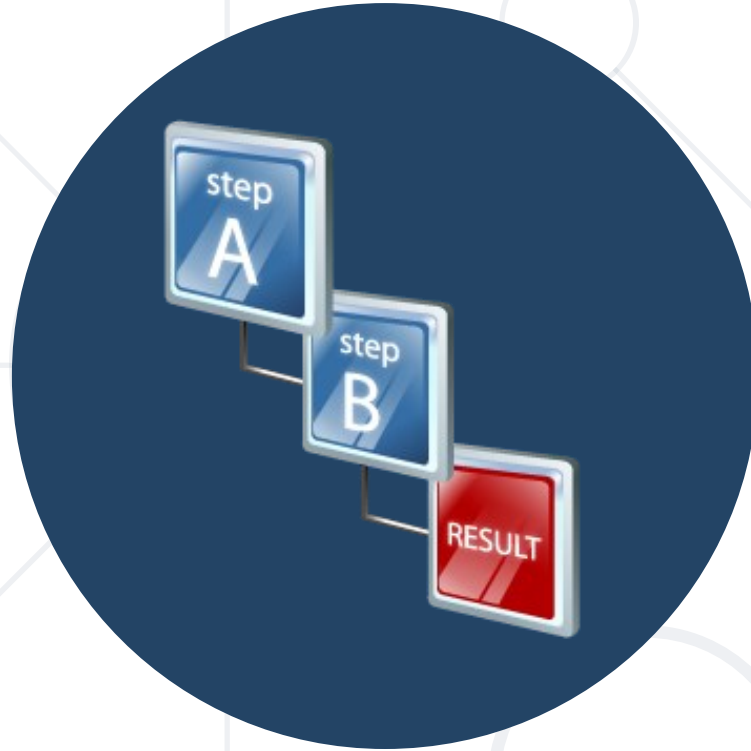
Procedure Name

- **DROP PROCEDURE**

```
DROP PROC usp_SelectEmployeesBySeniority
```

- You could **check** if any objects **depend** on the stored procedure by executing **the system stored procedure sp_depends**

```
EXEC sp_depends 'usp_SelectEmployeesBySeniority'
```



Stored Procedures with Parameters

- To define a **parameterized procedure** use the syntax:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE usp_ProcedureName  
  (@parameter1Name parameterType,  
   @parameter2Name parameterType,...) AS
```

- Choose the parameter types carefully and provide an **appropriate default values**

```
CREATE PROC  
usp_SelectEmployeesBySeniority(  
  @minYearsAtWork int = 5) AS ...
```

Parameterized Stored Procedures – Example

```
CREATE PROC usp_SelectEmployeesBySeniority  
    (@minYearsAtWork int = 5)
```

Procedure Name

```
AS
```

```
    SELECT FirstName, LastName, HireDate,  
           DATEDIFF(Year, HireDate, GETDATE()) as Years
```

```
    FROM Employees
```

```
    WHERE DATEDIFF(Year, HireDate, GETDATE()) > @minYearsAtWork
```

```
    ORDER BY HireDate
```

```
GO
```

Procedure Logic

```
EXEC usp_SelectEmployeesBySeniority 10
```

Usage

- Passing values **by parameter name**

```
EXEC usp_AddCustomer  
    @customerID = 'ALFKI',  
    @companyName = 'Alfreds Futterkiste',  
    @address = 'Obere Str. 57',  
    @city = 'Berlin',  
    @phone = '030-0074321'
```

- Passing values **by position**

```
EXEC usp_AddCustomer 'ALFKI2', 'Alfreds  
Futterkiste', 'Obere Str. 57', 'Berlin',  
'030-0074321'
```

Returning Values Using OUTPUT Parameters

```
CREATE PROCEDURE dbo.usp_AddNumbers  
    @firstNumber SMALLINT,  
    @secondNumber SMALLINT,  
    @result INT OUTPUT
```

Creating procedure

```
AS
```

```
    SET @result = @firstNumber + @secondNumber
```

```
GO
```

```
DECLARE @answer smallint
```

```
EXECUTE usp_AddNumbers 5, 6, @answer OUTPUT
```

```
SELECT 'The result is: ', @answer
```

Executing procedure

```
-- The result is: 11
```

Display results

Returning Multiple Results

Checks if procedure exists
and then Creates or Alters it

```
CREATE OR ALTER PROC usp_MultipleResults
AS
SELECT FirstName, LastName FROM Employees
SELECT FirstName, LastName, d.[Name] AS Department
FROM Employees AS e
JOIN Departments AS d ON e.DepartmentID = d.DepartmentID;
GO

EXEC usp_MultipleResults
```

Multiple SELECT
statements



Error Handling

■ **THROW**

- Raises an exception and transfers execution to a CATCH block
- Arguments:
 - error_number - INT (between **50000** and **2147483647**)
 - message - **NVARCHAR(2048)**
 - state - **TINYINT** (between 0 and 255)

```
IF(@candidateAge < @minimalCandidateAge)
BEGIN
    THROW 50001, 'The candidate is too young!', 1;
END
```

■ TRY...CATCH

- SQL Statements can be enclosed in a **TRY** block.
- If an error occurs in the **TRY** block, control is passed to another group of statements that is enclosed in a **CATCH** block

```
BEGIN TRY
    { sql_statement | statement_block }
END TRY
BEGIN CATCH
    [ { sql_statement | statement_block } ]
END CATCH
[ ; ]
```

```
BEGIN TRY
    -- Generate a divide-by-zero error.
    SELECT 1/0
END TRY
BEGIN CATCH
    SELECT
        ERROR_NUMBER() AS ErrorNumber
        ,ERROR_SEVERITY() AS ErrorSeverity
        ,ERROR_STATE() AS ErrorState
        ,ERROR_PROCEDURE() AS ErrorProcedure
        ,ERROR_LINE() AS ErrorLine
        ,ERROR_MESSAGE() AS ErrorMessage;
END CATCH
GO
```

- @@ERROR
 - Returns 0 if the previous Transact-SQL statement encountered no errors
 - Returns an error number if the previous statement encountered an error
 - @@ERROR is cleared and reset on each statement executed, check it immediately following the statement being verified, or save it to a local variable that can be checked later

Problem: Employees with Three Projects

- Create a procedure that assigns projects to an employee
 - If the employee has more than 3 projects, throw an exception

EmployeeID	ProjectID
1	5
1	6
2	6
2	7
2	8

Solution: Employees with Three Projects (1)

Procedure Name

```
CREATE PROCEDURE udp_AssignProject  
(@EmployeeID INT, @ProjectID INT)
```

```
AS
```

Parameters

```
BEGIN
```

```
DECLARE @maxEmployeeProjectsCount INT = 3
```

```
DECLARE @employeeProjectsCount INT
```

```
SET @employeeProjectsCount =
```

Declare Variables

```
(SELECT COUNT(*)
```

```
FROM [dbo].[EmployeesProjects] AS ep
```

```
WHERE ep.EmployeeId = @EmployeeID)
```

```
--INSERT NEW DATA
```

```
END
```

Solution: Employees with Three Projects (2)

```
IF(@employeeProjectsCount >= @maxEmployeeProjectsCount)
BEGIN
    THROW 50001, 'The employee has too many projects!', 1;
END
```

```
INSERT INTO [dbo].[EmployeesProjects]
    (EmployeeID, ProjectID)
VALUES (@EmployeeID, @ProjectID)
```

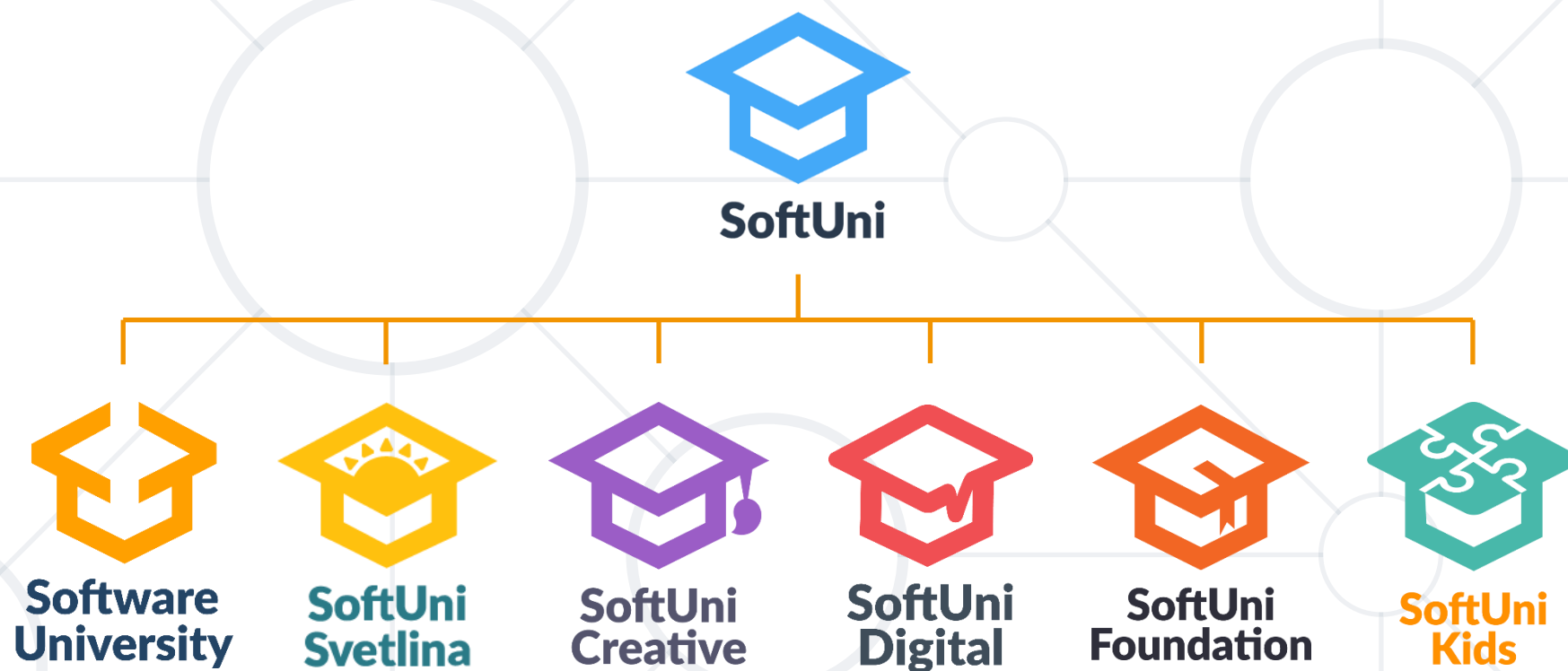
Throw Exception

- **Stored Procedures** allow us to save time by
 - Shortening code
 - Simplifying complex tasks

```
CREATE PROC usp_ProcedureName  
AS ...
```



Questions?



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