

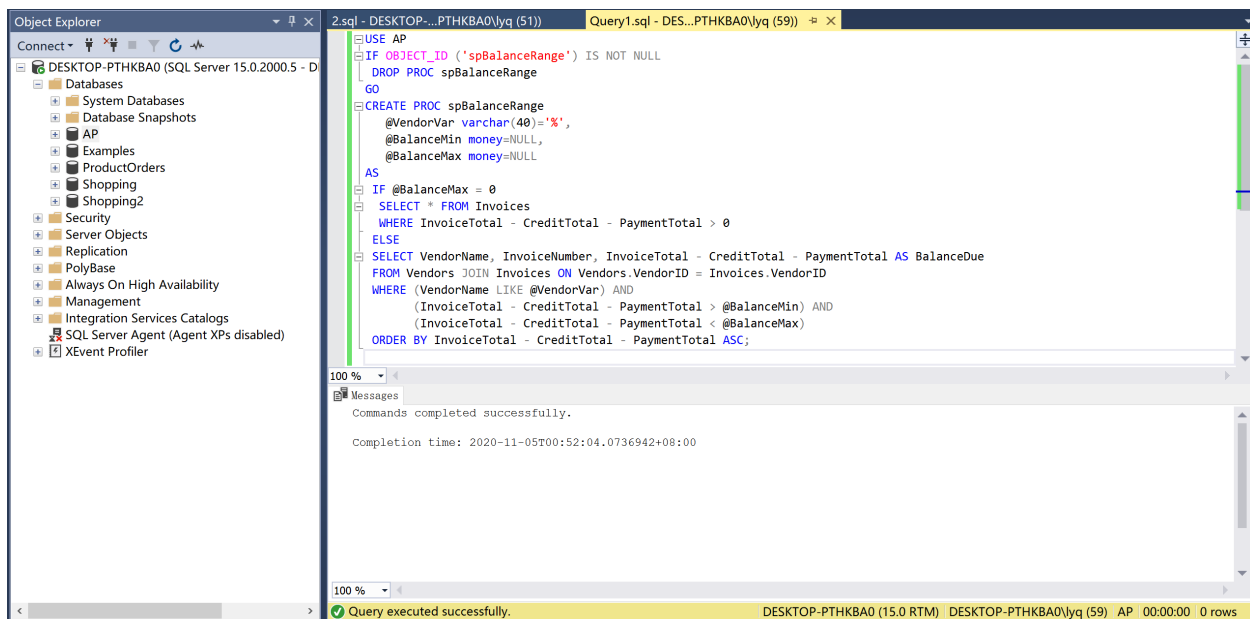
Lab 9: Stored Procedures, Functions

Use AP database throughout.

Balance column's definition: $\text{InvoiceTotal} - \text{CreditTotal} - \text{PaymentTotal}$

1. Create a stored procedure named `spBalanceRange` that accepts three optional parameters. The procedure should return a result set consisting of `VendorName`, `InvoiceNumber`, and `Balance` for each invoice with a balance due, sorted with smallest balance due first. The parameter `@VendorVar` is a mask that's used with a `LIKE` operator to filter by vendor name. `@BalanceMin` and `@BalanceMax` are parameters used to specify the requested range of balances due. If called with no parameters or with a maximum value of 0, the procedure should return all invoices with a balance due.

Here are my procedures as below:



2. Code three calls to the procedure created in question 1:

- passed by position with `@VendorVar = 'C%'` and no balance range
- passed by name with `@VendorVar` omitted and a balance range from \$300 to \$600
- passed by position with a balance due from \$50 to \$250, filtering for vendors whose names begin with A or B

The procedures of a.b.c are as below :

The screenshot shows a SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The left pane displays the Object Explorer with the 'Databases' folder expanded, showing 'System Databases', 'Database Snapshots', 'AP', 'Examples', 'ProductOrders', 'Shopping', 'Shopping2', 'Security', 'Server Objects', 'Replication', 'PolyBase', 'Always On High Availability', 'Management', 'Integration Services Catalogs', 'SQL Server Agent (Agent XPs disabled)', and 'XEvent Profiler'. The right pane shows a query window with the following SQL code:

```
USE AP
EXEC spBalanceRange @VendorVar = 'C%'
GO
EXEC spBalanceRange @BalanceMin = 300, @BalanceMax = 600
GO
EXEC spBalanceRange @BalanceMin = 50, @BalanceMax = 250, @VendorVar = '[AB]%'
GO
```

The results pane shows two tables of data. The first table has columns 'VendorName', 'InvoiceNumber', and 'BalanceDue'. The second table has columns 'VendorName', 'InvoiceNumber', and 'BalanceDue'.

VendorName	InvoiceNumber	BalanceDue
1 Ford Motor Credit Company	9982771	503.20
2 Ingram	31361833	579.42

VendorName	InvoiceNumber	BalanceDue
1 Blue Cross	547480102	224.00

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Query executed successfully.' and 'DESKTOP-PTHKBA0 (15.0 RTM) DESKTOP-PTHKBA0\lyq (51) AP 00:00:00 3 rows'.

3. Create a stored procedure named `spDateRange` that accepts two parameters, `@DateMin` and `@DateMax`, with data type `varchar` and default value `null`. If called with no parameters or with `null` values, raise an error that describes the problem. If called with non-`null` values, validate the parameters. Test that the literal strings are valid dates and test that `@DateMin` is earlier than `@DateMax`. If the parameters are valid, return a result set that includes the `InvoiceNumber`, `InvoiceDate`, `InvoiceTotal`, and `Balance` for each invoice for which the `InvoiceDate` is within the date range, sorted with earliest invoice first.

Here's the stored procedure and there are 11 invoices meet the time range.

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. On the left, the Object Explorer displays the server structure for 'DESKTOP-PTHKBA0'. The central pane shows the SQL script for creating and executing the stored procedure `spDateRange`. The script includes parameter validation and a query to retrieve invoice data within a specified date range. The bottom pane shows the results of the query, displaying 11 rows of invoice data.

```

GO
CREATE PROC spDateRange
    @DateMin varchar(50)=NULL,
    @DateMax varchar(50)=NULL
AS
IF @DateMin IS NULL OR @DateMax IS NULL
    THROW 50001, 'Invalid Date.', 1;
IF @DateMin > @DateMax
    THROW 50001, 'Invalid Date.', 1;
ELSE
    SELECT InvoiceNumber, InvoiceDate, InvoiceTotal, InvoiceTotal - CreditTotal - PaymentTotal AS Balance
    FROM Invoices
    WHERE ( InvoiceDate > CONVERT (smalldatetime, @DateMin)) AND (InvoiceDate < CONVERT(smalldatetime, @DateMax))
    ORDER BY InvoiceDate ASC;
EXEC spDateRange @DateMin = '2015-12-10', @DateMax = '2015-12-31';

```

InvoiceNumber	InvoiceDate	InvoiceTotal	Balance
963253234	2015-12-13 00:00:00	138.75	0.00
963253261	2015-12-16 00:00:00	42.75	0.00
963253251	2015-12-16 00:00:00	15.50	0.00
2-000-2993	2015-12-16 00:00:00	144.70	0.00
963253237	2015-12-21 00:00:00	172.50	0.00
263253250	2015-12-24 00:00:00	42.67	0.00
97/488	2015-12-24 00:00:00	601.95	0.00
125520-1	2015-12-24 00:00:00	95.00	0.00
963253262	2015-12-25 00:00:00	42.50	0.00
177271-001	2015-12-26 00:00:00	662.00	0.00
111-92R-10096	2015-12-30 00:00:00	16.33	0.00

Query executed successfully. DESKTOP-PTHKBA0 (15.0 RTM) DESKTOP-PTHKBA0\lyq (64) AP 00:00:00 11 rows

4. Code (1) A call to the stored procedure created in question 3 that returns invoices with an InvoiceDate between December 10 and December 31, 2015,

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The left pane displays the Object Explorer with the 'Databases' folder expanded, showing 'AP', 'Examples', 'ProductOrders', 'Shopping', and 'Shopping2'. The right pane shows the 'Query1.sql' window with the following SQL code:

```
USE AP;  
EXEC spDateRange @DateMin = '2015-12-10', @DateMax = '2015-12-31';
```

The 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with 11 rows of invoice data. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Query executed successfully.' and '11 rows'.

InvoiceNumber	InvoiceDate	InvoiceTotal	Balance
963253234	2015-12-13 00:00:00	138.75	0.00
963253261	2015-12-16 00:00:00	42.75	0.00
963253251	2015-12-16 00:00:00	15.50	0.00
2-000-2993	2015-12-16 00:00:00	144.70	0.00
963253237	2015-12-21 00:00:00	172.50	0.00
263253250	2015-12-24 00:00:00	42.67	0.00
97/488	2015-12-24 00:00:00	601.95	0.00
125520-1	2015-12-24 00:00:00	95.00	0.00
963253262	2015-12-25 00:00:00	42.50	0.00
177271-001	2015-12-26 00:00:00	662.00	0.00
111-92R-10096	2015-12-30 00:00:00	16.33	0.00

(2) A call to the stored procedure again that returns invoices with an @DateMin is December 10. These calls should also catch any errors that are raised by the procedure and print the error number and description.

The error number is 50002 and the description is also as below.

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The left pane displays the Object Explorer with the 'Databases' folder expanded, showing 'AP', 'Examples', 'ProductOrders', 'Shopping', and 'Shopping2'. The right pane shows the 'Query2.sql' window with the following SQL code:

```
USE AP;  
EXEC spDateRange @DateMin = '2015-12-10';
```

The 'Messages' tab is active, displaying an error message:

```
Msg 50002, Level 16, State 1, Procedure spDateRange, Line 8 [Batch Start Line 0]  
The maximum date should not be null.  
  
Completion time: 2020-11-04T21:59:50.5269688+08:00
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Query completed with errors.' and '0 rows'.

5. Create a scalar-valued function named `fnUnpaidInvoiceID` that returns the `InvoiceID` of the latest invoice with an unpaid balance. Test the function in the following `SELECT` statement:

`SELECT VendorName, InvoiceNumber, InvoiceDueDate, InvoiceTotal - CreditTotal - PaymentTotal AS Balance`
`FROM Vendors JOIN Invoices`
`ON Vendors.VendorID = Invoices.VendorID WHERE InvoiceID = dbo.fnUnpaidInvoiceID();`

The screenshot displays the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. On the left, the Object Explorer shows the server structure for 'DESKTOP-PTHKBA0 (SQL Server 15.0.2000.5 - D...)'.

The main pane shows the SQL query editor with the following code:

```
USE AP
GO

CREATE FUNCTION fnUnpaidInvoiceID ()
RETURNS int
BEGIN
    RETURN ( SELECT TOP 1 InvoiceID
            FROM Invoices
            WHERE InvoiceTotal - CreditTotal - PaymentTotal <> 0
            ORDER BY InvoiceDate DESC )
END
GO

SELECT VendorName, InvoiceNumber, InvoiceDueDate, InvoiceTotal - CreditTotal - PaymentTotal AS Balance
FROM Vendors JOIN Invoices ON Vendors.VendorID = Invoices.VendorID
WHERE InvoiceID = dbo.fnUnpaidInvoiceID();
```

The bottom pane shows the results of the query execution. The status bar indicates 'Query executed successfully.' and 'DESKTOP-PTHKBA0 (15.0 RTM) DESKTOP-PTHKBA0\lyq (62) AP 00:00:00 1 rows'.

VendorName	InvoiceNumber	InvoiceDueDate	Balance
1 Blue Cross	547480102	2016-04-30 00:00:00	224.00

6. Create a table-valued function named `fnDateRange`, similar to the stored procedure of question 3. The function requires two parameters of data type `smalldatetime`. Don't validate the parameters. Return a result set that includes the `InvoiceNumber`, `InvoiceDate`, `InvoiceTotal`, and `Balance` for each invoice for which the `InvoiceDate` is within the date range. Invoke the function from within a `SELECT` statement to return those invoices with `InvoiceDate` between January 10 and January 15, 2016.

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The left pane displays the Object Explorer with the 'Databases' folder expanded. The right pane shows the SQL Query window with the following code:

```
USE AP
GO
CREATE FUNCTION fnDateRange(@DateMin smalldatetime, @DateMax smalldatetime)
RETURNS @OutTable table ( InvoiceNumber varchar(50), InvoiceDate smalldatetime, InvoiceTotal money, Balance money)
BEGIN
    INSERT @OutTable
    SELECT InvoiceNumber, InvoiceDate, InvoiceTotal, InvoiceTotal-CreditTotal-PaymentTotal AS Balance
    FROM Invoices
    WHERE InvoiceDate < @DateMax AND InvoiceDate > @DateMin
    RETURN;
END;
GO
SELECT* FROM
dbo.fnDateRange('2016-1-10','2016-1-15')
```

The Results pane shows the output of the function call, displaying 6 rows of invoice data:

	InvoiceNumber	InvoiceDate	InvoiceTotal	Balance
1	10843	2016-01-11 00:00:00	4901.26	0.00
2	963253235	2016-01-11 00:00:00	108.25	0.00
3	21-4923721	2016-01-13 00:00:00	9.95	0.00
4	77290	2016-01-13 00:00:00	1750.00	0.00
5	963253246	2016-01-13 00:00:00	129.00	0.00
6	4-342-8069	2016-01-14 00:00:00	10.00	0.00

The status bar at the bottom indicates: "Query executed successfully. DESKTOP-PTHKBA0 (15.0 RTM) DESKTOP-PTHKBA0\lyq (65) AP 00:00:00 6 rows".

7. Use the function you created in question 6 in a `SELECT` statement that returns five columns: `VendorCity` and the four columns returned by the function.

The screenshot shows the SQL Query window with the following code:

```
USE AP
GO
SELECT VendorCity, CreditTable.InvoiceNumber, CreditTable.InvoiceDate, CreditTable.InvoiceTotal, Balance
FROM Vendors JOIN Invoices ON Vendors.VendorID = Invoices.VendorID
JOIN dbo.fnDateRange('2016-1-10','2016-1-15') AS CreditTable
ON Invoices.InvoiceNumber = CreditTable.InvoiceNumber;
```

The Results pane shows the output of the query, displaying 6 rows of data with 5 columns:

	VendorCity	InvoiceNumber	InvoiceDate	InvoiceTotal	Balance
1	Fresno	10843	2016-01-11 00:00:00	4901.26	0.00
2	Memphis	963253235	2016-01-11 00:00:00	108.25	0.00
3	Columbus	21-4923721	2016-01-13 00:00:00	9.95	0.00
4	Fresno	77290	2016-01-13 00:00:00	1750.00	0.00
5	Memphis	963253246	2016-01-13 00:00:00	129.00	0.00
6	Memphis	4-342-8069	2016-01-14 00:00:00	10.00	0.00

The status bar at the bottom indicates: "Query executed successfully. DESKTOP-PTHKBA0 (15.0 RTM) DESKTOP-PTHKBA0\lyq (55) AP 00:00:00 6 rows".

