

RetailDB

T-SQL Project

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DATABASE CREATION



Requirements Gathering & Analysis

Develop a database for a fictional retail company that manage and track:

Products

Product details, Categories,

Stock levels

Customer information, Order history.

Customers

Orders

Order details, Order Status, Shipping information.

Suppliers

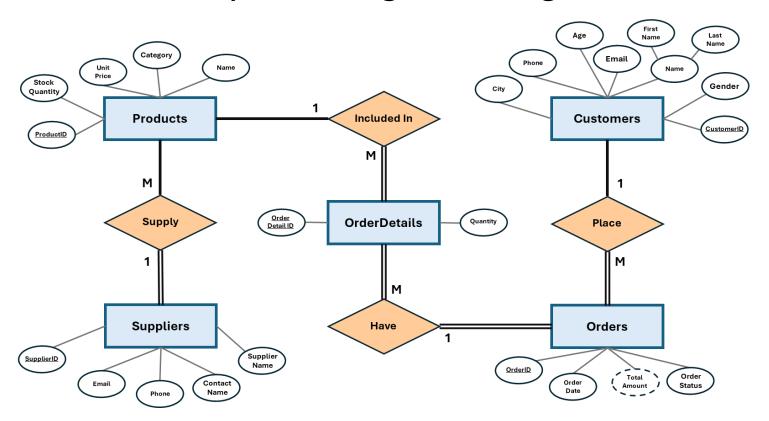
Supplier details, Product Supply information.

Entities and Attributes:

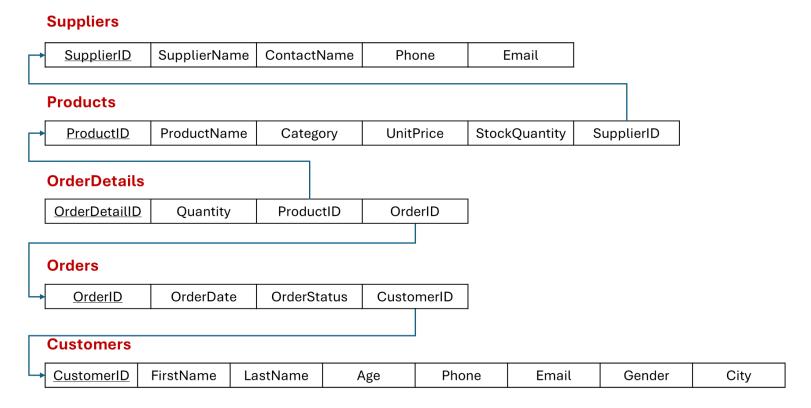
- Products: Product ID, Product Name, Category, Unit Price, Stock Quantity.
- Customers: Customer ID, First Name, Last Name, Age, Email, Phone, Gender, City.
- Orders: OrderID , CustomerID , OrderDate, OrderStatus.
- OrderDetails: OrderDetailID, OrderID, ProductID, Quantity.
- Suppliers: SupplierID, SupplierName, ContactName, Phone, Email.

Objectives: Mastery of joins, views, stored procedures, basic CRUD operations, advanced queries, and fundamental database design.

Conceptual Design (ER Diagram)



Logical Design (Mapping)



Implementation (Create Database)

 Checks if a database named 'RetailDB' exists. If it doesn't, it creates 'RetailDB'; otherwise, it prints a message stating that the database already exists.

 Checks if 'RetailDB' exists. If it does, it drops 'RetailDB'; otherwise, it prints a message stating that the database does not exist.

```
USE MASTER;
GO
-- Create database if it not exists
IF DB ID('RetailDB') IS NULL
BEGIN
   CREATE DATABASE RetailDB;
FND
ELSE
BEGIN
    PRINT 'Database "RetailDB" already exists.';
END;
GO
-- Drop database if it exists
IF DB ID('RetailDB') IS NOT NULL
BEGIN
  USE MASTER;
    DROP DATABASE RetailDB:
END
ELSE
BEGIN
    PRINT 'Database "RetailDB" does not exist, so it cannot be dropped.':
END;
GO
```

Implementation (Create Schemas & Sequences)

- Creates two schemas within this database:
- Sales Schema for [Customers , Orders , OrderDetails] Tables.
- Production Schema for [Suppliers, Products] Tables.

- Creates 5 sequences in the 'RetailDB' database, each starting with 1 and incrementing by 1.
 These sequences are:
- Production.SuppliersIDs for supplier IDs.
- Production.ProductsIDs for product IDs.
- Sales.CustomersIDs for customer IDs.
- Sales.OrdersIDs for order IDs.
- Sales.OrderDetailsIDs for order detail IDs.

```
USE RetailDB;
GO
-- Create Schemas
CREATE SCHEMA Sales;
GO
CREATE SCHEMA Production;
GO
```

```
-- Create Sequences

CREATE SEQUENCE Production.SuppliersIDs START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1;

CREATE SEQUENCE Production.ProductsIDs START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1;

CREATE SEQUENCE Sales.CustomersIDs START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1;

CREATE SEQUENCE Sales.OrdersIDs START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1;

CREATE SEQUENCE Sales.OrderDetailsIDs START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1;

GO
```

Implementation (Create Tables)

1. Suppliers Table:

- SupplierID: Primary key, auto-generated from SuppliersIDs Sequence.
- SupplierName: Non-null VARCHAR(100).
- ContactName, Phone, Email: Nullable VARCHAR columns.

2. Products Table:

- ProductID: Primary key, auto-generated from ProductsIDs Sequence.
- ProductName: Non-null VARCHAR(100).
- Category: Nullable VARCHAR(50).
- UnitPrice: Non-null DECIMAL(10, 2) with a check constraint > 0.
- StockQuantity: Non-null INT with a check constraint > 0.
- SupplierID: Foreign key referencing Production. Suppliers. SupplierID.

```
-- Suppliers Table

CREATE TABLE Production.Suppliers (
    SupplierID INT PRIMARY KEY DEFAULT NEXT VALUE FOR Production.SuppliersIDs,
    SupplierName VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    ContactName VARCHAR(100),
    Phone VARCHAR(20),
    Email VARCHAR(100)
);

GO
```

```
-- Products Table

CREATE TABLE Production.Products (
    ProductID INT PRIMARY KEY DEFAULT NEXT VALUE FOR Production.ProductsIDs,
    ProductName VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    Category VARCHAR(50),
    UnitPrice DECIMAL(10, 2) NOT NULL CHECK( UnitPrice > 0 ),
    StockQuantity INT NOT NULL CHECK( StockQuantity > 0 ),
    SupplierID INT,
    CONSTRAINT fk_supplier FOREIGN KEY (SupplierID) REFERENCES Production.Suppliers(SupplierID)
);

GO
```

Implementation (Create Tables)

3. Customers Table:

- CustomerID: Primary key, auto-generated from CustomersIDs Sequence.
- FirstName, LastName: Non-null VARCHAR(50).
- Age: INT with a check constraint ≥ 16.
- Phone, City: Nullable VARCHAR columns.
- Email: Non-null, unique VARCHAR(100).
- Gender: Non-null VARCHAR(10) with a check constraint for 'Male' or 'Female'.

```
-- Customers Table

CREATE TABLE Sales.Customers (
    CustomerID INT PRIMARY KEY DEFAULT NEXT VALUE FOR Sales.CustomersIDs,
    FirstName VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
    LastName VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,

Age INT CHECK( AGE >= 16 ),
    Phone VARCHAR(20),
    Email VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    Gender VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL CHECK(Gender IN ('Male', 'Female')),
    City VARCHAR(50),
);
```

Implementation (Create Tables)

4. Orders Table:

- OrderID: Primary key, auto-generated from OrdersIDs Sequence.
- OrderDate: Non-null DATE with a check constraint < GETDATE().
- OrderStatus: VARCHAR(20) with a check constraint for 'Processing', 'Shipped', 'Delivered', or 'Cancelled'.
- CustomerID: Non-null INT with a foreign key constraint referencing Sales.Customers.CustomerID.

5. Order Details Table:

- OrderDetailID: Primary key, auto-generated from OrderDetailsIDs Sequence.
- OrderID: Non-null INT with a foreign key constraint referencing Sales.Orders.OrderID.
- ProductID: Non-null INT with a foreign key constraint referencing Production. Products. ProductID.
- Quantity: Non-null INT with a check constraint > 0.

```
-- Orders Table

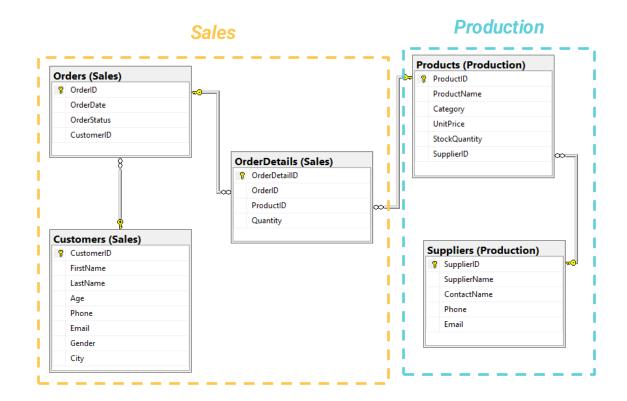
CREATE TABLE Sales.Orders (
    OrderID INT PRIMARY KEY DEFAULT NEXT VALUE FOR Sales.OrdersIDs,
    OrderDate DATE NOT NULL CHECK( OrderDate < GETDATE() ),
    OrderStatus VARCHAR(20) CHECK( OrderStatus IN ('Processing', 'Shipped', 'Delivered', 'Cancelled') ),
    CustomerID INT NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT fk_customer FOREIGN KEY (CustomerID) REFERENCES Sales.Customers(CustomerID)
);

GO
```

```
-- OrderDetails Table

CREATE TABLE Sales.OrderDetails (
    OrderDetailID INT PRIMARY KEY DEFAULT NEXT VALUE FOR Sales.OrderDetailsIDs,
    OrderID INT NOT NULL,
    ProductID INT NOT NULL,
    Quantity INT NOT NULL CHECK( Quantity > 0 ),
    CONSTRAINT fk_order FOREIGN KEY (OrderID) REFERENCES Sales.Orders(OrderID),
    CONSTRAINT fk_product FOREIGN KEY (ProductID) REFERENCES Production.Products(ProductID)
);
GO
```

Database Diagram



DATA INERTION



Insert Sample Data (Customers)

```
INSERT INTO Sales.Customers (FirstName, LastName, Age, Phone, Email, Gender, City)
VALUES

('Omar', 'Abdel Rahman', 28, '01134455667', 'omar.rahman@gmail.com', 'Male', 'Gharbia'),

('Sara', 'Mohamed', 20, '01045566778', 'sara.mohamed@yahoo.com', 'Female', 'Alexandria'),

('Hassan', 'Ali', 35, '01156677889', 'hassan.ali@hotmail.com', 'Male', 'Giza'),

-- 145 Row ...

('Saad', 'Tarek', 36, '01011009988', 'saad.tarek@outlook.com', 'Male', 'Cairo'),

('Rania', 'Hesham', 29, '01100998877', 'rania.hesham@outlook.com', 'Female', 'Giza');

GO
```

```
(150 rows affected)

Completion time: 2024-07-20T05:01:27.0195143+03:00
```

Insert Sample Data (Orders)

```
INSERT INTO Sales.Orders (OrderDate, OrderStatus, CustomerID) VALUES ('2024-01-03', 'Delivered', 56), ('2024-03-12', 'Shipped', 112), ('2024-05-21', 'Delivered', 23), -- 245 Row ... ('2024-06-13', 'Shipped', 109), ('2024-04-04', 'Delivered', 37); GO
```

```
(250 rows affected)

Completion time: 2024-07-20T05:06:10.9591672+03:00
```

Insert Sample Data (Suppliers)

```
INSERT INTO Production.Suppliers (SupplierName, ContactName, Phone, Email) VALUES ('El Sewedy Electric', 'Ahmed El Sewedy', '01234567890', 'info@elsewedy.com'), ('Bahgat Group', 'Mostafa Bahgat', '01098765432', 'contact@bahgatgroup.com'), ('Raya Distribution', 'Mohamed Abdallah', '01223344556', 'sales@rayadistribution.com'), -- 20 Row ... ('Electro Trade', 'Amr El Feky', '01156677889', 'info@electrotrade.com'), ('Nile Electronics', 'Hesham Gamal', '01267788990', 'info@nileelectronics.com'); GO
```

```
(25 rows affected)

Completion time: 2024-07-20T05:09:57.5501505+03:00
```

Insert Sample Data (Products)

```
INSERT INTO Production.Products (ProductName, Category, UnitPrice, StockQuantity, SupplierID) VALUES ('LG OLED TV', 'Television', 15000.00, 50, 1), ('Samsung Galaxy S21', 'Mobile Phone', 12000.00, 100, 2), ('Sony PlayStation 5', 'Gaming Console', 8000.00, 30, 3), -- 45 Row ... ('Amazon Echo Dot', 'Speaker', 2000.00, 150, 20), ('Google Nest Hub', 'Smart Home', 5000.00, 60, 19); GO
```

```
(50 rows affected)

Completion time: 2024-07-20T05:13:00.1691672+03:00
```

Insert Sample Data (OrderDetails)

```
INSERT INTO Sales.OrderDetails (OrderID, ProductID, Quantity) VALUES
(1, 12, 1),
(1, 5, 1),
(2, 35, 2),
-- 315 Row ...
(249, 19, 1),
(250, 50, 2);
GO
```

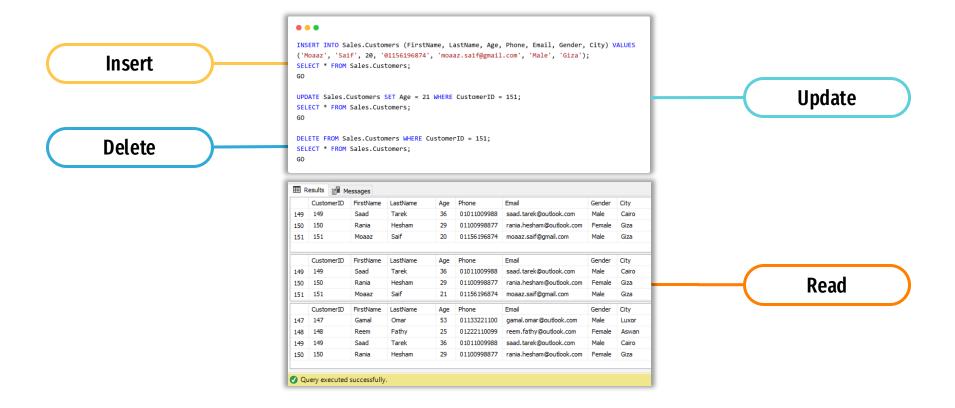
```
(320 rows affected)

Completion time: 2024-07-20T05:15:53.6885122+03:00
```

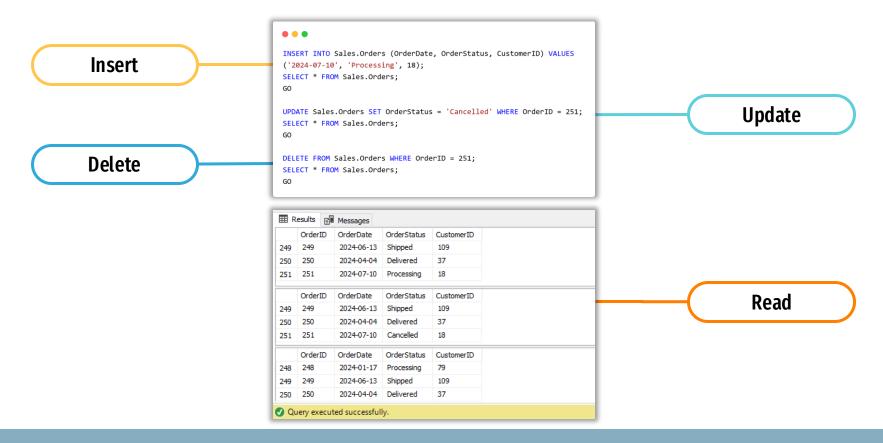
DATABASE TESTING



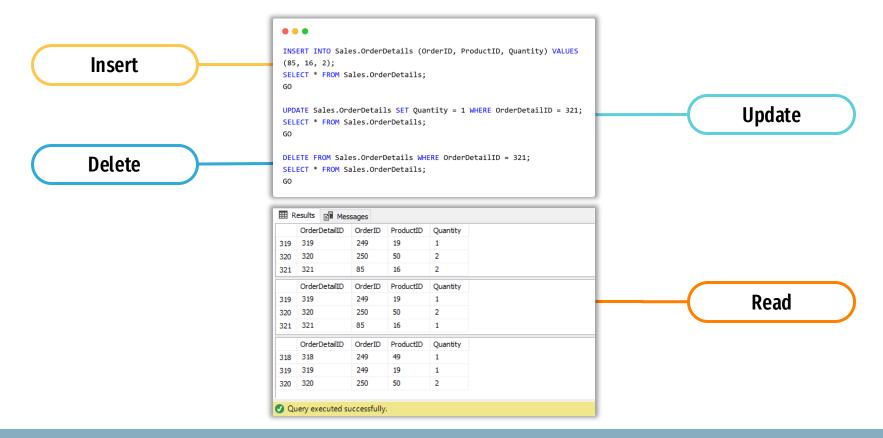
CRUD Operations (Customers)



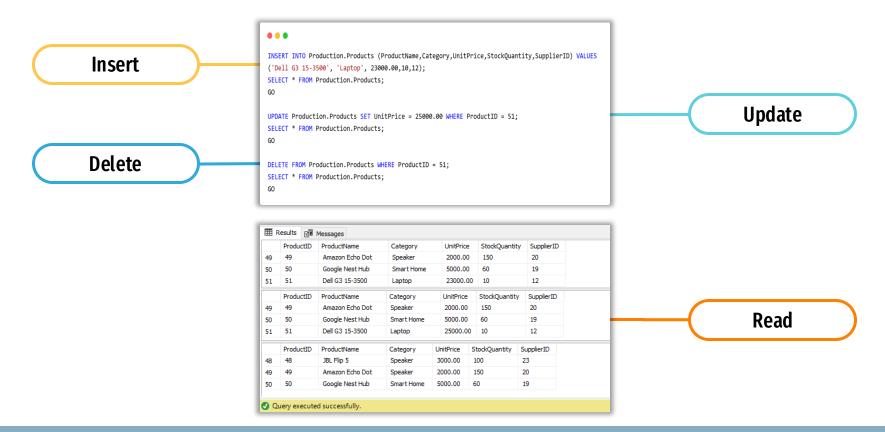
CRUD Operations (Orders)



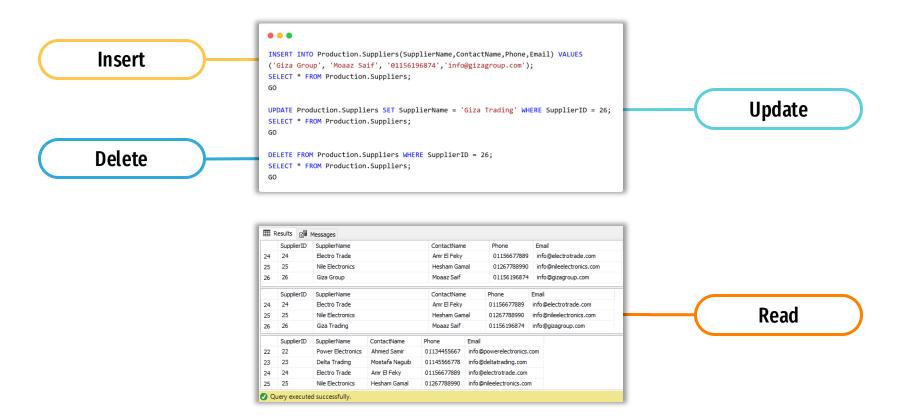
CRUD Operations (OrderDetails)



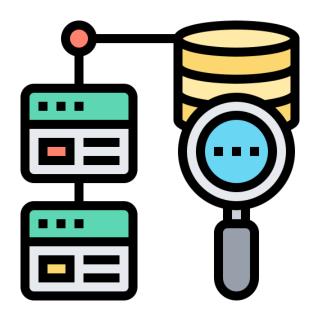
CRUD Operations (Products)



CRUD Operations (Suppliers)



ADVANCED QUERIES



Joins Queries (Inner, Full Outer)

Combines rows from *Orders* and *Customers* where CustomerID matches, resulting in a dataset showing orders with customer names.

```
-- FULL OUTER JOIN

SELECT s.SupplierID , s.SupplierName , s.ContactName,
    p.ProductID , p.ProductName , p.StockQuantity

FROM Production.Suppliers s FULL OUTER JOIN Production.Products p
ON s.SupplierID = p.SupplierID;
```

Retrieves all rows from both *Suppliers* and *Products*, combining rows with matching SupplierID and including NULLs where there is no match.

Joins Queries (Left, Right)

```
-- LEFT JOIN

SELECT s.SupplierID , s.SupplierName , s.ContactName,
    p.ProductID , p.ProductName , p.StockQuantity

FROM Production.Suppliers s LEFT JOIN Production.Products p
ON s.SupplierID = p.SupplierID;
```

Selects all rows from *Suppliers* and the matching rows from *Products* based on SupplierID, with NULLs for products that don't match.

Selects all rows from *Products* and the matching rows from *Suppliers* based on SupplierID, with NULLs for suppliers that don't match.

Joins Queries (Self, Cross)

```
-- SELF JOIN

SELECT

c1.CustomerID AS CustomerID1, c1.FirstName + ' ' + c1.LastName AS Customer1,
c2.CustomerID AS CustomerID2, c2.FirstName + ' ' + c2.LastName AS Customer2,
c1.Age, c1.Gender, c1.City

FROM Sales.Customers c1 INNER JOIN Sales.Customers c2
ON c1.Age = c2.Age AND c1.Gender = c2.Gender AND
c1.City = c2.City AND c1.CustomerID <> c2.CustomerID;
```

Joins the *Customers* table with itself on Age, Gender, and City to find customers with the same information but different IDs.

Generates a Cartesian product of *Products* and *Suppliers*, pairing every product with every supplier.

Subqueries

```
-- Find the Most Expensive Product Ordered by Each Customer
SELECT o.CustomerID, p.ProductName, MAX(p.UnitPrice) AS MaxPrice
FROM Sales.Orders o
INNER JOIN Sales.OrderDetails od ON o.OrderID = od.OrderID
INNER JOIN Production.Products p ON od.ProductID = p.ProductID
WHERE p.UnitPrice = (
       SELECT MAX(p2.UnitPrice)
       FROM Sales.OrderDetails od2
       INNER JOIN Production. Products p2
   ON od2.ProductID = p2.ProductID
       WHERE od2.OrderID IN (
      SELECT OrderID FROM Sales.Orders
      WHERE CustomerID = o.CustomerID
GROUP BY o.CustomerID, p.ProductName
ORDER BY MaxPrice DESC:
```

This query retrieves the most expensive product ordered by each customer. It uses a correlated subquery to find the maximum unit price per customer.

This query identifies suppliers who supply products that have not been ordered in the last 6 months.

Common Table Expressions (CTEs)

Calculate the total amount for each order by summing the product of quantity and unit price for each order.

```
-- CTE to calculate total sales per category
WITH CategorySalesCTE AS (

SELECT p.Category , SUM(od.Quantity * p.UnitPrice) AS TotalSales
FROM Sales.OrderDetails od
INNER JOIN Production.Products p ON od.ProductID = p.ProductID
GROUP BY p.Category
)

SELECT * FROM CategorySalesCTE ORDER BY TotalSales DESC;
```

Compute the total sales for each product category by summing the product of quantity and unit price and orders the results by total sales in descending order.

Window Functions

```
-- Ranking Products by Total Sales

SELECT

p.ProductID,
p.ProductName,
SUM(od.Quantity * p.UnitPrice) AS TotalSales,
DENSE_RANK() OVER (ORDER BY SUM(od.Quantity * p.UnitPrice) DESC) AS SalesRank

FROM Sales.OrderDetails od
INNER JOIN Production.Products p ON od.ProductID = p.ProductID

GROUP BY p.ProductID, p.ProductName;
```

Ranks products based on their total sales amount, with the highest-selling product receiving the top rank.

```
-- Determining Monthly Sales Trends

SELECT

YEAR(0.OrderDate) AS Year,

MONTH(0.OrderDate) AS Month,

SUM(od.Quantity * p.UnitPrice) AS TotalSales,

COALESCE(LAG(SUM(od.Quantity * p.UnitPrice)) OVER (ORDER BY YEAR(0.OrderDate), MONTH(0.OrderDate)),0)

AS PreviousMonthSales,

SUM(od.Quantity * p.UnitPrice)

- COALESCE(LAG(SUM(od.Quantity * p.UnitPrice)) OVER (ORDER BY YEAR(0.OrderDate), MONTH(0.OrderDate)),0)

AS SalesDifference

FROM Sales.Orders o

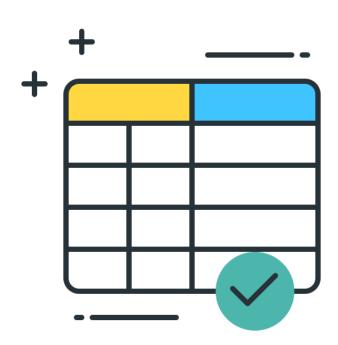
INNER JOIN Sales.OrderDetails od ON o.OrderID = od.OrderID

INNER JOIN Production.Products p ON od.ProductID = p.ProductID

GROUP BY YEAR(0.OrderDate), MONTH(0.OrderDate);
```

Determining monthly sales trends by calculates monthly sales amounts and compares each month's sales to the previous month's sales.

VIEWS



Slow Sales Products View

The view shows products with fewer than 15 units sold in the past year, joining the Products,
OrderDetails, and Orders tables to aggregate and filter sales data.

```
. .
CREATE VIEW vw SlowSalesProducts AS
SELECT
    p.ProductID,
    p.ProductName.
    p.Category,
    p.UnitPrice,
    p.StockQuantity,
    COALESCE(SUM(od.Quantity), 0) AS TotalSoldLastYear
FROM
    Production.Products p
LEFT JOIN
    Sales.OrderDetails od ON p.ProductID = od.ProductID
LEFT JOIN
    Sales.Orders o ON od.OrderID = o.OrderID AND o.OrderDate >= DATEADD(YEAR, -1, GETDATE())
GROUP BY
    p.ProductID, p.ProductName, p.Category, p.UnitPrice, p.StockQuantity
HAVING
    COALESCE(SUM(od.Quantity), 0) < 15;</pre>
```

Monthly Sales Summary View

This view provides a summary of monthly sales including total sales, average order value, and the number of orders and customers.

```
CREATE VIEW vw_MonthlySalesSummary AS
SELECT
   DATEPART(MONTH, o.OrderDate) AS Month,
    DATEPART(YEAR, o.OrderDate) AS Year,
   COUNT(DISTINCT o.OrderID) AS TotalOrders,
   COUNT(DISTINCT c.CustomerID) AS CustomersNum,
   CAST(SUM(od.Quantity * p.UnitPrice) AS DECIMAL(10,2)) AS TotalSales,
   CAST(AVG(od.Ouantity * p.UnitPrice) AS DECIMAL(10,2)) AS AverageOrderValue
FROM
    Sales,Orders o
JOIN
    Sales.OrderDetails od ON o.OrderID = od.OrderID
JOIN
    Production.Products p ON od.ProductID = p.ProductID
JOIN
  Sales.Customers c ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID
GROUP BY
    DATEPART(YEAR, o.OrderDate), DATEPART(MONTH, o.OrderDate);
```

Actual Profit Suppliers View

The view calculates the total profit for each supplier by summing the product of quantity sold and unit price, joining Suppliers, Products, and OrderDetails tables.

```
CREATE VIEW vw ActualProfitSuppliers AS
SELECT
  s.SupplierID,
  s.SupplierName,
  s.ContactName,
  SUM(od.Quantity*p.UnitPrice) AS TotalProfit
FROM
  Production.Suppliers s
LEFT JOIN
  Production.Products p ON s.SupplierID = p.SupplierID
INNER JOIN
  Sales.OrderDetails od ON od.ProductID = p.ProductID
GROUP BY s.SupplierID,
     s.SupplierName,
     s.ContactName;
```

Low Stock Products View

The view lists products with stock quantities less than 10, showing their ID, name, category, unit price, and current stock level.

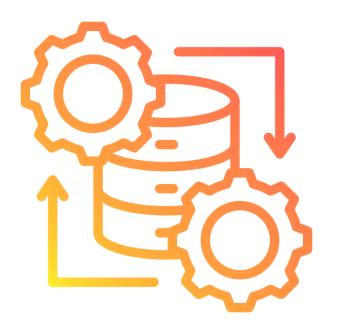
```
CREATE VIEW vw_LowStockProducts AS
SELECT
    p.ProductID,
    p.ProductName,
    p.Category,
    p.UnitPrice,
    p.StockQuantity
FROM
    Production.Products p
WHERE
    p.StockQuantity < 10;</pre>
```

Active Orders View

This view summarizes active orders by listing the order ID, date, status, customer ID, customer name, and the total amount for orders that are 'Processing' or 'Shipped'.

```
CREATE VIEW vw ActiveOrders AS
SELECT
    o.OrderID,
    o.OrderDate,
    o.OrderStatus,
    c.CustomerID,
    c.FirstName + ' ' + c.LastName AS CustomerName,
    SUM(od.Quantity * p.UnitPrice) AS TotalAmount
FROM
    Sales.Orders o
JOIN
    Sales.Customers c ON o.CustomerID = c.CustomerID
JOIN
    Sales.OrderDetails od ON o.OrderID = od.OrderID
JOIN
    Production.Products p ON od.ProductID = p.ProductID
GROUP BY o.OrderID,
     o.OrderDate,
     o.OrderStatus,
     c.CustomerID,
         c.FirstName + ' ' + c.LastName
HAVING o.OrderStatus IN ('Processing', 'Shipped');
```

STORED PROSDURES



Insert New Order

Creates a stored procedure to insert a new order and update inventory. Handles errors and insufficient stock by rolling back the transaction and printing an error message.

```
• • •
CREATE PROCEDURE sp InsertNewOrder
    (@OrderDate DATE, @CustomerID INT,@OrderDetails OrderDtl READONLY)
AS
BEGIN
    BEGIN TRY
        BEGIN TRANSACTION:
        DECLARE @OrderID INT = NEXT VALUE FOR Sales.OrdersIDs;
        INSERT INTO Sales.Orders (OrderID, OrderDate, OrderStatus, CustomerID)
        VALUES (@OrderID, @OrderDate, 'Processing', @CustomerID);
        INSERT INTO Sales.OrderDetails (OrderID, ProductID, Quantity)
        SELECT @OrderID, ProductID, Quantity
        FROM @OrderDetails:
        SET StockQuantity = StockQuantity - od.Quantity
        FROM Production.Products p
        INNER JOIN @OrderDetails od ON p.ProductID = od.ProductID
        WHERE p.ProductID = od.ProductID AND StockQuantity >= od.Quantity;
        IF EXISTS (
            SELECT 1 FROM Production. Products p
            INNER JOIN @OrderDetails od
      ON p.ProductID = od.ProductID
            WHERE StockQuantity < od.Quantity
        BEGIN
            PRINT('Insufficient stock for one or more products.');
            ROLLBACK TRANSACTION;
            RETURN;
        COMMIT TRANSACTION:
    END TRY
    BEGIN CATCH
        ROLLBACK TRANSACTION;
   PRINT('Something is wrong!.');
    END CATCH
END:
```

Calculate Total Sales For Customer

Calculate and return the total quantity of products and the total sales amount for a specific customer, identified by @CustID, and grouping results by customer and order status.

```
CREATE PROCEDURE sp CalculateTotalSalesForCustomer(@CustID AS INT)
AS
BEGIN
    SELECT
      c.CustomerID.
      c.FirstName,
      c.LastName,
      o.OrderStatus,
      SUM(od.Quantity) AS TotalProducts,
      SUM(p.UnitPrice * od.Quantity) AS TotalSales
    FROM
      Sales Customers c
    JOIN
      Sales.Orders o ON c.CustomerTD = o.CustomerTD
    JOIN
      Sales.OrderDetails od ON o.OrderID = od.OrderID
    JOTN
      Production.Products p ON od.ProductID = p.ProductID
    WHERE
      c.CustomerID = @CustID
    GROUP BY
      c.CustomerID, c.FirstName, c.LastName , o.OrderStatus;
END;
```

Predict Next Purchase Date For Customer

Predict the next purchase date for a customer by calculating the average interval between their past purchases and adding it to the date of their last purchase.

```
. . .
CREATE PROCEDURE sp_PredictNextPurchaseDate (@CustID AS INT)
  WITH PurchaseIntervals AS (
            CustomerID,
            DATEDIFF(DAY,
                LAG(OrderDate) OVER (PARTITION BY CustomerID ORDER BY OrderDate),
                OrderDate) AS Interval
            Sales.Orders
            CustomerID = @CustID
    ),
    AverageIntervals AS (
            AVG(Interval) AS AvgInterval
            PurchaseIntervals
        WHERE
            Interval IS NOT NULL
    SELECT
        c.CustomerID.
        c.FirstName.
        MAX(o.OrderDate) AS LastOrderDate,
        DATEADD(DAY, ai.AvgInterval, MAX(o.OrderDate)) AS PredictedNextPurchaseDate
        Sales.Customers c
        Sales.Orders o ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID
    CROSS JOIN
        AverageIntervals ai
    WHERE
        c.CustomerID = @CustID
    GROUP BY
        c.CustomerID, c.FirstName, c.LastName, ai.AvgInterval;
```

Restock Low Inventory Products

Restock products with inventory
below a specified level by updating
their stock quantity to the restock
level and then returning the updated
product details.

```
CREATE PROCEDURE sp_RestockLowInventoryProducts (@RestockLevel AS INT)

AS

BEGIN

UPDATE Production.Products

SET StockQuantity = @RestockLevel

WHERE StockQuantity < @RestockLevel;

SELECT ProductID, ProductName, StockQuantity

FROM Production.Products

WHERE StockQuantity = @RestockLevel;

END;

GO
```

