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Mohammed Abu-Hadhoud
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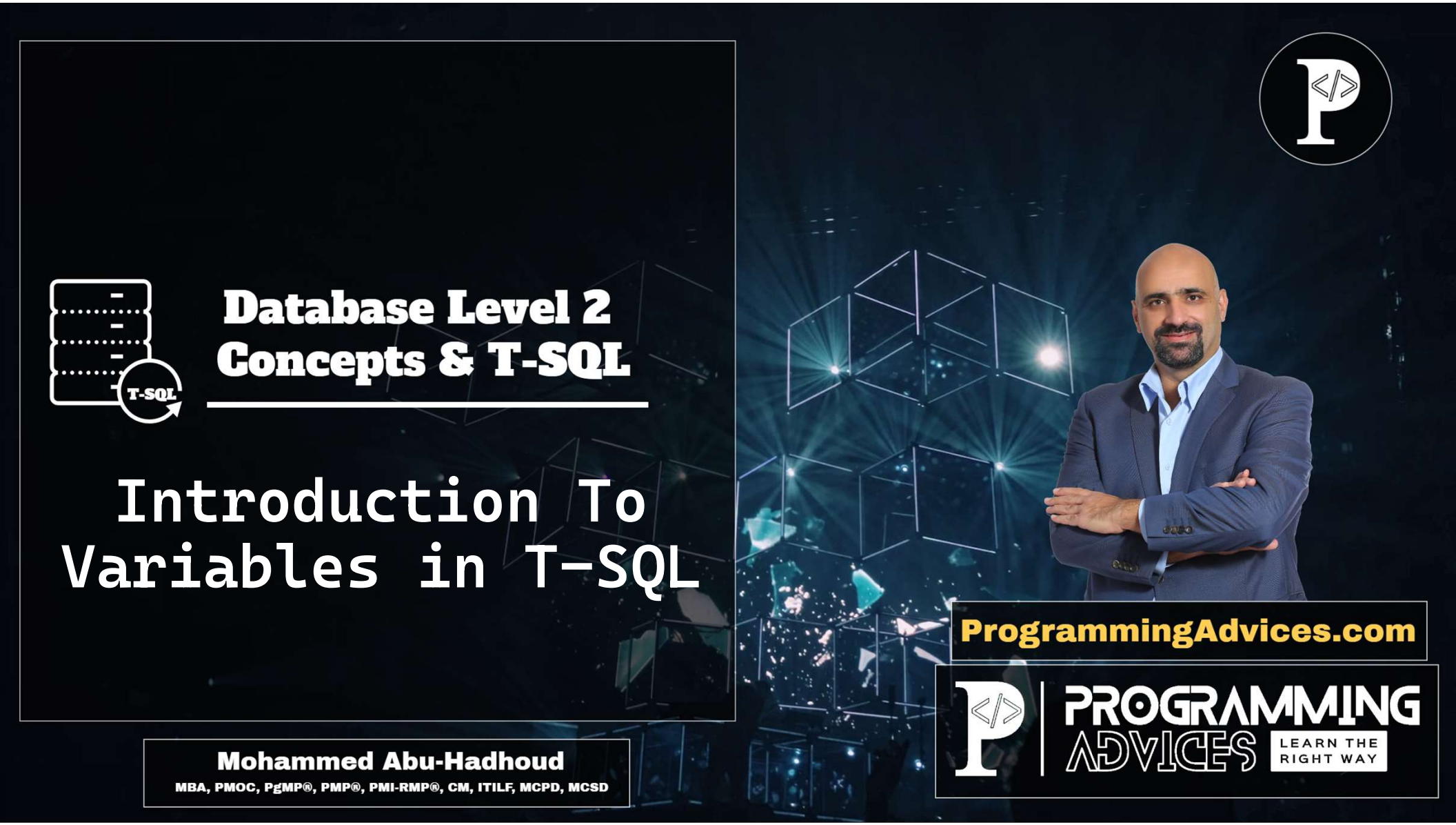
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# What is Variable?

- Variables in T-SQL are objects that can hold a single data value of a specific type.
- They are used to store data temporarily during the execution of code.





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# Declaring Variables

- Syntax: DECLARE @VariableName DataType;
- Example: DECLARE @EmployeeName VARCHAR(50);
- Here, @EmployeeName is a variable of the type VARCHAR (a string data type) with a maximum length of 50 characters.



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# Assigning Values to Variables

You can set a value to a declared variable using the SET or SELECT statement.

- Using SET: SET @EmployeeName = 'John Doe’;
- Using SELECT: SELECT @EmployeeName = 'John Doe';





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# Using Variables

- Once declared and assigned, you can use variables in your T-SQL code wherever you might use literals or expressions.

- Example in a query:

```
SELECT * FROM Employees WHERE Name =
@EmployeeName;
```



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# Variable Scope

- T-SQL variables are local to the batch, stored procedure, or trigger in which they are declared.

- They cease to exist once the batch or procedure completes.





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# Data Types

- T-SQL supports various data types for variables, including but not limited to:
  - Integer types (INT, SMALLINT, BIGINT)
  - Decimal types (DECIMAL, NUMERIC)
  - Character types (CHAR, VARCHAR)
  - Date and Time types (DATE, DATETIME)



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# Special Variables

- @@IDENTITY: Contains the last-inserted identity value.
- @@ROWCOUNT: Contains the number of rows affected by the last statement.



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# Best Practices

- Always initialize variables.
- Choose appropriate data types to avoid unnecessary resource consumption.
- Use descriptive names for readability.





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# Conclusion

- Variables in T-SQL are essential for writing dynamic and flexible queries.
- They enhance the readability and maintainability of the code by avoiding hard-coded values and allow for more complex logic and operations within SQL scripts and stored procedures.



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