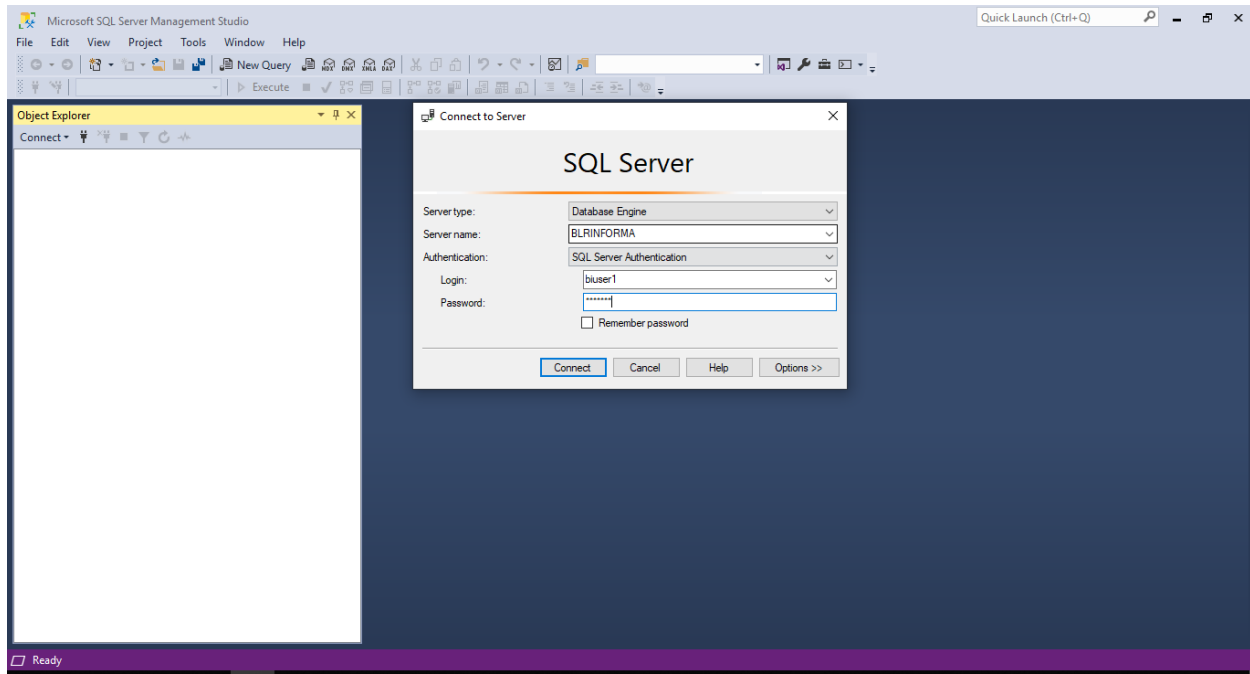
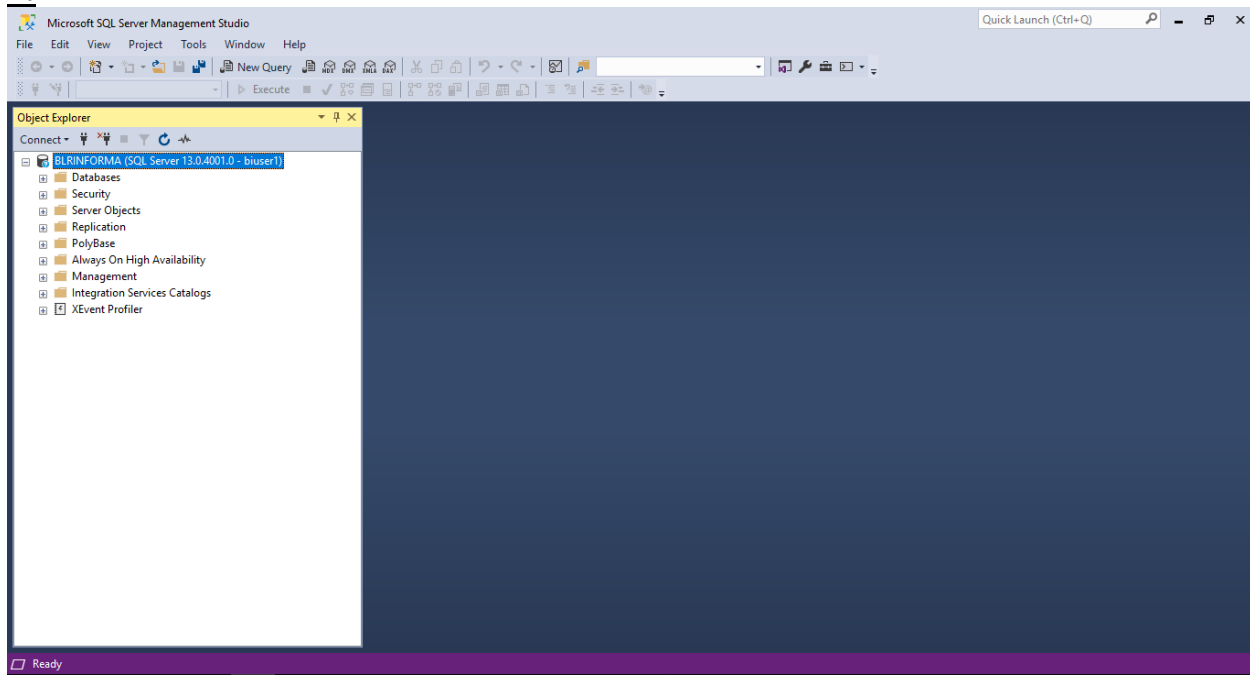


## 1.1 Steps to connect to the SQL Server 2012

1.

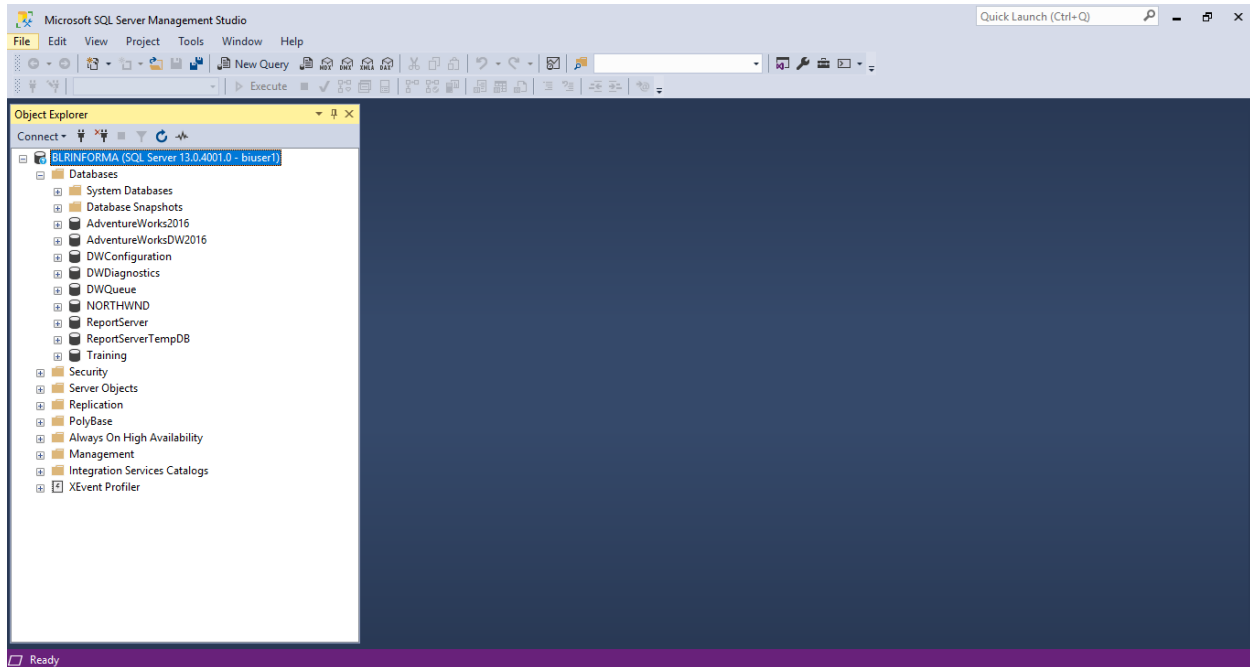


2.

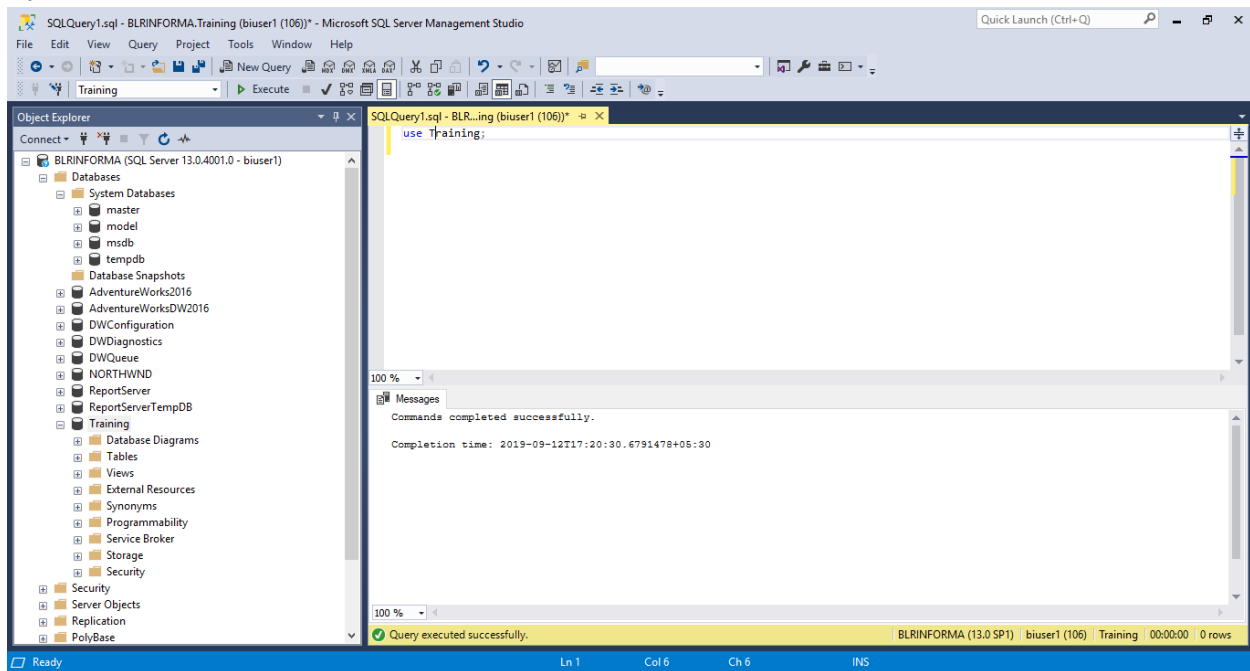


## 1.2 Getting Familiar with SQL Server

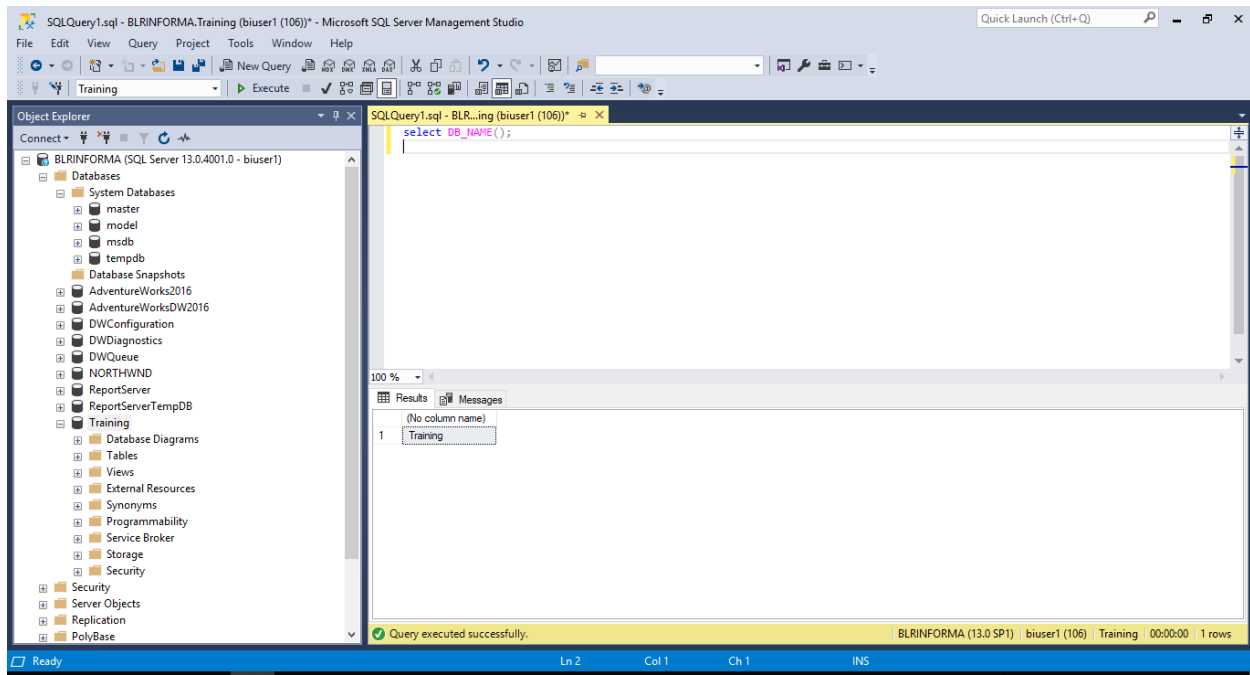
1.



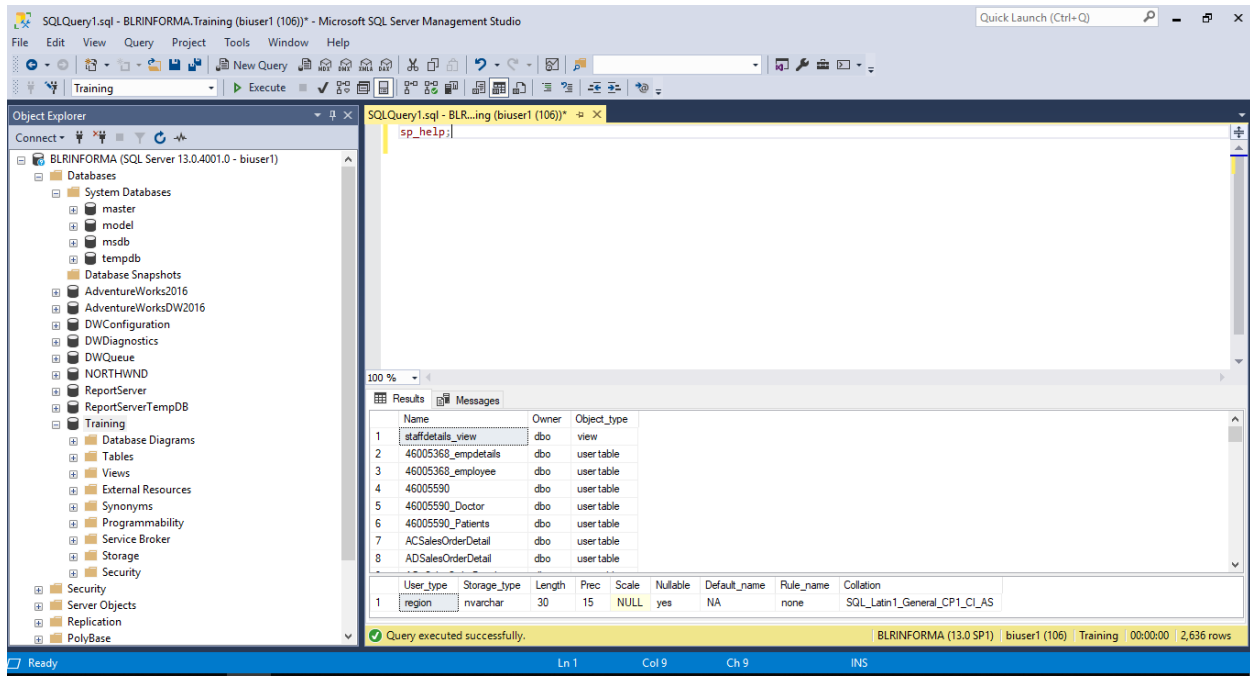
2.



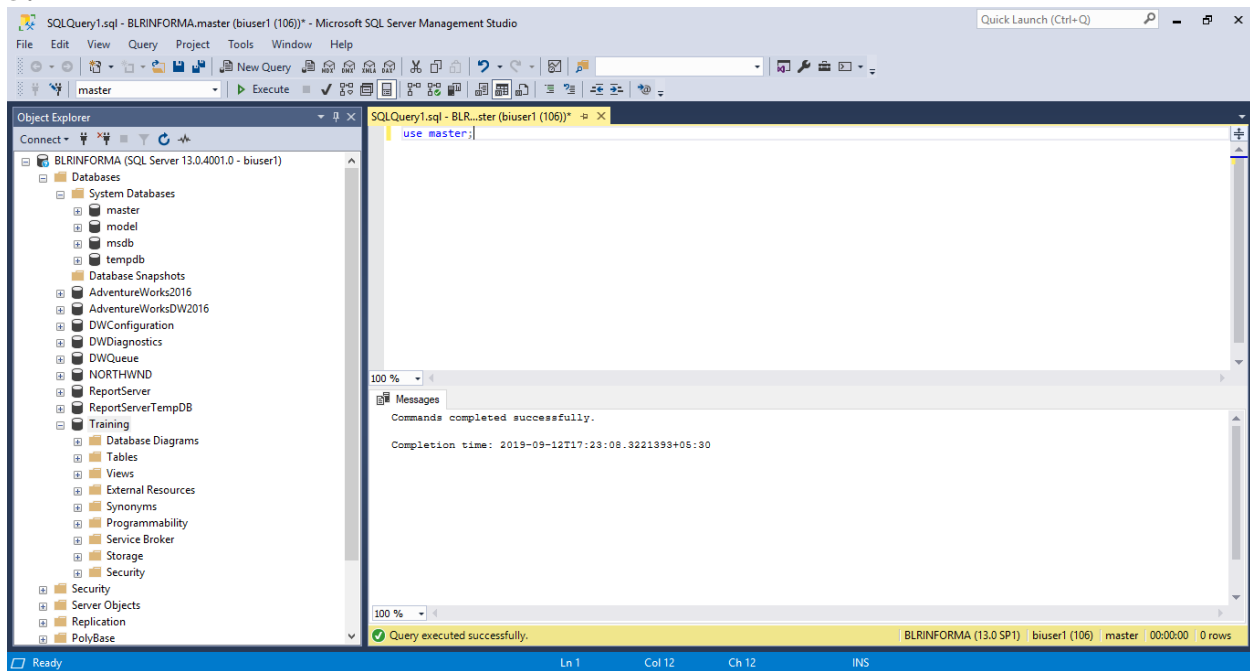
3.



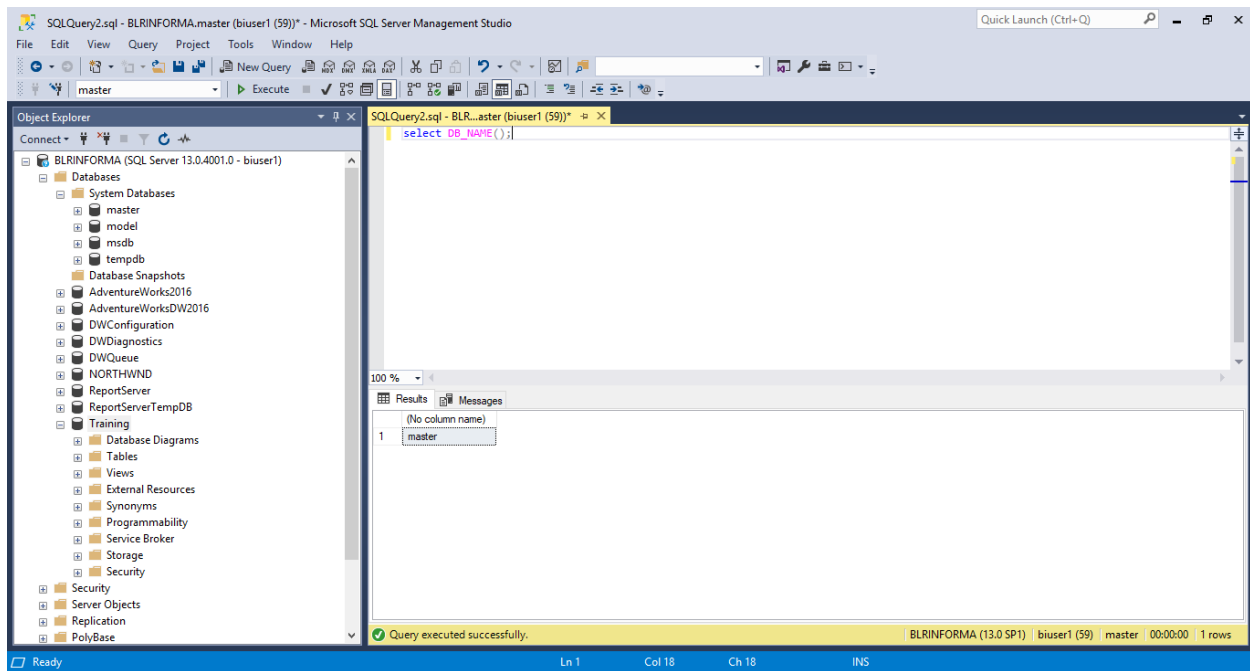
4.



5.



6.



7.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The title bar indicates the connection is to 'SQLQuery2.sql - BLRINFORMA.master (biuser1 (59))'. The Object Explorer on the left shows the 'master' database selected under 'BLRINFORMA (SQL Server 13.0.4001.0 - biuser1)'. The query window contains the command 'sp\_help'. The Results pane shows a table with 8 rows of system database information.

	Name	Owner	Object_type
1	spt_values	dbo	view
2	spt_fallback_db	dbo	user table
3	spt_fallback_dev	dbo	user table
4	spt_fallback_usg	dbo	user table
5	spt_monitor	dbo	user table
6	CHECK_CONSTRAINTS	INFORMATION_SCHEMA	view
7	COLUMN_DOMAIN_USAGE	INFORMATION_SCHEMA	view
8	COLUMN_PRIVILEGES	INFORMATION_SCHEMA	view

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Query executed successfully.' and 'BLRINFORMA (13.0 SP1) | biuser1 (59) | master | 00:00:00 | 2,174 rows'.

8.

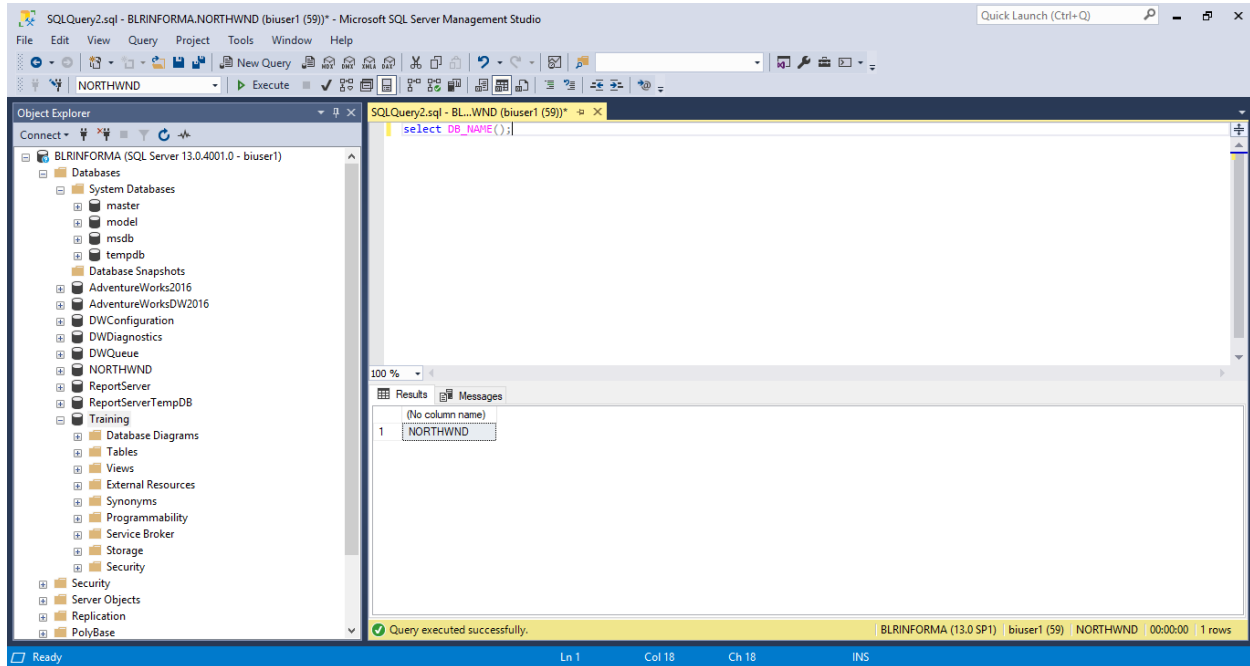
The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The title bar indicates the connection is to 'SQLQuery2.sql - BLRINFORMA.NORTHWND (biuser1 (59))'. The Object Explorer on the left shows the 'NORTHWND' database selected under 'BLRINFORMA (SQL Server 13.0.4001.0 - biuser1)'. The query window contains the command 'use NORTHWND;'. The Messages pane shows the completion message.

Commands completed successfully.

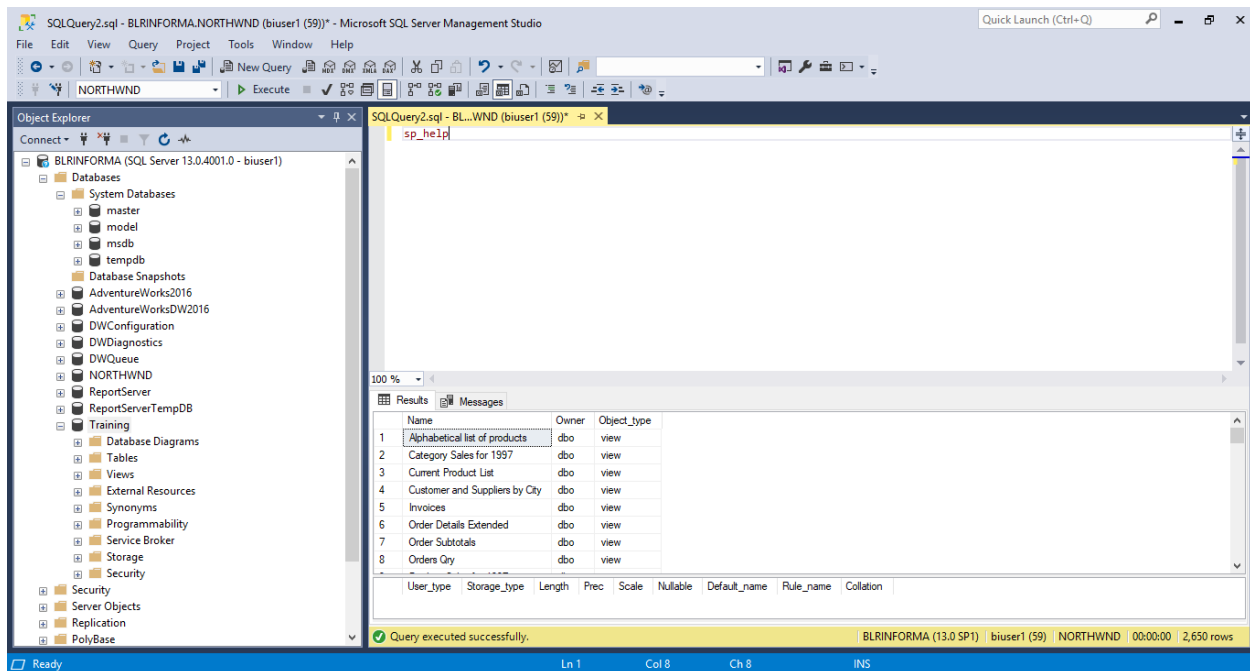
Completion time: 2019-09-12T17:27:08.9639167+05:30

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Query executed successfully.' and 'BLRINFORMA (13.0 SP1) | biuser1 (59) | NORTHWND | 00:00:00 | 0 rows'.

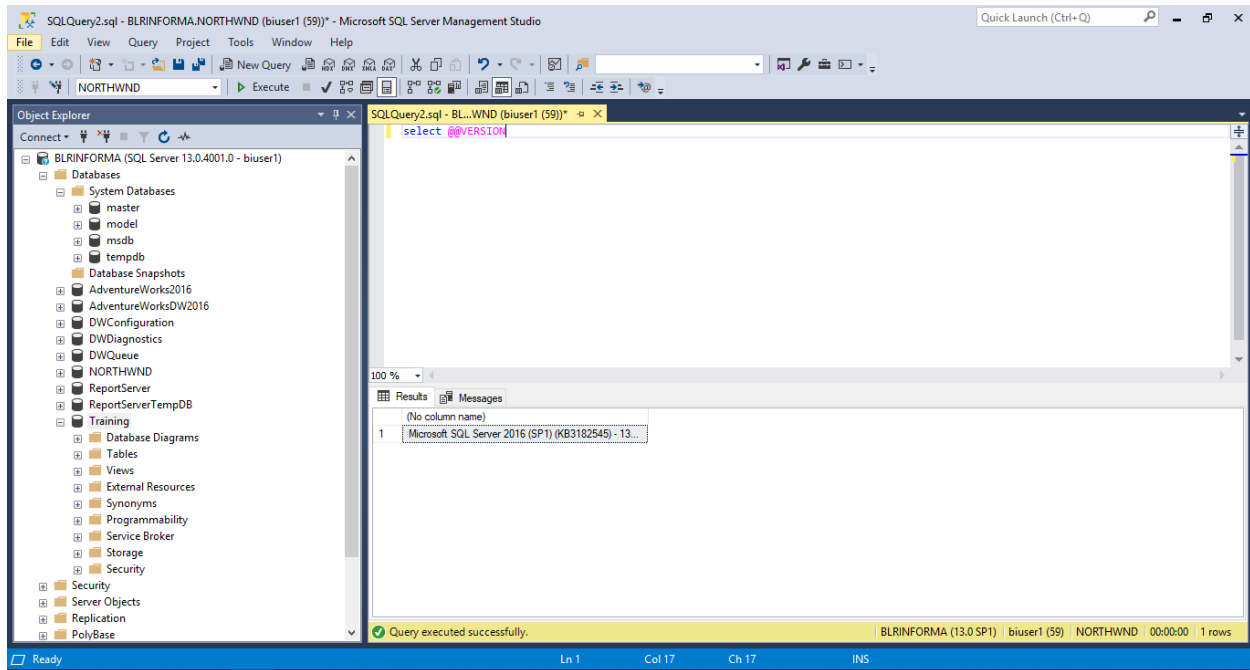
9.



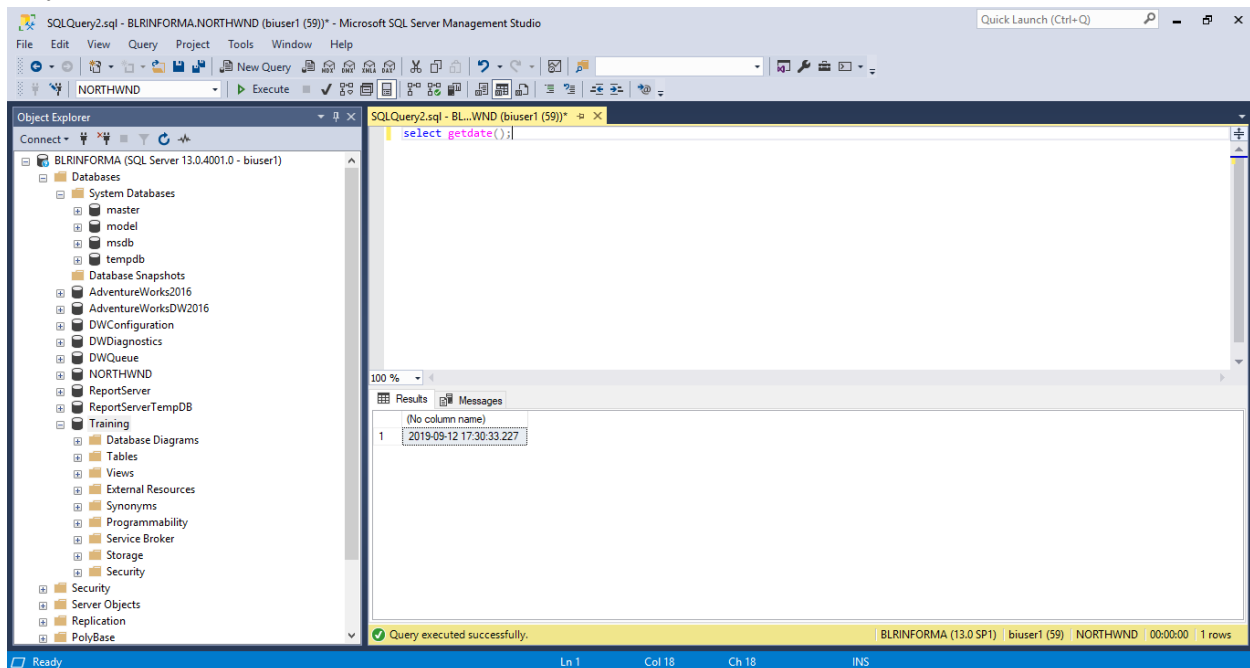
10.



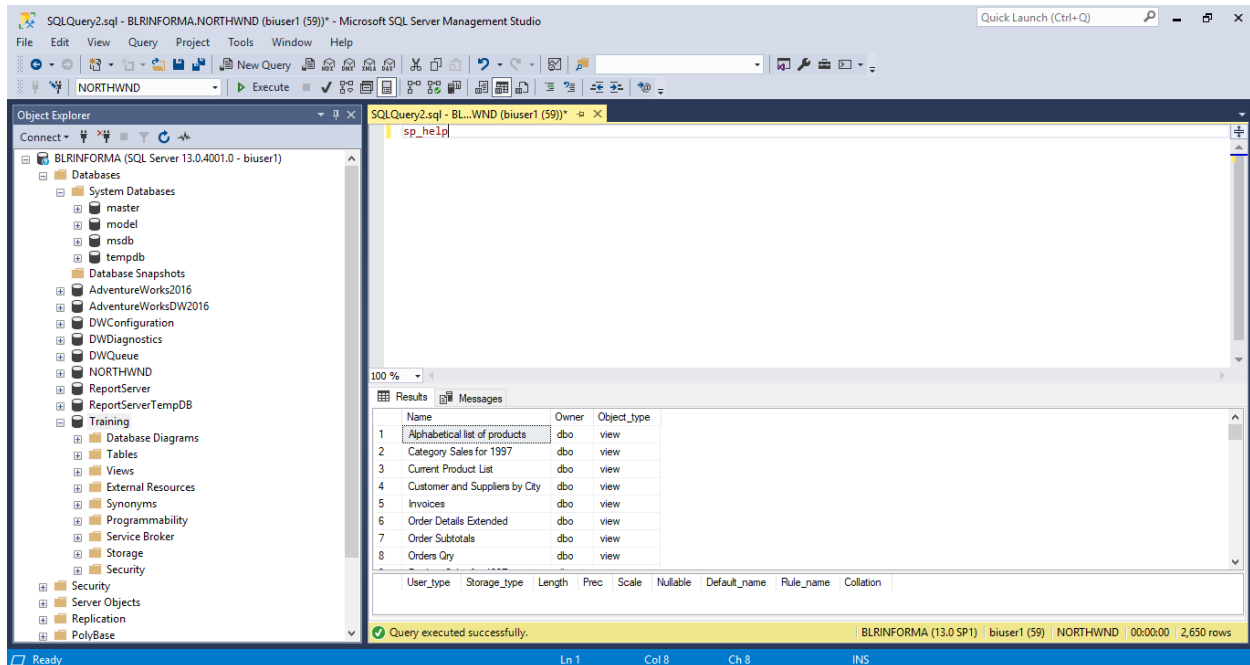
11.



12.



13.

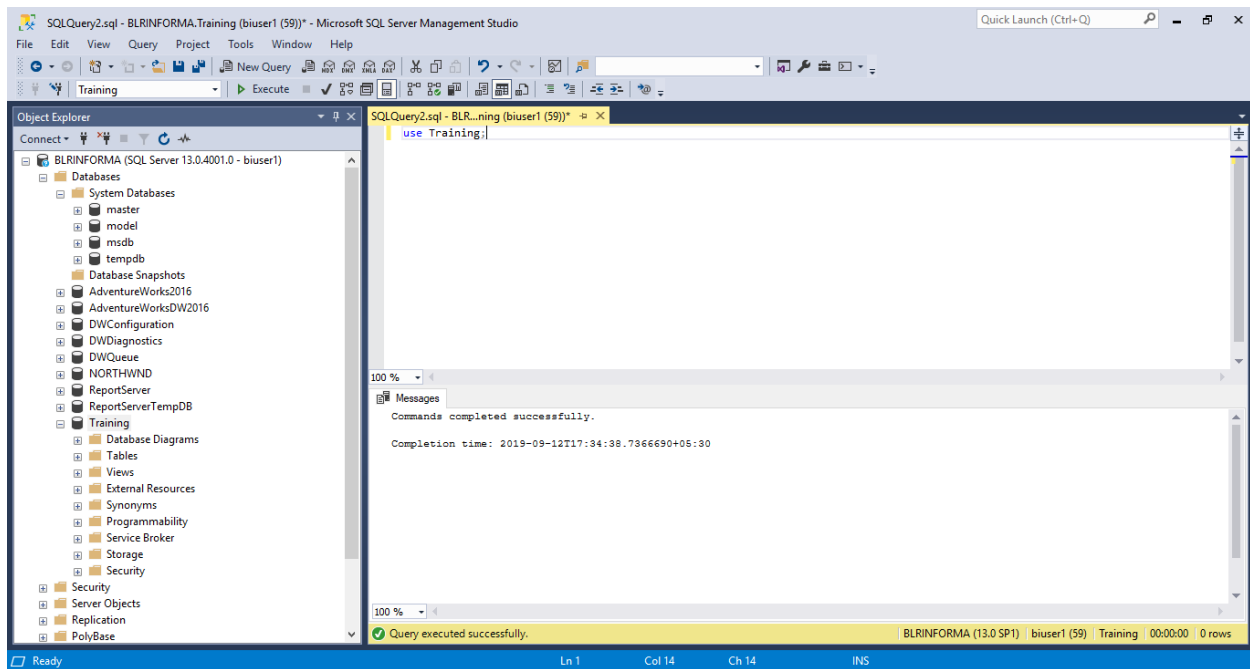


14.

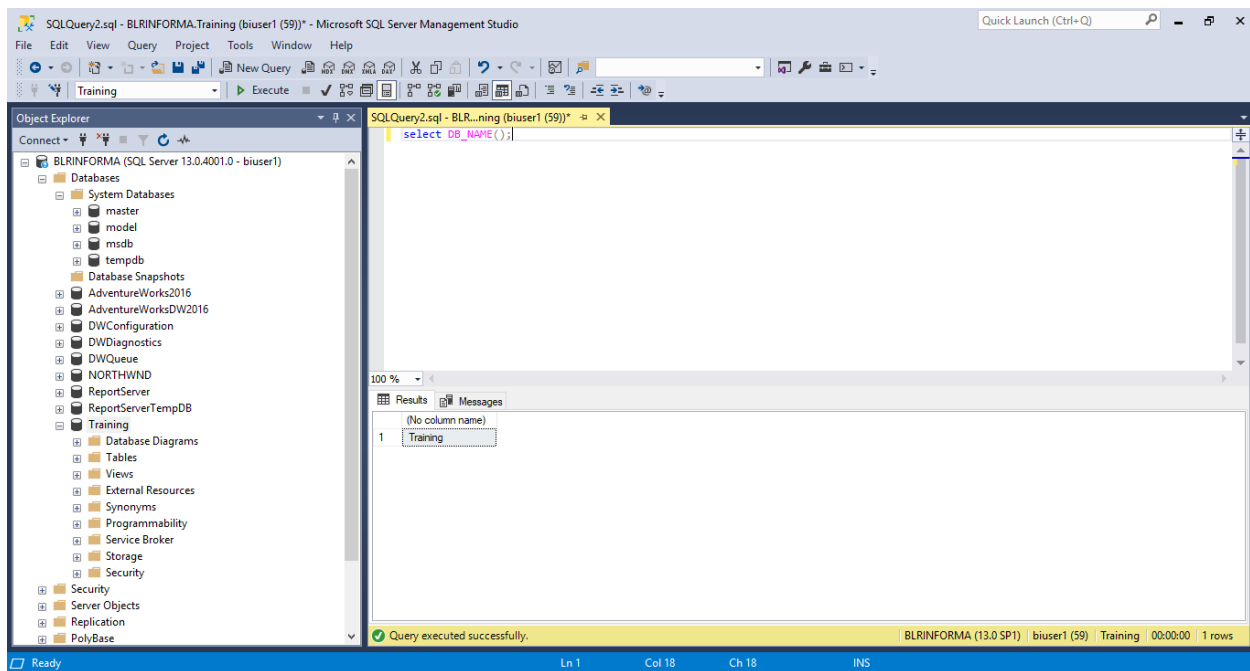
Primary key Table	Foreign Key Table	Relationship Name
Staff Master	Department Master	FK Department Master Staff Master1
Staff Master	Design Master	FK Design Master Staff Master1
Student Marks	Student Master	FK Student Master Student Marks
Student Master	Department Master	FK Department Master Student Master1
Book Transaction	Book Master	FK Book Master Book Transaction
Book Transaction	Student Master	FK Book Transaction Student Master
Book Transaction	Staff Master	FK Book Transaction Staff Master



15.



16.



17.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The left pane displays the 'Object Explorer' for the 'BLRINFORMA (SQL Server 13.0.4001.0 - biuser1)' instance. The right pane shows a query window with the text 'sp\_help'. The bottom pane displays the 'Results' tab, showing a table with 8 rows and 3 columns: 'Name', 'Owner', and 'Object\_type'. The first row is 'staffdetails\_view' owned by 'dbo' and is a 'view'. The subsequent rows are tables owned by 'dbo'.

	Name	Owner	Object_type
1	staffdetails_view	dbo	view
2	46005368_empdetails	dbo	user table
3	46005368_employee	dbo	user table
4	46005590	dbo	user table
5	46005590_Doctor	dbo	user table
6	46005590_Patients	dbo	user table
7	ACSalesOrderDetail	dbo	user table
8	ADSalesOrderDetail	dbo	user table

Below the table, a detailed view of the 'region' column is shown:

User_type	Storage_type	Length	Prec	Scale	Nullable	Default_name	Rule_name	Collation
region	nvarchar	30	15	NULL	yes	NA	none	SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS

A status bar at the bottom indicates: 'Query executed successfully. BLRINFORMA (13.0 SP1) biuser1 (59) Training 00:00:00 2,636 rows'.

## 1.3 SQL Languages – DDL- Creating Tables, Alias Data Type and Constraints

Table 1.

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
CustomerId	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
CustomerName	nvarchar(20)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Address1	nvarchar(30)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Address2	nvarchar(30)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Contact_Number	nvarchar(12)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postal_Code	nvarchar(10)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Country_Region	Region:varchar(15)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gender	char(1)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>

Table 2

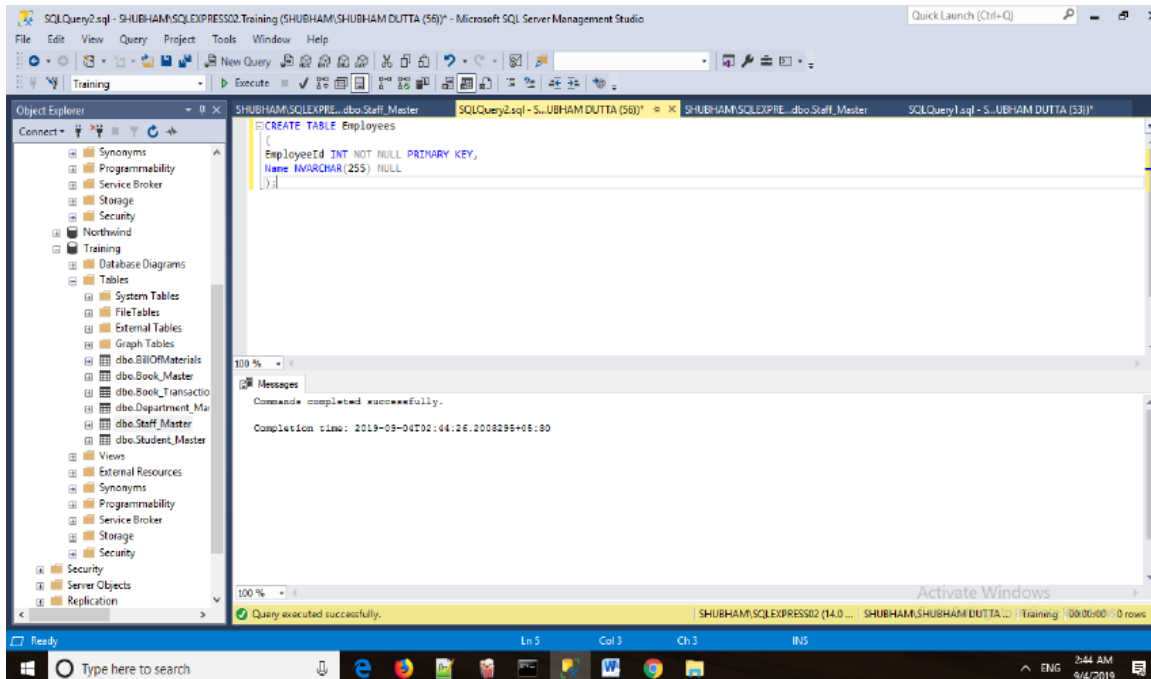


Table 3.

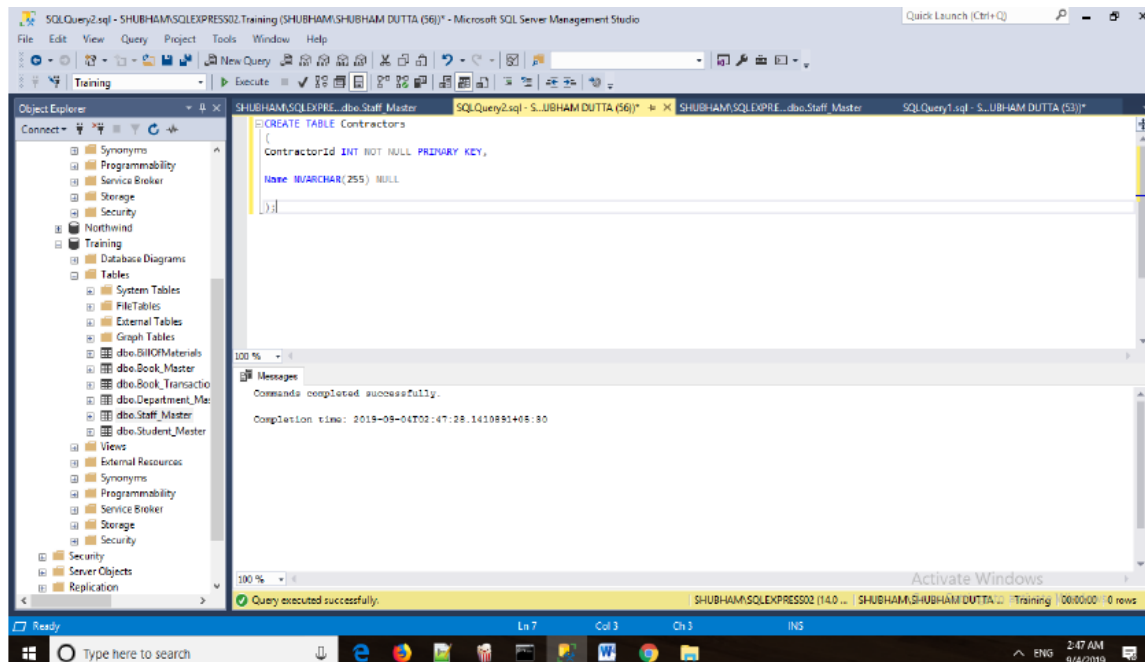
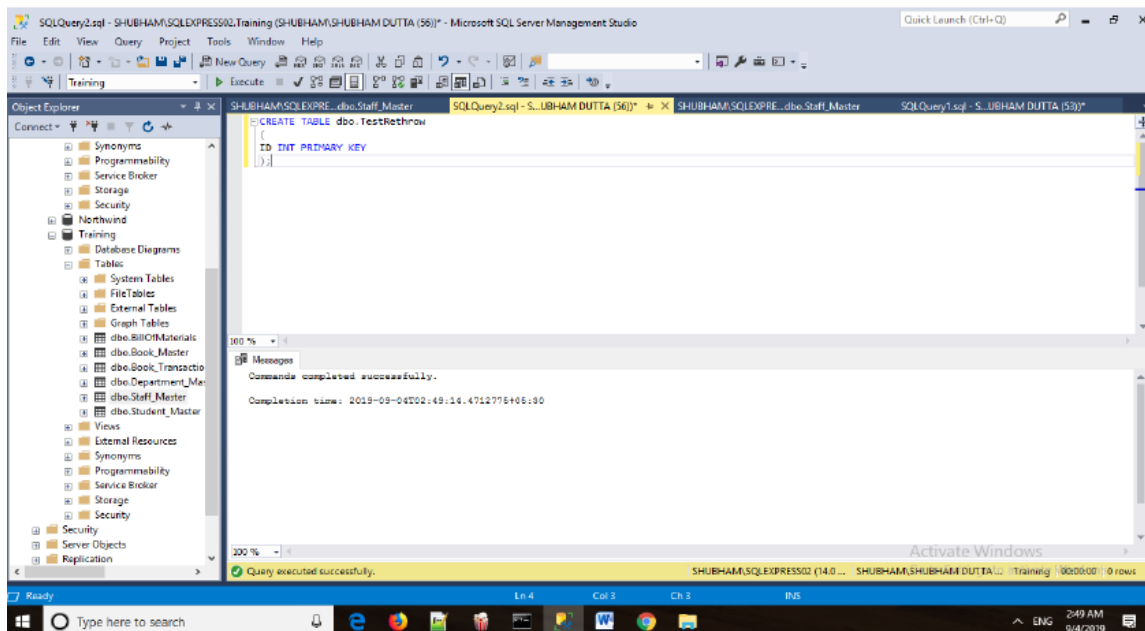
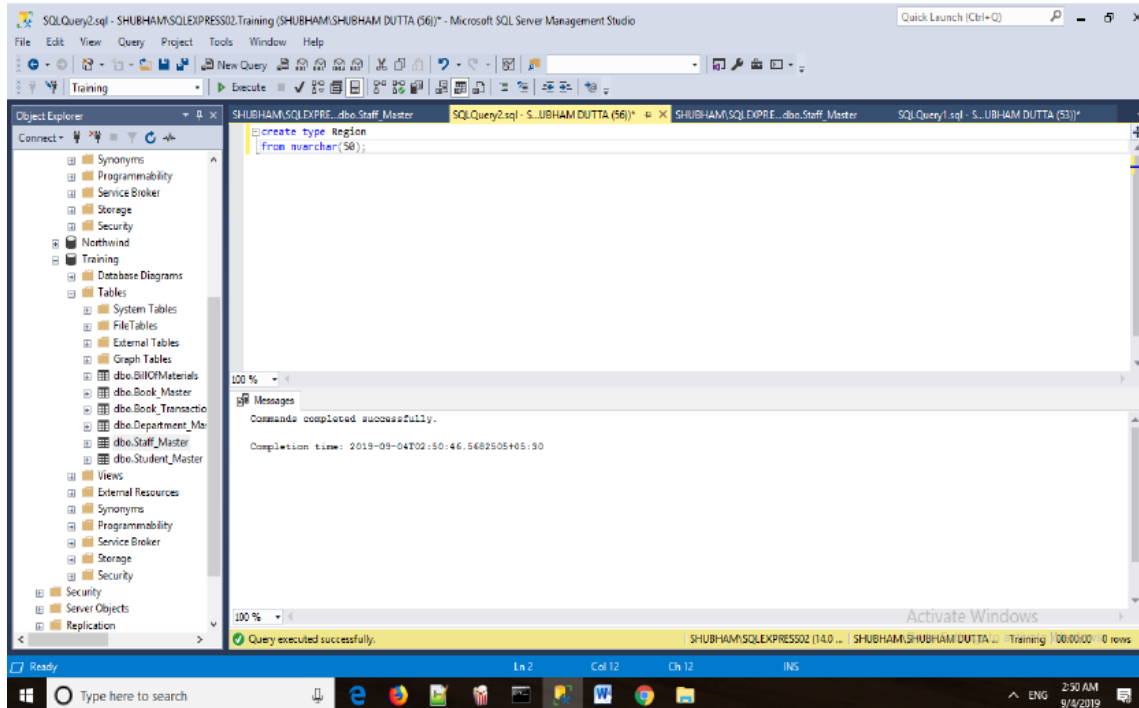


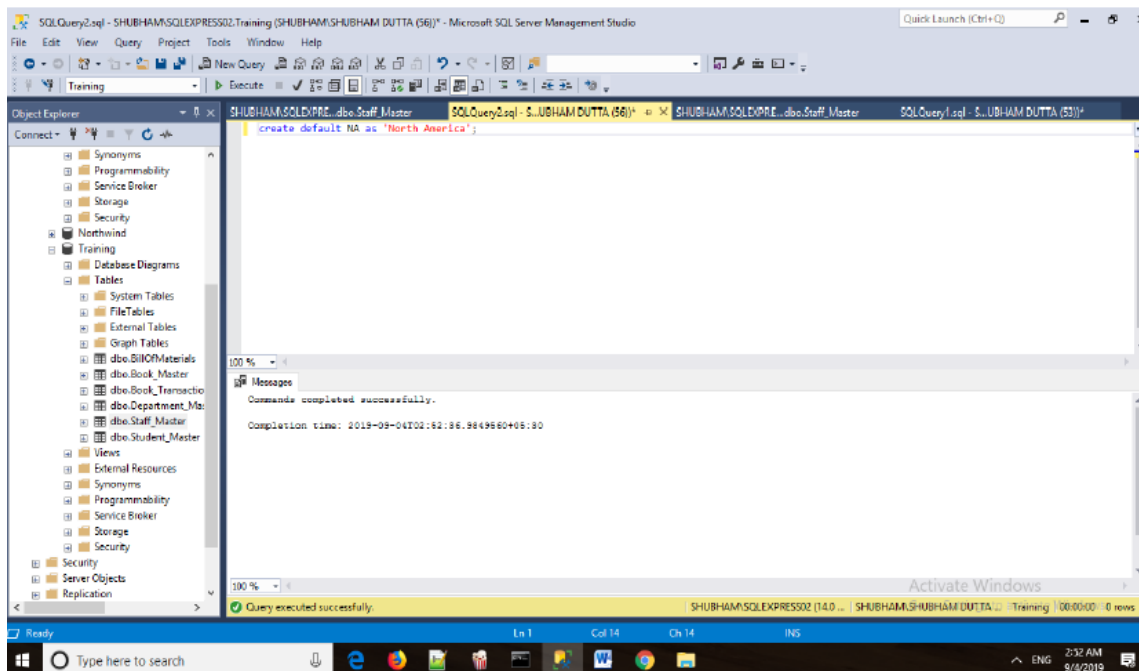
Table 4.



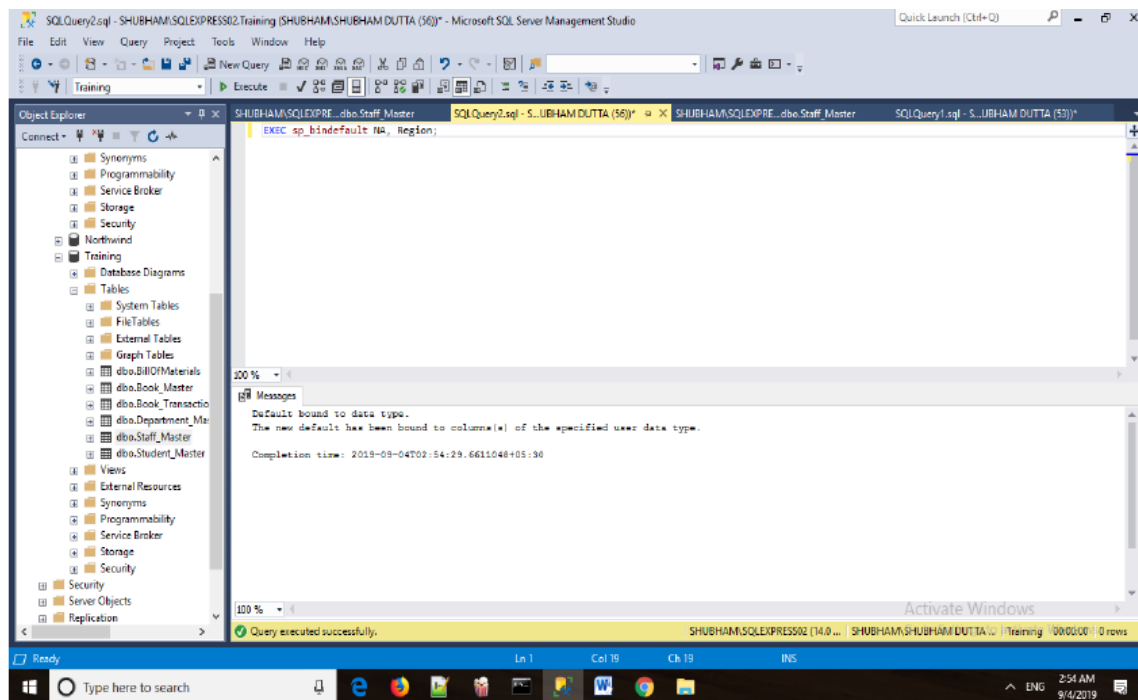
1.



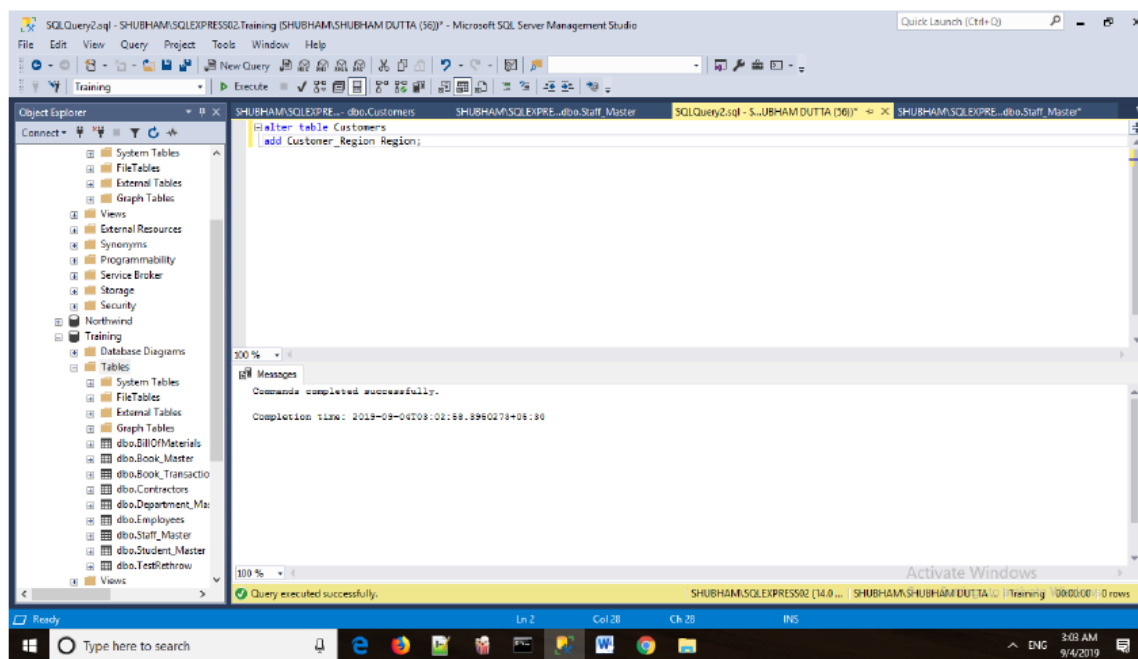
2.



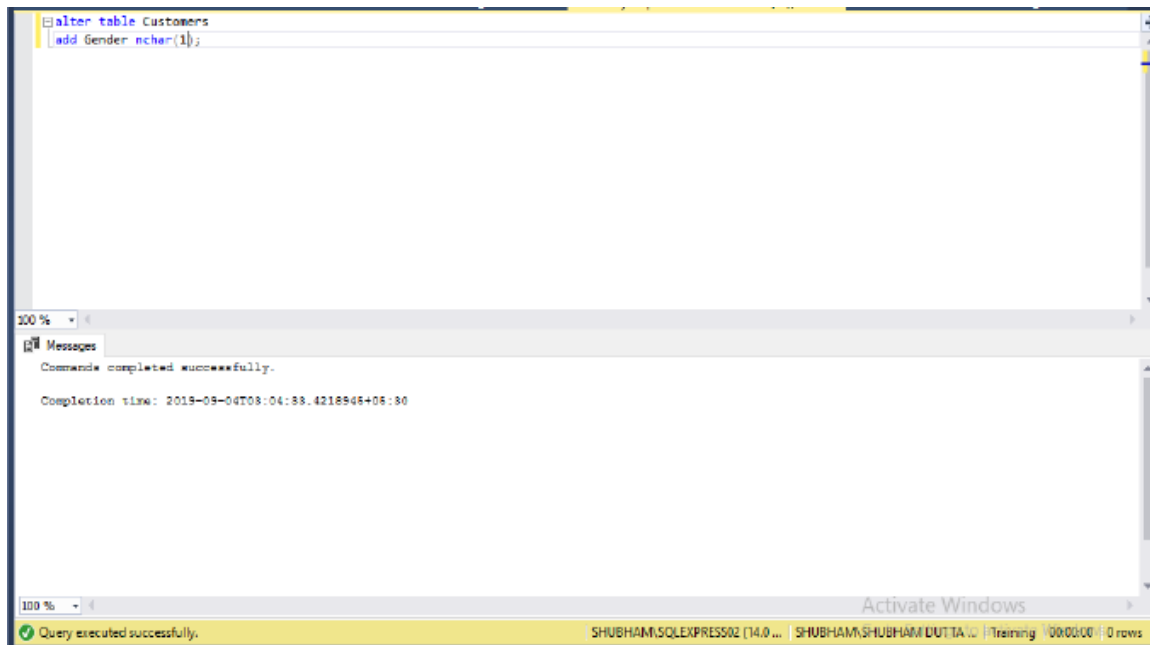
3.



4.

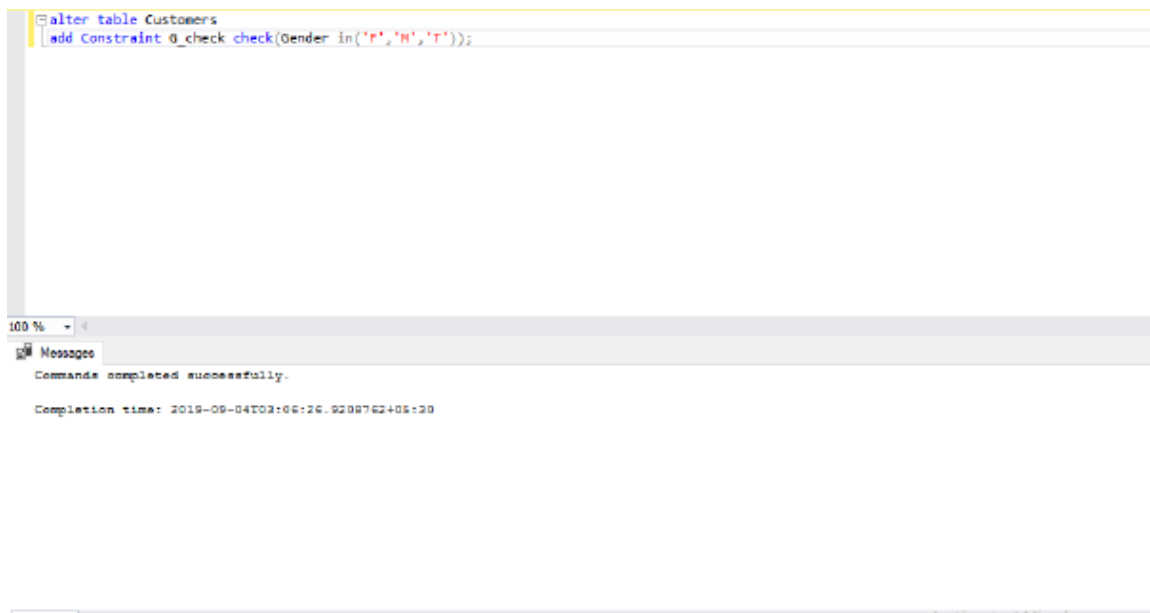


5.



The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The top pane displays the command: `alter table Customers`  
`add Gender nchar(1);`. The bottom pane, titled "Messages", shows the execution results: "Commands completed successfully." and "Completion time: 2019-09-04T03:04:58.4218946+05:30". The status bar at the bottom indicates "Query executed successfully." and "SHUBHAM\SQLEXPRESS02 [14.0 ...] SHUBHAM\SHUBHAM DUTTA [Training] 1000000 0 rows".

6.



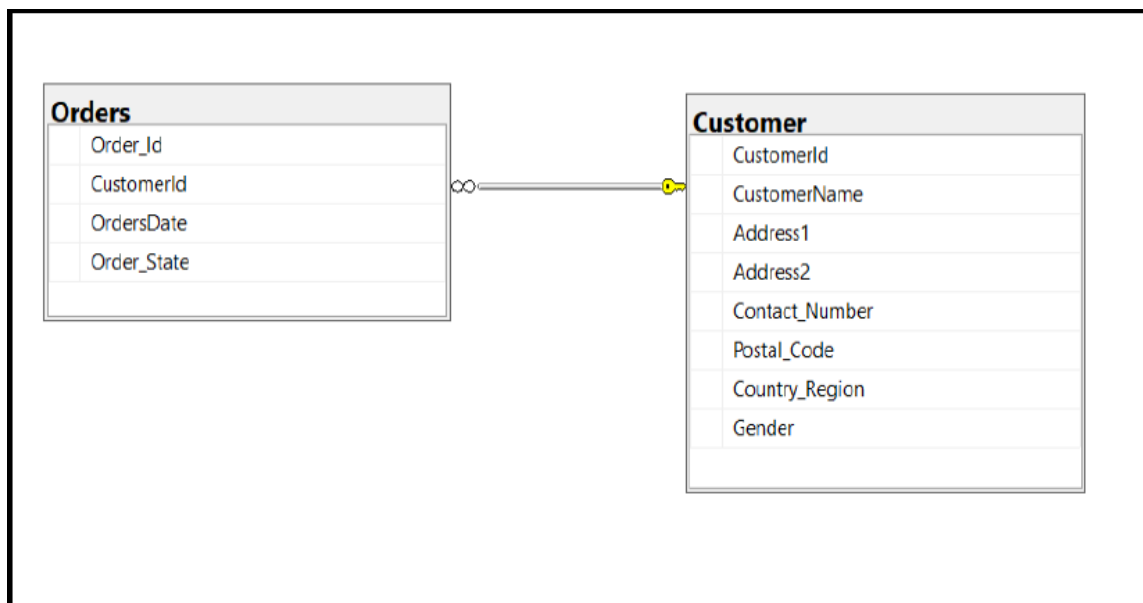
The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The top pane displays the command: `alter table Customers`  
`add Constraint @_check check(Gender in('F','M','T'));`. The bottom pane, titled "Messages", shows the execution results: "Commands completed successfully." and "Completion time: 2019-09-04T02:06:26.9208762+05:30". The status bar at the bottom indicates "Query executed successfully." and "SHUBHAM\SQLEXPRESS02 [14.0 ...] SHUBHAM\SHUBHAM DUTTA [Training] 1000000 0 rows".

## Orders Table :

	Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
	OrdersId	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	CustomerId	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	OrdersDate	datetime	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
▶	Order_State	nchar(1)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>

```
--Q.1.3. Table5
USE Training;
CREATE TABLE Orders
(Order_Id int NOT NULL IDENTITY (1000,1),
CustomerId int NOT NULL,
OrdersDate DATETIME,
Order_State CHAR(1) CHECK (Order_State='P' OR Order_State='C') );
```

7.





## 8. Creating and using Sequence Numbers

### Task 1: Creating the Sequence

```
CREATE SEQUENCE IdSequence AS INT
START WITH 10000
INCREMENT BY 1;
```

100 %

Messages

Completion time: 2019-08-28T09:47:57.2632626+05:30

### Task 2: Using the Sequence to Insert New Rows

```
INSERT INTO Employees (EmployeeId, Name)
VALUES (NEXT VALUE FOR IdSequence, 'Shashank');
INSERT INTO Contractors (ContractorId, Name)
VALUES (NEXT VALUE FOR IdSequence, 'Aditya');
SELECT * FROM Employees;
SELECT * FROM Contractors;
```

100 %

Results Messages

	EmployeeId	Name
1	10000	Shashank

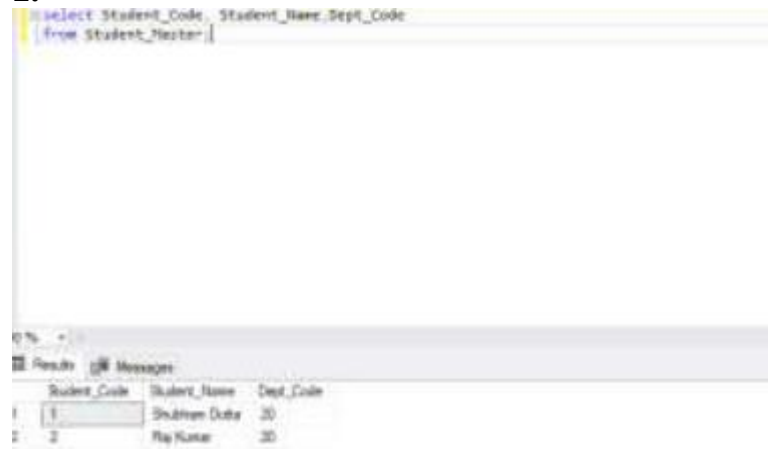
  

	ContractorId	Name
1	10001	Aditya

## 1.4 Simple Queries & Merge Statement

1.

```
--select Student_Code, Student_Name, Dept_Code
from Student_Master;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the following query: `--select Student_Code, Student_Name, Dept_Code from Student_Master;` The results pane displays two rows of data. The first row has Student\_Code 1, Student\_Name Shubham Dubey, and Dept\_Code 30. The second row has Student\_Code 2, Student\_Name Raj Kumar, and Dept\_Code 30.

Student_Code	Student_Name	Dept_Code
1	Shubham Dubey	30
2	Raj Kumar	30

2.

```
--select Staff_Code, Staff_Name, Dept_Code
from Staff_Master;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the following query: `--select Staff_Code, Staff_Name, Dept_Code from Staff_Master;` The results pane displays five rows of data. The first row has Staff\_Code 1, Staff\_Name Purnesh, and Dept\_Code 1. The second row has Staff\_Code 2, Staff\_Name Ran, and Dept\_Code 2. The third row has Staff\_Code 3, Staff\_Name Umesh, and Dept\_Code 3. The fourth row has Staff\_Code 4, Staff\_Name Raj, and Dept\_Code 4. The fifth row has Staff\_Code 5, Staff\_Name Dhoni, and Dept\_Code 30.

Staff_Code	Staff_Name	Dept_Code
1	Purnesh	1
2	Ran	2
3	Umesh	3
4	Raj	4
5	Dhoni	30

3.

```
--select Staff_Name, Staff_Sal, Dept_code
from Staff_Master
where Dept_Code in ('20','30','40');
```

100 %

Results Messages

	Staff_Name	Staff_Sal	Dept_code
1	Olson	34900.00	20
2	Steen	40000.00	30
3	Gupta	28000.00	40

4.

```
select Staff_Name, Staff_sal, Dept_code  
from Staff_Master  
where Dept_code in (1,2,3);
```

100 %

Results Messages

	Staff_Name	Staff_sal	Dept_code
1	1	20000.00	1
2	2	21000.00	2
3	3	22000.00	3
4	6	78000.00	1

5.

```
select book_name, price from bookmaster where book_name like 'an%';
```

100 %

Results Messages

	book_name	price
1	anesthesia	452
2	anaconda	452

**6.**

```
select Dept_code
from Staff_Master
where datepart(year,HireDate)=datepart(year,getdate());
```

100 %

Results Messages

	Dept_code
1	1

7.

```
SELECT Student_Name,
convert(varchar, DOB, 7) "DOB"
FROM Student_DOB
WHERE DATENAME(WEEKDAY,DOB)='SATURDAY' OR DATENAME(WEEKDAY,DOB)='SUNDAY';
```

100 %

Results Messages

Student_Name	DOB
Raj Kumar	Jan 04, 97

8.

```

--select Staff_Code, Staff_Name, Dept_Code, Date_Of_Joining, datediff(year, Date_Of_Joining, getdate()) as "No of years in the Company"
from Staff_Master;

```

200 %

Results Messages

	Staff_Code	Staff_Name	Dept_Code	Date_Of_Joining	No of years in the Company
1	1	Ramesh	1	1999-08-17 00:00:00.000	20
2	2	Ram	2	1998-07-19 00:00:00.000	21
3	3	Umesh	3	2008-06-15 00:00:00.000	11
4	4	Raj	4	2005-04-18 00:00:00.000	14
5	5	Choti	23	1995-04-18 00:00:00.000	24
6	6	neha	23	1999-07-15 00:00:00.000	20
7	20	Yash	12	1995-02-18 00:00:00.000	29
8	30	Shyam	30	2015-03-17 00:00:00.000	4
9	40	Gupta	40	2014-04-18 00:00:00.000	5

9.

```

--select *
from Staff_Master
where Date_Of_Joining < 'January 2000';

```

200 %

Results Messages

	Staff_Code	Staff_Name	Dept_Code	Staff_sal	Designation	Date_Of_Joining
1	1	Ramesh	1	20000.00	Professor	1999-08-17 00:00:00.000
2	2	Ram	2	67000.00	Principal	1998-07-19 00:00:00.000
3	5	Choti	23	34000.00	Head	1995-04-18 00:00:00.000
4	6	neha	23	67000.00	HR	1999-07-15 00:00:00.000
5	20	Yash	12	50000.00	Professor	1995-02-18 00:00:00.000

10.

```
--Select Student_Name, Dept_Code,dob
from Student_Master
where dob between 'Jan 1981' and 'Mar 1983';
```

100 %

Results Messages

	Student_Name	Dept_Code	dob
1	Shashan Datta	20	1982-05-19 00:00:00.000

11.

```
--select Student_Code
from Student_Marks
where Subject2 is null;
```

100 %

Results Messages

	Student_Code
1	1
2	4

## Working with Merge Statement



```
CREATE TABLE Products
(
    ProductID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    ProductName VARCHAR(100),
    Rate MONEY
)
```

100 %

#### Messages

Commands completed successfully.

Completion time: 2019-08-28T10:44:39.4693834+05:30

```
CREATE TABLE UpdatedProducts
(
    ProductID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    ProductName VARCHAR(100),
    Rate MONEY
)
--Insert
INSERT INTO UpdatedProducts
VALUES
(1, 'Tea', 10.00),
(2, 'Coffee', 25.00),
(3, 'Muffin', 35.00),
(5, 'Pizza', 60.00)
```

100 %

#### Messages

(4 rows affected)

Completion time: 2019-08-28T11:01:32.1524561+05:30

```
CREATE TABLE UpdatedProducts
(
    ProductID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    ProductName VARCHAR(100),
    Rate MONEY
)
--Insert
INSERT INTO UpdatedProducts
VALUES
(1, 'Tea', 10.00),
(2, 'Coffee', 25.00),
(3, 'Muffin', 35.00),
(5, 'Pizza', 60.00)
```

100 %

Messages

(4 rows affected)

Completion time: 2019-08-28T11:01:32.1524561+05:30

## Working with Grouping Set

1. Create the following table & populate with some sample data.

```
(5, 'Pizza', 60.00)

SELECT * FROM Products;

CREATE TABLE Employee
(
  Employee_Number INT NOT NULL PRIMARY
  KEY,
  Employee_Name VARCHAR(30) NULL,
  Salary FLOAT NULL,
  Department_Number INT NULL,
  Region VARCHAR(30) NULL
)
```

100 %

Messages

Commands completed successfully.

Completion time: 2019-08-28T11:18:55.8567270+05:30

2. Write following query which uses Grouping Set in the query window.

```
SELECT Region, Department_Number, AVG (Salary)
Average_Salary
From Employee
Group BY GROUPING SETS
( (Region, Department_Number),
  (Region),
  (Department_Number)
)
```

100 %

Results Messages

	Region	Department_Number	Average_Salary
1	west	10	20000
2	NULL	10	20000
3	west	NULL	20000

4. The query performs following :

a. It generates result set grouped by each set mentioned in the Grouping Sets.

b. It also calculates average salary of every employee for each region and department.

```
SELECT Region, Department_Number, AVG (Salary)
Average_Salary
From Employee
Group BY GROUPING SETS
( (Region, Department_Number),
(Region),
(Department_Number)
)
```

100 %

Results Messages

	Region	Department_Number	Average_Salary
1	east	10	33000
2	west	10	20000
3	NULL	10	26500
4	east	12	21000
5	west	12	45000
6	NULL	12	33000
7	east	NULL	27000
8	west	NULL	32500

## 1.5 Data Retrieval - Joins, Subqueries, SET Operators and DML

1.

```
select M.Staff_Name,D.Dept_code,D.Dept_name,M.Staff_sal  
from Staff_Master M, Department_Master D  
where M.Dept_code=D.Dept_code and M.Staff_sal>20000;
```

100 %

	Staff_Name	Dept_code	Dept_name	Staff_sal
1	1	1	Physics	21000.00
2	2	2	Commerce	22000.00
3	3	3	Arts	23000.00
4	4	4	Sports	30000.00
5	6	1	Physics	79000.00
6	999999	2	Commerce	80000.00
7	777777	2	Commerce	97000.00

2.

```
SELECT t.Staff_Name,s.Dept_code,s.Dept_name  
FROM Department_Master s, Staff_Master t where t.Dept_code=s.Dept_code and t.Dept_code not like '3';
```

100 %

	Staff_Name	Dept_code	Dept_name
1	1	1	Science
2	2	2	Commerce
3	4	4	Sports
4	6	1	Science

3.

```
select B.Book_Name, count(T.Book_Issue_date) as "No of times issued"  
from Book_Master B, Book_Transaction T  
where B.Book_Code=T.Book_Code  
group by B.Book_Name;
```

100 %

Results Messages

	Book_Name	No of times issued
1	Akbar	1
2	Birbal	1
3	EnglishSpoken	1
4	Geeta	3
5	Quantum	1
6	Quran	1
7	TimeMachine	1

```

select D.Dept_name, count(S.Student_Code) as "No of Students"
from Student_Master S, Department_Master D
where S.Dept_Code=D.Dept_code
group by D.Dept_name;

```

100 %

Results Messages

	Dept_name	No of Students
1	Arts	3
2	Commerce	3
3	Science	3
4	Sports	2

5.

```

select S.Staff_Code,S.Staff_Name,M.Mgr_code,M.Staff_Name
from Staff_Master S, Staff_Master M;

```

100 %

Results Messages

	Staff_Code	Staff_Name	Mgr_code	Staff_Name
1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	1	1
3	3	3	1	1
4	4	4	1	1



6.

```
select Staff_Name,HireDate,datetime(WEEKDAY,Hiredate) as "DAY"
from Staff_Master
ORDER BY
case datetime(weekday,Hiredate)
when 'Monday' then 0
when 'Tuesday' then 1
when 'Wednesday' then 2
when 'Thursday' then 3
when 'Friday' then 4
when 'Saturday' then 5
when 'Sunday' then 6
end;
```

100 %

Results Messages

	Staff_Name	HireDate	DAY
1	2	2018-05-08 00:00:00.000	Tuesday
2	6	2012-01-17 00:00:00.000	Tuesday
3	5	2015-02-05 00:00:00.000	Thursday
4	3	2017-04-07 00:00:00.000	Friday
5	4	2016-03-06 00:00:00.000	Sunday
6	1	2019-06-09 00:00:00.000	Sunday

7.

```
SELECT * FROM Staff_Books
WHERE (Books>1);
```

%

Results Messages

Staff_Code	Staff_name	Department_Name	Books
103	Neha Sharma	Developer	3
104	Naina Thakur	Design	5
105	Rajeev Singh	Production	2

8.

```

select S.Student_name
from Students_Marks M, Student_Master S
where M.Student_Code=S.Student_Code and M.Subject1=(select max(Subject1) from Students_Marks);

```

100 %

Results Messages

	Student_name
1	Priya

9.

```

select S.Student_Code, M.Student_name
from Student_Master M, Students_Marks S
where M.Student_Code=S.Student_Code and S.Subject1=(select max(Subject1) from Students_Marks);

```

100 %

Results Messages

	Student_Code	Student_name
1	3	Priya

10.

```

select Book_Code,Book_Name,Book_Author,Book_Category
from Book_Master
where not EXISTS (select Book_Code
from Book_Transaction where Book_Master.Book_Code=Book_Transaction.Book_Code);

```

100 %

Results Messages

	Book_Code	Book_Name	Book_Author	Book_Category
1	7	Trigonometry	Nicola	Maths
2	8	Union	Anthony	Physics
3	9	Elements	Vaman	Chemistry

11.

```

select Staff_Code as "Staff Code",Staff_Name as "Staff Name"
from Staff_Master
where Dept_Code=20
union
select Student_Code as "Student Code",Student_Name as "Student Name"
from Student_Master
where Dept_Code=20;

```

100 %

Results Messages

	Staff Code	Staff Name
1	1	Shubham Dutta
2	2	Raj Kumar
3	5	Dhoni

12.

```

select M.Student_Code,M.Student_name
from Student_Master M, Students_Marks S
where M.Student_Code=S.Student_Code and S.Student_Year not like '2019';

```

100 %

Results Messages

	Student_Code	Student_name
1	2	Raj
2	3	Priya
3	6	Sagar
4	7	Rama
5	8	Annu
6	9	Shailesh
7	10	Varun
8	11	Nikita

13.

```

select Student_Code
from Student_Master
where not EXISTS (select Student_Code
from Book_Transaction where Student_Master.Student_Code=Book_Transaction.Student_Code);

```

100 %

Results Messages

	Student_Code
1	1
2	2

14.

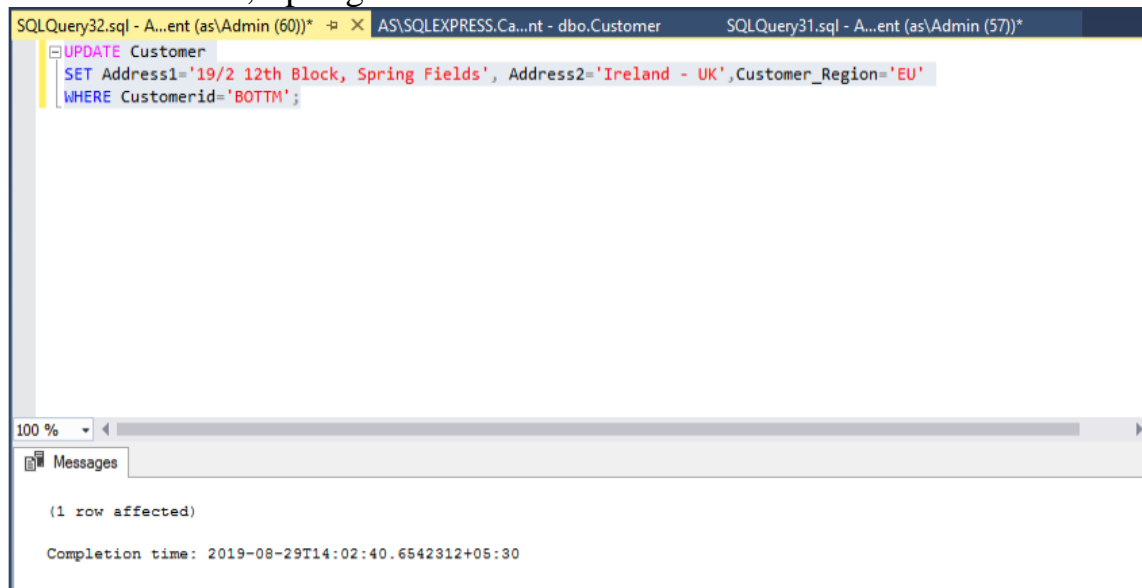
Object Explorer		AS\SQLEXPRESS.Ca...nt - dbo.Customer		SQLQuery27.sql - A...ent (as\Admin (83))		SQLQuery25.sql - A...ent (as\Admin (60))			
Connect		Customerid	CustomerName	Address1	Address2	Contact Num...	Postal Code	Customer_Reg...	Gender
System Tables		ALFKI	AlfredsFutterkiste	Obere Str. 57	Berlin, Germany	030-0074321	12209	null	NULL
FileTables		ANATR	Ana Trujillo Em...	Avda. dela Con...	México D.F., Me...	(5) 555-4729	5021	null	NULL
External Tables		ANTON	Antonio Moren...	Mataderos 2312	México D.F., Me...	(5) 555-3932	5023	null	NULL
dbo.Book_Master		AROUT	Around the Horn	120HanoverSq.	London,UK	(171)555-7788	WA11DP	null	NULL
dbo.Book_Transaction		BERGS	Berglundsnabb...	Berguvsvägen 8	Luleå,Sweden	0921-12 3465	S-95822	null	NULL
dbo.contractors		BLAUS	Blauer See Delik...	Forsterstr. 57	Mannheim, Ger...	0621-08460	68306	NA	NULL
dbo.Customer		BLONP	BlondesddsIpèr...	24, place Kléber	Strasbourg, Fra...	88.60.15.31	67000	null	NULL
dbo.Department_Mas		BOLID	BólidoComidas...	C/ Araquil, 67	Madrid, Spain	(91) 555 2282	8023	EU	NULL
dbo.Desig_code		BONAP	Bon app'	12, ruedesBouc...	Marseille, France	91.24.45.40	13008	null	NULL
dbo.Desig_Master		BOTTM	Bottom-Dollar...	23Tswassen Bl...	Tswassen, Can...	(604)555-4729	T2F8M4	BC	NULL
dbo.Employee		NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
dbo.Employees									
dbo.Orders									
dbo.Products									
dbo.Staff_Master									
dbo.Student_Master									

15. Replace the contact number of Customer id ANATR to (604) 3332345

SQLQuery31.sql - A...ent (as\Admin (57))*	AS\SQLEXPRESS.Ca...nt - dbo.Customer*	SQLQuery30.sql - A...ent (as\Admin (55))*
UPDATE Customer		
SET [Contact Number]= '(604) 3332345'		
WHERE Customerid='ANATR';		
100 %		
Messages		
(1 row affected)		
Completion time: 2019-08-29T13:55:19.0641264+05:30		

16. Update the Address and Region of Customer BOTTM to the following

19/2 12th Block, Spring Fields.



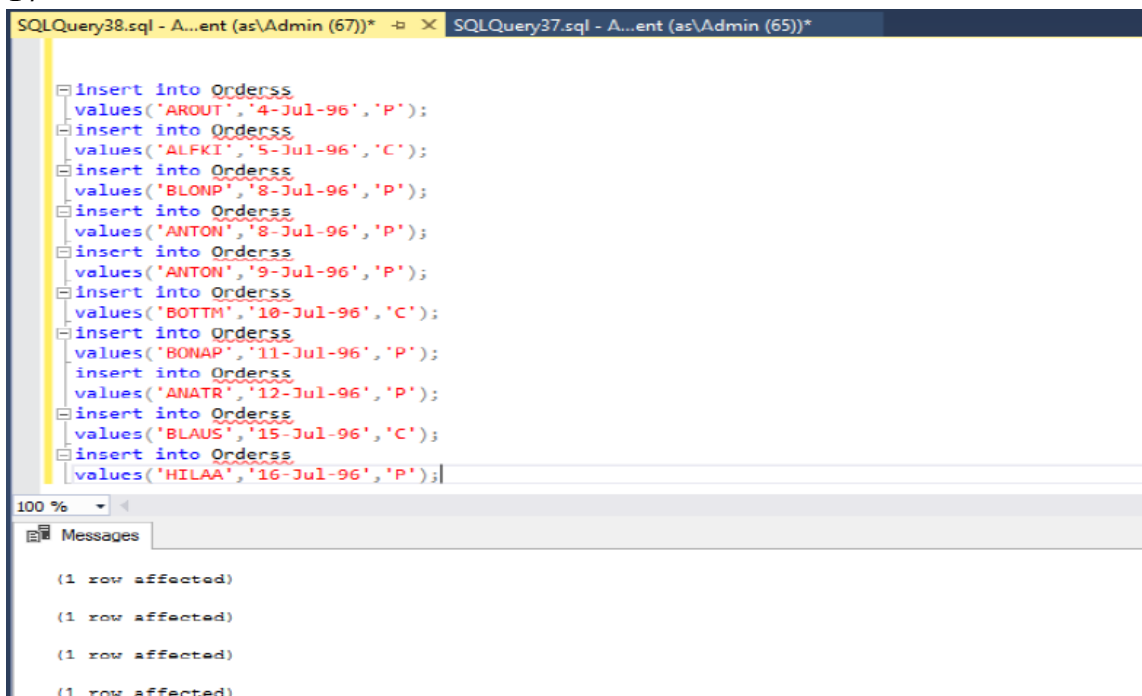
The screenshot shows a SQL Server Enterprise Manager window with two tabs: 'SQLQuery32.sql - A...ent (as\Admin (60))\*' and 'SQLQuery31.sql - A...ent (as\Admin (57))\*'. The active tab displays an SQL UPDATE statement: `UPDATE Customer SET Address1='19/2 12th Block, Spring Fields', Address2='Ireland - UK', Customer_Region='EU' WHERE Customerid='BOTTM';`. Below the query editor, the 'Messages' pane shows the execution results: '(1 row affected)' and 'Completion time: 2019-08-29T14:02:40.6542312+05:30'.

```
UPDATE Customer
SET Address1='19/2 12th Block, Spring Fields', Address2='Ireland - UK', Customer_Region='EU'
WHERE Customerid='BOTTM';
```

(1 row affected)

Completion time: 2019-08-29T14:02:40.6542312+05:30

17



The screenshot shows a SQL Server Enterprise Manager window with two tabs: 'SQLQuery38.sql - A...ent (as\Admin (67))\*' and 'SQLQuery37.sql - A...ent (as\Admin (65))\*'. The active tab displays a series of SQL INSERT statements into a table named 'Orderss'. The statements are: `insert into Orderss values('AROUT','4-Jul-96','P');`, `insert into Orderss values('ALFKI','5-Jul-96','C');`, `insert into Orderss values('BLOMP','8-Jul-96','P');`, `insert into Orderss values('ANTON','8-Jul-96','P');`, `insert into Orderss values('ANTON','9-Jul-96','P');`, `insert into Orderss values('BOTTM','10-Jul-96','C');`, `insert into Orderss values('BONAP','11-Jul-96','P');`, `insert into Orderss values('ANATR','12-Jul-96','P');`, `insert into Orderss values('BLAUS','15-Jul-96','C');`, and `insert into Orderss values('HILAA','16-Jul-96','P');`. Below the query editor, the 'Messages' pane shows the execution results for each statement: '(1 row affected)' repeated four times.

```
insert into Orderss
values('AROUT','4-Jul-96','P');
insert into Orderss
values('ALFKI','5-Jul-96','C');
insert into Orderss
values('BLOMP','8-Jul-96','P');
insert into Orderss
values('ANTON','8-Jul-96','P');
insert into Orderss
values('ANTON','9-Jul-96','P');
insert into Orderss
values('BOTTM','10-Jul-96','C');
insert into Orderss
values('BONAP','11-Jul-96','P');
insert into Orderss
values('ANATR','12-Jul-96','P');
insert into Orderss
values('BLAUS','15-Jul-96','C');
insert into Orderss
values('HILAA','16-Jul-96','P');
```

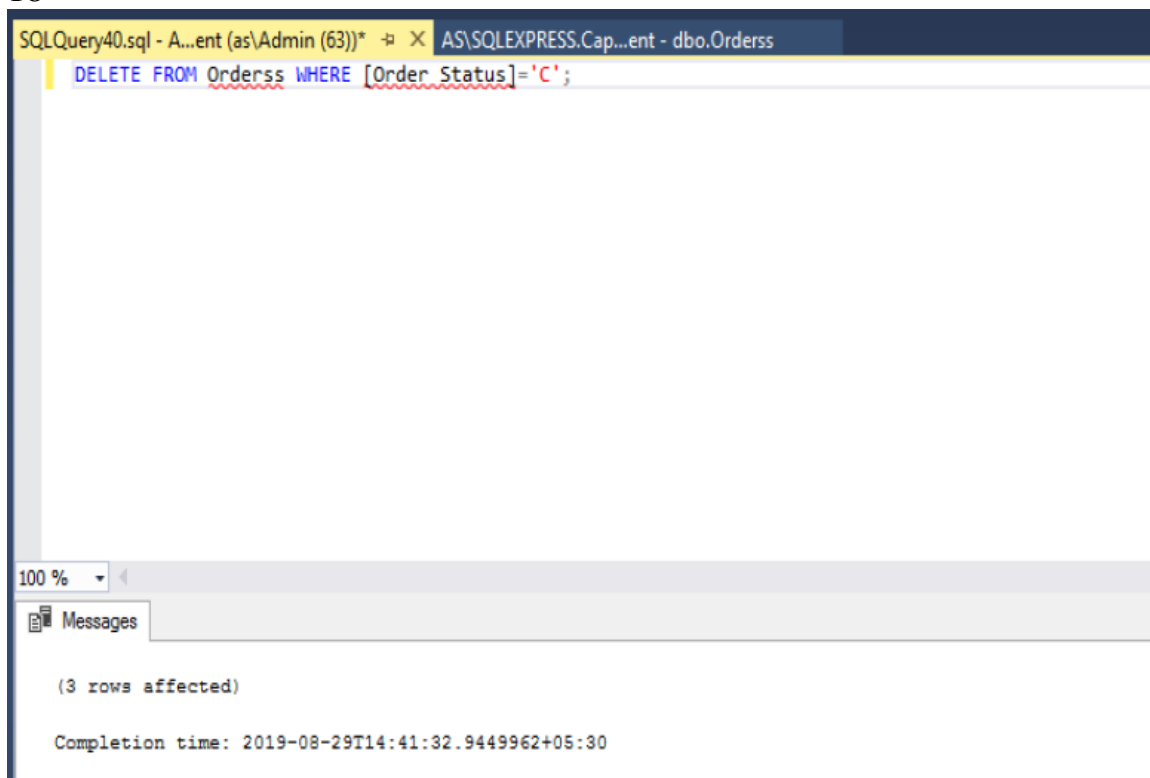
(1 row affected)

(1 row affected)

(1 row affected)

(1 row affected)

18



The screenshot shows a SQL Server Enterprise Manager window with a query editor and a Messages pane. The query editor contains a DELETE statement targeting the 'Orderss' table where the 'Order Status' is 'C'. The Messages pane indicates that 3 rows were affected and provides the completion time.

```
SQLQuery40.sql - A...ent (as\Admin (63))* X AS\SQLEXPRESS.Cap...ent - dbo.Orderss
DELETE FROM Orderss WHERE [Order Status]='C';
```

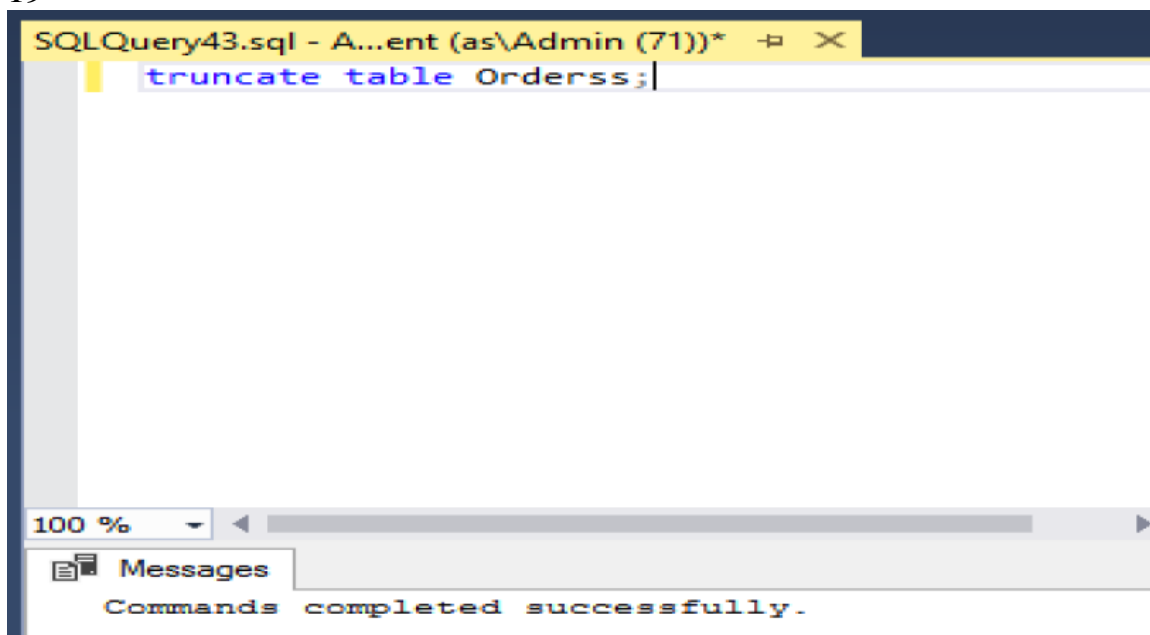
100 %

Messages

(3 rows affected)

Completion time: 2019-08-29T14:41:32.9449962+05:30

19



The screenshot shows a SQL Server Enterprise Manager window with a query editor and a Messages pane. The query editor contains a TRUNCATE statement for the 'Orderss' table. The Messages pane indicates that the commands were completed successfully.

```
SQLQuery43.sql - A...ent (as\Admin (71))* X
truncate table Orderss;
```

100 %

Messages

Commands completed successfully.

20

```
SQLQuery41.sql - A...ent (as\Admin (68))*  ▢ ✕
UPDATE Orderss
SET [Order_Status]='C'
WHERE datepart(day,OrderDate)<15;

100 %
Messages
(6 rows affected)
```

## 1.6 Indexes and Views

1.

```
SQLQuery45.sql - A...ent (as\Admin (73))*  ▢ ✕
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX Dindex
ON Department_Master (Dept_name);

100 %
Messages
Commands completed successfully.
```

2.



```
1.6.1.txt - AS\SQL...ent (as\Admin (73))* AS\SQLEXPRESS.Ca...Department_Master*
insert into Department_Master
values(100,'Home Science');
insert into Department_Master
values(200,'Home Science');
insert into Department_Master
values(300,null);
insert into Department_Master
values(400,null);

100 %
Messages

(1 row affected)
Msg 2601, Level 14, State 1, Line 6
Cannot insert duplicate key row in object 'dbo.Department_Master' with unique index 'Dindex'. The du
The statement has been terminated.

(1 row affected)
Msg 2601, Level 14, State 1, Line 10
Cannot insert duplicate key row in object 'dbo.Department_Master' with unique index 'Dindex'. The du
The statement has been terminated.

Completion time: 2019-08-29T15:00:27.7482355+05:30
```

3.

```
SQLQuery48.sql - A...ent (as\Admin (77))* SQLQuery47.sql - A...ent (as\Admin (75))*
create nonclustered index ncbooktra_
on Book_Transaction(Book_Code,Staff_Code,Book_Issue_date);
```

4.

SQLQuery49.sql - A...ent (as\Admin (76))\* 12indexes.txt - AS\...ent (as\Admin (77))

```
select *
from sysindexes;
```

100 %

Results Messages

	id	status	first	indid	root	minlen	keycnt	groupid	dpages	reserved	used	rowcnt	rowmodctr	ret
1	3	18	0x130000000100	1	0x9E0000000100	54	2	1	17	25	19	1231	2503	0
2	5	18	0x110000000100	1	0xA00000000100	57	1	1	3	5	5	172	224	0
3	5	8388672	NULL	17	NULL	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	54	0
4	5	8388672	NULL	18	NULL	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	54	0
5	5	8388672	NULL	19	NULL	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	54	0
6	5	8388672	NULL	20	NULL	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	54	0
7	5	8388672	NULL	21	NULL	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	54	0
8	5	8388672	NULL	22	NULL	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	54	0
9	6	18	0x000000000000	1	0x000000000000	44	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	7	18	0x140000000100	1	0x8B0000000100	69	1	1	3	14	7	198	255	0

5.

SQLQuery50.sql - A...ent (as\Admin (78))\* SQLQuery49.sql - A...ent (as\Admin (76))\*

```
create view StaffDetails_view
as select M.Staff_Code,M.Staff_Name,D.Dept_code,G.Design_name,M.Staff_sal
from Staff_Master M, Department_Master D, Desig_Master G;
```

100 %

Messages

Commands completed successfully.

Completion time: 2019-08-29T15:54:20.2658039+05:30

6.

```
SQLQuery52.sql - A...ent (as\Admin (81)) * AS\SQLEXPRESS.Cap...- dbo.Staff_Master* SQLQuery51.sql
insert into StaffDetails_view
values(1, 'RamSingh', 'Physical', 'Local', 20000);
```

100 %

Messages

Msg 4405, Level 16, State 1, Line 1  
View or function 'StaffDetails\_view' is not updatable because the modification affects

Completion time: 2019-08-29T16:01:34.4902915+05:30

7.

```
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX FIBillofMaterialswithEndDate
ON BillofMaterials (ComponentID, StartDate)
WHERE EndDate IS NOT NULL;
```

100 %

Messages

Commands completed successfully.

Completion time: 2019-09-03T00:18:30.4424118+05:30

8.

SQLQuery54.sql - A...ent (as\Admin (82))\*

```
Sp_helptext StaffDetails_view;
```

100 %

Results Messages

	Text
1	create view StaffDetails_view
2	as select M.Staff_Code,M.Staff_Name,D.Dept_code,...
3	from Staff_Master M, Department_Master D, Desig_M...

9.

SQLQuery63.sql - A...ent (as\Admin (88))\* AS\SQLEXPRESS.Cap...- dbo.Staff\_Master 19Views.txt - AS\SQ...ent (as\Adm

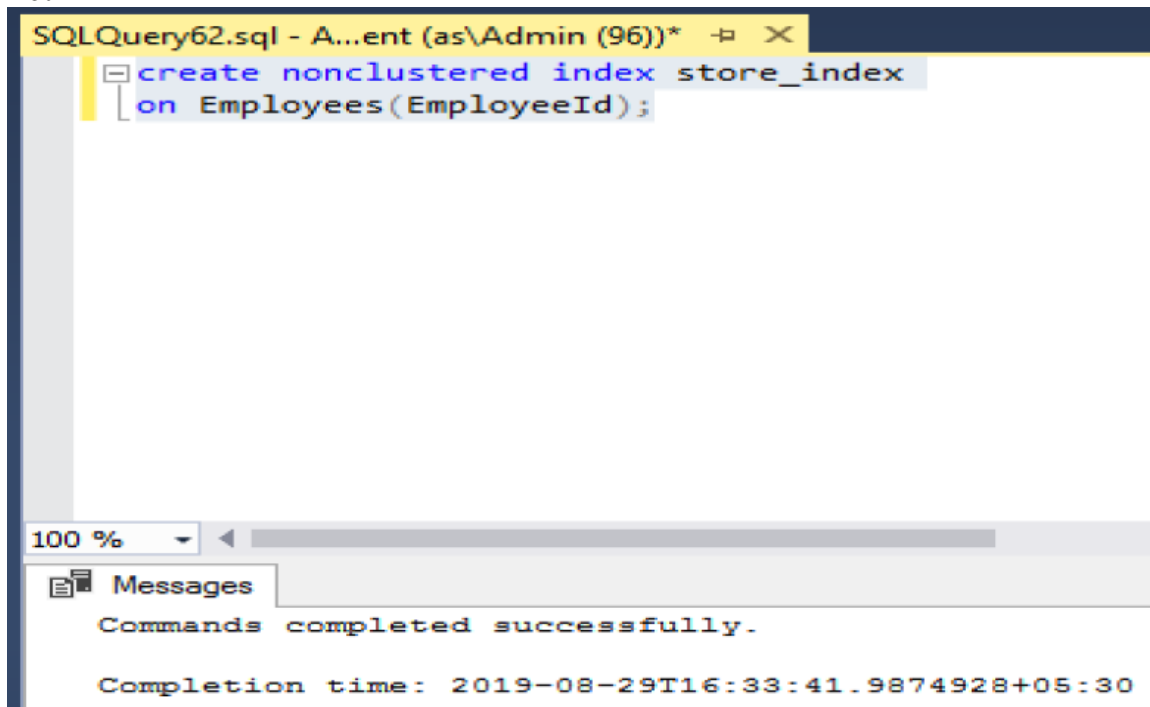
```
select distinct S.Staff_Code,S.Staff_Name  
from Staff_Master M,StaffDetails_view S  
where datename(month,M.Hiredate)='JUNE'and M.Staff_Code=S.staff_Code
```

100 %

Results Messages

	Staff_Code	Staff_Name
1	1	1

10.



The screenshot shows a SQL Server Enterprise Manager window with the title bar 'SQLQuery62.sql - A...ent (as\Admin (96))\*'. The main pane contains a single SQL command: `create nonclustered index store_index on Employees(EmployeeId);`. Below the command pane, a 'Messages' pane shows the output: 'Commands completed successfully.' and 'Completion time: 2019-08-29T16:33:41.9874928+05:30'. The zoom level is set to 100%.

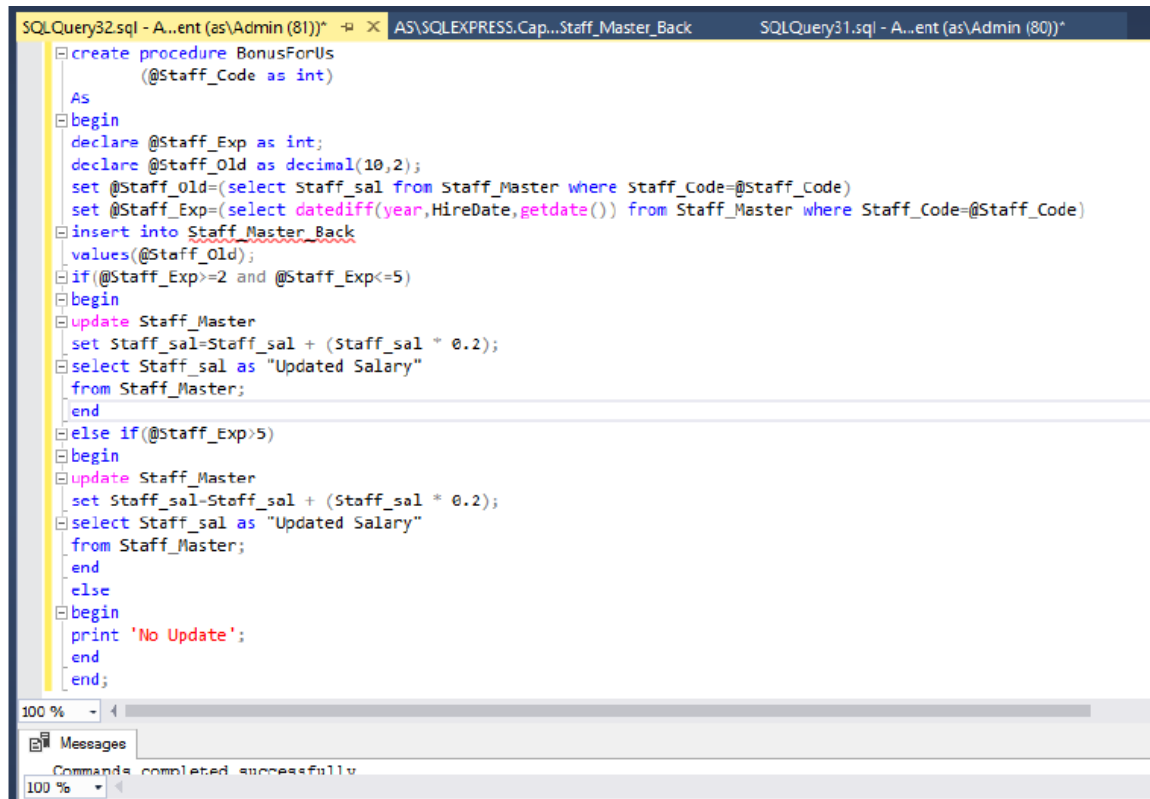
```
SQLQuery62.sql - A...ent (as\Admin (96))*
create nonclustered index store_index
on Employees(EmployeeId);

100 %
Messages
Commands completed successfully.

Completion time: 2019-08-29T16:33:41.9874928+05:30
```

## 1.7 Procedures and Exception Handling in SQL server

1.



The screenshot shows a SQL Server Enterprise Manager window with the title bar 'SQLQuery32.sql - A...ent (as\Admin (81))\*'. The main pane contains a SQL procedure definition: `create procedure BonusForUs (@Staff_Code as int) As begin declare @Staff_Exp as int; declare @Staff_Old as decimal(10,2); set @Staff_Old=(select Staff_sal from Staff_Master where Staff_Code=@Staff_Code) set @Staff_Exp=(select datediff(year,HireDate,getdate()) from Staff_Master where Staff_Code=@Staff_Code) insert into Staff_Master_Back values(@Staff_Old); if(@Staff_Exp>=2 and @Staff_Exp<=5) begin update Staff_Master set Staff_sal=Staff_sal + (Staff_sal * 0.2); select Staff_sal as 'Updated Salary' from Staff_Master; end else if(@Staff_Exp>5) begin update Staff_Master set Staff_sal=Staff_sal + (Staff_sal * 0.2); select Staff_sal as 'Updated Salary' from Staff_Master; end else begin print 'No Update'; end end;`. Below the command pane, a 'Messages' pane shows the output: 'Commands completed successfully'. The zoom level is set to 100%.

```
SQLQuery32.sql - A...ent (as\Admin (81))*
create procedure BonusForUs
(@Staff_Code as int)
As
begin
declare @Staff_Exp as int;
declare @Staff_Old as decimal(10,2);
set @Staff_Old=(select Staff_sal from Staff_Master where Staff_Code=@Staff_Code)
set @Staff_Exp=(select datediff(year,HireDate,getdate()) from Staff_Master where Staff_Code=@Staff_Code)
insert into Staff_Master_Back
values(@Staff_Old);
if(@Staff_Exp>=2 and @Staff_Exp<=5)
begin
update Staff_Master
set Staff_sal=Staff_sal + (Staff_sal * 0.2);
select Staff_sal as "Updated Salary"
from Staff_Master;
end
else if(@Staff_Exp>5)
begin
update Staff_Master
set Staff_sal=Staff_sal + (Staff_sal * 0.2);
select Staff_sal as "Updated Salary"
from Staff_Master;
end
else
begin
print 'No Update';
end
end;

100 %
Messages
Commands completed successfully

100 %
```

2.

```
SQLQuery29.sql - A...ent (as\Admin (82))" X AS\SQLEXPRESS.Cap...Book_Transaction AS\SQLEXPRESS.Cap...Book_Transaction
create proc BookTransferring
    (@BCode as int,
     @SCode as int,
     @StCode as int)
As
begin
begin try
if (datename(WEEKDAY,dateadd(day,10,getdate())) like 'Saturday')
begin
insert into Book_Transaction
values(@BCode,@SCode,@StCode,getdate(),dateadd(day,12,getdate()),dateadd(day,12,getdate()));
end
else if (datename(WEEKDAY,dateadd(day,10,getdate())) like 'Sunday')
begin
insert into Book_Transaction
values(@BCode,@SCode,@StCode,getdate(),dateadd(day,11,getdate()),dateadd(day,11,getdate()));
end
else
begin
insert into Book_Transaction
values(@BCode,@SCode,@StCode,getdate(),dateadd(day,10,getdate()),dateadd(day,10,getdate()));
end
end try
begin catch
print 'There is an Exception';
end catch
end;
```

100 %

Messages

Commands completed successfully.

Completion time: 2019-08-30T15:21:19.1502106+05:30

3.

```
1.7.1.bt - AS\SQL...ent (as\Admin (81))" X AS\SQLEXPRESS.Cap...Staff_Master_Back SQLQuery31.sql - A...ent (as\Admin (80))"
create procedure BonusForAll
    (@Staff_Code as int)
As
begin
declare @Staff_Exp as int;
declare @Staff_Old as decimal(10,2);
set @Staff_Old=(select Staff_sal from Staff_Master where Staff_Code=@Staff_Code)
set @Staff_Exp=(select datediff(year,HireDate,getdate()) from Staff_Master where Staff_Code=@Staff_Code)
insert into Staff_Master_Back
values(@Staff_Old);
if (@Staff_Exp>=2 and @Staff_Exp<=5)
begin
update Staff_Master
set Staff_sal=Staff_sal + (Staff_sal * 0.2);
select *
from Staff_Master;
end
else if (@Staff_Exp>5)
begin
update Staff_Master
set Staff_sal=Staff_sal + (Staff_sal * 0.2);
select *
from Staff_Master;
end
else
begin
print 'No Update';
end
end;
```

100 %

Messages

Commands completed successfully.

100 %

The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The left pane displays the 'Object Explorer' with a tree view of the database structure, including 'Tables', 'Views', 'External Resources', 'Synonyms', 'Programmability', 'Service Broker', 'Storage', 'Security', 'Hardware', 'Training', 'Database Diagrams', and 'Tables'. The 'Tables' folder is expanded, showing a list of tables: 'System Tables', 'FileTables', 'External Tables', 'Graph Tables', 'BIBCMaterials', 'BIBBook\_Master', 'BIBBook\_Transaction', 'BIBContractors', 'BIBCustomers', 'BIBDepartment\_Ma', and 'BIBEmployees'. The right pane shows the 'Query Editor' with a SQL query in the 'SQLQuery7.sql' file. The query is a stored procedure named 'targetso' that takes a book code as input and returns student details and book information. The query is executed, and the results are displayed in the 'Results' pane. The results show a single row of data for the book code '9'.

```

-- create procedure targetso (@Book_Code as int)
--
--
--begin
--select Student_Code,Book_Issue_date,Book_expected_return_date
--from Book_Transaction
--where Book_Code =@Book_Code and @Book_Code =@Book_Code
--end;
--exec targetso '9'

```

200 %  
 Messages  
 Command completed successfully.  
 Completion time: 2019-09-04T19:52:44.6993000+05:30

```
SQLQuery38.sql - A...ent (as\Admin (86)) *  X SQLQuery37.sql - A...ent (as\Admin (85))
create procedure MarkUpdates
    (@StudentCode as int,
    @Subj1 as int ,
    @Subj2 as int,
    @Subj3 as int)
As
begin
    declare @Student_Year as int

    set @Student_Year=(select Student_Year from Students_Marks where Student_Code like @StudentCode)
    if ((@Student_Year like datepart(year,getdate())) and (@StudentCode is not null))
    begin
        insert into Staff Marks
        values(@StudentCode,@Student_Year,@Subj1,@Subj2,@Subj3);
        Return 0
    end
    else
    begin
        Return 1
    end
end;
```

100 %

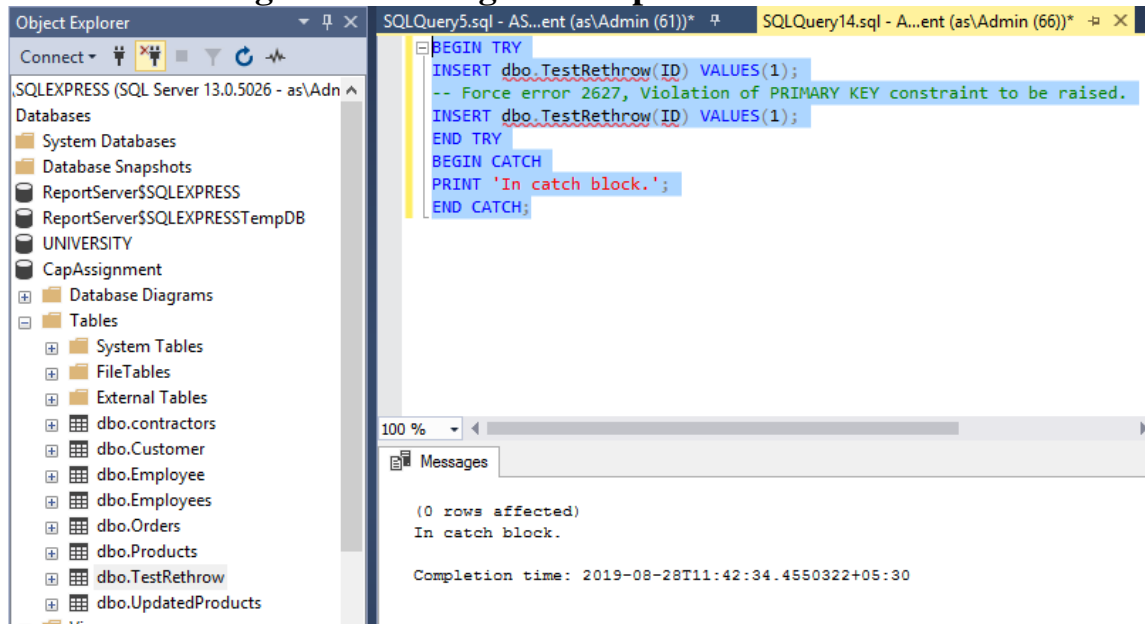
Messages

Commands completed successfully.

Completion time: 2019-08-30T17:33:47.3966147+05:30

## Working with THROW Statement

### Task 1 – Raising and Catching an Exception



The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The Object Explorer on the left displays the database structure for 'SQLEXPRESS (SQL Server 13.0.5026 - as\Adn)'. The main window shows a query window titled 'SQLQuery5.sql - AS...ent (as\Admin (61))\*' and 'SQLQuery14.sql - A...ent (as\Admin (66))\*'. The query in the window is as follows:

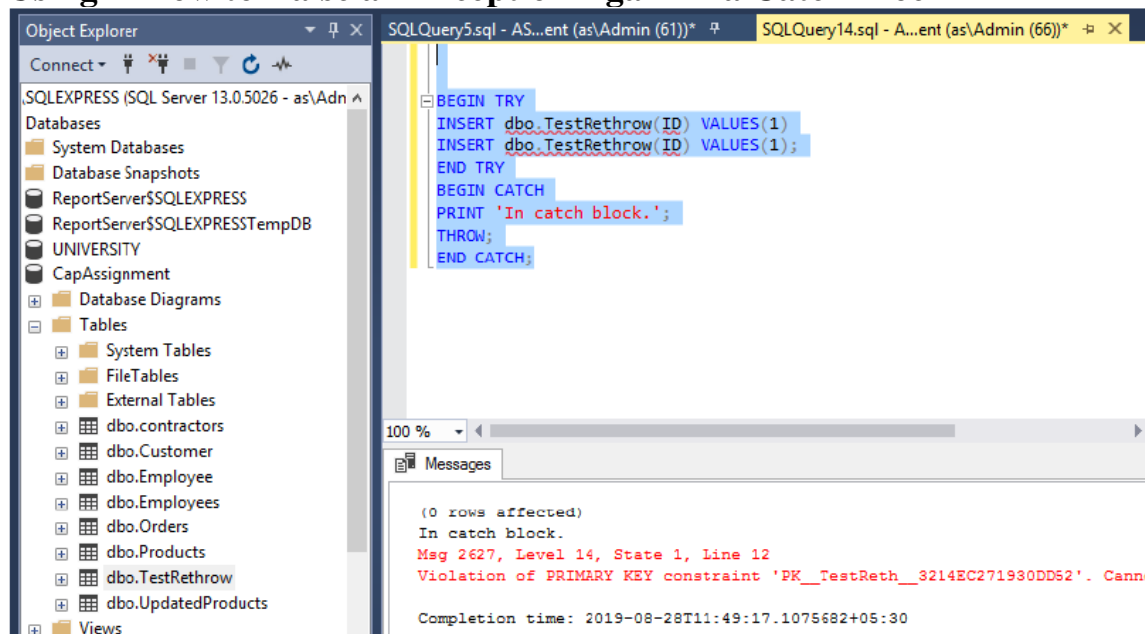
```
BEGIN TRY
INSERT dbo.TestRethrow(ID) VALUES(1);
-- Force error 2627, Violation of PRIMARY KEY constraint to be raised.
INSERT dbo.TestRethrow(ID) VALUES(1);
END TRY
BEGIN CATCH
PRINT 'In catch block.';
END CATCH;
```

The Messages pane at the bottom shows the execution results:

```
(0 rows affected)
In catch block.

Completion time: 2019-08-28T11:42:34.4550322+05:30
```

### Using Throw to Raise an Exception Again in a Catch Block



The screenshot shows the same SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface as the previous one. The query window now shows a modified query that includes the 'THROW;' statement in the catch block:

```
BEGIN TRY
INSERT dbo.TestRethrow(ID) VALUES(1);
INSERT dbo.TestRethrow(ID) VALUES(1);
END TRY
BEGIN CATCH
PRINT 'In catch block.';
THROW;
END CATCH;
```

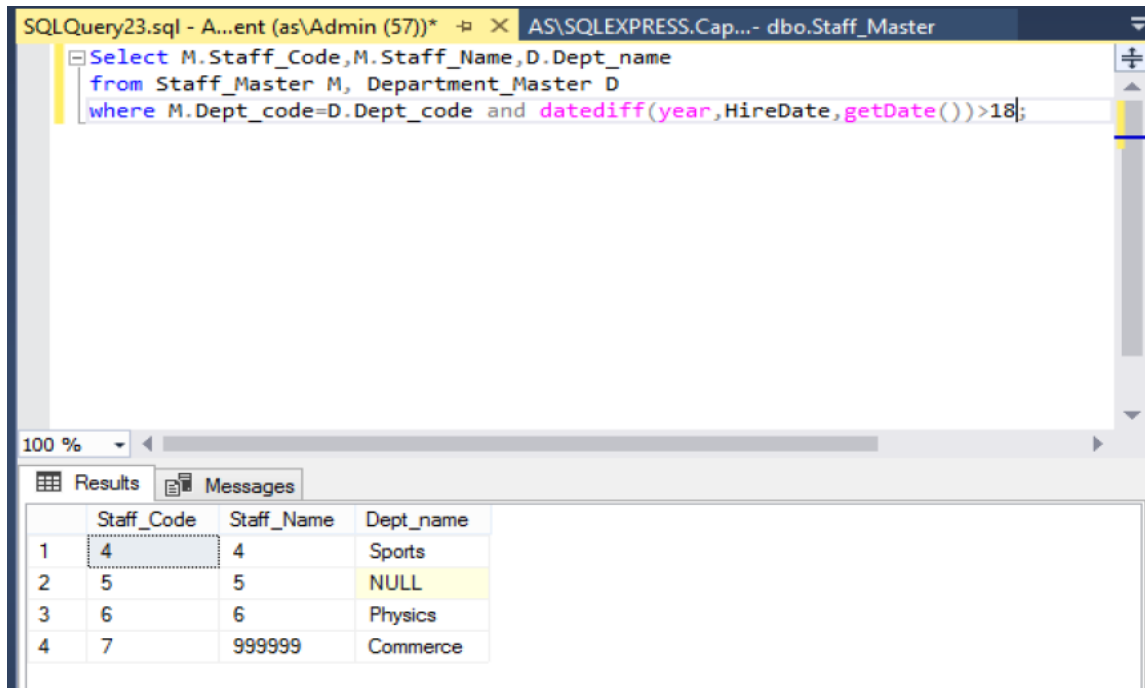
The Messages pane at the bottom shows the execution results, including the error message that was rethrown:

```
(0 rows affected)
In catch block.
Msg 2627, Level 14, State 1, Line 12
Violation of PRIMARY KEY constraint 'PK__TestReth__3214EC271930DD52'. Cannot insert duplicate key in table 'dbo.TestRethrow'.
Completion time: 2019-08-28T11:49:17.1075682+05:30
```



## 2.1 Transact-SQL Statements

1.



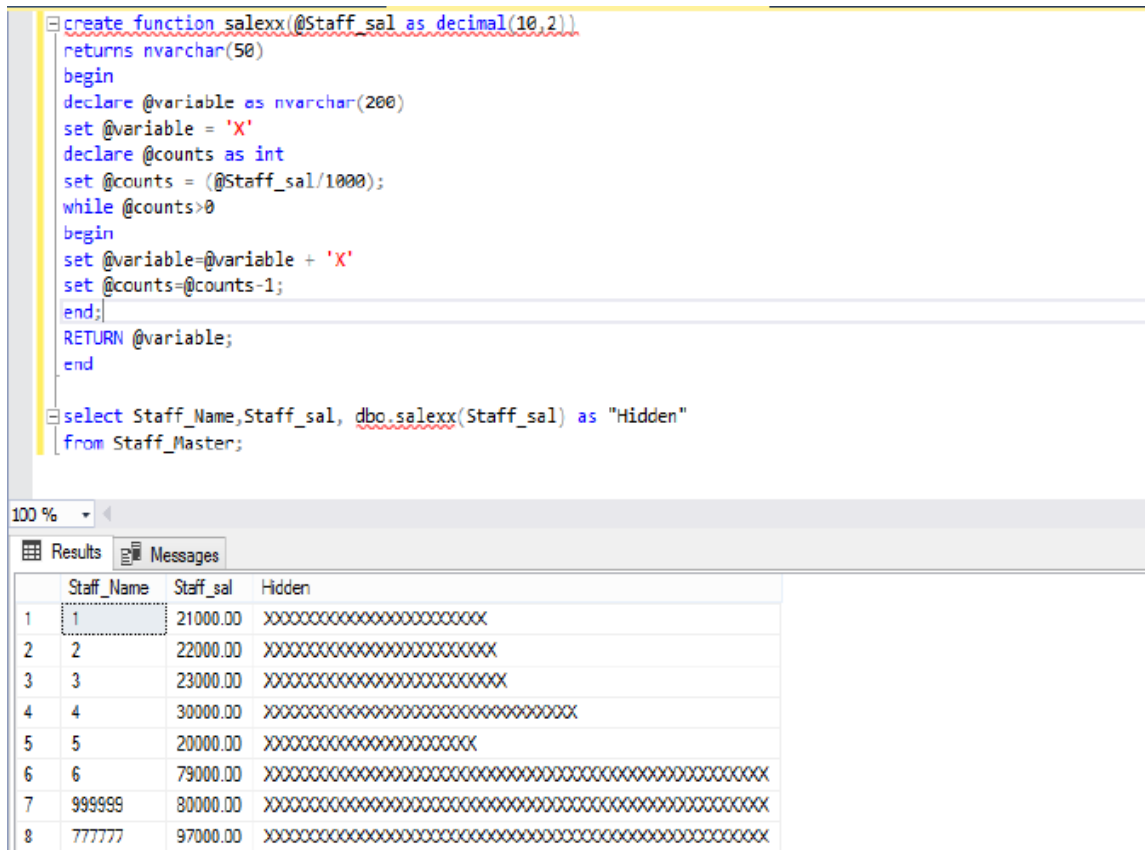
The screenshot shows a SQL Server Enterprise Manager window with a query window titled "SQLQuery23.sql - A...ent (as\Admin (57))\*" and a results grid. The query window contains the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
Select M.Staff_Code,M.Staff_Name,D.Dept_name
from Staff_Master M, Department_Master D
where M.Dept_code=D.Dept_code and datediff(year,HireDate,getDate())>18;
```

The results grid displays the following data:

	Staff_Code	Staff_Name	Dept_name
1	4	4	Sports
2	5	5	NULL
3	6	6	Physics
4	7	999999	Commerce

2.



The screenshot shows a SQL Server Enterprise Manager window with a query window titled "SQLQuery23.sql - A...ent (as\Admin (57))\*" and a results grid. The query window contains the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
create function salexx(@Staff_sal as decimal(10,2))
returns nvarchar(50)
begin
declare @variable as nvarchar(200)
set @variable = 'X'
declare @counts as int
set @counts = (@Staff_sal/1000);
while @counts>0
begin
set @variable=@variable + 'X'
set @counts=@counts-1;
end;
RETURN @variable;
end

select Staff_Name,Staff_sal, dbo.salexx(Staff_sal) as "Hidden"
from Staff_Master;
```

The results grid displays the following data:

	Staff_Name	Staff_sal	Hidden
1	1	21000.00	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
2	2	22000.00	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
3	3	23000.00	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
4	4	30000.00	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
5	5	20000.00	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
6	6	79000.00	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
7	999999	80000.00	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
8	777777	97000.00	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

3.

```
select Book_Code as "Book Code", Staff_Code as "Staff Code", Student_Code as "Student Code"
from Book_Transaction
where datediff(day, getdate(), Book_actual_return_date) < 0;
```

100 %

Results Messages

	Book Code	Staff Code	Student Code
1	2	1	NULL
2	3	NULL	7
3	4	2	NULL

4.

31.txt - AS\SQLEXP...ent (as\Admin (71)) \* SQLQuery20.sql - A...ent (as\Admin (56)) 30.txt - AS\SQLEXP...ent (as\Admin (72))

```
select *
from Staff_Master
where datepart(month, Staff_dob) = datepart(month, getdate());
```

100 %

Results Messages

	Staff_Code	Staff_Name	Design_code	Dept_code	HireDate	Staff_dob	Staff_address	Mgr_code	Staff_sal
1	7	999999	4	2	1990-01-18 00:00:00.000	1997-08-25 00:00:00.000	Nasik	NULL	NULL

5.

```
declare @B1 as int
set @B1=(select distinct count(Book_Code) from Book_Master)
declare @B2 as int
set @B2=(select distinct count(Book_Code) from Book_Transaction)
begin
declare @B3 as int
set @B3=@B1-@B2
print @B3
end
```

100 %

Messages

3

Completion time: 2019-09-02T23:38:21.0281220+05:30

6.

```
select Book_category, count(Book_category)
from Book_Master
group by Book_category
having Book_category in ('Physics', 'Chemistry');
```

100 %

Results

Messages

	Book_category	(No column name)
1	Chemistry	1
2	Physics	3

7.

```
select count(Student_Code) as "Defaulters"
from Book_Transaction
where Book_actual_return_date =cast(getdate() as date);
```

100 %

Results Messages

Defaulters	
1	2

8.

```
select
    ceiling(max(Staff_sal)) as "Maximum",
    ceiling(min(Staff_sal)) as "Minimum",
    ceiling(sum(Staff_sal)) as "Total",
    ceiling(avg(Staff_sal)) as "Average"
from Staff_Master
```

100 %

Results Messages

	Maximum	Minimum	Total	Average
1	78000	19000	189000	31500

9.

```
select count(Staff_Code) as "Staff As Manager"
from Staff_Master
where Mgr_code is not null;
```

100 %

Results Messages

	Staff As Manager
1	6

10.

```
select Student_Year as "Year", count(Student_Code) as "No. Of Students Passed"
from Students_Marks
where Subject1>=60 and Subject2>=60 and Subject3>=60
group by Student_Year;
```

100 %

Results Messages

	Year	No. Of Students Passed
1	2017	2
2	2018	1
3	2019	1

11.

```
select Dept_code as "Department_Code", count(Staff_Code) as "Head Count"  
from Staff_Master  
group by Dept_code  
having Count(Staff_Code)>10 ;
```

100 %

Results Messages

	Department_Code	Head Count
1	1	2
2	2	3

12.

```
select sum(Book Price) as "Total price of all Books"  
from Book_Master ;
```

100 %

Results Messages

	Total price of all Books
1	17417

13.

```
select Book_Category, count(Book_Category) as "No"  
from Book_Master  
where Book_Price>2000  
group by Book_category;
```

100 %



Results



Messages

	Book_Category	No
1	Literature	1
2	ScienceFiction	1

14.

```
select count(M.Dept_Code) as "No."
from Student_Master M, Department_Master D
where M.Dept_Code=D.Dept_code and M.Dept_Code=10;
```

100 %

Results Messages

	No.
1	3

## 2.2 Data Retrieval - Joins, Subqueries, SET Operators and DML

1.

```
Select M.Staff_Code,M.Staff_Name,D.Dept_name
from Staff_Master M, Department_Master D
where M.Dept_code=D.Dept_code and datediff(year,HireDate,getDate())>18;
```

100 %

Results Messages

	Staff_Code	Staff_Name	Dept_name
1	4	4	Sports
2	5	5	NULL
3	6	6	Physics
4	7	999999	Commerce

2.



```

create function Fees_Val(@FineDays as datetime)
returns int
begin
declare @days as int
set @days= (datediff(day,getdate()),@FineDays))
declare @Fine_Money as int
set @Fine_Money= -1 *(5 * @days)
return @Fine_Money
end

```

```

select M.Staff_Code,M.Staff_Name,D.Dept_name,B.Book_Name,
      B.Book_pub_author as "Author",dbo.Fees_Val(Book_expected_return_date) as "Fine"
from Staff_Master M, Department_Master D, Book_Master B, Book_Transaction T
where datediff(day,getdate()),T.Book_expected_return_date)<0 and
      M.Dept_code=D.Dept_code and
      M.Staff_Code=T.Staff_code and
      T.Book_Code=B.Book_Code;

```

	Staff_Code	Staff_Name	Dept_name	Book_Name	Author	Fine
1	1	1	Science	Geeta	xxxxxx	525
2	1	1	Science	Quran	yyyyyy	5
3	1	1	Science	Bibbal	www	5
4	2	2	Commerce	Quran	yyyyyy	2195
5	2	2	Commerce	Geeta	xxxxxx	2060
6	3	3	Arts	Akbar	zzzzzz	3560
7	3	3	Arts	Geeta	xxxxxx	535
8	4	4	Sports	Bibbal	www	2500
9	4	4	Sports	EnglishSpoken	ooooo	6150
10	6	6	Science	TimeMachine	aaaaa	1280

3.

```

create procedure MySearching
as
begin
declare @Mgr_code as int
set @Mgr_code=(select Mgr_code from Staff_Master where Staff_Code=100060)
select Staff_Code, Staff_Name
from Staff_Master
where Mgr_code=@Mgr_code;
end;

```

```

exec MySearching

```

	Staff_Code	Staff_Name
1	1	1
2	5	5
3	7	999999
4	100060	777777

4.

```
select distinct M.Student_name, D.Dept_name
from Student_Master M, Staff_Master S, Department_Master D, Book_Transaction B
where M.Dept_Code=D.Dept_code
      and S.Dept_code=D.Dept_code
      and S.Staff_Code=B.Staff_code
      and S.Designation='Professor';
```

100 %

Results

Messages

	Student_name	Dept_name
1	Annu	Sports
2	Nkita	Arts
3	Priya	Arts
4	Rama	Arts
5	Surya	Sports

```

select Book_pub_author as "Author"
from Book_Master
where Book_category like (select Book_category from Book_Master where Book_pub_author='Author David Gladstone') and
Book_pub_author not like 'Author David Gladstone';

```

100 %

Results Messages

Author	
1	xxxxxxxx
2	yyyyy

## 2.3 Indexes and Views

1.

```

CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX Filtered_Index
ON HumanResources_Employee(EmployeeID)
WHERE Title= 'Marketing Manager';

```

100 %

Messages

Commands completed successfully.

Completion time: 2019-08-31T14:28:40.5343961+05:30