# Azure SQL day 2

Friday, September 1, 2023

9:03 AM

## Alter table query:

alter table bookorder add doi date not null default (getdate())

#### Joins:

- 1. Inner: brings only the matching records from both tables
- 2. Left: returns all rows from left table and matching values from right table
- 3. Right: returns all rows from right table and matching values from left table
- 4. Self: each row is joined to itself and all other rows
- 5. Outer: all rows from both tables
- 6. Cross: returns the cartesian product of both tables.

#### When to use Views vs Functions vs Stored Procedure:

- When same procedure needs to be repeated: then use Function, it is piece of code that helps reduce code overwrite and helps in reusability
- Complex code that needs automation: then use Store Procedure
- Hundreds of tables but only want to give some part to someone: Views

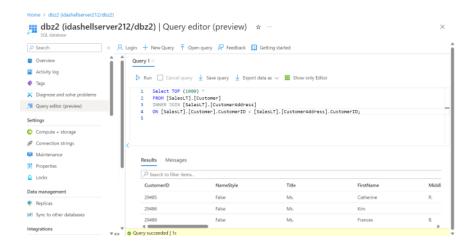
### **Subquery:**

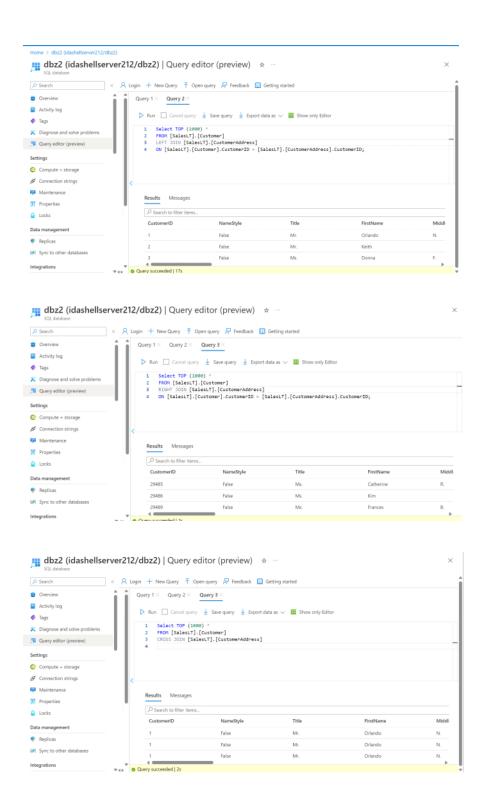
### For example:

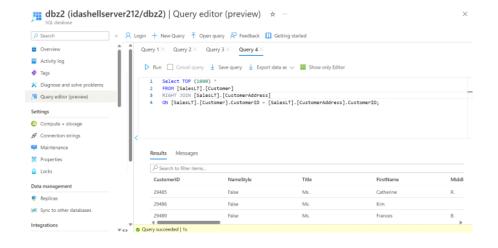
Select \* from table
Join order e.id = en.id
Where OID in (select OID from Order)

### Join example:

Select TOP (1000) \*
FROM [SalesLT].[Customer]
INNER JOIN [SalesLT].[CustomerAddress]
ON [SalesLT].[CustomerID = [SalesLT].[CustomerAddress].CustomerID;









```
SELECT MAX([SalesLT].[Product].ListPrice)
FROM [SalesLT].[Product]
WHERE [SalesLT].[Product].ListPrice < (SELECT MAX([SalesLT].[Product].ListPrice) FROM [SalesLT].[Product])</pre>
```

# What are Indexes?

- Clustered non clustered

```
select * from [[SalesLT].[Product] p
inner join
[SalesLT].[ProductCategory] pc on pc.[ProductCategoryID] = p.[ProductCategoryID]
inner join
[SalesLT].[SalesOrderDetail] od on od.ProductID = p.ProductID
```