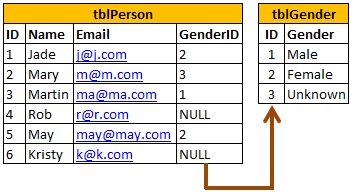
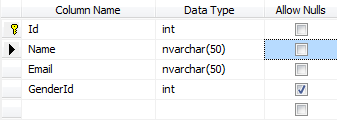
**Connecting to SQL Server using SSMS - Part 1**

### SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS), is the client tool that can be used to write and execute SQL queries. To connect to the SQL Server Management Studio 1. Click Start  2. Select All Programs 3. Select Microsoft SQL Server 2005, 2008, or 2008 R2 (Depending on the version installed) 4. Select SQL Server Management Studio You will now see, Connect to Server window. 1. Select Database Engine as the Server Type. The other options that you will see here are Analysis Services(SSAS), Reporting Services (SSRS) and Integration Services(SSIS). Server type = Database Engine 2. Next you need to specify the Server Name. Here we can specify the name or the server or IP Address.If you have SQL Server installed on your local machine, you can specify, (local) or just . (Period) or 127.0.0.1 Server name = (local) 3. Now select Authentication. The options available here, depends on how you have installed SQL Server. During installation, if you have chosen mixed mode authentication, you will have both Windows Authentication and SQL Server Authentication. Otherwise, you will just be able to connect using windows authentication. 4. If you have chosen Windows Authentication, you dont have to enter user name and password, otherwise enter the user name and password and click connect. You should now be connected to SQL Server. Now, click on New Query, on the top left hand corner of SSMS. This should open a new query editor window, where we can type sql queries and execute. SSMS is a client tool and not the Server by itself. Usually database server (SQL Server), will be on a dedicated machine, and developers connect to the server using SSMS from their respective local (development) computers. Developer Machines 1,2,3 and 4 connects to the database server using SSMS. http://4.bp.blogspot.com/-JPAr04Bh0VU/UBzSuNJdL6I/AAAAAAAAAMo/5dFlYW7oGLs/s1600/Clients+connecting+to+sql+server+using+ssms.png Creating, altering and dropping a database - Part 2

In Part 1 of SQL Server, we have seen, using SSMS to connect to SQL Server. In this part we will learn creating, altering and dropping a database.  
  
  
**A SQL Server database can be created, altered and dropped**  
1. Graphically using SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) or  
2. Using a Query

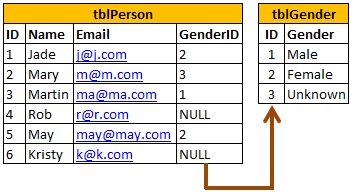
**To create the database graphically**  
1. Right Click on Databases folder in the Object explorer  
2. Select New Database  
3. In the New Database dialog box, enter the Database name and click OK.  
  
  
**To Create the database using a query**  
Create database DatabaseName  
  
  
**Whether, you create a database graphically using the designer or, using a query, the following 2 files gets generated.**  
.MDF file - Data File (Contains actual data)  
.LDF file - Transaction Log file (Used to recover the database)  
  
  
**To alter a database, once it's created**  
Alter database DatabaseName Modify Name = NewDatabaseName  
  
  
**Alternatively, you can also use system stored procedure**  
Execute sp\_renameDB 'OldDatabaseName','NewDatabaseName'  
  
  
**To Delete or Drop a database**  
Drop Database DatabaseThatYouWantToDrop  
  
  
**Dropping a database, deletes the LDF and MDF files.**  
  
  
You cannot drop a database, if it is currently in use. You get an error stating - Cannot drop database "NewDatabaseName" because it is currently in use. So, if other users are connected, you need to put the database in single user mode and then drop the database.  
Alter Database DatabaseName Set SINGLE\_USER With Rollback Immediate  
  
  
With Rollback Immediate option, will rollback all incomplete transactions and closes the connection to the database.  
  
  
***Note: System databases cannot be dropped.***

**Creating and Working with tables - Part 3**

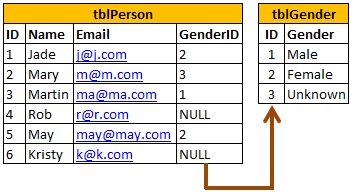
The aim of this article is to create tblPerson and tblGender tables and establish primary key and foreign key constraints. In SQL Server, tables can be created graphically using SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) or using a query.   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
**To create tblPerson table, graphically, using SQL Server Management Studio**  
**1.** Right click on Tables folder in Object explorer window  
**2.** Select New Table  
**3.** Fill Column Name, Data Type and Allow Nulls, as shown below and save the table as tblPerson.   
  
  
  
The following statement creates **tblGender** table, with **ID** and **Gender** columns. The following statement creates tblGender table, with ID and Gender columns. **ID** column, is the **primary key** column. The primary key is used to uniquely identify each row in a table. Primary key does not allow nulls.  
Create Table **tblGender**  
(ID int Not Null Primary Key,  
Gender nvarchar(50))  
  
  
In **tblPerson** table, **GenderID** is the **foreign key** referencing **ID** column in **tblGender** table. Foreign key references can be added graphically using SSMS or using a query.  
  
  
**To graphically add a foreign key reference**  
1. Right click tblPerson table and select Design  
2. In the table design window, right click on GenderId column and select Relationships  
3. In the Foreign Key Relationships window, click Add button  
4. Now expand, in Tables and Column Specification row, by clicking the, + sign  
5. Click on the elipses button, that is present in Tables and Column Specification row  
6. From the Primary Key Table, dropdownlist, select tblGender  
7. Click on the row below, and select ID column  
8. From the column on the right hand side, select GenderId  
9. Click OK and then click close.  
10. Finally save the table.  
  
  
**To add a foreign key reference using a query**  
**Alter table** **tblPerson**   
**add constraint** **tblPerson\_GenderId\_FK FOREIGN KEY** **(GenderId) references tblGender(ID)**  
  
  
**The general formula is here**  
**Alter table ForeignKeyTable add constraint ForeignKeyTable\_ForiegnKeyColumn\_FK**  
**FOREIGN KEY (ForiegnKeyColumn) references PrimaryKeyTable (PrimaryKeyColumn)**  
  
  
**Foreign keys** are used to enforce **database integrity**. In layman's terms, A **foreign key** in one table points to a **primary key** in another table. The foreign key constraint prevents invalid data form being inserted into the foreign key column. The values that you enter into the foreign key column, has to be one of the values contained in the table it points to.

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**Default constraint in sql server - Part 4**

In Part 3 of this video series, we have seen how to create tables (tblPerson and tblGender) and enforce primary and foreign key constraints. [Please watch Part 3, before continuing with this session.](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/08/creating-and-working-with-tables-part-3.html)  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
In this video, we will learn adding a Default Constraint. A column default can be specified using Default constraint. The default constraint is used to insert a default value into a column. The default value will be added to all new records, if no other value is specified, including NULL.  
  
  
**Altering an existing column to add a default constraint:**  
ALTER TABLE { TABLE\_NAME }  
ADD CONSTRAINT { CONSTRAINT\_NAME }  
DEFAULT { DEFAULT\_VALUE } FOR { EXISTING\_COLUMN\_NAME }  
  
  
**Adding a new column, with default value, to an existing table:**  
ALTER TABLE { TABLE\_NAME }   
ADD { COLUMN\_NAME } { DATA\_TYPE } { NULL | NOT NULL }   
CONSTRAINT { CONSTRAINT\_NAME } DEFAULT { DEFAULT\_VALUE }  
  
  
**The following command will add a default constraint, DF\_tblPerson\_GenderId.**  
ALTER TABLE tblPerson  
ADD CONSTRAINT DF\_tblPerson\_GenderId  
DEFAULT 1 FOR GenderId  
  
  
The insert statement below does not provide a value for GenderId column, so the default of 1 will be inserted for this record.  
Insert into tblPerson(ID,Name,Email) values(5,'Sam','s@s.com')  
  
  
On the other hand, the following insert statement will insert NULL, instead of using the default.  
Insert into tblPerson(ID,Name,Email,GenderId) values (6,'Dan','d@d.com',NULL)  
  
  
**To drop a constraint**  
ALTER TABLE { TABLE\_NAME }   
DROP CONSTRAINT { CONSTRAINT\_NAME }  
  
  
In the next session, we will learn about cascading referential integrity

**Cascading referential integrity constraint - Part 5**

In [Part 3 of this video series, we have seen how to create tables (tblPerson and tblGender) and enforce primary and foreign key constraints](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/08/creating-and-working-with-tables-part-3.html). In [Part 4, we have learnt adding a default constraint.](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/08/default-constraint-in-sql-server-part-4.html) Please watch Parts 3 and 4, before continuing with this session.  
  
  
In this video, we will learn about **Cascading referential integrity constraint**  
  
  
Cascading referential integrity constraint allows to define the actions Microsoft SQL Server should take when a user attempts to delete or update a key to which an existing foreign keys points.  
  
  
**For example**, consider the 2 tables shown below. If you delete row with **ID = 1** from **tblGender** table, then row with **ID = 3** from **tblPerson** table becomes an **orphan record**. You will not be able to tell the Gender for this row. So, Cascading referential integrity constraint can be used to define actions Microsoft SQL Server should take when this happens. By default, we get an error and the DELETE or UPDATE statement is rolled back.   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
**However, you have the following options when setting up Cascading referential integrity constraint**  
**1. No Action**: This is the default behaviour. No Action specifies that if an attempt is made to delete or update a row with a key referenced by foreign keys in existing rows in other tables, an error is raised and the DELETE or UPDATE is rolled back.  
  
  
**2. Cascade**: Specifies that if an attempt is made to delete or update a row with a key referenced by foreign keys in existing rows in other tables, all rows containing those foreign keys are also deleted or updated.  
  
  
**3. Set NULL**: Specifies that if an attempt is made to delete or update a row with a key referenced by foreign keys in existing rows in other tables, all rows containing those foreign keys are set to NULL.    
  
  
**4. Set Default**: Specifies that if an attempt is made to delete or update a row with a key referenced by foreign keys in existing rows in other tables, all rows containing those foreign keys are set to default values.

**Check constraint in SQL Server - Part 6**

**CHECK constraint** is used to **limit the range of the values**, that can be entered for a column.  
  
  
Let's say, we have an integer AGE column, in a table. The AGE in general cannot be less than ZERO and at the same time cannot be greater than 150. But, since AGE is an integer column it can accept negative values and values much greater than 150.  
  
  
So, to limit the values, that can be added, we can use CHECK constraint. In SQL Server, CHECK constraint can be created graphically, or using a query.   
  
  
  
  
  
**The following check constraint, limits the age between ZERO and 150.**  
ALTER TABLE tblPerson  
ADD CONSTRAINT CK\_tblPerson\_Age CHECK (Age > 0 AND Age < 150)  
  
  
**The general formula for adding check constraint in SQL Server:**  
ALTER TABLE { TABLE\_NAME }  
ADD CONSTRAINT { CONSTRAINT\_NAME } CHECK ( BOOLEAN\_EXPRESSION )  
  
  
If the BOOLEAN\_EXPRESSION returns true, then the CHECK constraint allows the value, otherwise it doesn't. Since, AGE is a nullable column, it's possible to pass null for this column, when inserting a row. When you pass NULL for the AGE column, the boolean expression evaluates to **UNKNOWN**, and allows the value.  
  
  
**To drop the CHECK constraint:**  
ALTER TABLE tblPerson  
DROP CONSTRAINT CK\_tblPerson\_Age

**Identity column in SQL Server - Part 7**

If a column is marked as an identity column, then the values for this column are automatically generated, when you insert a new row into the table. The following, create table statement marks PersonId as an identity column with seed = 1 and Identity Increment = 1. Seed and Increment values are optional. If you don't specify the identity and seed they both default to 1.   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Create Table tblPerson  
(  
PersonId int Identity(1,1) Primary Key,  
Name nvarchar(20)  
)  
  
**In the following 2 insert statements, we only supply values for Name column and not for PersonId column.**  
Insert into tblPerson values ('Sam')  
Insert into tblPerson values ('Sara')  
  
If you select all the rows from tblPerson table, you will see that, 'Sam' and 'Sara' rows have got 1 and 2 as PersonId.  
  
Now, if I try to execute the following query, I get an error stating - An explicit value for the identity column in table 'tblPerson' can only be specified when a column list is used and IDENTITY\_INSERT is ON.   
Insert into tblPerson values (1,'Todd')  
  
So if you mark a column as an Identity column, you dont have to explicitly supply a value for that column when you insert a new row. The value is automatically calculated and provided by SQL server. So, to insert a row into tblPerson table, just provide value for Name column.  
Insert into tblPerson values ('Todd')  
  
Delete the row, that you have just inserted and insert another row. You see that the value for PersonId is 2. Now if you insert another row, PersonId is 3. A record with PersonId = 1, does not exist, and I want to fill this gap. To do this, we should be able to explicitly supply the value for identity column. To explicitly supply a value for identity column  
**1.** First turn on identity insert - SET Identity\_Insert tblPerson ON  
2. In the insert query specify the column list  
    Insert into tblPerson(PersonId, Name) values(2, 'John')  
  
As long as the Identity\_Insert is turned on for a table, you need to explicitly provide the value for that column. If you don't provide the value, you get an error - Explicit value must be specified for identity column in table 'tblPerson1' either when IDENTITY\_INSERT is set to ON or when a replication user is inserting into a NOT FOR REPLICATION identity column.   
  
After, you have the gaps in the identity column filled, and if you wish SQL server to calculate the value, turn off Identity\_Insert.  
SET Identity\_Insert tblPerson OFF  
  
If you have deleted all the rows in a table, and you want to reset the identity column value, use DBCC CHECKIDENT command. This command will reset PersonId identity column.  
DBCC CHECKIDENT(tblPerson, RESEED, 0)

**How to get the last generated identity column value in SQL Server - Part 8**

From the previous session, we understood that identity column values are auto generated. There are several ways in sql server, to retrieve the last identity value that is generated. The most common way is to use SCOPE\_IDENTITY() built in function.   
  
Apart, from using SCOPE\_IDENTITY(), you also have @@IDENTITY and IDENT\_CURRENT('TableName') function  
**Example queries for getting the last generated identity value**  
Select SCOPE\_IDENTITY()  
Select @@IDENTITY  
Select IDENT\_CURRENT('tblPerson')  
  
Let's now understand the difference between, these 3 approaches.  
  
  
SCOPE\_IDENTITY() returns the last identity value that is created in the same session (Connection) and in the same scope (in the same Stored procedure, function, trigger). Let's say, I have 2 tables tblPerson1 and tblPerson2, and I have a trigger on tblPerson1 table, which will insert a record into tblPerson2 table. Now, when you insert a record into tblPerson1 table,  SCOPE\_IDENTITY() returns the idetentity value that is generated in tblPerson1 table, where as @@IDENTITY returns, the value that is generated in tblPerson2 table. So, @@IDENTITY returns the last identity value that is created in the same session without any consideration to the scope. IDENT\_CURRENT('tblPerson') returns the last identity value created for a specific table across any session and any scope.  
  
**In brief:**  
**SCOPE\_IDENTITY()** - returns the last identity value that is created in the same session and in the same scope.  
**@@IDENTITY** - returns the last identity value that is created in the same session and across any scope.  
**IDENT\_CURRENT('TableName')** - returns the last identity value that is created for a specific table across any session and any scope.

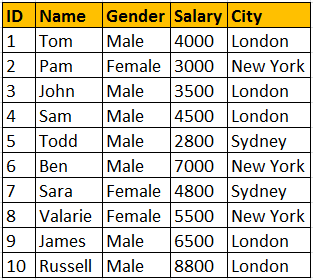
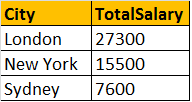
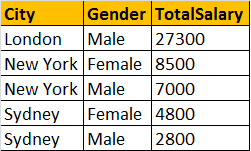
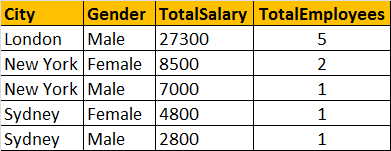
**Unique key constraint - Part 9**

We use UNIQUE constraint to enforce uniqueness of a column i.e the column shouldn't allow any duplicate values. We can add a Unique constraint thru the designer or using a query.  
**To add a unique constraint using SQL server management studio designer:**  
1. Right-click on the table and select Design  
2. Right-click on the column, and select Indexes/Keys...  
3. Click Add  
4. For Columns, select the column name you want to be unique.  
5. For Type, choose Unique Key.  
6. Click Close, Save the table.  
  
  
  
  
  
**To create the unique key using a query:**  
Alter Table Table\_Name  
Add Constraint Constraint\_Name Unique(Column\_Name)  
  
**Both primary key and unique key are used to enforce, the uniqueness of a column. So, when do you choose one over the other?**  
A table can have, only one primary key. If you want to enforce uniqueness on 2 or more columns, then we use unique key constraint.  
  
**What is the difference between Primary key constraint and Unique key constraint? This question is asked very frequently in interviews.**  
**1.** A table can have only one primary key, but more than one unique key  
**2.** Primary key does not allow nulls, where as unique key allows one null  
  
**To drop the constraint**  
**1.** Right click the constraint and delete.  
Or  
**2.** Using a query  
Alter Table tblPerson  
Drop COnstraint UQ\_tblPerson\_Email

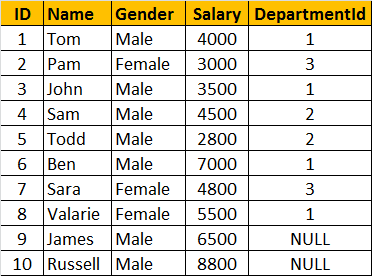
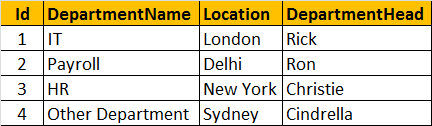
**Select statement - Part 10**

### Basic select statement syntax SELECT Column\_List FROM Table\_Name If you want to select all the columns, you can also use \*. For better performance use the column list, instead of using \*. SELECT \* FROM Table\_Name

### Group By - Part 11

In SQL Server we have got lot of aggregate functions. Examples  
1. Count()  
2. Sum()  
3. avg()  
4. Min()  
5. Max()  
  
**Group by** clause is used to group a selected set of rows into a set of summary rows by the values of one or more columns or expressions. It is always used in conjunction with one or more aggregate functions.  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
I want an sql query, which gives total salaries paid by City. The output should be as shown below.   
  
  
**Query for retrieving total salaries by city**:   
We are applying SUM() aggregate function on Salary column, and grouping by city column. This effectively adds, all salaries of employees with in the same city.  
**Select City, SUM(Salary) as TotalSalary**  
**from tblEmployee**  
**Group by City**  
  
**Note:** If you omit, the group by clause and try to execute the query, you get an error - Column 'tblEmployee.City' is invalid in the select list because it is not contained in either an aggregate function or the GROUP BY clause.   
  
Now, I want an sql query, which gives total salaries by City, by gender. The output should be as shown below.  
  
  
  
**Query for retrieving total salaries by city and by gender**: It's possible to group by multiple columns. In this query, we are grouping first by city and then by gender.   
**Select City, Gender, SUM(Salary) as TotalSalary**  
**from tblEmployee**  
**group by City, Gender**  
  
Now, I want an sql query, which gives total salaries and total number of employees by City, and by gender. The output should be as shown below.   
  
  
  
**Query for retrieving total salaries and total number of employees by City, and by gender**: The only difference here is that, we are using Count() aggregate function.  
**Select City, Gender, SUM(Salary) as TotalSalary,   
COUNT(ID) as TotalEmployees**  
**from tblEmployee**  
**group by City, Gender**  
  
**Filtering Groups:**  
WHERE clause is used to filter rows before aggregation, where as HAVING clause is used to filter groups after aggregations. The following 2 queries produce the same result.  
  
Filtering rows using WHERE clause, before aggrgations take place:  
**Select City, SUM(Salary) as TotalSalary**  
**from tblEmployee**  
**Where City = 'London'**  
**group by City**  
  
Filtering groups using HAVING clause, after all aggrgations take place:  
**Select City, SUM(Salary) as TotalSalary**  
**from tblEmployee**  
**group by City**  
**Having City = 'London'**  
  
From a performance standpoint, you cannot say that one method is less efficient than the other. Sql server optimizer analyzes each statement and selects an efficient way of executing it. As a best practice, use the syntax that clearly describes the desired result. Try to eliminate rows that   
you wouldn't need, as early as possible.

**Joins in sql server - Part 12**

**Joins in SQL server** are used to query (retrieve) data from 2 or more related tables. In general tables are related to each other using foreign key constraints.   
  
**Please watch Parts 3 and 5 in this video series, before continuing with this video.**  
[Part 3 - Creating and working with tables](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/08/creating-and-working-with-tables-part-3.html)  
[Part 5 - Cascading referential integrity constraint](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/08/cascading-referential-integrity.html)   
  
  
  
  
  
  
**In SQL server, there are different types of JOINS.**  
1. CROSS JOIN  
2. INNER JOIN   
3. OUTER JOIN   
  
**Outer Joins are again divided into 3 types**  
1. Left Join or Left Outer Join  
2. Right Join or Right Outer Join  
3. Full Join or Full Outer Join  
  
**Now let's understand all the JOIN types, with examples and the differences between them.**   
**Employee Table (tblEmployee)**  
  
  
**Departments Table (tblDepartment)**  
  
  
**SQL Script to create tblEmployee and tblDepartment tables**

Create table tblDepartment

(

     ID int primary key,

     DepartmentName nvarchar(50),

     Location nvarchar(50),

     DepartmentHead nvarchar(50)

)

Go

Insert into tblDepartment values (1, 'IT', 'London', 'Rick')

Insert into tblDepartment values (2, 'Payroll', 'Delhi', 'Ron')

Insert into tblDepartment values (3, 'HR', 'New York', 'Christie')

Insert into tblDepartment values (4, 'Other Department', 'Sydney', 'Cindrella')

Go

Create table tblEmployee

(

     ID int primary key,

     Name nvarchar(50),

     Gender nvarchar(50),

     Salary int,

     DepartmentId int foreign key references tblDepartment(Id)

)

Go

Insert into tblEmployee values (1, 'Tom', 'Male', 4000, 1)

Insert into tblEmployee values (2, 'Pam', 'Female', 3000, 3)

Insert into tblEmployee values (3, 'John', 'Male', 3500, 1)

Insert into tblEmployee values (4, 'Sam', 'Male', 4500, 2)

Insert into tblEmployee values (5, 'Todd', 'Male', 2800, 2)

Insert into tblEmployee values (6, 'Ben', 'Male', 7000, 1)

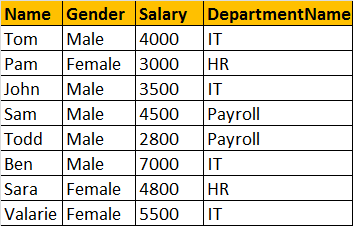
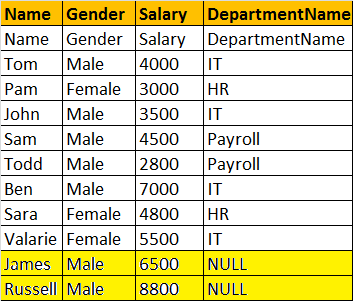
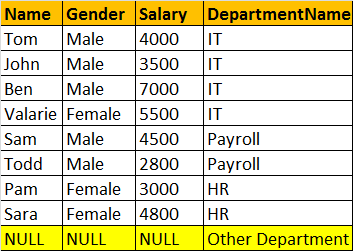
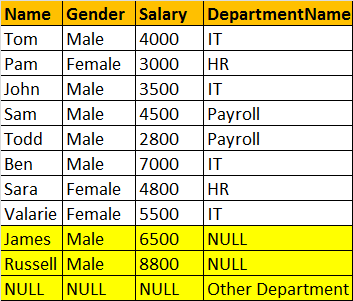
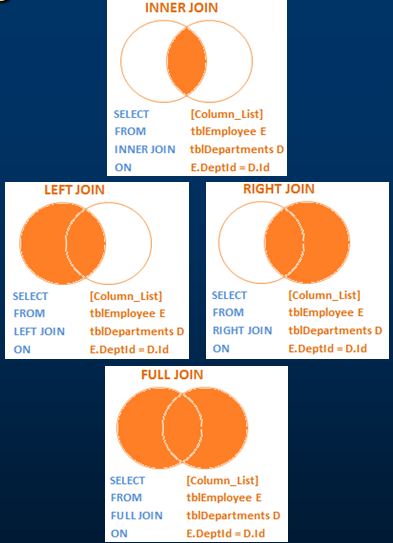
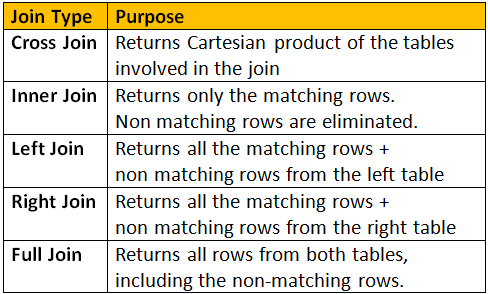
Insert into tblEmployee values (7, 'Sara', 'Female', 4800, 3)

Insert into tblEmployee values (8, 'Valarie', 'Female', 5500, 1)

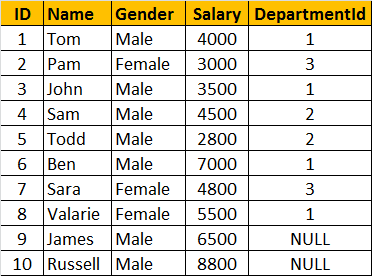
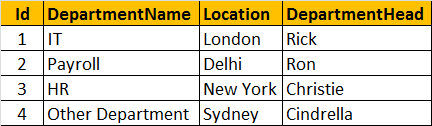
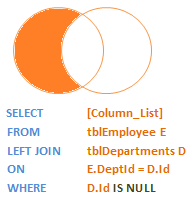
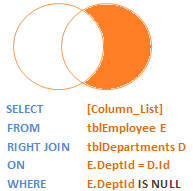
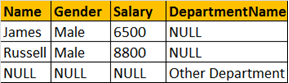
Insert into tblEmployee values (9, 'James', 'Male', 6500, NULL)

Insert into tblEmployee values (10, 'Russell', 'Male', 8800, NULL)

Go

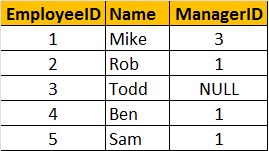
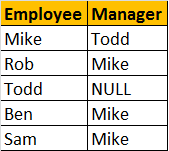
**General Formula for Joins**  
SELECT      ColumnList  
FROM           LeftTableName  
JOIN\_TYPE  RightTableName  
ON                 JoinCondition  
  
**CROSS JOIN**  
CROSS JOIN, produces the cartesian product of the 2 tables involved in the join. For example, in the Employees table we have 10 rows and in the Departments table we have 4 rows. So, a cross join between these 2 tables produces 40 rows. Cross Join shouldn't have ON clause.   
  
**CROSS JOIN Query:**  
SELECT Name, Gender, Salary, DepartmentName  
FROM tblEmployee  
CROSS JOIN tblDepartment  
  
**JOIN or INNER JOIN**  
Write a query, to retrieve Name, Gender, Salary and DepartmentName from Employees and Departments table. The output of the query should be as shown below.   
  
  
SELECT Name, Gender, Salary, DepartmentName  
FROM tblEmployee  
INNER JOIN tblDepartment  
ON tblEmployee.DepartmentId = tblDepartment.Id  
  
**OR**  
  
SELECT Name, Gender, Salary, DepartmentName  
FROM tblEmployee  
JOIN tblDepartment  
ON tblEmployee.DepartmentId = tblDepartment.Id  
  
**Note:** JOIN or INNER JOIN means the same. It's always better to use INNER JOIN, as this explicitly specifies your intention.  
  
If you look at the output, we got only 8 rows, but in the Employees table, we have 10 rows. We didn't get JAMES and RUSSELL records. This is because the DEPARTMENTID, in Employees table is NULL for these two employees and doesn't match with ID column in Departments table.  
  
So, in summary, INNER JOIN, returns only the matching rows between both the tables. Non matching rows are eliminated.  
  
**LEFT JOIN or LEFT OUTER JOIN**  
Now, let's say, I want all the rows from the Employees table, including JAMES and RUSSELL records. I want the output, as shown below.   
  
  
SELECT Name, Gender, Salary, DepartmentName  
FROM tblEmployee  
LEFT OUTER JOIN tblDepartment  
ON tblEmployee.DepartmentId = tblDepartment.Id  
  
**OR**  
  
SELECT Name, Gender, Salary, DepartmentName  
FROM tblEmployee  
LEFT JOIN tblDepartment  
ON tblEmployee.DepartmentId = tblDepartment.Id  
  
**Note:** You can use, LEFT JOIN or LEFT OUTER JOIN. OUTER keyowrd is optional  
  
**LEFT JOIN**, returns all the matching rows + non matching rows from the left table. In reality, INNER JOIN and LEFT JOIN are extensively used.  
  
**RIGHT JOIN or RIGHT OUTER JOIN**  
I want, all the rows from the right table. The query output should be, as shown below.   
  
  
SELECT Name, Gender, Salary, DepartmentName  
FROM tblEmployee  
RIGHT OUTER JOIN tblDepartment  
ON tblEmployee.DepartmentId = tblDepartment.Id  
  
**OR**  
  
SELECT Name, Gender, Salary, DepartmentName  
FROM tblEmployee  
RIGHT JOIN tblDepartment  
ON tblEmployee.DepartmentId = tblDepartment.Id  
  
**Note:** You can use, RIGHT JOIN or RIGHT OUTER JOIN. OUTER keyowrd is optional  
  
**RIGHT JOIN**, returns all the matching rows + non matching rows from the right table.  
  
**FULL JOIN or FULL OUTER JOIN**  
I want all the rows from both the tables involved in the join. The query output should be, as shown below.   
  
  
  
SELECT Name, Gender, Salary, DepartmentName  
FROM tblEmployee  
FULL OUTER JOIN tblDepartment  
ON tblEmployee.DepartmentId = tblDepartment.Id  
  
OR  
  
SELECT Name, Gender, Salary, DepartmentName  
FROM tblEmployee  
FULL JOIN tblDepartment  
ON tblEmployee.DepartmentId = tblDepartment.Id  
  
**Note:** You can use, FULLJOIN or FULL OUTER JOIN. OUTER keyowrd is optional  
  
**FULL JOIN**, returns all rows from both the left and right tables, including the non matching rows.  
  
**Joins Summary**  
  
  


### Advanced Joins - Part 13

**In this video session we will learn about**  
1. Advanced or intelligent joins in SQL Server  
2. Retrieve only the non matching rows from the left table  
3. Retrieve only the non matching rows from the right table  
4. Retrieve only the non matching rows from both the left and right table  
  
**Before watching this video,** [**please watch Part 12 - Joins in SQL Server**](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/08/joins-in-sql-server-part-12.html)   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
**Considers Employees (tblEmployee) and Departments (tblDepartment) tables**   
  
**Employee Table (tblEmployee)**  
  
  
**Departments Table (tblDepartment)**  
  
  
**How to retrieve only the non matching rows from the left table. The output should be as shown below:**   
http://1.bp.blogspot.com/-7vt-QpC4mZ8/UDDiiSTHcUI/AAAAAAAAAPo/5x1-GB7B9VM/s1600/Only+Left+Table+Rows.png  
  
**Query:**  
SELECT       Name, Gender, Salary, DepartmentName  
FROM           tblEmployee E  
LEFT JOIN   tblDepartment D  
ON                 E.DepartmentId = D.Id  
WHERE        D.Id IS NULL  
  
  
  
**How to retrieve only the non matching rows from the right table**   
http://1.bp.blogspot.com/-ycu3SCB-mn0/UDDj12WVhYI/AAAAAAAAAP4/WoJn5XGOlJc/s1600/Only+Right+Table+Rows.png  
  
**Query:**  
SELECT         Name, Gender, Salary, DepartmentName  
FROM             tblEmployee E  
RIGHT JOIN    tblDepartment D  
ON                   E.DepartmentId = D.Id  
WHERE          E.DepartmentId IS NULL   
  
  
  
**How to retrieve only the non matching rows from both the left and right table. Matching rows should be eliminated.**   
  
  
**Query:**  
SELECT         Name, Gender, Salary, DepartmentName  
FROM              tblEmployee E  
FULL JOIN      tblDepartment D  
ON                   E.DepartmentId = D.Id  
WHERE          E.DepartmentId IS NULL  
OR                   D.Id IS NULL  
  


**It is also possible to combine WHERE and HAVING**  
**Select City, SUM(Salary) as TotalSalary**  
**from tblEmployee**  
**Where Gender = 'Male'**

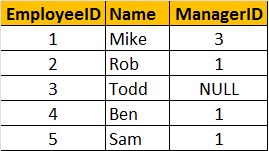
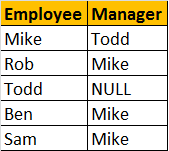
### Self join in sql server - Part 14

In **Part 12** of this video series we have learnt the **basics of joins** and in **Part 13** we have learnt about **advanced or intelligent joins**. Please watch Parts 12 and 13 before watching this video  
[**Part 12 - Basic joins**](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/08/joins-in-sql-server-part-12.html)  
[**Part 13 - Advanced joins**](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/08/advanced-joins-part-13.html)  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
In parts 12 and 13, we have seen joining 2 different tables - **tblEmployees** and **tblDepartments**. Have you ever thought of a need to join a table with itself. Consider tblEmployees table shown below.   
  
  
Write a query which gives the following result.   
  
  
  
**Self Join Query:**   
A MANAGER is also an EMPLOYEE. Both the, EMPLOYEE and MANAGER rows, are present in the same table. Here we are joining tblEmployee with itself using different alias names, E for Employee and M for Manager. We are using LEFT JOIN, to get the rows with ManagerId NULL. You can see in the output TODD's record is also retrieved, but the MANAGER is NULL. If you replace LEFT JOIN with INNER JOIN, you will not get TODD's record.  
Select E.Name as Employee, M.Name as Manager  
from tblEmployee E  
Left Join tblEmployee M  
On E.ManagerId = M.EmployeeId  
  
  
In short, joining a table with itself is called as **SELF JOIN**. SELF JOIN is not a different type of JOIN. It can be classified under any type of JOIN - INNER, OUTER or CROSS Joins. The above query is, LEFT OUTER SELF Join.  
  
**Inner Self Join tblEmployee table:**  
Select E.Name as Employee, M.Name as Manager  
from tblEmployee E  
Inner Join tblEmployee M  
On E.ManagerId = M.EmployeeId  
  
**Cross Self Join tblEmployee table:**  
Select E.Name as Employee, M.Name as Manager  
from tblEmployee  
Cross Join tblEmployee

**group by City**  
**Having City = 'London'**  
  
**Difference between WHERE and HAVING clause:**  
1. WHERE clause can be used with - Select, Insert, and Update statements, where as HAVING clause can only be used with the Select statement.  
2. WHERE filters rows before aggregation (GROUPING), where as, HAVING filters groups, after the aggregations are performed.  
3. Aggregate functions cannot be used in the WHERE clause, unless it is in a sub query contained in a HAVING clause, whereas, aggregate functions can be used in Having clause.

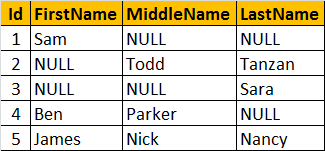
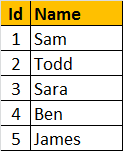
**To Select distinct rows use DISTINCT keyword**  
SELECT DISTINCT Column\_List  
FROM Table\_Name  
  
**Example**: Select distinct city from tblPerson  
  
**Filtering rows with WHERE clause**  
SELECT Column\_List  
FROM Table\_Name  
WHERE Filter\_Condition  
  
**Example:** Select Name, Email from tblPerson where City = 'London'

**Different ways to replace NULL in sql server - Part 15**

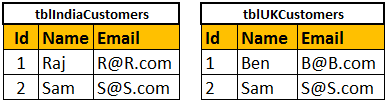
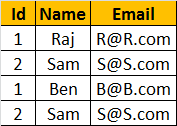
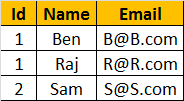
In this video session, we will learn about different ways to replace NULL values in SQL Server. [Please watch Part 14, before continuing](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/08/self-join-in-sql-server-part-14.html).  
  
  
  
**Consider the Employees table below.**   
  
  
In Part 14, we have learnt writing a LEFT OUTER SELF JOIN query, which produced the following output.   
  
  
  
In the output, **MANAGER** column, for **Todd's** rows is **NULL**. I want to replace the **NULL** value, with **'No Manager'**  
  
**Replacing NULL value using ISNULL() function:** We are passing 2 parameters to IsNULL() function. If M.Name returns NULL, then 'No Manager' string is used as the replacement value.  
SELECT E.Name as Employee, ISNULL(M.Name,'No Manager') as Manager  
FROM tblEmployee E  
LEFT JOIN tblEmployee M  
ON E.ManagerID = M.EmployeeID  
  
**Replacing NULL value using CASE Statement:**  
SELECT E.Name as Employee, CASE WHEN M.Name IS NULL THEN 'No Manager'   
 ELSE M.Name END as Manager  
FROM tblEmployee E  
LEFT JOIN tblEmployee M  
ON E.ManagerID = M.EmployeeID  
  
**Replacing NULL value using COALESCE() function:** COALESCE() function, returns the first NON NULL value.

SELECT E.Name as Employee, COALESCE(M.Name, 'No Manager') as Manager  
FROM tblEmployee E  
LEFT JOIN tblEmployee M  
ON E.ManagerID = M.EmployeeID  
  
We will discuss about COALESCE() function in detail, in the next session

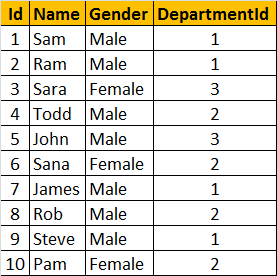
**Coalesce() function in sql server - Part 16**

According to the MSDN Books online COALESCE() returns the first Non NULL value. Let's understand this with an example.  
  
  
Consider the Employees Table below. Not all employees have their First, Midde and Last Names filled. Some of the employees has First name missing, some of them have Middle Name missing and some of them last name.   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Now, let's write a query that returns the **Name of the Employee**. If an employee, has all the columns filled - **First, Middle and Last Names**, then we only want the **first name**.   
  
If the **FirstName is NULL**, and if **Middle and Last Names are filled** then, we only want the **middle name**. For example, Employee row with Id = 1, has the FirstName filled, so we want to retrieve his FirstName "Sam". Employee row with Id = 2, has Middle and Last names filled, but the First name is missing. Here, we want to retrieve his middle name "Todd". In short, The output of the query should be as shown below.  
  
  
We are passing **FirstName, MiddleName and LastName** columns as parameters to the COALESCE() function. The COALESCE() function returns the first non null value from the 3 columns.  
**SELECT Id, COALESCE(FirstName, MiddleName, LastName) AS Name**  
**FROM tblEmployee**

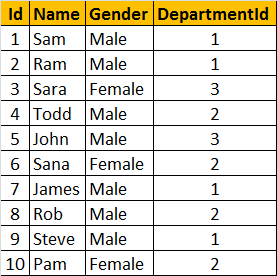
**Union and union all in sql server - Part 17**

UNION and UNION ALL operators in SQL Server, are used to combine the result-set of two or more SELECT queries. Please consider India and UK customer tables below   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
**Combining the rows of tblIndiaCustomers and tblUKCustomers using UNION ALL**  
Select Id, Name, Email from tblIndiaCustomers  
UNION ALL  
Select Id, Name, Email from tblUKCustomers  
  
**Query Results of UNION ALL**  
  
  
  
**Combining the rows of tblIndiaCustomers and tblUKCustomers using UNION**  
Select Id, Name, Email from tblIndiaCustomers  
UNION  
Select Id, Name, Email from tblUKCustomers  
  
**Query Results of UNION**  
  
  
  
**Differences between UNION and UNION ALL (Common Interview Question)**  
From the output, it is very clear that, **UNION removes duplicate** rows, where as **UNION ALL does not**. When use UNION, to remove the duplicate rows, sql server has to to do a distinct sort, which is time consuming. For this reason, UNION ALL is much faster than UNION.   
  
**Note:** If you want to see the cost of DISTINCT SORT, you can turn on the estimated query execution plan using CTRL + L.  
  
**Note:** For UNION and UNION ALL to work, the Number, Data types, and the order of the columns in the select statements should be same.  
  
**If you want to sort, the results of UNION or UNION ALL, the ORDER BY caluse should be used on the last SELECT statement as shown below.**  
Select Id, Name, Email from tblIndiaCustomers  
UNION ALL  
Select Id, Name, Email from tblUKCustomers  
UNION ALL  
Select Id, Name, Email from tblUSCustomers  
Order by Name  
  
**The following query, raises a syntax error**  
SELECT Id, Name, Email FROM tblIndiaCustomers  
ORDER BY Name  
UNION ALL  
SELECT Id, Name, Email FROM tblUKCustomers  
UNION ALL  
SELECT Id, Name, Email FROM tblUSCustomers  
  
**Difference between JOIN and UNION**  
**JOINS** and **UNIONS** are different things. However, this question is being asked very frequently now. UNION combines the result-set of two or more select queries into a single result-set which includes all the rows from all the queries in the union, where as JOINS, retrieve data from two or more tables based on logical relationships between the tables. In short, UNION combines rows from 2 or more tables, where JOINS combine columns from 2 or more table.

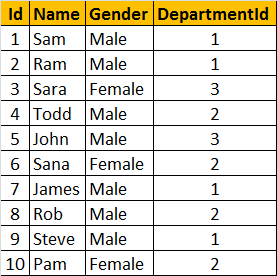
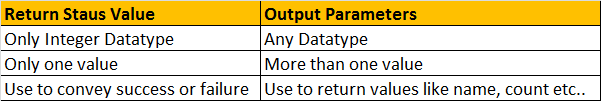
**Stored procedures - Part 18**

A stored procedure is group of T-SQL (Transact SQL) statements. If you have a situation, where you write the same query over and over again, you can save that specific query as a stored procedure and call it just by it's name.  
  
There are several advantages of using stored procedures, which we will discuss in a later video session. In this session, we will learn how to create, execute, change and delete stored procedures.  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
**Creating a simple stored procedure without any parameters**: This stored procedure, retrieves Name and Gender of all the employees. To create a stored procedure we use, **CREATE PROCEDURE** or **CREATE PROC** statement.  
  
Create Procedure spGetEmployees  
as  
Begin  
  Select Name, Gender from tblEmployee  
End  
  
**Note:** When naming user defined stored procedures, Microsoft recommends not to use **"sp\_"** as a prefix. All system stored procedures, are prefixed with **"sp\_"**. This avoids any ambiguity between user defined and system stored procedures and any conflicts, with some future system procedure.  
  
**To execute the stored procedure**, you can just type the procedure name and press F5, or use EXEC or EXECUTE keywords followed by the procedure name as shown below.  
1. spGetEmployees  
2. EXEC spGetEmployees  
3. Execute spGetEmployees  
  
**Note:** You can also right click on the procedure name, in object explorer in SQL Server Management Studio and select EXECUTE STORED PROCEDURE.  
  
**Creating a stored procedure with input parameters:** This SP, accepts GENDER and DEPARTMENTID parameters. Parameters and variables have an @ prefix in their name.  
  
Create Procedure spGetEmployeesByGenderAndDepartment   
@Gender nvarchar(50),  
@DepartmentId int  
as  
Begin  
  Select Name, Gender from tblEmployee Where Gender = @Gender and DepartmentId = @DepartmentId  
End  
  
To invoke this procedure, we need to pass the value for @Gender and @DepartmentId parameters. If you don't specify the name of the parameters, you have to first pass value for @Gender parameter and then for @DepartmentId.  
EXECUTE spGetEmployeesByGenderAndDepartment 'Male', 1  
  
On the other hand, if you change the order, you will get an error stating "Error converting data type varchar to int." This is because, the value of **"Male"** is passed into @DepartmentId parameter. Since @DepartmentId is an integer, we get the type conversion error.  
**spGetEmployeesByGenderAndDepartment 1, 'Male'**  
  
When you specify the names of the parameters when executing the stored procedure the order doesn't matter.  
EXECUTE spGetEmployeesByGenderAndDepartment @DepartmentId=1, @Gender = 'Male'  
  
**To view the text, of the stored procedure**  
1. Use system stored procedure sp\_helptext 'SPName'  
OR  
2. Right Click the SP in Object explorer -> Scrip Procedure as -> Create To -> New Query Editor Window  
  
**To change the stored procedure, use ALTER PROCEDURE statement:**  
Alter Procedure spGetEmployeesByGenderAndDepartment   
@Gender nvarchar(50),  
@DepartmentId int  
as  
Begin  
  Select Name, Gender from tblEmployee Where Gender = @Gender and DepartmentId = @DepartmentId order by Name  
End  
  
**To encrypt the text of the SP**, use WITH ENCRYPTION option. Once, encrypted, you cannot view the text of the procedure, using sp\_helptext system stored procedure. There are ways to obtain the original text, which we will talk about in a later session.  
Alter Procedure spGetEmployeesByGenderAndDepartment   
@Gender nvarchar(50),  
@DepartmentId int  
WITH ENCRYPTION  
as  
Begin  
  Select Name, Gender from tblEmployee Where Gender = @Gender and DepartmentId = @DepartmentId  
End  
  
To delete the SP, use DROP PROC 'SPName' or DROP PROCEDURE 'SPName'  
  
**In the next seesion, we will learn creating stored procedures with OUTPUT parameters.**

### Stored procedures with output parameters - Part 19

In this video, we will learn about, creating stored procedures with output parameters. [Please watch Part 18 of this video series, before watching](http://www.blogger.com/goog_350135183)[this video.](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/08/stored-procedures-part-18.html)  
  
  
  
**To create an SP with output parameter**, we use the keywords OUT or OUTPUT. @EmployeeCount is an OUTPUT parameter. Notice, it is specified with OUTPUT keyword.   
Create Procedure spGetEmployeeCountByGender  
@Gender nvarchar(20),  
@EmployeeCount int Output  
as  
Begin  
 Select @EmployeeCount = COUNT(Id)   
 from tblEmployee   
 where Gender = @Gender  
End   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
**To execute this stored procedure with OUTPUT parameter**  
  
**1.** First initialise a variable of the **same datatype** as that of the **output parameter**. We have declared @EmployeeTotal integer variable.   
**2.** Then pass the @EmployeeTotal variable to the SP. You have to specify the **OUTPUT** keyword. If you don't specify the OUTPUT keyword, the variable will be **NULL**.   
**3.** Execute  
  
Declare @EmployeeTotal int  
Execute spGetEmployeeCountByGender 'Female', @EmployeeTotal output  
Print @EmployeeTotal  
  
If you don't specify the OUTPUT keyword, when executing the stored procedure, the @EmployeeTotal variable will be NULL. Here, we have not specified OUTPUT keyword. When you execute, you will see **'@EmployeeTotal is null'** printed.  
  
Declare @EmployeeTotal int  
Execute spGetEmployeeCountByGender 'Female', @EmployeeTotal  
if(@EmployeeTotal is null)  
 Print '@EmployeeTotal is null'  
else  
 Print '@EmployeeTotal is not null'  
  
**You can pass parameters in any order, when you use the parameter names.** Here, we are first passing the OUTPUT parameter and then the input @Gender parameter.  
  
Declare @EmployeeTotal int  
Execute spGetEmployeeCountByGender @EmployeeCount = @EmployeeTotal OUT, @Gender = 'Male'  
Print @EmployeeTotal  
  
**The following system stored procedures, are extremely useful when working procedures.**  
**sp\_help** SP\_Name : View the information about the stored procedure, like parameter names, their datatypes etc. sp\_help can be used with any database object, like tables, views, SP's, triggers etc. Alternatively, you can also press ALT+F1, when the name of the object is highlighted.  
  
**sp\_helptext** SP\_Name : View the Text of the stored procedure  
  
**sp\_depends** SP\_Name : View the dependencies of the stored procedure. This system SP is very useful, especially if you want to check, if there are any stored procedures that are referencing a table that you are abput to drop. sp\_depends can also be used with other database objects like table etc.  
  
**Note:** All parameter and variable names in SQL server, need to have the @symbol.

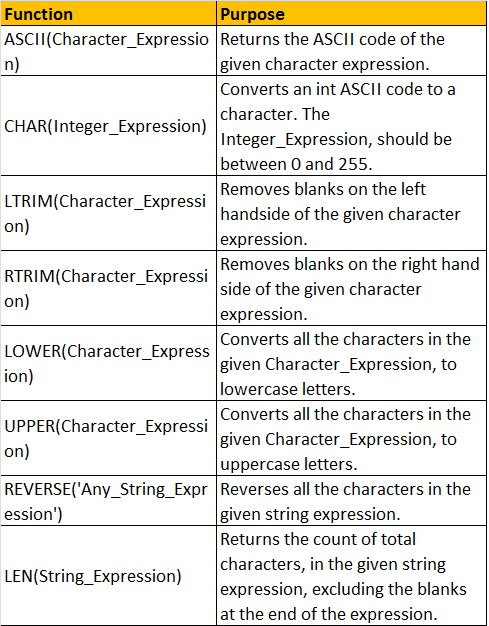
### Stored procedure output parameters or return values - Part 20

**In this video, we will**  
**1.** Understand what are stored procedure return values  
**2.** Difference between stored procedure return values and output parameters  
**3.** When to use output parameters over return values  
  
**Before watching this video, please watch**  
[Part 18 - Stored procedure basics in sql server](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/08/stored-procedures-part-18.html)  
[Part 19 - Stored procedures with output parameters](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/08/stored-procedures-with-output.html)  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
**What are stored procedure status variables?**  
Whenever, you execute a stored procedure, it returns an integer status variable. Usually, zero indicates success, and non-zero indicates failure. To see this yourself, execute any stored procedure from the object explorer, in sql server management studio.   
**1.** Right Click and select 'Execute Stored Procedure  
**2.** If the procedure, expects parameters, provide the values and click OK.  
**3.** Along with the result that you expect, the stored procedure, also returns a Return Value = 0  
  
So, from this we understood that, when a stored procedure is executed, it returns an integer status variable. With this in mind, let's understand the difference between output parameters and RETURN values. We will use the Employees table below for this purpose.  
  
  
  
  
**The following procedure returns total number of employees in the Employees table, using output parameter - @TotalCount.**  
Create Procedure spGetTotalCountOfEmployees1  
@TotalCount int output  
as  
Begin  
 Select @TotalCount = COUNT(ID) from tblEmployee  
End  
  
**Executing spGetTotalCountOfEmployees1 returns 3.**  
Declare @TotalEmployees int  
Execute spGetTotalCountOfEmployees @TotalEmployees Output  
Select @TotalEmployees  
  
**Re-written stored procedure using return variables**  
Create Procedure spGetTotalCountOfEmployees2  
as  
Begin  
 return (Select COUNT(ID) from Employees)  
End  
  
**Executing spGetTotalCountOfEmployees2 returns 3.**  
Declare @TotalEmployees int  
Execute @TotalEmployees = spGetTotalCountOfEmployees2  
Select @TotalEmployees  
  
So, we are able to achieve what we want, using output parameters as well as return values. Now, let's look at example, where return status variables cannot be used, but Output parameters can be used.  
  
**In this SP, we are retrieving the Name of the employee, based on their Id, using the output parameter @Name.**  
Create Procedure spGetNameById1  
@Id int,  
@Name nvarchar(20) Output  
as  
Begin  
 Select @Name = Name from tblEmployee Where Id = @Id  
End  
  
**Executing spGetNameById1, prints the name of the employee**  
Declare @EmployeeName nvarchar(20)  
Execute spGetNameById1 3, @EmployeeName out  
Print 'Name of the Employee = ' + @EmployeeName  
  
**Now let's try to achieve the same thing, using return status variables.**  
Create Procedure spGetNameById2  
@Id int  
as  
Begin  
 Return (Select Name from tblEmployee Where Id = @Id)  
End  
  
**Executing spGetNameById2** returns an error stating 'Conversion failed when converting the nvarchar value 'Sam' to data type int.'. The return status variable is an integer, and hence, when we select Name of an employee and try to return that we get a converion error.   
  
Declare @EmployeeName nvarchar(20)  
Execute @EmployeeName = spGetNameById2 1  
Print 'Name of the Employee = ' + @EmployeeName  
  
So, using return values, we can only return integers, and that too, only one integer. It is not possible, to return more than one value using return values, where as output parameters, can return any datatype and an sp can have more than one output parameters. I always prefer, using output parameters, over RETURN values.  
  
In general, RETURN values are used to indicate success or failure of stored procedure, especially when we are dealing with nested stored procedures.Return a value of 0, indicates success, and any nonzero value indicates failure.  
  
**Difference between return values and output parameters**   


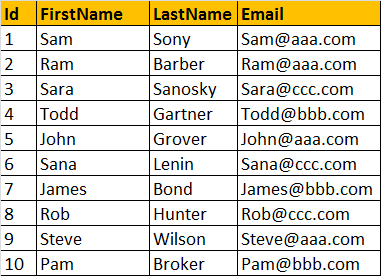
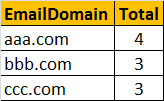
### Advantages of using stored procedures - Part 21

[Please watch Part 18 - Basics of Stored Procedures](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/08/stored-procedures-part-18.html)  
**The following advantages of using Stored Procedures over adhoc queries (inline SQL)**   
**1. Execution plan retention and reusability** - Stored Procedures are compiled and their execution plan is cached and used again, when the same SP is executed again. Although adhoc queries also create and reuse plan, the plan is reused only when the query is textual match and the datatypes are matching with the previous call. Any change in the datatype or you have an extra space in the query then, a new plan is created.  
  
**2. Reduces network traffic** - You only need to send, EXECUTE SP\_Name statement, over the network, instead of the entire batch of adhoc SQL code.  
  
**3. Code reusability and better maintainability** - A stored procedure can be reused with multiple applications. If the logic has to change, we only have one place to change, where as if it is inline sql, and if you have to use it in multiple applications, we end up with multiple copies of this inline sql. If the logic has to change, we have to change at all the places, which makes it harder maintaining inline sql.  
  
**4. Better Security** - A database user can be granted access to an SP and prevent them from executing direct "select" statements against a table.  This is fine grain access control which will help control what data a user has access to.  
  
**5. Avoids SQL Injection attack** - SP's prevent sql injection attack. [Please watch this video on SQL Injection Attack, for more information.](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/06/sql-injection-attack.html)

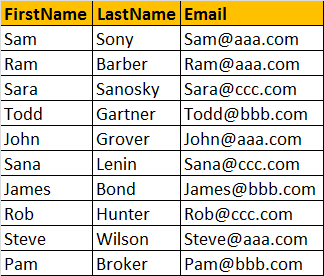
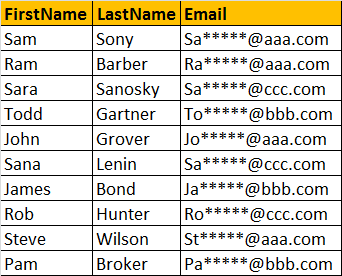
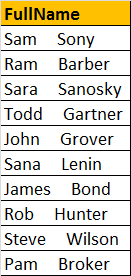
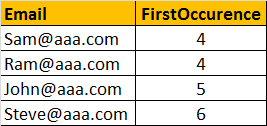
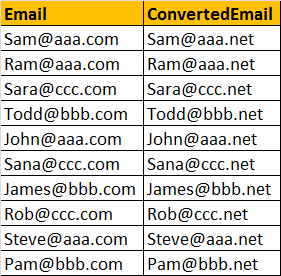
**Built in string functions in sql server 2008 - Part 22**

Functions in SQL server can be broadly divided into 2 categoris  
**1.** Built-in functions  
**2.** User Defined functions  
  
There are several built-in functions. In this video session, we will look at the most common string functions available.  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
ASCII(Character\_Expression) - Returns the ASCII code of the given character expression.  
To find the ACII Code of capital letter 'A'  
 **Example:** Select ASCII('A')  
**Output:** 65  
  
CHAR(Integer\_Expression) - Converts an int ASCII code to a character. The Integer\_Expression, should be between 0 and 255.  
The following SQL, prints all the characters for the ASCII values from o thru 255  
  
Declare @Number int  
Set @Number = 1  
While(@Number <= 255)  
Begin  
 Print CHAR(@Number)  
 Set @Number = @Number + 1  
End  
  
**Note:** The while loop will become an infinite loop, if you forget to include the following line.  
Set @Number = @Number + 1  
  
**Printing uppercase alphabets using CHAR() function:**  
Declare @Number int  
Set @Number = 65  
While(@Number <= 90)  
Begin  
 Print CHAR(@Number)  
 Set @Number = @Number + 1  
End  
  
**Printing lowercase alphabets using CHAR() function:**  
Declare @Number int  
Set @Number = 97  
While(@Number <= 122)  
Begin  
 Print CHAR(@Number)  
 Set @Number = @Number + 1  
End  
  
  
**Another way of printing lower case alphabets using CHAR() and LOWER() functions.**  
Declare @Number int  
Set @Number = 65  
While(@Number <= 90)  
Begin  
 Print LOWER(CHAR(@Number))  
 Set @Number = @Number + 1  
End  
  
LTRIM(Character\_Expression) - Removes blanks on the left handside of the given character expression.  
  
**Example**: Removing the 3 white spaces on the left hand side of the '   Hello' string using LTRIM() function.  
Select LTRIM('   Hello')  
**Output**: Hello  
  
RTRIM(Character\_Expression) - Removes blanks on the right hand side of the given character expression.  
 **Example**: Removing the 3 white spaces on the left hand side of the 'Hello   ' string using RTRIM() function.  
Select RTRIM('Hello   ')  
**Output**: Hello  
  
**Example**: To remove white spaces on either sides of the given character expression, use LTRIM() and RTRIM() as shown below.  
Select LTRIM(RTRIM('   Hello   '))  
**Output**: Hello  
  
LOWER(Character\_Expression) - Converts all the characters in the given Character\_Expression, to lowercase letters.  
  
**Example**: Select LOWER('CONVERT This String Into Lower Case')  
**Output**: convert this string into lower case  
  
UPPER(Character\_Expression) - Converts all the characters in the given Character\_Expression, to uppercase letters.  
**Example**: Select UPPER('CONVERT This String Into upper Case')  
**Output**: CONVERT THIS STRING INTO UPPER CASE  
  
REVERSE('Any\_String\_Expression') - Reverses all the characters in the given string expression.  
**Example**: Select REVERSE('ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ')  
**Output**: ZYXWVUTSRQPONMLKJIHGFEDCBA  
  
LEN(String\_Expression) - Returns the count of total characters, in the given string expression, excluding the blanks at the end of the expression.  
  
**Example**: Select LEN('SQL Functions   ')  
**Output**: 13  
  
  
  
In the next video session, we will discuss about the rest of the commonly used built-in string functions.

### LEFT, RIGHT, CHARINDEX and SUBSTRING functions - Part 23

In this video we will learn about the commonly used built-in string functions in SQL server and finally, a real time example of using string functions. Please watch the following videos, before continuing with this video.  
[Part 11 – Group By](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/08/group-by-part-11.html)  
[Part 22 – Built in string functions](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/08/built-in-string-functions-in-sql-server.html)  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
**LEFT**(Character\_Expression, Integer\_Expression) - Returns the specified number of characters from the left hand side of the given character expression.  
  
**Example**: Select LEFT('ABCDE', 3)  
**Output**: ABC  
  
**RIGHT**(Character\_Expression, Integer\_Expression) - Returns the specified number of characters from the right hand side of the given character expression.  
  
**Example**: Select RIGHT('ABCDE', 3)  
**Output**: CDE  
  
**CHARINDEX**('Expression\_To\_Find', 'Expression\_To\_Search', 'Start\_Location') - Returns the starting position of the specified expression in a character string. Start\_Location parameter is optional.  
  
**Example**: In this example, we get the starting position of '@' character in the email string 'sara@aaa.com'.   
Select CHARINDEX('@','sara@aaa.com',1)  
**Output**: 5  
  
**SUBSTRING**('Expression', 'Start', 'Length') - As the name, suggests, this function returns substring (part of the string), from the given expression. You specify the starting location using the 'start' parameter and the number of characters in the substring using 'Length' parameter. All the 3 parameters are mandatory.  
  
**Example**: Display just the domain part of the given email 'John@bbb.com'.  
Select SUBSTRING('John@bbb.com',6, 7)  
**Output**: bbb.com  
  
In the above example, we have hardcoded the starting position and the length parameters. Instead of hardcoding we can dynamically retrieve them using CHARINDEX() and LEN() string functions as shown below.  
  
**Example**:  
Select SUBSTRING('John@bbb.com',(CHARINDEX('@', 'John@bbb.com') + 1), (LEN('John@bbb.com') - CHARINDEX('@','John@bbb.com')))  
**Output**: bbb.com  
  
Real time example, where we can use LEN(), CHARINDEX() and SUBSTRING() functions. Let us assume we have table as shown below.   
  
  
Write a query to find out total number of emails, by domain. The result of the query should be as shown below.   
  
  
**Query**  
Select SUBSTRING(Email, CHARINDEX('@', Email) + 1,  
LEN(Email) - CHARINDEX('@', Email)) as EmailDomain,  
COUNT(Email) as Total  
from tblEmployee  
Group By SUBSTRING(Email, CHARINDEX('@', Email) + 1,  
LEN(Email) - CHARINDEX('@', Email))

### Replicate, Space, Patindex, Replace and Stuff functions - Part 24

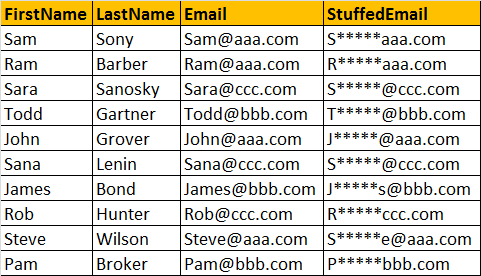
**Before watching this video, please watch**  
[Part 22 – Built in string functions in sql server](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/08/built-in-string-functions-in-sql-server.html)  
[Part 23 – Left, Right, CharIndex and Substring functions](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/08/left-right-charindex-and-substring.html)  
  
**REPLICATE(String\_To\_Be\_Replicated, Number\_Of\_Times\_To\_Replicate)** - Repeats the given string, for the specified number of times.  
  
**Example**: SELECT REPLICATE('Pragim', 3)  
**Output**: Pragim Pragim Pragim   
  
A practical example of using REPLICATE() function: We will be using this table, for the rest of our examples in this article.  
  
  
Let's mask the email with 5 \* (star) symbols. The output should be as shown below.   
  
  
**Query:**  
Select FirstName, LastName, SUBSTRING(Email, 1, 2) + REPLICATE('\*',5) +   
SUBSTRING(Email, CHARINDEX('@',Email), LEN(Email) - CHARINDEX('@',Email)+1) as Email  
from tblEmployee  
  
  
  
**SPACE(Number\_Of\_Spaces)** - Returns number of spaces, specified by the Number\_Of\_Spaces argument.  
  
**Example**: The SPACE(5) function, inserts 5 spaces between FirstName and LastName  
Select FirstName + SPACE(5) + LastName as FullName  
From tblEmployee  
  
**Output:**   
  
  
**PATINDEX('%Pattern%', Expression)**  
Returns the starting position of the first occurrence of a pattern in a specified expression. It takes two arguments, the pattern to be searched and the expression. PATINDEX() is simial to CHARINDEX(). With CHARINDEX() we cannot use wildcards, where as PATINDEX() provides this capability. If the specified pattern is not found, PATINDEX() returns ZERO.  
  
**Example:**   
Select Email, PATINDEX('%@aaa.com', Email) as FirstOccurence   
from tblEmployee  
Where PATINDEX('%@aaa.com', Email) > 0  
  
**Output:**  
  
  
  
**REPLACE(String\_Expression, Pattern , Replacement\_Value)**  
Replaces all occurrences of a specified string value with another string value.  
  
**Example**: All .COM strings are replaced with .NET  
Select Email, REPLACE(Email, '.com', '.net') as ConvertedEmail  
from  tblEmployee  
  
  
  
**STUFF(Original\_Expression, Start, Length, Replacement\_expression)**  
STUFF() function inserts Replacement\_expression, at the start position specified, along with removing the charactes specified using Length parameter.  
  
**Example**:  
Select FirstName, LastName,Email, STUFF(Email, 2, 3, '\*\*\*\*\*') as StuffedEmail  
From tblEmployee

**DateTime functions in SQL Server - Part 25**

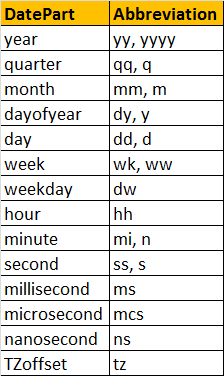
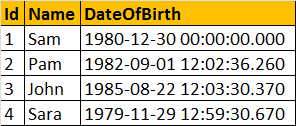
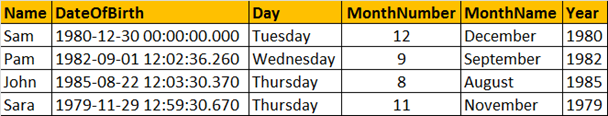
**In this video session we will learn about**  
1. DateTime data types  
2. DateTime functions available to select the current system date and time  
3. Understanding concepts - UTC time and Time Zone offset   
  
  
  
  
There are several built-in DateTime functions available in SQL Server. All the following functions can be used to get the current system date and time, where you have sql server installed.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Function** | **Date Time Format** | **Description** |
| GETDATE() | 2012-08-31 20:15:04.543 | Commonly used function |
| CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP | 2012-08-31 20:15:04.543 | ANSI SQL equivalent to GETDATE |
| SYSDATETIME() | 2012-08-31 20:15:04.5380028 | More fractional seconds precision |
| SYSDATETIMEOFFSET() | 2012-08-31 20:15:04.5380028 + 01:00 | More fractional seconds precision + Time zone offset |
| GETUTCDATE() | 2012-08-31 19:15:04.543 | UTC Date and Time |
| SYSUTCDATETIME() | 2012-08-31 19:15:04.5380028 | UTC Date and Time, with More fractional seconds precision |

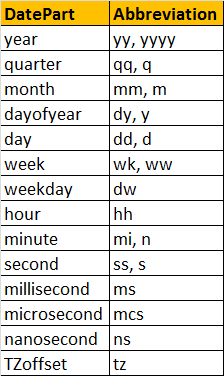
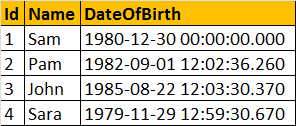
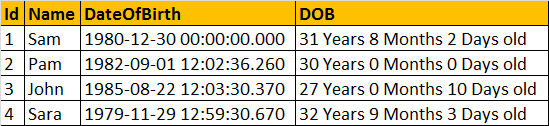
**Note**: **UTC** stands for **Coordinated Universal Time**, based on which, the world regulates clocks and time. There are slight differences between GMT and UTC, but for most common purposes, UTC is synonymous with GMT.   
  
To practically understand how the different date time datatypes available in SQL Server, store data, create the sample table **tblDateTime**.  
CREATE TABLE [tblDateTime]  
(  
 [c\_time] [time](7) NULL,  
 [c\_date] [date] NULL,  
 [c\_smalldatetime] [smalldatetime] NULL,  
 [c\_datetime] [datetime] NULL,  
 [c\_datetime2] [datetime2](7) NULL,  
 [c\_datetimeoffset] [datetimeoffset](7) NULL  
)  
  
**To Insert some sample data, execute the following query.**  
INSERT INTO tblDateTime VALUES (GETDATE(),GETDATE(),GETDATE(),GETDATE(),GETDATE(),GETDATE())  
  
Now, issue a select statement, and you should see, the different types of datetime datatypes, storing the current datetime, in different formats.

Output:  


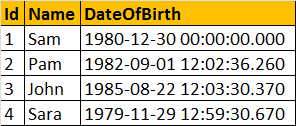
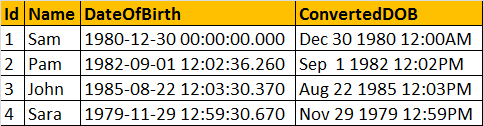
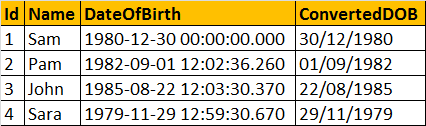
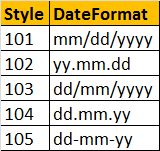
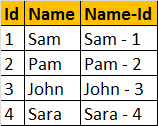
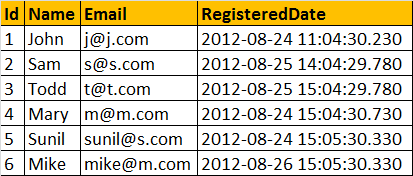
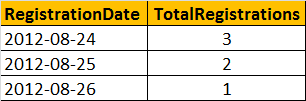
**IsDate, Day, Month, Year and DateName DateTime functions in SQL Server - Part 26**

**ISDATE**() - Checks if the given value, is a valid date, time, or datetime. Returns 1 for success, 0 for failure.  
  
**Examples:**  
Select ISDATE('PRAGIM') -- returns 0  
Select ISDATE(Getdate()) -- returns 1  
Select ISDATE('2012-08-31 21:02:04.167') -- returns 1  
  
**Note**: For datetime2 values, IsDate returns ZERO.  
  
**Example**:  
Select ISDATE('2012-09-01 11:34:21.1918447') -- returns 0.   
  
  
  
  
  
  
**Day**() - Returns the **'Day number of the Month'** of the given date  
  
**Examples**:  
Select DAY(GETDATE()) -- Returns the day number of the month, based on current system datetime.  
Select DAY('01/31/2012') -- Returns 31  
  
**Month**() - Returns the **'Month number of the year'** of the given date  
  
**Examples**:  
Select Month(GETDATE()) -- Returns the **Month number of the year**, based on the current system date and time  
Select Month('01/31/2012') -- Returns 1  
  
**Year**() - Returns the **'Year number'** of the given date  
  
**Examples:**  
Select Year(GETDATE()) -- Returns the year number, based on the current system date  
Select Year('01/31/2012') -- Returns 2012  
  
**DateName**(DatePart, Date) - Returns a string, that represents a part of the given date. This functions takes 2 parameters. The first parameter **'DatePart'** specifies, the part of the date, we want. The second parameter, is the actual date, from which we want the part of the Date.  
  
**Valid Datepart parameter values**  
  
  
  
**Examples:**  
Select DATENAME(Day, '2012-09-30 12:43:46.837') -- Returns 30  
Select DATENAME(WEEKDAY, '2012-09-30 12:43:46.837') -- Returns Sunday  
Select DATENAME(MONTH, '2012-09-30 12:43:46.837') -- Returns September  
  
A simple practical example using some of these DateTime functions. Consider the table tblEmployees.  
  
  
  
Write a query, which returns Name, DateOfBirth, Day, MonthNumber, MonthName, and Year as shown below.   
  
  
  
**Query:**  
Select Name, DateOfBirth, DateName(WEEKDAY,DateOfBirth) as [Day],   
            Month(DateOfBirth) as MonthNumber,   
            DateName(MONTH, DateOfBirth) as [MonthName],  
            Year(DateOfBirth) as [Year]   
From   tblEmployees

**DatePart, DateAdd and DateDiff functions in SQL Server - Part 27**

**DatePart**(DatePart, Date) - Returns an integer representing the specified DatePart. This function is simialar to DateName(). DateName() returns nvarchar, where as DatePart() returns an integer. The valid DatePart parameter values are shown below.   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
**Examples:**  
Select DATEPART(weekday, '2012-08-30 19:45:31.793') -- returns 5  
Select DATENAME(weekday, '2012-08-30 19:45:31.793') -- returns Thursday  
  
**DATEADD** (datepart, NumberToAdd, date) - Returns the DateTime, after adding specified NumberToAdd, to the datepart specified of the given date.  
  
**Examples:**  
Select DateAdd(DAY, 20, '2012-08-30 19:45:31.793')   
-- Returns 2012-09-19 19:45:31.793  
Select DateAdd(DAY, -20, '2012-08-30 19:45:31.793')   
-- Returns 2012-08-10 19:45:31.793  
  
**DATEDIFF**(datepart, startdate, enddate) - Returns the count of the specified datepart boundaries crossed between the specified startdate and enddate.  
  
**Examples:**  
Select DATEDIFF(MONTH, '11/30/2005','01/31/2006') -- returns 2  
Select DATEDIFF(DAY, '11/30/2005','01/31/2006') -- returns 62  
  
Consider the emaployees table below.  
  
  
Write a query to compute the age of a person, when the date of birth is given. The output should be as shown below.  
  
  
  
CREATE FUNCTION fnComputeAge(@DOB DATETIME)  
RETURNS NVARCHAR(50)  
AS  
BEGIN  
  
DECLARE @tempdate DATETIME, @years INT, @months INT, @days INT  
SELECT @tempdate = @DOB  
  
SELECT @years = DATEDIFF(YEAR, @tempdate, GETDATE()) - CASE WHEN (MONTH(@DOB) > MONTH(GETDATE())) OR (MONTH(@DOB) = MONTH(GETDATE()) AND DAY(@DOB) > DAY(GETDATE())) THEN 1 ELSE 0 END  
SELECT @tempdate = DATEADD(YEAR, @years, @tempdate)  
  
SELECT @months = DATEDIFF(MONTH, @tempdate, GETDATE()) - CASE WHEN DAY(@DOB) > DAY(GETDATE()) THEN 1 ELSE 0 END  
SELECT @tempdate = DATEADD(MONTH, @months, @tempdate)  
  
SELECT @days = DATEDIFF(DAY, @tempdate, GETDATE())  
  
DECLARE @Age NVARCHAR(50)  
SET @Age = Cast(@years AS  NVARCHAR(4)) + ' Years ' + Cast(@months AS  NVARCHAR(2))+ ' Months ' +  Cast(@days AS  NVARCHAR(2))+ ' Days Old'  
RETURN @Age  
  
End  
  
**Using the function in a query to get the expected output along with the age of the person.**   
Select Id, Name, DateOfBirth, dbo.fnComputeAge(DateOfBirth) as Age from tblEmployees

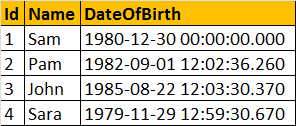
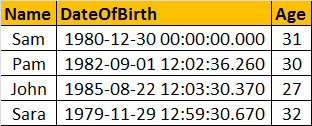
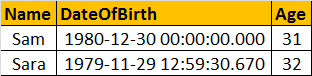
### Cast and Convert functions in SQL Server - Part 28

To convert one data type to another, CAST and CONVERT functions can be used.   
  
**Syntax of CAST and CONVERT functions from MSDN:**  
CAST ( expression AS data\_type [ ( length ) ] )  
CONVERT ( data\_type [ ( length ) ] , expression [ , style ] )  
  
From the syntax, it is clear that CONVERT() function has an optional style parameter, where as CAST() function lacks this capability.   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
**Consider the Employees Table below**   
  
  
The following 2 queries convert, **DateOfBirth's DateTime datatype**to **NVARCHAR**. The first query uses the CAST() function, and the second one uses CONVERT() function. The output is exactly the same for both the queries as shown below.  
Select Id, Name, DateOfBirth, CAST(DateofBirth as nvarchar) as ConvertedDOB   
from tblEmployees  
Select Id, Name, DateOfBirth, Convert(nvarchar, DateOfBirth) as ConvertedDOB   
from tblEmployees  
  
**Output:**   
  
  
  
Now, let's use the **style** parameter of the CONVERT() function, to format the Date as we would like it. In the query below, we are using **103** as the argument for **style** parameter, which formats the date as **dd/mm/yyyy**.  
Select Id, Name, DateOfBirth, Convert(nvarchar, DateOfBirth, 103) as ConvertedDOB   
from tblEmployees  
  
**Output:**   
  
  
**The following table lists a few of the common DateTime styles:**   
  
[**For complete list of all the Date and Time Styles, please check MSDN.**](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187928.aspx)   
  
**To get just the date part, from DateTime**  
SELECT CONVERT(VARCHAR(10),GETDATE(),101)  
  
**In SQL Server 2008, Date datatype is introduced, so you can also use**  
SELECT CAST(GETDATE() as DATE)  
SELECT CONVERT(DATE, GETDATE())  
  
**Note:** To control the formatting of the Date part, DateTime has to be converted to NVARCHAR using the styles provided. When converting to DATE data type, the CONVERT() function will ignore the style parameter.  
  
**Now, let's write a query which produces the following output:**  
  
  
  
**In this query**, we are using CAST() function, to convert **Id (int)**to **nvarchar**, so it can be appended with the **NAME** column. If you remove the CAST() function, you will get an error stating - 'Conversion failed when converting the nvarchar value 'Sam - ' to data type int.'  
Select Id, Name, Name + ' - ' + CAST(Id AS NVARCHAR) AS [Name-Id]   
FROM tblEmployees  
  
**Now let's look at a practical example** of using CAST function. Consider the registrations table below.   
  
  
**Write a query which returns the total number of registrations by day**  
  
  
**Query:**  
Select CAST(RegisteredDate as DATE) as RegistrationDate,   
COUNT(Id) as TotalRegistrations   
From tblRegistrations   
Group By CAST(RegisteredDate as DATE)   
  
**The following are the differences between the 2 functions.**  
1. Cast is based on ANSI standard and Convert is specific to SQL Server. So, if **portability** is a concern and if you want to use the script with other database applications, use Cast().   
2. Convert provides **more flexibility** than Cast. For example, it's possible to control how you want DateTime datatypes to be converted using styles with convert function.  
  
The general guideline is to use CAST(), unless you want to take advantage of the style functionality in CONVERT().

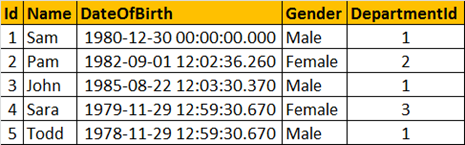
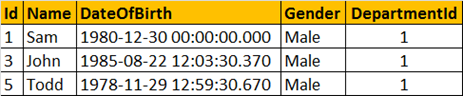
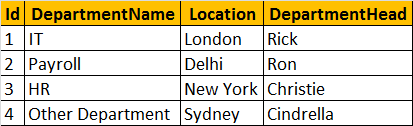
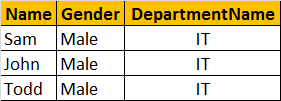
**Mathematical functions in sql server - Part 29**

**In this video session**, we will understand the commonly used mathematical functions in sql server like, Abs, Ceiling, Floor, Power, Rand, Square, Sqrt, and Round functions  
  
**ABS ( numeric\_expression )** - ABS stands for absolute and returns, the absolute (positive) number.   
  
**For example**, Select ABS(-101.5) -- returns 101.5, without the - sign.   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
**CEILING ( numeric\_expression ) and FLOOR ( numeric\_expression )**  
**CEILING** and **FLOOR** functions accept a numeric expression as a single parameter. CEILING() returns the smallest integer value greater than or equal to the parameter, whereas FLOOR() returns the largest integer less than or equal to the parameter.   
  
**Examples:**  
Select CEILING(15.2) -- Returns 16  
Select CEILING(-15.2) -- Returns -15  
  
Select FLOOR(15.2) -- Returns 15  
Select FLOOR(-15.2) -- Returns -16  
  
**Power(expression, power)** - Returns the power value of the specified expression to the specified power.  
  
**Example**: The following example calculates '2 TO THE POWER OF 3' = 2\*2\*2 = 8  
Select POWER(2,3) -- Returns 8  
  
**RAND([Seed\_Value])** - Returns a random float number between 0 and 1. Rand() function takes an optional seed parameter. When seed value is supplied the   
  
RADN() function always returns the same value for the same seed.  
  
**Example:**  
Select RAND(1) -- Always returns the same value  
  
**If you want to generate a random number between 1 and 100**, RAND() and FLOOR() functions can be used as shown below. Every time, you execute this query, you get a random number between 1 and 100.  
Select FLOOR(RAND() \* 100)  
  
**The following query prints 10 random numbers between 1 and 100.**  
Declare @Counter INT  
Set @Counter = 1  
While(@Counter <= 10)  
Begin  
 Print FLOOR(RAND() \* 100)  
 Set @Counter = @Counter + 1  
End  
  
**SQUARE ( Number )** - Returns the square of the given number.  
  
**Example:**  
Select SQUARE(9) -- Returns 81  
  
**SQRT ( Number )** - SQRT stands for Square Root. This function returns the square root of the given value.  
  
**Example:**  
Select SQRT(81) -- Returns 9  
  
**ROUND ( numeric\_expression , length [ ,function ] )** - Rounds the given numeric expression based on the given length. This function takes 3 parameters.   
**1. Numeric\_Expression** is the number that we want to round.  
**2. Length parameter**, specifies the number of the digits that we want to round to. If the length is a positive number, then the rounding is applied for the decimal part, where as if the length is negative, then the rounding is applied to the number before the decimal.  
**3. The optional function parameter**, is used to indicate rounding or truncation operations. A value of 0, indicates rounding, where as a value of non zero indicates truncation. Default, if not specified is 0.  
  
**Examples:**  
-- Round to 2 places after (to the right) the decimal point  
Select ROUND(850.556, 2) -- Returns 850.560  
  
-- Truncate anything after 2 places, after (to the right) the decimal point  
Select ROUND(850.556, 2, 1) -- Returns 850.550  
  
-- Round to 1 place after (to the right) the decimal point  
Select ROUND(850.556, 1) -- Returns 850.600  
  
-- Truncate anything after 1 place, after (to the right) the decimal point  
Select ROUND(850.556, 1, 1) -- Returns 850.500  
  
-- Round the last 2 places before (to the left) the decimal point  
Select ROUND(850.556, -2) -- 900.000  
  
-- Round the last 1 place before (to the left) the decimal point  
Select ROUND(850.556, -1) -- 850.000

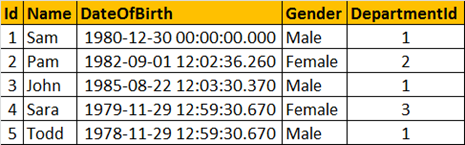
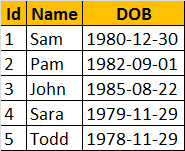
**Scalar User Defined Functions in sql server - Part 30**

From **Parts 22 to 29**, we have learnt how to use many of the built-in system functions that are available in SQL Server. In this session, we will turn our attention, to creating **user defined functions**. In short **UDF**.  
  
**We will cover**  
1. User Defined Functions in sql server  
2. Types of User Defined Functions  
3. Creating a Scalar User Defined Function  
4. Calling a Scalar User Defined Function  
5. Places where we can use Scalar User Defined Function  
6. Altering and Dropping a User Defined Function   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
**In SQL Server there are 3 types of User Defined functions**  
1. Scalar functions  
2. Inline table-valued functions  
3. Multistatement table-valued functions  
  
**Scalar functions** may or may not have parameters, but always return a single (scalar) value. The returned value can be of any data type, except **text, ntext, image, cursor, and timestamp**.  
  
**To create a function, we use the following syntax:**  
CREATE FUNCTION Function\_Name(@Parameter1 DataType, @Parameter2 DataType,..@Parametern Datatype)  
RETURNS Return\_Datatype  
AS  
BEGIN  
    Function Body  
    Return Return\_Datatype  
END  
  
Let us now create a function which calculates and returns the age of a person. To compute the age we require, date of birth. So, let's pass date of birth as a parameter. So, AGE() function returns an integer and accepts date parameter.  
CREATE FUNCTION Age(@DOB Date)    
RETURNS INT    
AS    
BEGIN    
 DECLARE @Age INT    
 SET @Age = DATEDIFF(YEAR, @DOB, GETDATE()) - CASE WHEN (MONTH(@DOB) > MONTH(GETDATE())) OR (MONTH(@DOB) = MONTH(GETDATE()) AND DAY(@DOB) > DAY(GETDATE())) THEN 1 ELSE 0 END    
 RETURN @Age    
END  
  
  
**When calling a scalar user-defined function**, you must supply a two-part name, **OwnerName.FunctionName**. **dbo** stands for database owner.  
Select dbo.Age( dbo.Age('10/08/1982')  
  
**You can also invoke it using the complete 3 part name**, DatabaseName.OwnerName.FunctionName.  
Select SampleDB.dbo.Age('10/08/1982')  
  
**Consider the Employees table below.**  
  
  
**Scalar user defined functions can be used in the Select clause** as shown below.  
Select Name, DateOfBirth, dbo.Age(DateOfBirth) as Age from tblEmployees  
  
  
**Scalar user defined functions can be used in the Where clause**, as shown below.  
Select Name, DateOfBirth, dbo.Age(DateOfBirth) as Age   
from tblEmployees  
Where dbo.Age(DateOfBirth) > 30  
  
  
  
**A stored procedure** also can accept DateOfBirth and return Age, but you cannot use stored procedures in a **select or where clause**. This is just one difference between a function and a stored procedure. There are several other differences, which we will talk about in a later session.  
  
To alter a function we use ALTER FUNCTION FuncationName statement and to delete it, we use DROP FUNCTION FuncationName.  
  
To view the text of the function use sp\_helptext FunctionName

### Inline table valued functions - Part 31

[**In Part 30 of this video series**](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/09/scalar-user-defined-functions-in-sql.html) we have seen how to create and call '**scalar user defined functions**'. In this part of the video series, we will learn about '**Inline Table Valued Functions**'.  
  
From Part 30, We learnt that, a scalar function, returns a **single** value. on the other hand, an Inline Table Valued function, return a **table**.   
  
**Syntax for creating an inline table valued function**  
CREATE FUNCTION Function\_Name(@Param1 DataType, @Param2 DataType..., @ParamN DataType)  
RETURNS TABLE  
AS  
RETURN (Select\_Statement)   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
**Consider this Employees table** shown below, which we will be using for our example.   
  
  
  
**Create a function that returns EMPLOYEES by GENDER.**  
CREATE FUNCTION fn\_EmployeesByGender(@Gender nvarchar(10))  
RETURNS TABLE  
AS  
RETURN (Select Id, Name, DateOfBirth, Gender, DepartmentId  
     from tblEmployees  
     where Gender = @Gender)  
  
**If you look at the way we implemented this function**, it is very similar to SCALAR function, with the following differences  
1. We specify **TABLE** as the return type, instead of any **scalar** data type  
2. The **function body** is not enclosed between **BEGIN and END** block. Inline table valued function body, cannot have BEGIN and END block.  
3. The **structure of the table** that gets returned, is determined by the SELECT statement with in the function.  
  
**Calling the user defined function**  
Select \* from fn\_EmployeesByGender('Male')   
  
**Output:**  
  
  
As the inline user defined function, is returning a table, issue the select statement against the function, as if you are selecting the data from a TABLE.  
  
**Where can we use Inline Table Valued functions**  
1. Inline Table Valued functions can be used to achieve the functionality of parameterized views. We will talk about views, in a later session.  
2. The table returned by the table valued function, can also be used in joins with other tables.  
  
**Consider the Departments Table**  
  
  
**Joining the Employees returned by the function, with the Departments table**  
Select Name, Gender, DepartmentName   
from fn\_EmployeesByGender('Male') E  
Join tblDepartment D on D.Id = E.DepartmentId  
  
**Executing the above query should produce the following output**   
  
  
**New to joins in sql server. Please check the videos below**  
[Part 12 - Basic Joins](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/08/joins-in-sql-server-part-12.html)  
[Part 13 - Advanced Joins](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/08/advanced-joins-part-13.html)  
[Part 14 - Self Joins](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/08/self-join-in-sql-server-part-14.html)

### Multi-Statement Table Valued Functions in SQL Server - Part 32

We have discussed about [**scalar functions in Part 29**](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/09/scalar-user-defined-functions-in-sql.html) and [**Inline Table Valued functions in Part 30**](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/09/inline-table-valued-functions-part-31.html). In this video session, we will discuss about Multi-Statement Table Valued functions.  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Multi statement table valued functions are very similar to Inline Table valued functions, with a few differences. Let's look at an example, and then note the differences.   
  
**Employees Table:**  
  
  
**Let's write an Inline and multi-statement Table Valued functions that can return the output shown below.**   
  
  
  
**Inline Table Valued function(ILTVF):**  
Create Function fn\_ILTVF\_GetEmployees()  
Returns Table  
as  
Return (Select Id, Name, Cast(DateOfBirth as Date) as DOB  
        From tblEmployees)  
  
  
**Multi-statement Table Valued function(MSTVF):**  
Create Function fn\_MSTVF\_GetEmployees()  
Returns @Table Table (Id int, Name nvarchar(20), DOB Date)  
as  
Begin  
 Insert into @Table  
 Select Id, Name, Cast(DateOfBirth as Date)  
 From tblEmployees  
   
 Return  
End  
  
**Calling the Inline Table Valued Function:**  
Select \* from fn\_ILTVF\_GetEmployees()  
  
**Calling the Multi-statement Table Valued Function:**  
Select \* from fn\_MSTVF\_GetEmployees()  
  
**Now let's understand the differences between Inline Table Valued functions and Multi-statement Table Valued functions**  
1. In an Inline Table Valued function, the RETURNS clause cannot contain the structure of the table, the function returns. Where as, with the multi-statement table valued function, we specify the structure of the table that gets returned  
2. Inline Table Valued function cannot have BEGIN and END block, where as the multi-statement function can have.  
3. Inline Table valued functions are better for performance, than multi-statement table valued functions. If the given task, can be achieved using an inline table valued function, always prefer to use them, over multi-statement table valued functions.  
4. It's possible to update the underlying table, using an inline table valued function, but not possible using multi-statement table valued function.  
  
**Updating the underlying table using inline table valued function:**  
This query will change **Sam** to **Sam1**, in the underlying table **tblEmployees**. When you try do the same thing with the multi-statement table valued function, you will get an error stating 'Object 'fn\_MSTVF\_GetEmployees' cannot be modified.'  
Update fn\_ILTVF\_GetEmployees() set Name='Sam1' Where Id = 1  
  
**Reason for improved performance of an inline table valued function:**  
Internally, SQL Server treats an inline table valued function much like it would a view and treats a multi-statement table valued function similar to how it would a stored procedure.

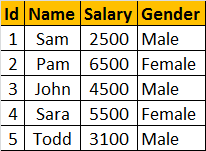
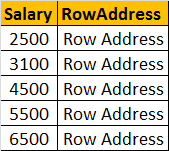
### Important concepts related to Functions in sql server - Part 33

All these concepts are asked in many interviews. Please watch the Parts 30, 31 and 32.  
[**Scalar User Defined Functions - Part 30**](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/09/scalar-user-defined-functions-in-sql.html)  
[**Inline table valued functions - Part 31**](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/09/inline-table-valued-functions-part-31.html)  
[**Multi-Statement Table Valued Functions - Part 32**](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/09/multi-statement-table-valued-functions.html)  
  
**Deterministic and Nondeterministic Functions:**  
Deterministic functions always return the **same result** any time they are called with a specific set of input values and given the same state of the database.   
**Examples**: Sum(), AVG(), Square(), Power() and Count()  
  
**Note**: All aggregate functions are deterministic functions.  
  
**Nondeterministic functions** may return **different results** each time they are called with a specific set of input values even if the database state that they access remains the same.  
**Examples**: GetDate() and CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP  
  
Rand() function is a **Non-deterministic function**, but if you provide the **seed value**, the function becomes **deterministic**, as the same value gets returned for the same seed value.   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
**We will be using tblEmployees table, for the rest of our examples**. Please, create the table using this script.  
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[tblEmployees]  
(  
 [Id] [int] Primary Key,  
 [Name] [nvarchar](50) NULL,  
 [DateOfBirth] [datetime] NULL,  
 [Gender] [nvarchar](10) NULL,  
 [DepartmentId] [int] NULL  
)  
  
**Insert rows into the table using the insert script below.**  
Insert into tblEmployees values(1,'Sam','1980-12-30 00:00:00.000','Male',1)  
Insert into tblEmployees values(2,'Pam','1982-09-01 12:02:36.260','Female',2)  
Insert into tblEmployees values(3,'John','1985-08-22 12:03:30.370','Male',1)  
Insert into tblEmployees values(4,'Sara','1979-11-29 12:59:30.670','Female',3)  
Insert into tblEmployees values(5,'Todd','1978-11-29 12:59:30.670','Male',1)  
  
**Encrypting a function definiton using WITH ENCRYPTION OPTION:**  
We have learnt how to encrypt Stored procedure text using WITH ENCRYPTION OPTION in [**Part 18 of this video series**](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/08/stored-procedures-part-18.html). Along the same lines, you can also encrypt a function text. Once, encrypted, you cannot view the text of the function, using **sp\_helptext** system stored procedure. If you try to, you will get a message stating 'The text for object is encrypted.' There are ways to decrypt, which is beyond the scope of this video.  
  
**Scalar Function without encryption option:**  
Create Function fn\_GetEmployeeNameById(@Id int)  
Returns nvarchar(20)  
as  
Begin  
 Return (Select Name from tblEmployees Where Id = @Id)  
End  
  
**To view text of the function:**  
sp\_helptex fn\_GetEmployeeNameById  
  
**Now, let's alter the function to use WITH ENCRYPTION OPTION**  
Alter Function fn\_GetEmployeeNameById(@Id int)  
Returns nvarchar(20)  
With Encryption  
as  
Begin  
 Return (Select Name from tblEmployees Where Id = @Id)  
End  
  
**Now try to retrieve, the text of the function, using sp\_helptex fn\_GetEmployeeNameById**. You will get a message stating 'The text for object 'fn\_GetEmployeeNameById' is encrypted.'  
  
**Creating a function WITH SCHEMABINDING option:**  
1. **The function fn\_GetEmployeeNameById**(), is dependent on tblEmployees table.   
2. Delete the table **tblEmployees** from the database.   
Drop Table tblEmployees  
3. Now, execute the function fn\_GetEmployeeNameById(), you will get an error stating 'Invalid object name tblEmployees'. So, we are able to delete the table, while the function is still refrencing it.  
4. Now, **recreate the table** and insert data, using the scripts provided.  
5. Next, **Alter the function fn\_GetEmployeeNameById()**, to use WITH SCHEMABINDING option.  
Alter Function fn\_GetEmployeeNameById(@Id int)  
Returns nvarchar(20)  
With SchemaBinding  
as  
Begin  
 Return (Select Name from dbo.tblEmployees Where Id = @Id)  
End  
  
**Note**: You have to use the **2 part object name** i.e, dbo.tblEmployees, to use WITH SCHEMABINDING option. dbo is the schema name or owner name, tblEmployees is the table name.  
6. Now, **try to drop the table using** - Drop Table tblEmployees. You will get a message stating, 'Cannot DROP TABLE tblEmployees because it is being referenced by object fn\_GetEmployeeNameById.'  
  
So, Schemabinding, specifies that the function is bound to the database objects that it references. When SCHEMABINDING is specified, the base objects cannot be modified in any way that would affect the function definition. The function definition itself must first be modified or dropped to remove dependencies on the object that is to be modified.

**Temporary tables in SQL Server - Part 34**

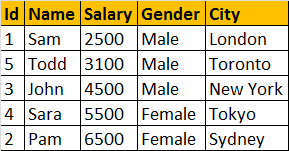
**What are Temporary tables?**  
Temporary tables, are very similar to the permanent tables. Permanent tables get created in the database you specify, and remain in the database permanently, until you delete (drop) them. On the other hand, temporary tables get created in the TempDB and are automatically deleted, when they are no longer used.  
  
**Different Types of Temporary tables**  
In SQL Server, there are 2 types of Temporary tables - Local Temporary tables and Global Temporary tables.   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
**How to Create a Local Temporary Table:**  
Creating a local Temporary table is very similar to creating a permanent table, except that you prefix the **table name with 1 pound (#) symbol**. In the example below, **#PersonDetails** is a local temporary table, with Id and Name columns.  
**Create Table #PersonDetails(Id int, Name nvarchar(20))**  
  
**Insert Data into the temporary table:**  
Insert into #PersonDetails Values(1, 'Mike')  
Insert into #PersonDetails Values(2, 'John')  
Insert into #PersonDetails Values(3, 'Todd')  
  
**Select the data from the temporary table:**  
Select \* from #PersonDetails  
  
**How to check if the local temporary table is created**  
Temporary tables are created in the TEMPDB. Query the sysobjects system table in TEMPDB. The name of the table, is suffixed with lot of underscores and a random number. For this reason you have to use the LIKE operator in the query.  
Select name from tempdb..sysobjects   
where name like '#PersonDetails%'  
  
**You can also check the existence of temporary tables** using object explorer. In the object explorer, expand TEMPDB database folder, and then exapand TEMPORARY TABLES folder, and you should see the temporary table that we have created.  
  
**A local temporary table is available, only for the connection** that has created the table. If you open another query window, and execute the following query you get an error stating 'Invalid object name #PersonDetails'. This proves that local temporary tables are available, only for the connection that has created them.  
  
**A local temporary table is automatically dropped**, when the connection that has created the it, is closed. If the user wants to explicitly drop the temporary table, he can do so using   
DROP TABLE #PersonDetails  
  
**If the temporary table, is created inside the stored procedure**, it get's dropped automatically upon the completion of stored procedure execution. The stored procedure below, creates **#PersonDetails** temporary table, populates it and then finally returns the data and destroys the temporary table immediately after the completion of the stored procedure execution.  
Create Procedure spCreateLocalTempTable  
as  
Begin  
Create Table #PersonDetails(Id int, Name nvarchar(20))  
  
Insert into #PersonDetails Values(1, 'Mike')  
Insert into #PersonDetails Values(2, 'John')  
Insert into #PersonDetails Values(3, 'Todd')  
  
Select \* from #PersonDetails  
End  
  
**It is also possible for different connections**, to create a local temporary table with the same name. For example User1 and User2, both can create a local temporary table with the same name #PersonDetails. Now, if you expand the Temporary Tables folder in the TEMPDB database, you should see 2 tables with name #PersonDetails and some random number at the end of the name. To differentiate between, the User1 and User2 local temp tables, sql server appends the random number at the end of the temp table name.   
  
**How to Create a Global Temporary Table:**  
To create a Global Temporary Table, prefix the name of the table with 2 pound (##) symbols. EmployeeDetails Table is the global temporary table, as we have prefixed it with 2 ## symbols.  
Create Table ##EmployeeDetails(Id int, Name nvarchar(20))  
  
**Global temporary tables are visible** to all the connections of the sql server, and are only destroyed when the last connection referencing the table is closed.  
  
**Multiple users, across multiple connections** can have local temporary tables with the same name, but, a global temporary table name has to be unique, and if you inspect the name of the global temp table, in the object explorer, there will be no random numbers suffixed at the end of the table name.  
  
**Difference Between Local and Global Temporary Tables:**  
1. Local Temp tables are prefixed with single pound (#) symbol, where as gloabl temp tables are prefixed with 2 pound (##) symbols.  
  
2. SQL Server appends some random numbers at the end of the local temp table name, where this is not done for global temp table names.  
  
3. Local temporary tables are only visible to that session of the SQL Server which has created it, where as Global temporary tables are visible to all the SQL server sessions  
  
4. Local temporary tables are automatically dropped, when the session that created the temporary tables is closed, where as Global temporary tables are destroyed when the last connection that is referencing the global temp table is closed.

**Indexes in sql server - Part 35**

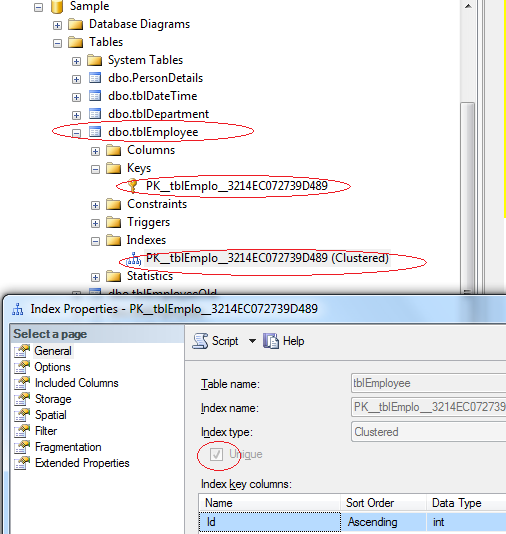
**Why indexes?**  
Indexes are used by queries to find data from tables quickly. Indexes are created on tables and views. Index on a table or a view, is very similar to an index that we find in a book.   
  
If you don't have an index in a book, and I ask you to locate a specific chapter in that book, you will have to look at every page starting from the first page of the book.   
  
On, the other hand, if you have the index, you lookup the page number of the chapter in the index, and then directly go to that page number to locate the chapter.   
  
Obviously, the book index is helping to drastically reduce the time it takes to find the chapter.   
  
In a similar way, Table and View indexes, can help the query to find data quickly.   
  
In fact, the existence of the right indexes, can drastically improve the performance of the query. If there is no index to help the query, then the query engine, checks every row in the table from the beginning to the end. This is called as Table Scan. Table scan is bad for performance.   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
**Index Example:**At the moment, the Employees table, does not have an index on SALARY column.  
  
  
  
**Consider, the following query**  
Select \* from tblEmployee where Salary > 5000 and Salary < 7000  
  
To find all the employees, who has salary **greater than 5000 and less than 7000**, the query engine has to check each and every row in the table, resulting in a table scan, which can adversely affect the performance, especially if the table is large. Since there is no index, to help the query, the query engine performs an entire table scan.  
  
**Now Let's Create the Index to help the query:**Here, we are creating an index on Salary column in the employee table  
CREATE Index IX\_tblEmployee\_Salary   
ON tblEmployee (SALARY ASC)  
  
**The index stores salary of each employee, in the ascending order** as shown below. The actual index may look slightly different.  


**Now, when the SQL server has to execute the same query**, it has an index on the salary column to help this query. Salaries between the range of 5000 and 7000 are usually present at the bottom, since the salaries are arranged in an ascending order. SQL server picks up the row addresses from the index and directly fetch the records from the table, rather than scanning each row in the table. This is called as Index Seek.  
  
**An Index can also be created graphically using SQL Server Management Studio**   
1. In the Object Explorer, expand the Databases folder and then specific database you are working with.   
2. Expand the Tables folder  
3. Expand the Table on which you want to create the index  
4. Right click on the Indexes folder and select New Index  
5. In the New Index dialog box, type in a meaningful name  
6. Select the Index Type and specify Unique or Non Unique Index  
7. Click the Add  
8. Select the columns that you want to add as index key  
9 Click OK  
10. Save the table   
  
**To view the Indexes**: In the object explorer, expand Indexes folder. Alternatively use sp\_helptext system stored procedure. The following command query returns all the indexes on tblEmployee table.  
**Execute sp\_helptext tblEmployee**   
  
**To delete or drop the index:** When dropping an index, specify the table name as well  
Drop Index tblEmployee.IX\_tblEmployee\_Salary

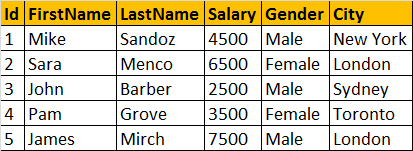
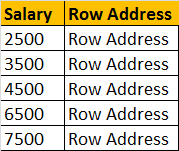
### Clustered and Non-Clustered indexes - Part 36

[Please watch Part 35 - Indexes in SQL Server, before continuing with this session](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/09/indexes-in-sql-server-part-35.html)  
  
**The following are the different types of indexes in SQL Server**  
1. Clustered  
2. Nonclustered  
3. Unique  
4. Filtered  
5. XML  
6. Full Text  
7. Spatial  
8. Columnstore  
9. Index with included columns  
10. Index on computed columns  
  
In this video session, we will talk about Clustered and Non-Clustered indexes.   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
**Clustered Index:**  
A clustered index determines the physical order of data in a table. For this reason, a table can have only one clustered index.   
  
**Create tblEmployees table using the script below.**  
CREATE TABLE [tblEmployee]  
(  
 [Id] int Primary Key,  
 [Name] nvarchar(50),  
 [Salary] int,  
 [Gender] nvarchar(10),  
 [City] nvarchar(50)  
)  
  
Note that **Id** column is marked as **primary key**. Primary key, constraint create **clustered indexes automatically** if no clustered index already exists on the table and a nonclustered index is not specified when you create the PRIMARY KEY constraint.   
  
**To confirm this**, execute sp\_helpindex tblEmployee, which will show a unique clustered index created on the **Id** column.   
  
**Now execute the following insert queries**. Note that, the values for Id column are not in a sequential order.  
Insert into tblEmployee Values(3,'John',4500,'Male','New York')  
Insert into tblEmployee Values(1,'Sam',2500,'Male','London')  
Insert into tblEmployee Values(4,'Sara',5500,'Female','Tokyo')  
Insert into tblEmployee Values(5,'Todd',3100,'Male','Toronto')  
Insert into tblEmployee Values(2,'Pam',6500,'Female','Sydney')  
  
**Execute the following SELECT query**  
Select \* from tblEmployee  
  
**Inspite, of inserting the rows in a random order**, when we execute the select query we can see that all the rows in the table are arranged in an ascending order based on the Id column. This is because a clustered index determines the physical order of data in a table, and we have got a clustered index on the Id column.  
  
**Because of the fact that, a clustered index dictates the physical storage order** of the data in a table, a table can contain only one clustered index. If you take the example of **tblEmployee** table, the data is already arranged by the Id column, and if we try to create another clustered index on the **Name column**, the data needs to be rearranged based on the **NAME column**, which will affect the ordering of rows that's already done based on the ID column.   
  
**For this reason**, SQL server doesn't allow us to create more than one clustered index per table. The following SQL script, raises an error stating 'Cannot create more than one clustered index on table 'tblEmployee'. Drop the existing clustered index PK\_\_tblEmplo\_\_3214EC0706CD04F7 before creating another.'  
Create Clustered Index IX\_tblEmployee\_Name  
ON tblEmployee(Name)  
  
**A clustered index is analogous to a telephone directory**, where the data is arranged by the last name. We just learnt that, a table can have only one clustered index. However, the index can contain multiple columns (a composite index), like the way a telephone directory is organized by last name and first name.  
  
**Let's now create a clustered index on 2 columns**. To do this we first have to drop the existing clustered index on the Id column.   
Drop index tblEmployee.PK\_\_tblEmplo\_\_3214EC070A9D95DB  
  
**When you execute this query**, you get an error message stating 'An explicit DROP INDEX is not allowed on index 'tblEmployee.PK\_\_tblEmplo\_\_3214EC070A9D95DB'. It is being used for PRIMARY KEY constraint enforcement.' We will talk about the role of unique index in the next session. To successfully delete the clustered index, right click on the index in the Object explorer window and select DELETE.  
  
**Now, execute the following CREATE INDEX query**, to create a composite clustered Index on the Gender and Salary columns.  
Create Clustered Index IX\_tblEmployee\_Gender\_Salary  
ON tblEmployee(Gender DESC, Salary ASC)  
  
**Now, if you issue a select query against this table** you should see the data physically arranged, FIRST by Gender in descending order and then by Salary in ascending order. The result is shown below.  
  
  
  
**Non Clustered Index:**  
A nonclustered index is analogous to an index in a textbook. The data is stored in one place, the index in another place. The index will have pointers to the storage location of the data. Since, the nonclustered index is stored separately from the actual data, a table can have more than one non clustered index, just like how a book can have an index by Chapters at the beginning and another index by common terms at the end.  
  
In the index itself, the data is stored in an ascending or descending order of the index key, which doesn't in any way influence the storage of data in the table.   
  
**The following SQL creates a Nonclustered** index on the NAME column on tblEmployee table:  
Create NonClustered Index IX\_tblEmployee\_Name  
ON tblEmployee(Name)  
  
**Difference between Clustered and NonClustered Index:**  
1. **Only one clustered index per table**, where as you can have more than one non clustered index  
2. **Clustered index is faster than a non clustered index**, because, the non-clustered index has to refer back to the table, if the selected column is not present in the index.  
3. **Clustered index determines the storage order of rows in the table**, and hence doesn't require additional disk space, but where as a Non Clustered index is stored seperately from the table, additional storage space is required.

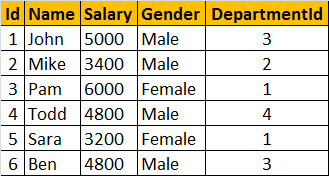
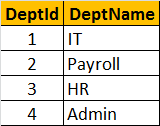
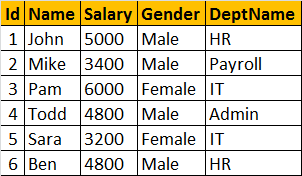
### Unique and Non-Unique Indexes - Part 37

**Suggested SQL Server Videos before watching this video**  
1. [Part 9 - Unique Key Constraint](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/08/unique-key-constraint-part-9.html)  
2. [Part 35 - Index basics](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/09/indexes-in-sql-server-part-35.html)  
3. [Part 36 - Clustered and Nonclustered indexes](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/09/clustered-and-non-clustered-indexes.html)   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
**Unique index** is used to enforce uniqueness of key values in the index. Let's understand this with an example.  
  
**Create the Employee table using the script below**  
CREATE TABLE [tblEmployee]  
(  
 [Id] int Primary Key,  
 [FirstName] nvarchar(50),  
 [LastName] nvarchar(50),  
 [Salary] int,  
 [Gender] nvarchar(10),  
 [City] nvarchar(50)  
)  
  
**Since, we have marked Id column**, as the Primary key for this table, a UNIQUE CLUSTERED INDEX gets created on the Id column, with Id as the index key.   
  
**We can verify** this by executing the sp\_helpindex system stored procedure as shown below.  
Execute sp\_helpindex tblEmployee  
  
**Output:**  
http://3.bp.blogspot.com/-jP4G26uqFQE/UFIM8FMSmgI/AAAAAAAAAZw/oNFF36hw5q8/s1600/Unique+Clustered+Index.png  
  
  
**Since, we now have a UNIQUE CLUSTERED INDEX** **on the Id** **column**, any attempt to duplicate the key values, will throw an error stating 'Violation of PRIMARY KEY constraint 'PK\_\_tblEmplo\_\_3214EC07236943A5'. Cannot insert duplicate key in object dbo.tblEmployee'  
  
**Example**: The following insert queries will fail  
Insert into tblEmployee Values(1,'Mike', 'Sandoz',4500,'Male','New York')  
Insert into tblEmployee Values(1,'John', 'Menco',2500,'Male','London')  
  
**Now let's try to drop the Unique Clustered index** on the Id column. This will raise an error stating - 'An explicit DROP INDEX is not allowed on index tblEmployee.PK\_\_tblEmplo\_\_3214EC07236943A5. It is being used for PRIMARY KEY constraint enforcement.'  
Drop index tblEmployee.PK\_\_tblEmplo\_\_3214EC07236943A5  
  
**So this error message proves that**, SQL server internally, uses the UNIQUE index to enforce the uniqueness of values and primary key.  
  
**Expand keys folder in the object explorer window**, and you can see a primary key constraint. Now, expand the indexes folder and you should see a unique clustered index. In the object explorer it just shows the '**CLUSTERED**' word. To, confirm, this is infact an UNIQUE index, right click and select properties. The properties window, shows the UNIQUE checkbox being selected.  
  
  
  
**SQL Server allows us to delete this UNIQUE CLUSTERED INDEX** from the object explorer. so, Right click on the index, and select DELETE and finally, click OK. Along with the UNIQUE index, the primary key constraint is also deleted.  
  
**Now, let's try to insert duplicate values** for the ID column. The rows should be accepted, without any primary key violation error.  
Insert into tblEmployee Values(1,'Mike', 'Sandoz',4500,'Male','New York')  
Insert into tblEmployee Values(1,'John', 'Menco',2500,'Male','London')  
  
So, the UNIQUE index is used to enforce the uniqueness of values and primary key constraint.  
  
**UNIQUENESS is a property of an Index**, and both CLUSTERED and NON-CLUSTERED indexes can be UNIQUE.  
  
**Creating a UNIQUE NON CLUSTERED index** on the FirstName and LastName columns.  
Create Unique NonClustered Index UIX\_tblEmployee\_FirstName\_LastName  
On tblEmployee(FirstName, LastName)  
  
**This unique non clustered index**, ensures that no 2 entires in the index has the same first and last names. [In Part 9, of this video series](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/08/unique-key-constraint-part-9.html), we have learnt that, a Unique Constraint, can be used to enforce the uniqueness of values, across one or more columns. There are no major differences between a unique constraint and a unique index.   
  
**In fact, when you add a unique constraint**, a unique index gets created behind the scenes. To prove this, let's add a unique constraint on the city column of the tblEmployee table.  
ALTER TABLE tblEmployee   
ADD CONSTRAINT UQ\_tblEmployee\_City   
UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED (City)  
  
**At this point, we expect a unique constraint to be created**. Refresh and Expand the constraints folder in the object explorer window. The constraint is not present in this folder. Now, refresh and expand the 'indexes' folder. In the indexes folder, you will see a UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED index with name UQ\_tblEmployee\_City.  
  
Also, executing EXECUTE SP\_HELPCONSTRAINT tblEmployee, lists the constraint as a UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED index.  
http://3.bp.blogspot.com/-NaYlKgWbZRU/UFIQbtrC9PI/AAAAAAAAAaA/KuXasoa7Pdk/s1600/Unique+Nonclustered+index.png  
  
  
**So creating a UNIQUE constraint**, actually creates a UNIQUE index. So a UNIQUE index can be created explicitly, using CREATE INDEX statement or indirectly using a UNIQUE constraint. So, when should you be creating a Unique constraint over a unique index.To make our intentions clear, create a unique constraint, when data integrity is the objective. This makes the objective of the index very clear. In either cases, data is validated in the same manner, and the query optimizer does not differentiate between a unique index created by a unique constraint or manually created.  
  
**Note:**  
**1. By default, a PRIMARY KEY constraint**, creates a unique clustered index, where as a UNIQUE constraint creates a unique nonclustered index. These defaults can be changed if you wish to.  
  
**2. A UNIQUE constraint or a UNIQUE index** cannot be created on an existing table, if the table contains duplicate values in the key columns. Obviously, to solve this,remove the key columns from the index definition or delete or update the duplicate values.  
  
**3. By default, duplicate values are not allowed on key columns**, when you have a unique index or constraint. For, example, if I try to insert 10 rows, out of which 5 rows contain duplicates, then all the 10 rows are rejected. However, if I want only the 5 duplicate rows to be rejected and accept the non-duplicate 5 rows, then I can use IGNORE\_DUP\_KEY option. An example of using IGNORE\_DUP\_KEY option is shown below.  
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX IX\_tblEmployee\_City  
ON tblEmployee(City)  
WITH IGNORE\_DUP\_KEY

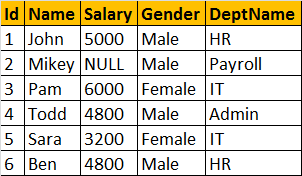
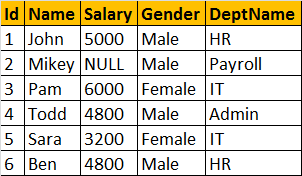
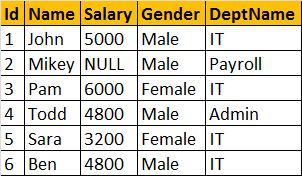
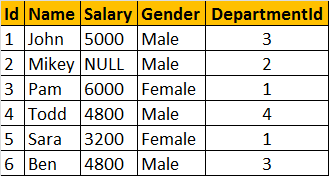
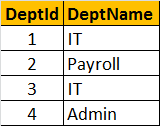
### Advantages and disadvantages of indexes - Part 38

**Suggested SQL Server Videos before watching this video**  
[Part 35 - Index basics](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/09/indexes-in-sql-server-part-35.html)  
[Part 36 - Clustered and Nonclustered indexes](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/09/clustered-and-non-clustered-indexes.html)  
[Part 37 - Unique and Non-Unique Indexes](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/09/unique-and-non-unique-indexes-part-37.html)  
  
**In this video session, we talk about the advantages and disadvantages of indexes**. We wil also talk about a concept called **covering queries**.   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
**In Part 35, we have learnt that**, Indexes are used by queries to find data quickly. In this part, we will learn about the different queries that can benefit from indexes.  
  
**Create Employees table**  
CREATE TABLE [tblEmployee]  
(  
 [Id] int Primary Key,  
 [FirstName] nvarchar(50),  
 [LastName] nvarchar(50),  
 [Salary] int,  
 [Gender] nvarchar(10),  
 [City] nvarchar(50)  
)  
  
**Insert sample data:**  
Insert into tblEmployee Values(1,'Mike', 'Sandoz',4500,'Male','New York')  
Insert into tblEmployee Values(2,'Sara', 'Menco',6500,'Female','London')  
Insert into tblEmployee Values(3,'John', 'Barber',2500,'Male','Sydney')  
Insert into tblEmployee Values(4,'Pam', 'Grove',3500,'Female','Toronto')  
Insert into tblEmployee Values(5,'James', 'Mirch',7500,'Male','London')  
  
**Create a Non-Clustered Index on Salary Column**  
Create NonClustered Index IX\_tblEmployee\_Salary  
On tblEmployee (Salary Asc)  
  
**Data from tblEmployee table**  
  
  
**NonClustered Index**   
  
  
  
**The following select query benefits from the index on the Salary column**, because the salaries are sorted in ascending order in the index. From the index, it's easy to identify the records where salary is between 4000 and 8000, and using the row address the corresponding records from the table can be fetched quickly.  
Select \* from tblEmployee where Salary > 4000 and Salary < 8000  
  
**Not only, the SELECT statement, even the following DELETE and UPDATE** statements can also benefit from the index. To update or delete a row, SQL server needs to first find that row, and the index can help in searching and finding that specific row quickly.  
Delete from tblEmployee where Salary = 2500  
Update tblEmployee Set Salary = 9000 where Salary = 7500  
  
**Indexes can also help queries**, that ask for sorted results. Since the Salaries are already sorted, the database engine, simply scans the index from the first entry to the last entry and retrieve the rows in sorted order. This avoids, sorting of rows during query execution, which can significantly imrpove the processing time.  
Select \* from tblEmployee order by Salary  
  
**The index on the Salary column**, can also help the query below, by scanning the index in reverse order.  
Select \* from tblEmployee order by Salary Desc  
  
**GROUP BY queries can also benefit from indexes**. To group the Employees with the same salary, the query engine, can use the index on Salary column, to retrieve the already sorted salaries. Since matching salaries are present in consecutive index entries, it is to count the total number of Employees  at each Salary quickly.   
Select Salary, COUNT(Salary) as Total  
from tblEmployee  
Group By Salary  
  
**Diadvantages of Indexes:**  
**Additional Disk Space**: Clustered Index does not, require any additional storage. Every Non-Clustered index requires additional space as it is stored separately from the table.The amount of space required will depend on the size of the table, and the number and types of columns used in the index.  
  
**Insert Update and Delete statements can become slow**: When **DML** (Data Manipulation Language) statements (**INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE**) modifies data in a table, the data in all the indexes also needs to be updated. Indexes can help, to search and locate the rows, that we want to delete, but too many indexes to update can actually hurt the performance of data modifications.  
  
**What is a covering query?**  
**If all the columns** that you have requested in the SELECT clause of query, are present in the index, then there is no need to lookup in the table again. The requested columns data can simply be returned from the index.  
  
**A clustered index**, always covers a query, since it contains all of the data in a table. A composite index is an index on two or more columns. Both clustered and nonclustered indexes can be composite indexes. To a certain extent, a composite index, can cover a query.

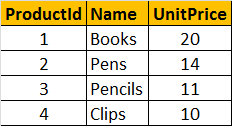
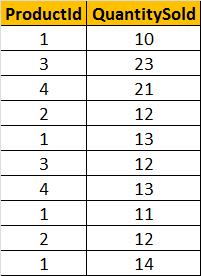
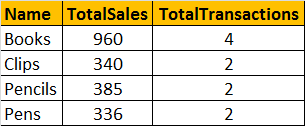
### Views in sql server - Part 39

**What is a View?**  
A view is nothing more than a **saved SQL query**. A view can also be considered as a **virtual table**.   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
**Let's understand views with an example**. We will base all our examples on **tblEmployee** and **tblDepartment** tables.    
  
  
**SQL Script to create tblEmployee table:**  
CREATE TABLE tblEmployee  
(  
 Id int Primary Key,  
 Name nvarchar(30),  
 Salary int,  
 Gender nvarchar(10),  
 DepartmentId int  
)  
  
**SQL Script to create tblDepartment table:**  
CREATE TABLE tblDepartment  
(  
 DeptId int Primary Key,  
 DeptName nvarchar(20)  
)  
  
**Insert data into tblDepartment table**  
Insert into tblDepartment values (1,'IT')  
Insert into tblDepartment values (2,'Payroll')  
Insert into tblDepartment values (3,'HR')  
Insert into tblDepartment values (4,'Admin')  
  
**Insert data into tblEmployee table**  
Insert into tblEmployee values (1,'John', 5000, 'Male', 3)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (2,'Mike', 3400, 'Male', 2)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (3,'Pam', 6000, 'Female', 1)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (4,'Todd', 4800, 'Male', 4)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (5,'Sara', 3200, 'Female', 1)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (6,'Ben', 4800, 'Male', 3)  
  
**At this point Employees and Departments table should look like this.**  
Employees Table:   
  
  
Departments Table:   
  
  
**Now, let's write a Query which returns the output as shown below:**   
  
  
  
**To get the expected output**, we need to join **tblEmployees** table with **tblDepartments** table. [If you are new to joins, please click here to view the video on Joins in SQL Server.](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/08/joins-in-sql-server-part-12.html)   
Select Id, Name, Salary, Gender, DeptName  
from tblEmployee  
join tblDepartment  
on tblEmployee.DepartmentId = tblDepartment.DeptId  
  
**Now let's create a view, using the JOINS query, we have just written.**  
Create View vWEmployeesByDepartment  
as  
Select Id, Name, Salary, Gender, DeptName  
from tblEmployee  
join tblDepartment  
on tblEmployee.DepartmentId = tblDepartment.DeptId  
  
**To select data from the view**, SELECT statement can be used the way, we use it with a table.  
SELECT \* from vWEmployeesByDepartment  
  
**When this query is executed**, the database engine actually retrieves the data from the underlying base tables, **tblEmployees and tblDepartments**. The View itself, doesnot store any data by default. However, we can change this default behaviour, which we will talk about in a later session. So, this is the reason, a view is considered, as just, a stored query or a virtual table.  
  
**Advantages of using views:**  
1. Views can be used to reduce the **complexity of the database schema**, for non IT users. The sample view, **vWEmployeesByDepartment**, hides the complexity of joins. Non-IT users, finds it easy to query the view, rather than writing complex joins.  
  
2. Views can be used as a mechanism to implement **row and column level security**.  
**Row Level Security:**  
For example, I want an end user, to have access only to IT Department employees. If I grant him access to the underlying tblEmployees and tblDepartments tables, he will be able to see, every department employees. To achieve this, I can create a view, which returns only IT Department employees, and grant the user access to the view and not to the underlying table.  
  
**View that returns only IT department employees:**  
Create View vWITDepartment\_Employees  
as  
Select Id, Name, Salary, Gender, DeptName  
from tblEmployee  
join tblDepartment  
on tblEmployee.DepartmentId = tblDepartment.DeptId  
where tblDepartment.DeptName = 'IT'  
  
**Column Level Security:**  
Salary is confidential information and I want to prevent access to that column. To achieve this, we can create a view, which excludes the Salary column, and then grant the end user access to this views, rather than the base tables.  
  
**View that returns all columns except Salary column:**  
Create View vWEmployeesNonConfidentialData  
as  
Select Id, Name, Gender, DeptName  
from tblEmployee  
join tblDepartment  
on tblEmployee.DepartmentId = tblDepartment.DeptId  
  
3. Views can be used to present **only aggregated data** and **hide detailed data**.  
  
**View that returns summarized data**, Total number of employees by Department.  
Create View vWEmployeesCountByDepartment  
as  
Select DeptName, COUNT(Id) as TotalEmployees  
from tblEmployee  
join tblDepartment  
on tblEmployee.DepartmentId = tblDepartment.DeptId  
Group By DeptName  
  
To look at view definition - sp\_helptext vWName  
To modify a view - ALTER VIEW statement   
To Drop a view - DROP VIEW vWName

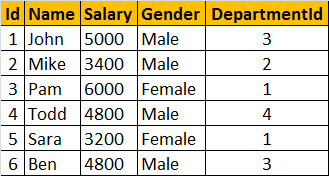
### Updateable Views - Part 40

[**In Part 39, we have discussed the basics of views**](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/09/views-in-sql-server-part-39.html). In this session we will learn about Updateable Views. Let's create **tblEmployees** table and populate it with some sample data.   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
**Create Table tblEmployee Script:**  
CREATE TABLE tblEmployee  
(  
 Id int Primary Key,  
 Name nvarchar(30),  
 Salary int,  
 Gender nvarchar(10),  
 DepartmentId int  
)  
  
**Script to insert data:**  
Insert into tblEmployee values (1,'John', 5000, 'Male', 3)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (2,'Mike', 3400, 'Male', 2)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (3,'Pam', 6000, 'Female', 1)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (4,'Todd', 4800, 'Male', 4)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (5,'Sara', 3200, 'Female', 1)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (6,'Ben', 4800, 'Male', 3)  
  
**Let's create a view**, which returns all the columns from the tblEmployees table, except Salary column.  
Create view vWEmployeesDataExceptSalary  
as  
Select Id, Name, Gender, DepartmentId  
from tblEmployee  
  
**Select data from the view**: A view does not store any data. So, when this query is executed, the database engine actually retrieves data, from the underlying tblEmployee base table.  
Select \* from vWEmployeesDataExceptSalary  
  
**Is it possible to Insert, Update and delete rows**, from the underlying tblEmployees table, using view vWEmployeesDataExceptSalary?  
**Yes**, SQL server views are updateable.  
  
**The following query updates, Name column from Mike to Mikey**. Though, we are updating the view, SQL server, correctly updates the base table tblEmployee. To verify, execute, SELECT statement, on tblEmployee table.  
Update vWEmployeesDataExceptSalary   
Set Name = 'Mikey' Where Id = 2  
  
**Along the same lines**, it is also possible to insert and delete rows from the base table using views.  
Delete from vWEmployeesDataExceptSalary where Id = 2  
Insert into vWEmployeesDataExceptSalary values (2, 'Mikey', 'Male', 2)  
  
**Now, let us see, what happens if our view is based on multiple base tables**. For this purpose, let's create tblDepartment table and populate with some sample data.  
**SQL Script to create tblDepartment table**  
CREATE TABLE tblDepartment  
(  
 DeptId int Primary Key,  
 DeptName nvarchar(20)  
)  
  
**Insert data into tblDepartment table**  
Insert into tblDepartment values (1,'IT')  
Insert into tblDepartment values (2,'Payroll')  
Insert into tblDepartment values (3,'HR')  
Insert into tblDepartment values (4,'Admin')  
  
**Create a view which joins tblEmployee and tblDepartment tables**, and return the result as shown below.  
  
  
**View that joins tblEmployee and tblDepartment**  
Create view vwEmployeeDetailsByDepartment  
as  
Select Id, Name, Salary, Gender, DeptName  
from tblEmployee  
join tblDepartment  
on tblEmployee.DepartmentId = tblDepartment.DeptId  
  
**Select Data from view vwEmployeeDetailsByDepartment**  
Select \* from vwEmployeeDetailsByDepartment  
  
**vwEmployeeDetailsByDepartment Data:**  
  
  
  
**Now, let's update, John's department, from HR to IT**. At the moment, there are 2 employees (Ben, and John) in the HR department.  
Update vwEmployeeDetailsByDepartment   
set DeptName='IT' where Name = 'John'  
  
**Now, Select data from the view vwEmployeeDetailsByDepartment:**  
  
  
**Notice, that Ben's department is also changed to IT**. To understand the reasons for incorrect UPDATE, select Data from tblDepartment and tblEmployee base tables.   
  
**tblEmployee Table**  
  
  
**tblDepartment**  
  
  
  
**The UPDATE statement, updated DeptName from HR to IT in tblDepartment table**, instead of upadting **DepartmentId** column in **tblEmployee** table. So, the conclusion - If a view is based on multiple tables, and if you update the view, it may not update the underlying base tables correctly. To correctly update a view, that is based on multiple table, INSTEAD OF triggers are used.  
  
We will discuss about triggers and correctly updating a view that is based on multiple tables, in a later video session.

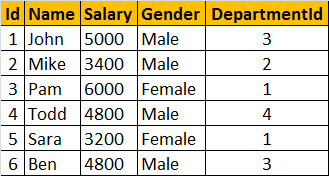
### Indexed views in sql server - Part 41

**Suggested SQL Server Videos before watching this Video**  
1. [Part 39 - Views in sql server](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/09/views-in-sql-server-part-39.html)  
2. [Part 40 - Updateable views in sql server](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/09/updateable-views-part-40.html)   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
In [**Part 39**](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/09/views-in-sql-server-part-39.html), we have covered the basics of views and in [**Part 40**](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/09/updateable-views-part-40.html), we have seen, how to update the underlying base tables thru a view. In this video session, we will learn about INDEXED VIEWS.   
  
**What is an Indexed View or What happens when you create an Index on a view?**  
A **standard** or **Non-indexed** view, is just a stored SQL query. When, we try to retrieve data from the view, the data is actually retrieved from the underlying base tables. So, a view is just a virtual table it does not store any data, by default.  
  
**However, when you create an index**, on a view, the view gets materialized. This means, the view is now, capable of storing data. In SQL server, we call them Indexed views and in Oracle, Materialized views.  
  
**Let's now, look at an example of creating an Indexed view**. For the purpose of this video, we will be using **tblProduct** and **tblProductSales** tables.  
  
**Script to create table tblProduct**  
Create Table tblProduct  
(  
 ProductId int primary key,  
 Name nvarchar(20),  
 UnitPrice int  
)  
  
**Script to pouplate tblProduct, with sample data**  
Insert into tblProduct Values(1, 'Books', 20)  
Insert into tblProduct Values(2, 'Pens', 14)  
Insert into tblProduct Values(3, 'Pencils', 11)  
Insert into tblProduct Values(4, 'Clips', 10)  
  
**Script to create table tblProductSales**  
Create Table tblProductSales  
(  
 ProductId int,  
 QuantitySold int  
)  
  
**Script to pouplate tblProductSales, with sample data**  
Insert into tblProductSales values(1, 10)  
Insert into tblProductSales values(3, 23)  
Insert into tblProductSales values(4, 21)  
Insert into tblProductSales values(2, 12)  
Insert into tblProductSales values(1, 13)  
Insert into tblProductSales values(3, 12)  
Insert into tblProductSales values(4, 13)  
Insert into tblProductSales values(1, 11)  
Insert into tblProductSales values(2, 12)  
Insert into tblProductSales values(1, 14)   
  
**tblProduct Table**  
  
  
**tblProductSales Table**  
  
  
**Create a view which returns Total Sales and Total Transactions by Product.** The output should be, as shown below.   
  
  
**Script to create view vWTotalSalesByProduct**  
Create view vWTotalSalesByProduct  
with SchemaBinding  
as  
Select Name,   
SUM(ISNULL((QuantitySold \* UnitPrice), 0)) as TotalSales,   
COUNT\_BIG(\*) as TotalTransactions  
from dbo.tblProductSales  
join dbo.tblProduct  
on dbo.tblProduct.ProductId = dbo.tblProductSales.ProductId  
group by Name  
  
**If you want to create an Index**, on a view, the following rules should be followed by the view. For the complete list of all rules, please check [MSDN](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms191432(v=sql.105).aspx).  
1. The view should be created with SchemaBinding option  
  
2. If an Aggregate function in the SELECT LIST, references an expression, and if there is a possibility for that expression to become NULL, then, a replacement value should be specified. In this example, we are using, ISNULL() function, to replace NULL values with ZERO.  
  
3. If GROUP BY is specified, the view select list must contain a COUNT\_BIG(\*) expression  
  
4. The base tables in the view, should be referenced with 2 part name. In this example, tblProduct and tblProductSales are referenced using dbo.tblProduct and dbo.tblProductSales respectively.  
  
**Now, let's create an Index on the view:**  
The first index that you create on a view, must be a unique clustered index. After the unique clustered index has been created, you can create additional nonclustered indexes.  
Create Unique Clustered Index UIX\_vWTotalSalesByProduct\_Name  
on vWTotalSalesByProduct(Name)   
  
**Since, we now have an index on the view, the view gets materialized**. The data is stored in the view. So when we execute Select \* from vWTotalSalesByProduct, the data is retrurned from the view itself, rather than retrieving data from the underlying base tables.   
  
Indexed views, can significantly improve the performance of queries that involves JOINS and Aggeregations. The cost of maintaining an indexed view is much higher than the cost of maintaining a table index.   
  
Indexed views are ideal for scenarios, where the underlying data is not frequently changed. Indexed views are more often used in OLAP systems, because the data is mainly used for reporting and analysis purposes. Indexed views, may not be suitable for OLTP systems, as the data is frequently addedd and changed.

### Limitations of views - Part 42

**Suggested SQL Server Videos before watching this Video**  
[Part 39 - View basics](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/09/views-in-sql-server-part-39.html)  
[Part 40 - Updateable views](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/09/updateable-views-part-40.html)  
[Part 41 - Indexed views](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/09/indexed-views-in-sql-server-part-41.html)   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
1. **You cannot pass parameters to a view**. Table Valued functions are an excellent replacement for parameterized views.  
  
**We will use tblEmployee table** for our examples. SQL Script to create tblEmployee table:  
CREATE TABLE tblEmployee  
(  
 Id int Primary Key,  
 Name nvarchar(30),  
 Salary int,  
 Gender nvarchar(10),  
 DepartmentId int  
)  
  
**Insert data into tblEmployee table**  
Insert into tblEmployee values (1,'John', 5000, 'Male', 3)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (2,'Mike', 3400, 'Male', 2)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (3,'Pam', 6000, 'Female', 1)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (4,'Todd', 4800, 'Male', 4)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (5,'Sara', 3200, 'Female', 1)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (6,'Ben', 4800, 'Male', 3)   
  
**Employee Table**  
  
  
**-- Error : Cannot pass Parameters to Views**  
Create View vWEmployeeDetails  
@Gender nvarchar(20)  
as  
Select Id, Name, Gender, DepartmentId  
from  tblEmployee  
where Gender = @Gender  
  
**Table Valued functions can be used as a replacement** for parameterized views.  
Create function fnEmployeeDetails(@Gender nvarchar(20))  
Returns Table  
as  
Return   
(Select Id, Name, Gender, DepartmentId  
from tblEmployee where Gender = @Gender)  
  
**Calling the function**  
Select \* from dbo.fnEmployeeDetails('Male')  
  
**2. Rules and Defaults cannot be associated with views.**  
  
**3. The ORDER BY clause is invalid in views** unless TOP or FOR XML is also specified.  
Create View vWEmployeeDetailsSorted  
as  
Select Id, Name, Gender, DepartmentId  
from tblEmployee  
order by Id  
If you use ORDER BY, you will get an error stating - 'The ORDER BY clause is invalid in views, inline functions, derived tables, subqueries, and common table expressions, unless TOP or FOR XML is also specified.'  
  
**4. Views cannot be based on temporary tables.**  
  
Create Table ##TestTempTable(Id int, Name nvarchar(20), Gender nvarchar(10))  
  
Insert into ##TestTempTable values(101, 'Martin', 'Male')  
Insert into ##TestTempTable values(102, 'Joe', 'Female')  
Insert into ##TestTempTable values(103, 'Pam', 'Female')  
Insert into ##TestTempTable values(104, 'James', 'Male')  
  
**-- Error: Cannot create a view on Temp Tables**  
Create View vwOnTempTable  
as  
Select Id, Name, Gender  
from ##TestTempTable

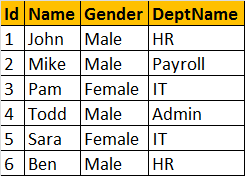
**DML Triggers - Part 43**

**In SQL server there are 3 types of triggers**  
1. DML triggers   
2. DDL triggers  
3. Logon trigger  
  
**We will discuss about DDL and logon triggers in a later session**. In this video, we will learn about DML triggers.   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
**In general, a trigger is a special kind of stored procedure** that automatically executes when an event occurs in the database server.  
  
**DML stands for Data Manipulation Language.** INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements are DML statements. DML triggers are fired, when ever data is modified using INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE events.  
  
**DML triggers can be again classified into 2 types.**  
1. After triggers (Sometimes called as FOR triggers)  
2. Instead of triggers  
  
**After triggers, as the name says, fires after the triggering action**. The INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements, causes an after trigger to fire after the respective statements complete execution.  
  
**On ther hand, as the name says, INSTEAD of triggers, fires instead of the triggering action**. The INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements, can cause an INSTEAD OF trigger to fire INSTEAD OF the respective statement execution.  
  
**We will use tblEmployee and tblEmployeeAudit** tables for our examples  
  
**SQL Script to create tblEmployee table:**  
CREATE TABLE tblEmployee  
(  
 Id int Primary Key,  
 Name nvarchar(30),  
 Salary int,  
 Gender nvarchar(10),  
 DepartmentId int  
)  
  
**Insert data into tblEmployee table**  
Insert into tblEmployee values (1,'John', 5000, 'Male', 3)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (2,'Mike', 3400, 'Male', 2)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (3,'Pam', 6000, 'Female', 1)   
  
**tblEmployee**   
  
  
  
**SQL Script to create tblEmployeeAudit table:**  
CREATE TABLE tblEmployeeAudit  
(  
 Id int identity(1,1) primary key,  
 AuditData nvarchar(1000)  
)  
  
**When ever, a new Employee is added**, we want to capture the ID and the date and time, the new employee is added in tblEmployeeAudit table. The easiest way to achieve this, is by having an AFTER TRIGGER for INSERT event.  
  
**Example for AFTER TRIGGER for INSERT event on tblEmployee table:**  
CREATE TRIGGER tr\_tblEMployee\_ForInsert  
ON tblEmployee  
FOR INSERT  
AS  
BEGIN  
 Declare @Id int  
 Select @Id = Id from inserted  
   
 insert into tblEmployeeAudit   
 values('New employee with Id  = ' + Cast(@Id as nvarchar(5)) + ' is added at ' + cast(Getdate() as nvarchar(20)))  
END  
  
**In the trigger, we are getting the id from inserted table.** So, what is this inserted table? INSERTED table, is a special table used by DML triggers. When you add a new row into tblEmployee table, a copy of the row will also be made into inserted table, which only a trigger can access. You cannot access this table outside the context of the trigger. The structure of the inserted table will be identical to the structure of tblEmployee table.  
  
**So, now if we execute the following INSERT statement on tblEmployee.** Immediately, after inserting the row into tblEmployee table, the trigger gets fired (executed automatically), and a row into tblEmployeeAudit, is also inserted.  
**Insert into tblEmployee values (7,'Tan', 2300, 'Female', 3)**  
  
**Along, the same lines, let us now capture audit information, when a row is deleted** from the table, tblEmployee.  
**Example for AFTER TRIGGER for DELETE event on tblEmployee table:**  
CREATE TRIGGER tr\_tblEMployee\_ForDelete  
ON tblEmployee  
FOR DELETE  
AS  
BEGIN  
 Declare @Id int  
 Select @Id = Id from deleted  
   
 insert into tblEmployeeAudit   
 values('An existing employee with Id  = ' + Cast(@Id as nvarchar(5)) + ' is deleted at ' + Cast(Getdate() as nvarchar(20)))  
END  
  
**The only difference here is that**, we are specifying, the triggering event as **DELETE** and retrieving the deleted row ID from **DELETED** table. DELETED table, is a special table used by DML triggers. When you delete a row from tblEmployee table, a copy of the deleted row will be made available in DELETED table, which only a trigger can access. Just like INSERTED table, DELETED table cannot be accessed, outside the context of the trigger and, the structure of the DELETED table will be identical to the structure of tblEmployee table.  
  
In the next session, we will talk about AFTER trigger for UPDATE event.

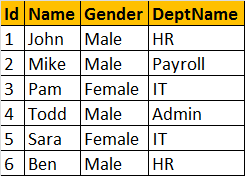
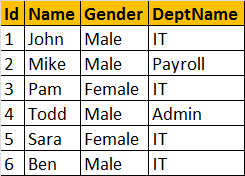
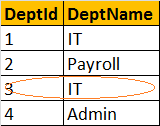
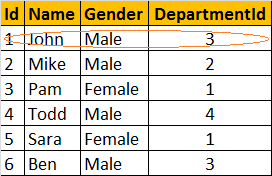
### After update trigger - Part 44

This video is a continuation of [Part - 43](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/09/dml-triggers-part-43.html), Please watch Part 43, before watching this video.   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
**Triggers make use of 2 special tables**, INSERTED and DELETED. The inserted table contains the updated data and the deleted table contains the old data. The After trigger for UPDATE event, makes use of both inserted and deleted tables.   
  
**Create AFTER UPDATE trigger script:**  
Create trigger tr\_tblEmployee\_ForUpdate  
on tblEmployee  
for Update  
as  
Begin  
 Select \* from deleted  
 Select \* from inserted   
End  
  
**Now, execute this query:**  
Update tblEmployee set Name = 'Tods', Salary = 2000,   
Gender = 'Female' where Id = 4  
  
**Immediately after the UPDATE statement execution**, the AFTER UPDATE trigger gets fired, and you should see the contenets of INSERTED and DELETED tables.  
  
**The following AFTER UPDATE trigger, audits employee information upon UPDATE**, and stores the audit data in tblEmployeeAudit table.  
Alter trigger tr\_tblEmployee\_ForUpdate  
on tblEmployee  
for Update  
as  
Begin  
      -- Declare variables to hold old and updated data  
      Declare @Id int  
      Declare @OldName nvarchar(20), @NewName nvarchar(20)  
      Declare @OldSalary int, @NewSalary int  
      Declare @OldGender nvarchar(20), @NewGender nvarchar(20)  
      Declare @OldDeptId int, @NewDeptId int  
       
      -- Variable to build the audit string  
      Declare @AuditString nvarchar(1000)  
        
      -- Load the updated records into temporary table  
      Select \*  
      into #TempTable  
      from inserted  
       
      -- Loop thru the records in temp table  
      While(Exists(Select Id from #TempTable))  
      Begin  
            --Initialize the audit string to empty string  
            Set @AuditString = ''  
             
            -- Select first row data from temp table  
            Select Top 1 @Id = Id, @NewName = Name,   
            @NewGender = Gender, @NewSalary = Salary,  
            @NewDeptId = DepartmentId  
            from #TempTable  
             
            -- Select the corresponding row from deleted table  
            Select @OldName = Name, @OldGender = Gender,   
            @OldSalary = Salary, @OldDeptId = DepartmentId  
            from deleted where Id = @Id  
   
     -- Build the audit string dynamically             
            Set @AuditString = 'Employee with Id = ' + Cast(@Id as nvarchar(4)) + ' changed'  
            if(@OldName <> @NewName)  
                  Set @AuditString = @AuditString + ' NAME from ' + @OldName + ' to ' + @NewName  
                   
            if(@OldGender <> @NewGender)  
                  Set @AuditString = @AuditString + ' GENDER from ' + @OldGender + ' to ' + @NewGender  
                   
            if(@OldSalary <> @NewSalary)  
                  Set @AuditString = @AuditString + ' SALARY from ' + Cast(@OldSalary as nvarchar(10))+ ' to ' + Cast(@NewSalary as nvarchar(10))  
                    
     if(@OldDeptId <> @NewDeptId)  
                  Set @AuditString = @AuditString + ' DepartmentId from ' + Cast(@OldDeptId as nvarchar(10))+ ' to ' + Cast(@NewDeptId as nvarchar(10))  
             
            insert into tblEmployeeAudit values(@AuditString)  
              
            -- Delete the row from temp table, so we can move to the next row  
            Delete from #TempTable where Id = @Id  
      End  
End

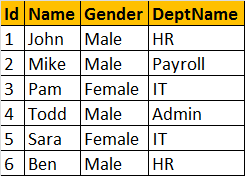
### Instead of insert trigger - Part 45

**Suggested SQL Server Videos before watching this Video**  
[Part 39 - Views](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/09/views-in-sql-server-part-39.html)  
[Part 40 - Updateable Views](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/09/updateable-views-part-40.html)  
[Part 43 - DML triggers](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/09/dml-triggers-part-43.html)  
[Part 44 - DML After Update Trigger](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/09/after-update-trigger-part-44.html)   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
**In this video we will learn about, INSTEAD OF triggers**, specifically INSTEAD OF INSERT trigger. We know that, AFTER triggers are fired after the triggering event(INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE events), where as, INSTEAD OF triggers are fired instead of the triggering event(INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE events). In general, INSTEAD OF triggers are usually used to correctly update views that are based on multiple tables.   
  
**We will base our demos on Employee and Department** tables. So, first, let's create these 2 tables.  
  
**SQL Script to create tblEmployee table:**  
CREATE TABLE tblEmployee  
(  
 Id int Primary Key,  
 Name nvarchar(30),  
 Gender nvarchar(10),  
 DepartmentId int  
)  
  
**SQL Script to create tblDepartment table**  
CREATE TABLE tblDepartment  
(  
 DeptId int Primary Key,  
 DeptName nvarchar(20)  
)  
  
**Insert data into tblDepartment table**  
Insert into tblDepartment values (1,'IT')  
Insert into tblDepartment values (2,'Payroll')  
Insert into tblDepartment values (3,'HR')  
Insert into tblDepartment values (4,'Admin')  
  
**Insert data into tblEmployee table**  
Insert into tblEmployee values (1,'John', 'Male', 3)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (2,'Mike', 'Male', 2)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (3,'Pam', 'Female', 1)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (4,'Todd', 'Male', 4)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (5,'Sara', 'Female', 1)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (6,'Ben', 'Male', 3)  
  
**Since, we now have the required tables**, let's create a view based on these tables. The view should return Employee Id, Name, Gender and DepartmentName columns. So, the view is obviously based on multiple tables.  
  
**Script to create the view:**  
Create view vWEmployeeDetails  
as  
Select Id, Name, Gender, DeptName  
from tblEmployee   
join tblDepartment  
on tblEmployee.DepartmentId = tblDepartment.DeptId  
  
**When you execute**, **Select \* from vWEmployeeDetails**, the data from the view, should be as shown below  
  
  
**Now, let's try to insert a row into the view, vWEmployeeDetails**, by executing the following query. At this point, an error will be raised stating 'View or function vWEmployeeDetails is not updatable because the modification affects multiple base tables.'  
Insert into vWEmployeeDetails values(7, 'Valarie', 'Female', 'IT')  
  
**So, inserting a row into a view that is based on multipe tables**, raises an error by default. Now, let's understand, how INSTEAD OF TRIGGERS can help us in this situation. Since, we are getting an error, when we are trying to insert a row into the view, let's create an INSTEAD OF INSERT trigger on the view **vWEmployeeDetails.**  
  
**Script to create INSTEAD OF INSERT trigger:**  
Create trigger tr\_vWEmployeeDetails\_InsteadOfInsert  
on vWEmployeeDetails  
Instead Of Insert  
as  
Begin  
 Declare @DeptId int  
   
 --Check if there is a valid DepartmentId  
 --for the given DepartmentName  
 Select @DeptId = DeptId   
 from tblDepartment   
 join inserted  
 on inserted.DeptName = tblDepartment.DeptName  
   
 --If DepartmentId is null throw an error  
 --and stop processing  
 if(@DeptId is null)  
 Begin  
 Raiserror('Invalid Department Name. Statement terminated', 16, 1)  
 return  
 End  
   
 --Finally insert into tblEmployee table  
 Insert into tblEmployee(Id, Name, Gender, DepartmentId)  
 Select Id, Name, Gender, @DeptId  
 from inserted  
End  
  
**Now, let's execute the insert query:**  
Insert into vWEmployeeDetails values(7, 'Valarie', 'Female', 'IT')  
  
**The instead of trigger correctly inserts**, the record into tblEmployee table. Since, we are inserting a row, the **inserted** table, contains the newly added row, where as the **deleted** table will be empty.   
  
**In the trigger, we used Raiserror() function**, to raise a custom error, when the DepartmentName provided in the insert query, doesnot exist. We are passing 3 parameters to the Raiserror() method. The first parameter is the error message, the second parameter is the severity level. Severity level 16, indicates general errors that can be corrected by the user. The final parameter is the state. We will talk about Raiserror() and exception handling in sql server, in a later video session.

### Instead of update triggers - Part 46

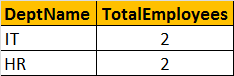
**Suggested SQL Server Videos before watching this Video**  
[Part 43 - DML triggers](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/09/dml-triggers-part-43.html)  
[Part 44 - DML After Update Trigger](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/09/after-update-trigger-part-44.html)  
[Part 45 - Instead of Insert Trigger](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/09/instead-of-insert-trigger-part-45.html)   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
**In this video we will learn about, INSTEAD OF UPDATE** trigger. An INSTEAD OF UPDATE triggers gets fired instead of an update event, on a table or a view. For example, let's say we have, an INSTEAD OF UPDATE trigger on a view or a table, and then when you try to update a row with in that view or table, instead of the UPDATE, the trigger gets fired automatically. INSTEAD OF UPDATE TRIGGERS, are of immense help, to correctly update a view, that is based on multiple tables.  
  
**Let's create the required Employee and Department tables**, that we will be using for this demo.  
  
**SQL Script to create tblEmployee table:**  
CREATE TABLE tblEmployee  
(  
 Id int Primary Key,  
 Name nvarchar(30),  
 Gender nvarchar(10),  
 DepartmentId int  
)  
  
**SQL Script to create tblDepartment table**  
CREATE TABLE tblDepartment  
(  
 DeptId int Primary Key,  
 DeptName nvarchar(20)  
)  
  
**Insert data into tblDepartment table**  
Insert into tblDepartment values (1,'IT')  
Insert into tblDepartment values (2,'Payroll')  
Insert into tblDepartment values (3,'HR')  
Insert into tblDepartment values (4,'Admin')  
  
**Insert data into tblEmployee table**  
Insert into tblEmployee values (1,'John', 'Male', 3)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (2,'Mike', 'Male', 2)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (3,'Pam', 'Female', 1)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (4,'Todd', 'Male', 4)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (5,'Sara', 'Female', 1)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (6,'Ben', 'Male', 3)  
  
**Since, we now have the required tables**, let's create a view based on these tables. The view should return Employee Id, Name, Gender and DepartmentName columns. So, the view is obviously based on multiple tables.  
**Script to create the view:**  
Create view vWEmployeeDetails  
as  
Select Id, Name, Gender, DeptName  
from tblEmployee   
join tblDepartment  
on tblEmployee.DepartmentId = tblDepartment.DeptId  
  
**When you execute, Select \* from vWEmployeeDetails**, the data from the view, should be as shown below  
  
  
**In Part 45, we tried to insert a row into the view**, and we got an error stating - 'View or function vWEmployeeDetails is not updatable because the modification affects multiple base tables.'  
  
**Now, let's try to update the view**, in such a way that, it affects, both the underlying tables, and see, if we get the same error. The following UPDATE statement changes **Name column** from **tblEmployee** and **DeptName column** from **tblDepartment**. So, when we execute this query, we get the same error.  
Update vWEmployeeDetails   
set Name = 'Johny', DeptName = 'IT'  
where Id = 1  
  
**Now, let's try to change, just the department of John from HR to IT**. The following UPDATE query, affects only one table, tblDepartment. So, the query should succeed. But, before executing the query, please note that, employees **JOHN** and **BEN** are in **HR** department.  
Update vWEmployeeDetails   
set DeptName = 'IT'  
where Id = 1  
  
**After executing the query**, select the data from the view, and notice that **BEN's** **DeptName** is also changed to **IT**. We intended to just change **JOHN's DeptName**. So, the UPDATE didn't work as expected. This is because, the UPDATE query, updated the **DeptName from HR to IT**, in tblDepartment table. For the UPDATE to work correctly, we should change the **DeptId** of **JOHN** from 3 to 1.   
  
**Incorrectly Updated View**   
  
  
**Record with Id = 3, has the DeptName changed from 'HR' to 'IT'**  
  
  
**We should have actually updated, JOHN's DepartmentId from 3 to 1**   
  
  
  
**So, the conclusion is that, if a view is based on multiple tables**, and if you update the view, the UPDATE may not always work as expected. To correctly update the underlying base tables, thru a view, INSTEAD OF UPDATE TRIGGER can be used.  
  
**Before, we create the trigger, let's update the DeptName to HR for record with Id = 3.**  
Update tblDepartment set DeptName = 'HR' where DeptId = 3  
  
**Script to create INSTEAD OF UPDATE trigger:**  
Create Trigger tr\_vWEmployeeDetails\_InsteadOfUpdate  
on vWEmployeeDetails  
instead of update  
as  
Begin  
 -- if EmployeeId is updated  
 if(Update(Id))  
 Begin  
 Raiserror('Id cannot be changed', 16, 1)  
 Return  
 End  
   
 -- If DeptName is updated  
 if(Update(DeptName))   
 Begin  
 Declare @DeptId int  
  
 Select @DeptId = DeptId  
 from tblDepartment  
 join inserted  
 on inserted.DeptName = tblDepartment.DeptName  
   
 if(@DeptId is NULL )  
 Begin  
 Raiserror('Invalid Department Name', 16, 1)  
 Return  
 End  
   
 Update tblEmployee set DepartmentId = @DeptId  
 from inserted  
 join tblEmployee  
 on tblEmployee.Id = inserted.id  
 End  
   
 -- If gender is updated  
 if(Update(Gender))  
 Begin  
 Update tblEmployee set Gender = inserted.Gender  
 from inserted  
 join tblEmployee  
 on tblEmployee.Id = inserted.id  
 End  
   
 -- If Name is updated  
 if(Update(Name))  
 Begin  
 Update tblEmployee set Name = inserted.Name  
 from inserted  
 join tblEmployee  
 on tblEmployee.Id = inserted.id  
 End  
End  
  
**Now, let's try to update JOHN's Department to IT.**  
Update vWEmployeeDetails   
set DeptName = 'IT'  
where Id = 1  
  
**The UPDATE query works as expected.** The INSTEAD OF UPDATE trigger, correctly updates, JOHN's DepartmentId to 1, in tblEmployee table.  
  
**Now, let's try to update Name, Gender and DeptName.** The UPDATE query, works as expected, without raising the error - 'View or function vWEmployeeDetails is not updatable because the modification affects multiple base tables.'  
Update vWEmployeeDetails   
set Name = 'Johny', Gender = 'Female', DeptName = 'IT'   
where Id = 1  
  
**Update**() function used in the trigger, returns true, even if you update with the same value. For this reason, I recomend to compare values between inserted and deleted tables, rather than relying on Update() function. The Update() function does not operate on a per row basis, but across all rows.

### Instead of delete trigger - Part 47

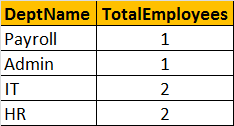
**Suggested SQL Server Videos before watching this Video**  
[Part 45 - Instead of Insert Trigger](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/09/instead-of-insert-trigger-part-45.html)  
[Part 46 - Instead of Update Trigger](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/09/instead-of-update-triggers-part-46.html)   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
**In this video we will learn about, INSTEAD OF DELETE trigger**. An INSTEAD OF DELETE trigger gets fired instead of the DELETE event, on a table or a view. For example, let's say we have, an INSTEAD OF DELETE trigger on a view or a table, and then when you try to update a row from that view or table, instead of the actual DELETE event, the trigger gets fired automatically. INSTEAD OF DELETE TRIGGERS, are used, to delete records from a view, that is based on multiple tables.  
  
Let's create the required Employee and Department tables, that we will be using for this demo.   
  
**SQL Script to create tblEmployee table:**  
CREATE TABLE tblEmployee  
(  
 Id int Primary Key,  
 Name nvarchar(30),  
 Gender nvarchar(10),  
 DepartmentId int  
)  
  
**SQL Script to create tblDepartment table**  
CREATE TABLE tblDepartment  
(  
 DeptId int Primary Key,  
 DeptName nvarchar(20)  
)  
  
**Insert data into tblDepartment table**  
Insert into tblDepartment values (1,'IT')  
Insert into tblDepartment values (2,'Payroll')  
Insert into tblDepartment values (3,'HR')  
Insert into tblDepartment values (4,'Admin')  
  
**Insert data into tblEmployee table**  
Insert into tblEmployee values (1,'John', 'Male', 3)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (2,'Mike', 'Male', 2)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (3,'Pam', 'Female', 1)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (4,'Todd', 'Male', 4)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (5,'Sara', 'Female', 1)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (6,'Ben', 'Male', 3)  
  
**Since, we now have the required tables**, let's create a view based on these tables. The view should return Employee Id, Name, Gender and DepartmentName columns. So, the view is obviously based on multiple tables.  
**Script to create the view:**  
Create view vWEmployeeDetails  
as  
Select Id, Name, Gender, DeptName  
from tblEmployee   
join tblDepartment  
on tblEmployee.DepartmentId = tblDepartment.DeptId  
  
**When you execute, Select \* from vWEmployeeDetails**, the data from the view, should be as shown below  
  
  
**In** [**Part 45**](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/09/instead-of-insert-trigger-part-45.html), we tried to insert a row into the view, and we got an error stating - 'View or function vWEmployeeDetails is not updatable because the modification affects multiple base tables'. Along, the same lines, in [**Part 46**](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/09/instead-of-update-triggers-part-46.html), when we tried to update a view that is based on multiple tables, we got the same error. To get the error, the UPDATE should affect both the base tables. If the update affects only one base table, we don't get the error, but the UPDATE does not work correctly, if the **DeptName** column is updated.  
  
**Now, let's try to delete a row from the view, and we get the same error.**  
Delete from vWEmployeeDetails where Id = 1  
  
**Script to create INSTEAD OF DELETE trigger:**  
Create Trigger tr\_vWEmployeeDetails\_InsteadOfDelete  
on vWEmployeeDetails  
instead of delete  
as  
Begin  
 Delete tblEmployee   
 from tblEmployee  
 join deleted  
 on tblEmployee.Id = deleted.Id  
   
 --Subquery  
 --Delete from tblEmployee   
 --where Id in (Select Id from deleted)  
End  
  
**Notice that, the trigger tr\_vWEmployeeDetails\_InsteadOfDelete**, makes use of DELETED table. DELETED table contains all the rows, that we tried to DELETE from the view. So, we are joining the DELETED table with tblEmployee, to delete the rows. You can also use sub-queries to do the same. In most cases JOINs are faster than SUB-QUERIEs. However, in cases, where you only need a subset of records from a table that you are joining with, sub-queries can be faster.  
  
**Upon executing the following DELETE statement**, the row gets DELETED as expected from tblEmployee table  
Delete from vWEmployeeDetails where Id = 1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Trigger** | **INSERTED or DELETED?** |
| Instead of Insert | DELETED table is always empty and the INSERTED table contains the newly inserted data. |
| Instead of Delete | INSERTED table is always empty and the DELETED table contains the rows deleted |
| Instead of Update | DELETED table contains OLD data (before update), and inserted table contains NEW data(Updated data) |

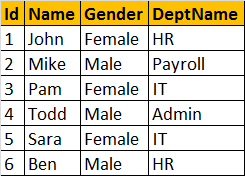
**Derived table and CTE in sql server - Part 48**

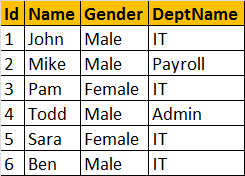
**In this video we will learn about, Derived tables and common table expressions** (CTE's). We will also explore the differences between Views, Table Variable, Local and Global Temp Tables, Derived tables and common table expressions.   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Let's create the required Employee and Department tables, that we will be using for this demo.   
  
**SQL Script to create tblEmployee table:**  
CREATE TABLE tblEmployee  
(  
 Id int Primary Key,  
 Name nvarchar(30),  
 Gender nvarchar(10),  
 DepartmentId int  
)  
  
**SQL Script to create tblDepartment table**  
CREATE TABLE tblDepartment  
(  
 DeptId int Primary Key,  
 DeptName nvarchar(20)  
)  
  
**Insert data into tblDepartment table**  
Insert into tblDepartment values (1,'IT')  
Insert into tblDepartment values (2,'Payroll')  
Insert into tblDepartment values (3,'HR')  
Insert into tblDepartment values (4,'Admin')  
  
**Insert data into tblEmployee table**  
Insert into tblEmployee values (1,'John', 'Male', 3)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (2,'Mike', 'Male', 2)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (3,'Pam', 'Female', 1)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (4,'Todd', 'Male', 4)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (5,'Sara', 'Female', 1)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (6,'Ben', 'Male', 3)   
  
**Now, we want to write a query which would return the following output**. The query should return, the Department Name and Total Number of employees, with in the department. The departments with greatar than or equal to 2 employee should only be returned.  
  
  
  
**Obviously, there are severl ways to do this**. Let's see how to achieve this, with the help of a view  
**Script to create the View**  
Create view vWEmployeeCount  
as  
Select DeptName, DepartmentId, COUNT(\*) as TotalEmployees  
from tblEmployee  
join tblDepartment  
on tblEmployee.DepartmentId = tblDepartment.DeptId  
group by DeptName, DepartmentId  
  
**Query using the view:**  
Select DeptName, TotalEmployees   
from vWEmployeeCount  
where  TotalEmployees >= 2  
  
**Note:** Views get saved in the database, and can be available to other queries and stored procedures. However, if this view is only used at this one place, it can be easily eliminated using other options, like CTE, Derived Tables, Temp Tables, Table Variable etc.  
  
**Now, let's see, how to achieve the same using, temporary tables**. We are using local temporary tables here.  
Select DeptName, DepartmentId, COUNT(\*) as TotalEmployees  
into #TempEmployeeCount  
from tblEmployee  
join tblDepartment  
on tblEmployee.DepartmentId = tblDepartment.DeptId  
group by DeptName, DepartmentId  
  
Select DeptName, TotalEmployees  
From #TempEmployeeCount  
where TotalEmployees >= 2  
  
Drop Table #TempEmployeeCount  
  
**Note:** Temporary tables are stored in TempDB. Local temporary tables are visible only in the current session, and can be shared between nested stored procedure calls. Global temporary tables are visible to other sessions and are destroyed, when the last connection referencing the table is closed.  
  
**Using Table Variable:**  
Declare @tblEmployeeCount table  
(DeptName nvarchar(20),DepartmentId int, TotalEmployees int)  
  
Insert @tblEmployeeCount  
Select DeptName, DepartmentId, COUNT(\*) as TotalEmployees  
from tblEmployee  
join tblDepartment  
on tblEmployee.DepartmentId = tblDepartment.DeptId  
group by DeptName, DepartmentId  
  
Select DeptName, TotalEmployees  
From @tblEmployeeCount  
where  TotalEmployees >= 2  
  
**Note**: Just like TempTables, a table variable is also created in TempDB. The scope of a table variable is the batch, stored procedure, or statement block in which it is declared. They can be passed as parameters between procedures.  
  
**Using Derived Tables**  
Select DeptName, TotalEmployees  
from   
 (  
 Select DeptName, DepartmentId, COUNT(\*) as TotalEmployees  
 from tblEmployee  
 join tblDepartment  
 on tblEmployee.DepartmentId = tblDepartment.DeptId  
 group by DeptName, DepartmentId  
 )   
as EmployeeCount  
where TotalEmployees >= 2  
  
**Note**: Derived tables are available only in the context of the current query.  
  
**Using CTE**  
With EmployeeCount(DeptName, DepartmentId, TotalEmployees)  
as  
(  
 Select DeptName, DepartmentId, COUNT(\*) as TotalEmployees  
 from tblEmployee  
 join tblDepartment  
 on tblEmployee.DepartmentId = tblDepartment.DeptId  
 group by DeptName, DepartmentId  
)  
  
Select DeptName, TotalEmployees  
from EmployeeCount  
where TotalEmployees >= 2  
  
**Note:** A CTE can be thought of as a temporary result set that is defined within the execution scope of a single SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, or CREATE VIEW statement. A CTE is similar to a derived table in that it is not stored as an object and lasts only for the duration of the query.

**Common Table Expressions - Part 49**

**Common table expression (CTE)** is introduced in SQL server 2005. A **CTE** is a temporary result set, that can be referenced within a SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE statement, that immediately follows the **CTE.**   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Let's create the required Employee and Department tables, that we will be using for this demo.   
  
**SQL Script to create tblEmployee table:**  
CREATE TABLE tblEmployee  
(  
 Id int Primary Key,  
 Name nvarchar(30),  
 Gender nvarchar(10),  
 DepartmentId int  
)  
  
**SQL Script to create tblDepartment table**  
CREATE TABLE tblDepartment  
(  
 DeptId int Primary Key,  
 DeptName nvarchar(20)  
)  
  
**Insert data into tblDepartment table**  
Insert into tblDepartment values (1,'IT')  
Insert into tblDepartment values (2,'Payroll')  
Insert into tblDepartment values (3,'HR')  
Insert into tblDepartment values (4,'Admin')  
  
**Insert data into tblEmployee table**  
Insert into tblEmployee values (1,'John', 'Male', 3)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (2,'Mike', 'Male', 2)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (3,'Pam', 'Female', 1)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (4,'Todd', 'Male', 4)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (5,'Sara', 'Female', 1)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (6,'Ben', 'Male', 3)   
  
**Write a query using CTE,** to display the total number of Employees by Department Name. The output should be as shown below.   
  
  
**Before we write the query, let's look at the syntax for creating a CTE.**  
**WITH cte\_name (Column1, Column2, ..)**  
**AS**  
**( CTE\_query )**  
  
**SQL query using CTE:**  
With EmployeeCount(DepartmentId, TotalEmployees)  
as  
(  
 Select DepartmentId, COUNT(\*) as TotalEmployees  
 from tblEmployee  
 group by DepartmentId  
)  
  
Select DeptName, TotalEmployees  
from tblDepartment  
join EmployeeCount  
on tblDepartment.DeptId = EmployeeCount.DepartmentId  
order by TotalEmployees  
  
**We define a CTE**, using **WITH** keyword, followed by the name of the CTE. In our example, **EmployeeCount** is the name of the CTE. Within parentheses, we specify the columns that make up the CTE. **DepartmentId** and **TotalEmployees** are the columns of **EmployeeCount** CTE. These 2 columns map to the columns returned by the **SELECT CTE query**. The CTE column names and CTE query column names can be different. Infact, CTE column names are optional. However, if you do specify, the number of **CTE columns** and the **CTE SELECT query** columns should be same. Otherwise you will get an error stating - 'EmployeeCount has fewer columns than were specified in the column list'. The column list, is followed by the as keyword, following which we have the CTE query within a pair of parentheses.  
  
**EmployeeCount CTE** is being joined with **tblDepartment** table, in the SELECT query, that immediately follows the CTE. Remember, a CTE can only be referenced by a SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE statement, **that immediately follows the CTE**. If you try to do something else in between, we get an error stating - 'Common table expression defined but not used'. The following SQL, raise an error.  
  
With EmployeeCount(DepartmentId, TotalEmployees)  
as  
(  
 Select DepartmentId, COUNT(\*) as TotalEmployees  
 from tblEmployee  
 group by DepartmentId  
)  
  
Select 'Hello'  
  
Select DeptName, TotalEmployees  
from tblDepartment  
join EmployeeCount  
on tblDepartment.DeptId = EmployeeCount.DepartmentId  
order by TotalEmployees  
  
**It is also, possible to create multiple CTE's using a single WITH clause.**  
With EmployeesCountBy\_Payroll\_IT\_Dept(DepartmentName, Total)  
as  
(  
 Select DeptName, COUNT(Id) as TotalEmployees  
 from tblEmployee  
 join tblDepartment   
 on tblEmployee.DepartmentId = tblDepartment.DeptId  
 where DeptName IN ('Payroll','IT')  
 group by DeptName  
),  
EmployeesCountBy\_HR\_Admin\_Dept(DepartmentName, Total)  
as  
(  
 Select DeptName, COUNT(Id) as TotalEmployees  
 from tblEmployee  
 join tblDepartment   
 on tblEmployee.DepartmentId = tblDepartment.DeptId  
 group by DeptName   
)  
Select \* from EmployeesCountBy\_HR\_Admin\_Dept   
UNION  
Select \* from EmployeesCountBy\_Payroll\_IT\_Dept

**Updatable CTE - Part 50**

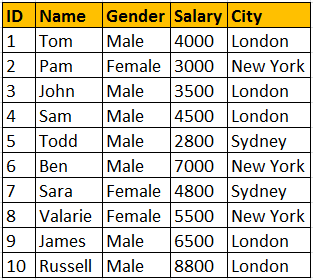
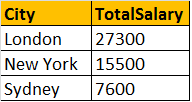
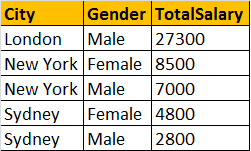
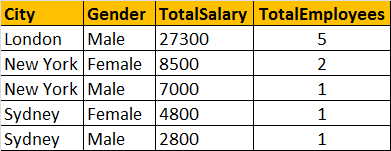
**Is it possible to UPDATE a CTE?**  
**Yes & No**, depending on the number of base tables, the CTE is created upon, and the number of base tables affected by the UPDATE statement. If this is not clear at the moment, don't worry. We will try to understand this with an example.   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Let's create the required tblEmployee and tblDepartment tables, that we will be using for this demo.   
  
**SQL Script to create tblEmployee table:**  
CREATE TABLE tblEmployee  
(  
 Id int Primary Key,  
 Name nvarchar(30),  
 Gender nvarchar(10),  
 DepartmentId int  
)  
  
**SQL Script to create tblDepartment table**  
CREATE TABLE tblDepartment  
(  
 DeptId int Primary Key,  
 DeptName nvarchar(20)  
)  
  
**Insert data into tblDepartment table**  
Insert into tblDepartment values (1,'IT')  
Insert into tblDepartment values (2,'Payroll')  
Insert into tblDepartment values (3,'HR')  
Insert into tblDepartment values (4,'Admin')  
  
**Insert data into tblEmployee table**  
Insert into tblEmployee values (1,'John', 'Male', 3)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (2,'Mike', 'Male', 2)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (3,'Pam', 'Female', 1)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (4,'Todd', 'Male', 4)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (5,'Sara', 'Female', 1)  
Insert into tblEmployee values (6,'Ben', 'Male', 3)   
  
**Let's create a simple common table expression**, based on tblEmployee table. **Employees\_Name\_Gender** CTE is getting all the required columns from one base table tblEmployee.  
With Employees\_Name\_Gender  
as  
(  
 Select Id, Name, Gender from tblEmployee  
)  
Select \* from Employees\_Name\_Gender  
  
**Let's now, UPDATE JOHN's gender from Male to Female**, using the **Employees\_Name\_Gender CTE**  
With Employees\_Name\_Gender  
as  
(  
 Select Id, Name, Gender from tblEmployee  
)  
Update Employees\_Name\_Gender Set Gender = 'Female' where Id = 1  
  
**Now, query the tblEmployee table**. JOHN's gender is actually UPDATED. So, if a CTE is created on one base table, then it is possible to UPDATE the CTE, which in turn will update the underlying base table. In this case, UPDATING **Employees\_Name\_Gender** CTE, updates **tblEmployee** table.  
  
**Now, let's create a CTE, on both the tables - tblEmployee and tblDepartment.** The CTE should return, Employee Id, Name, Gender and Department. In short the output should be as shown below.   
  
  
**CTE, that returns Employees by Department**  
With EmployeesByDepartment  
as  
(  
 Select Id, Name, Gender, DeptName   
 from tblEmployee  
 join tblDepartment  
 on tblDepartment.DeptId = tblEmployee.DepartmentId  
)  
Select \* from EmployeesByDepartment  
  
**Let's update this CTE.** Let's change JOHN's Gender from **Female to Male**. Here, the CTE is based on 2 tables, but the UPDATE statement affects only one base table **tblEmployee**. So the UPDATE succeeds. So, if a CTE is based on more than one table, and if the UPDATE affects only one base table, then the UPDATE is allowed.   
With EmployeesByDepartment  
as(

Select Id, Name, Gender, DeptName   
 from tblEmployee  
 join tblDepartment  
 on tblDepartment.DeptId = tblEmployee.DepartmentId  
)  
Update EmployeesByDepartment set Gender = 'Male' where Id = 1  
  
Now, let's try to **UPDATE the CTE**, in such a way, that the update affects both the tables - **tblEmployee and tblDepartment**. This UPDATE statement changes **Gender** from **tblEmployee** table and **DeptName** from **tblDepartment** table. When you execute this UPDATE, you get an error stating - 'View or function EmployeesByDepartment is not updatable because the modification affects multiple base tables'. So, if a CTE is based on multiple tables, and if the UPDATE statement affects more than 1 base table, then the UPDATE is not allowed.  
With EmployeesByDepartment  
as  
(  
 Select Id, Name, Gender, DeptName   
 from tblEmployee  
 join tblDepartment  
 on tblDepartment.DeptId = tblEmployee.DepartmentId  
)  
Update EmployeesByDepartment set   
Gender = 'Female', DeptName = 'IT'  
where Id = 1  
  
**Finally, let's try to UPDATE just the DeptName**. Let's change JOHN's DeptName from HR to IT. Before, you execute the UPDATE statement, notice that BEN is also currently in HR department.  
With EmployeesByDepartment  
as  
(  
 Select Id, Name, Gender, DeptName   
 from tblEmployee  
 join tblDepartment  
 on tblDepartment.DeptId = tblEmployee.DepartmentId  
)  
Update EmployeesByDepartment set   
DeptName = 'IT' where Id = 1  
  
After you execute the UPDATE. Select data from the CTE, and you will see that BEN's DeptName is also changed to IT.   
  
  
**This is because**, when we updated the **CTE**, the UPDATE has actually changed the **DeptName** from **HR** to **IT**, in **tblDepartment** table, instead of changing the **DepartmentId** column (from 3 to 1) in **tblEmployee** table. So, if a CTE is based on multiple tables, and if the UPDATE statement affects only one base table, the update succeeds. But the update may not work as you expect.  
  
**So in short if,**  
**1.** A CTE is based on a single base table, then the UPDATE suceeds and works as expected.  
**2.** A CTE is based on more than one base table, and if the UPDATE affects multiple base tables, the update is not allowed and the statement terminates with an error.  
**3.** A CTE is based on more than one base table, and if the UPDATE affects only one base table, the UPDATE succeeds(but not as expected always)

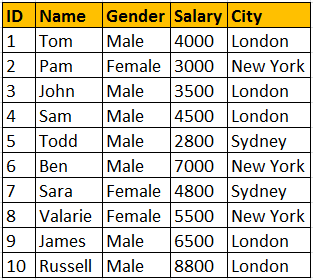
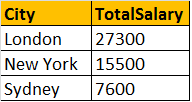
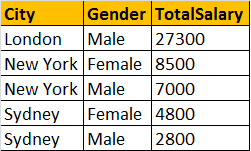
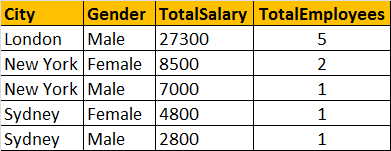
SELECT E.Name as Employee, COALESCE(M.Name, 'No Manager') as Manager  
FROM tblEmployee E  
LEFT JOIN tblEmployee M  
ON E.ManagerID = M.EmployeeID  
  
We will discuss about COALESCE() function in detail, in the next session

**Note:** Text values, should be present in single quotes, but not required for numeric values.  
  
**Different operators that can be used in a where clause**

**Group By - Part 11**

In SQL Server we have got lot of aggregate functions. Examples  
1. Count()  
2. Sum()  
3. avg()  
4. Min()  
5. Max()  
  
**Group by** clause is used to group a selected set of rows into a set of summary rows by the values of one or more columns or expressions. It is always used in conjunction with one or more aggregate functions.  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
I want an sql query, which gives total salaries paid by City. The output should be as shown below.   
  
  
**Query for retrieving total salaries by city**:   
We are applying SUM() aggregate function on Salary column, and grouping by city column. This effectively adds, all salaries of employees with in the same city.  
**Select City, SUM(Salary) as TotalSalary**  
**from tblEmployee**  
**Group by City**  
  
**Note:** If you omit, the group by clause and try to execute the query, you get an error - Column 'tblEmployee.City' is invalid in the select list because it is not contained in either an aggregate function or the GROUP BY clause.   
  
Now, I want an sql query, which gives total salaries by City, by gender. The output should be as shown below.  
  
  
  
**Query for retrieving total salaries by city and by gender**: It's possible to group by multiple columns. In this query, we are grouping first by city and then by gender.   
**Select City, Gender, SUM(Salary) as TotalSalary**  
**from tblEmployee**  
**group by City, Gender**  
  
Now, I want an sql query, which gives total salaries and total number of employees by City, and by gender. The output should be as shown below.   
  
  
  
**Query for retrieving total salaries and total number of employees by City, and by gender**: The only difference here is that, we are using Count() aggregate function.  
**Select City, Gender, SUM(Salary) as TotalSalary,   
COUNT(ID) as TotalEmployees**  
**from tblEmployee**  
**group by City, Gender**  
  
**Filtering Groups:**  
WHERE clause is used to filter rows before aggregation, where as HAVING clause is used to filter groups after aggregations. The following 2 queries produce the same result.  
  
Filtering rows using WHERE clause, before aggrgations take place:  
**Select City, SUM(Salary) as TotalSalary**  
**from tblEmployee**  
**Where City = 'London'**  
**group by City**  
  
Filtering groups using HAVING clause, after all aggrgations take place:  
**Select City, SUM(Salary) as TotalSalary**  
**from tblEmployee**  
**group by City**  
**Having City = 'London'**  
  
From a performance standpoint, you cannot say that one method is less efficient than the other. Sql server optimizer analyzes each statement and selects an efficient way of executing it. As a best practice, use the syntax that clearly describes the desired result. Try to eliminate rows that   
you wouldn't need, as early as possible.  
  
**It is also possible to combine WHERE and HAVING**  
**Select City, SUM(Salary) as TotalSalary**  
**from tblEmployee**  
**Where Gender = 'Male'**  
**group by City**  
**Having City = 'London'**  
  
**Difference between WHERE and HAVING clause:**  
1. WHERE clause can be used with - Select, Insert, and Update statements, where as HAVING clause can only be used with the Select statement.  
2. WHERE filters rows before aggregation (GROUPING), where as, HAVING filters groups, after the aggregations are performed.  
3. Aggregate functions cannot be used in the WHERE clause, unless it is in a sub query contained in a HAVING clause, whereas, aggregate functions can be used in Having clause.

**Group By - Part 11**

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**group by City, Gender**  
  
Now, I want an sql query, which gives total salaries and total number of employees by City, and by gender. The output should be as shown below.   
  
  
  
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**Select City, Gender, SUM(Salary) as TotalSalary,   
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From a performance standpoint, you cannot say that one method is less efficient than the other. Sql server optimizer analyzes each statement and selects an efficient way of executing it. As a best practice, use the syntax that clearly describes the desired result. Try to eliminate rows that   
you wouldn't need, as early as possible.  
  
**It is also possible to combine WHERE and HAVING**  
**Select City, SUM(Salary) as TotalSalary**  
**from tblEmployee**  
**Where Gender = 'Male'**  
**group by City**  
**Having City = 'London'**  
  
**Difference between WHERE and HAVING clause:**  
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