Assignment Day4 –SQL: Comprehensive practice

# Answer following questions

1. What is View? What are the benefits of using views?

View can provide advantages over tables. Views can represent a subset of the data contained in a table.

1. Can data be modified through views?

You can’t directly modify data in views based on union queries.

1. What is stored procedure and what are the benefits of using it?

To help you build powerful database applications, stored procedures provide several advantages including better performance, higher productivity, ease of use, and increased scalability.

1. What is the difference between view and stored procedure?

View is simple showcasing data stored in the database tables whereas a stored procedure is a group of statements that can be executed. A view is faster as it displays data from the tables referenced whereas a store procedure executes sql statements

1. What is the difference between stored procedure and functions?

The function must return a value but in Stored Procedure it is optional.

1. Can stored procedure return multiple result sets?

Yes

1. Can stored procedure be executed as part of SELECT Statement? Why?  
   Stored procedures are typically executed with an EXEC statement. However, you can execute a stored procedure implicitly from within a SELECT statement, provided that the stored procedure returns a result set.
2. What is Trigger? What types of Triggers are there?

A trigger defines a set of actions that are performed in response to an insert, update, or delete operation on a specified table.

DDL Trigger

DML Trigger

Logon Trigger

1. What are the scenarios to use Triggers?

Use triggers to guarantee that when a specific operation is performed, related actions are performed, and not define triggers that duplicate features already built into Oracle Database.

Use triggers only for centralized, global operations that should be fired for the triggering statement, regardless of which user or database application issues the statement.

Use triggers on DATABASE judiciously. They are executed for *every* user *every* time the event occurs on which the trigger is created.

1. What is the difference between Trigger and Stored Procedure?

A stored procedure is a user defined piece of code written in the local version of PL/SQL, which may return a value (making it a function) that is invoked by calling it explicitly.

A trigger is a stored procedure that runs automatically when various events happen (eg update, insert, delete).

# Write queries for following scenarios

Use Northwind database. All questions are based on assumptions described by the Database Diagram sent to you yesterday. When inserting, make up info if necessary. Write query for each step. Do not use IDE. BE CAREFUL WHEN DELETING DATA OR DROPPING TABLE.

1. Lock tables Region, Territories, EmployeeTerritories and Employees. Insert following information into the database. In case of an error, no changes should be made to DB.
   1. A new region called “Middle Earth”;
   2. A new territory called “Gondor”, belongs to region “Middle Earth”;
   3. A new employee “Aragorn King” who's territory is “Gondor”.
2. Change territory “Gondor” to “Arnor”.
3. Delete Region “Middle Earth”. (tip: remove referenced data first) (Caution: do not forget WHERE or you will delete everything.) In case of an error, no changes should be made to DB. Unlock the tables mentioned in question 1.
4. Create a view named “view\_product\_order\_[your\_last\_name]”, list all products and total ordered quantity for that product.
5. Create a stored procedure “sp\_product\_order\_quantity\_[your\_last\_name]” that accept product id as an input and total quantities of order as output parameter.
6. Create a stored procedure “sp\_product\_order\_city\_[your\_last\_name]” that accept product name as an input and top 5 cities that ordered most that product combined with the total quantity of that product ordered from that city as output.
7. Lock tables Region, Territories, EmployeeTerritories and Employees. Create a stored procedure “sp\_move\_employees\_[your\_last\_name]” that automatically find all employees in territory “Tory”; if more than 0 found, insert a new territory “Stevens Point” of region “North” to the database, and then move those employees to “Stevens Point”.
8. Create a trigger that when there are more than 100 employees in territory “Stevens Point”, move them back to Troy. (After test your code,) remove the trigger. Move those employees back to “Troy”, if any. Unlock the tables.
9. Create 2 new tables “people\_your\_last\_name” “city\_your\_last\_name”. City table has two records: {Id:1, City: Seattle}, {Id:2, City: Green Bay}. People has three records: {id:1, Name: Aaron Rodgers, City: 2}, {id:2, Name: Russell Wilson, City:1}, {Id: 3, Name: Jody Nelson, City:2}. Remove city of Seattle. If there was anyone from Seattle, put them into a new city “Madison”. Create a view “Packers\_your\_name” lists all people from Green Bay. If any error occurred, no changes should be made to DB. (after test) Drop both tables and view.
10. Create a stored procedure “sp\_birthday\_employees\_[you\_last\_name]” that creates a new table “birthday\_employees\_your\_last\_name” and fill it with all employees that have a birthday on Feb. (Make a screen shot) drop the table. Employee table should not be affected.
11. Create a stored procedure named “sp\_your\_last\_name\_1” that returns all cites that have at least 2 customers who have bought no or only one kind of product. Create a stored procedure named “sp\_your\_last\_name\_2” that returns the same but using a different approach. (sub-query and no-sub-query).
12. How do you make sure two tables have the same data?

14.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| First Name | Last Name | Middle Name |
| John | Green |  |
| Mike | White | M |

Output should be

|  |
| --- |
| Full Name |
| John Green |
| Mike White M. |

Note: There is a dot after M when you output.

15.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Student | Marks | Sex |
| Ci | 70 | F |
| Bob | 80 | M |
| Li | 90 | F |
| Mi | 95 | M |

Find the top marks of Female students.

If there are to students have the max score, only output one.

16.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Student | Marks | Sex |
| Li | 90 | F |
| Ci | 70 | F |
| Mi | 95 | M |
| Bob | 80 | M |

How do you out put this?

GOOD LUCK.