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A screenshot of a computer

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

1. Create a stored procedure to show the number of students per department.[use ITI DB]
2. USE ITI
3. CREATE PROC ST\_PER\_DEP @NUM INT
4. AS
5. BEGIN
6. SELECT COUNT (ST\_ID)
7. FROM STUDENT
8. WHERE DEPT\_ID=@NUM
9. END
10. EXEC ST\_PER\_DEP 10

2. Create a stored procedure that will check for the Number of employees in the project p1 if they are more than 3 print message to the user “'The number of employees in the project p1 is 3 or more'” if they are less display a message to the user “'The following employees work for the project p1'” in addition to the first name and last name of each one. [MyCompany DB]

USE MyCompany

CREATE PROC CHECKKNUM @X INT

AS

BEGIN

DECLARE @Y INT

SELECT @Y=COUNT(ESSN)

FROM WORKS\_FOR

WHERE PNO=@X

IF (@Y>=3)

BEGIN

SELECT 'The number of employees in the project p1 is 3 or more'

END

ELSE

BEGIN

SELECT E.FNAME,E.LNAME,W.PNO

FROM EMPLOYEE E,WORKS\_FOR W

WHERE W.PNO =@X

SELECT 'The following employees work for the project p1'

END

END

EXEC CHECKKNUM 200

3. Create a stored procedure that will be used in case there is an old employee has left the project and a new one become instead of him. The procedure should take 3 parameters (old Emp. number, new Emp. number and the project number) and it will be used to update works\_on table. [MyCompany DB]

CREATE PROC UPDATEEMPLOYEE @OLD INT,@NEW INT, @PRO INT

AS

BEGIN

DELETE FROM WORKS\_FOR

WHERE ESSN=@OLD

INSERT INTO WORKS\_FOR (ESSN,PNO,HOURS)

VALUES (@NEW,@PRO,10)

END

EXEC UPDATEEMPLOYEE 223344 ,968574, 100

1. What’s the difference between full, differential and transactional back up

**Full back up**: A full backup captures the entire database.

**Differential back up**: includes only the data that has changed since the last full backup.

**Transactional back up:** Captures only the changes made to the database log file since the last transaction log backup.

2. What is permission and What’s the difference between grant and deny and used on what level

**Permission** is the right to perform an action on a database object.

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| **Grant**: Gives a user permission to perform an action. |
| **Deny:** Prevents user from performing an action. |

3. What’s sql profiler and when using it

**SQL Server Profiler:** is a monitoring and diagnostic tool provided by Microsoft to capture and analyse real-time events occurring on a SQL Server instance.

It allows you to trace, filter, and view SQL activities.

4. What is trigger and why use it and on what level and what makes it different from normal Stord procedure

**A Trigger**: is a special kind of stored procedure that automatically executes in response to certain database events like insert, update.

We use it to perform an action.

In Table level or Database level or login level.

The difference is triggers runs automatically and not obvious otherwise stored that runs manually and clearly visible.