

Advanced SQL III

Demo - Stored Procedures



edureka!

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Stored Procedure

Problem Statement: Create a database named '**MyStoredDB**' depicting employee details in the ABC company then create a table namely employee. Perform several operations on the User Defined Stored Procedure such as creation, modify, parameters, and encrypting Stored Procedure.

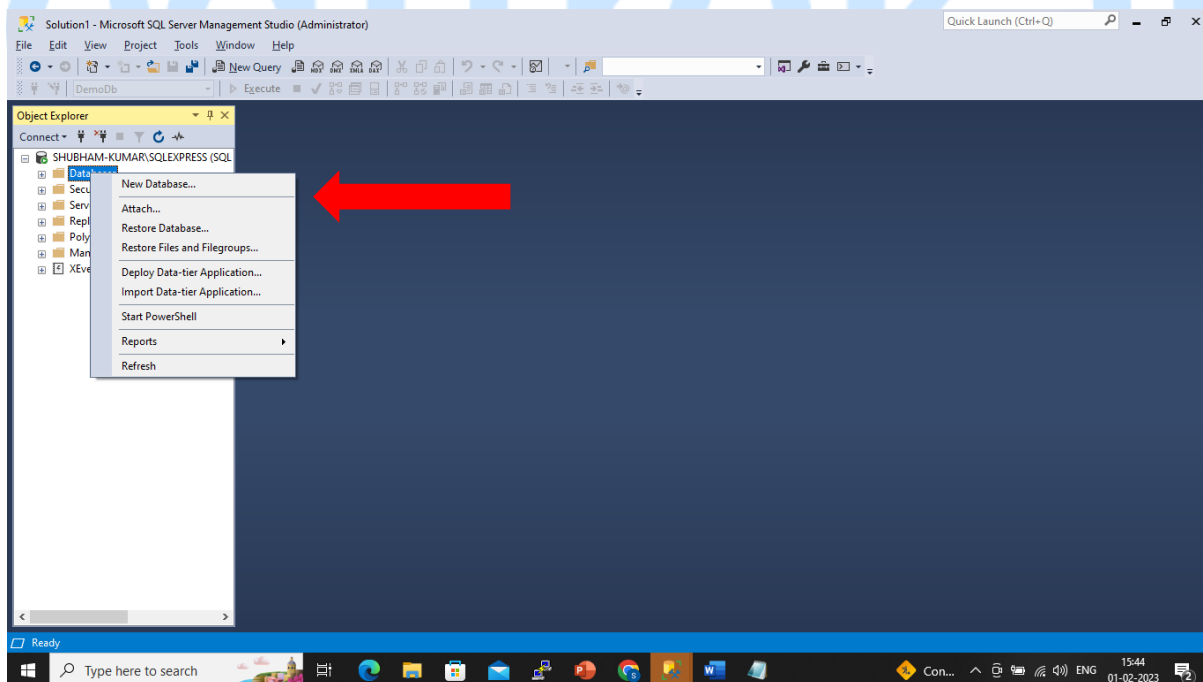
Database description:

employee

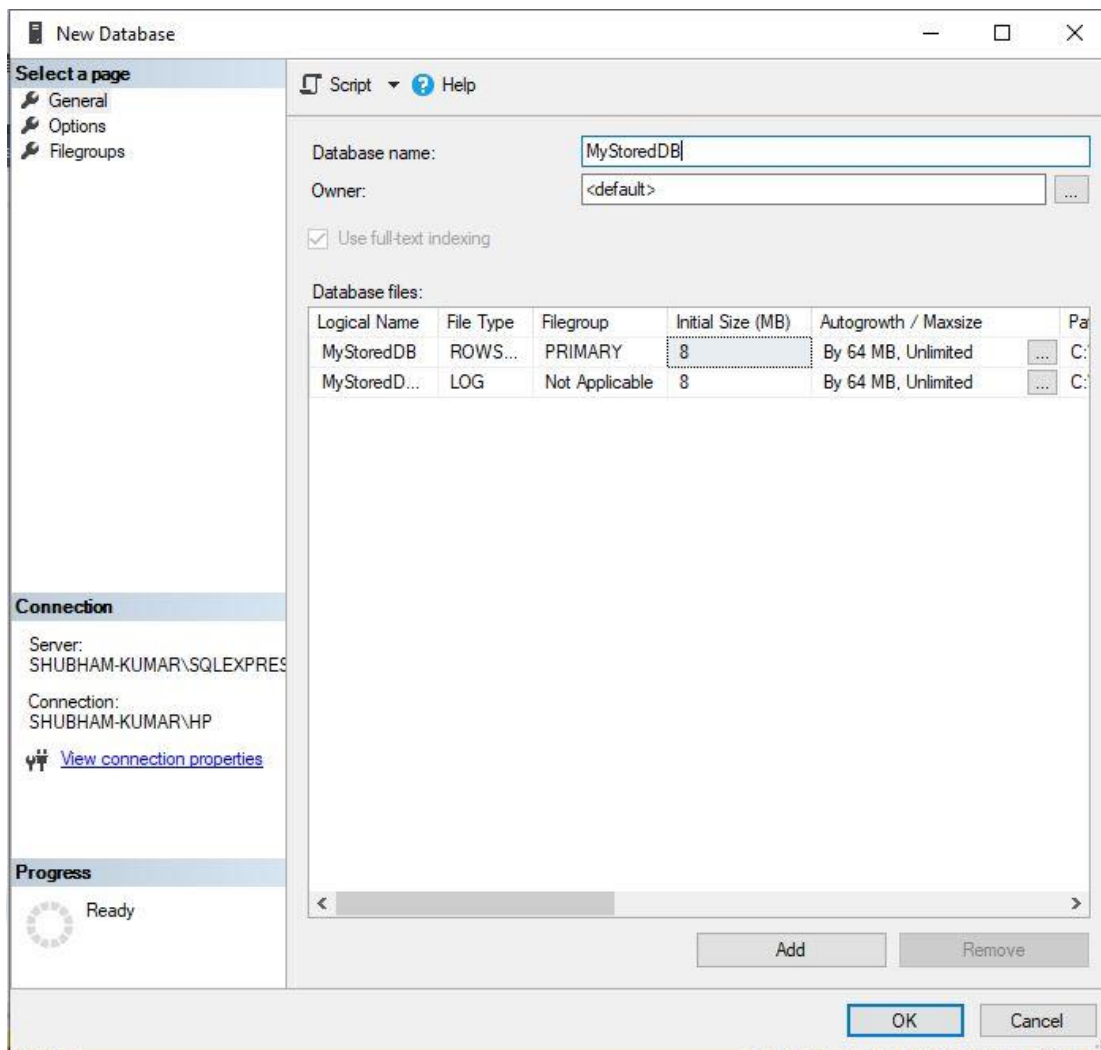
- **empID** – It represents the unique ID of employee.
- **empName** – Represents the employee's name.
- **deptID** – It represents the department unique ID.
- **salary** – Specifies the salary of the employee.
- **joinYear** – Represents the joining year of the employee.

Working on the Demo

Step 1: Create a database named **MyStoredDB** by right-clicking on databases.



Step 2: Put in the Database name **MyStoredDB**

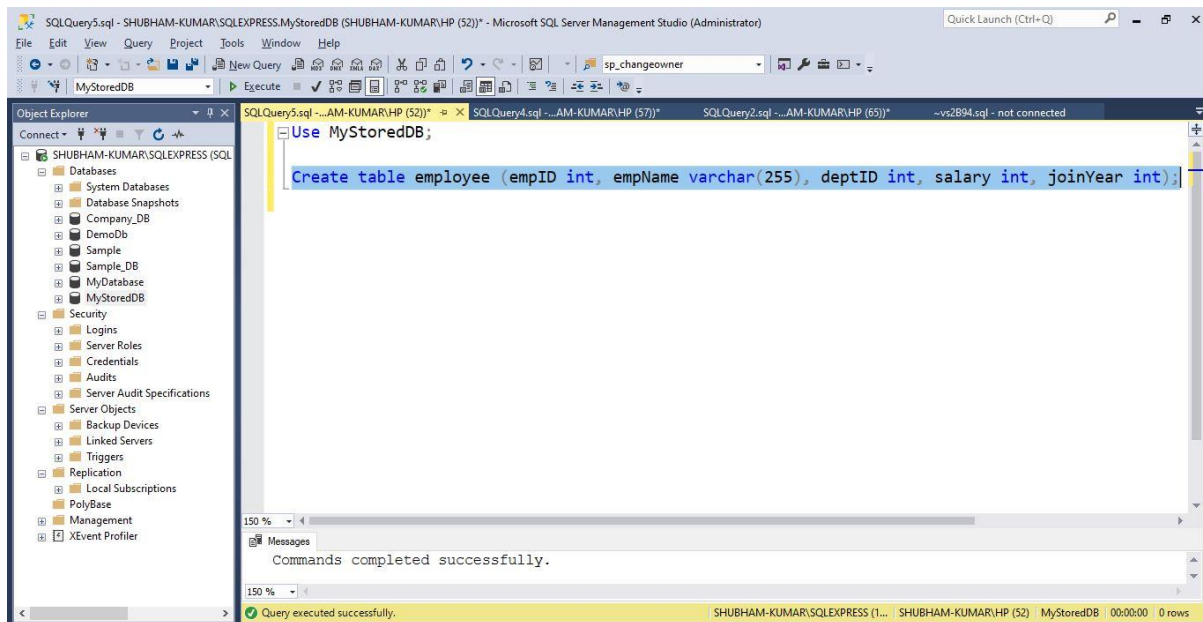


Note: Insert the values in all the respective tables.

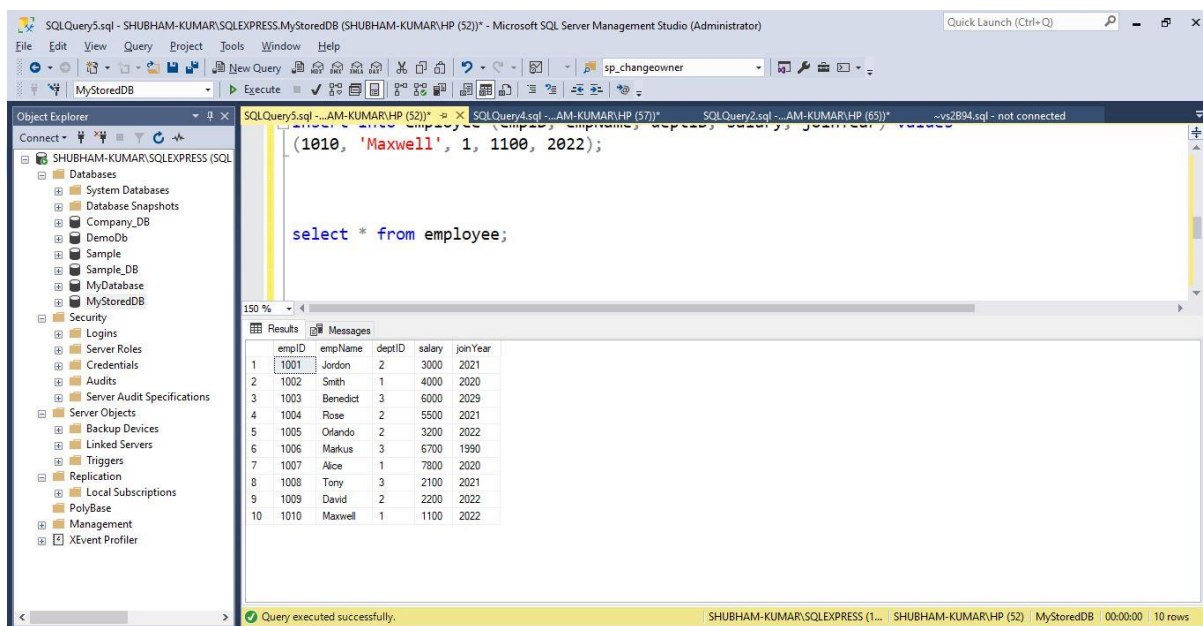
For the reference, the database 'MyStoredDB' file has been attached.



Step 3: Create a table name employee with the parameters such as empID, empName, deptID, salary, and joinYear.



Step 4: Insert the data in the employee table.



Step 5: Create a Stored Procedure **spDepartmentList** for selecting the employees where deptID=1

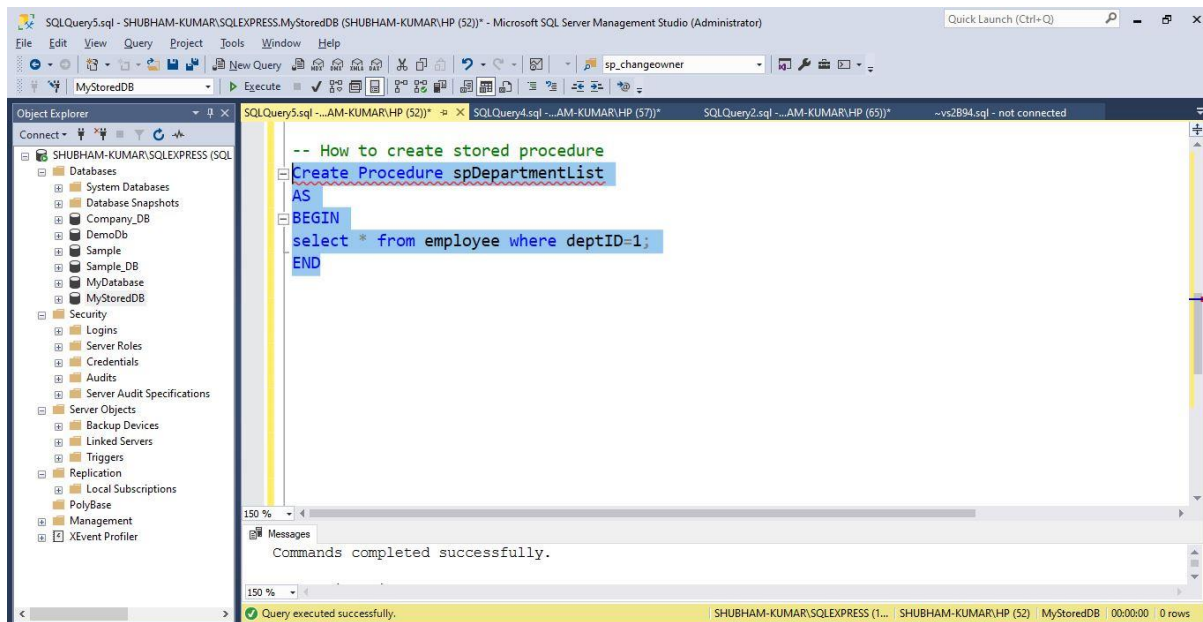
Create Procedure spDepartmentList

AS

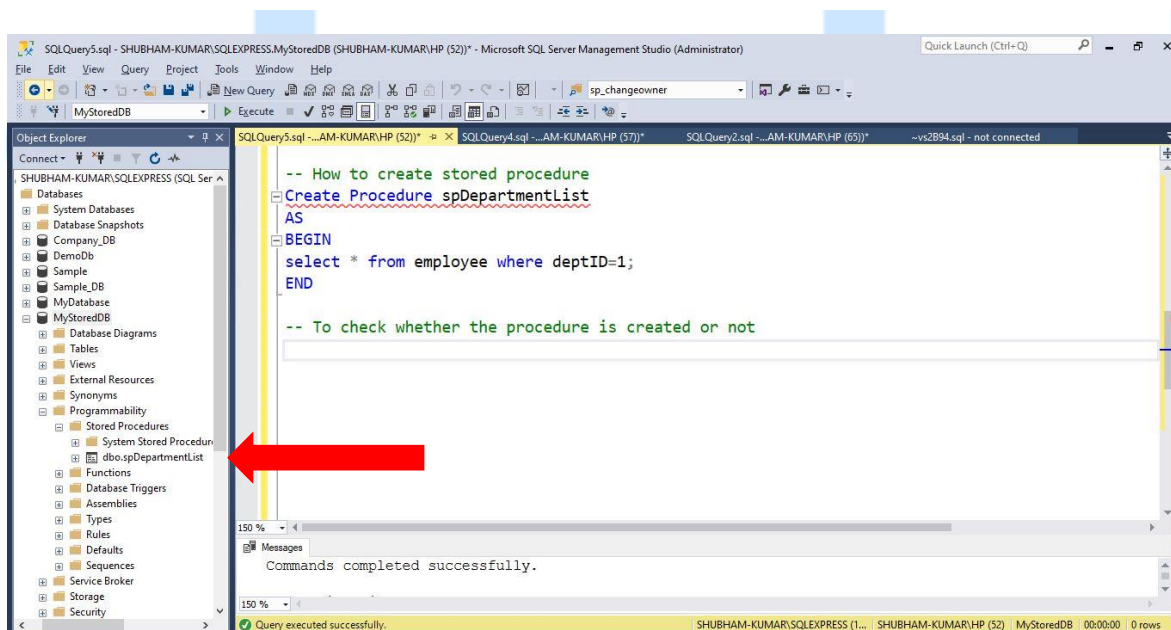
BEGIN

select * from employee where deptID=1;

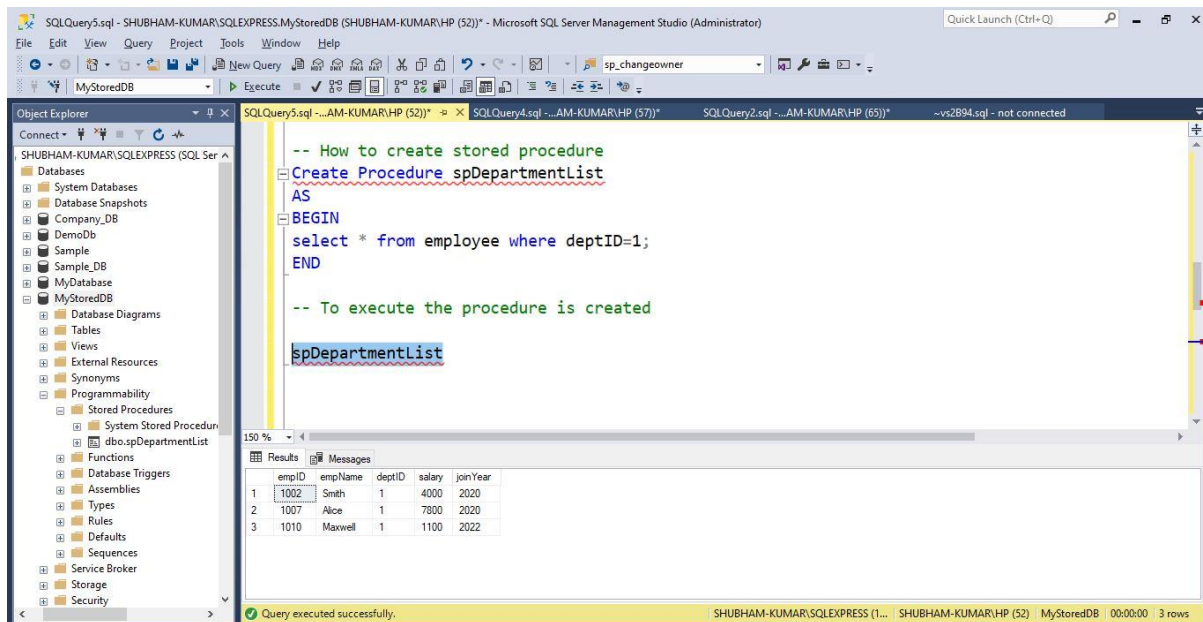
END



Step 6: In the Object Explorer panel, the **spDepartmentList** is created under the Stored Procedure.

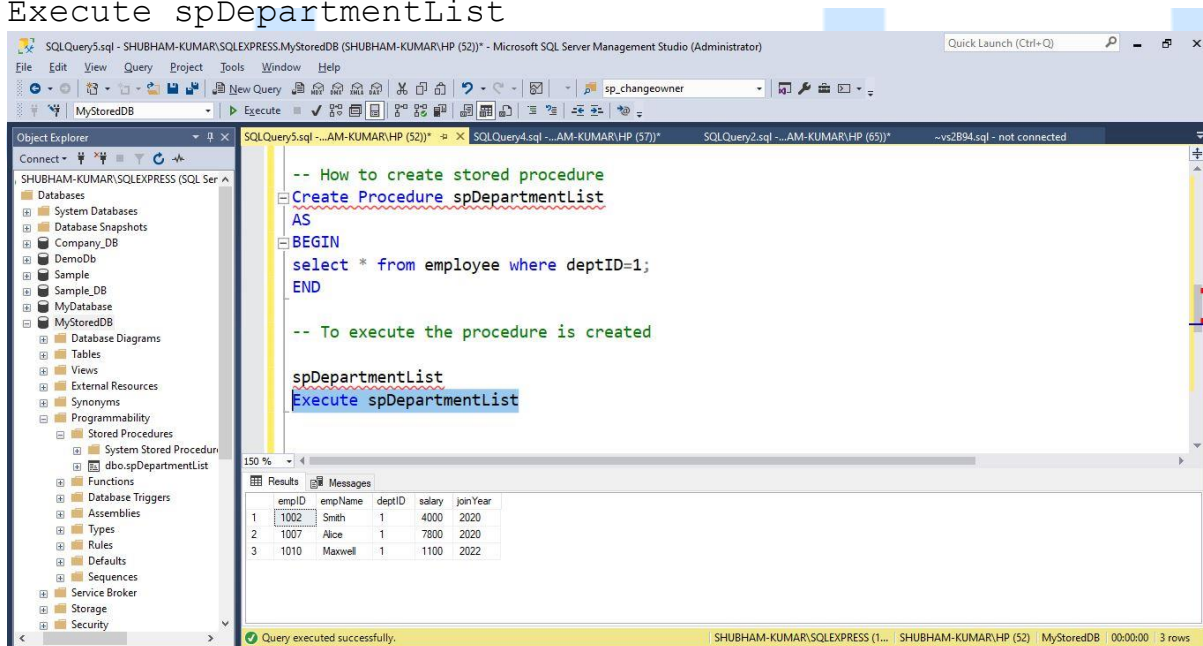


Step 7: Execute the Stored procedure **spDepartmentList** command.



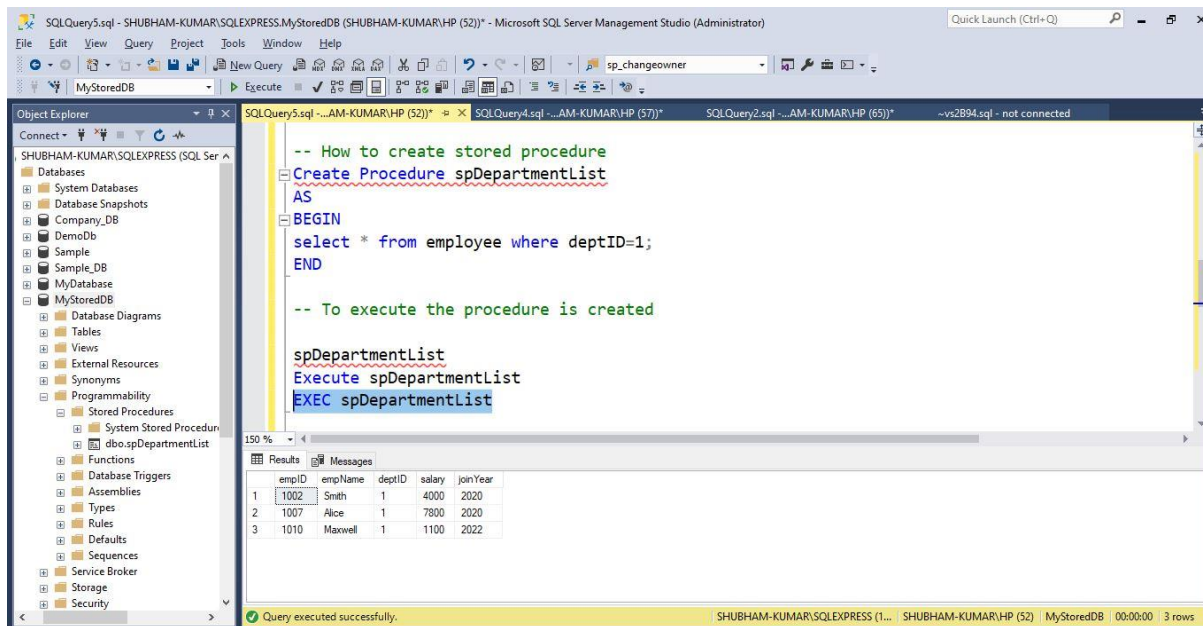
Step 8: Alternatively, execute the Stored procedure using **Execute spDepartmentList** command.

Execute spDepartmentList



Step 9: **EXEC spDepartmentList** can also be used to execute the Stored procedure **spDepartmentList**

EXEC spDepartmentList



Step 10: Modify the existing Stored Procedure using the ALTER command.

ALTER Procedure spDepartmentList

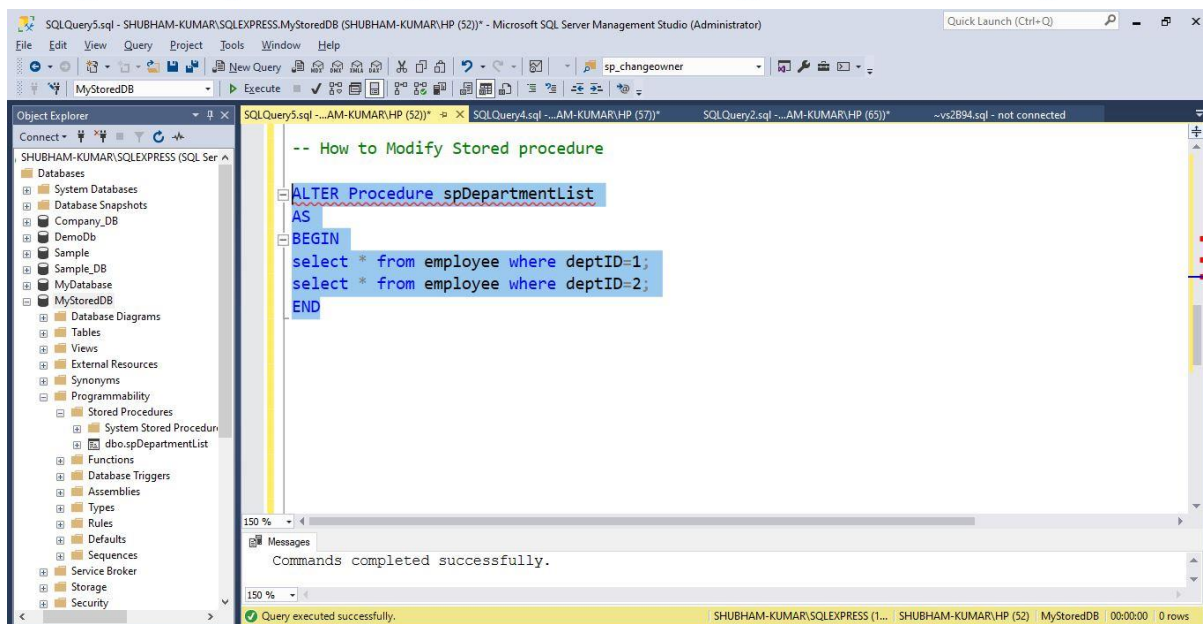
AS

BEGIN

select * from employee where deptID=1;

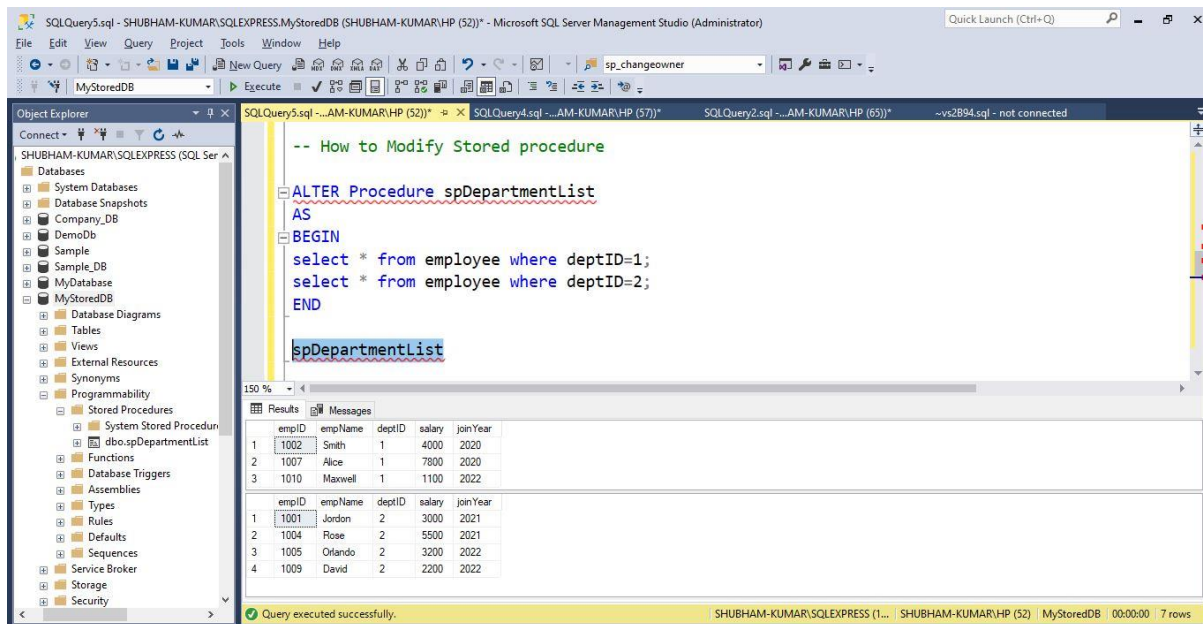
select * from employee where deptID=2;

END



Step 11: Execute the Alter Stored procedure using spDepartmentList command.

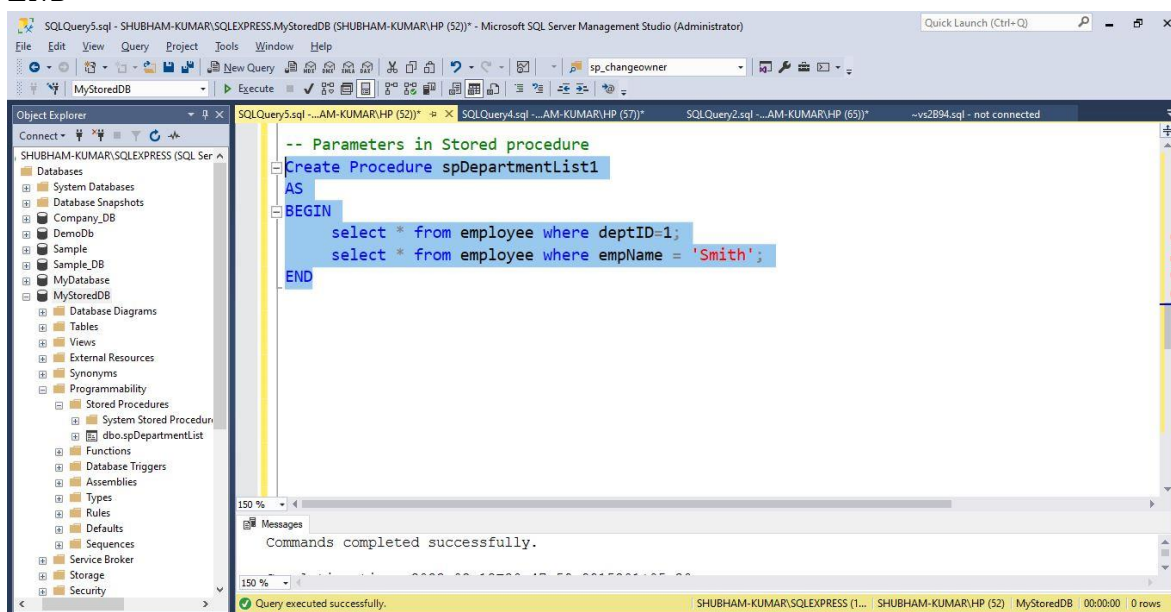
spDepartmentList



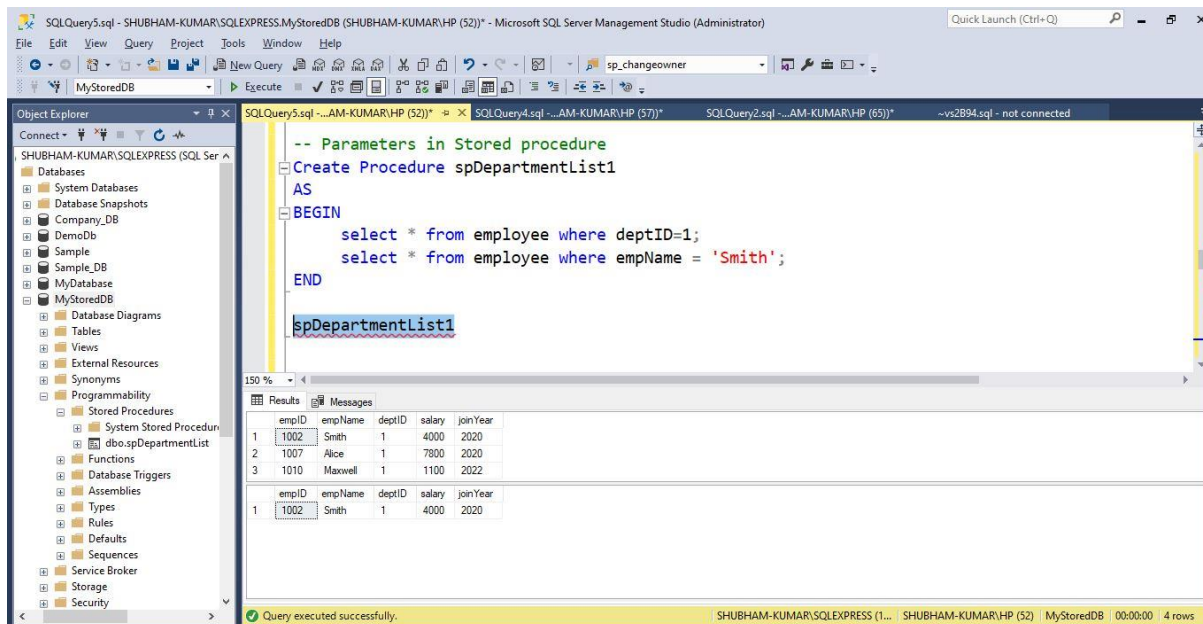
Step 12: Create another stored procedure **spDepartmentList1** for selecting the employees where deptID=1 and empName = 'Smith';
 Create Procedure spDepartmentList1
 AS
 BEGIN

```
select * from employee where deptID=1;
select * from employee where empName = 'Smith';
```

END



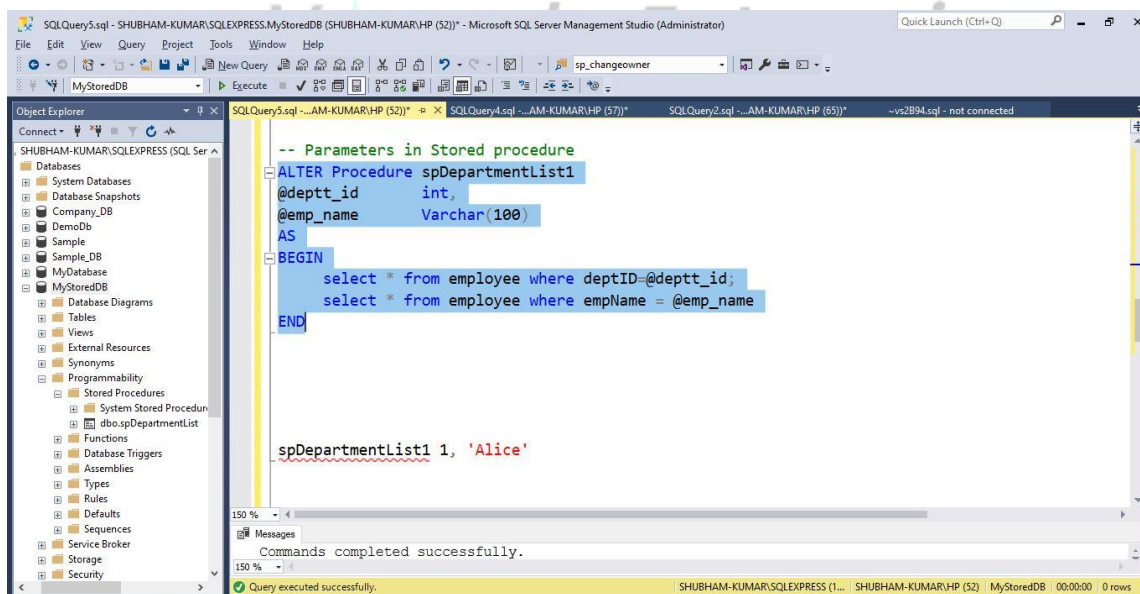
Step 13: Execute the **spDepartmentList1**.
spDepartmentList1



Step 14: Declare the parameter `deptt_id` and `emp_name` in the Stored Procedure.

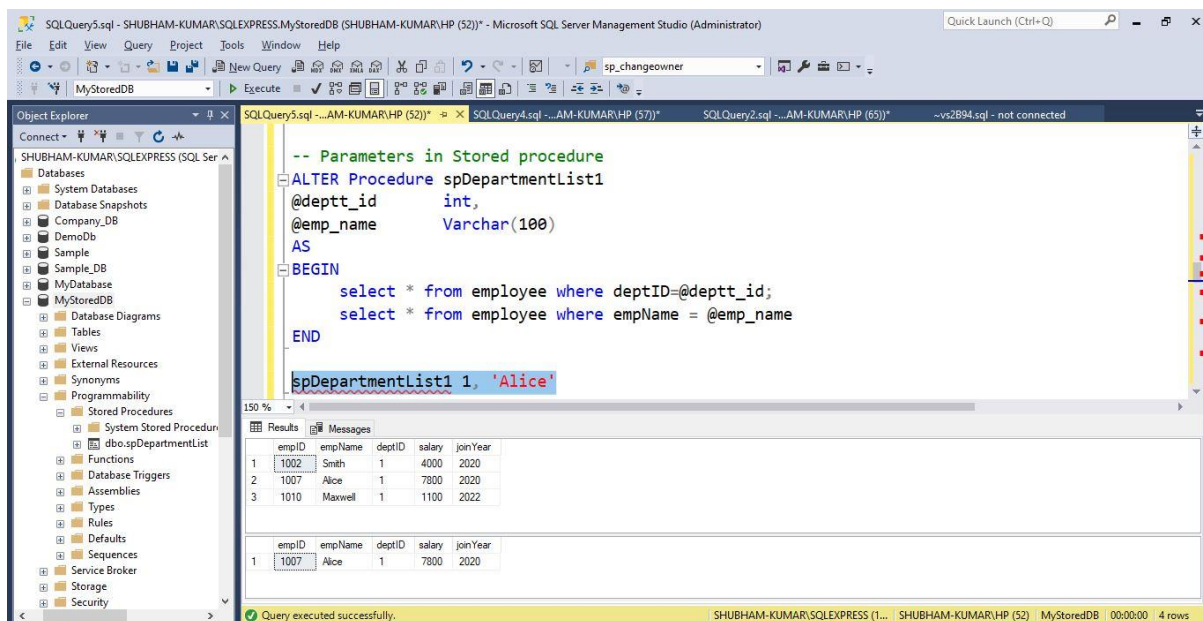
`deptt_id` is of integer type and `emp_name` is of character type.

```
ALTER Procedure spDepartmentList1
@deptt_id      int,
@emp_name      Varchar(100)
AS
BEGIN
    select * from employee where deptID=@deptt_id;
    select * from employee where empName = @emp_name
END
```



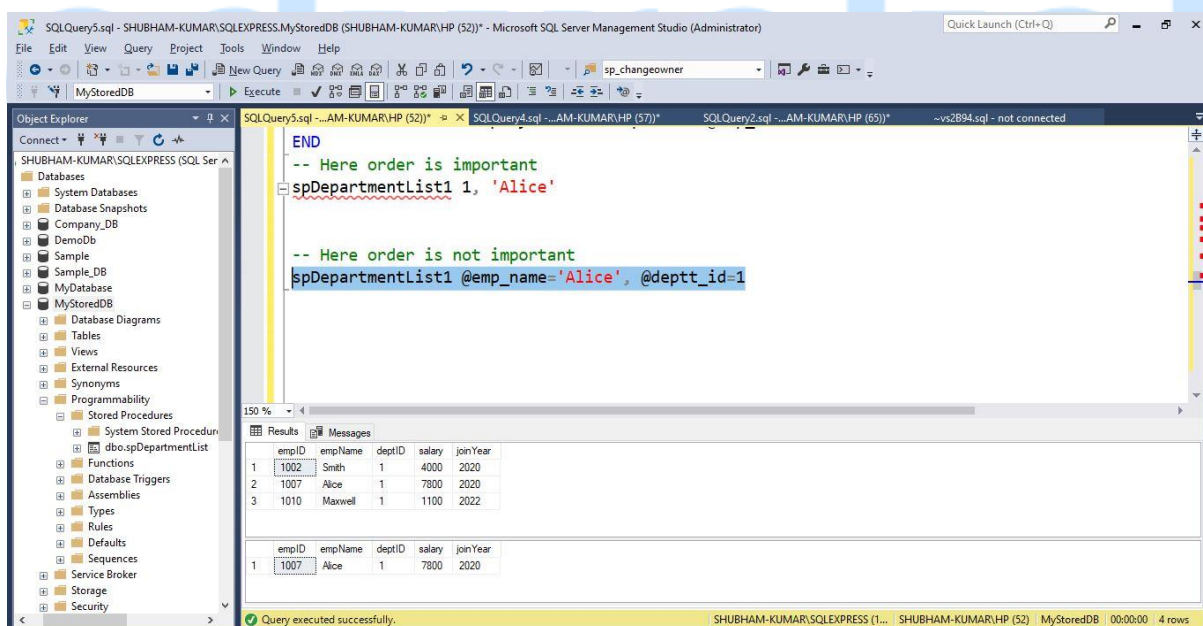
Step 15: Execute the Stored Procedure `spDepartmentList1` with the parameter. Here the order of the parameter is important.

`spDepartmentList1 1, 'Alice'`



Step 16: Executing the Stored Procedure `spDepartmentList1` with the parameter, but here the order of the parameter is not important.

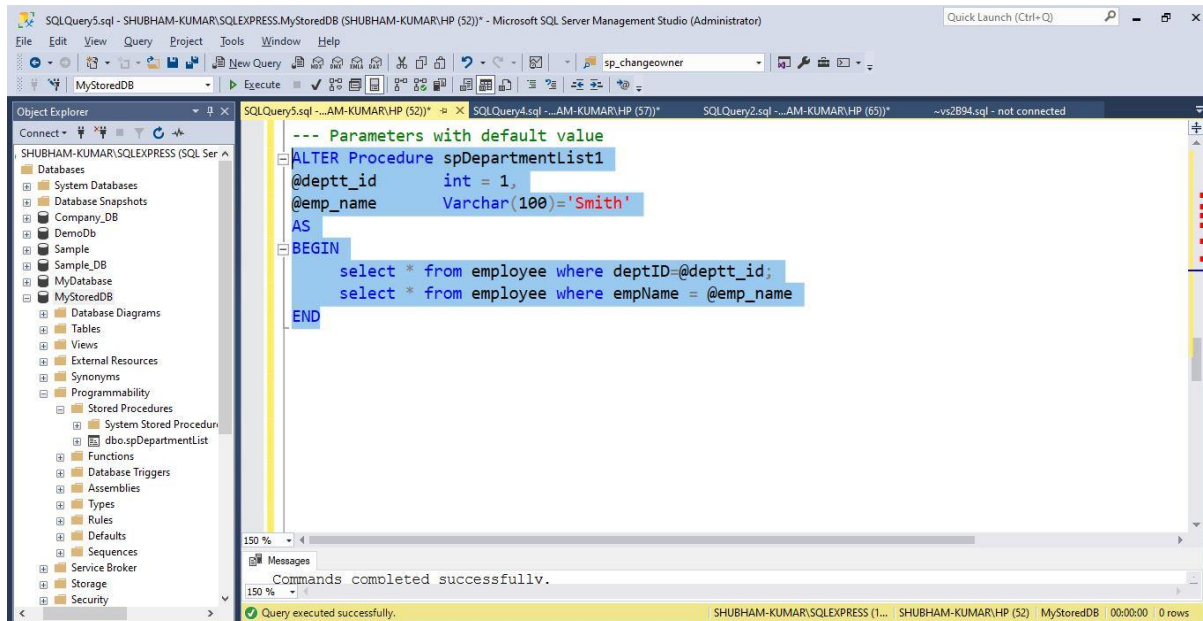
```
spDepartmentList1 @emp_name='Alice', @deptt_id=1
```



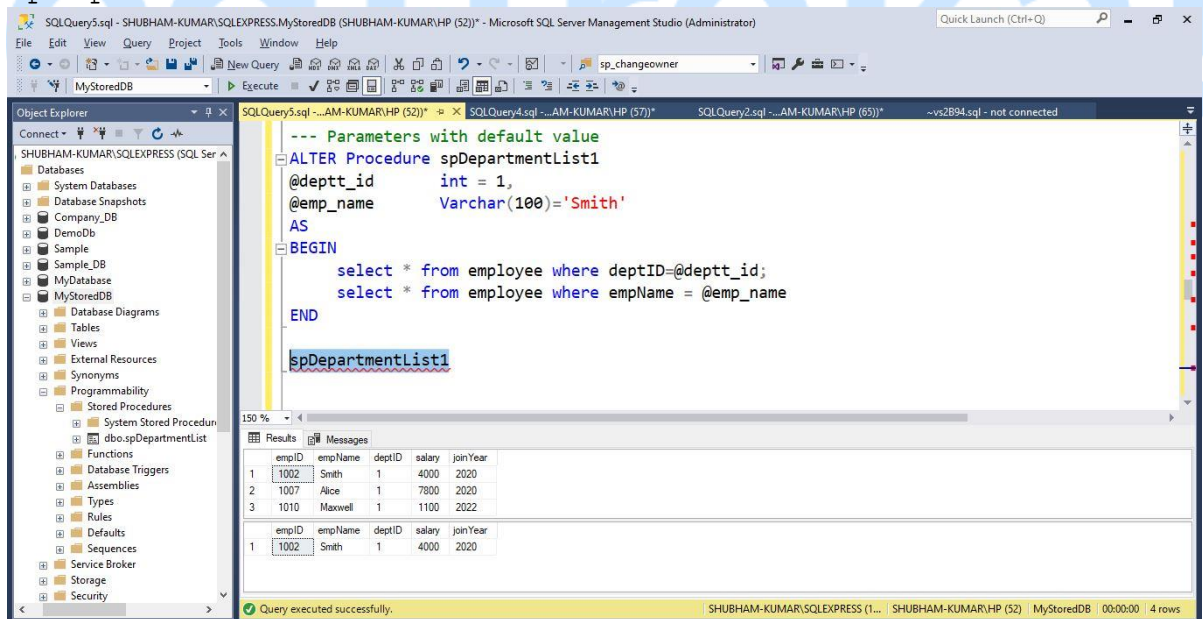
Step 17: Default (initial) value is assigned to the parameter.

```
ALTER Procedure spDepartmentList1
@deptt_id      int = 1,
@emp_name      Varchar(100)='Smith'
AS
BEGIN
    select * from employee where deptID=@deptt_id;
```

```
select * from employee where empName = @emp_name
END
```

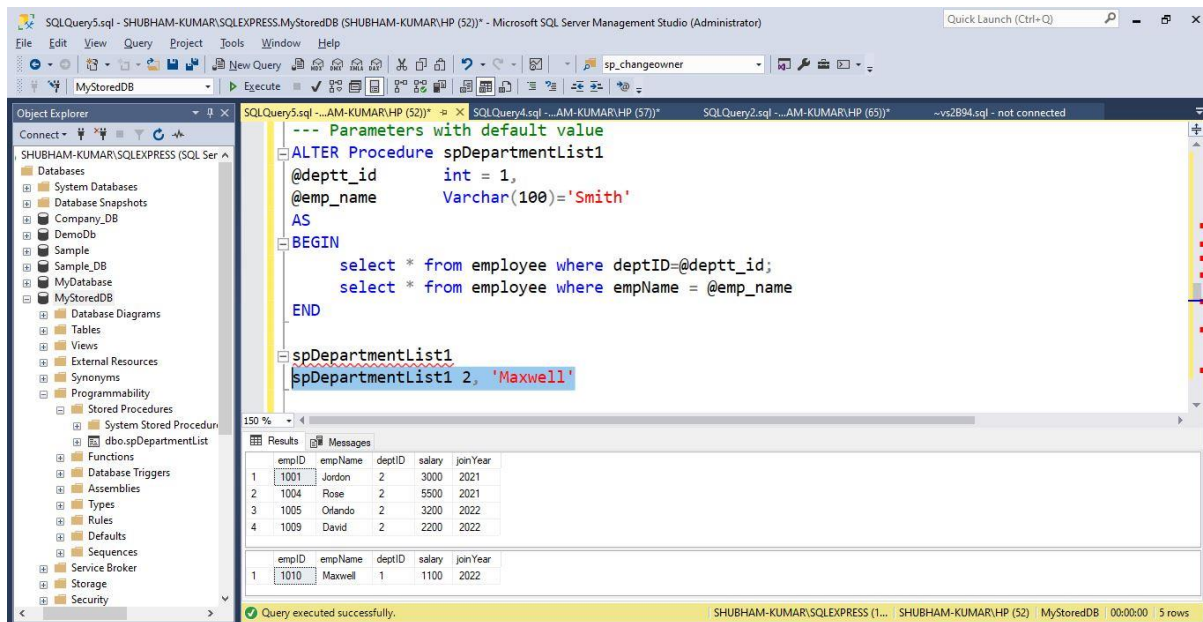


Step 18: Execute the spDepartmentList1.



Step 19: Here the actual value passed will be accepted by the parameter and default value will be discarded.

spDepartmentList1 2, 'Maxwell'



Step 20: Create a procedure **spAddDigit** with parameter to add two digits.

```
CREATE procedure spAddDigit
```

```
@Num1      INT,
```

```
@Num2      INT,
```

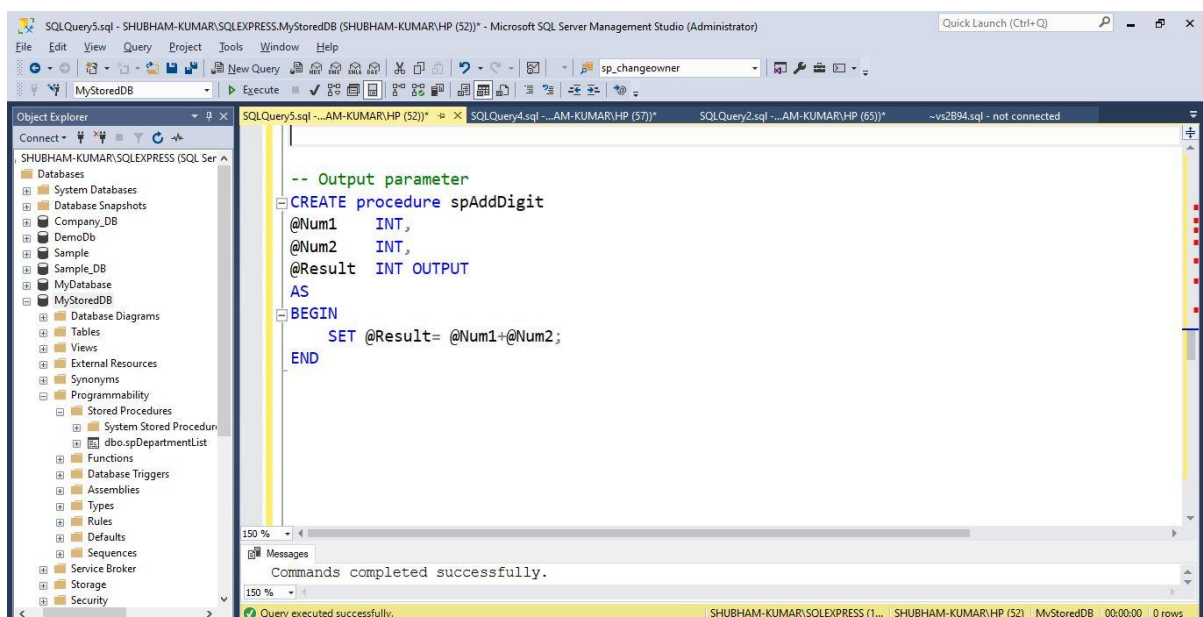
```
@Result    INT OUTPUT
```

```
AS
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
    SET @Result= @Num1+@Num2;
```

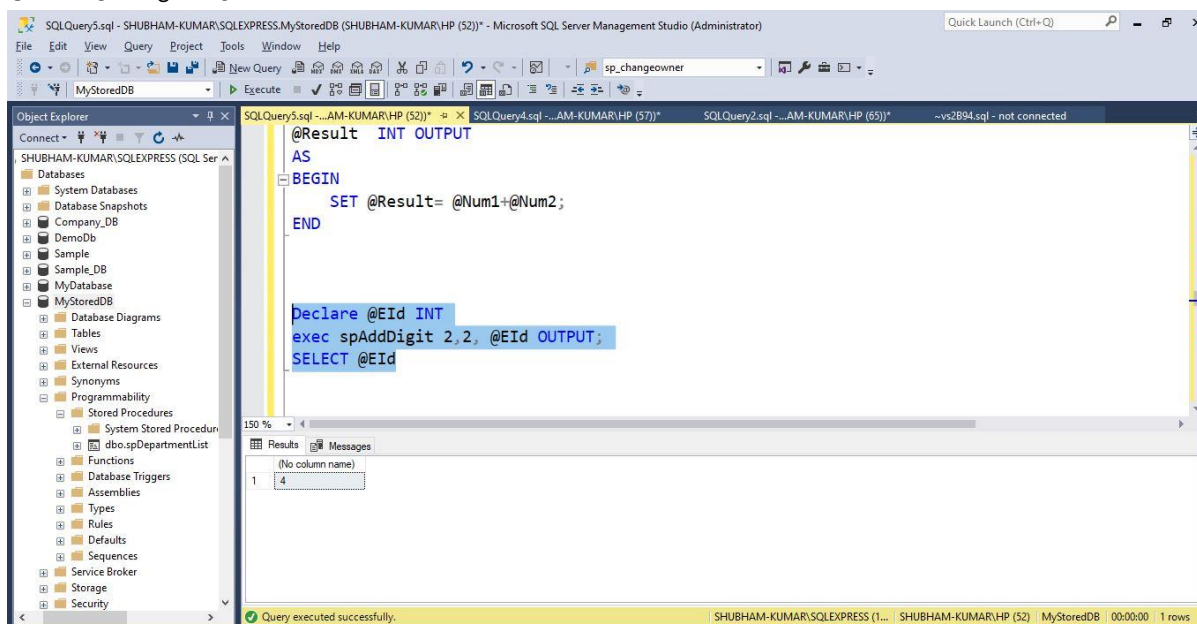
```
END
```



Step 21: The following command is used to declare and execute the **spAddDigit** Stored

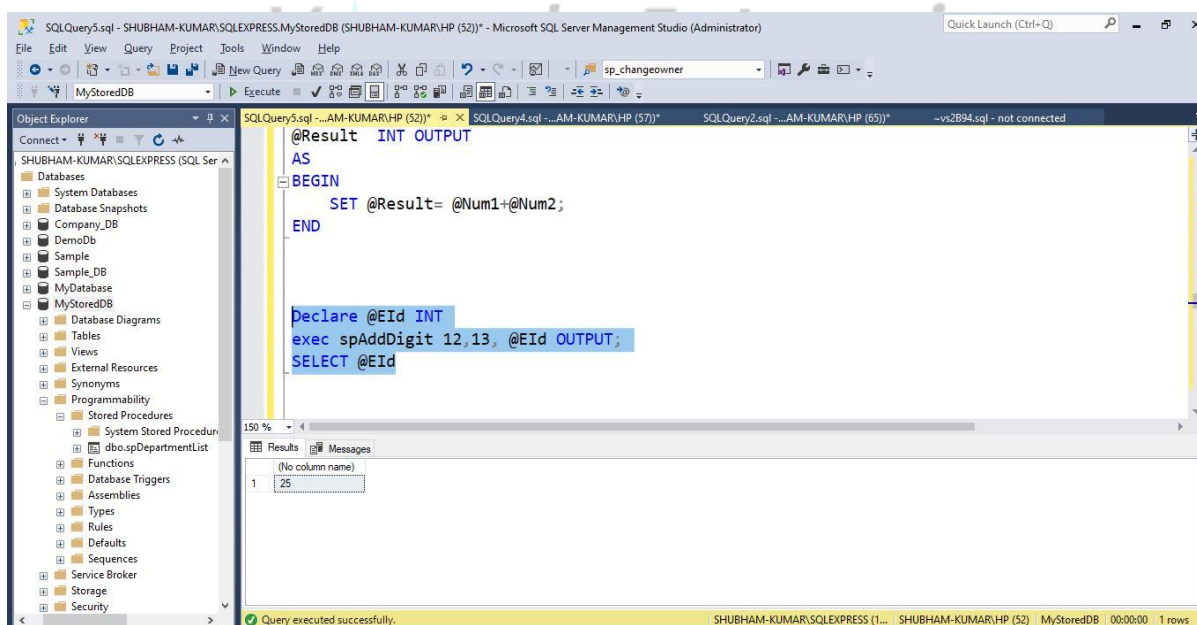
procedure and gives the result set as summation of two numbers entered by the user.

```
Declare @EId INT  
exec spAddDigit 2,2, @EId OUTPUT;  
SELECT @EId
```



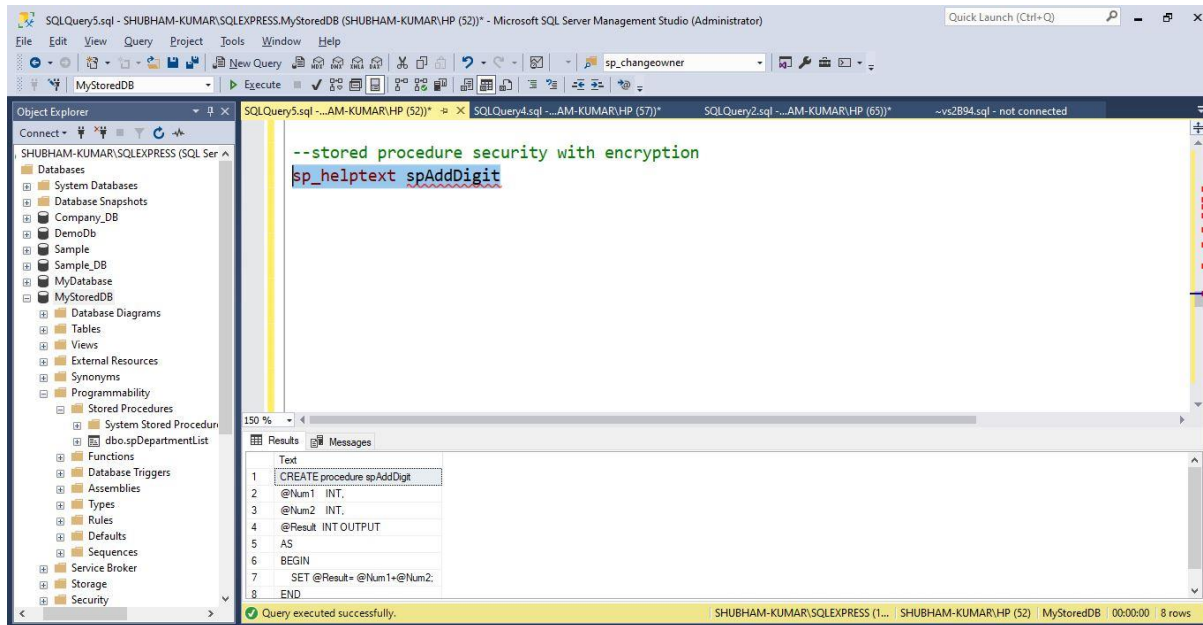
Step 22: Check it for another set of numbers.

```
Declare @EId INT  
exec spAddDigit 12,13, @EId OUTPUT;  
SELECT @EId
```



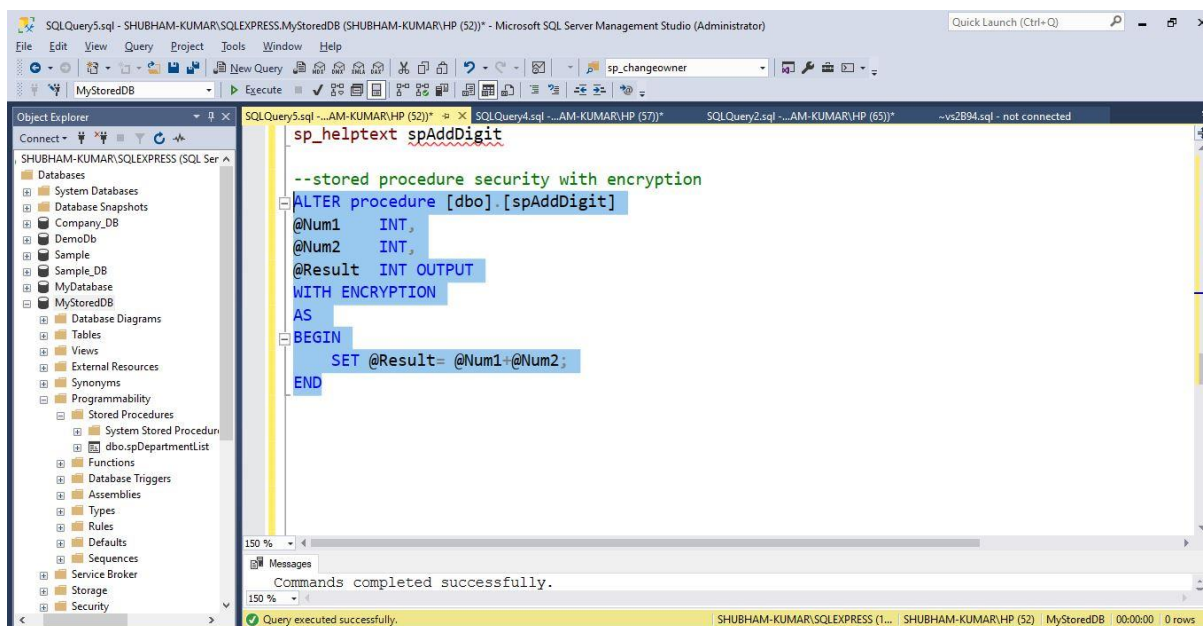
Step 23: `sp_helptext` displays the definition that is used to create an object in multiple rows for the Stored Procedure `spAddDigit`.

```
sp_helptext spAddDigit
```

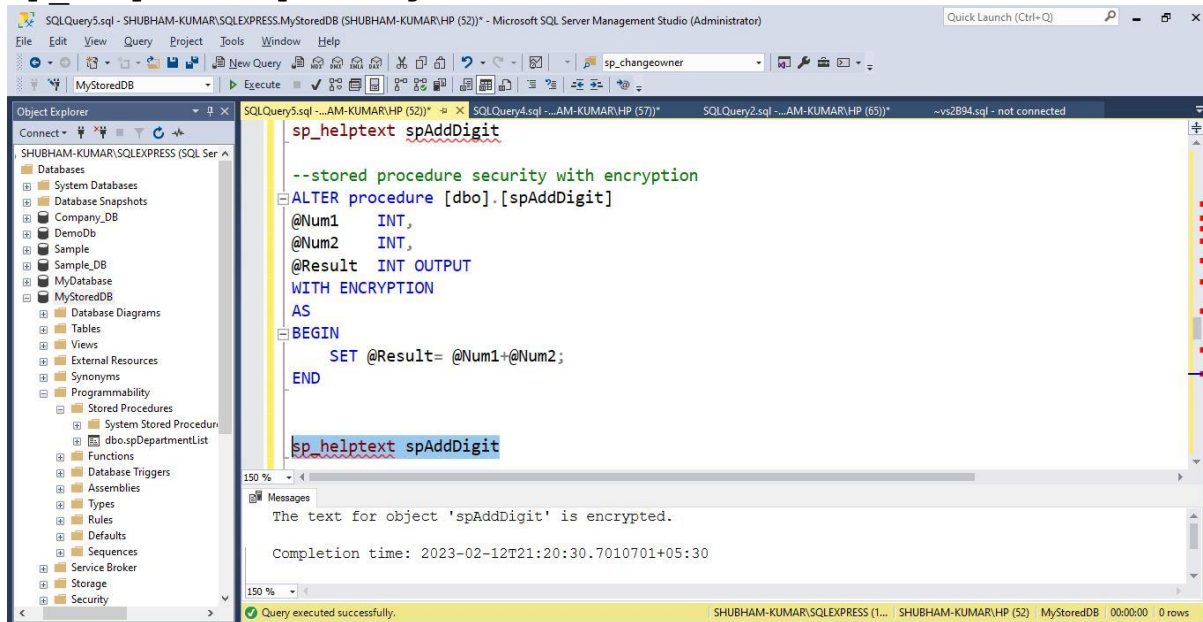



Step 24: Encrypting the Stored Procedure.

```
ALTER procedure [dbo].[spAddDigit]
@Num1 INT,
@Num2 INT,
@Result INT OUTPUT
WITH ENCRYPTION
AS
BEGIN
    SET @Result= @Num1+@Num2;
END
```



Step 25: Executing the encrypted stored procedure.
`sp_helptext spAddDigit`



Step 26: Hence the Stored procedure `spAddDigit` is encrypted.

