

Advanced SQL - II

Demo 2 –Sample Database View



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Sample Database View

Problem Statement: Create a database named 'Sample' depicting employee and department details in the XYZ company then create 4 tables namely **department**, **employee**, **project**, and **works-on** and perform the following tasks.

Database description:

1) department

- **dept_no** – It represents the unique number of each department.
- **dept_name** – Name of each department
- **location** – The location of the corresponding department.

2) employee

- **emp_no** – The unique number of each employee
- **emp_fname** – First name of each employee.
- **emp_lname** – Last name of each employee.
- **dept_no** – The number of the department to which the employee belongs.

3) project

- **project_no** – The unique number of each project
- **project_name** – The name of each project.
- **budget** – The budget of each project.

4) works_on

- **emp_no** – Specifies the employee number.
- **project_no** – Specifies the number of the project on which the employee works.
- **job** – Specifies the task of an employee.
- **enter_date** – The starting date of an employee in the corresponding project.

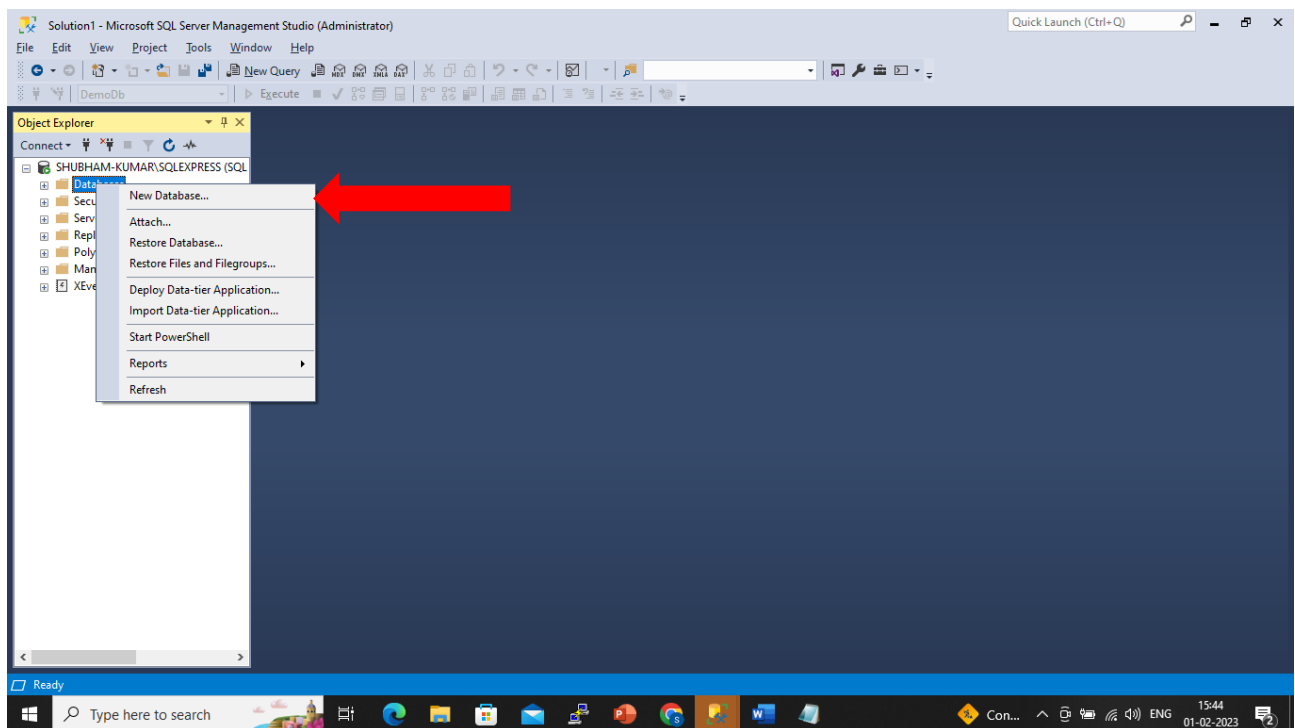
Now, perform the following queries on View.

- a. Create a view that comprises the data of all employees who work for the department d1.
- b. For the project table, create a view that can be used by employees who are allowed to view all data of this table except the budget column.
- c. Create a view that comprises the first and last names of all employees who entered their projects in the second half of the year 2017.

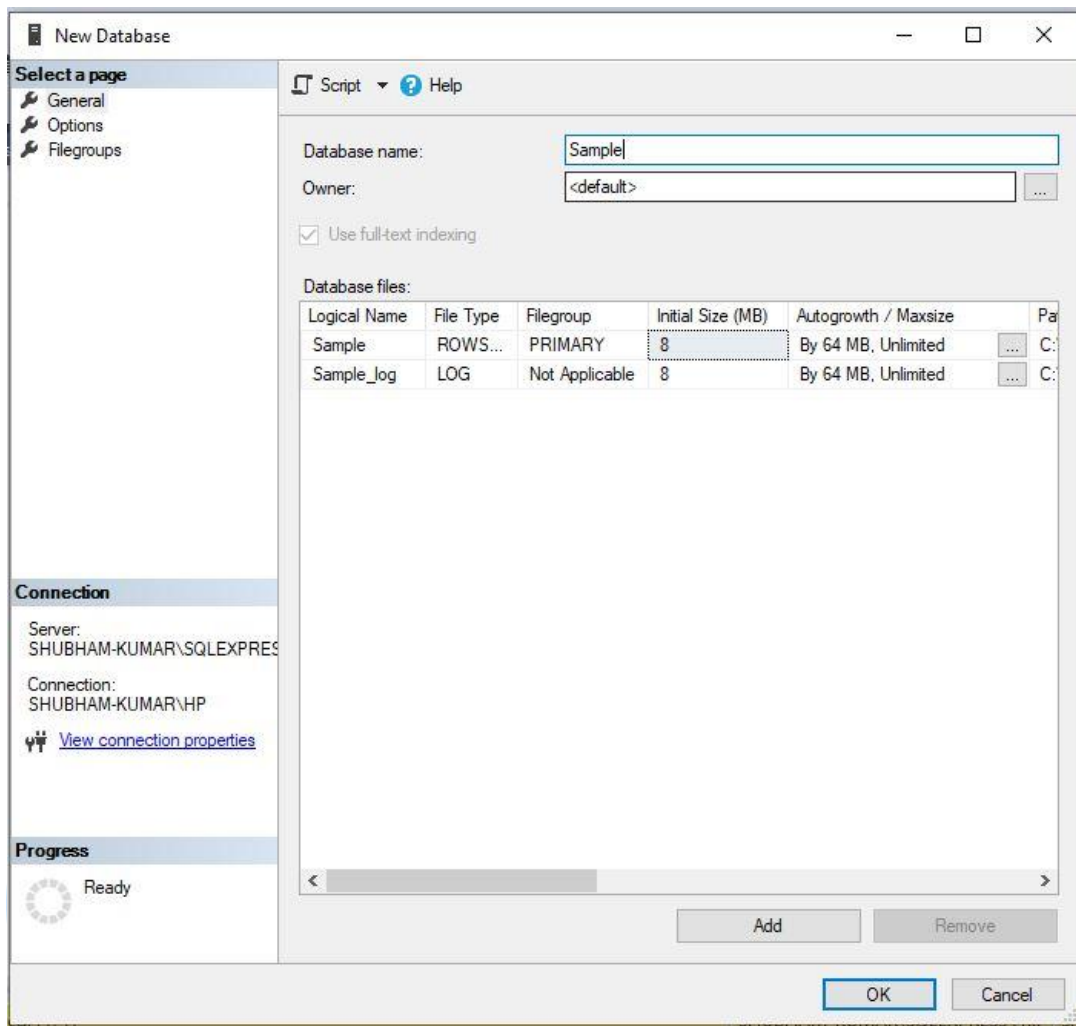
- d. Solve view v_10_3 (View used in 3rd question), so that the original columns f_name and l_name have new names in the view: first and last, respectively.
- e. Use the view v_10_1 (View used in 1st question) to display full details of every employee whose last name begins with the letter L.
- f. Create a view that comprises full details of all projects on which the employee named Smith works.
- g. Using the ALTER VIEW statement, modify the condition in the view in v_10_1 (View used in 1st question). The modified view should comprise the data of all employees who work for department d1, department d2, or both.
- h. Using the view from v_10_2 (View used in 2nd question), insert the details of the new project with the project number p2 and the name Moon.

Working on the Demo

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



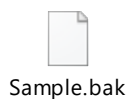
Step 2: Put in the Database name **Sample**.



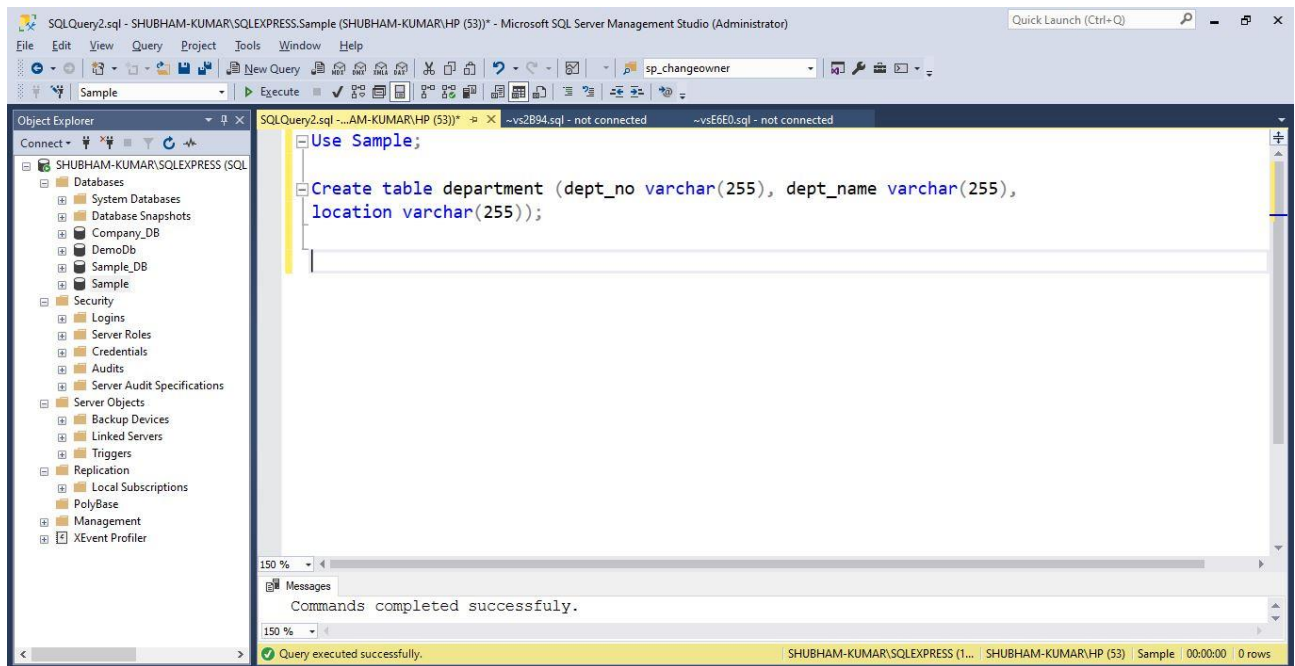
Note: There are two databases created Main Database File (MDF), which acts as a primary database and other one is Log Database File (LDF) which records all the changes and transactions made in the database

Note: Insert the values in all the respective tables.

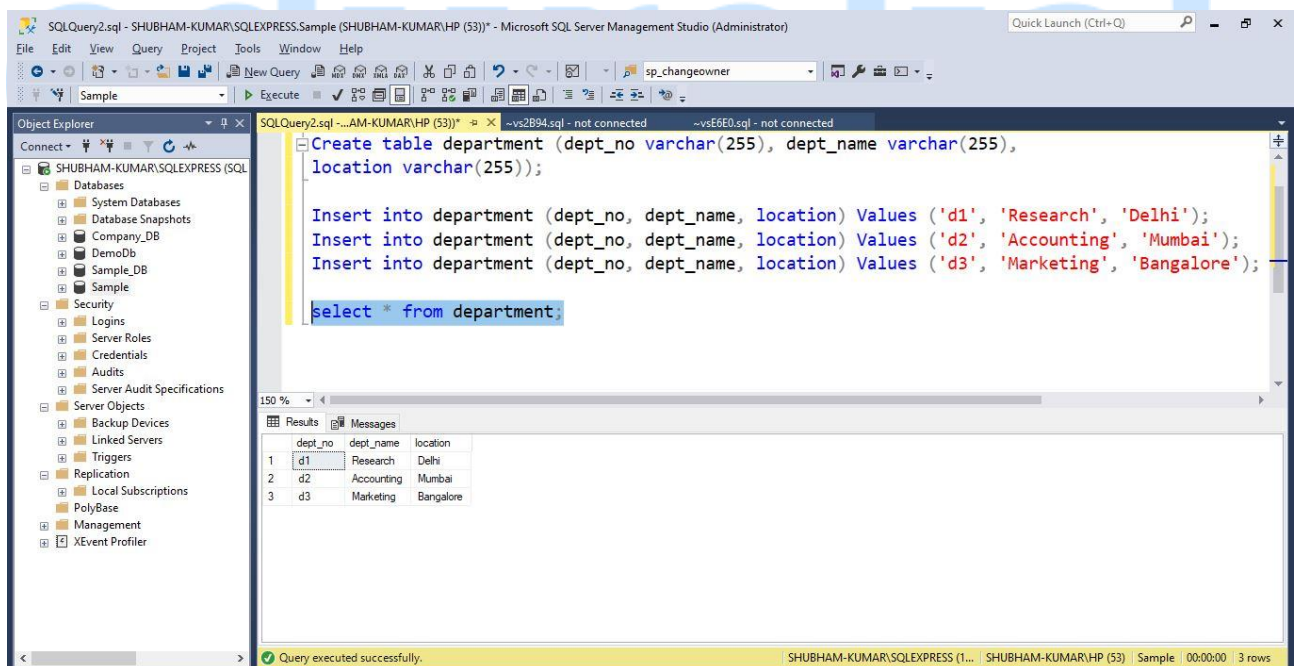
For your reference, the database 'Sample' file has been attached.



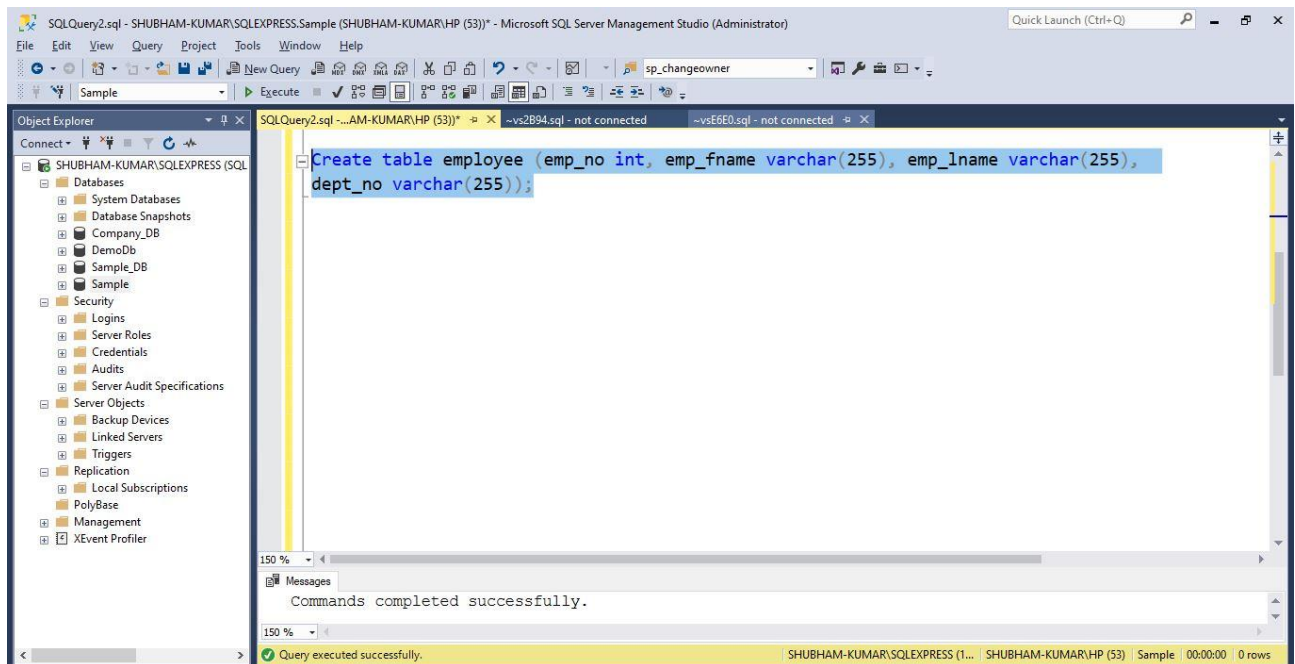
Step 3: Create a table department with parameters such as dept_no, dept_name and location.



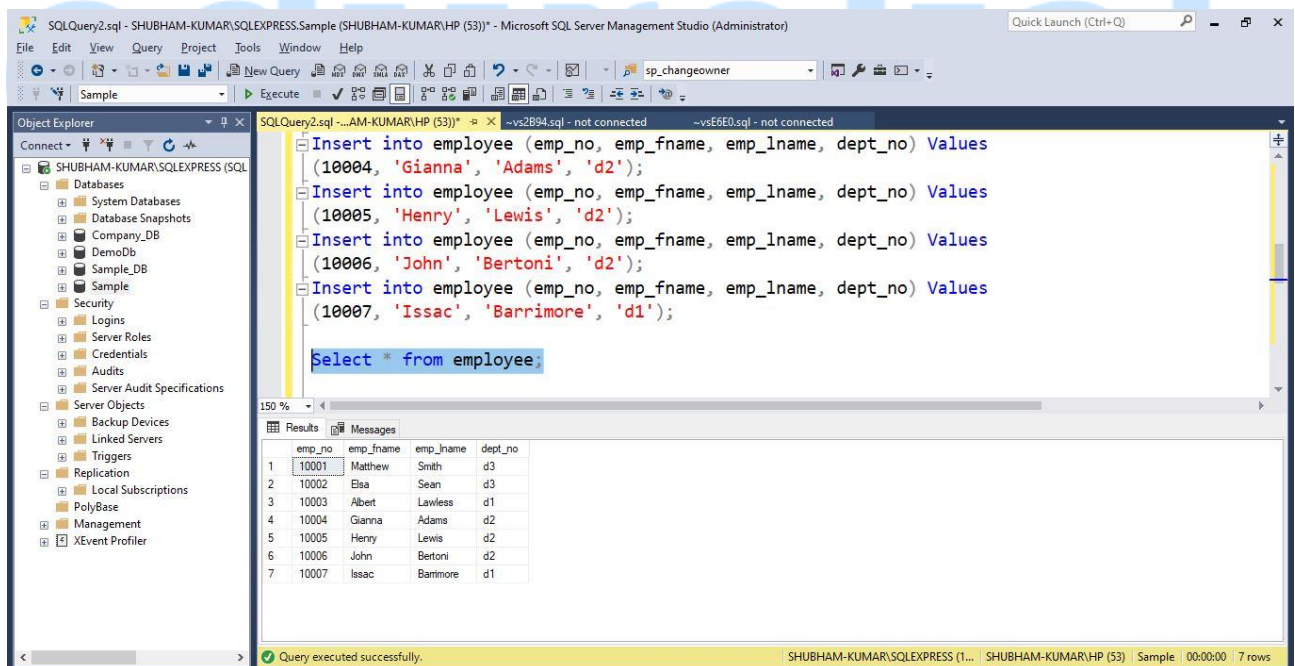
Step 4: Insert the data in the department table and retrieve the details using select command.



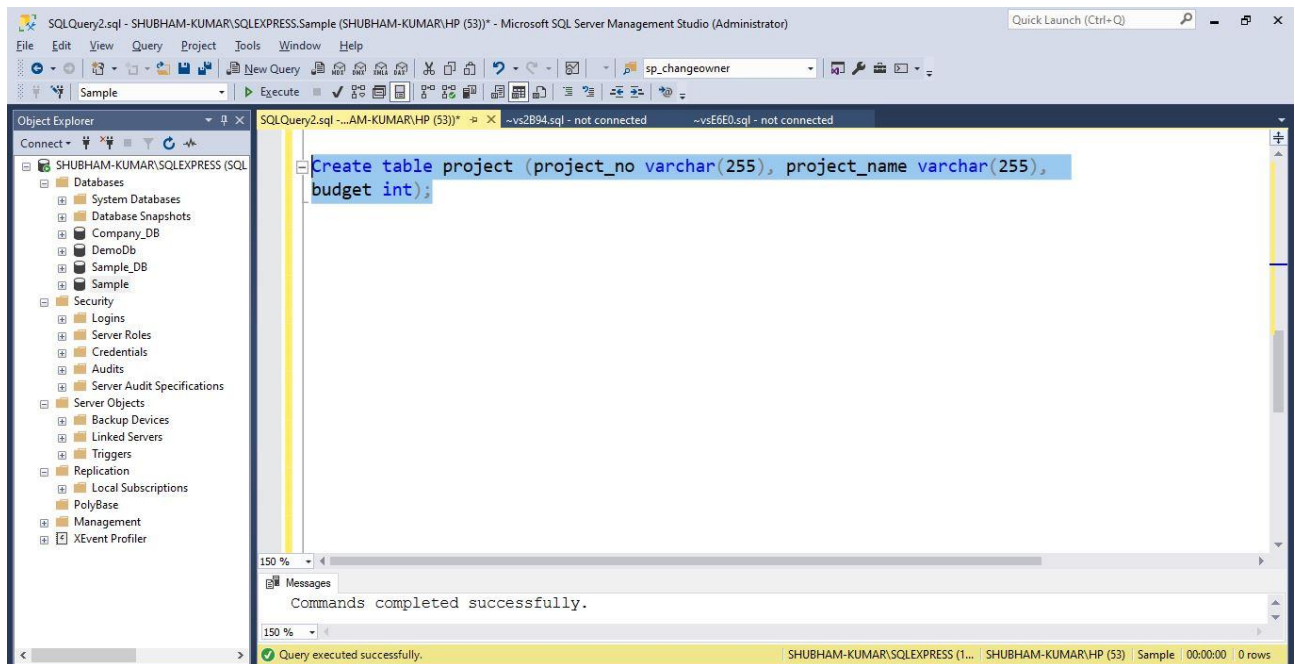
Step 5: Create a table employee with parameters such as emp_no, emp_fname, emp_lname, and dept_no.



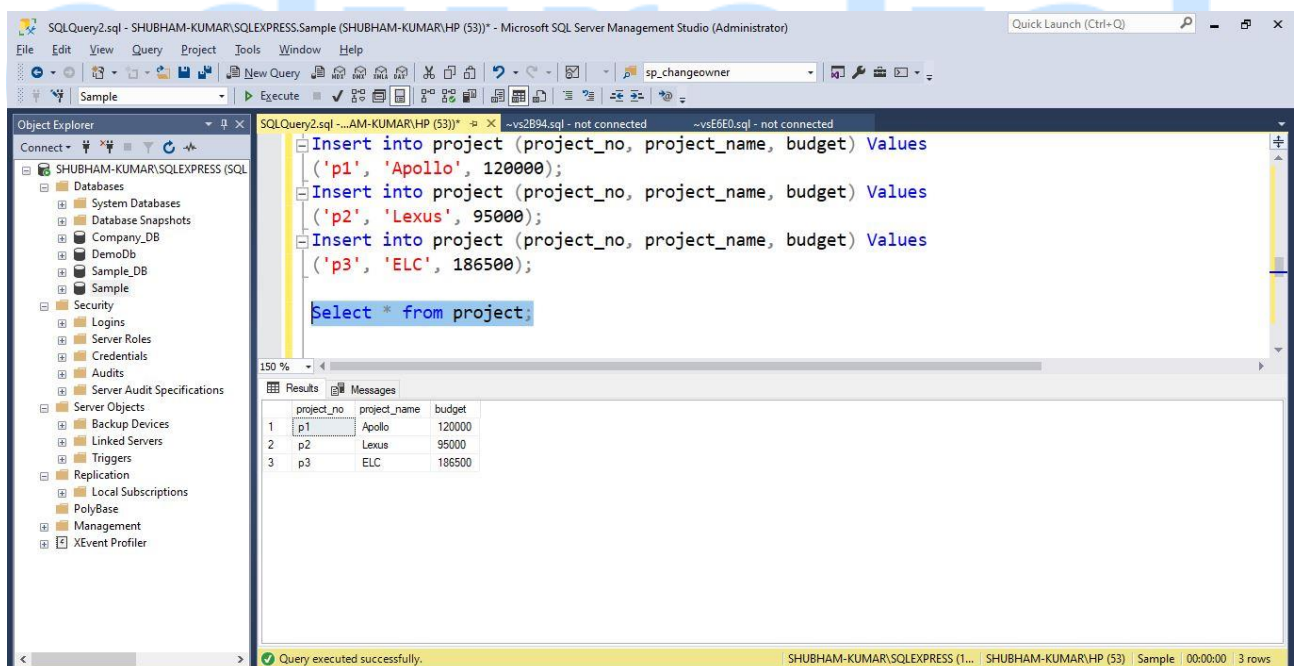
Step 6: Insert the data in the employee table and retrieve the details using select command.



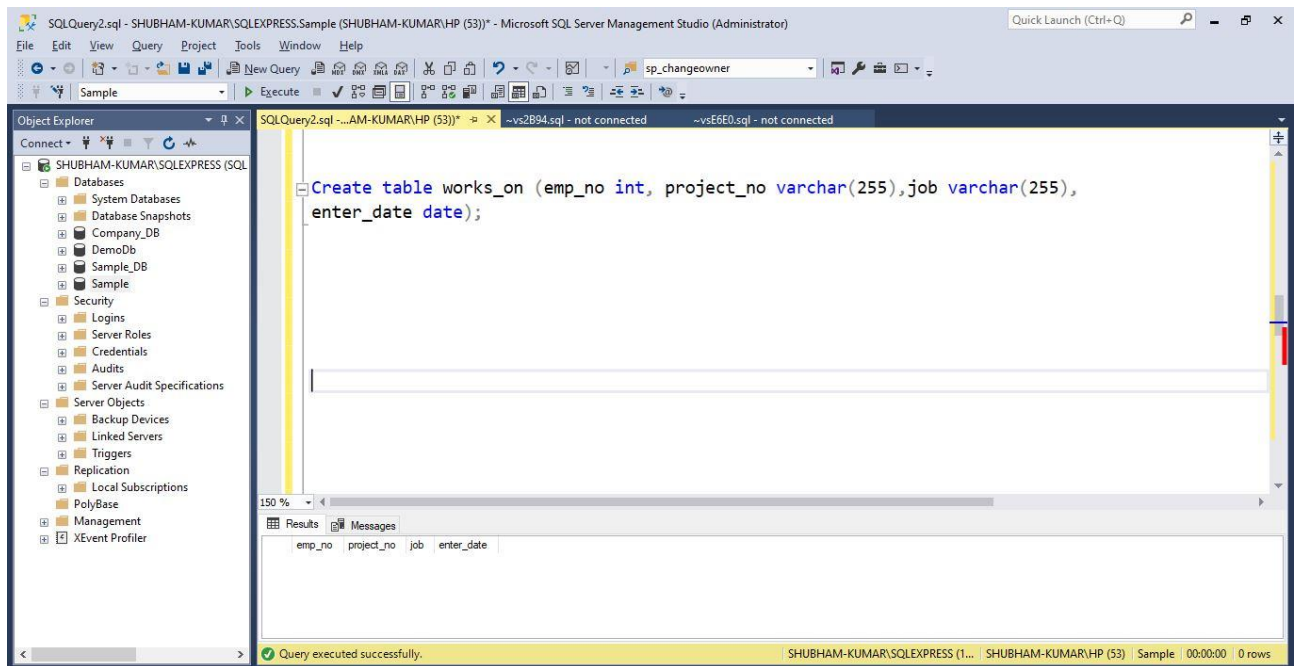
Step 7: Create a table project with parameters such as project_no, project_name, and budget.



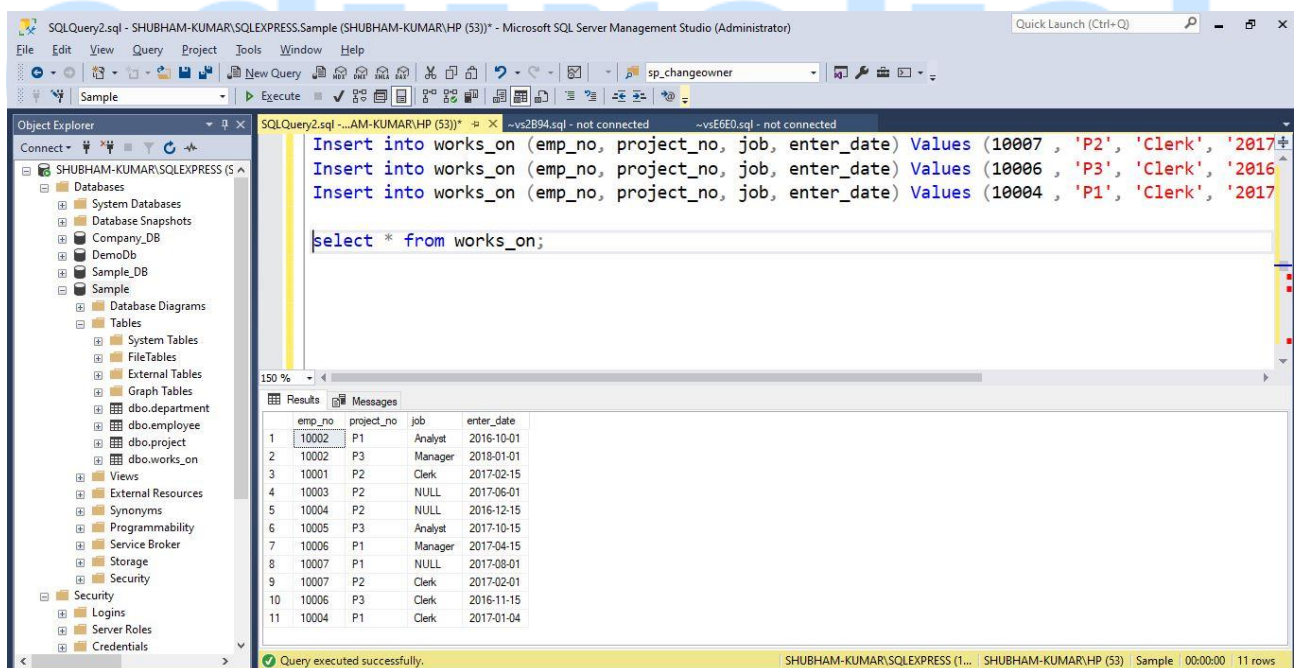
Step 8: Insert the data in the project table and retrieve the details using select command.



Step 9: Create a table works_on with parameters such as emp_no, project_no, job and enter_date.



Step 10: Insert the data in the works_on table and retrieve the details using select command.



Step 11 (a): Create a view that comprises the data of all employees who work for the department d1.

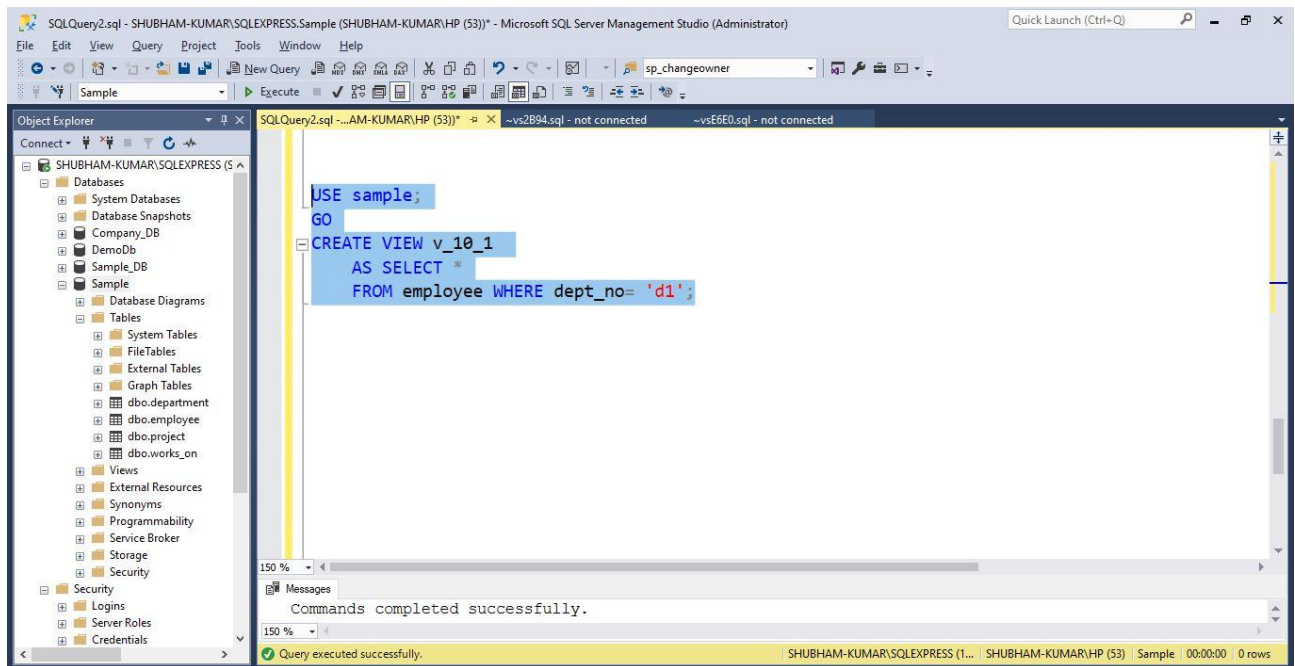
USE sample;

GO

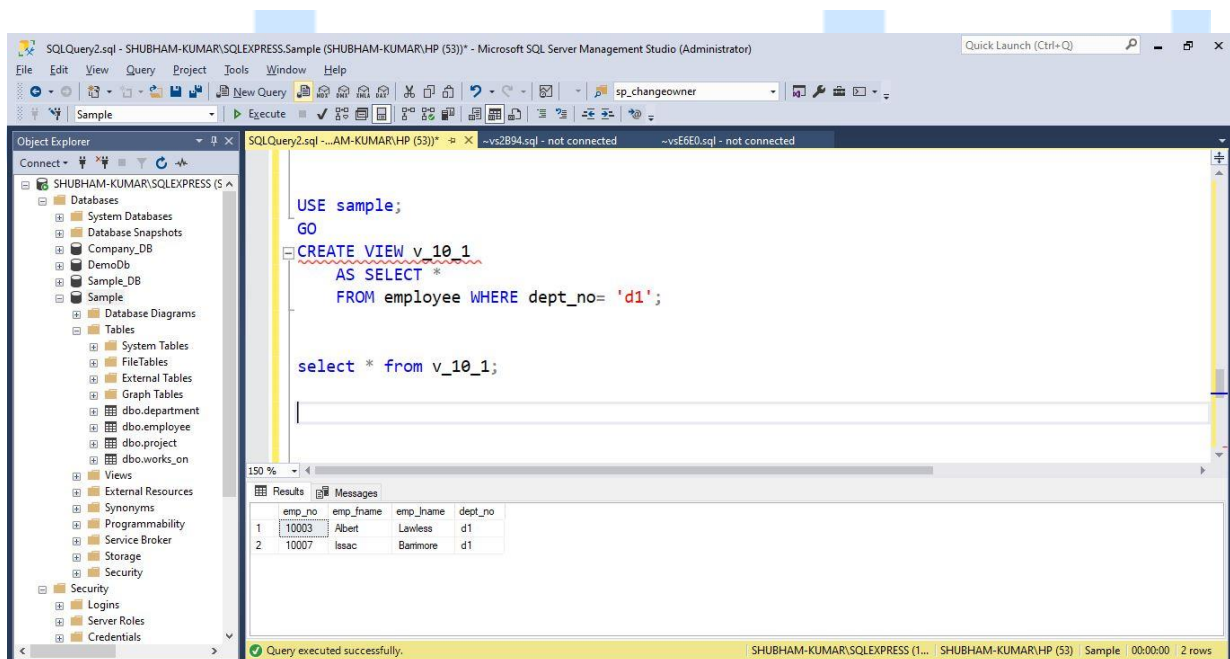
CREATE VIEW v_10_1

AS SELECT *

FROM employee WHERE dept_no= 'd1';



Step 11 (b): Retrieving the result-table of the view v_10_1.

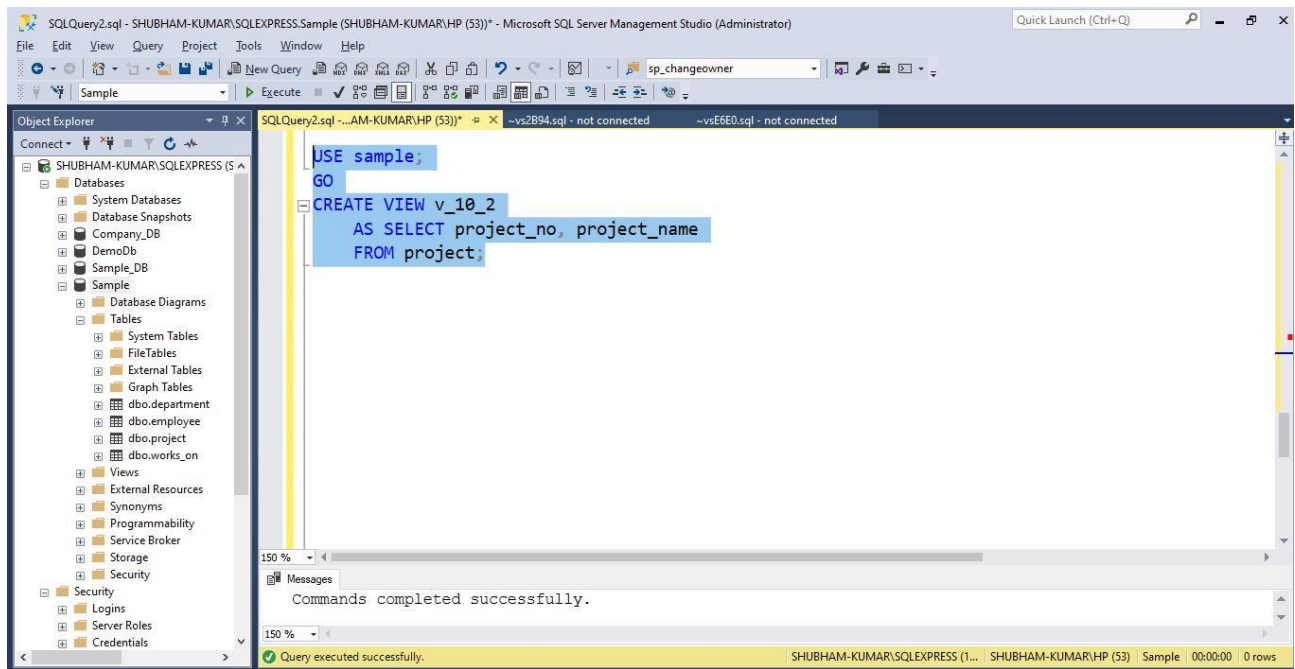


Step 12 (a): For the project table, create a view that can be used by employees who are allowed to view all data of this table except the budget column.

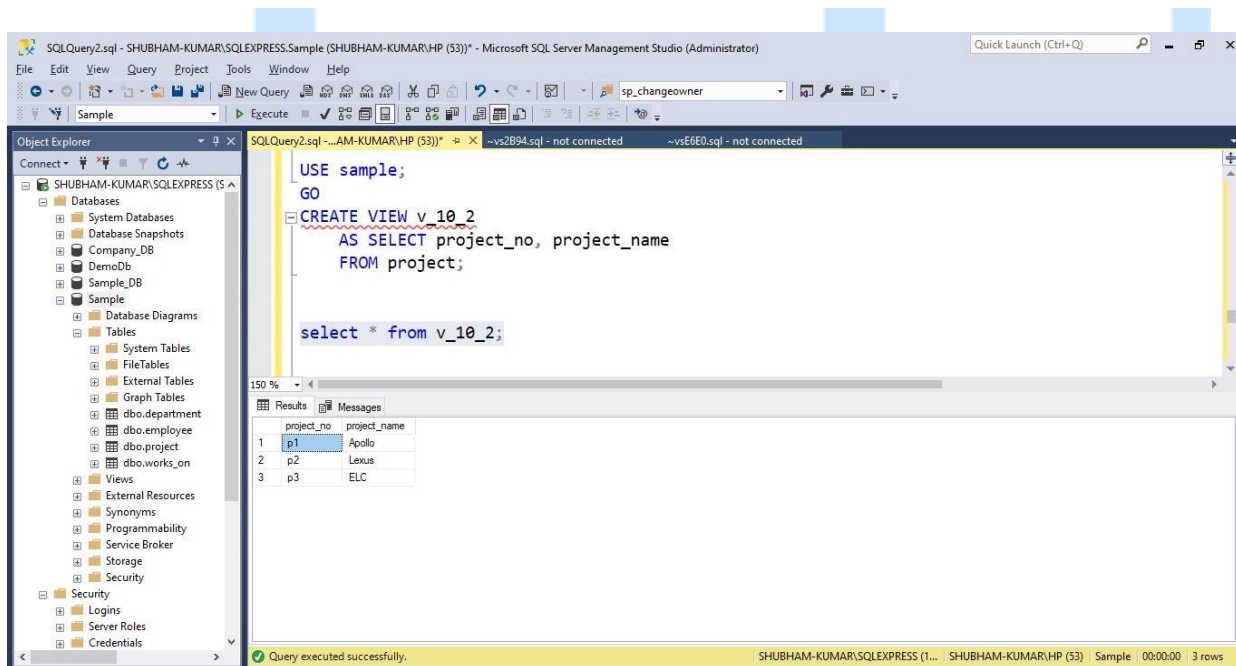
USE sample;

GO

```
CREATE VIEW v_10_2
AS SELECT project_no, project_name
FROM project;
```



Step 12 (b): Retrieving the result-table of the view v_10_2.



Step 13 (a): Create a view that comprises the first and last names of all employees who entered their projects in the second half of the year 2017.

```
USE sample;
```

```
GO
```

```
CREATE VIEW v_10_3
```

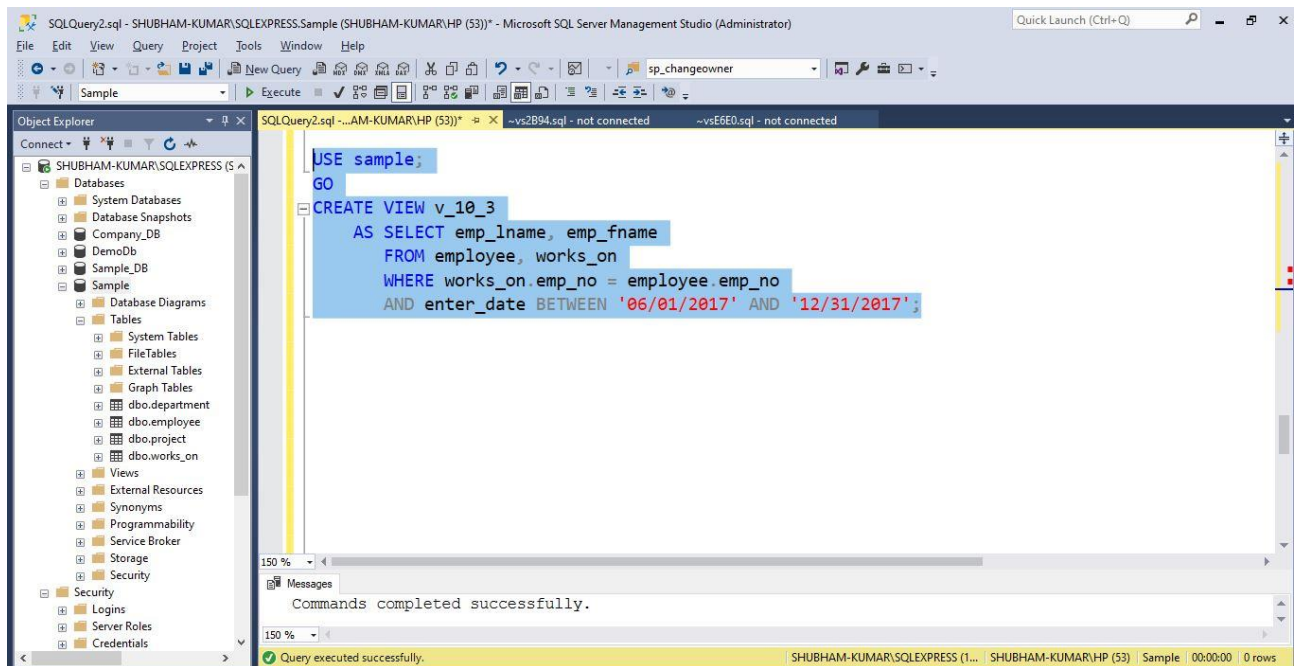
```
AS SELECT emp_lname, emp_fname
```

```
FROM employee, works_on
```

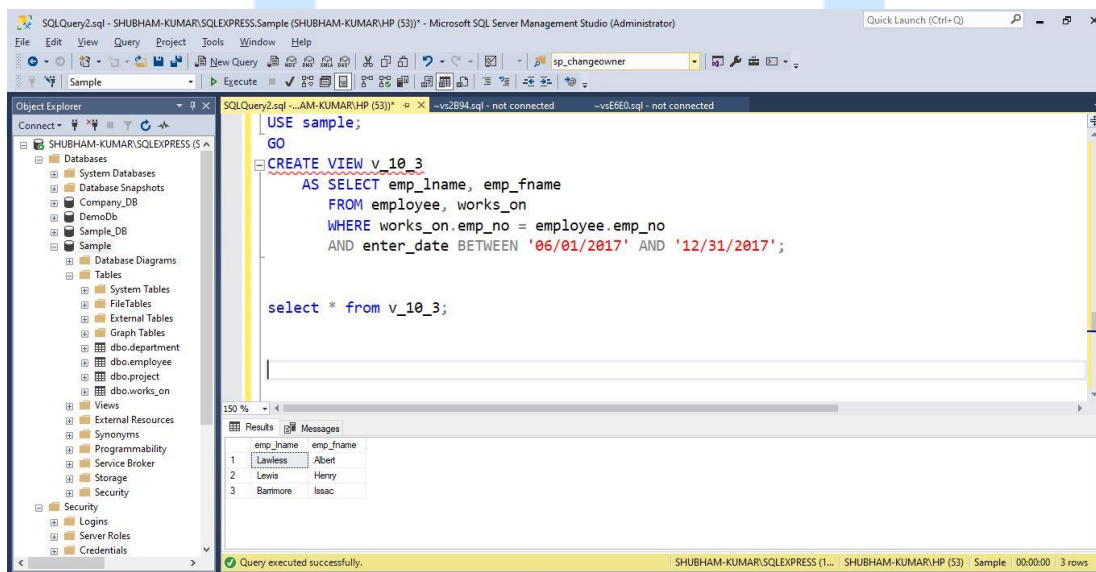
```
WHERE works_on.emp_no = employee.emp_no
```

```
AND enter_date BETWEEN '06/01/2017' AND
```

```
'12/31/2017';
```



Step 13 (b): Retrieving the result-table of the view v_10_3.

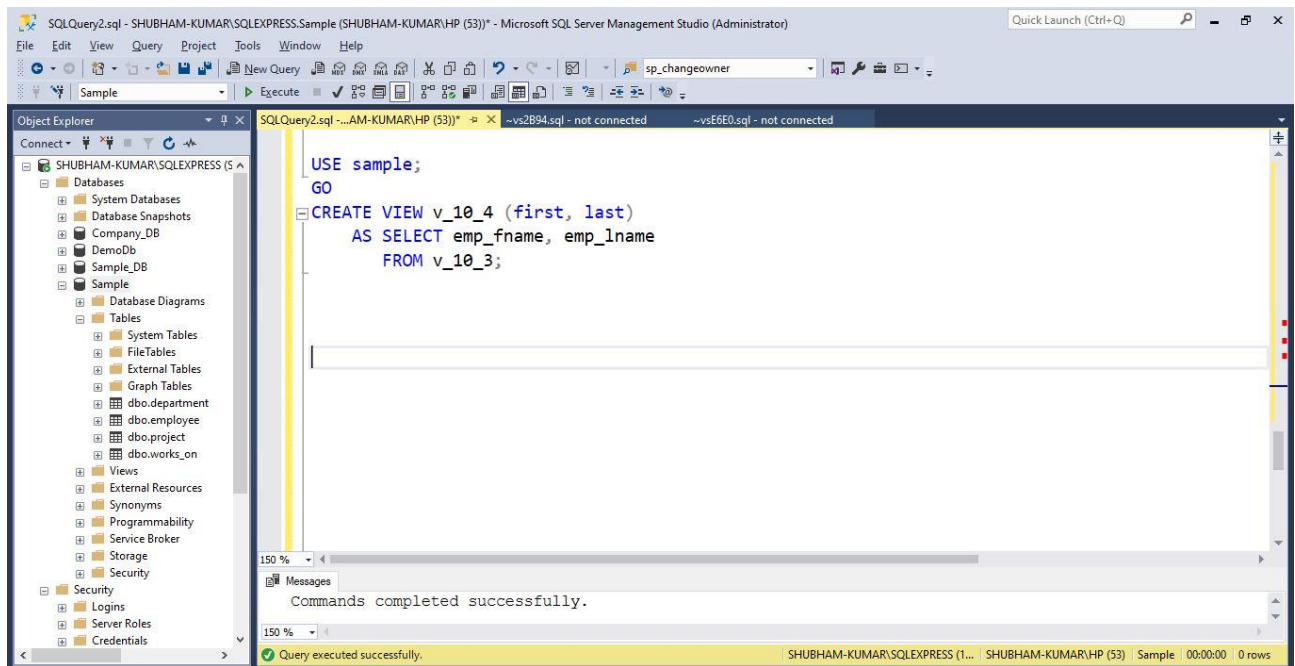


Step 14 (a): Solve view v_10_3, so that the original columns f_name and l_name have new names in the view: first and last, respectively.

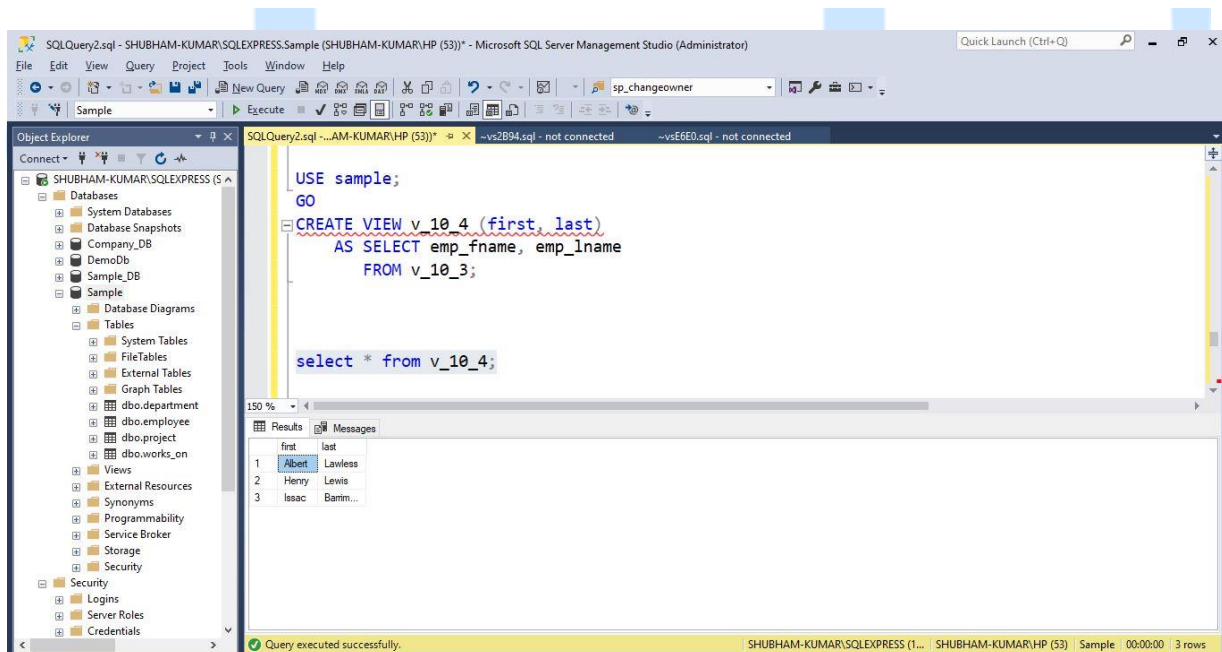
```
USE sample;
```

```
GO
```

```
CREATE VIEW v_10_4 (first, last)
AS SELECT emp_fname, emp_lname
FROM v_10_3;
```



Step 14 (b): Retrieving the result-table of the view v_10_4.

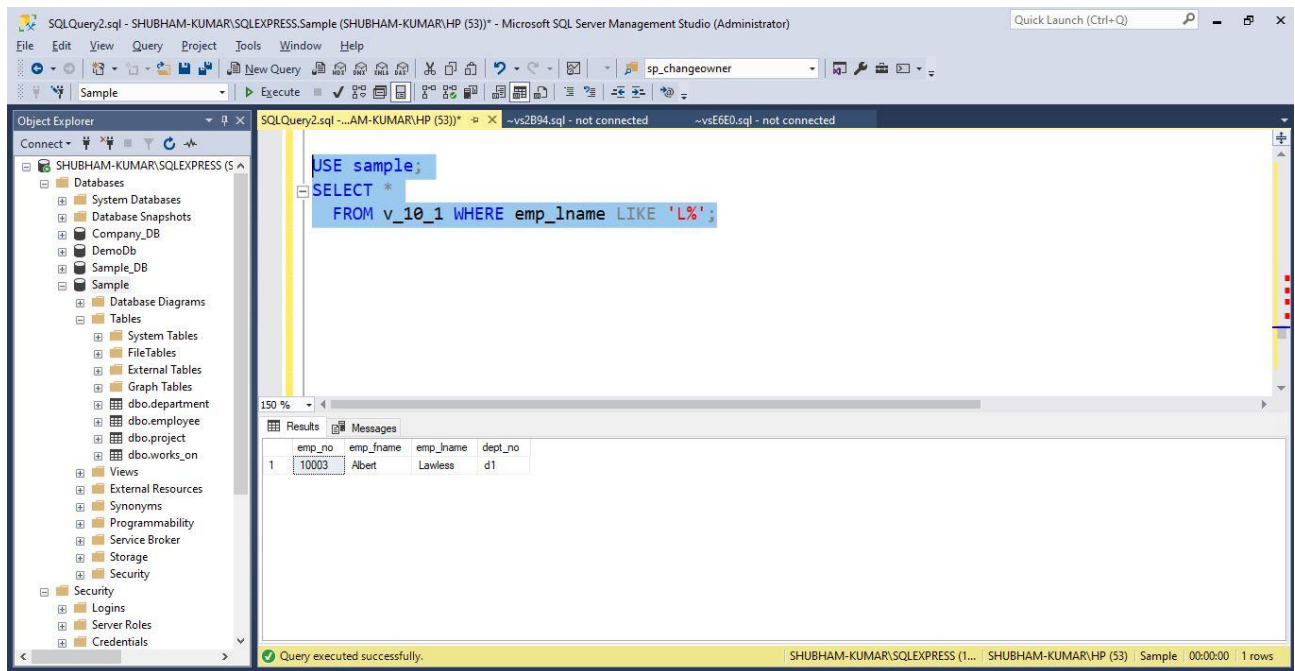


Step 15: Use the view v_10_1 to display full details of every employee whose last name begins with the letter L.

```
USE sample;
```

```
SELECT *
```

```
FROM v_10_1 WHERE emp_lname LIKE 'L%';
```

Step 16 (a): Create a view that comprises full details of all projects on which the employee named Smith works.

USE sample;

GO

CREATE VIEW v_10_6

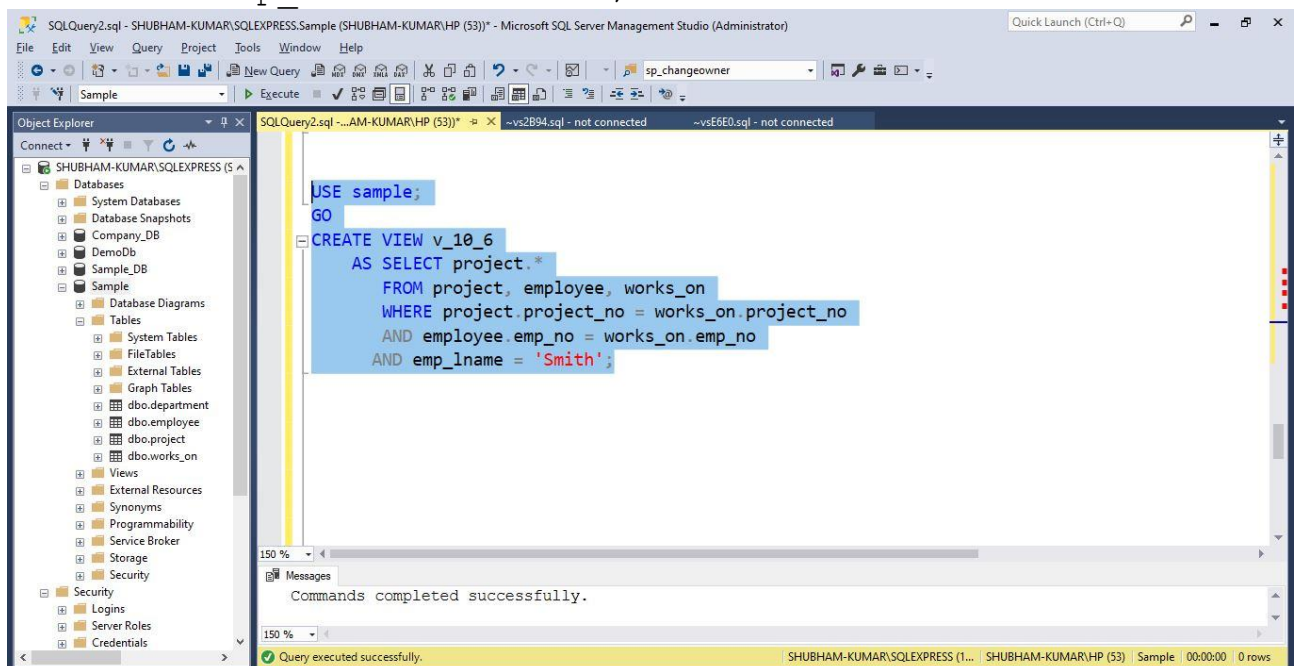
AS SELECT project.*

FROM project, employee, works_on

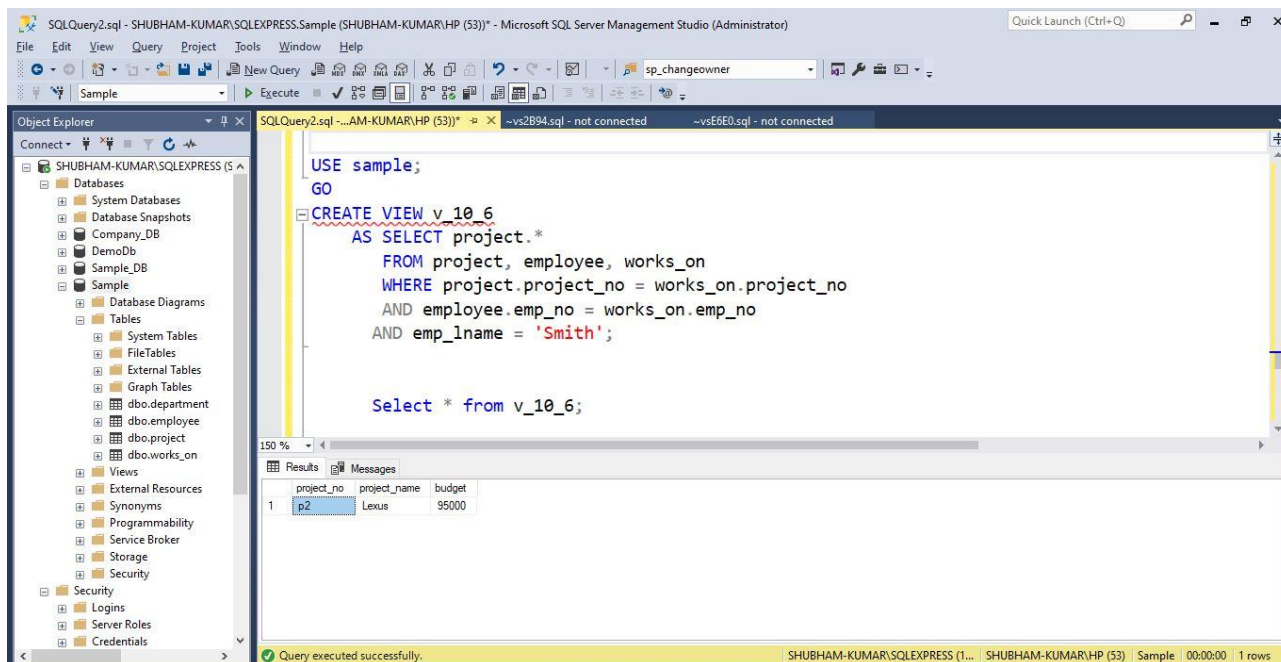
WHERE project.project_no = works_on.project_no

AND employee.emp_no = works_on.emp_no

AND emp_lname = 'Smith';

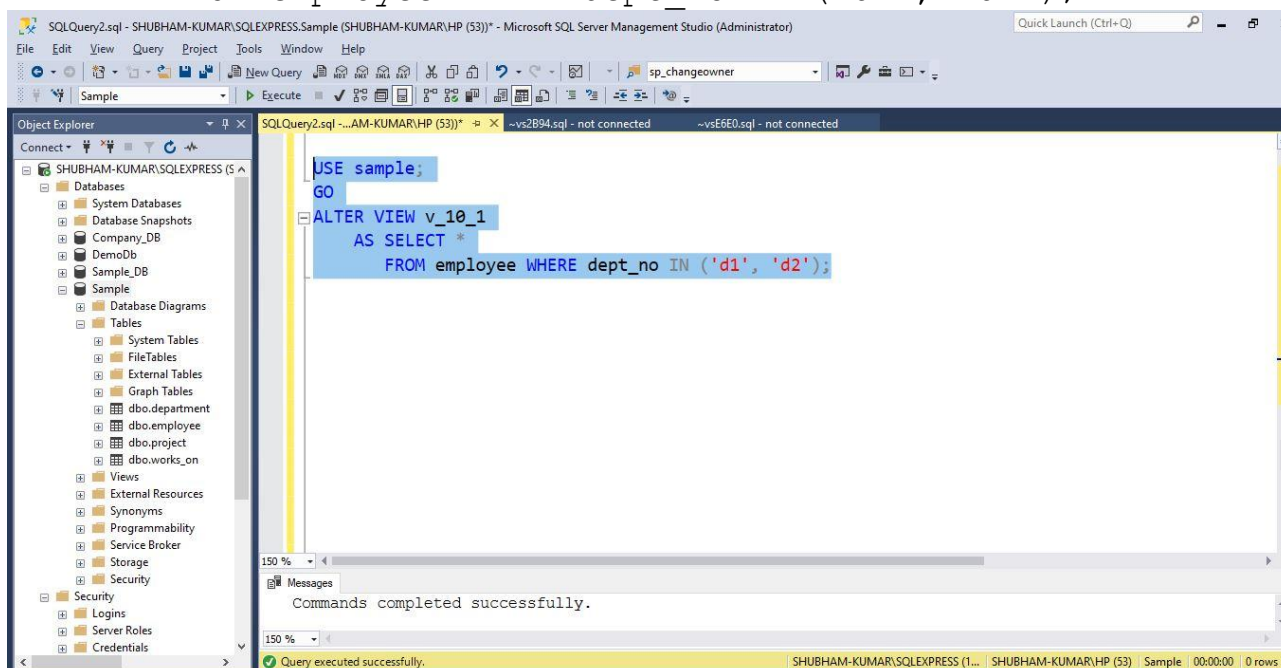


Step 16 (b): Retrieving the result-table of the view v_10_6.



Step 17 (a): Using the ALTER VIEW statement, modify the condition in the view in v_10_1. The modified view should comprise the data of all employees who work for department d1, department d2, or both.

```
USE sample;
GO
ALTER VIEW v_10_1
AS SELECT *
FROM employee WHERE dept_no IN ('d1', 'd2');
```



Step 17 (b): Retrieving the result-table of the view v_10_1.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The Object Explorer on the left displays the database structure, including the 'Sample' database and its tables and views. The central query window contains the following SQL code:

```
USE sample;  
GO  
ALTER VIEW v_10_1  
AS SELECT *  
FROM employee WHERE dept_no IN ('d1', 'd2');  
  
Select * from v_10_1;
```

The Results pane at the bottom displays the output of the query, showing a table with 5 rows and 4 columns: emp_no, emp_fname, emp_lname, and dept_no.

emp_no	emp_fname	emp_lname	dept_no
10003	Albert	Lawless	d1
10004	Gianna	Adams	d2
10005	Henry	Lewis	d2
10006	John	Bertoni	d2
10007	Isaac	Barimore	d1

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Query executed successfully."

Step 18 (a): Using the view from v_10_2, insert the details of the new project with the project number p2 and the name Moon.

Use Sample;

INSERT INTO v_10_2 VALUES ('p2', 'Moon');

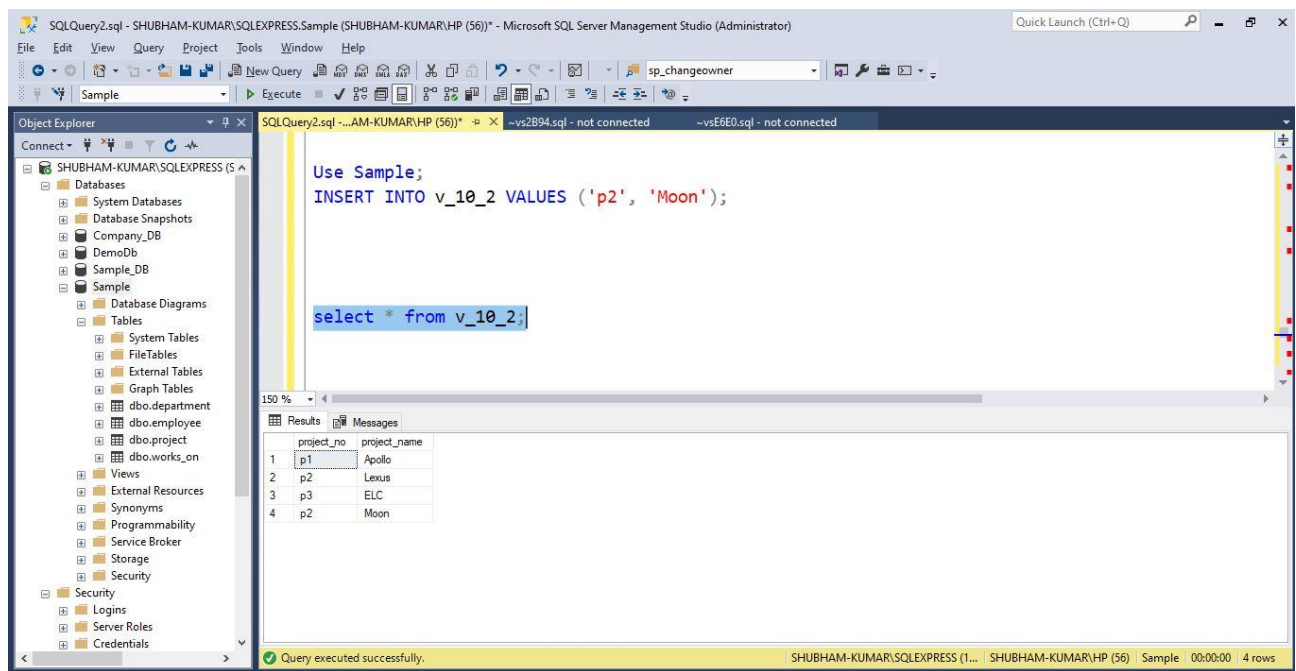
The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The Object Explorer on the left displays the database structure, including the 'Sample' database and its tables and views. The central query window contains the following SQL code:

```
Use Sample;  
INSERT INTO v_10_2 VALUES ('p2', 'Moon');
```

The Messages pane at the bottom displays the output of the query, showing "(1 row affected)".

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Query executed successfully."

Step 18 (b): Retrieving the result-table of the view v_10_2.



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