



# INVENTORY STRUCTURE

CAPSTONE PROJECT-1

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## SQL:

- Structured Query Language
- It is a standard language for Relational Database Management System.
- Database Management System is a platform where the user perform various operations
- It is used to store, manipulate and retrieve data.

### TASK: 1(A)

❖ **Create a database with name 'INVENTORY':**

▪ **What is Database?**

- Database is a place where the data is collected and organized properly.

**Syntax:**

```
CREATE DATABASE INVENTORY;  
USE INVENTORY;
```

### TASK: 1(B)

❖ **Create "PRODUCT", "SUPPLIER", "CUSTOMER", "ORDERS" and "STOCK" table with all the specified constraints.**

➤ **CREATE:**

- It is a Data Definition Language (DDL).
- Using DDL commands, it changes the structure of the table.
- Create is used to make a table in the database.

**1. PRODUCT Table:**

- **QUERY:**

```
CREATE TABLE PRODUCT (  
  PID CHAR(5) PRIMARY KEY,  
  PDESC nVARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,  
  PRICE INT,  
  CATEGORY nVARCHAR(30),  
  SID CHAR(5));
```

- **RESULT:**

Results Messages				
PID	PDESC	PRICE	CATEGORY	SID

**NOTE:**

In order to provide Foreign Key in SID column of Product Table, first we need to create the Supplier Table and give SID column of Supplier Table as Primary Key.

2. **SUPPLIER Table:**

- **QUERY:**

```
CREATE TABLE SUPPLIER (  
  SID CHAR(5) PRIMARY KEY,  
  SNAME nVARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
  SADDR nVARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
  SCITY nVARCHAR(30) DEFAULT 'DELHI',  
  SPHONE BIGINT UNIQUE,  
  SMAIL nVARCHAR(50) UNIQUE);
```

- **RESULT:**

Results Messages					
SID	SNAME	SADDR	SCITY	SPHONE	SMAIL

➤ **Foreign Key for SID in PRODUCT Table:**

```
ALTER TABLE PRODUCT  
ADD CONSTRAINT FK_ID FOREIGN KEY (SID)  
REFERENCES SUPPLIER(SID);
```

### 3. CUSTOMER Table:

- QUERY:

```
CREATE TABLE CUSTOMER (  
  CID CHAR(5) PRIMARY KEY,  
  CNAME nVARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
  CADDR nVARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
  CCITY nVARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,  
  CPHONE BIGINT NOT NULL,  
  CMAIL nVARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
  DOB DATE CHECK(DOB < '01-01-2020'));
```

- RESULT:

Results		Messages				
CID	CNAME	CADDR	CCITY	CPHONE	CMAIL	DOB

### 4. ORDERS Table:

- QUERY:

```
CREATE TABLE ORDERS (  
  OID CHAR(5) PRIMARY KEY,  
  ODATE DATE,  
  CID CHAR(5) REFERENCES CUSTOMER(CID),  
  PID CHAR(5) REFERENCES PRODUCT(PID),  
  OQTY INT CHECK(OQTY >=1));
```

- RESULT:

Results		Messages		
OID	ODATE	CID	PID	OQTY

## 5. STOCK Table:

### - QUERY:

```
CREATE TABLE STOCK (  
  PID CHAR(5) REFERENCES PRODUCT(PID),  
  SQTY INT CHECK (SQTY >=0),  
  ROL INT CHECK (ROL >0),  
  MOQ INT CHECK (MOQ >=5));
```

### - RESULT:

Results		Messages	
PID	SQTY	ROL	MOQ

### ❖ Terms used while creating the above tables:

#### 1. Primary Key:

- This constraint is used to identify each row uniquely.
- It is a combination of NOT NULL and UNIQUE constraints.
- Each table can have only 1 Primary Key.

#### 2. Foreign Key:

- Using this constraint, we can link two or more tables with each other.
- It acts like a child table to other parent table.
- It refers to primary key for other table.

#### 3. Not Null:

- This constraint is used to make sure that the field value is not kept empty.

#### 4. Unique:

- With the help of this constraint, we can avoid repetitive data and allows all rows to have unique data.

#### 5. Check:

- It is used to check the condition applied and allows us to follow the condition being applied.

#### 6. Default:

- Whenever a value is not given then by using this constraint we can automatically add the data by default.

## TASK: 2(A)

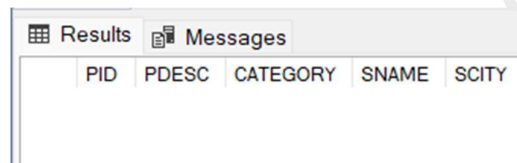
- ❖ Extract PID, PDESC, CATEGORY, SNAME and SCITY from the respective tables.

### ➤ METHOD-1: Connecting Primary Key and Foreign Key

- QUERY:

```
SELECT P.PID, P.PDESC,P.CATEGORY,S.SNAME,S.SCITY  
FROM PRODUCT P, SUPPLIER S  
WHERE P.SID = S.SID;
```

- RESULT:



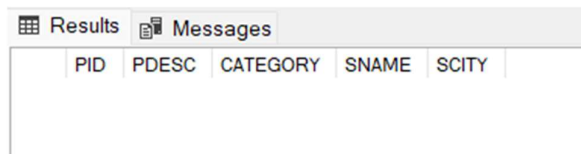
PID	PDESC	CATEGORY	SNAME	SCITY
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### ➤ METHOD-2: Using Join Method

- QUERY (INNER JOIN) :

```
SELECT P.PID, P.PDESC,P.CATEGORY,S.SNAME,S.SCITY  
FROM PRODUCT P  
INNER JOIN SUPPLIER S  
ON P.SID = S.SID;
```

- RESULT:



PID	PDESC	CATEGORY	SNAME	SCITY
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## TASK: 2(B)

- ❖ Extract OID, ODATE, CNAME, CADDR, CPHONE, PDESC, PRICE, OQTY, AMOUNT.

➤ METHOD-1: Connecting Primary Key and Foreign Key

- QUERY:

```
SELECT O.OID, O.ODATE,  
C.CNAME,C.CADDR,C.CPHONE,P.PDESC,P.PRICE,  
O.OQTY,AMOUNT=P.PRICE*O.OQTY  
FROM ORDERS O,CUSTOMER C,PRODUCT P  
WHERE O.PID=P.PID AND O.CID=C.CID;
```

- RESULT:

Results		Messages						
OID	ODATE	CNAME	CADDR	CPHONE	PDESC	PRICE	OQTY	AMOUNT

### NOTE:

Here we need to add “AMOUNT” column using the relation between PRICE and OQTY.  
 $AMOUNT = PRICE * OQTY$

➤ METHOD-2: Using Join Method

- QUERY (INNER JOIN) :

```
SELECT O.OID, O.ODATE,  
C.CNAME,C.CADDR,C.CPHONE,P.PDESC,P.PRICE,  
O.OQTY,AMOUNT=P.PRICE*O.OQTY  
FROM ORDERS O  
INNER JOIN CUSTOMER C  
ON O.CID=C.CID  
INNER JOIN PRODUCT P  
ON O.PID=P.PID;
```

- **RESULT:**

Results		Messages						
OID	ODATE	CNAME	CADDR	CPHONE	PDESC	PRICE	OQTY	AMOUNT

## **TASK: 2(C)**

❖ **Generate a view “BILL” that displays OID, ODATE, CNAME, CADDR, PHONE, PDESC, PRICE, OQTY and AMOUNT.**

▪ **What is view?**

- It is used to view any rows or columns depending on the requirement from the user.
- It only displays the selected data from the table.
- It can also add SQL statements and functions to view and present the data.
- It is created with CREATE VIEW statement.
- It is used for security purpose since they provide encapsulation of the name of table.
- Data is not stored permanently.

- **QUERY:**

```
CREATE VIEW BILL
```

```
AS
```

```
SELECT O.OID, O.ODATE, C.CNAME, C.CADDR,  
C.CPHONE,P.PDESC,P.PRICE,O.OQTY,AMOUNT=P.PRICE*O.OQTY
```

```
FROM ORDERS O,CUSTOMER C,PRODUCT P
```

```
WHERE O.PID=P.PID AND O.CID=C.CID;
```

```
SELECT * FROM BILL;
```

- **RESULT:**

Results		Messages						
OID	ODATE	CNAME	CADDR	CPHONE	PDESC	PRICE	OQTY	AMOUNT



## TASK: 3(A)

- ❖ Create simple procedure to ADDSUPPLIER to add details into “SUPPLIER” table and display the details of the newly added supplier.

### ▪ What is Procedure?

- Procedure is a step-by-step process used to perform DML operations using the parameters passed in the procedure.
- It enables reusability by passing same statements multiple times.
- It can be easily modified, reusable and increases the performance.

### - QUERY:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE ADDSUPPLIER (@I CHAR(5), @N NVARCHAR(50),  
@A NVARCHAR(50), @C NVARCHAR(30), @P BIGINT, @M NVARCHAR(50))  
AS  
BEGIN  
    INSERT INTO SUPPLIER  
    VALUES (@I,@N,@A,@C,@P,@M);  
  
    SELECT * FROM SUPPLIER;  
END;  
  
EXEC ADDSUPPLIER 'S0001', 'ROYAL SUPPLIERS', 'SECTOR-12, MATHURA  
ROAD', 'VARANASI', 9865742365, 'ROYALSUPP@GMAIL.COM';
```

### - RESULT:

Results		Messages				
	SID	SNAME	SADDR	SCITY	SPHONE	SMAIL
1	S0001	ROYAL SUPPLIERS	SECTOR-12, MATHURA ROAD	VARANASI	9865742365	ROYALSUPP@GMAIL.COM

### TASK: 3(B)

- ❖ Create simple procedure to ADDPRO to add details into “PRODUCT” table and display the details of the newly added product.

- QUERY:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE ADDPRO (@PI CHAR(5), @PD nVARCHAR(30),  
@PP INT, @PC nVARCHAR(30), @PS CHAR(5))  
AS  
BEGIN  
    INSERT INTO PRODUCT  
    VALUES (@PI,@PD,@PP,@PC,@PS);  
    SELECT * FROM PRODUCT;  
END;  
  
EXEC ADDPRO 'P0001', 'HEAD AND SHOULDERS', 240, 'SHAMPOO', 'S0001';
```

- RESULT:

Results		Messages			
	PID	PDESC	PRICE	CATEGORY	SID
1	P0001	HEAD AND SHOULDERS	240	SHAMPOO	S0001

## TASK: 3(C)

- ❖ Create simple procedure to ADDCUST to add details into “CUSTOMER” table and display the details of the newly added customer.

- QUERY:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE ADDCUST (@CI CHAR(5),
@CN nVARCHAR(50), @CA nVARCHAR(50), @CC nVARCHAR(30),
@CP BIGINT, @CM nVARCHAR(50), @CD DATE)
AS
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO CUSTOMER
    VALUES (@CI,@CN,@CA,@CC,@CP,@CM,@CD);

    SELECT * FROM CUSTOMER;
END;

EXEC ADDCUST 'C0001', 'CHANDRAKANT PANJAL',
'NANA VARACHHA ROAD', 'SURAT', 7865489651,
'CHNDZZPANJ@GMAIL.COM', '05-02-1995';
```

- RESULT:

Results		Messages					
	CID	CNAME	CADDR	CCITY	CPHONE	CMAIL	DOB
1	C0001	CHANDRAKANT PANJAL	NANA VARACHHA ROAD	SURAT	7865489651	CHNDZZPANJ@GMAIL.COM	1995-05-02

### TASK: 3(D)

- ❖ Create simple procedure to ADDORDER to add details into “ORDERS” table and display the details of the newly added orders. ODATE should be generated automatically as the current date.

- QUERY:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE ADDORDER (@OI CHAR(5),  
@OC CHAR(5), @OP CHAR(5), @OQ INT)  
AS  
BEGIN  
    INSERT INTO ORDERS  
    VALUES (@OI, GETDATE(), @OC, @OP, @OQ);  
  
    SELECT * FROM ORDERS;  
END;  
  
EXEC ADDORDER 'O0015', 'C0001', 'P0001', 28;
```

- RESULT:

Results		Messages			
	OID	ODATE	CID	PID	OQTY
1	O0001	2022-08-02	C0001	P0001	28

## TASK: 4(A)

- ❖ Create function to auto generate 5-character alpha numeric ID that accepts 2 parameters which holds a character and the number. The function should return the ID by concatenating the character, required zeroes and the specific number.

- **What is Function?**

- Function is a process of storing any program in which user gives some input parameters to get a desired output.
- Using functions, there can be different kind of results:
  - 1) Scalar Function gives single result.
  - 2) Tabular Function gives result in table form.

- **QUERY:**

```
CREATE FUNCTION AUTOID (@C CHAR(1),@N INT)
RETURNS CHAR(5)
AS
BEGIN
    DECLARE @ID AS CHAR(5)=CASE
    WHEN @N<10 THEN CONCAT(@C,'000',@N)
    WHEN @N<100 THEN CONCAT(@C,'00',@N)
    WHEN @N<1000 THEN CONCAT(@C,'0',@N)
    WHEN @N<10000 THEN CONCAT(@C,@N)
    END;
    RETURN @ID
END;
```

- **INPUT:**

```
PRINT DBO.AUTOID ('O',95);
PRINT DBO.AUTOID('C',785);
SELECT DBO.AUTOID('A',95) AS 'GENERATED ID';
```

- **RESULT-1:**



- **RESULT-2:**

A screenshot of the SQL Server Results window. It shows a single row with a 'GENERATED ID' column. The value in the row is 'A0095'.

	GENERATED ID
1	A0095

## **TASK: 4(B)**

❖ **Drop and recreate the procedures in which the ID should be automatically created using the above function and new sequence.**

- **QUERY TO DROP THE PROCEDURES:**

```
DROP PROCEDURE ADDSUPPLIER;  
DROP PROCEDURE ADDPRO;  
DROP PROCEDURE ADDCUST;  
DROP PROCEDURE ADDORDER;
```

▪ **What is Sequence?**

- Sequence is a process of generating numeric values automatically and to produce unique values.
- It is used to avoid repeatability and maintain uniqueness in the data.

1. **SUPPLIER Table:**

- **QUERY TO CREATE SEQUENCE FOR SUPPLIER TABLE:**

```
CREATE SEQUENCE SNUM  
AS INT  
START WITH 1  
INCREMENT BY 1;
```

- QUERY TO CREATE PROCEDURE FOR SUPPLIER TABLE BY GENERATING SID AUTOMATICALLY:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE ADDSUPPLIER (@N nVARCHAR(50),
@A nVARCHAR(50), @C nVARCHAR(30), @P BIGINT,
@M nVARCHAR(50))
AS
BEGIN
    DECLARE @I INT
    DECLARE @ID CHAR(5)
    SET @I = (NEXT VALUE FOR SNUM)
    SET @ID = DBO.AUTOID ('S',@I)
    INSERT INTO SUPPLIER
    VALUES (@ID,@N,@A,@C,@P,@M);

    SELECT * FROM SUPPLIER;
END;

EXEC ADDSUPPLIER 'ROYAL SUPPLIERS', 'SECTOR-12, MATHURA ROAD',
'VARANASI', 9865742365, 'ROYALSUPP@GMAIL.COM';
```

- RESULT:

Results		Messages				
	SID	SNAME	SADDR	SCITY	SPHONE	SMAIL
1	S0001	ROYAL SUPPLIERS	SECTOR-12, MATHURA ROAD	VARANASI	9865742365	ROYALSUPP@GMAIL.COM

## 2. PRODUCT Table:

- QUERY TO CREATE SEQUENCE FOR PRODUCT TABLE:

```
CREATE SEQUENCE PNUM  
AS INT  
START WITH 1  
INCREMENT BY 1;
```

- QUERY TO CREATE PROCEDURE FOR PRODUCT TABLE BY GENERATING PID AUTOMATICALLY:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE ADDPRO (@PD nVARCHAR(30),  
@PP INT, @PC nVARCHAR(30), @PS CHAR(5))  
AS  
BEGIN  
    DECLARE @I INT  
    DECLARE @ID CHAR(5)  
    SET @I = (NEXT VALUE FOR PNUM)  
    SET @ID = DBO.AUTOID ('P',@I)  
    INSERT INTO PRODUCT  
    VALUES (@ID,@PD,@PP,@PC,@PS);  
  
    SELECT * FROM PRODUCT;  
END;  
  
EXEC ADDPRO 'HEAD AND SHOULDERS', 240, 'SHAMPOO', 'S0001';
```

- RESULT:

Results		Messages			
	PID	PDESC	PRICE	CATEGORY	SID
1	P0001	HEAD AND SHOULDERS	240	SHAMPOO	S0001



### 3. CUSTOMER Table:

- QUERY TO CREATE SEQUENCE FOR CUSTOMER TABLE:

```
CREATE SEQUENCE CNUM  
AS INT  
START WITH 1  
INCREMENT BY 1;
```

- QUERY TO CREATE PROCEDURE FOR CUSTOMER TABLE BY GENERATING CID AUTOMATICALLY:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE ADDCUST (@CN nVARCHAR(50),  
@CA nVARCHAR(50), @CC nVARCHAR(30),  
@CP BIGINT, @CM nVARCHAR(50), @CD DATE)  
AS  
BEGIN  
    DECLARE @I INT  
    DECLARE @ID CHAR(5)  
    SET @I = (NEXT VALUE FOR CNUM)  
    SET @ID = DBO.AUTOID ('C',@I)  
    INSERT INTO CUSTOMER  
    VALUES (@ID,@CN,@CA,@CC,@CP,@CM,@CD);  
  
    SELECT * FROM CUSTOMER;  
END;  
  
EXEC ADDCUST 'CHANDRAKANT PANJAL',  
'NANA VARACHHA ROAD', 'SURAT', 7865489651,  
'CHNDZZPANJ@GMAIL.COM','05-02-1995';
```

- RESULT:

Results		Messages					
	CID	CNAME	CADDR	CCITY	CPHONE	CMail	DOB
1	C0001	CHANDRAKANT PANJAL	NANA VARACHHA ROAD	SURAT	7865489651	CHNDZZPANJ@GMAIL.COM	1995-05-02

#### 4. ORDERS Table:

- QUERY TO CREATE SEQUENCE FOR ORDERS TABLE:

```
CREATE SEQUENCE ONUM  
AS INT  
START WITH 1  
INCREMENT BY 1;
```

- QUERY TO CREATE PROCEDURE FOR ORDERS TABLE BY GENERATING OID AUTOMATICALLY:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE ADDORDER (@OC CHAR(5),  
@OP CHAR(5), @OQ INT)  
AS  
BEGIN  
    DECLARE @I INT  
    DECLARE @ID CHAR(5)  
    SET @I = (NEXT VALUE FOR ONUM)  
    SET @ID = DBO.AUTOID ('O',@I)  
    INSERT INTO ORDERS  
    VALUES (@ID,GETDATE(),@OC,@OP,@OQ);  
  
    SELECT * FROM ORDERS;  
END;  
  
EXEC ADDORDER 'Cooo1','Pooo1',28;
```

- RESULT:

Results		Messages			
	OID	ODATE	CID	PID	OQTY
1	O0001	2022-08-03	C0001	P0001	28

**THANK YOU...**