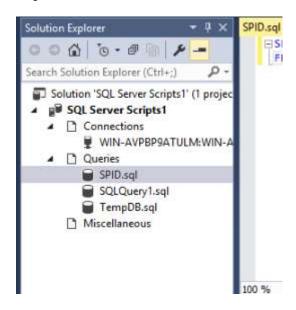
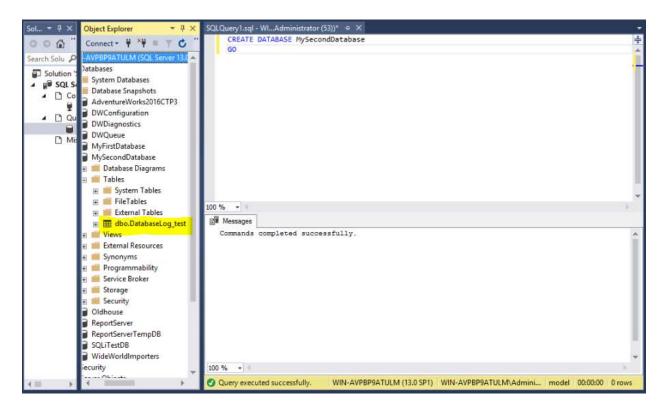
Homework #2: Mastering the Basics of SQL Server

- This is an individual assignment, and is worth 20 points.
- The due date is Monday, February 1st Midnight (*late work not accepted*)
- You have to use the "Homework #2-Tasks.docx" file to provide your answers. Change this file name according the naming convention below.
- Use the following naming convention: homework, underscore, last name, first initial, and extension (e.g., Homework #2_ImG.docx). If you do not follow the convention, I will <u>deduct 1.0</u>.
- Do not copy any of the sample screenshots provided as illustrations.
- Report any issues before the deadline.

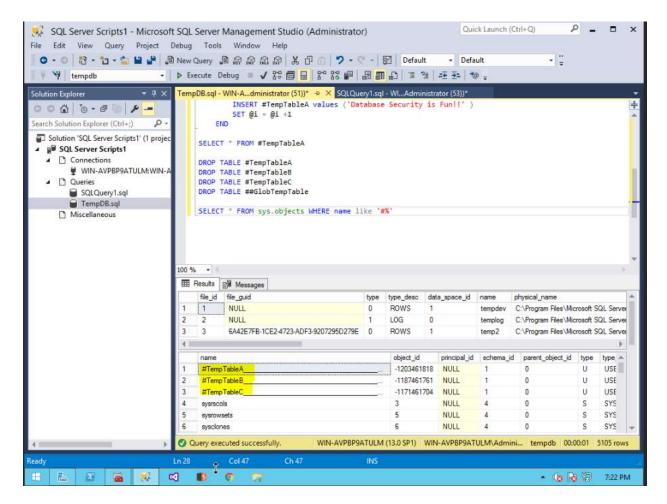
(<u>Task 1: 5 points</u>) Complete Task #2 through Task #4 while placing your sql files in Queries. Show in a screenshot that your Homework 2 project in Solution Explorer contains <u>three</u> sql files in <u>Solution</u> Explorer.



(<u>Task 2: 5 points</u>) Show in a screenshot that <u>DatabaseLog_test</u> table is created in <u>MySecondDatabase</u>, and <u>not</u> in <u>MyFirstDatabase</u>.



(<u>Task 3: 4 points</u>) Create the three temp tables listed above and show their existence using the SELECT command above. Attach a screenshot.



(**Question: 1 points**) When do we use temporary Tables? List three scenarios. When do we use table variable over temp table? For the answers, go to the link above.

- Temp Tables can be created at runtime and can do the all kinds of operations that one normal table can do. But, based on the table types, the scope is limited.
 - We should use temp tables when we are doing large number of row manipulation in stored procedures, when we want to store the result set data into a temp table and then manipulate the data from there, and when we are having a complex join operation.
 - We use a table variable when using less data. If the result set returns a large number of records, we need to go for temp table.

(<u>Task 4: 5 points</u>) Fill in all the blanks. Keep in mind that you have made a connection via a <u>dynamic</u> <u>port</u> not the default number. Your answers to the second column must be consistent with the connection you made.

	Name/Number	Description (definition)
SPID	55	A SPID in SQL Server is a Server
		Process ID. These process ID's are
		essentially sessions in SQL Server.
		Everytime an application connects to
		SQL Server, a new connection (or SPID)

		is created.
SID	0x0105000000000005150000007C98BDF4	The SID identifies the security context of
	41F8B4DD1677D940F40100000000000000	the login and is unique within the server
	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	instance. The source of the SID depends
	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	on how the login is created.
principal_id	259	The ID (principal_id) identifies the login
		as a securable within the server. It is
		assigned by SQL Server when the login
		is created. When a login is deleted, its ID
		number is recycled.
net_library	TCP/IP	Net-library is a network interface layer
		that Microsoft SQL Server uses to
		communicate with database client
		software.
local_tcp_port	49200	The TCP/IP architecture permits a port
		scanner to query for open ports.

In addition, show the result of each of the four queries in a screenshot.

