

Project 3

Your task:

You will continue working with the tables you created in project 2 in CSE581Projects database.

Create 4 *Stored Procedures* which can be executed by database role “Graders” (GRANT EXECUTE ON SCHEMA::[yourSchema] TO Graders;) :

- SP to use cursor(s)
- SP to update data in a table (perform validation)
- SP to delete data from a table
- (5% bonus point) 1 SP of your own choice, performing a business action¹.

Create 1 *Function* which can be executed by “Graders”. Not the function you did for the lab.

You will also *create a view* (named as “Benefits”) which can be viewed by “Graders” (GRANT SELECT ON SCHEMA::[yourSchema] TO Graders;) that shows every employee’s name, ID, benefit’s type, benefit coverage, employee premium and employer premium.

Your deliverables will be:

- scripts used to create all of the DB objects described above; each object needs a **short** explanation as to its purpose or goal (i.e. “This SP does this, that and the other thing..”)
- screenshots demonstrating that the SPs work as expected (including valid/invalid inputs). Refer to our SP lab for more details.
- a text file with SELECTS against your views, EXECUTE against your function & stored procedures

Requirements:

1. You **shall** create 1 view.
2. You **shall** create 4 stored procedures.
3. You **shall** create 1 function.
4. You **shall** submit all of your SQL code, used to create the DB objects (view, SPs and function).
5. You **shall** submit a short (a single sentence) explanation of what the purpose of each of the DB objects is.
6. You **shall** execute all of the SPs/function (provide screenshots of execution the way you did in the previous labs (SP & function labs)).
7. You **shall** submit a text file that will run SELECTs against of your view and execution of your SPs and function.

¹ You will get 5% bonus if this is a valid action within the scope of the business problem, and the SP is reasonably complex. In other words, a 4 line single-table select SP will get you nothing.

VIEW – View benefit packages

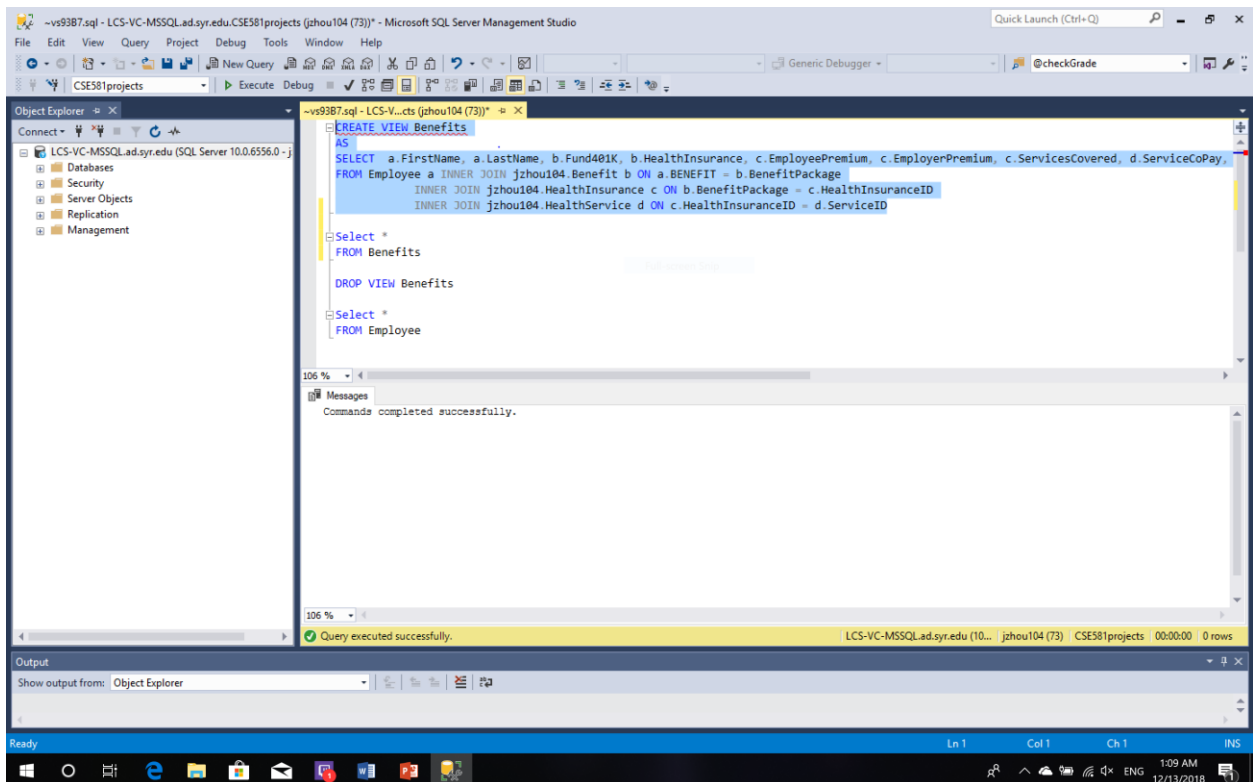
```
CREATE VIEW Benefits
AS
SELECT a.FirstName, a.LastName, b.Fund401K, b.HealthInsurance, c.EmployeePremium,
c.EmployerPremium, c.ServicesCovered, d.ServiceCoPay, d.ServiceFee,
d.ServiceFullCovered, d.ServiceName, d.ServiceNotCovered, d.ServicePartiallyCovered
FROM Employee a INNER JOIN jzhou104.Benefit b ON a.BENEFIT = b.BenefitPackage
INNER JOIN jzhou104.HealthInsurance c ON b.BenefitPackage =
c.HealthInsuranceID
INNER JOIN jzhou104.HealthService d ON c.HealthInsuranceID =
d.ServiceID
```

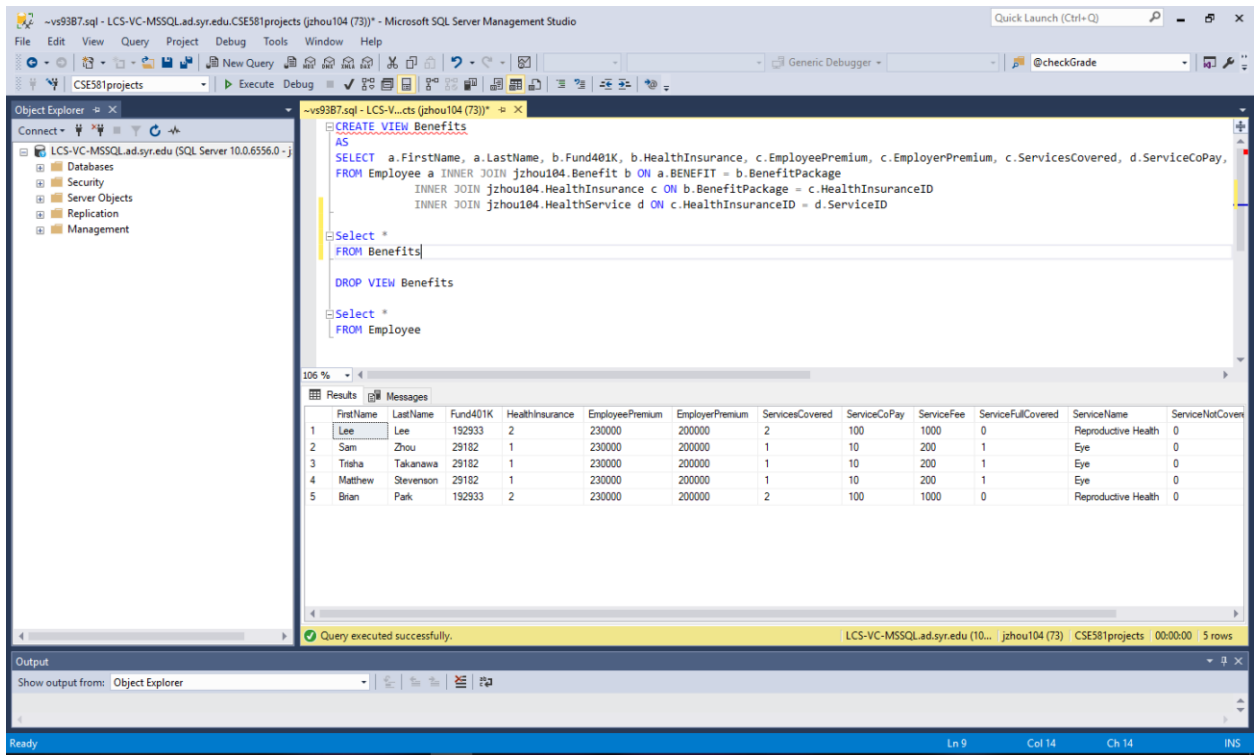
```
Select *
FROM Benefits
```

```
DROP VIEW Benefits
```

```
Select *
FROM Employee
```

This view will fetch all relative information about the employee's benefit package.
All benefit packages are LOCKED and GROUPED so they are not customized for everybody.





SP 1 – Enroll Student in a course

```
CREATE PROCEDURE enrollStudent (@StudentID AS VARCHAR(20), @CourseID AS INT, @SemesterID
AS INT)
```

```
AS
```

```
DECLARE @ERROR_MSG_ALREADYENROLLED VARCHAR(500) SET @ERROR_MSG_ALREADYENROLLED = 'ERROR:
This student has already been enrolled in the course!'
```

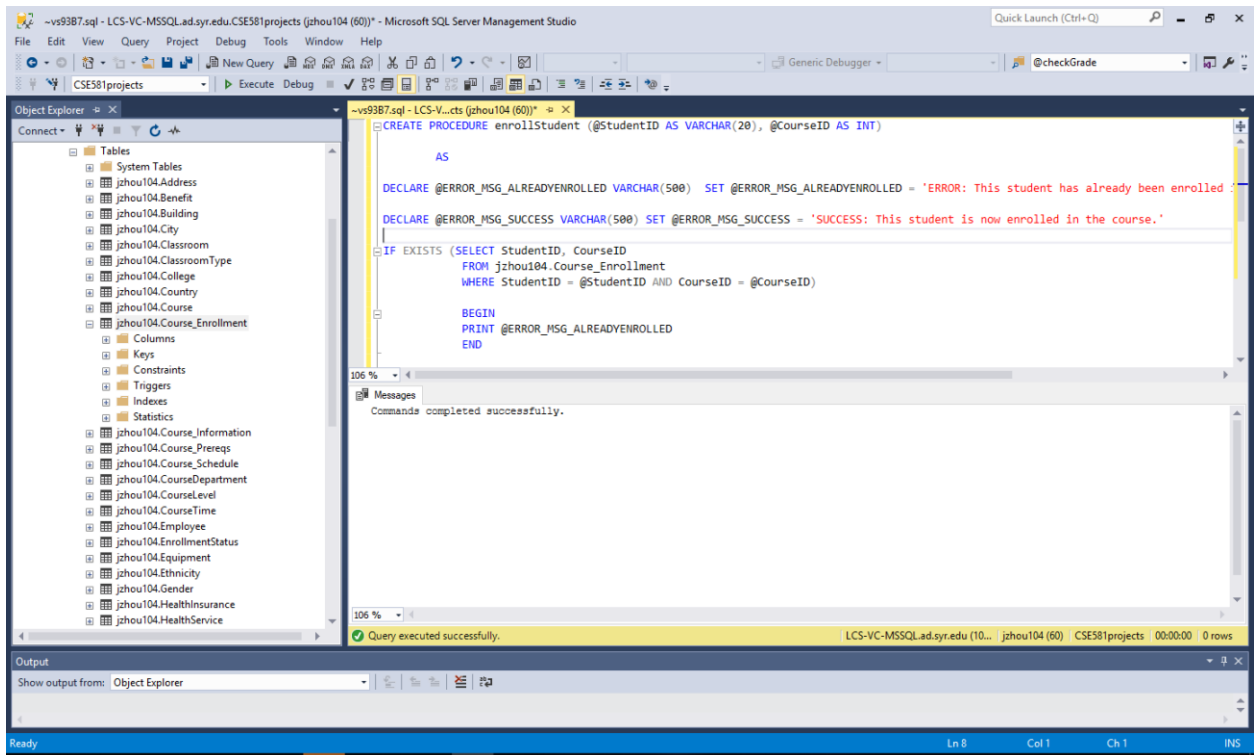
```
DECLARE @ERROR_MSG_SUCCESS VARCHAR(500) SET @ERROR_MSG_SUCCESS = 'SUCCESS: This student
is now enrolled in the course.'
```

```
IF EXISTS (SELECT StudentID, CourseID, SemesterID
FROM jzhou104.Course_Enrollment
WHERE StudentID = @StudentID AND CourseID = @CourseID AND SemesterID
= @SemesterID)
```

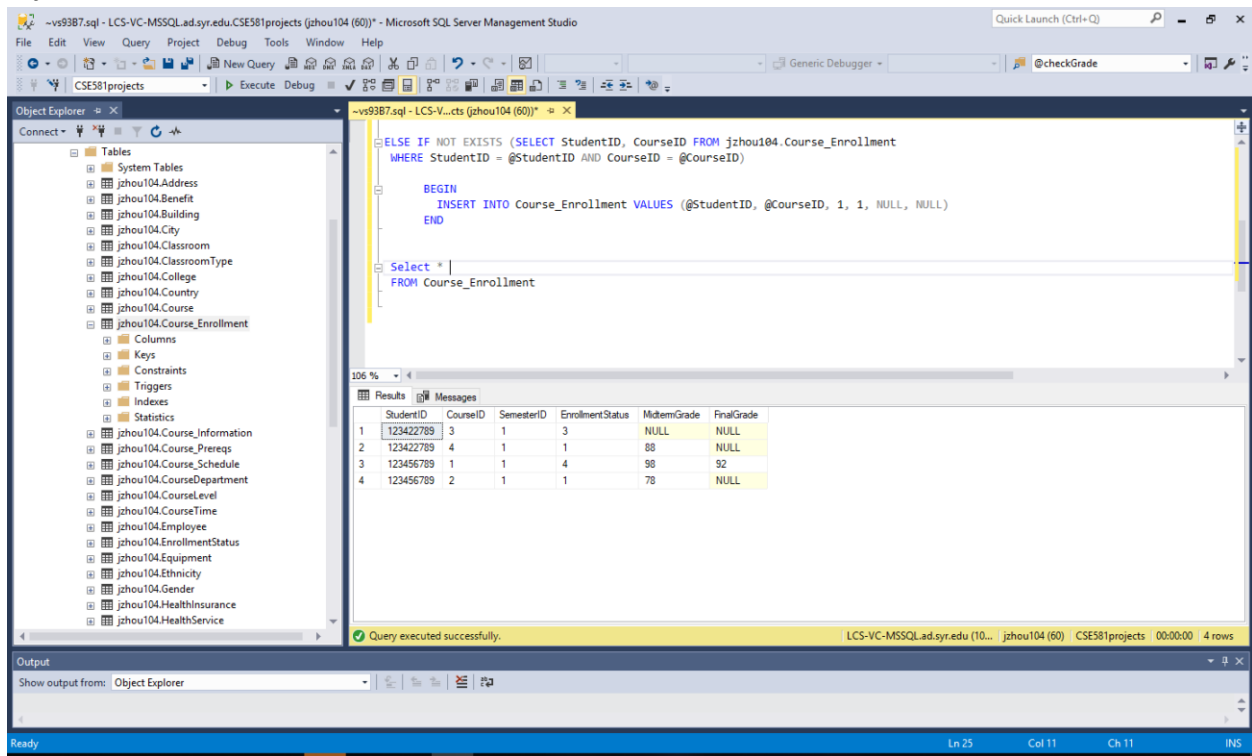
```
BEGIN
PRINT @ERROR_MSG_ALREADYENROLLED
END
```

```
ELSE IF NOT EXISTS (SELECT StudentID, CourseID FROM jzhou104.Course_Enrollment
WHERE StudentID = @StudentID AND CourseID = @CourseID AND SemesterID = @SemesterID)
```

```
BEGIN
INSERT INTO Course_Enrollment VALUES (@StudentID, @CourseID, @SemesterID,
1, NULL, NULL)
END
```



Before Enrollment:



After Enrollment (If the entry DNE):

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The Object Explorer on the left displays the database structure for 'jzhou104'. The Query window on the right contains the following T-SQL script:

```
BEGIN
INSERT INTO Course_Enrollment VALUES (@StudentID, @CourseID, @SemesterID, 1, NULL, NULL)
END

Select *
FROM Course_Enrollment

DROP PROCEDURE enrollStudent

EXEC enrollStudent '123422489', 1, 2
```

The Results pane shows the output of the query, displaying 5 rows of data from the Course_Enrollment table:

StudentID	CourseID	SemesterID	EnrollmentStatus	MidtermGrade	FinalGrade
123422489	1	2	1	NULL	NULL
123422789	3	1	3	NULL	NULL
123422789	4	1	1	88	NULL
123456789	1	1	4	98	92
123456789	2	1	1	78	NULL

The Messages pane at the bottom indicates that the query executed successfully.

This procedure enrolls a student into a course ONLY IF non-existing rows are present. Otherwise, enrollment would be a failure.

After Enrollment (If the entry exists):

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The Query window on the right contains the following T-SQL script:

```
END

Select *
FROM Course_Enrollment

DROP PROCEDURE enrollStudent

EXEC enrollStudent '123422489', 1, 2

EXEC unenrollStudent '123456789', 1, 1
```

The Messages pane at the bottom displays an error message:

ERROR: This student has already been enrolled in the course!

The status bar at the bottom indicates that the query executed successfully, despite the error message.

SP 2 – Enroll Student in a course

```
CREATE PROCEDURE unenrollStudent (@StudentID AS VARCHAR(20), @CourseID AS INT,  
@SemesterID AS INT)
```

```
AS
```

```
DECLARE @ERROR_MSG_DNE VARCHAR(500) SET @ERROR_MSG_DNE = 'ERROR: This entry does not  
exist!'
```

```
DECLARE @ERROR_MSG_CANNOT_UNENROLL VARCHAR(500) SET @ERROR_MSG_CANNOT_UNENROLL = 'ERROR:  
This entry CANNOT be unenrolled because a midterm/final grade has already been entered.'
```

```
DECLARE @ERROR_MSG_SUCCESS VARCHAR(500) SET @ERROR_MSG_SUCCESS = 'SUCCESS: This student  
has been unenrolled.'
```

```
IF NOT EXISTS (SELECT StudentID, CourseID, SemesterID  
FROM jzhou104.Course_Enrollment  
WHERE StudentID = @StudentID AND CourseID = @CourseID AND SemesterID  
= @SemesterID)
```

```
BEGIN  
PRINT @ERROR_MSG_DNE  
END
```

```
ELSE IF EXISTS (SELECT StudentID, CourseID, SemesterID FROM jzhou104.Course_Enrollment  
WHERE StudentID = @StudentID AND CourseID = @CourseID AND SemesterID = @SemesterID)
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
IF (SELECT MidtermGrade FROM jzhou104.Course_Enrollment  
WHERE StudentID = @StudentID AND CourseID = @CourseID AND SemesterID = @SemesterID) IS  
NOT NULL  
OR (SELECT FinalGrade FROM jzhou104.Course_Enrollment  
WHERE StudentID = @StudentID AND CourseID = @CourseID AND SemesterID = @SemesterID) IS  
NOT NULL
```

```
BEGIN  
PRINT @ERROR_MSG_CANNOT_UNENROLL  
END
```

```
ELSE
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
SELECT * FROM Course_Enrollment  
DELETE FROM Course_Enrollment  
WHERE StudentID = @StudentID AND CourseID = @CourseID AND SemesterID =  
@SemesterID  
END
```

```
END
```

Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface showing a query execution window. The query is a stored procedure named `unenrollStudent`.

```

CREATE PROCEDURE unenrollStudent (@StudentID AS VARCHAR(20), @CourseID AS INT, @SemesterID AS INT)
AS
DECLARE @ERROR_MSG_DNE VARCHAR(500) SET @ERROR_MSG_DNE = 'ERROR: This entry does not exist!'
DECLARE @ERROR_MSG_CANNOT_UNENROLL VARCHAR(500) SET @ERROR_MSG_CANNOT_UNENROLL = 'ERROR: This entry CANNOT be unenrolled because'
DECLARE @ERROR_MSG_SUCCESS VARCHAR(500) SET @ERROR_MSG_SUCCESS = 'SUCCESS: This student has been unenrolled.'

IF NOT EXISTS (SELECT StudentID, CourseID, SemesterID
FROM jzhou104.Course_Enrollment
WHERE StudentID = @StudentID AND CourseID = @CourseID AND SemesterID = @SemesterID)
BEGIN
PRINT @ERROR_MSG_DNE
END

```

The Messages pane shows: "Commands completed successfully."

Output pane: "Show output from: Object Explorer"

Matches: BEGIN

Before Unenrollment:

Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface showing a query execution window. The query is a stored procedure named `unenrollStudent`.

```

END
select *
FROM Course_Enrollment

DROP PROCEDURE enrollStudent

EXEC enrollStudent '123422489', 1, 2
EXEC unenrollStudent '123456789', 1, 1

```

The Results pane shows the following data:

StudentID	CourseID	SemesterID	EnrollmentStatus	MidtermGrade	FinalGrade
123422489	1	2	1	NULL	NULL
123422789	3	1	3	NULL	NULL
123422789	4	1	1	88	NULL
123456789	1	1	4	98	92
123456789	2	1	1	78	NULL

The Messages pane shows: "Query executed successfully."

Output pane: "Show output from: Object Explorer"

Matches: BEGIN

After Unenrollment (if the entry cannot be unenrolled)

The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The Object Explorer on the left displays the database structure for 'jzhou104'. The central query window contains the following T-SQL code:

```

END
Select *
FROM Course_Enrollment

DROP PROCEDURE enrollStudent

EXEC enrollStudent '123422489', 1, 2

EXEC unenrollStudent '123456789', 1, 1

```

The Messages pane at the bottom displays an error message:

```

ERROR: This entry CANNOT be unenrolled because a midterm/final grade has already been entered.

```

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Query executed successfully' and '0 rows'.

After Unenrollment (if the entry can be removed):

The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The Object Explorer on the left displays the database structure for 'jzhou104'. The central query window contains the following T-SQL code:

```

END

ELSE
BEGIN
SELECT * FROM Course_Enrollment
DELETE FROM Course_Enrollment
WHERE StudentID = @StudentID AND CourseID = @CourseID AND SemesterID = @SemesterID
PRINT @ERROR_MSG_SUCCESS
END

END

```

The Results pane at the bottom displays the following table:

StudentID	CourseID	SemesterID	EnrollmentStatus	MidtermGrade	FinalGrade
123422789	3	1	3	NULL	NULL
123422789	4	1	1	88	NULL
123456789	1	1	4	98	92
123456789	2	1	1	78	NULL

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Query executed successfully' and '4 rows'.

This procedure unenrolls a student into a course ONLY IF existing rows are present and that no midterm or final grades have been entered. Otherwise, unenrollment would be a failure.

SP 3 – Upgrading Student by a Grade Level (With Cursor)

```
CREATE PROCEDURE upLevelStudent
```

```
AS
```

```
DECLARE @ERROR_MSG_SUCCESS VARCHAR(500) SET @ERROR_MSG_SUCCESS = 'SUCCESS: All students  
have been leveled up...'
```

```
DECLARE @nowGrade INT, @nowID VARCHAR(9)
```

```
DECLARE gradeCursor CURSOR FOR (SELECT STUDENT_LEVEL  
FROM jzhou104.Student)
```

```
DECLARE IDCursor CURSOR FOR (SELECT SUID  
FROM jzhou104.Student)
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
OPEN gradeCursor
```

```
FETCH gradeCursor INTO @nowGrade
```

```
OPEN IDCursor
```

```
FETCH IDCursor INTO @nowID
```

```
WHILE(@@FETCH_STATUS=0)
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
SET @nowGrade += 1
```

```
UPDATE jzhou104.Student
```

```
SET Student_Level = @nowGrade
```

```
WHERE jzhou104.Student.SUID = @nowID
```

```
FETCH NEXT FROM gradeCursor INTO @nowGrade
```

```
FETCH NEXT FROM IDCursor INTO @nowID
```

```
END
```

```
PRINT @ERROR_MSG_SUCCESS
```

```
CLOSE gradeCursor
```

```
DEALLOCATE gradeCursor
```

```
CLOSE IDCursor
```

```
DEALLOCATE IDCursor
```

```
END
```

Before UpLevel

The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The Object Explorer on the left displays the database structure for 'jzhou104'. The central query window contains the following T-SQL code:

```
DROP PROCEDURE upLevelStudent

EXEC enrollStudent '123422489', 1, 2

EXEC unenrollStudent '123422489', 1, 2

UPDATE jzhou104.Student
SET STUDENT_LEVEL = 1
WHERE SUID = '123422789'

SELECT *
FROM Student

Select *
from Student
```

The Results pane at the bottom displays a table with 13 columns: SENDER, RACE, ETHNICITY, EMAIL, CELLPHONE_NUM, STUDENT_STATUS, STUDENT_TYPE, MAJOR, MINOR, COLLEGE, STUDENT_LEVEL, SEMESTER, MAILING_ADDRESS, and CurrentCredits. The table contains 5 rows of data.

SENDER	RACE	ETHNICITY	EMAIL	CELLPHONE_NUM	STUDENT_STATUS	STUDENT_TYPE	MAJOR	MINOR	COLLEGE	STUDENT_LEVEL	SEMESTER	MAILING_ADDRESS	CurrentCredits
1	1	2	3	pbc@bd.com	28181137	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	22
2	2	3	3	pbb@be.com	28181127	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	222
3	1	4	4	pba@bf.com	28181117	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	112
4	1	2	3	pb@b.com	28181277	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	122
5	1	1	1	bb@b.com	283818292	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	89

After UpLevel

The screenshot shows the same Microsoft SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface as before, but the query window now displays the following T-SQL code:

```
UPDATE jzhou104.Student
SET STUDENT_LEVEL = 1
WHERE SUID = '123422789'

SELECT *
FROM Student

Select *
from Student
```

The Results pane at the bottom displays the same table as before, but the 'STUDENT_LEVEL' column now shows the updated values for the first three rows (4, 5, 5) instead of the previous values (4, 5, 5).

SENDER	RACE	ETHNICITY	EMAIL	CELLPHONE_NUM	STUDENT_STATUS	STUDENT_TYPE	MAJOR	MINOR	COLLEGE	STUDENT_LEVEL	SEMESTER	MAILING_ADDRESS	CurrentCredits
1	1	2	3	pbc@bd.com	28181137	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	22
2	2	3	3	pbb@be.com	28181127	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	222
3	1	4	4	pba@bf.com	28181117	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	112
4	1	2	3	pb@b.com	28181277	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	122
5	1	1	1	bb@b.com	283818292	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	89

This procedure upgrades all students in the database to the next grade level using 2 cursors. Specifically designed procedure can be written to make exceptions.

SP 4 – Business Procedure

```
CREATE PROCEDURE Terminate(@employeeID as VARCHAR(9))
```

```
AS
```

```
UPDATE Employee
```

```
SET ANNUAL_SALARY = 0, BENEFIT = 0, JOB_INFO = 0, MINIMUM_PAY = 0, MAXIMUM_PAY = 0
```

```
WHERE @employeeID = EmployeeID
```

Before Termination

The screenshot displays the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The left pane shows the 'Object Explorer' with a tree view of the 'jzhou104' database schema, including tables like 'Country', 'Course', 'Enrollment', 'Prereqs', 'Schedule', 'Department', 'Level', 'Time', 'Employee', and 'Columns'. The 'Columns' table is expanded, showing fields like 'EmployeeID (PK, varchar(9))', 'NetID (varchar(10), null)', 'PASSWORD (varchar(50), null)', 'SSN (varchar(11), not null)', 'FirstName (varchar(50), not null)', 'MiddleName (varchar(50), null)', 'LastName (varchar(50), not null)', 'DOB (date, not null)', 'GENDER (FK, int, not null)', 'RACE (FK, int, not null)', 'ETHNICITY (FK, int, not null)', 'EMAIL (varchar(50), not null)', 'CELLPHONE_NUM (int, not null)', 'ANNUAL_SALARY (int, not null)', 'BENEFIT (FK, int, not null)', 'JOB_INFO (FK, int, not null)', 'MINIMUM_PAY (int, not null)', 'MAXIMUM_PAY (int, not null)', and 'MAILING_ADDRESS (FK, int, not null)'. The 'Keys' table is also expanded, showing 'EmployeeID' as the primary key.

The central pane shows a SQL script with the following content:

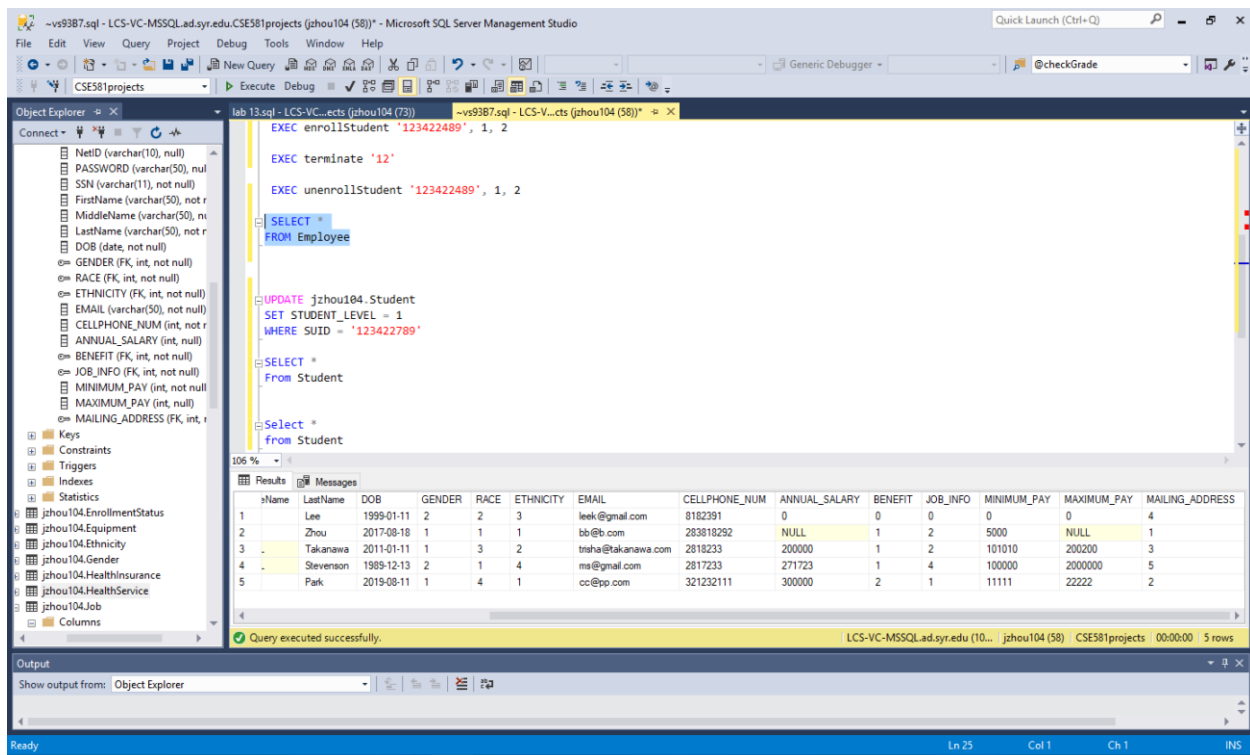
```
CREATE PROCEDURE Terminate(@employeeID as VARCHAR(9))  
  
AS  
  
UPDATE Employee  
SET ANNUAL_SALARY = 0, BENEFIT = 0, JOB_INFO = 0, MINIMUM_PAY = 0, MAXIMUM_PAY = 0  
WHERE @employeeID = EmployeeID  
  
EXEC upLevelStudent  
  
DROP PROCEDURE upLevelStudent  
  
EXEC enrollStudent '123422489', 1, 2  
  
EXEC unenrollStudent '123422489', 1, 2  
  
SELECT *  
FROM Employee
```

The bottom pane shows the 'Results' tab with a table of 5 rows and 14 columns. The columns are: EmployeeID, NetID, PASSWORD, SSN, FirstName, MiddleName, LastName, DOB, GENDER, RACE, ETHNICITY, EMAIL, CELLPHONE_NUM, ANNUAL_SALARY, and BENEFIT. The data is as follows:

EmployeeID	NetID	PASSWORD	SSN	FirstName	MiddleName	LastName	DOB	GENDER	RACE	ETHNICITY	EMAIL	CELLPHONE_NUM	ANNUAL_SALARY	BENEFIT
12	cd12	dddd	90-00-0000	Lee	K	Lee	1999-01-11	2	2	3	leek@gmail.com	8182391	191919	2
2	bb192	292929	283-11-2939	Sam	J	Zhou	2017-08-18	1	1	1	bb@b.com	283818292	NULL	1
21	va293	cccc	182-22-1111	Trisha	NULL	Takanawa	2011-01-11	1	3	2	trisha@takanawa.com	2818233	200000	1
3	sa12	eeee	12-18-1922	Matthew	NULL	Stevenson	1989-12-13	2	1	4	ms@gmail.com	2817233	271723	1
5	br102	bbbb	192-22-2222	Brian	Lee	Park	2019-08-11	1	4	1	cc@pp.com	321232111	300000	2

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Query executed successfully.' and 'LCS-VC-MSSQL.ad.syr.edu (10... jzhou104 (58) CSE581projects 00:00:00 5 rows'.

After Termination



This procedure terminates an employee and respectively sets their benefits to 0. It does not remove their record entirely because we would want to keep track of past employees' records for at least 5 years in case of certain discrepancies.

FUNCTION – Calculate Accumulative GPA

```

CREATE FUNCTION calculateGPA(@studentID AS VARCHAR(9)) RETURNS FLOAT

AS

BEGIN
DECLARE gpaCursor CURSOR FOR (SELECT FinalGrade
                                FROM jzhou104.Course_Enrollment
                                WHERE FinalGrade IS NOT NULL AND
                                @studentID = StudentID)

DECLARE @countTot FLOAT, @this FLOAT, @runningSum FLOAT, @avg FLOAT, @GPA FLOAT
SET @countTot = 0.0
SET @runningSum = 0.0

OPEN gpaCursor
FETCH gpaCursor INTO @this

WHILE(@@FETCH_STATUS=0)
BEGIN
SET @runningSum += @this
SET @countTot +=1
FETCH NEXT FROM gpaCursor INTO @this
END

```

```

IF (@countTot != 0.0)
BEGIN
SET @avg = @runningSum / CAST(@countTot as DECIMAL)
SET @gpa = (@avg/25)
END

ELSE
BEGIN
SET @gpa = 4.0
END

CLOSE gpaCursor
DEALLOCATE gpaCursor

return round(@gpa, 2)

END

```

Calculate a GPA for a student who already has a final grade inputted

The screenshot displays the Microsoft SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The left pane shows the 'Object Explorer' with a tree view of the database schema, including tables like 'EnrollmentStatus', 'Equipment', 'Ethnicity', 'Gender', 'HealthInsurance', 'HealthService', and 'Job'. The right pane shows the 'Query Editor' with a script containing the following SQL commands:

```

EXEC terminate '12'

SELECT jzhou104.calculateGPA('123456789')

EXEC unenrollStudent '123422489', 1, 2

SELECT *
FROM Employee

DROP FUNCTION calculateGPA

UPDATE jzhou104.Student
SET STUDENT_LEVEL = 1
WHERE SUID = '123422789'

SELECT *
FROM Student

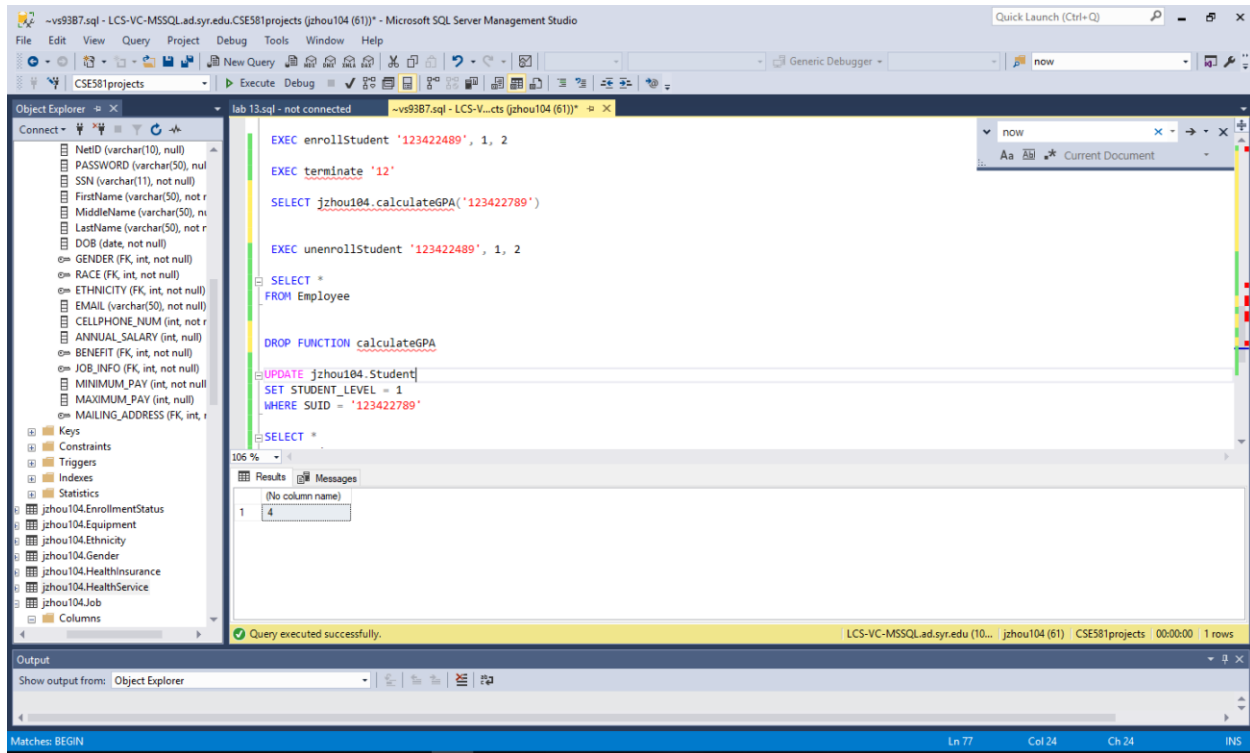
```

Below the script, the 'Results' pane shows a single row of data:

(No column name)
3.68

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Query executed successfully.' and '1 rows'.

*Calculate a GPA for a student who already has a NO classes of final grade inputted
It will be defaulted to 4.0 because we assume that the student is a freshman who has not taken any classes.*



This algorithm will find out about a student's GPA. If a final grade is inputted on any of the classes, the accumulative GPA will be calculated (even with just 1 class). Otherwise, it is defaulted to 4.0 because we assume that the student is a freshman who is in the fall semester and has not finish any classes yet.