

--Use Northwind database. All questions are based on assumptions described by the Database Diagram sent to you yesterday. When inserting, make up info if necessary.

--Write query for each step. Do not use IDE. BE CAREFUL WHEN DELETING DATA OR DROPPING TABLE.

--1. Create a view named "view\_product\_order\_[your\_last\_name]", list all products and total ordered quantity for that product.

```
CREATE VIEW view_product_order_MacDonald
AS
SELECT ProductName, UnitsOnOrder
FROM Products
```

--2. Create a stored procedure "sp\_product\_order\_quantity\_[your\_last\_name]" that accept product id as an input and total quantities of order as output parameter.

```
CREATE PROC sp_product_order_quantity_MacDonald
@id int,
@uooNumber int output
AS
BEGIN
SELECT @uooNumber = UnitsOnOrder
FROM Products
WHERE ProductID = @id
END
```

--Tests for 2.

```
BEGIN
DECLARE @n int
EXEC sp_product_order_quantity_MacDonald 2, @n output
SELECT @n AS TotalOrderQuantities
END
```

```
SELECT *
FROM Products
```

/\*3. Create a stored procedure "sp\_product\_order\_city\_[your\_last\_name]" that accept product name as an input and top 5 cities that ordered most that product combined with the total quantity of that product ordered from that city as output.\*/

```
CREATE PROCEDURE sp_product_order_city_MacDonald
```

```

@ShipCity varchar(20)
AS
BEGIN
SELECT TOP 5 UnitsOnOrder, ShipCity
FROM (Products p JOIN [Order Details] od ON p.ProductID = od.ProductID)
JOIN Orders o ON od.OrderID = o.OrderID
WHERE ShipCity = @ShipCity
Order By UnitsOnOrder DESC
END

--Tests for 3.
BEGIN
DECLARE @Cityname varchar(20)
EXEC sp_product_order_city_MacDonald 'Reims'
END

SELECT *
FROM (Products p JOIN [Order Details] od ON p.ProductID = od.ProductID)
JOIN Orders o ON od.OrderID = o.OrderID
WHERE ShipCity = 'Reims'
Order By UnitsOnOrder DESC

/*4.      Create 2 new tables "people_your_last_name"
"city_your_last_name". City table has two records: {Id:1, City: Seattle},
{Id:2, City: Green Bay}.
People has three records: {id:1, Name: Aaron Rodgers, City: 2}, {id:2,
Name: Russell Wilson, City:1}, {Id: 3, Name: Jody Nelson, City:2}.
Remove city of Seattle. If there was anyone from Seattle, put them into a
new city "Madison". Create a view "Packers_your_name" lists all people from
Green Bay.
If any error occurred, no changes should be made to DB. (after test) Drop
both tables and view.*/
--Table 1
CREATE TABLE city_your_MacDonald
(
Id int,
City varchar(20)
)

INSERT INTO city_your_MacDonald VALUES(1, 'Seattle')
INSERT INTO city_your_MacDonald VALUES(2, 'Green Bay')

UPDATE city_your_MacDonald

```

```

SET City = 'Madison'
WHERE Id = 1

DELETE FROM city_your_MacDonald WHERE ID = 2

SELECT *
FROM city_your_MacDonald

--Table 2
CREATE TABLE people_your_MacDonald
(
id int,
Name varchar(30),
City int
)

INSERT INTO people_your_MacDonald VALUES(1, 'Aaron Rodgers', 2)
INSERT INTO people_your_MacDonald VALUES(2, 'Russel Wilson', 1)
INSERT INTO people_your_MacDonald VALUES(3, 'Jody Nelson', 2)

SELECT *
FROM people_your_MacDonald

CREATE VIEW Packers_your_Justin
AS
SELECT *
FROM city_your_MacDonald
WHERE City = 'Green Bay'

SELECT *
FROM Packers_your_Justin

--5.      Create a stored procedure
"sp_birthday_employees_[you_last_name]" that creates a new table
"birthday_employees_your_last_name"
--and fill it with all employees that have a birthday on Feb. (Make a
screen shot) drop the table. Employee table should not be affected.
--birthday_employees_your_MacDonald
CREATE PROCEDURE sp_birthday_employees_MacDonald
AS
BEGIN

SELECT * into birthday_employees_your_MacDonald

```

```

FROM Employees
WHERE MONTH(BirthDate) = 2

END

--Tests 5.

SELECT *
FROM Employees

SELECT *
FROM birthday_employees_your_MacDonald

Drop Table birthday_employees_your_MacDonald

--6.      How do you make sure two tables have the same data?
--UNION

```

Zoomed in

The screenshot shows a zoomed-in view of the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The query editor at the top displays the following SQL code:

```

119 SELECT *
120 FROM birthday_employees_your_MacDonald
121

```

Below the query editor, the 'Results' tab is active, showing a table with 7 columns: EmployeeID, LastName, FirstName, Title, TitleOfCourtesy, BirthDate, and Photo. The first row of data is displayed:

	EmployeeID	LastName	FirstName	Title	TitleOfCourtesy	BirthDate
1	2	Fuller	Andrew	Vice President, Sales	Dr.	1952-02-19 00:00:00.000

Full Image

The screenshot shows the full SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The query editor at the top displays the following SQL code:

```

119 SELECT *
120 FROM birthday_employees_your_MacDonald
121

```

Below the query editor, the 'Results' tab is active, showing a table with 15 columns: EmployeeID, LastName, FirstName, Title, TitleOfCourtesy, BirthDate, HireDate, Address, City, Region, PostalCode, Country, HomePhone, Extension, and Photo. The first row of data is displayed:

	EmployeeID	LastName	FirstName	Title	TitleOfCourtesy	BirthDate	HireDate	Address	City	Region	PostalCode	Country	HomePhone	Extension	Photo
1	2	Fuller	Andrew	Vice President, Sales	Dr.	1952-02-19 00:00:00.000	1992-08-14 00:00:00.000	908 W. Capital Way	Tacoma	WA	98401	USA	(206) 555-9482	3457	0x151C2F0002000000D000E0014002100FFFFFFF4269746