process.

What is a Procedure
A unit of 2 or more lines of code executed for a unique

Statements NOT permitted in SPs

- Not all Transact-SQL statements are permitted in stored procedures
- In particular, the following list are not permitted

CREATE AGGREGATE	CREATE RULE
REATE DEFAULT	CREATE SCHEMA
CREATE or ALTER FUNCTION	CREATE or ALTER TRIGGER
REATE or ALTER PROCEDURE	CREATE or ALTER VIEW
T PARSEONLY	SET SHOWPLAN_ALL
ET SHOWPLAN_TEXT	SET SHOWPLAN_XML
JSE databasename	

System Stored Procedures

System stored procedures are "special" in that you can execute them from within any database without needing to specify the master database as part of their name. They are typically used for administrative tasks that relate to configuring servers, databases, and objects or for retrieving information about them. System stored procedures are created within the sys schema. Examples of system stored procedures are sys.sp_configure, sys.sp_addmessage, and sys.sp_executesql.

System Extended Stored Procedures

System extended stored procedures are used to extend the functionality of the server in ways that you cannot achieve by using Transact-SQL code alone. Examples of system extended stored procedures are sys.xp_dirtree, sys.xp_cmdshell, and sys.sp_trace_create. (Note how the last example here has an sp_ prefix).

User Extended Stored Procedures

Although it is still possible to create user-defined extended stored procedures and attach them to SQL Server, the ability to do so is now deprecated. Extended stored procedures run directly within the memory space of SQL Server. This is not a safe place for users to be executing code. User-defined extended stored procedures are well known to the SQL Server product support group as a source of problems that are difficult to resolve.

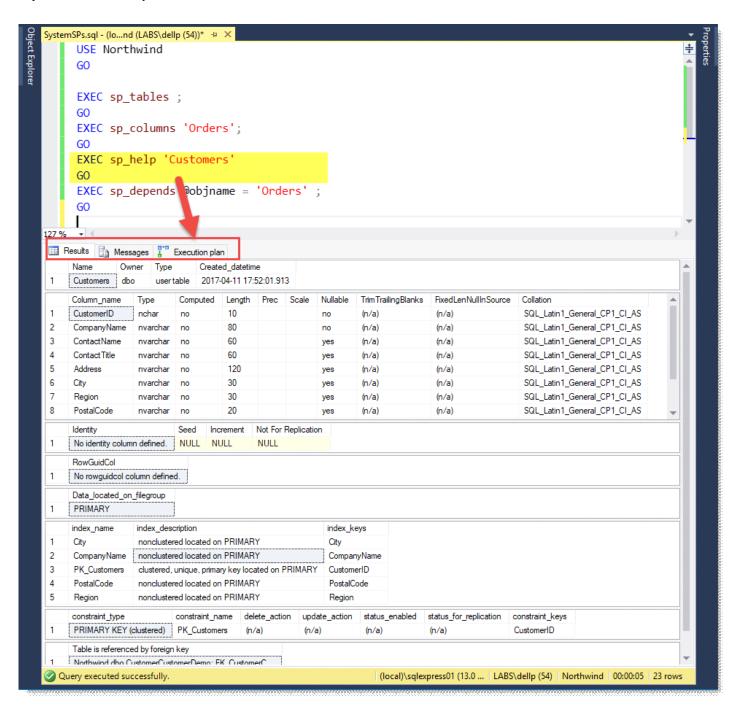
You should now use managed-code stored procedures instead of user-defined extended stored procedures. The use of managed code to create stored procedures will be described in Module 12, Implementing Managed Code in SQL Server.

9-Stored Procedures Page 2

System Procedures

Friday, May 26, 2017 7:53 PM

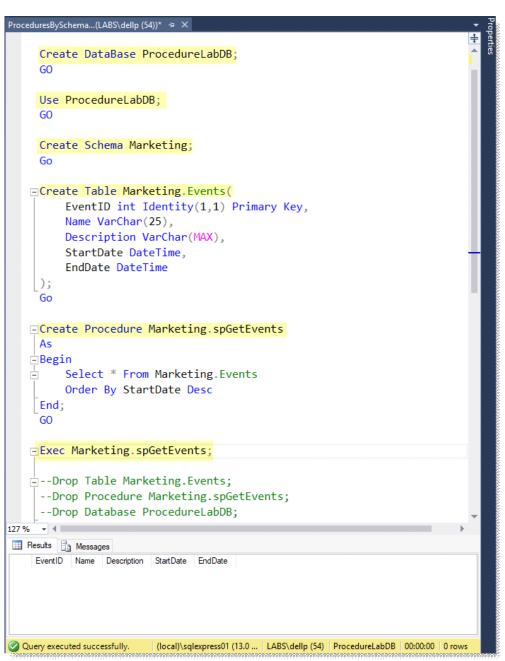
SystemSPs.sql

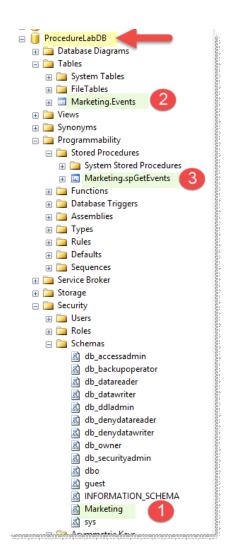


Create Schema Solution

Friday, May 26, 2017 6:41 PM

Create Database
Create Schema
Create Schema Table
Create Schema Procedure
Save as ProcedureBySchema.sql





ALTER Schema Procedure

Friday, May 26, 2017 7:31 PM

Alter Procedure

Save as ProcedureBySchemaAlter.sql

```
ProceduresBySchema...(LABS\dellp (55))
                                 ProcedureBySchemaA...(LABS\dellp (54))* + X
     USE ProcedureLabDB;
     GO
    ☐ Alter Procedure Marketing.spGetEvents
     As
    ⊟Begin
          Select Eventid, Name, Description, StartDate, EndDate
          From Marketing. Events
          Where StartDate Between '20160101' And '20161231'
          Order By StartDate Desc
     End;
      GO
     Exec Marketing.spGetEvents;
     GO
127 % ▼ ◀ ■
 🚃 Results 📑 Messages
     Eventid Name Description
                          Start Date
                                  EndDate
```

Drop Procedure

Friday, May 26, 2017 7:31 PM

```
ProcedureBySchemaD...(LABS\dellp (57)) → × ProceduresBySchema...(LA

Use ProcedureLabDB;

GO

□ Drop Table Marketing.Events;

Drop Procedure Marketing.spGetEvents;
```

Friday, May 26, 2017 8:51 PM

InputParamteresProcedure.sql

```
! Execute Debug ■ 🗸 👯 🗐 🔡 🚏 🐫 🥞 🍇 🍇 🖺 🖫 🛂 -- 💤 | ১% 💂
        Northwind
Object Explore
                                     SystemSPs.sql - ...nd (LABS\dellp (58))*
   InputParametersPro...d (LABS\dellp (55))*
             USE Northwind;
         2
             G0
         3
         4 □ Create Procedure dbo.spGetCustomerOrdersByDateRange
         5
                  @StartDate Date,
         6
                 @EndDate Date
         7
             AS
            SELECT Customers.CustomerID, Customers.CompanyName, Orders.OrderDate,
                     [Order Details].UnitPrice, [Order Details].Quantity
         9
                     Customers INNER JOIN
        10
              FROM
                          Orders ON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID INNER JOIN
        11
                          [Order Details] ON Orders.OrderID = [Order Details].OrderID
        12
        13
             WHERE Orders.OrderDate BETWEEN @StartDate AND @EndDate
             ORDER BY Orders.OrderDate
        14
        15
              GO
        16
```

RUN it Twice and Note the Error

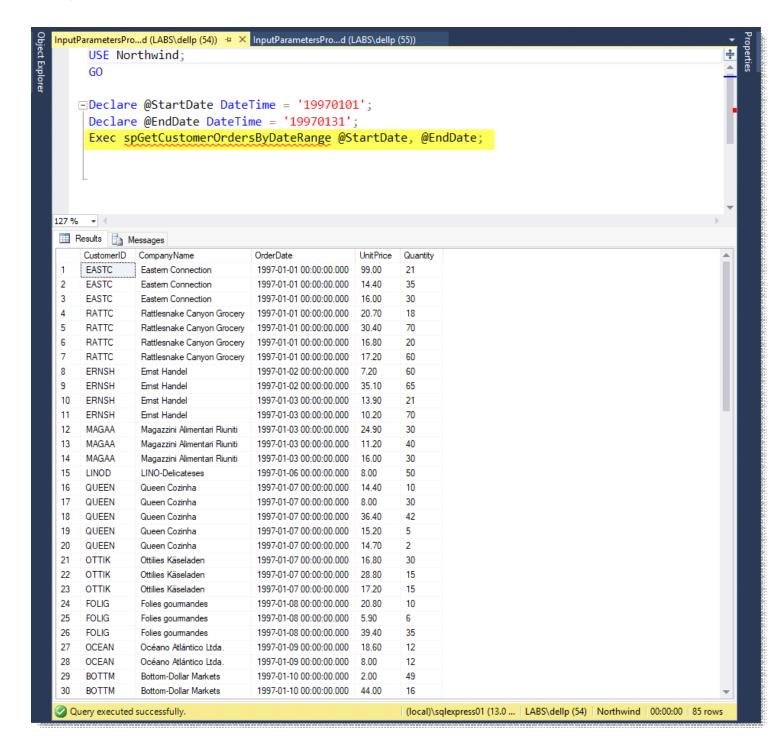
```
Messages

Msg 2714, Level 16, State 3, Procedure spGetCustomerOrdersByDateRange, Line 2 [Batch Start Line 2]

There is already an object named 'spGetCustomerOrdersByDateRange' in the database.
```

Friday, May 26, 2017 9:10 PM

InputParamteresProcedureExecute.sql



- When a procedure is compiled for the first time or recompiled, the procedure's query plan is optimized for the current state of the database and its objects. If a database undergoes significant changes to its data or structure, recompiling a procedure updates and optimizes the procedure's query plan for those changes. This can improve the procedure's processing performance.
- There are times when procedure recompilation must be forced and other times when it occurs automatically. Automatic recompiling occurs whenever SQL Server is restarted. It also occurs if an underlying table referenced by the procedure has undergone physical design changes.

From https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/stored-procedures/recompile-a-stored-procedure?view=sql-server-2017 USE Northwind; 1 2 GO IF EXISTS (SELECT * FROM sys.objects WHERE type = 'P' AND name = 'spGetCustomerOrdersByDateRange') 5 DROP PROCEDURE spGetCustomerOrdersByDateRange 6 7 8 Create Procedure dbo.spGetCustomerOrdersByDateRange 9 @StartDate Date, 10 @EndDate Date 11 With Recompile --Immediately update Query Plan 12 13 Begin SELECT Customers.CustomerID, Customers.CompanyName, Orders.OrderDate, 14 15 [Order Details]. UnitPrice, [Order Details]. Quantity FROM Customers INNER JOIN 16 Orders ON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID INNER JOIN 17 18 [Order Details] ON Orders.OrderID = [Order Details].OrderID ★ If you were to **add** an index on **OrderDate** and change the 19 WHERE Orders.OrderDate BETWEEN @StartDate AND @EndDate * Stored Proc to Order By OrderDate, then SQL will go with 20 ORDER BY Orders.OrderDate 21 End the last Query Plan; therefore Recompile is needed.... 22 GO 23 USE Northwind; 2 3

```
USE Northwind;
GO

Declare @StartDate DateTime = '19970101';
Declare @EndDate DateTime = '19970131';
Exec spGetCustomerOrdersByDateRange @StartDate, @EndDate With Recompile;

--With Recompile in this example does not overwrite the original Plan
```

You can **recompile** on the **Execute** statement but it only Recompiles for that Query.

OutputParamtersProcedure.sql

```
OutputParametersPro...d (LABS\dellp (54))

USE Northwind;
GO

CCREATE PROCEDURE dbo.spGetCustomerCount

@Country nvarchar(30),
@CustomerCount int OUTPUT

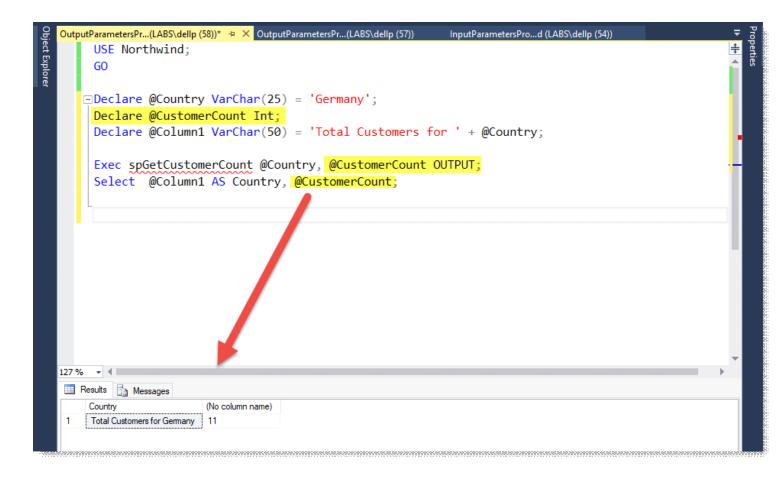
AS

SELECT @CustomerCount = count(*)
FROM Customers
WHERE Country = @Country;
GO

127 % 

Messages
Command(s) completed successfully.
```

OutputParamtersProcedure.sql



```
EventDaysLoop.sql -...d (LABS\dellp (57))* > StoredProcedureLog...(LABS\dellp (58))
      1 ☐ CREATE Procedure dbo.spGetEventDates
      2
              @StartDate as Date,
      3
              @Events Int,
      4
              @DaysInBetween Int
      5
          AS
      6
              CREATE TABLE #Event(EventDate DATETIME)
      7
              DECLARE @i INT
      8
              SET @i = 1
      9
     10
              WHILE @i <= @Events
     11 😑
              BEGIN
     12
                  INSERT INTO #Event(EventDate)
     13
                  VALUES(@StartDate)
     14
     15
                  SET @StartDate = DATEADD(DAY,@DaysInBetween,@StartDate)
     16
                  SET @i = @i + 1
     17
              END
     18 😑
              SELECT CONVERT(VarChar, EventDate, 101) As [Date Ordered],
     19
                  DATEPART(QQ, EventDate) As Qtr,
                  DATEPART(MM, EventDate) As Month,
     20
     21
                  DATEPART(DD, EventDate) As [Day Of Month],
     22
                  DATEPART(YY, EventDate) As Year,
     23
                  DATEPART(DayOfYear, EventDate) As [Day Of Year],
     24
                  DATEPART(WEEKDAY, EventDate) As [Day Of Week]
              FROM #Event
     25
     26
              Drop Table #Event
     27
          Go
     28
                                 Start
                                              Events Between
     30 Drop Procedure spGetEventDates
113 % + 4
Results Messages
     Date Ordered
               Qtr
                         Day Of Month
                                         Day Of Year
                                                   Day Of Week
                   Month
                                    Year
    01/01/2017
1
                         1
                                    2017 1
                                                   1
                   1
2
    02/20/2017
                   2
                         20
                                    2017 51
                                                   2
              1
    04/11/2017
                                                   3
3
               2 4
                         11
                                    2017 101
4
    05/31/2017
                         31
                                    2017 151
                                                   4
               2
                   5
5
     07/20/2017
                   7
                                                   5
               3
                         20
                                    2017 201
Query executed successfully.
                                            (local)\sqlexpress01 (13.0 ... LABS\dellp (57) Northwind 00:00:00 5 rows
```

```
StoredProcedureLog...(LABS\dellp (58))* → ×
   □Create Procedure spSampleData
         @Group varchar(25) = 'People',
         @TotalTables int = 3,
         @TopRows int = 5
    AS
    Declare @Iterator int = 1;
   if (@Group = 'People')
        While (@Iterator <= @TotalTables)</pre>
            Begin
                --Print @Iterator;
                IF (@Iterator = 1)
                   Select Top (@TopRows) FirstName + ' ' + LastName As Name From Employees;
                Else If(@Iterator = 2)
                    Select Top (@TopRows) CompanyName From Customers;
                Else If(@Iterator = 3)
                   Select Top (@TopRows) CompanyName From Suppliers;
                Else If(@Iterator = 4)
                    Select Top (@TopRows) CompanyName From Shippers;
                Else
                    Select 'Table #' + CONVERT(varchar(1), @Iterator) + ' is NOT - AVAILABLE..
                Set @Iterator = @Iterator + 1
            End
   Else If (@Group = 'Product')
        While (@Iterator <= @TotalTables)</pre>
        Begin
            --Print @Iterator;
            IF (@Iterator = 1)
                Select Top (@TopRows) CategoryName As Name From Categories;
            Else If(@Iterator = 2)
                Select Top (@TopRows) ProductName From Products;
            Else
                Select 'Table #' + CONVERT(varchar(1), @Iterator) + ' is NOT - AVAILABLE...'
            Set @Iterator = @Iterator + 1
        End
    GO.
```

```
--EXEC spSampleData

⊡EXEC spSampleData 'Product', 5, 5;

Drop Proc spSampleData;
```

Execution Content

Friday, May 26, 2017 9:57 PM

IF TIME PERMITS

Login token: A login token is valid across the instance of SQL Server. It contains the primary and secondary identities against which server-level permissions and any database-level permissions that are associated with these identities are checked. The primary identity is the login itself. The secondary identity includes permissions that are inherited from rules and groups.

User token: A user token is valid only for a specific database. It contains the primary and secondary identities against which database-level permissions are checked. The primary identity is the database user itself. The secondary identity includes permissions that are inherited from database roles. User tokens do

