

# Lab Assignment-7

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1. Write two stored Procedures relevant to your database.

QUERY 1

```
CREATE PROCEDURE SelectAllCustomers AS
SELECT * FROM T3_CUSTOMER_DETAILS GO;
EXEC SelectAllCustomers;
```

Output

	Customer_ID	First_Name	Last_Name	Age	Gender	Phone_No	Address
1	0000000001	Karusala	Deepak	18	M	7702385485	NULL
2	0000000002	Charan	Rao	28	M	91999999998	NULL
3	0000000003	Farhan	Abdul	37	M	91999999997	NULL
4	0000000004	Kissan	Chary	21	M	91999999996	NULL
5	0000000005	Laban	Seth	18	M	91999999995	NULL
6	0000000006	Cheman	Kumar	35	M	91999999994	NULL
7	0000000007	Eeshwar	Prasad	53	M	91999999993	NULL
8	0000000008	Raghavendra	Swamy	42	M	91999999992	NULL
9	0000000009	Shivaji	Chatrapati	61	M	91999999991	NULL
10	0000000010	Chakram	Kumar	14	M	91999999990	NULL
11	0000000011	Jai	Krishna	28	M	919999999912	NULL
12	0000000012	Prabha	lingaraju	41	M	919999999913	NULL
13	0000000013	Somesh	Thakur	33	M	919999999914	NULL
14	0000000014	Deepak	Chowdary	19	M	919999999915	NULL
15	0000000015	Karthik	Sajjan	20	M	9199999999189	NULL
16	0000000016	Suvarna	Ram	54	F	919999999979	NULL
17	0000000017	Sunder	Ram	54	M	919999999923	NULL
18	0000000018	Manaswini	Ksheeraja	16	F	9199999999122	NULL
19	0000000019	Shreya	Kuppa	8	F	9199999999187	NULL
20	0000000020	Srinidhi	Kuppa	5	F	919999999964	NULL

QUERY 2

```
CREATE PROCEDURE Employees @Designation varchar(15) AS
SELECT * FROM T3_EMPLOYEE_DETAILS
WHERE Designation = @Designation GO;
EXEC Employees @Designation = 'Driver';
```

Output

	Employee_ID	Name	Designation	Phone_Number	Salary
1	01001	P. RAJESH	Driver	911234567890	12500.00
2	01002	A. RAMESH	Driver	911234567891	12500.00
3	02003	B. SURESH	Driver	911234567892	12500.00
4	02004	N. NARESH	Driver	911234567893	12500.00

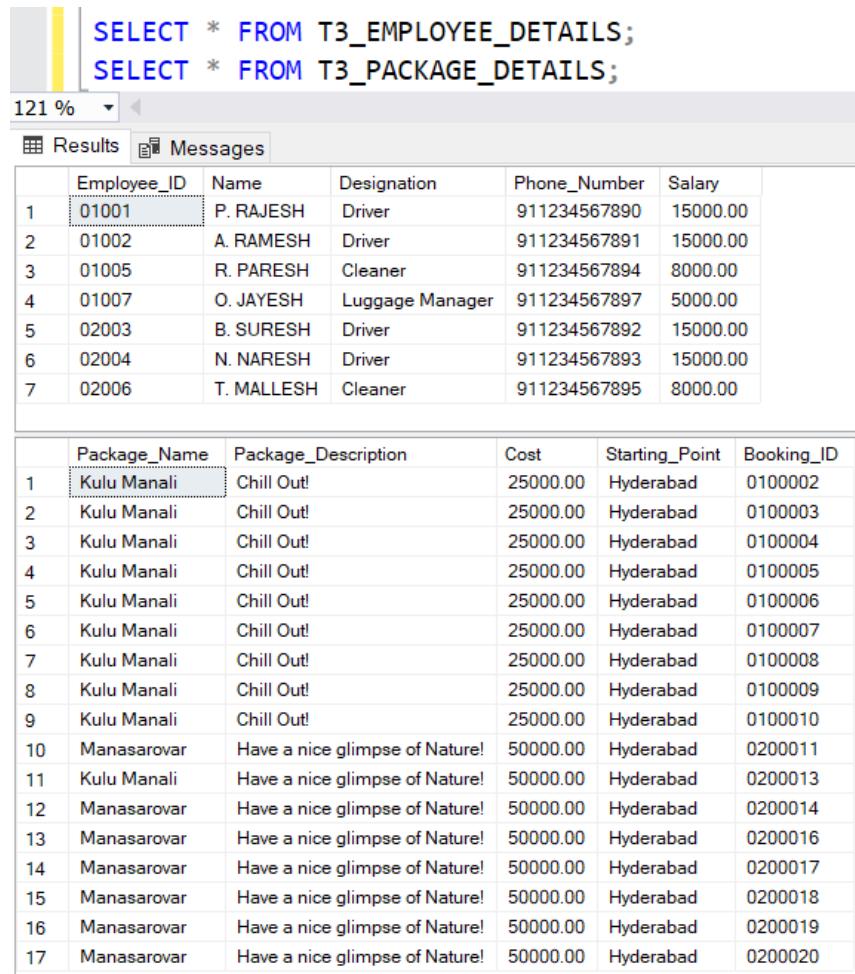
2. Write a transaction to illustrate atomicity (related to your database).

### QUERY 1

```
USE T3_TRAVEL GO
```

```
BEGIN TRAN  
UPDATE T3_EMPLOYEE_DETAILS SET Salary =  
15000.00  
WHERE Designation = 'Driver';  
  
UPDATE T3_PACKAGE_DETAILS  
SET Package_Name = 'Kulu Manali' WHERE  
Booking_Id = 0200013; COMMIT TRAN  
  
SELECT * FROM T3_EMPLOYEE_DETAILS; SELECT * FROM  
T3_PACKAGE_DETAILS;
```

### Output



The screenshot shows a SQL query results window with two tabs: 'Results' and 'Messages'. The 'Results' tab displays two tables. The first table, 'Employee\_Details', has columns: Employee\_ID, Name, Designation, Phone\_Number, and Salary. It contains 7 rows of data. The second table, 'Package\_Details', has columns: Package\_Name, Package\_Description, Cost, Starting\_Point, and Booking\_ID. It contains 17 rows of data.

	Employee_ID	Name	Designation	Phone_Number	Salary
1	01001	P. RAJESH	Driver	911234567890	15000.00
2	01002	A. RAMESH	Driver	911234567891	15000.00
3	01005	R. PARESH	Cleaner	911234567894	8000.00
4	01007	O. JAYESH	Luggage Manager	911234567897	5000.00
5	02003	B. SURESH	Driver	911234567892	15000.00
6	02004	N. NARESH	Driver	911234567893	15000.00
7	02006	T. MALLESH	Cleaner	911234567895	8000.00

	Package_Name	Package_Description	Cost	Starting_Point	Booking_ID
1	Kulu Manali	Chill Out!	25000.00	Hyderabad	0100002
2	Kulu Manali	Chill Out!	25000.00	Hyderabad	0100003
3	Kulu Manali	Chill Out!	25000.00	Hyderabad	0100004
4	Kulu Manali	Chill Out!	25000.00	Hyderabad	0100005
5	Kulu Manali	Chill Out!	25000.00	Hyderabad	0100006
6	Kulu Manali	Chill Out!	25000.00	Hyderabad	0100007
7	Kulu Manali	Chill Out!	25000.00	Hyderabad	0100008
8	Kulu Manali	Chill Out!	25000.00	Hyderabad	0100009
9	Kulu Manali	Chill Out!	25000.00	Hyderabad	0100010
10	Manasarovar	Have a nice glimpse of Nature!	50000.00	Hyderabad	0200011
11	Kulu Manali	Have a nice glimpse of Nature!	50000.00	Hyderabad	0200013
12	Manasarovar	Have a nice glimpse of Nature!	50000.00	Hyderabad	0200014
13	Manasarovar	Have a nice glimpse of Nature!	50000.00	Hyderabad	0200016
14	Manasarovar	Have a nice glimpse of Nature!	50000.00	Hyderabad	0200017
15	Manasarovar	Have a nice glimpse of Nature!	50000.00	Hyderabad	0200018
16	Manasarovar	Have a nice glimpse of Nature!	50000.00	Hyderabad	0200019
17	Manasarovar	Have a nice glimpse of Nature!	50000.00	Hyderabad	0200020

As the transaction is atomic, the update on two separate tables will commit together or they will rollback together.

3. Write a transaction to illustrate isolation level. It can be on commit or uncommit read (related to your database).

#### QUERY 1

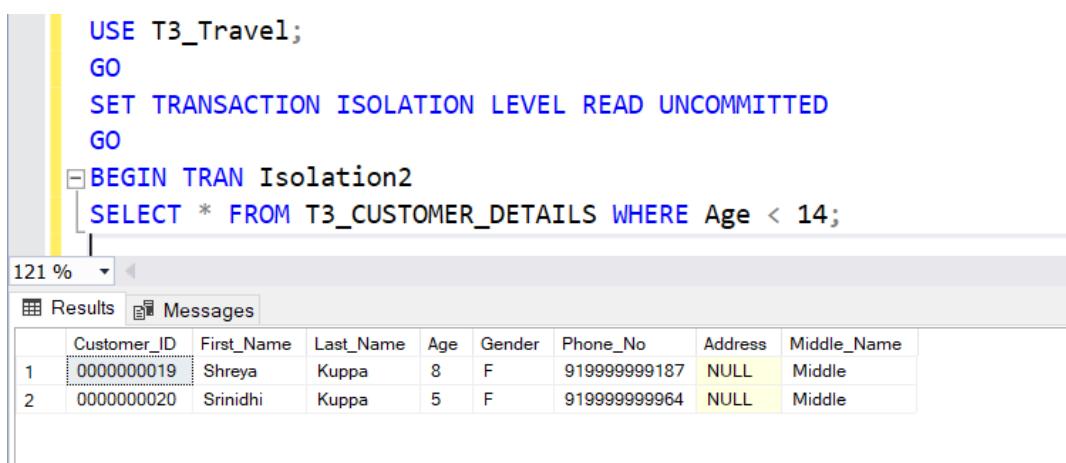
##### WINDOW 1:

```
USE T3_Travel; GO
BEGIN TRAN Isolation1
UPDATE T3_CUSTOMER_DETAILS
SET Last_Name = 'John'
WHERE Age < 14;
```

##### WINDOW 2:

```
USE T3_Travel; GO
SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL READ
UNCOMMITTED
GO
BEGIN TRAN Isolation2
SELECT * FROM T3_CUSTOMER_DETAILS WHERE Age < 14;
```

#### OUTPUT



The screenshot shows the SQL Server Management Studio interface. In the query editor window, the following T-SQL code is visible:

```
USE T3_Travel;
GO
SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL READ UNCOMMITTED
GO
BEGIN TRAN Isolation2
SELECT * FROM T3_CUSTOMER_DETAILS WHERE Age < 14;
```

The execution status bar at the bottom indicates "121 %". Below the query editor is a results grid. The "Results" tab is selected, showing the following data:

	Customer_ID	First_Name	Last_Name	Age	Gender	Phone_No	Address	Middle_Name
1	0000000019	Shreya	Kuppa	8	F	919999999187	NULL	Middle
2	0000000020	Srinidhi	Kuppa	5	F	919999999964	NULL	Middle

When we set the isolation level to read uncommitted, we will be able to see the Last\_Name set to 'John', called Dirty Read.