

COMP1630 Project 2

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1. INTRODUCTIONS

In this project, the author used Microsoft SQL Server to solve the questions from COMP1630. The questions can be separated into 4 parts:

- Part A: Database and Tables
- Part B: SQL Statements
- Part C: INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE and VIEWS Statements
- Part D: Stored Procedures and Triggers

In order to clearly identify the answers to each question, the author stated the question, stated the answer with SQL statement, and showed evidence of the results. The results are captured by screenshots.

All desired results are achieved by the author. One annotated script of all SQL statements can be found at the end.

The following is the table design and the relational diagram of the desired database.

Table Design

customers

<i>Column Name</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Length</i>		<i>Null Values</i>
customer_id	char	5	User-Defined Data Type	No
name	varchar	50		No
contact_name	varchar	30		
title_id	char	3		No
address	varchar	50		
city	varchar	20		
region	varchar	15		

country_code	varchar	10		
country	varchar	15		
phone	varchar	20		
fax	varchar	20		

orders

Column Name	Data Type	Length		Null Values
order_id	int		User-Defined Data Type	No
customer_id	char	5	User-Defined Data Type	No
employee_id	int			No
shipping_name	varchar	50		
shipping_address	varchar	50		
shipping_city	varchar	20		
shipping_region	varchar	15		
shipping_country_code	varchar	10		
shipping_country	varchar	15		
shipper_id	int			No
order_date	datetime			
required_date	datetime			
shipped_date	datetime			
freight_charge	money			

order_details

Column Name	Data Type	Length		Null Values
order_id	int		User-Defined	No

			Data Type	
product_id	int		User-Defined Data Type	No
quantity	int			No
discount	float			No

products

Column Name	Data Type	Length		Null Values
product_id	int		User-Defined Data Type	No
supplier_id	int			No
name	varchar	40		No
alternate_name	varchar	40		
quantity_per_unit	varchar	25		
unit_price	money			
quantity_in_stock	int			
units_on_order	int			
reorder_level	int			

shippers

Column Name	Data Type	Length		Null Values
shipper_id	int		IDENTITY	No
name	varchar	20		No

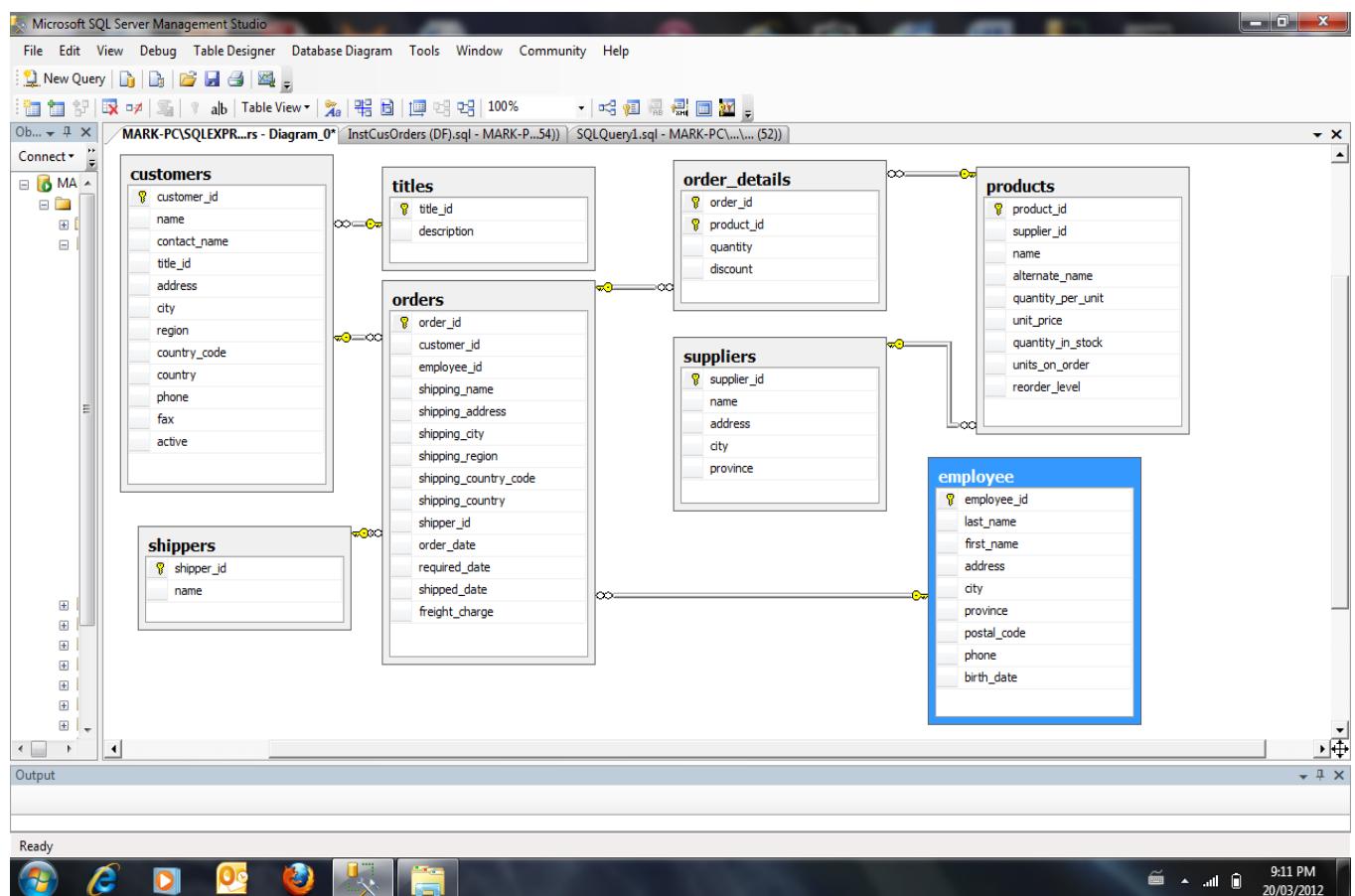
suppliers

Column Name	Data Type	Length		Null Values

supplier_id	int		IDENTITY	No
name	varchar	40		No
address	varchar	30		
city	varchar	20		
province	char	2		

titles

Column Name	Data Type	Length		Null Values
title_id	char	3		No
description	varchar	35		No



2. PROJECT SOLUTIONS

2.1. Part A – Database and Tables

2.1.1. Step 1

Questions:

Create a database called Cus_Orders

Solutions:

```
/*PART A - DATABASE AND TABLES*/  
USE MASTER;  
GO  
  
--Drop existing Cus_Orders database  
if exists (select * from sysdatabases where name='Cus_Orders')  
begin  
    raiserror('Dropping existing Cus_Orders database ....',0,1)  
    DROP database Cus_Orders  
end  
GO  
  
--create database  
CREATE DATABASE Cus_Orders;  
GO  
--set workstation to Cus_Orders  
USE Cus_Orders;
```

Results:

The screenshot shows the Object Explorer on the left with the connection to 'LBB128\SQLEXPRESS (SQL Server 11)'. Under 'Databases', there is a folder named 'Cus_Orders'. The main pane displays the following SQL script:

```
--create database
CREATE DATABASE Cus_Orders;
GO

--set workstation to Cus_Orders
USE Cus_Orders;
```

In the 'Messages' tab at the bottom, it shows: 'Dropping existing Cus_Orders database'

2.1.2. Step 2

Questions:

Create a user defined data types for all similar Primary Key attribute columns (e.g. order_id, product_id, title_id), to ensure the same data type, length and null ability. See pages 12/13 for specifications.

Solutions:

```
--create user-defined data types
CREATE TYPE csid FROM char(5) NOT NULL;
CREATE TYPE intid FROM int NOT NULL;
GO
```

Results:

The screenshot shows the Object Explorer on the left with the 'Types' node expanded, showing 'User-Defined Data Types' with entries 'dbo.csid (char(5), not null)' and 'dbo.intid (int, not null)'. The main pane displays the following SQL script:

```
--create user-defined data types
CREATE TYPE csid FROM char(5) NOT NULL;
CREATE TYPE intid FROM int NOT NULL;
GO
```

In the 'Messages' tab at the bottom, it shows: 'Command(s) completed successfully.'

2.1.3. Step 3

Questions:

Create the following tables: customers, orders, order_details, products, shippers, suppliers, titles

Solutions:

```
--create tables

CREATE TABLE customers
(
    customer_id csid,
    name varchar(50) NOT NULL,
    contact_name varchar(30),
    title_id char(3) NOT NULL,
    address varchar(50),
    city varchar(20),
    region varchar(15),
    country_code varchar(10),
    country varchar(15),
    phone varchar(20),
    fax varchar(20)
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE orders
(
    order_id intid,
    customer_id csid,
    employee_id int NOT NULL,
    shipping_name varchar(50),
    shipping_address varchar(50),
```

```
    shipping_city varchar(20),
    shipping_region varchar(15),
    shipping_country_code varchar(10),
    shipping_country varchar(15),
    shipper_id int NOT NULL,
    order_date datetime,
    required_date datetime,
    shipped_date datetime,
    freight_charge money
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE order_details
(
    order_id intid,
    product_id intid,
    quantity int NOT NULL,
    discount float NOT NULL
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE products
(
    product_id intid,
    supplier_id int NOT NULL,
    name varchar(40) NOT NULL,
    alternate_name varchar(40),
    quantity_per_unit varchar(25),
    unit_price money,
    quantity_in_stock int,
    units_on_order int,
    reorder_level int
```

```
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE shippers
(
    shipper_id int IDENTITY NOT NULL,
    name varchar(20)
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE suppliers
(
    supplier_id int IDENTITY NOT NULL,
    name varchar(40),
    address varchar(30),
    city varchar(20),
    province char(2)
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE titles
(
    title_id char(3) NOT NULL,
    description varchar(35)
);
```

```
GO
```

2.1.4. Step 4

Questions:

Set the primary keys and foreign keys for the tables.

Solutions:

```
--add primary keys & foreign keys

ALTER TABLE customers
ADD PRIMARY KEY (customer_id)

ALTER TABLE shippers
ADD PRIMARY KEY (shipper_id);

ALTER TABLE titles
ADD PRIMARY KEY (title_id);

ALTER TABLE orders
ADD PRIMARY KEY (order_id);

ALTER TABLE suppliers
ADD PRIMARY KEY (supplier_id);

ALTER TABLE products
ADD PRIMARY KEY (product_id);

ALTER TABLE order_details
ADD PRIMARY KEY (order_id, product_id);
GO

ALTER TABLE customers
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_cus_titles FOREIGN KEY (title_id)
REFERENCES titles(title_id);

ALTER TABLE orders
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_orders_cus FOREIGN KEY (customer_id)
```

```
REFERENCES customers(customer_id);
```

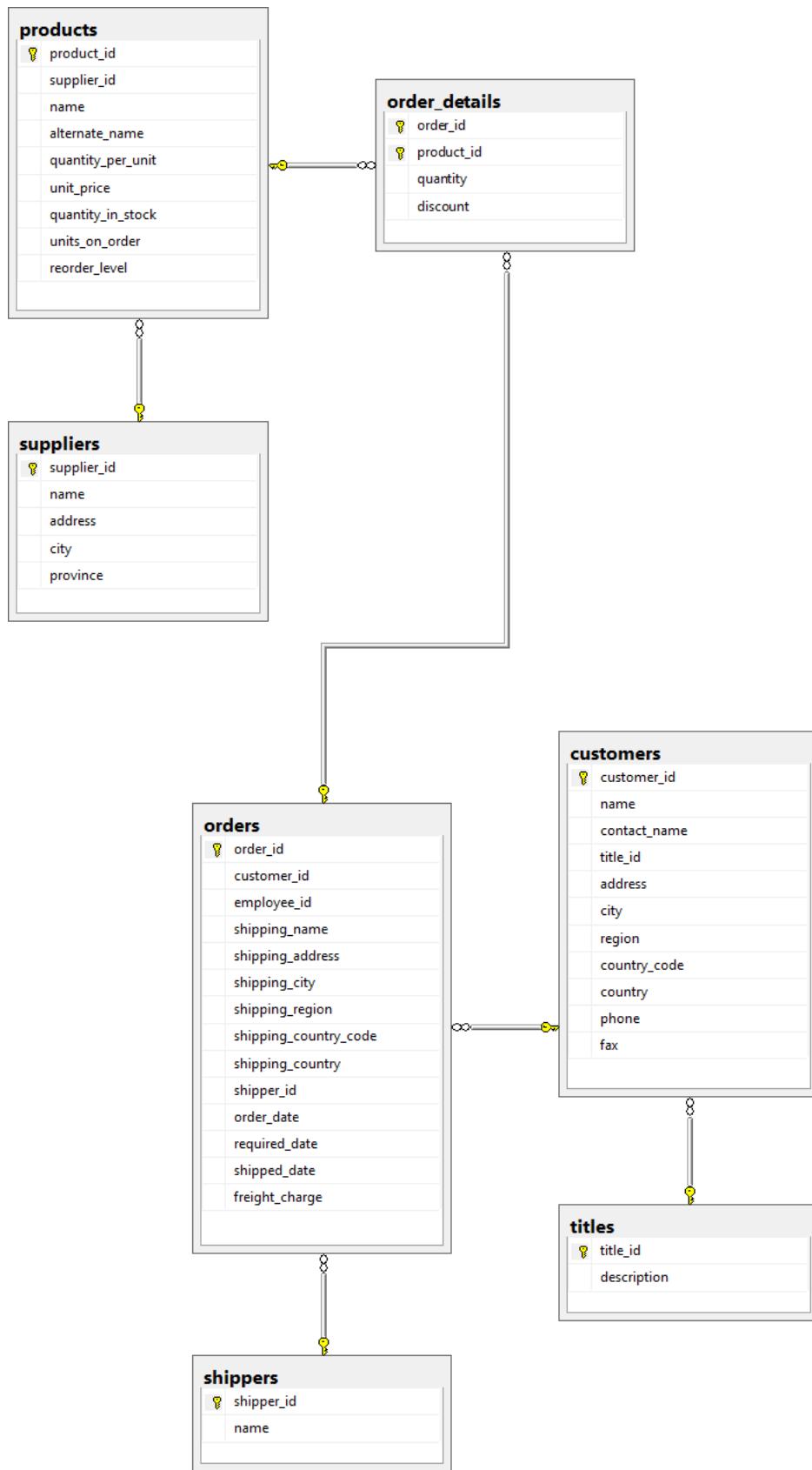
```
ALTER TABLE orders
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_orders_shippers FOREIGN KEY (shipper_id)
REFERENCES shippers(shipper_id);
```

```
ALTER TABLE order_details
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_orderDetails_orders FOREIGN KEY (order_id)
REFERENCES orders(order_id);
```

```
ALTER TABLE order_details
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_orderDetails_products FOREIGN KEY (product_id)
REFERENCES products(product_id);
```

```
ALTER TABLE products
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_products_suppliers FOREIGN KEY (supplier_id)
REFERENCES suppliers(supplier_id);
GO
```

Results:



2.1.5. Step 5

Questions:

Set the constraints as follows:

customers table - country should default to Canada

orders table - required_date should default to today's date plus ten days

order details table - quantity must be greater than or equal to 1

products table - reorder_level must be greater than or equal to 1

- quantity_in_stock value must not be greater than 150

suppliers table - province should default to BC

Solutions:

```
--add constraints to table

ALTER TABLE customers
ADD CONSTRAINT def_country
DEFAULT('Canada') FOR country;

ALTER TABLE orders
ADD CONSTRAINT def_required_date
DEFAULT(GETDATE()+10) FOR required_date;

ALTER TABLE order_details
ADD CONSTRAINT min_quantity
CHECK (quantity>=1);
```

```
ALTER TABLE products
ADD CONSTRAINT min_reorder_level
CHECK (reorder_level >=1);

ALTER TABLE products
ADD CONSTRAINT max_quantity_in_stock
CHECK (quantity_in_stock <150);

ALTER TABLE suppliers
ADD CONSTRAINT def_province
DEFAULT('BC') FOR province;
GO
```

2.1.6. Step 6

Questions:

Load the data into your created tables using the following files:

customers.txt	into the customers table	(91 rows)
orders.txt	into the orders table	(1078 rows)
order_details.txt	into the order_details table	(2820 rows)
products.txt	into the products table	(77 rows)
shippers.txt	into the shippers table	(3 rows)
suppliers.txt	into the suppliers table	(15 rows)
titles.txt	into the titles table	(12 rows)
employees.txt	into the employees table which is created in Part C	

Solutions:

```
--import data from text files
BULK INSERT titles
```

```
FROM 'C:\TextFiles\titles.txt'  
WITH (  
    CODEPAGE=1252,  
    DATAFILETYPE = 'char',  
    FIELDTERMINATOR = '\t',  
    KEEPNULLS,  
    ROWTERMINATOR = '\n'  
)
```

```
BULK INSERT suppliers  
FROM 'C:\TextFiles\suppliers.txt'  
WITH (  
    CODEPAGE=1252,  
    DATAFILETYPE = 'char',  
    FIELDTERMINATOR = '\t',  
    KEEPNULLS,  
    ROWTERMINATOR = '\n'  
)
```

```
BULK INSERT shippers  
FROM 'C:\TextFiles\shippers.txt'  
WITH (  
    CODEPAGE=1252,  
    DATAFILETYPE = 'char',  
    FIELDTERMINATOR = '\t',  
    KEEPNULLS,  
    ROWTERMINATOR = '\n'  
)
```

```
BULK INSERT customers
```

```
FROM 'C:\TextFiles\customers.txt'  
WITH (  
    CODEPAGE=1252,  
    DATAFILETYPE = 'char',  
    FIELDTERMINATOR = '\t',  
    KEEPNULLS,  
    ROWTERMINATOR = '\n'  
)
```

```
BULK INSERT products  
FROM 'C:\TextFiles\products.txt'  
WITH (  
    CODEPAGE=1252,  
    DATAFILETYPE = 'char',  
    FIELDTERMINATOR = '\t',  
    KEEPNULLS,  
    ROWTERMINATOR = '\n'  
)
```

```
BULK INSERT order_details  
FROM 'C:\TextFiles\order_details.txt'  
WITH (  
    CODEPAGE=1252,  
    DATAFILETYPE = 'char',  
    FIELDTERMINATOR = '\t',  
    KEEPNULLS,  
    ROWTERMINATOR = '\n'  
)
```

```
BULK INSERT orders
```

```

FROM 'C:\TextFiles\orders.txt'
WITH (
    CODEPAGE=1252,
    DATAFILETYPE = 'char',
    FIELDTERMINATOR = '\t',
    KEEPNULLS,
    ROWTERMINATOR = '\n'
)
GO

```

Results:

The screenshot shows the SSMS interface with the Object Explorer on the left and the SQL Query Editor on the right. The Object Explorer displays the database structure, including the 'Cus.Orders' table. The SQL Query Editor contains the T-SQL script provided above. The 'Messages' pane at the bottom shows the results of the execution, indicating the number of rows affected by each step of the import process.

```

(12 row(s) affected)
(15 row(s) affected)
(3 row(s) affected)
(91 row(s) affected)
(77 row(s) affected)
(2820 row(s) affected)
(1078 row(s) affected)

```

2.2. Part B – SQL Statements

2.2.1. Step 1

Questions:

List the customer id, name, city, and country from the customer table. Order the result set by the **customer id**. The query should produce the result set listed below.

customer_id	name	city	country
ALFKI	Alfreds Futterkiste	Berlin	Germany
ANATR	Ana Trujillo Emparedados y helados	México D.F.	Mexico
ANTON	Antonio Moreno Taquería	México D.F.	Mexico
AROUT	Around the Horn	London	United Kingdom
BERGS	Berglunds snabbköp	Luleå	Sweden
...			
WHITC	White Clover Markets	Seattle	United States
WILMK	Wilman Kala	Helsinki	Finland
WOLZA	Wolski Zajazd	Warszawa	Poland

(91 row(s) affected)

Solutions:

```
--part B Step 1  
SELECT customer_id, name, city, country  
FROM customers  
ORDER BY customer_id;
```

Results:

```
--part B Step 1
SELECT customer_id, name, city, country
FROM customers
ORDER BY customer_id;
```

Results Messages

customer_id	name	city	country
1 ALFKI	Alfreds Futterkiste	Berlin	Germany
2 ANATR	Ana Trujillo Emparedados y helados	México D.F.	Mexico
3 ANTON	Antonio Moreno Taquería	México D.F.	Mexico
4 AROUT	Around the Horn	London	United Kingdom
5 BERGS	Berglunds snabbköp	Luleå	Sweden
6 BLAUS	Blauer See Delikatessen	Mannheim	Germany
7 BLONP	Blondel père et fils	Strasbourg	France
8 BOLID	Bólido Comidas preparadas	Madrid	Spain
9 BONAP	Bon app'	Marseille	France
10 BOTTM	Bottom-Dollar Markets	Tsawwassen	Canada

Query executed successfully. | LBB128\SQLEXPRESS (11.0 SP2) | LBB128\apple (52) | Cus_Orders | 00:00:00 | 91 rows

```
--part B Step 1
SELECT customer_id, name, city, country
FROM customers
ORDER BY customer_id;
```

Results Messages

customer_id	name	city	country
82 TRAIH	Trail's Head Gourmet Provisioners	Kirkland	United States
83 VAFFE	Vaffeljernet	Århus	Denmark
84 VICTE	Victuailles en stock	Lyon	France
85 VINET	Vins et alcools Chevalier	Reims	France
86 WANDK	Die Wandende Kuh	Stuttgart	Germany
87 WARTH	Wartian Herku	Oulu	Finland
88 WELLI	Wellington Importadora	Resende	Brazil
89 WHITC	White Clover Markets	Seattle	United States
90 WILMK	Wilman Kala	Helsinki	Finland
91 WOLZA	Wolski Zajazd	Warszawa	Poland

Query executed successfully. | LBB128\SQLEXPRESS (11.0 SP2) | LBB128\apple (52) | Cus_Orders | 00:00:00 | 91 rows

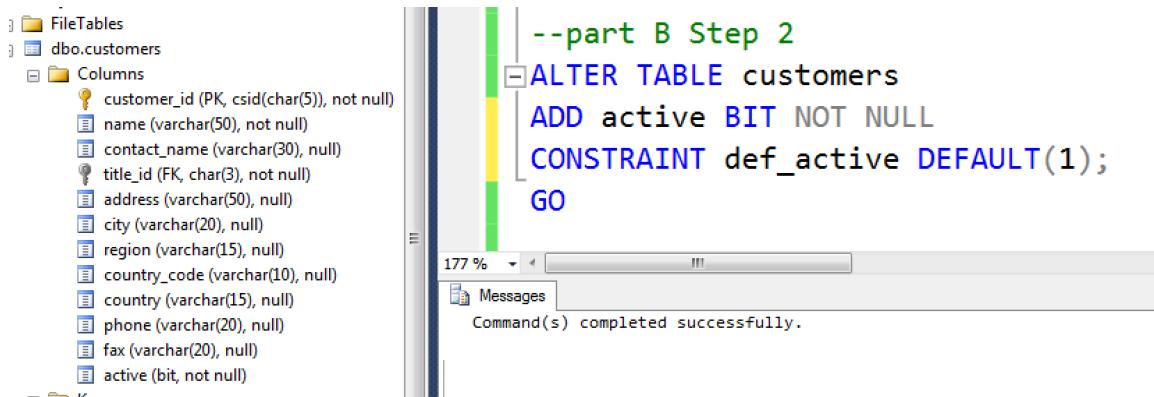
2.2.2. Step 2

Questions:

Add a new column called **active** to the customers table using the ALTER statement. The only valid values are 1 or 0. The default should be 1.

Solutions:

```
--part B Step 2
ALTER TABLE customers
ADD active BIT NOT NULL
CONSTRAINT def_active DEFAULT(1);
```

Results:


```
--part B Step 2
ALTER TABLE customers
ADD active BIT NOT NULL
CONSTRAINT def_active DEFAULT(1);
GO
```

The screenshot shows the Object Explorer on the left with 'FileTables' and 'dbo.customers' selected. The 'Columns' node under 'dbo.customers' is expanded, showing 13 columns. On the right, the 'Messages' tab of the Results window displays the executed SQL code and the message 'Command(s) completed successfully.'

2.2.3. Step 3**Questions:**

List all the orders where the order date is between **January 1 and December 31, 2001**. Display the order id, order date, and a new shipped date calculated by adding 7 days to the shipped date from the orders table, the product name from the product table, the customer name from the customer table, and the cost of the order. Format the date order date and the shipped date as **MON DD YYYY**. Use the formula (quantity * unit_price) to calculate the cost of the order. The query should produce the result set listed below.

order_id	product_name	customer_name	order_date	new_shipped_date	order_cost
10000	Alice Mutton	Franchi S.p.A.	May 10 2001	May 22 2001	156.0000
10001	NuNuCa Nuß-Nougat-Crème	Mère Paillardé	May 13 2001	May 30 2001	420.0000
10001	Boston Crab Meat	Mère Paillardé	May 13 2001	May 30 2001	736.0000
10001	Raclette Courdavault	Mère Paillardé	May 13 2001	May 30 2001	440.0000
10001	Wimmers gute Semmelknödel	Mère Paillardé	May 13 2001	May 30 2001	498.7500
...					
10138	Inlagd Sill	Du monde entier	Dec 27 2001	Jan 10 2002	228.0000
10138	Louisiana Hot Spiced Okra	Du monde entier	Dec 27 2001	Jan 10 2002	204.0000
10139	Camembert Pierrot	Vaffeljernet	Dec 30 2001	Jan 16 2002	680.0000

(383 row(s) affected)

Solutions:

```
--part B Step 3
```

```

SELECT orders.order_id, product_name = products.name,
       customer_name = customers.name,
       order_date = CONVERT(char(11), orders.order_date, 100),
       new_shipped_date = CONVERT(char(11), orders.shipped_date + 7, 100),
       order_cost = (order_details.quantity * products.unit_price)

FROM orders

INNER JOIN order_details ON orders.order_id = order_details.order_id
INNER JOIN products ON order_details.product_id = products.product_id
INNER JOIN customers ON customers.customer_id = orders.customer_id

WHERE orders.order_date BETWEEN 'Jan 1 2001' AND 'Dec 31 2001'

```

Results:

The screenshot shows two separate SSMS windows. Both windows have the same query pasted into the query pane:

```
--part B Step 3
SELECT orders.order_id, product_name = products.name, customer_name = customers.name, order_date = CONVERT(char(11), orders.order_date, 100), new_shipped_date = CONVERT(char(11), orders.shipped_date + 7, 100), order_cost = (order_details.quantity * products.unit_price)
FROM orders
INNER JOIN order_details ON orders.order_id = order_details.order_id
INNER JOIN products ON order_details.product_id = products.product_id
INNER JOIN customers ON customers.customer_id = orders.customer_id
WHERE orders.order_date BETWEEN 'Jan 1 2001' AND 'Dec 31 2001'
```

The top window displays the results of the query. The results table has columns: order_id, product_name, customer_name, order_date, new_shipped_date, and order_cost. The data is as follows:

order_id	product_name	customer_name	order_date	new_shipped_date	order_cost
1 10000	Alice Mutton	Franchi S.p.A.	May 10 2001	May 22 2001	156.00
2 10001	NuNuCa Nut-Nougat-Creme	Mère Paillardé	May 13 2001	May 30 2001	420.00
3 10001	Boston Crab Meat	Mère Paillardé	May 13 2001	May 30 2001	736.00
4 10001	Raclette Courdavault	Mère Paillardé	May 13 2001	May 30 2001	440.00
5 10001	Wimmers gute Semmelknödel	Mère Paillardé	May 13 2001	May 30 2001	498.75
6 10002	Gorgonzola Telino	Folk och fa HB	May 14 2001	May 24 2001	437.50

The bottom window also displays the results of the query. The results table has columns: order_id, product_name, customer_name, order_date, new_shipped_date, and order_cost. The data is as follows:

order_id	product_name	customer_name	order_date	new_shipped_date	order_cost
378 10137	Konbu	Antonio Moreno Taque...	Dec 26 2001	Jan 29 2002	120.00
379 10137	Scottish Longbreads	Antonio Moreno Taque...	Dec 26 2001	Jan 29 2002	187.50
380 10137	Mozzarella di Giovanni	Antonio Moreno Taque...	Dec 26 2001	Jan 29 2002	870.00
381 10138	Irlegi Sill	Du monde entier	Dec 27 2001	Jan 10 2002	228.00
382 10138	Louisiana Hot Spiced Okra	Du monde entier	Dec 27 2001	Jan 10 2002	204.00
383 10139	Camembert Pierrot	Vaffeljernet	Dec 30 2001	Jan 16 2002	680.00

2.2.4. Step 4

Questions:

List all the orders that have **not** been shipped. Display the customer id, name and phone number from the customers table, and the order id and order date

from the orders table. Order the result set by the customer name. The query should produce the result set listed below. *Your displayed results may look slightly different to those shown below but the query should still return 21 rows.*

customer_id	name	phone	order_id	order_date
BLAUS	Blauer See Delikatessen	0621-08460	11058	2004-03-23 00:00:00.000
BONAP	Bon app'	91.24.45.40	11076	2004-03-30 00:00:00.000
ERNSH	Ernst Handel	7675-3425	11008	2004-03-02 00:00:00.000
....				
RICAR	Ricardo Adocicados	(21) 555-3412	11059	2004-03-23 00:00:00.000
RICSU	Richter Supermarkt	0897-034214	11075	2004-03-30 00:00:00.000
SIMOB	Simons bistro	31 12 34 56	11074	2004-03-30 00:00:00.000

(21 rows affected)

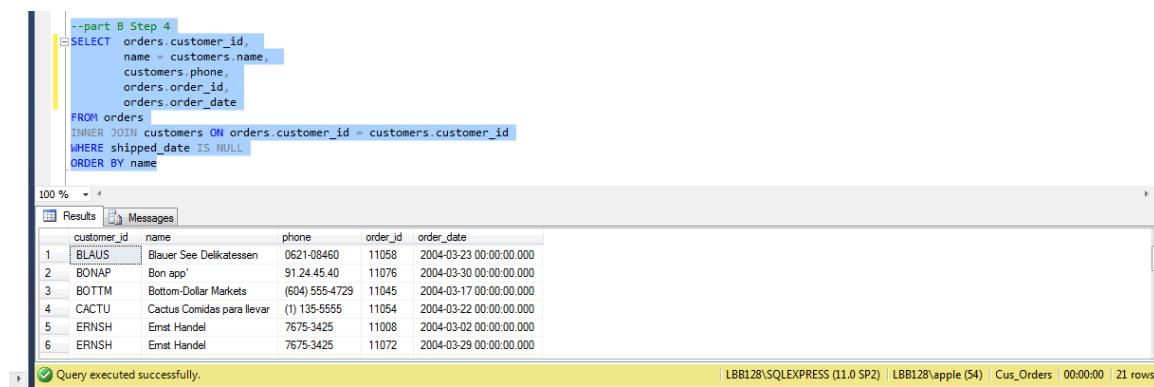
Solutions:

```

SELECT orders.customer_id,
       name = customers.name,
       customers.phone,
       orders.order_id,
       orders.order_date
FROM orders
INNER JOIN customers ON orders.customer_id = customers.customer_id
WHERE shipped_date IS NULL
ORDER BY name

```

Results:



The screenshot shows the SQL Server Management Studio interface. The query window contains the following T-SQL code:

```
--part B Step 4
SELECT orders.customer_id,
       name = customers.name,
       customers.phone,
       orders.order_id,
       orders.order_date
FROM orders
INNER JOIN customers ON orders.customer_id = customers.customer_id
WHERE shipped_date IS NULL
ORDER BY name
```

The results window displays the following table:

	customer_id	name	phone	order_id	order_date
1	BLAUS	Blauer See Delikatessen	0621-08460	11058	2004-03-23 00:00:00.000
2	BONAP	Bon app'	91.24.45.40	11076	2004-03-30 00:00:00.000
3	BOTTM	Bottom-Dollar Markets	(604) 555-4729	11045	2004-03-17 00:00:00.000
4	CACTU	Cactus Comidas para llevar	(1) 135-5555	11054	2004-03-22 00:00:00.000
5	ERNSH	Ernst Handel	7675-3425	11008	2004-03-02 00:00:00.000
6	ERNSH	Emat Handel	7675-3425	11072	2004-03-29 00:00:00.000

At the bottom of the results window, a message bar indicates: "Query executed successfully." Below the message bar, the status bar shows: "LBB128\SQLEXPRESS (11.0 SP2) | LBB128\apple (54) | Cus_Orders | 00:00:00 | 21 rows".

```
--part B Step 4
SELECT orders.customer_id,
       name = customers.name,
       customers.phone,
       orders.order_id,
       orders.order_date
FROM orders
INNER JOIN customers ON orders.customer_id = customers.customer_id
WHERE shipped_date IS NULL
ORDER BY name
```

Results

customer_id	name	phone	order_id	order_date
16	RANCH	Rancho grande	(1) 123-5555	11019 2004-03-07 00:00:00.000
17	RATTC	Rattlesnake Canyon Gro...	(505) 555-5939	11077 2004-03-30 00:00:00.000
18	REGGC	Reggiani Caseifici	0522-556721	11062 2004-03-24 00:00:00.000
19	RICAR	Ricardo Adocicados	(21) 555-3412	11059 2004-03-23 00:00:00.000
20	RICSU	Richter Supermarkt	0897-034214	11075 2004-03-30 00:00:00.000
21	SIMOB	Simons bistro	31 12 34 56	11074 2004-03-30 00:00:00.000

Query executed successfully.

2.2.5. Step 5

Questions:

List all the customers where the region is **NULL**. Display the customer id, name, and city from the customers table, and the title description from the titles table.
The query should produce the result set listed below.

customer_id	name	city	description
ALFKI	Alfreds Futterkiste	Berlin	Sales Representative
ANATR	Ana Trujillo Emparedados y helados	México D.F.	Owner
ANTON	Antonio Moreno Taquería	México D.F.	Owner
AROUT	Around the Horn	London	Sales Representative
BERGS	Berglunds snabbköp	Luleå	Order Administrator
...			
WARTH	Wartian Herkku	Oulu	Accounting Manager
WILMK	Wilman Kala	Helsinki	Owner/Marketing Assistant
WOLZA	Wolski Zajazd	Warszawa	Owner

(60 row(s) affected)

Solutions:

```
--part B Step 5
SELECT customers.customer_id,
       customers.name,
       customers.city,
       titles.description
FROM customers
```

```
INNER JOIN titles ON customers.title_id = titles.title_id
WHERE customers.region IS NULL
```

Results:

--part B Step 5

```
SELECT customers.customer_id, customers.name, customers.city, titles.description
FROM customers
INNER JOIN titles ON customers.title_id = titles.title_id
WHERE customers.region IS NULL
```

customer_id	name	city	description
1	ALFKI	Berlin	Sales Representative
2	ANATR	México D.F.	Owner
3	ANTON	México D.F.	Owner
4	AROUT	London	Sales Representative
5	BERGS	Luleå	Order Administrator
6	BLAUS	Mannheim	Sales Representative

Query executed successfully. | LBB128\SQLEXPRESS (11.0 SP2) | LBB128\apple (54) | Cus_Orders | 00:00:00 | 60 rows

--part B Step 5

```
SELECT customers.customer_id, customers.name, customers.city, titles.description
FROM customers
INNER JOIN titles ON customers.title_id = titles.title_id
WHERE customers.region IS NULL
```

customer_id	name	city	description
55	VICTE	Lyon	Sales Agent
56	VINET	Reims	Accounting Manager
57	WANDK	Stuttgart	Sales Representative
58	WARTH	Oulu	Accounting Manager
59	WILMK	Helsinki	Owner/Marketing A...
60	WOLZA	Warszawa	Owner

Query executed successfully. | LBB128\SQLEXPRESS (11.0 SP2) | LBB128\apple (54) | Cus_Orders | 00:00:00 | 60 rows

2.2.6. Step 6

Questions:

List the products where the reorder level is **higher than** the quantity in stock.

Display the supplier name from the suppliers table, the product name, reorder level, and quantity in stock from the products table. Order the result set by the supplier name. The query should produce the result set listed below.

supplier_name	product_name	reorder_level	quantity_in_stock
Armstrong Company	Queso Cabrales	30	22
Cadbury Products Ltd.	Ipo Coffee	25	17
Cadbury Products Ltd.	Røgdede sild	15	5
Campbell Company	Gnocchi di nonna Alice	30	21
Dare Manufacturer Ltd.	Scottish Longbreads	15	6
...			
Steveston Export Company	Gravad lax	25	11
Steveston Export Company	Outback Lager	30	15
Yves Delorme Ltd.	Longlife Tofu	5	4

(18 row(s) affected)

Solutions:

```

SELECT supplier_name = suppliers.name,
       products_name = products.name,
       products.reorder_level,
       products.quantity_in_stock
  FROM suppliers
 INNER JOIN products ON suppliers.supplier_id = products.supplier_id
 WHERE products.reorder_level > products.quantity_in_stock
 ORDER BY suppliers.name

```

Results:

supplier_name	products_name	reorder_level	quantity_in_stock
1 Armstrong Company	Queso Cabrales	30	22
2 Cadbury Products Ltd.	Ipo Coffee	25	17
3 Cadbury Products Ltd.	Røgdede sild	15	5
4 Campbell Company	Gnocchi di nonna Alice	30	21
5 Dare Manufacturer Ltd.	Scottish Longbreads	15	6
6 Dare Manufacturer Ltd.	Sir Rodney's Scones	5	3

```
--part B Step 6
SELECT supplier_name = suppliers.name,
       products_name = products.name,
       products.reorder_level,
       products.quantity_in_stock
FROM suppliers
INNER JOIN products ON suppliers.supplier_id = products.supplier_id
WHERE products.reorder_level > products.quantity_in_stock
ORDER BY suppliers.name
```

Results

supplier_name	products_name	reorder_level	quantity_in_stock
South Harbour Produ...	Wimmers gute Semm...	30	22
St. Jean's Company	Gorgonzola Telino	20	0
St. Jean's Company	Mascarpone Fabioli	25	9
Steveston Export Co...	Gravad lax	25	11
Steveston Export Co...	Outback Lager	30	15
Yves Delorme Ltd.	Longlife Tofu	5	4

Query executed successfully. | LBB128\SQLEXPRESS (11.0 SP2) | LBB128\apple (54) | Cus_Orders | 00:00:00 | 18 rows

2.2.7. Step 7

Questions:

Calculate the length in years from **January 1, 2008** and when an order was shipped where the shipped date is **not null**. Display the order id, and the shipped date from the orders table, the customer name, and the contact name from the customers table, and the length in years for each order. Display the shipped date in the format MMM DD YYYY. Order the result set by order id and the calculated years. The query should produce the result set listed below.

order_id	name	contact_name	shipped_date	elapsed
10000	Franchi S.p.A.	Paolo Accorti	May 15 2001	7
10001	Mère Paillarde	Jean Fresnière	May 23 2001	7
10002	Folk och fä HB	Maria Larsson	May 17 2001	7
10003	Simons bistro	Jytte Petersen	May 24 2001	7
10004	Vaffeljernet	Palle Ibsen	May 20 2001	7
...				
11066	White Clover Markets	Karl Jablonski	Mar 28 2004	4
11067	Drachenblut Delikatessen	Sven Ottlieb	Mar 30 2004	4
11069	Tortuga Restaurante	Miguel Angel Paolino	Mar 30 2004	4

(1057 rows affected)

Solutions:

```
--part B Step 7
SELECT orders.order_id,
       customers.name,
```

```

        customers.contact_name,
        shipped_date=CONVERT(char(11),orders.shipped_date,100),
        elapsed = DATEDIFF(YEAR,orders.shipped_date, 'Jan 1 2008')
    FROM orders
    INNER JOIN customers ON orders.customer_id = customers.customer_id
    WHERE orders.shipped_date IS NOT NULL

```

Results:

--part B Step 7

```

SELECT orders.order_id,
       customers.name,
       customers.contact_name,
       shipped_date=CONVERT(char(11),orders.shipped_date,100),
       elapsed = DATEDIFF(YEAR,orders.shipped_date, 'Jan 1 2008')
FROM orders
INNER JOIN customers ON orders.customer_id = customers.customer_id
WHERE orders.shipped_date IS NOT NULL

```

100 % Results Messages

order_id	name	contact_name	shipped_date	elapsed	
1	10000	Franchi S.p.A.	Paolo Accorti	May 15 2001	7
2	10001	Men Pällarde	Jean Fresnière	May 23 2001	7
3	10002	Folk och fä HB	Maria Larsson	May 17 2001	7
4	10003	Simons bistro	Jytte Petersen	May 24 2001	7
5	10004	Vaffeljernet	Palle Ibsen	May 20 2001	7
6	10005	Wartian Herku	Pirkko Koskitalo	May 24 2001	7

Query executed successfully. | LBB128\SQLEXPRESS (11.0 SP2) | LBB128\apple (54) | Cus_Orders | 00:00:00 | 1057 rows

--part B Step 7

```

SELECT orders.order_id,
       customers.name,
       customers.contact_name,
       shipped_date=CONVERT(char(11),orders.shipped_date,100),
       elapsed = DATEDIFF(YEAR,orders.shipped_date, 'Jan 1 2008')
FROM orders
INNER JOIN customers ON orders.customer_id = customers.customer_id
WHERE orders.shipped_date IS NOT NULL

```

100 % Results Messages

order_id	name	contact_name	shipped_date	elapsed	
1052	11060	Franchi S.p.A.	Paolo Accorti	Mar 28 2004	4
1053	11063	Hungry Owl All-Night Grocers	Patricia McKenna	Mar 30 2004	4
1054	11064	Save-a-lot Markets	Jose Pavarotti	Mar 28 2004	4
1055	11066	White Clover Markets	Karl Jablonski	Mar 28 2004	4
1056	11067	Drachenblut Delikatessen	Sven Ottieb	Mar 30 2004	4
1057	11069	Tortuga Restaurante	Miguel Angel Pa...	Mar 30 2004	4

Query executed successfully. | LBB128\SQLEXPRESS (11.0 SP2) | LBB128\apple (54) | Cus_Orders | 00:00:00 | 1057 rows

2.2.8. Step 8

Questions:

List number of customers with names beginning with each letter of the alphabet.
 Ignore customers whose name begins with the letter S. Do not display the letter and count unless **at least two** customer's names begin with the letter. The query should produce the result set listed below.

name	total
A	4
B	7
C	5
D	3
E	2
...	
T	6
V	3
W	5

(17 row(s) affected)

Solutions:

--part B Step 8

```
SELECT name = SUBSTRING(name,1,1), 'total' = COUNT(name)
FROM customers
GROUP BY SUBSTRING(name,1,1)
HAVING COUNT(name) >= 2 AND SUBSTRING(name,1,1) != 'S'
```

Results:

name	total
1 A	4
2 B	7
3 C	5
4 D	3
5 E	2
6 F	8
7 G	5
8 H	4
9 L	9
10 M	4
11 O	3
12 P	4
13 Q	3
14 R	6
15 T	6
16 V	3
17 W	5

2.2.9. Step 9

Questions:

List the order details where the quantity is **greater than 100**. Display the order id and quantity from the order_details table, the product id and reorder level from the products table, and the supplier id from the suppliers table. Order the result set by the order id. The query should produce the result set listed below.

order_id	quantity	product_id	reorder_level	supplier_id
10193	110	43	25	10
10226	110	29	0	12
10398	120	55	20	15
10451	120	55	20	15
10515	120	27	30	11
...				
10895	110	24	0	10
11017	110	59	0	8
11072	130	64	30	12

(15 row(s) affected)

Solutions:

```
--part B Step 9
SELECT order_details.order_id,
       order_details.quantity,
       products.product_id,
       products.reorder_level,
       suppliers.supplier_id
  FROM order_details
 INNER JOIN products ON order_details.product_id = products.product_id
 INNER JOIN suppliers ON products.supplier_id = suppliers.supplier_id
 WHERE order_details.quantity > 100
 ORDER BY order_details.order_id
```

Results:

--part B Step 9

```

SELECT order_details.order_id,
       order_details.quantity,
       products.product_id,
       products.reorder_level,
       suppliers.supplier_id
  FROM order_details
 INNER JOIN products ON order_details.product_id = products.product_id
 INNER JOIN suppliers ON products.supplier_id = suppliers.supplier_id
 WHERE order_details.quantity > 100
 ORDER BY order_details.order_id
  
```

Results

order_id	quantity	product_id	reorder_level	supplier_id
1	10193	110	43	25
2	10226	110	29	0
3	10398	120	55	20
4	10451	120	55	20
5	10515	120	27	30
6	10595	120	61	25
7	10678	120	41	10
8	10711	120	53	0
9	10713	110	45	15
10	10764	130	39	5
11	10776	120	51	10
12	10894	120	75	25
13	10895	110	24	0
14	11017	110	59	0
15	11072	130	64	30

Query executed successfully.

LBB128\SQLEXPRESS (11.0 SP2) | LBB128\apple (54) | Cus_Orders | 00:00:00 | 15 rows

2.2.10. Step 10

Questions:

List the products which contain **tofu** or **chef** in their name. Display the product id, product name, quantity per unit and unit price from the products table. Order the result set by product name. The query should produce the result set listed below.

product_id	name	quantity_per_unit	unit_price
4	Chef Anton's Cajun Seasoning	48 - 6 oz jars	22.0000
5	Chef Anton's Gumbo Mix	36 boxes	21.3500
74	Longlife Tofu	5 kg pkg.	10.0000
14	Tofu	40 - 100 g pkgs.	23.2500

(4 row(s) affected)

Solutions:

--part B Step 10

```
SELECT product_id, name, quantity_per_unit, unit_price
```

```
FROM products
WHERE name LIKE '%tofu%' OR name LIKE '%chef%'
ORDER BY name
```

Results:

The screenshot shows a SQL query window in SQL Server Management Studio. The query is:

```
--part B Step 10
SELECT product_id, name, quantity_per_unit, unit_price
FROM products
WHERE name LIKE '%tofu%' OR name LIKE '%chef%'
ORDER BY name
```

The results grid displays four rows of data:

	product_id	name	quantity_per_unit	unit_price
1	4	Chef Anton's Cajun Seasoning	48 - 6 oz jars	22.00
2	5	Chef Anton's Gumbo Mix	36 boxes	21.35
3	74	Longlife Tofu	5 kg pkg	10.00
4	14	Tofu	40 - 100 g pkgs.	23.25

At the bottom of the window, a status bar indicates: "Query executed successfully." and "LBB128\SQLEXPRESS (11.0 SP2) | LBB128\apple (54) | Cus_Orders | 00:00:00 | 4 rows".

2.3. Part C – INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE and VIEWS Statements

2.3.1. Step 1

Questions:

Create an **employee** table with the following columns:

<i>Column Name</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Null Values</i>
employee_id	int		No
last_name	varchar	30	No
first_name	varchar	15	No
address	varchar	30	
city	varchar	20	
province	char	2	
postal_code	varchar	7	
phone	varchar	10	
birth_date	datetime		No

Solutions:

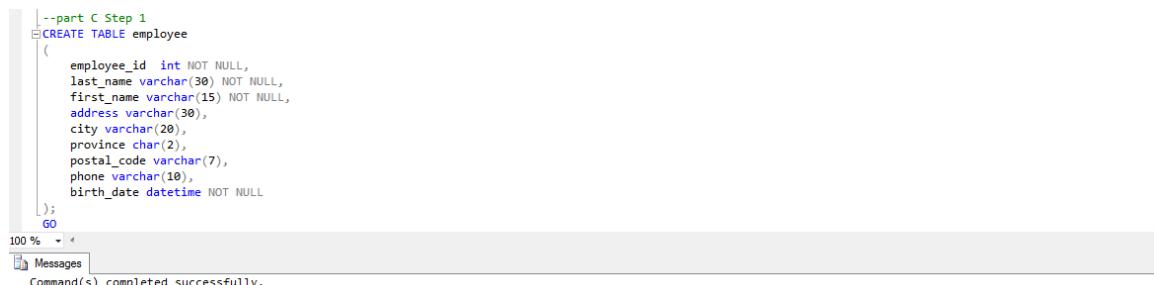
```
--part C Step 1
CREATE TABLE employee
(
    employee_id int NOT NULL,
    last_name varchar(30) NOT NULL,
    first_name varchar(15) NOT NULL,
    address varchar(30),
    city varchar(20),
```

```

        province char(2),
        postal_code varchar(7),
        phone varchar(10),
        birth_date datetime NOT NULL
    );
GO

```

Results:



```
--part C Step 1
CREATE TABLE employee
(
    employee_id int NOT NULL,
    last_name varchar(30) NOT NULL,
    first_name varchar(15) NOT NULL,
    address varchar(30),
    city varchar(20),
    province char(2),
    postal_code varchar(7),
    phone varchar(10),
    birth_date datetime NOT NULL
);
GO
100 % < 
Messages
Command(s) completed successfully.
```

2.3.2. Step 2

Questions:

The **primary key** for the employee table should be the employee id.

Solutions:

```
--part C Step 2
ALTER TABLE employee
ADD PRIMARY KEY (employee_id)
GO
```

Results:



```
--part C Step 2
ALTER TABLE employee
ADD PRIMARY KEY (employee_id)
GO
100 % < 
Messages
Command(s) completed successfully.
```

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
employee_id	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
last_name	varchar(30)	<input type="checkbox"/>
first_name	varchar(15)	<input type="checkbox"/>
address	varchar(30)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
city	varchar(20)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
province	char(2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
postal_code	varchar(7)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
phone	varchar(10)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
birth_date	datetime	<input type="checkbox"/>

2.3.3. Step 3

Questions:

Load the data into the employee table using the employee.txt file; 9 rows. In addition, **create the relationship** to enforce referential integrity between the employee and orders tables.

Solutions:

```
--part C Step 3
BULK INSERT employee
FROM 'C:\TextFiles\employee.txt'
WITH (
    CODEPAGE=1252,
    DATAFILETYPE = 'char',
    FIELDTERMINATOR = '\t',
    KEEPNULLS,
    ROWTERMINATOR = '\n'
)
```

```
ALTER TABLE orders
```

```
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_employee_orders FOREIGN KEY (employee_id)
REFERENCES employee(employee_id);
```

Results:

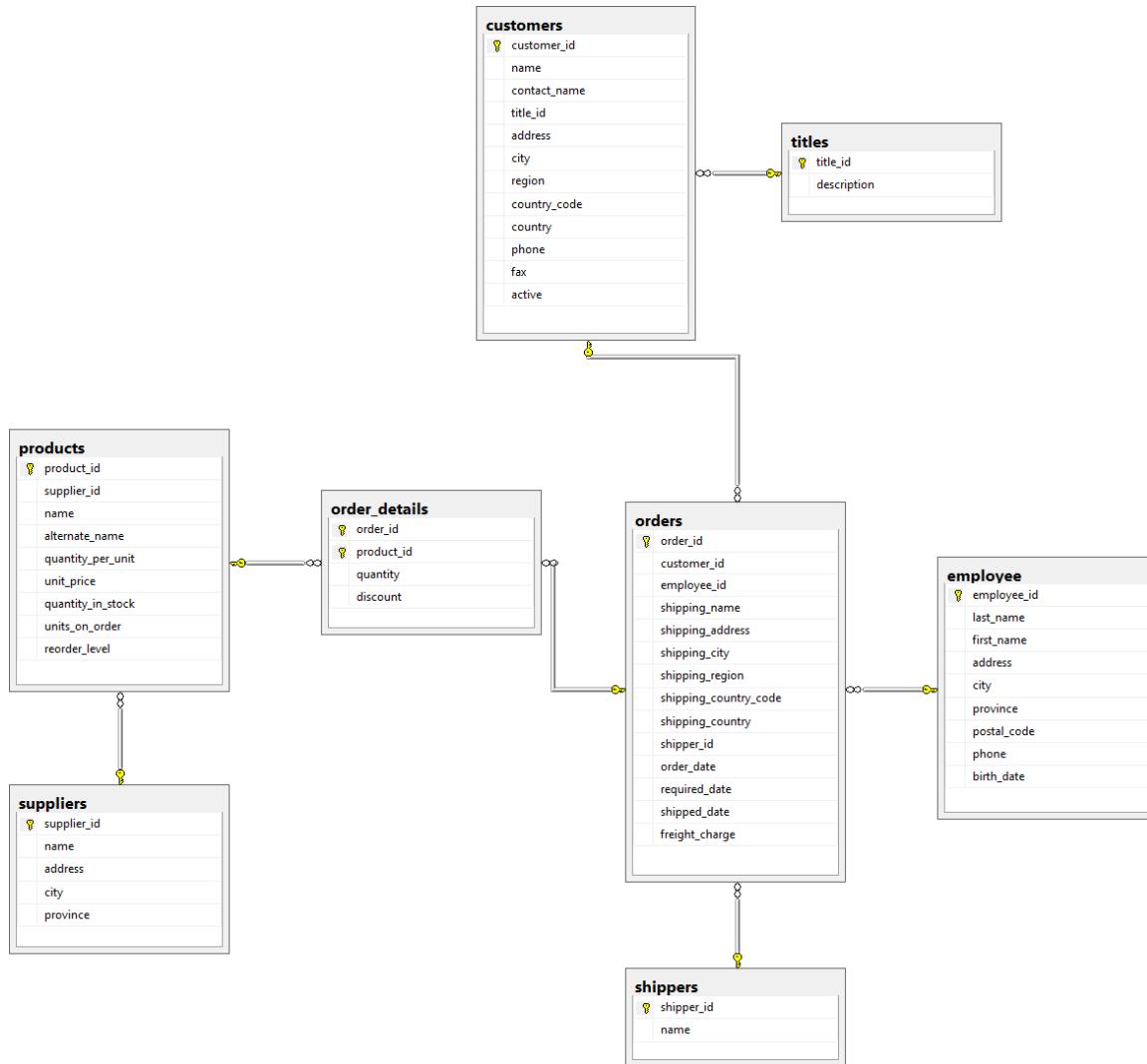
The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the following content:

```
--part C Step 3
BULK INSERT employee
FROM 'C:\TextFiles\employee.txt'
WITH (
    CODEPAGE=1252,
    DATAFILETYPE = 'char',
    FIELDTERMINATOR = '\t',
    KEEPNULLS,
    ROWTERMINATOR = '\n'
)

ALTER TABLE orders
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_employee_orders FOREIGN KEY (employee_id)
REFERENCES employee(employee_id);
```

Below the code, the status bar indicates "100 %". In the bottom right corner, there is a "Messages" button.

(9 row(s) affected)



2.3.4. Step 4

Questions:

Using the INSERT statement, add the shipper **Quick Express** to the shippers table.

Solutions:

```
--part C Step 4
```

```
INSERT INTO shippers(name)
VALUES('Quick Express')
```

Results:

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Management Studio interface. In the top pane, a query window contains the following code:

```
--part C Step 4
INSERT INTO shippers(name)
VALUES('Quick Express')
```

The 'Messages' tab shows the output: '(1 row(s) affected)'. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Query executed successfully.' and other session details.

In the bottom pane, a 'Results' tab displays a table with four rows of data from the 'shippers' table:

shipper_id	name
1	Speedy Express
2	United Package
3	Federal Shipping
4	Quick Express

2.3.5. Step 5

Questions:

Using the UPDATE statement, increase the unit price in the products table of all rows with a current unit price between \$5.00 and \$10.00 by 5%; 12 rows affected.

Solutions:

```
--part C Step 5
UPDATE products
SET unit_price = unit_price*1.05
WHERE unit_price BETWEEN 5 AND 10
```

Results:

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Management Studio interface. In the top pane, a query window contains the following code:

```
--part C Step 5
UPDATE products
SET unit_price = unit_price*1.05
WHERE unit_price BETWEEN 5 AND 10
```

The 'Messages' tab shows the output: '(12 row(s) affected)'. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Query executed successfully.' and other session details.

2.3.6. Step 6

Questions:

Using the UPDATE statement, change the fax value to **Unknown** for all rows in the customers table where the current fax value is **NULL**; 22 rows affected.

Solutions:

```
--part C Step 6
UPDATE customers
SET fax = 'Unknown'
WHERE fax IS NULL
```

Results:

The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the following content:

```
--part C Step 6
UPDATE customers
SET fax = 'Unknown'
WHERE fax IS NULL
GO
```

Below the query window, a message window titled "Messages" displays the result:

(22 row(s) affected)

2.3.7. Step 7

Questions:

Create a view called **vw_order_cost** to list the cost of the orders. Display the order id and order_date from the orders table, the product id from the products table, the customer name from the customers table, and the order cost. To calculate the cost of the orders, use the formula (order_details.quantity * products.unit_price). Run the view for the order ids between **10000** and **10200**. The view should produce the result set listed below.

order_id	order_date	product_id	name	order_cost
10000	2001-05-10 00:00:00.000	17	Franchi S.p.A.	156.0000
10001	2001-05-13 00:00:00.000	25	Mère Paillarde	420.0000
10001	2001-05-13 00:00:00.000	40	Mère Paillarde	736.0000
10001	2001-05-13 00:00:00.000	59	Mère Paillarde	440.0000
10001	2001-05-13 00:00:00.000	64	Mère Paillarde	498.7500
...				
10199	2002-03-27 00:00:00.000	3	Save-a-lot Markets	400.0000
10199	2002-03-27 00:00:00.000	39	Save-a-lot Markets	720.0000
10200	2002-03-30 00:00:00.000	11	Bólido Comidas preparadas	588.0000

(540 row(s) affected)

Solutions:

```
--part C Step 7

CREATE VIEW vw_order_cost
AS
SELECT orders.order_id,
       orders.order_date,
       products.product_id,
       customers.name,
       order_cost=(order_details.quantity*products.unit_price)
FROM orders
INNER JOIN order_details ON order_details.order_id = orders.order_id
INNER JOIN products ON order_details.product_id = products.product_id
INNER JOIN customers ON orders.customer_id = customers.customer_id
GO

SELECT *
FROM vw_order_cost
WHERE order_id BETWEEN 10000 AND 10200
```

Results:

```
--part C Step 7
CREATE VIEW vw_order_cost
AS
SELECT orders.order_id,
       orders.order_date,
       products.product_id,
       customers.name,
       order_cost=(order_details.quantity*products.unit_price)
FROM orders
INNER JOIN order_details ON order_details.order_id = orders.order_id
INNER JOIN products ON order_details.product_id = products.product_id
INNER JOIN customers ON orders.customer_id = customers.customer_id
GO

SELECT *
FROM vw_order_cost
WHERE order_id BETWEEN 10000 AND 10200
GO
```

Results

order_id	order_date	product_id	name	order_cost
1	2001-05-10 00:00:00.000	17	Franchi S.p.A.	156.00
2	2001-05-13 00:00:00.000	25	Mère Pailarde	420.00
3	2001-05-13 00:00:00.000	40	Mère Pailarde	736.00
4	2001-05-13 00:00:00.000	59	Mère Pailarde	440.00
5	2001-05-13 00:00:00.000	64	Mère Pailarde	498.75
6	2001-05-14 00:00:00.000	31	Folk och fä HB	437.50
7	2001-05-14 00:00:00.000	39	Folk och fä HB	324.00

Query executed successfully.


```
--part C Step 7
CREATE VIEW vw_order_cost
AS
SELECT orders.order_id,
       orders.order_date,
       products.product_id,
       customers.name,
       order_cost=(order_details.quantity*products.unit_price)
FROM orders
INNER JOIN order_details ON order_details.order_id = orders.order_id
INNER JOIN products ON order_details.product_id = products.product_id
INNER JOIN customers ON orders.customer_id = customers.customer_id
GO

SELECT *
FROM vw_order_cost
WHERE order_id BETWEEN 10000 AND 10200
GO
```

Results

order_id	order_date	product_id	name	order_cost
535	2002-03-26 00:00:00.000	56	Océano Atlâ...	684.00
536	2002-03-26 00:00:00.000	76	Océano Atlâ...	540.00
537	2002-03-27 00:00:00.000	1	Save-a-lot M...	1188.00
538	2002-03-27 00:00:00.000	3	Save-a-lot M...	420.00
539	2002-03-27 00:00:00.000	39	Save-a-lot M...	720.00
540	2002-03-30 00:00:00.000	11	Bólido Comid...	588.00

Query executed successfully.

2.3.8. Step 8

Questions:

Create a view called **vw_list_employees** to list all the employees and all the columns in the employee table. Run the view for employee ids **5, 7, and 9**. Display the employee id, last name, first name, and birth date. Format the name as last name followed by a comma and a space followed by the first name. Format the birth date as **YYYY.MM.DD**. The view should produce the result set listed below.

employee_id	name	birth_date
5	Buchanan, Steven	1955.03.04
7	King, Robert	1960.05.29
9	Dodsworth, Anne	1966.01.27

(3 row(s) affected)

Solutions:

--part C Step 8

```

CREATE VIEW vw_list_employees
AS
SELECT *
FROM employee
GO

SELECT employee_id,
       name=(last_name + ', ' + first_name),
       'birth_date' = convert(char(10), birth_date, 102)
FROM vw_list_employees
WHERE employee_id = 5 OR employee_id = 7 OR employee_id=9
  
```

Results:

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Management Studio interface. In the Object Explorer, a tree view displays the database structure, including a node for 'part C Step 8'. Below the tree, the 'Results' tab is selected, showing the output of the executed SQL code. The results table contains three rows of data corresponding to the employees with IDs 5, 7, and 9.

employee_id	name	birth_date
5	Buchanan, Steven	1955.03.04
7	King, Robert	1960.05.29
9	Dodsworth, Anne	1966.01.27

At the bottom of the results window, a green checkmark icon indicates that the query was executed successfully. The status bar at the bottom right shows the connection details: LBB128\SQLEXPRESS (11.0 SP2) | LBB128\apple (54) | Cus_Orders | 00:00:00 | 3 rows.

2.3.9. Step 9

Questions:

Create a view called **vw_all_orders** to list all the orders. Display the order id and shipped date from the orders table, and the customer id, name, city, and country from the customers table. Run the view for orders shipped from **January 1, 2002** and **December 31, 2002**, formatting the shipped date as **MON DD YYYY**. Order the result set by customer name and country. The view should produce the result set listed below.

order_id	customer_id	customer_name	city	country	shipped_date
10308	ANATR	Ana Trujillo Emparedados y helados	México D.F.	Mexico	Aug 18 2002
10365	ANTON	Antonio Moreno Taquería	México D.F.	Mexico	Oct 26 2002
10137	ANTON	Antonio Moreno Taquería	México D.F.	Mexico	Jan 22 2002
10142	ANTON	Antonio Moreno Taquería	México D.F.	Mexico	Jan 8 2002
10218	ANTON	Antonio Moreno Taquería	México D.F.	Mexico	May 25 2002
...					
10344	WHITC	White Clover Markets	Seattle	United States	Sep 29 2002
10269	WHITC	White Clover Markets	Seattle	United States	Jul 3 2002
10374	WOLZA	Wolski Zajazd	Warszawa	Poland	Nov 2 2002

(293 row(s) affected)

Solutions:

```
--part C Step 9

CREATE VIEW vw_all_orders
AS
SELECT    orders.order_id,
          customers.customer_id,
          customer_name = customers.name,
          customers.city,
          customers.country,
          orders.shipped_date
FROM      orders
INNER JOIN customers ON orders.customer_id = customers.customer_id
```

GO

```

SELECT order_id, customer_id, customer_name, city, country,
       shipped_date=CONVERT(char(11),shipped_date,100)
FROM vw_all_orders
WHERE shipped_date BETWEEN 'Jan 1 2002' AND 'Dec 31 2002'
ORDER BY customer_name, country

```

Results:

```
--part C Step 9
CREATE VIEW vw_all_orders
AS
SELECT orders.order_id, customers.customer_id, customer_name = customers.name, customers.city, customers.country, orders.shipped_date
FROM orders
INNER JOIN customers ON orders.customer_id = customers.customer_id
GO
        column customer_id(csid, not null)

--SELECT order_id, customer_id, customer_name, city, country, shipped_date=CONVERT(char(11),shipped_date,100)
--FROM vw_all_orders
--WHERE shipped_date BETWEEN 'Jan 1 2002' AND 'Dec 31 2002'
--ORDER BY customer_name, country
GO
```

Results Messages

order_id	customer_id	customer_name	city	country	shipped_date
1	10308	ANATR	Ana Trujillo Emparedados y helados	México D.F.	Mexico Aug 18 2002
2	10365	ANTON	Antonio Moreno Taquería	México D.F.	Mexico Oct 26 2002
3	10137	ANTON	Antonio Moreno Taquería	México D.F.	Mexico Jan 22 2002
4	10142	ANTON	Antonio Moreno Taquería	México D.F.	Mexico Jan 8 2002
5	10218	ANTON	Antonio Moreno Taquería	México D.F.	Mexico May 25 2002
6	10144	AROUT	Around the Horn	London	United Kingdom Jan 13 2002
7	10355	AROUT	Around the Horn	London	United Kingdom Oct 14 2002

Query executed successfully. | LBB128\SQLEXPRESS (11.0 SP2) | LBB128\apple (54) | Cus_Orders | 00:00:00 | 293 rows


```
--part C Step 9
CREATE VIEW vw_all_orders
AS
SELECT orders.order_id, customers.customer_id, customer_name = customers.name, customers.city, customers.country, orders.shipped_date
FROM orders
INNER JOIN customers ON orders.customer_id = customers.customer_id
GO

--SELECT order_id, customer_id, customer_name, city, country, shipped_date=CONVERT(char(11),shipped_date,100)
--FROM vw_all_orders
--WHERE shipped_date BETWEEN 'Jan 1 2002' AND 'Dec 31 2002'
--ORDER BY customer_name, country
GO
```

Results Messages

order_id	customer_id	customer_name	city	country	shipped_date
288	10333	WARTH	Wartian Herkku	Oulu	Finland Sep 18 2002
289	10420	WELLI	Wellington Importadora	Resende	Brazil Dec 21 2002
290	10256	WELLI	Wellington Importadora	Resende	Brazil Jun 10 2002
291	10269	WHITC	White Clover Markets	Seattle	United States Jul 3 2002
292	10344	WHITC	White Clover Markets	Seattle	United States Sep 29 2002
293	10374	WOLZA	Wolski Zajazd	Warszawa	Poland Nov 2 2002

Query executed successfully. | LBB128\SQLEXPRESS (11.0 SP2) | LBB128\apple (54) | Cus_Orders | 00:00:00 | 293 rows

2.3.10. Step 10

Questions:

Create a view listing the suppliers and the items they have shipped. Display the supplier id and name from the suppliers table, and the product id and name from the products table. Run the view. The view should produce the result set listed below, *although not necessarily in the same order.*

supplier_id	supplier_name	product_id	product_name
9	Silver Spring Wholesale Market	23	Tunnbröd
11	Ovellette Manufacturer Company	46	Spegesild
15	Campbell Company	69	Gudbrandsdalsost
12	South Harbour Products Ltd.	77	Original Frankfurter grüne Soße
14	St. Jean's Company	31	Gorgonzola Telino
...			
7	Steveston Export Company	63	Vegie-spread
3	Macaulay Products Company	8	Northwoods Cranberry Sauce
15	Campbell Company	55	Pâté chinois

(77 row(s) affected)

Solutions:

```
--part C Step 10

CREATE VIEW vw_supplier_products
AS
SELECT suppliers.supplier_id, supplier_name = suppliers.name,
       products.product_id, product_name=products.name
FROM suppliers
INNER JOIN products ON products.supplier_id = suppliers.supplier_id
GO

SELECT *
FROM vw_supplier_products
```

Results:

```
--part C Step 10
CREATE VIEW vw_supplier_products
AS
SELECT suppliers.supplier_id, supplier_name = suppliers.name, products.product_id, product_name=products.name
FROM suppliers
INNER JOIN products ON products.supplier_id = suppliers.supplier_id
GO

SELECT *
FROM vw_supplier_products
GO
```

100 %

	supplier_id	supplier_name	product_id	product_name
1	1	Edward's Products Ltd.	1	Chai
2	1	Edward's Products Ltd.	2	Chang
3	1	Edward's Products Ltd.	3	Aniseed Syrup
4	2	New Orleans' Spices Ltd.	4	Chef Anton's Cajun Seasoning
5	2	New Orleans' Spices Ltd.	5	Chef Anton's Gumbo Mix
6	3	Macaulay Products Company	6	Grandma's Boysenberry Spread
7	3	Macaulay Products Company	7	Uncle Bob's Organic Dried Pears

Query executed successfully. | LBB128\SQLEXPRESS (11.0 SP2) | LBB128\apple (54) | Cus_Orders | 00:00:00 | 77 rows


```
--part C Step 10
CREATE VIEW vw_supplier_products
AS
SELECT suppliers.supplier_id, supplier_name = suppliers.name, products.product_id, product_name=products.name
FROM suppliers
INNER JOIN products ON products.supplier_id = suppliers.supplier_id
GO
table Cus_Orders.dbo.suppliers

SELECT *
FROM vw_supplier_products
GO
```

100 %

	supplier_id	supplier_name	product_id	product_name
72	14	St. Jean's Company	72	Mozzarella di Giovanni
73	7	Steveston Export Company	73	Röd Kaviar
74	4	Yves Delorme Ltd.	74	Longlife Tofu
75	12	South Harbour Products Ltd.	75	Rhönbrau Klosterbier
76	12	South Harbour Products Ltd.	76	Lakkalköön
77	12	South Harbour Products Ltd.	77	Original Frankfurter grüne Soße

Query executed successfully. | LBB128\SQLEXPRESS (11.0 SP2) | LBB128\apple (54) | Cus_Orders | 00:00:00 | 77 rows

2.4. Part D – Stored Procedures and Triggers

2.4.1. Step 1

Questions:

Create a stored procedure called **sp_customer_city** displaying the customers living in a particular city. The **city** will be an **input parameter** for the stored procedure. Display the customer id, name, address, city and phone from the customers table. Run the stored procedure displaying customers living in **London**. The stored procedure should produce the result set listed below.

customer_id	name	address	city	phone
AROUT	Around the Horn	120 Hanover Sq.	London	(71) 555-7788
BSBEV	B's Beverages	Fauntleroy Circus	London	(71) 555-1212
CONSH	Consolidated Holdings	Berkeley Gardens 12 Brewery	London	(71) 555-2282
EASTC	Eastern Connection	35 King George	London	(71) 555-0297
NORTS	North/South	South House 300 Queensbridge	London	(71) 555-7733
SEVES	Seven Seas Imports	90 Wadhurst Rd.	London	(71) 555-1717

(6 row(s) affected)

Solutions:

```
--part D Step 1

CREATE PROCEDURE sp_customer_city
(
    @city varchar(20)
)
AS
SELECT customer_id, name, address, city, phone
FROM customers
WHERE city = @city
GO
```

```
EXECUTE sp_customer_city 'London'
```

Results:

The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the following content:

```
--part D Step 1
CREATE PROCEDURE sp_customer_city
(
    @city varchar(20)
)
AS
SELECT customer_id, name, address, city, phone
FROM customers
WHERE city = @city
GO

EXECUTE sp_customer_city 'London'
GO
```

The results pane displays a table with the following data:

	customer_id	name	address	city	phone
1	AROUT	Around the Horn	120 Hanover Sq.	London	(71) 555-7788
2	BSBEV	B's Beverages	Faulberry Circus	London	(71) 555-1212
3	CONSH	Consolidated Holdings	Berkeley Gardens 12 Brewery	London	(71) 555-2282
4	EASTC	Eastern Connection	35 King George	London	(71) 555-0297
5	NORTS	North/South	South House 300 Queensbridge	London	(71) 555-7733
6	SEVES	Seven Seas Imports	90 Wadhurst Rd.	London	(71) 555-1717

At the bottom of the results pane, a message indicates: "Query executed successfully." Below the results pane, the status bar shows: LBB128\SQLEXPRESS (11.0 SP2) | LBB128\apple (54) | Cus_Orders | 00:00:00 | 6 rows

2.4.2. Step 2

Questions:

Create a stored procedure called **sp_orders_by_dates** displaying the orders shipped between particular dates. The **start** and **end** date will be **input parameters** for the stored procedure. Display the order id, customer id, and shipped date from the orders table, the customer name from the customer table, and the shipper name from the shippers table. Run the stored procedure displaying orders from **January 1, 2003** to **June 30, 2003**. The stored procedure should produce the result set listed below.

order_id	customer_id	customer_name	shipper_name	shipped_date
10423	GOURL	Gourmet Lanchonettes	Federal Shipping	2003-01-18 00:00:00.000
10425	LAMAI	La maison d'Asie	United Package	2003-01-08 00:00:00.000
10427	PICCO	Piccolo und mehr	United Package	2003-01-25 00:00:00.000
10429	HUNGO	Hungry Owl All-Night Grocers	United Package	2003-01-01 00:00:00.000
10431	BOTTM	Bottom-Dollar Markets	United Package	2003-01-01 00:00:00.000
...				
10615	WILMK	Wilman Kala	Federal Shipping	2003-06-30 00:00:00.000
10616	GREAL	Great Lakes Food Market	United Package	2003-06-29 00:00:00.000
10617	GREAL	Great Lakes Food Market	United Package	2003-06-28 00:00:00.000

(188 row(s) affected)

Solutions:

```
--part D Step 2

CREATE PROCEDURE sp_orders_by_dates
(
    @start datetime,
    @end datetime
)
AS
SELECT    orders.order_id,
          orders.customer_id,
          customer_name=customers.name,
          shipper_name=shippers.name,
          orders.shipped_date
FROM      orders
INNER JOIN customers ON orders.customer_id = customers.customer_id
INNER JOIN shippers ON orders.shipper_id = shippers.shipper_id
WHERE     shipped_date BETWEEN @start AND @end
GO

EXECUTE sp_orders_by_dates 'Jan 1 2003', 'Jun 30 2003'
```

Results:

```
--part D Step 2
CREATE PROCEDURE sp_orders_by_dates
(
    @start datetime,
    @end datetime
)
AS
SELECT orders.order_id, orders.customer_id,
       customer_name=customers.name, shipper_name=shippers.name, orders.shipped_date
FROM orders
INNER JOIN customers ON orders.customer_id = customers.customer_id
INNER JOIN shippers ON orders.shipper_id = shippers.shipper_id
WHERE shipped_date BETWEEN @start AND @end
GO

EXECUTE sp_orders_by_dates 'Jan 1 2003', 'Jun 30 2003'
GO
```

Results

order_id	customer_id	customer_name	shipper_name	shipped_date
1	10423	GOURL	Federal Shipping	2003-01-18 00:00:00.000
2	10425	LAMAI	La maison d'Aise	2003-01-08 00:00:00.000
3	10427	PICCO	Piccolo und mehr	2003-01-25 00:00:00.000
4	10429	HUNGO	Hungry Owl All-Night Grocers	2003-01-01 00:00:00.000
5	10431	BOTTM	Bottom-Dollar Markets	2003-01-01 00:00:00.000
6	10432	SPLIR	Split Rail Beer & Ale	2003-01-01 00:00:00.000
7	10433	PRINI	Princesa Isabel Vnhos	Federal Shipping 2003-01-26 00:00:00.000

Query executed successfully.


```
--part D Step 2
CREATE PROCEDURE sp_orders_by_dates
(
    @start datetime,
    @end datetime
)
AS
SELECT orders.order_id, orders.customer_id,
       customer_name=customers.name, shipper_name=shippers.name, orders.shipped_date
FROM orders
INNER JOIN customers ON orders.customer_id = customers.customer_id
INNER JOIN shippers ON orders.shipper_id = shippers.shipper_id
WHERE shipped_date BETWEEN @start AND @end
GO

EXECUTE sp_orders_by_dates 'Jan 1 2003', 'Jun 30 2003'
GO
```

Results

order_id	customer_id	customer_name	shipper_name	shipped_date
183	10612	SAVEA	Save-a-lot Markets	2003-06-25 00:00:00.000
184	10613	HILAA	HILARION-Abastos	2003-06-25 00:00:00.000
185	10614	BLAUS	Blauer See Delikatessen	2003-06-25 00:00:00.000
186	10615	WILMK	Wilman Kala	Federal Shipping 2003-06-30 00:00:00.000
187	10616	GREAL	Great Lakes Food Market	United Package 2003-06-29 00:00:00.000
188	10617	GREAL	Great Lakes Food Market	United Package 2003-06-28 00:00:00.000

Query executed successfully.

2.4.3. Step 3

Questions:

Create a stored procedure called **sp_product_listing** listing a specified product ordered during a specified month and year. The **product** and the **month** and **year** will be **input parameters** for the stored procedure. Display the product name, unit price, and quantity in stock from the products table, and the supplier name from the suppliers table. Run the stored procedure displaying a product name containing **Jack** and the month of the order date is **June** and the year is **2001**. The stored procedure should produce the result set listed below.

product_name	unit_price	quantity_in_stock	supplier_name
Jack's New England Clam Chowder	10.1325	85	Silver Spring Wholesale Market
Jack's New England Clam Chowder	10.1325	85	Silver Spring Wholesale Market
Jack's New England Clam Chowder	10.1325	85	Silver Spring Wholesale Market
Jack's New England Clam Chowder	10.1325	85	Silver Spring Wholesale Market

(4 row(s) affected)

Solutions:

```
--part D Step 3

CREATE PROCEDURE sp_product_listing
(
    @product varchar(40),
    @month varchar(10),
    @year int
)
AS
SELECT product_name=products.name,
       products.unit_price,
       products.quantity_in_stock,
       supplier_name=suppliers.name
FROM products
INNER JOIN suppliers ON products.supplier_id = suppliers.supplier_id
INNER JOIN order_details ON products.product_id = order_details.product_id
INNER JOIN orders ON order_details.order_id = orders.order_id
WHERE products.name LIKE '%' + @product + '%'
AND DATENAME(Month, orders.order_date) = @month
AND DATENAME(Year, orders.order_date) = @year
GO

EXECUTE sp_product_listing 'Jack', June, 2001
```

Results:

```
--part D Step 3
CREATE PROCEDURE sp_product_listing
(
    @product varchar(40),
    @month varchar(10),
    @year int
)
AS
SELECT product_name=products.name,
       products.unit_price,
       products.quantity_in_stock,
       supplier_name=suppliers.name
FROM products
INNER JOIN suppliers ON products.supplier_id = suppliers.supplier_id
INNER JOIN order_details ON products.product_id = order_details.product_id
INNER JOIN orders ON order_details.order_id = orders.order_id
WHERE products.name LIKE '%' +@product+'%'
AND DATENAME(Month, orders.order_date) = @month
AND DATENAME(Year, orders.order_date) = @year
GO
EXECUTE sp_product_listing 'Jack', June, 2001
GO
```

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Management Studio interface. The query window contains the provided T-SQL code. Below it, the 'Results' tab displays a table with four rows of data, which corresponds to the output of the stored procedure. The table has columns: product_name, unit_price, quantity_in_stock, and supplier_name. All four rows show the same values: product_name is 'Jack's New England Clam Chowder', unit_price is 10.1325, quantity_in_stock is 85, and supplier_name is 'Silver Spring Wholesale Market'. At the bottom of the results pane, a green checkmark indicates 'Query executed successfully.' To the right, status information is shown: LBB128\SQLEXPRESS (11.0 SP2), LBB128\apple (54), Cus_Orders, 00:00:00, and 4 rows.

	product_name	unit_price	quantity_in_stock	supplier_name
1	Jack's New England Clam Chowder	10.1325	85	Silver Spring Wholesale Market
2	Jack's New England Clam Chowder	10.1325	85	Silver Spring Wholesale Market
3	Jack's New England Clam Chowder	10.1325	85	Silver Spring Wholesale Market
4	Jack's New England Clam Chowder	10.1325	85	Silver Spring Wholesale Market

2.4.4. Step 4

Questions:

Create a **DELETE** trigger called **tr_delete_orders** on the **orders** table to display an error message if an order is deleted that has a value in the **order_details** table. (*Since Referential Integrity constraints will normally prevent such deletions, this trigger needs to be an Instead of trigger.*) Run the following query to verify your trigger.

DELETE orders

WHERE order_id = 10000

Solutions:

```
--part D Step 4
CREATE TRIGGER tr_delete_orders
ON orders
INSTEAD OF DELETE
```

```

AS

DECLARE @ord_id intid

SELECT @ord_id = order_id
FROM DELETED


IF EXISTS (SELECT order_id FROM order_details WHERE order_id = @ord_id)
BEGIN
raiserror('The order with a value in order_details table can not be
deleted ....',0,1)
ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
END
GO

DELETE orders
WHERE order_id =10000

```

Results:

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Management Studio interface. In the Object Explorer, a trigger named 'tr_delete_orders' is selected under the 'orders' table. The script pane displays the T-SQL code for creating the trigger, which includes an INSTEAD OF DELETE trigger body. The trigger checks if there are any rows in the 'order_details' table for the deleted order. If found, it raises an error and rolls back the transaction. The results pane shows the execution of a delete statement for order_id 10000, which fails due to the trigger constraint. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Query completed with errors.'

```
--part D Step 4
CREATE TRIGGER tr_delete_orders
ON orders
INSTEAD OF DELETE
AS
DECLARE @ord_id intid
SELECT @ord_id = order_id
FROM DELETED

IF EXISTS (SELECT order_id FROM order_details WHERE order_id = @ord_id)
BEGIN
PRINT @ord_id
raiserror('The order with a value in order_details table can not be deleted ....',0,1)
ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
END
GO

DELETE orders
WHERE order_id =10000
GO
```

Messages

10000
The order with a value in order_details table can not be deleted
Msg 3609, Level 16, State 1, Line 2
The transaction ended in the trigger. The batch has been aborted.

100 % 100 %

Query completed with errors. LBB128\SQLEXPRESS (11.0 SP2) | LBB128\apple (54) | Cus_Orders | 00:00:00 | 0 rows

2.4.5. Step 5

Questions:

Create an **INSERT** and **UPDATE** trigger called **tr_check_qty** on the **order_details** table to only allow orders of products that have a quantity in stock greater than or equal to the units ordered. Run the following query to verify your trigger.

```
UPDATE order_details  
SET quantity = 30  
WHERE order_id = '10044' AND product_id = 7
```

Solutions:

```
--part D Step 5  
  
CREATE TRIGGER tr_check_qty  
ON order_details  
FOR INSERT, UPDATE  
AS  
  
DECLARE @prod_id csid  
  
SELECT @prod_id = product_id  
FROM inserted  
  
IF (SELECT products.quantity_in_stock FROM products WHERE products.product_id =  
@prod_id)  
>= (SELECT products.units_on_order FROM products WHERE products.product_id =  
@prod_id)  
  
BEGIN  
  
ROLLBACK TRANSACTION  
  
PRINT 'Not enough quantity'  
  
END  
  
GO  
  
  
UPDATE order_details  
SET quantity = 30  
WHERE order_id='10044' AND product_id=7
```

[Go](#)

Results:

The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the following code:

```

543 --part D Step 5
544 CREATE TRIGGER tr_check_qty
545 ON order_details
546 FOR INSERT, UPDATE
547 AS
548 DECLARE @prod_id csid
549 SELECT @prod_id = product_id
550 FROM inserted
551 IF (SELECT products.quantity_in_stock FROM products WHERE products.product_id = @prod_id)
552     >= (SELECT products.units_on_order FROM products WHERE products.product_id = @prod_id)
553 BEGIN
554     ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
555     PRINT 'Not enough quantity'
556 END
557 GO
558
559 UPDATE order_details
560 SET quantity = 30
561 WHERE order_id='10044' AND product_id=7
562 GO

```

The Messages pane shows an error:

Not enough quantity
Msg 3609, Level 16, State 1, Line 1
The transaction ended in the trigger. The batch has been aborted.

The status bar at the bottom indicates: Query completed with errors.

2.4.6. Step 6

Questions:

Create a stored procedure called **sp_del_inactive_cust** to **delete** customers that have no orders. The stored procedure should delete **1** row.

Solutions:

```
--part D Step 6

CREATE PROCEDURE sp_del_inactive_cust
AS
DELETE
FROM customers
WHERE customers.customer_id NOT IN
(
    SELECT orders.customer_id
    FROM orders
)
```

)

```
EXECUTE sp_del_inactive_cust
GO
```

Results:

The customer has no order:

customer_id	name	contact_name	title_id	address	city	region	country_code	country	phone	fax	active
1	PARIS	Paris spécialités	Marie Beirland	106 "265, boulevard Charonne"	Paris	NULL	75012	France	(1) 42.34.22.66	(1) 42.34.22.77	1

Running the procedure:

576	--part D Step 6
577	CREATE PROCEDURE sp_del_inactive_cust
578	AS
579	DELETE
580	FROM customers
581	WHERE customers.customer_id NOT IN
582	(
583	SELECT orders.customer_id
584	FROM orders
585)
586	EXECUTE sp_del_inactive_cust
587	GO
100 %	!!!
Messages	
	(1 row(s) affected)
100 %	!!!
Query executed successfully.	LBB128\SQLEXPRESS (11.0 SP2) LBB128\apple (52) Cus_Orders 00:00:00 0 rows

2.4.7. Step 7

Questions:

Create a stored procedure called **sp_employee_information** to display the employee information for a particular employee. The **employee id** will be an **input parameter** for the stored procedure. Run the stored procedure displaying information for employee id of 5. The stored procedure should produce the result set listed below.

employee_id	last_name	first_name	address	city	province	postal_code	phone	birth_date
5	Buchanan	Steven	14 Garrett Hill	New Westminster	BC	V1G 8J7	6045554848	1955-03-04 00:00:00.000

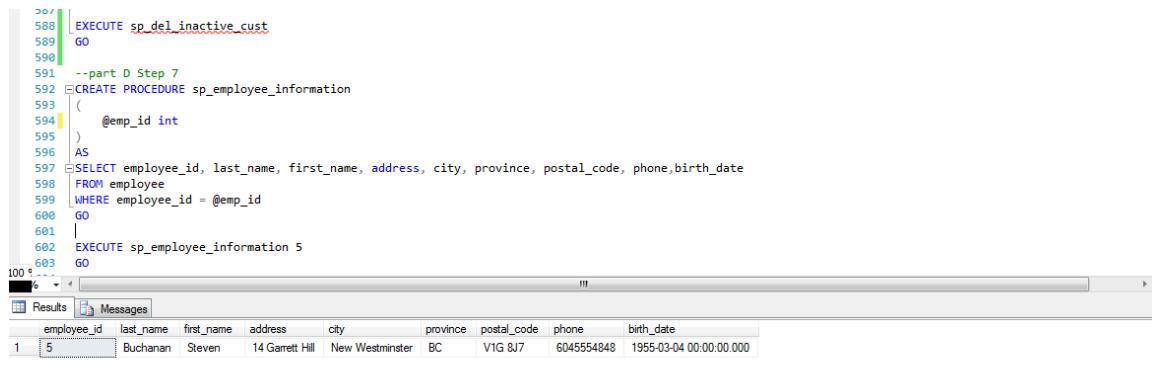
(1 row(s) affected)

Solutions:

```
--part D Step 7

CREATE PROCEDURE sp_employee_information
(
    @emp_id int
)
AS
SELECT employee_id, last_name, first_name, address, city, province, postal_code,
phone,birth_date
FROM employee
WHERE employee_id = @emp_id
GO

EXECUTE sp_employee_information 5
```

Results:


The screenshot shows the SQL Server Management Studio interface. The script pane displays the creation of a stored procedure named sp_employee_information, which selects employee details by ID. The results pane shows a single row of data from the employee table where employee_id is 5.

employee_id	last_name	first_name	address	city	province	postal_code	phone	birth_date
5	Buchanan	Steven	14 Garrett Hill	New Westminster	BC	V1G 8J7	6045554848	1955-03-04 00:00:00.000

Query executed successfully. | LBB128\SQLEXPRESS (11.0 SP2) | LBB128\apple (52) | Cus_Orders | 00:00:00 | 1 rows

2.4.8. Step 8**Questions:**

Create a stored procedure called **sp_reorder_qty** to show when the reorder level subtracted from the quantity in stock is less than a specified value. The **unit** value will be an **input parameter** for the stored procedure. Display the product id, quantity in stock, and reorder level from the products table, and the supplier name, address, city, and province from the suppliers table. Run the stored procedure displaying the information for a value of **5**. The stored procedure should produce the result set listed below.

product_id	name	address	city	province	qty	reorder_level
2	Edward's Products Ltd.	1125 Howe Street	Vancouver	BC	17	25
3	Edward's Products Ltd.	1125 Howe Street	Vancouver	BC	13	25
5	New Orleans' Spices Ltd.	1040 Georgia Street	West Vancouver	BC	0	0
11	Armstrong Company	1638 Derwent Way	Richmond	BC	22	30
17	Steveston Export Company	2951 Moncton Street	Richmond	BC	0	0
...						
68	Dare Manufacturer Ltd.	1603 3rd Avenue	West Burnaby	BC	6	15
70	Steveston Export Company	2951 Moncton Street	Richmond	BC	15	30
74	Yves Delorme Ltd.	3050 Granville Street	New Westminster	BC	4	5

(23 row(s) affected)

Solutions:

```
--part D Step 8

CREATE PROCEDURE sp_reorder_qty
(
    @unit int
)
AS
SELECT products.product_id, suppliers.name, suppliers.address, suppliers.city,
suppliers.province, qty=products.quantity_in_stock, products.reorder_level
FROM products
INNER JOIN suppliers ON products.supplier_id = suppliers.supplier_id
WHERE (products.quantity_in_stock - products.reorder_level) < @unit
GO

EXECUTE sp_reorder_qty 5
```

Results:

```

605 --part D Step 8
606 CREATE PROCEDURE sp_reorder_qty
607 (
608     @unit int
609 )
610 AS
611 SELECT products.product_id, suppliers.name, suppliers.address, suppliers.city, suppliers.province, qty=products.quantity_in_stock, products.reorder_level
612 FROM products
613 INNER JOIN suppliers ON products.supplier_id = suppliers.supplier_id
614 WHERE (products.quantity_in_stock - products.reorder_level) < @unit
615 GO
616
617 EXECUTE sp_reorder_qty 5
618 GO

```

Query executed successfully.

product_id	name	address	city	province	qty	reorder_level	
1	2	Edward's Products Ltd.	1125 Howe Street	Vancouver	BC	17	25
2	3	Edward's Products Ltd.	1125 Howe Street	Vancouver	BC	13	25
3	5	New Orleans' Spices Ltd.	1040 Georgia Street West	Vancouver	BC	0	0
4	11	Armstrong Company	1638 Dewent Way	Richmond	BC	22	30
5	17	Steveston Export Company	2951 Moncton Street	Richmond	BC	0	0
6	21	Dare Manufacturer Ltd.	1603 3rd Avenue West	Burnaby	BC	3	5
7	29	South Harbour Products Ltd.	35 Yale Crescent	Surrey	BC	0	0

LBB128\SQLEXPRESS (11.0 SP2) | LBB128\apple (52) | Cus_Orders | 00:00:00 | 23 rows


```

605 --part D Step 8
606 CREATE PROCEDURE sp_reorder_qty
607 (
608     @unit int
609 )
610 AS
611 SELECT products.product_id, suppliers.name, suppliers.address, suppliers.city, suppliers.province, qty=products.quantity_in_stock, products.reorder_level
612 FROM products
613 INNER JOIN suppliers ON products.supplier_id = suppliers.supplier_id
614 WHERE (products.quantity_in_stock - products.reorder_level) < @unit
615 GO
616
617 EXECUTE sp_reorder_qty 5
618 GO

```

Query executed successfully.

product_id	name	address	city	province	qty	reorder_level	
17	53	St. Jean's Company	119 Cowley Road	Burnaby	BC	0	0
18	56	Campbell Company	892 Farrell Avenue	New We...	BC	21	30
19	64	South Harbour Products Ltd.	35 Yale Crescent	Surrey	BC	22	30
20	66	New Orleans' Spices Ltd.	1040 Georgia Street West	Vancouver	BC	4	20
21	68	Dare Manufacturer Ltd.	1603 3rd Avenue West	Burnaby	BC	6	15
22	70	Steveston Export Company	2951 Moncton Street	Richmond	BC	15	30
23	74	Yves Delorme Ltd.	3050 Granville Street	New We...	BC	4	5

LBB128\SQLEXPRESS (11.0 SP2) | LBB128\apple (52) | Cus_Orders | 00:00:00 | 23 rows

2.4.9. Step 9

Questions:

Create a stored procedure called **sp_unit_prices** for the product table where the **unit price is between particular values**. The **two unit prices** will be **input parameters** for the stored procedure. Display the product id, product name, alternate name, and unit price from the products table. Run the stored procedure to display products where the unit price is between **\$5.00** and **\$10.00**. The stored procedure should produce the result set listed below.

product_id	name	alternate_name	unit_price
13	Konbu	Kelp Seaweed	6.30
19	Teatime Chocolate Biscuits	Teatime Chocolate Biscuits	9.66
23	Tunnbröd	Thin Bread	9.45
45	Røgede sild	Smoked Herring	9.975
47	Zaanse koeken	Zaanse Cookies	9.975
52	Filo Mix	Mix for Greek Filo Dough	7.35
54	Tourtipre	Pork Pie	7.8225
75	Rhönbrou Klosterbier	Rhönbrou Beer	8.1375

(8 row(s) affected)

Solutions:

```
--part D Step 9

CREATE PROCEDURE sp_unit_prices
(
    @unit1 money,
    @unit2 money
)
AS
SELECT product_id, name, alternate_name, unit_price
FROM products
WHERE unit_price BETWEEN @unit1 AND @unit2
GO

EXECUTE sp_unit_prices 5,10
```

Results:

```
620  --part D Step 9
621  CREATE PROCEDURE sp_unit_prices
622  (
623      @unit1 money,
624      @unit2 money
625  )
626  AS
627  SELECT product_id, name, alternate_name, unit_price
628  FROM products
629  WHERE unit_price BETWEEN @unit1 AND @unit2
630  GO
631
632 EXECUTE sp_unit_prices 5,10
633
634
```

Results

product_id	name	alternate_name	unit_price
1	Konbu	Kelp Seaweed	6.30
2	Teatime Chocolate Biscuits	Teatime Chocolate Biscuits	9.66
3	Tunnbröd	Thin Bread	9.45
4	Røgede sild	Smoked Herring	9.975
5	Zaanse koeken	Zaanse Cookies	9.975
6	Filo Mix	Mix for Greek Filo Dough	7.35
7	Toutière	Pork Pie	7.8225
8	Rhönbräu Klosterbier	Rhönbräu Beer	8.1375

Query executed successfully.

LBB128\SQLEXPRESS (11.0 SP2) | LBB128\apple (52) | Cus_Orders | 00:00:00 | 8 rows

3. SUMMARY

COMP1630 Project 2 is a practical project to solve the relational database questions with all SQL statements learned through the entire class. The author successfully achieves all the desired results and shows the answers with the evidence of results.

4. CHALLENGES

The author spends a lot of time on 2.4.5 and 2.4.6. And also, the errors in the transaction or in the trigger will roll back the entire transactions. The author doesn't use cursor to solve this issue.

5. COPY OF THE SCRIPT

```
/*
Bo Liu
A00939260
*/



/*
PART A - DATABASE AND TABLES
*/
USE MASTER;
GO

--Drop existing Cus_Orders database
if exists (select * from sysdatabases where name='Cus_Orders')
begin
    raiserror('Dropping existing Cus_Orders database ....',0,1)
    DROP database Cus_Orders
end
GO

--create database
CREATE DATABASE Cus_Orders;
GO
--set workstation to Cus_Orders
USE Cus_Orders;
GO

--create user-defined data types
```

```
CREATE TYPE csid FROM char(5) NOT NULL;  
GO
```

```
CREATE TYPE intid FROM int NOT NULL;  
GO
```

```
--create tables
```

```
CREATE TABLE customers  
(  
    customer_id csid,  
    name varchar(50) NOT NULL,  
    contact_name varchar(30),  
    title_id char(3) NOT NULL,  
    address varchar(50),  
    city varchar(20),  
    region varchar(15),  
    country_code varchar(10),  
    country varchar(15),  
    phone varchar(20),  
    fax varchar(20)  
);
```

```
GO
```

```
CREATE TABLE orders  
(  
    order_id intid,  
    customer_id csid,  
    employee_id int NOT NULL,  
    shipping_name varchar(50),  
    shipping_address varchar(50),  
    shipping_city varchar(20),
```

```
    shipping_region varchar(15),
    shipping_country_code varchar(10),
    shipping_country varchar(15),
    shipper_id int NOT NULL,
    order_date datetime,
    required_date datetime,
    shipped_date datetime,
    freight_charge money
);
GO
```

```
CREATE TABLE order_details
(
    order_id intid,
    product_id intid,
    quantity int NOT NULL,
    discount float NOT NULL
);
GO
```

```
CREATE TABLE products
(
    product_id intid,
    supplier_id int NOT NULL,
    name varchar(40) NOT NULL,
    alternate_name varchar(40),
    quantity_per_unit varchar(25),
    unit_price money,
    quantity_in_stock int,
    units_on_order int,
```

```
    reorder_level int  
);  
GO  
  
CREATE TABLE shippers  
(  
    shipper_id int IDENTITY NOT NULL,  
    name varchar(20)  
);  
GO  
  
CREATE TABLE suppliers  
(  
    supplier_id int IDENTITY NOT NULL,  
    name varchar(40),  
    address varchar(30),  
    city varchar(20),  
    province char(2)  
);  
GO  
  
CREATE TABLE titles  
(  
    title_id char(3) NOT NULL,  
    description varchar(35)  
);  
GO  
  
--add primary keys & foreign keys  
ALTER TABLE customers
```

```
ADD PRIMARY KEY (customer_id)
```

```
GO
```

```
ALTER TABLE shippers
```

```
ADD PRIMARY KEY (shipper_id);
```

```
GO
```

```
ALTER TABLE titles
```

```
ADD PRIMARY KEY (title_id);
```

```
GO
```

```
ALTER TABLE orders
```

```
ADD PRIMARY KEY (order_id);
```

```
GO
```

```
ALTER TABLE suppliers
```

```
ADD PRIMARY KEY (supplier_id);
```

```
GO
```

```
ALTER TABLE products
```

```
ADD PRIMARY KEY (product_id);
```

```
GO
```

```
ALTER TABLE order_details
```

```
ADD PRIMARY KEY (order_id, product_id);
```

```
GO
```

```
ALTER TABLE customers
```

```
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_cus_titles FOREIGN KEY (title_id)
```

```
REFERENCES titles(title_id);
```

```
GO
```

```
ALTER TABLE orders  
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_orders_cus FOREIGN KEY (customer_id)  
REFERENCES customers(customer_id);
```

```
GO
```

```
ALTER TABLE orders  
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_orders_shippers FOREIGN KEY (shipper_id)  
REFERENCES shippers(shipper_id);
```

```
GO
```

```
ALTER TABLE order_details  
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_orderDetails_orders FOREIGN KEY (order_id)  
REFERENCES orders(order_id);
```

```
GO
```

```
ALTER TABLE order_details  
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_orderDetails_products FOREIGN KEY (product_id)  
REFERENCES products(product_id);
```

```
GO
```

```
ALTER TABLE products  
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_products_suppliers FOREIGN KEY (supplier_id)  
REFERENCES suppliers(supplier_id);
```

```
GO
```

```
--add constraints to table  
ALTER TABLE customers  
ADD CONSTRAINT def_country
```

```
DEFAULT('Canada') FOR country;
GO

ALTER TABLE orders
ADD CONSTRAINT def_required_date
DEFAULT(GETDATE()+10) FOR required_date;
GO

ALTER TABLE order_details
ADD CONSTRAINT min_quantity
CHECK (quantity>=1);
GO

ALTER TABLE products
ADD CONSTRAINT min_reorder_level
CHECK (reorder_level >=1);
GO

ALTER TABLE products
ADD CONSTRAINT max_quantity_in_stock
CHECK (quantity_in_stock <150);
GO

ALTER TABLE suppliers
ADD CONSTRAINT def_province
DEFAULT('BC') FOR province;
GO

--import data from text files
BULK INSERT titles
```

```
FROM 'C:\TextFiles\titles.txt'
WITH (
    CODEPAGE=1252,
    DATAFILETYPE = 'char',
    FIELDTERMINATOR = '\t',
    KEEPNULLS,
    ROWTERMINATOR = '\n'
)
GO

BULK INSERT suppliers
FROM 'C:\TextFiles\suppliers.txt'
WITH (
    CODEPAGE=1252,
    DATAFILETYPE = 'char',
    FIELDTERMINATOR = '\t',
    KEEPNULLS,
    ROWTERMINATOR = '\n'
)
GO

BULK INSERT shippers
FROM 'C:\TextFiles\shippers.txt'
WITH (
    CODEPAGE=1252,
    DATAFILETYPE = 'char',
    FIELDTERMINATOR = '\t',
    KEEPNULLS,
    ROWTERMINATOR = '\n'
)
```

```
GO
```

```
BULK INSERT customers
FROM 'C:\TextFiles\customers.txt'
WITH (
    CODEPAGE=1252,
    DATAFILETYPE = 'char',
    FIELDTERMINATOR = '\t',
    KEEPNULLS,
    ROWTERMINATOR = '\n'
)
```

```
GO
```

```
BULK INSERT products
FROM 'C:\TextFiles\products.txt'
WITH (
    CODEPAGE=1252,
    DATAFILETYPE = 'char',
    FIELDTERMINATOR = '\t',
    KEEPNULLS,
    ROWTERMINATOR = '\n'
)
```

```
GO
```

```
BULK INSERT order_details
FROM 'C:\TextFiles\order_details.txt'
WITH (
    CODEPAGE=1252,
    DATAFILETYPE = 'char',
    FIELDTERMINATOR = '\t',
```

```
    KEEPNULLS,  
    ROWTERMINATOR = '\n'  
)  
GO  
  
BULK INSERT orders  
FROM 'C:\TextFiles\orders.txt'  
WITH (  
    CODEPAGE=1252,  
    DATAFILETYPE = 'char',  
    FIELDTERMINATOR = '\t',  
    KEEPNULLS,  
    ROWTERMINATOR = '\n'  
)  
GO  
  
/*  
PART B - SQL STATEMENTS  
*/  
  
--part B Step 1  
SELECT customer_id, name, city, country  
FROM customers  
ORDER BY customer_id;  
GO  
  
--part B Step 2  
ALTER TABLE customers  
ADD active BIT NOT NULL
```

```
CONSTRAINT def_active DEFAULT(1);

GO

--part B Step 3

SELECT orders.order_id,
       product_name = products.name,
       customer_name = customers.name,
       order_date = CONVERT(char(11),
                           orders.order_date, 100),
       new_shipped_date = CONVERT(char(11),orders.shipped_date + 7,100),
       order_cost = (order_details.quantity * products.unit_price)

FROM orders
      INNER JOIN order_details ON orders.order_id = order_details.order_id
      INNER JOIN products ON order_details.product_id = products.product_id
      INNER JOIN customers ON customers.customer_id = orders.customer_id
WHERE orders.order_date BETWEEN 'Jan 1 2001' AND 'Dec 31 2001'
GO

--part B Step 4

SELECT orders.customer_id,
       name = customers.name,
       customers.phone,
       orders.order_id,
       orders.order_date

FROM orders
      INNER JOIN customers ON orders.customer_id = customers.customer_id
WHERE shipped_date IS NULL
ORDER BY name
GO
```

--part B Step 5

```
SELECT customers.customer_id,
       customers.name,
       customers.city,
       titles.description
  FROM customers
 INNER JOIN titles ON customers.title_id = titles.title_id
 WHERE customers.region IS NULL
 GO
```

--part B Step 6

```
SELECT supplier_name = suppliers.name,
       products_name = products.name,
       products.reorder_level,
       products.quantity_in_stock
  FROM suppliers
 INNER JOIN products ON suppliers.supplier_id = products.supplier_id
 WHERE products.reorder_level > products.quantity_in_stock
 ORDER BY suppliers.name
 GO
```

--part B Step 7

```
SELECT orders.order_id,
       customers.name,
       customers.contact_name,
       shipped_date=CONVERT(char(11),orders.shipped_date,100),
       elapsed = DATEDIFF(YEAR,orders.shipped_date, 'Jan 1 2008')
  FROM orders
 INNER JOIN customers ON orders.customer_id = customers.customer_id
 WHERE orders.shipped_date IS NOT NULL
```

```
GO
```

```
--part B Step 8
```

```
SELECT name = SUBSTRING(name,1,1), 'total' = COUNT(name)  
FROM customers  
GROUP BY SUBSTRING(name,1,1)  
HAVING COUNT(name) >= 2 AND SUBSTRING(name,1,1) != 'S'  
GO
```

```
--part B Step 9
```

```
SELECT order_details.order_id,  
       order_details.quantity,  
       products.product_id,  
       products.reorder_level,  
       suppliers.supplier_id  
FROM order_details  
INNER JOIN products ON order_details.product_id = products.product_id  
INNER JOIN suppliers ON products.supplier_id = suppliers.supplier_id  
WHERE order_details.quantity > 100  
ORDER BY order_details.order_id  
GO
```

```
--part B Step 10
```

```
SELECT product_id, name, quantity_per_unit, unit_price  
FROM products  
WHERE name LIKE '%tofu%' OR name LIKE '%chef%'  
ORDER BY name  
GO
```

```
/*
PART C - INSERT,UPDATE, DELETE and VIEWS Statements
*/
```

```
--part C Step 1
```

```
CREATE TABLE employee
(
    employee_id int NOT NULL,
    last_name varchar(30) NOT NULL,
    first_name varchar(15) NOT NULL,
    address varchar(30),
    city varchar(20),
    province char(2),
    postal_code varchar(7),
    phone varchar(10),
    birth_date datetime NOT NULL
);
```

```
GO
```

```
--part C Step 2
```

```
ALTER TABLE employee
ADD PRIMARY KEY (employee_id)
GO
```

```
--part C Step 3
```

```
BULK INSERT employee
FROM 'C:\TextFiles\employee.txt'
WITH (
    CODEPAGE=1252,
    DATAFILETYPE = 'char',
```

```
FIELDTERMINATOR = '\t',
KEEPNULLS,
ROWTERMINATOR = '\n'

)

GO

ALTER TABLE orders
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_employee_orders FOREIGN KEY (employee_id)
REFERENCES employee(employee_id);

GO

--part C Step 4
INSERT INTO shippers(name)
VALUES('Quick Express')
GO

--part C Step 5
UPDATE products
SET unit_price = unit_price*1.05
WHERE unit_price BETWEEN 5 AND 10
GO

--part C Step 6
UPDATE customers
SET fax = 'Unknown'
WHERE fax IS NULL
GO

--part C Step 7
CREATE VIEW vw_order_cost
```

AS

```
SELECT orders.order_id,
       orders.order_date,
       products.product_id,
       customers.name,
       order_cost=(order_details.quantity*products.unit_price)
FROM orders
INNER JOIN order_details ON order_details.order_id = orders.order_id
INNER JOIN products ON order_details.product_id = products.product_id
INNER JOIN customers ON orders.customer_id = customers.customer_id
GO
```

SELECT *

```
FROM vw_order_cost
WHERE order_id BETWEEN 10000 AND 10200
GO
```

--part C Step 8

```
CREATE VIEW vw_list_employees
```

AS

```
SELECT *
FROM employee
GO
```

```
SELECT employee_id,
       name=(last_name + ', ' + first_name),
       'birth_date' = convert(char(10), birth_date, 102)
FROM vw_list_employees
WHERE employee_id = 5 OR employee_id = 7 OR employee_id=9
GO
```

```
--part C Step 9

CREATE VIEW vw_all_orders
AS
SELECT orders.order_id, customers.customer_id, customer_name = customers.name,
customers.city, customers.country, orders.shipped_date
FROM orders
INNER JOIN customers ON orders.customer_id = customers.customer_id
GO

SELECT order_id, customer_id, customer_name, city, country,
shipped_date=CONVERT(char(11),shipped_date,100)
FROM vw_all_orders
WHERE shipped_date BETWEEN 'Jan 1 2002' AND 'Dec 31 2002'
ORDER BY customer_name, country
GO

--part C Step 10

CREATE VIEW vw_supplier_products
AS
SELECT suppliers.supplier_id, supplier_name = suppliers.name, products.product_id,
product_name=products.name
FROM suppliers
INNER JOIN products ON products.supplier_id = suppliers.supplier_id
GO

SELECT *
FROM vw_supplier_products
GO
```

```
/*
PART D - STORED PROCEDURES AND TRIGGERS
*/

--part D Step 1

CREATE PROCEDURE sp_customer_city
(
    @city varchar(20)
)
AS
SELECT customer_id, name, address, city, phone
FROM customers
WHERE city = @city
GO

EXECUTE sp_customer_city 'London'
GO

--part D Step 2

CREATE PROCEDURE sp_orders_by_dates
(
    @start datetime,
    @end datetime
)
AS
SELECT orders.order_id, orders.customer_id,
       customer_name=customers.name, shipper_name=shippers.name,
       orders.shipped_date
FROM orders
INNER JOIN customers ON orders.customer_id = customers.customer_id
```

```
INNER JOIN shippers ON orders.shipper_id = shippers.shipper_id
WHERE shipped_date BETWEEN @start AND @end
GO

EXECUTE sp_orders_by_dates 'Jan 1 2003', 'Jun 30 2003'
GO

--part D Step 3

CREATE PROCEDURE sp_product_listing
(
    @product varchar(40),
    @month varchar(10),
    @year int
)
AS
SELECT product_name=products.name,
       products.unit_price,
       products.quantity_in_stock,
       supplier_name=suppliers.name
FROM products
INNER JOIN suppliers ON products.supplier_id = suppliers.supplier_id
INNER JOIN order_details ON products.product_id = order_details.product_id
INNER JOIN orders ON order_details.order_id = orders.order_id
WHERE products.name LIKE '%' +@product+'%'
AND DATENAME(Month, orders.order_date) = @month
AND DATENAME(Year, orders.order_date) = @year
GO

EXECUTE sp_product_listing 'Jack', June, 2001
GO
```

```
--part D Step 4

CREATE TRIGGER tr_delete_orders
ON orders
INSTEAD OF DELETE
AS
DECLARE @ord_id intid
SELECT @ord_id = order_id
FROM DELETED
IF EXISTS (SELECT order_id FROM order_details WHERE order_id = @ord_id)
BEGIN
raiserror('The order with a value in order_details table can not be deleted ....',0,1)
ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
END
GO

DELETE orders
WHERE order_id =10000
GO

--part D Step 5

CREATE TRIGGER tr_check_qty
ON order_details
FOR INSERT, UPDATE
AS
DECLARE @prod_id csid
SELECT @prod_id = product_id
FROM inserted
IF (SELECT products.quantity_in_stock FROM products WHERE products.product_id =
@prod_id)
```

```
>= (SELECT products.units_on_order FROM products WHERE products.product_id =
@prod_id)

BEGIN

ROLLBACK TRANSACTION

PRINT 'Not enough quantity'

END

GO

UPDATE order_details
SET quantity = 30
WHERE order_id='10044' AND product_id=7
Go

--part D Step 6

CREATE PROCEDURE sp_del_inactive_cust
AS
DELETE
FROM customers
WHERE customers.customer_id NOT IN
(
    SELECT orders.customer_id
    FROM orders
)
EXECUTE sp_del_inactive_cust
GO

--part D Step 7

CREATE PROCEDURE sp_employee_information
(
```

```
@emp_id int
)
AS
SELECT employee_id, last_name, first_name, address, city, province, postal_code,
phone,birth_date
FROM employee
WHERE employee_id = @emp_id
GO

EXECUTE sp_employee_information 5
GO

--part D Step 8
CREATE PROCEDURE sp_reorder_qty
(
    @unit int
)
AS
SELECT products.product_id, suppliers.name, suppliers.address, suppliers.city,
suppliers.province, qty=products.quantity_in_stock, products.reorder_level
FROM products
INNER JOIN suppliers ON products.supplier_id = suppliers.supplier_id
WHERE (products.quantity_in_stock - products.reorder_level) < @unit
GO

EXECUTE sp_reorder_qty 5
GO

--part D Step 9
CREATE PROCEDURE sp_unit_prices
```

```
(  
    @unit1 money,  
    @unit2 money  
)  
AS  
SELECT product_id, name, alternate_name, unit_price  
FROM products  
WHERE unit_price BETWEEN @unit1 AND @unit2  
GO  
  
EXECUTE sp_unit_prices 5,10  
GO  
  
select * from order_details  
GO
```