



BridgeLabz

Employability Delivered

SQL & ADO.NET

Outcome

- Ability to create Employee Payroll DB
- Ability to use Normalization and ER Modeling to create a Employee Payroll ER Model
- Ability to implement DB Queries using MSSQL Client (SSMS)
- Ability to manage Employee Payroll data from the .NET Application using ADO.NET

Section 1: MSSQL DB



UC 1

Ability to create a payroll service database

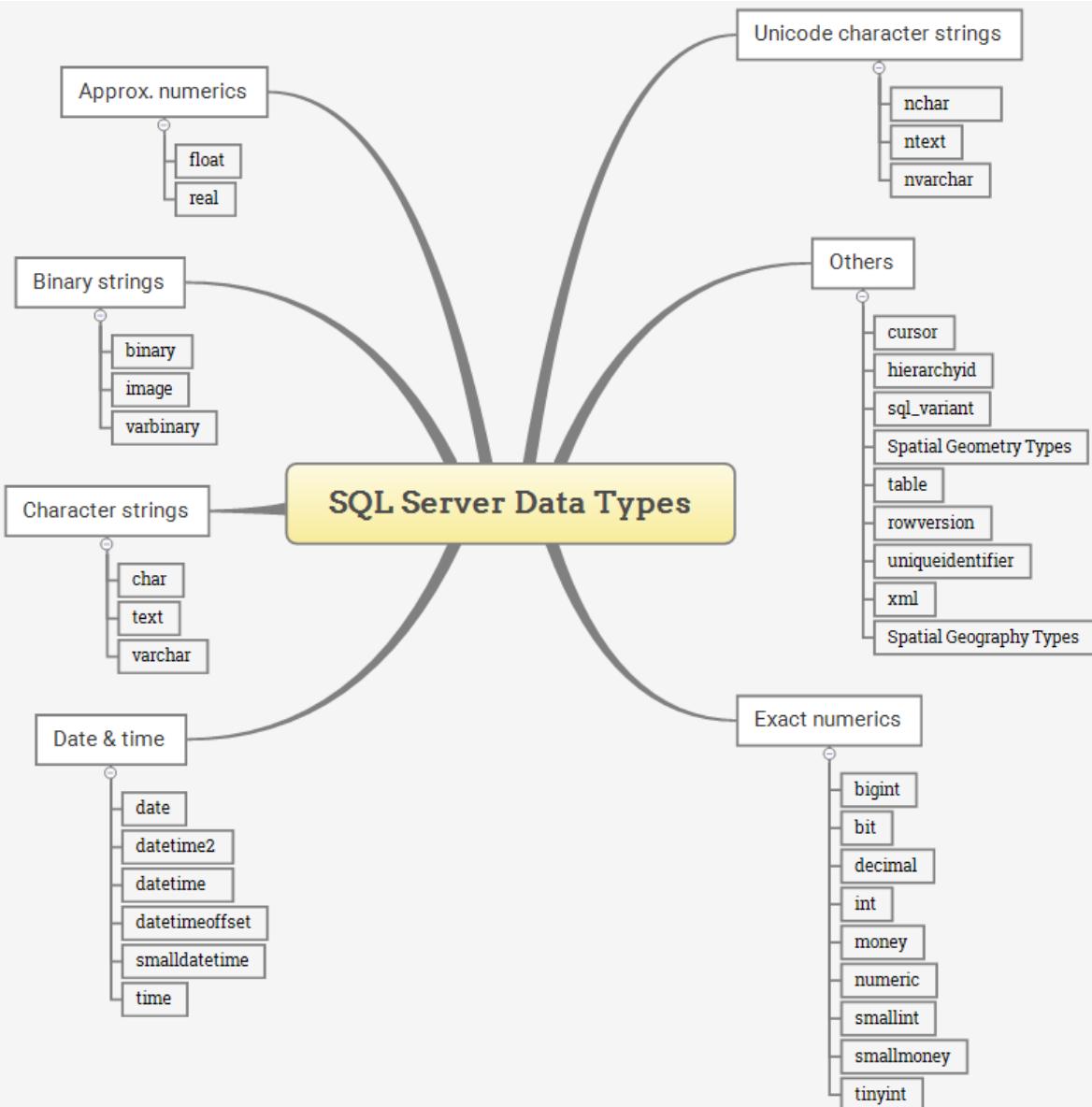
- Using MSSQL Client use `create database` query to create a `payroll_service` database
- Also you can see the DB created by using `show database` query
- And go to the database created by using `use payroll_service` query



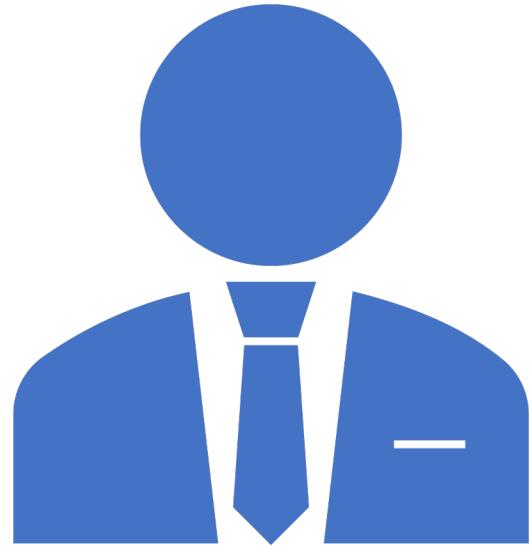
UC 2

Ability to create a employee payroll table in the payroll service database to manage employee payrolls

- Use payroll_service database in MSSQL Client
- Use `Create Table employee_payroll` Query to create employee payroll table with columns id, name, salary and start date as column. Note Id is set to auto increment.
- Understand the SQL data types to be used for the table
- Note: SQL Queries as case insensitive



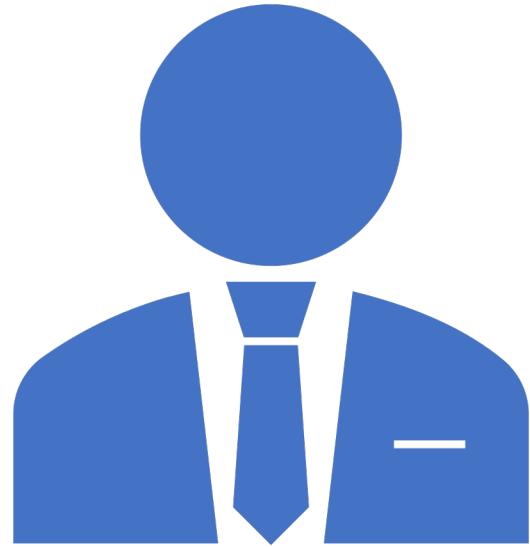
MSSQL Data Types



UC 3

Ability to create employee payroll data in the payroll service database as part of **CRUD Operation**

- Use payroll_service database in MSSQL Client
- Use `INSERT INTO employee_payroll` Query to create employees payroll data into the employee_payroll table



UC 4

Ability to retrieve all the employee payroll data that is added to payroll service database

- Use payroll_service database in MSSQL Client
- Use `SELECT * FROM employee_payroll` to retrieve all the data from the employee_payroll table



UC 5

Ability to retrieve salary data for a particular employee as well as all employees who have joined in a particular date range from the payroll service database

- Use `SELECT salary FROM employee_payroll WHERE name = 'Bill'` Query to View Bill's salary
- Use `Select` query with `Where` condition View employees between start dates
- Query: `WHERE start BETWEEN CAST('2018-01-01' AS DATE) AND DATE(NOW())`
- Note: Where Condition Clause is used to retrieve the row needed from the table
- Note: Use of Database Functions like `CAST()` and `NOW()` in the Query



UC 6

Ability to add Gender to Employee Payroll Table and Update the Rows to reflect the correct Employee Gender

- Use payroll_service database in MSSQL Client
- Use Alter Table Command to add Field gender after the name field
- Use Update Query to set the gender using where condition with the employee name
- E.g. `UPDATE employee_payroll set gender = 'M' where name = 'Bill' or name = 'Charlie';`



UC 7

Ability to find sum, average, min, max and number of male and female employees

- Use payroll_service database in MSSQL Client
- Use Database Function **SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, COUNT** to do analysis by Male or Female.
- Note: You will need to use GROUP BY GENDER grouping to get the result
- E.g. **SELECT SUM(salary) FROM employee_payroll WHERE gender = 'F' GROUP BY gender;**

MSSQL Commands

```
1 CREATE TABLE employee_payroll
2 (
3     EmployeeID int identity(1, 1) primary key,
4     EmployeeName varchar(255),
5     PhoneNumber varchar(255),
6     Address varchar(255),
7     Department varchar(255),
8     Gender char(1),
9     BasicPay float,
10    Deductions float,
11    TaxablePay float,
12    Tax float,
13    NetPay float,
14    StartDate Date,
15    City varchar(255),
16    Country varchar(255)
17 );
18
19 insert into employee_payroll
20 (EmployeeName,PhoneNumber,Address,Department,Gender,BasicPay,Deductions,TaxablePay,T
21 values
22 ('Gunjan', '7878787878', 'Mumbai', 'ENGG', 'M', 30000, 2000, 1000, 200, 18000, getd
23
24 select * from employee_payroll
25
26 select * from employee_payroll where EmployeeName='Terisa'
27
28 select schema_name(t.schema_id) as schema_name,
29      t.name as table_name,
30      t.create_date,
31      t.modify_date
32  from sys.tables t
33 order by schema_name,
34      |   | table_name;
```

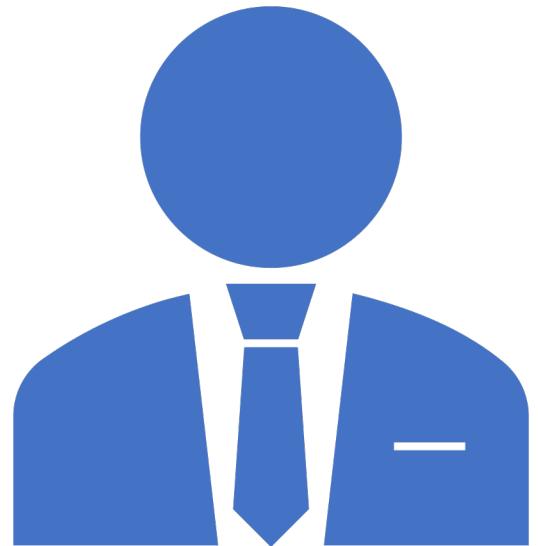
Section 2: ER Diagram



UC 8

Ability to extend
employee_payroll data to
store employee information
like employee phone, address
and department

- Ensure employee department is non nullable fields.
- Add Default Value for address field.



UC 9

Ability to extend
employee_payroll table
to have Basic Pay,
Deductions, Taxable Pay,
Income Tax, Net Pay



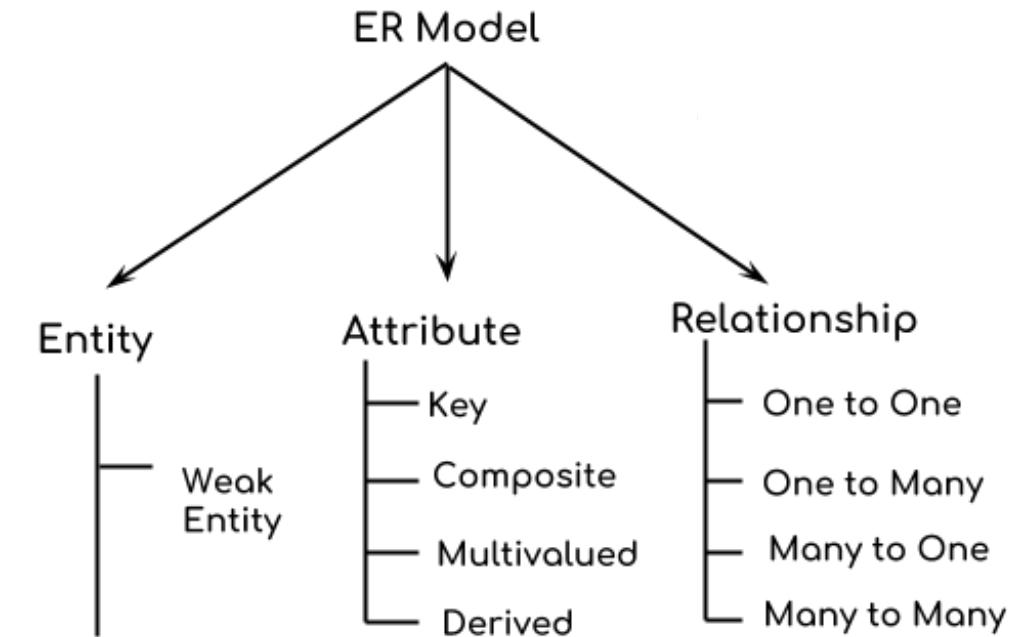
UC 10

Ability to make Terissa as part of Sales and Marketing Department

- Note: The Complete employee payroll roll need to be Inserted
- If a Salary is now going to be updated multiple rows has to be updated creating unnecessary redundancy
- Further There is 2 Employee ID so according to Database there is two different Terissa

Entity Relationship Diagram – ER Diagram

- An **Entity–relationship model (ER model)** describes the structure of a database with the help of a diagram, which is known as **Entity Relationship Diagram (ER Diagram)**.
- An ER model is more intuitive approach than following rules in Normalized forms like 1NF, 2NF, etc. and is a design or blueprint of a database that can later be implemented as a database. Very similar to Class Diagram.
- The best way to design the DB is to keep the knowledge of Normalized Forms and use the Intuitive Approach and Domain Knowledge to arrive at the ER Diagram.
- The main components of E-R Diagram are:
 - Entity
 - Attribute
 - Relationship



Components of ER Diagram

Employee Payroll Table

Employee Payroll Table

Executed in 0 ms

[mssql]> select * from employee_payroll where EmployeeName='Terisa';

EmployeeID	EmployeeName	PhoneNumber	Address	Department	Gender	BasicPay	Deductions	TaxablePay	Tax	NetPay	StartDate	City	Country
1	Terisa	78787878787	Mumbai	HR	F	20000	2000	1000	200	18000	2020-10-22T00:00:00.000Z	Mumbai	IN

1 row(s) returned

25

26 select * from employee_payroll where EmployeeName='Terisa'

Results **Messages**

	EmployeeID	EmployeeName	PhoneNumber	Address	Department	Gender	BasicPay	Deductions	TaxablePay	Tax	NetPay	StartDate	City	Country
1	1	Terisa	78787878787	Mumbai	HR	F	20000	2000	1000	200	18000	2020-10-22	Mumbai	IN



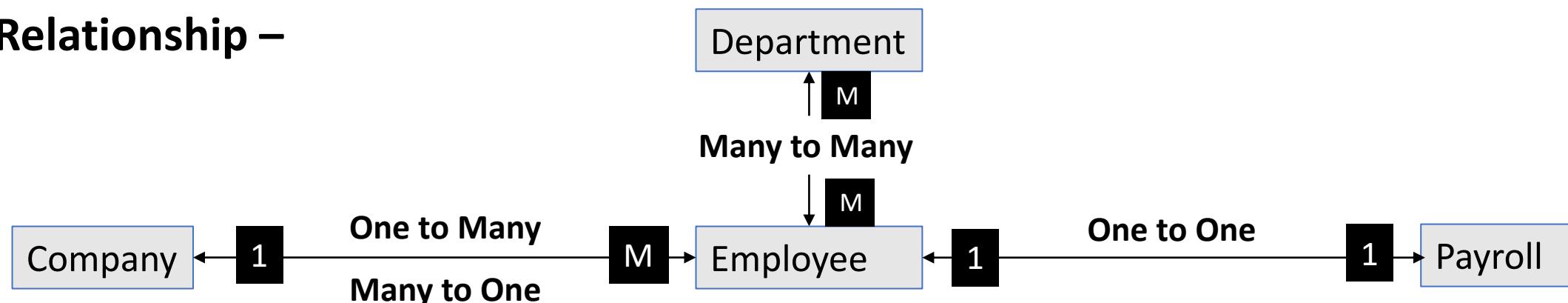
UC 10

Draw the ER Diagram for Payroll Service DB

- Identifies the Entities – Entities can be Identified using Normalization Technique
- Check each attribute and see if they are Composite or Multi-Valued

Entity Relationship Diagram – ER Diagram

- **Entity** – An Entity is similar to a Class or a Table in DB and is identified by its attributes and relationship with other entities. An Entity can be a **Weak Entity** if it dependent on other Entity.
- **Attribute** – An Attribute is the property of an Entity and are following 4 Types:
 - **Key attribute** – Uniquely Identified the Entity e.g. **employee id**
 - **Composite attribute** – is a combination of other attributes e.g. **employee address**
 - **Multivalued attribute** – hold multiple values like the **phone number**
 - **Derived attribute** – value is dynamic and derived from another attribute e.g. **net pay**
- **Relationship** –

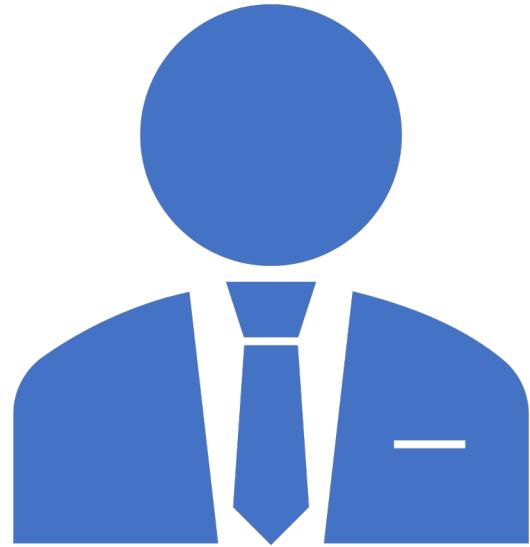




UC 11

Implement the ER Diagram into Payroll Service DB

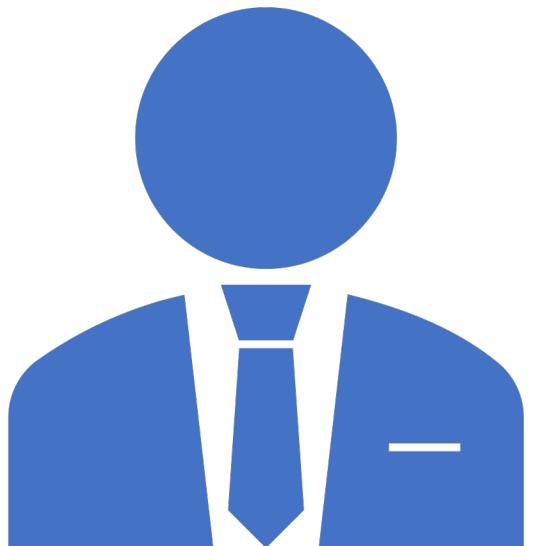
- Create the corresponding tables as identified in the ER Diagram along with attributes
- For Many to Many relationship, create new Table called Employee Department having Employee Id and Department ID and redo the UC 7



UC 12

Ensure all retrieve queries done especially in UC 4, UC 5 and UC 7 are working with new table structure

Section 3: ADO.NET



UC 1

Ability to create a payroll service database and have java program connect to database

- Use the payroll_service database created in MSSQL
- Download and register the Ado.Net driver to your source in Visual Studio
- Alternatively use NuGet to add Ado.Net driver to your source
- Check if the Driver Class is available for the C# program
- Check all the drivers registered with the Ado.Net driver
- Check if the database connection to payroll_service mssql DB is established

Test Database Connectivity using C# Program

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Data;
using System.Data.SqlClient;
using System.Text;

namespace EmployeePayroll
{
    class EmployeeRepo
    {
        public static string connectionString = "Data Source=(localdb)\\MSSQLLocalDB;Initial Catalog=Employee_PayRole";
        SqlConnection connection = new SqlConnection(connectionString);
        public DataSet GetAllEmployee()
        {
            try
            {
                DataSet dataset = new DataSet();
                using (this.connection)
                {
                    this.connection.Open();
                    SqlDataAdapter adapter = new SqlDataAdapter("SPGetEmployeeList", this.connection);
                    adapter.Fill(dataset);
                    this.connection.Close();
                    return dataset;
                }
            }
            catch (Exception e)
            {
                throw new Exception(e.Message);
            }
            finally
            {
                this.connection.Close();
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Test Database connectivity. Please note the following:
 - Set the DB URL to local host database you have created.
 - Check the Username and Password set in MSSQL
 - Check if MSSQL Ado.Net driver class is loaded
 - List the MSSQL Ado.Net Drivers Registered
 - Get the SQL Connection from the Ado.Net Driver passing the DB URL, User name and Password
 - Output of the C# Program is Connection Established

ADO.NET API Core Concepts

- **ADO.NET Statement** – The **Step 3** is to **create ADO.NET Statement or Prepared Statement** using the Connection Object to execute the CRUD operation

```
• public static string connectionString = "Data  
Source=(localdb)\\MSSQLLocalDB;Initial Catalog=payroll_service;"  
  
• SqlConnection connection = new SqlConnection(connectionString);
```

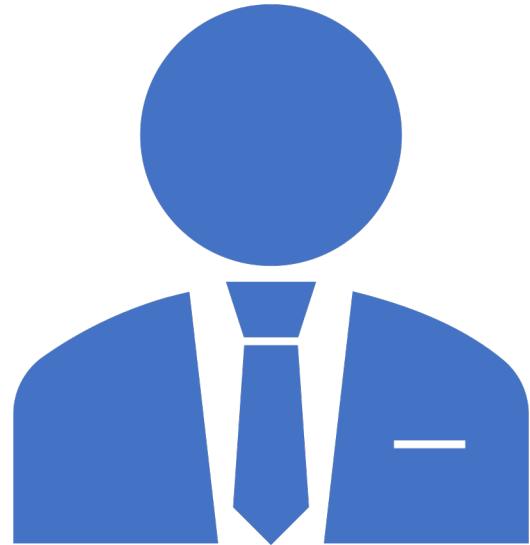
- **ResultSet** – The **Step 4** is to process the result of the database query. For this Ado.Net ResultSet interface is used. The ResultSet contains **set of records** and each record contains values corresponding to the Columns retrieved from the DB



UC 2

Ability for Employee Payroll Service to retrieve the Employee Payroll from the Database

- Using ODBC read the employee payroll data from the database
- Add Start Data to EmployeePayroll Class and ensure backward compatibility
- Populate the EmployeePayroll Object
- Return the list of Employee Payroll Data



UC 3

Ability to update the salary i.e.
the base pay for Employee
Terisa to 3000000.00 and sync it
with Database

- Update the employee payroll in the database
- Update the Employee Payroll Object with the Updated Salary
- Compare Employee Payroll Object with DB to pass the MSTest Test.

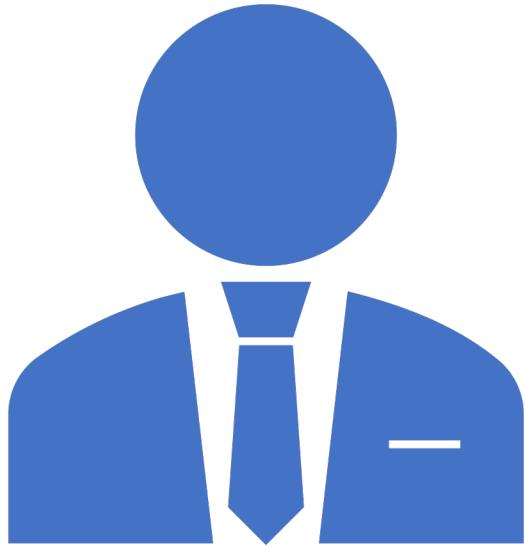


UC 4

Ability to update the salary i.e. the base pay for Employee Terisa to 3000000.00 and sync it with Database using JDBC PreparedStatement

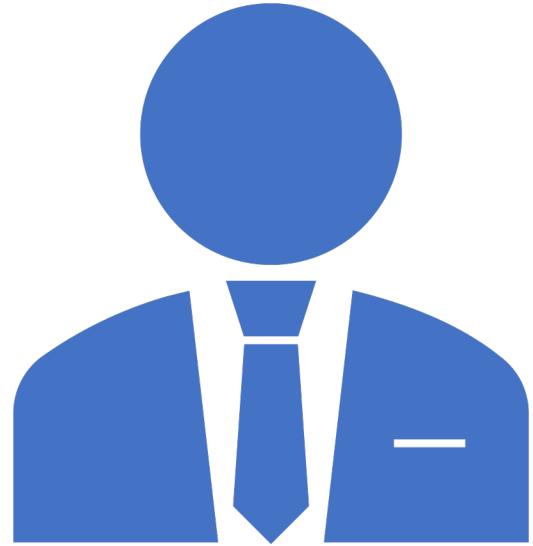
- Update the employee payroll in the database
- Update the Employee Payroll Object with the Updated Salary
- Compare Employee Payroll Object with DB to pass the MSTest Test.

Refactor UC 4



Refactor Code to do the following

- Create PreparedStatement to retrieve payroll data by name
- Cache the PreparedStatement at the Driver and DB Level
- Make Payroll DB Service Object as Singleton so PreparedStatement is cached in the Program
- Reuse the ResultSet to populate EmployeePayrollData Object



UC 5

Ability to retrieve all employees who have joined in a particular data range from the payroll service database



UC 6

Ability to find sum, average, min, max and number of male and female employees

- Use Database Function **SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, COUNT** to do analysis by Male and Female.
- Note: You will need to use GROUP BY GENDER grouping to get the result
- E.g. **SELECT SUM(salary) FROM employee_payroll WHERE gender = 'F' GROUP BY gender;**



UC 7

Ensure UC 2 – UC 7 works with the new ER Diagram implemented into Payroll Service DB

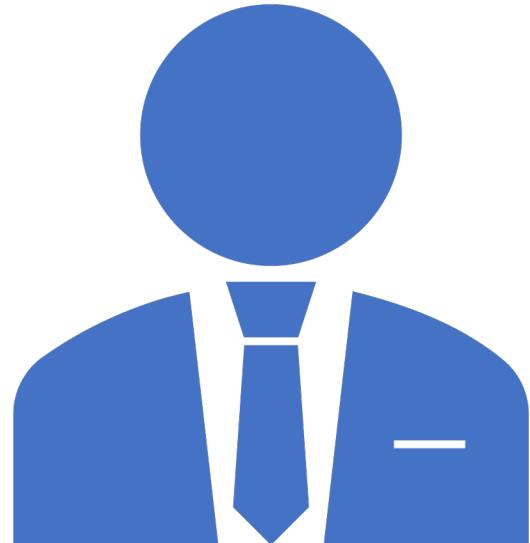
- Ensure the EmployeePayroll Class incorporates all the Entities identified in the ER Diagram
- Ensure When Adding new Employee Payroll, many tables will be impacted and transaction in the table need to be implemented
- For Department, Employee Payroll class can hold array of Department Name



UC 8

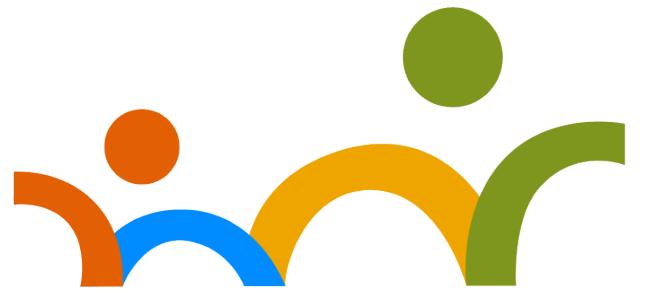
Implement the complete ER Diagram in the Database

- Refactor the code to ensure all the queries are working
- Ensure the EmployeePayroll Class incorporates all the Entities identified in the ER Diagram
- Ensure When Adding new Employee Payroll, many tables will be impacted and transaction in the table need to be implemented
- For Department, Employee Payroll class can hold array of Department Name



UC 9

**Ensure UC 2 – UC 7
works with the new ER
Diagram implemented
into Payroll Service DB**



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Thank
You