Review Topic –

1. Basic query
2. Data Base clause
3. Constrain
4. Identity Column

\*Database View –

Select \* from student where rollno = 101 AND city = ‘Nagpur’ AND per > 60 AND cast = ‘OBC’ OR total > 250 And total < 350 and Sem = 1 and branch = ‘CSE’ and session = ‘23-24’ and objective= ‘A’ and section = ‘D’

View name = report

1. View is called virtual table.
2. View store only for query result.

View is directly communitive to entity.

There are following operation perform in a view

1. Create View
2. Update View
3. Delete View

View operator –

As -

Create View

* Create view view\_name AS query

Ex – CREATE VIEW Myview AS select \* from Demo

How to open view?

SELECT \* FORM view\_name

SELECT \* FORM Myview1

Update view –

ALTER VIEW view\_name AS query

Ex – ALTER VIEW my1 AS select \* from Admission

Delete view –

DROP VIEW view\_name

DROP VIEW myview

\*Why we use View?

\*\*Database management –

1. Database Is to be manage using key concept.
2. Types of keys –

There are two types of keys use in database

1. Column level key – only column level
2. Table level key – multiple column

Categories of keys

1. Primary key
2. Unique key
3. Foreign key

Primary Key –

1. No blank
2. No repeat

CREATE TABLE Keydemo (Roll INT PRIMARY KEY, Name VARCHAR(50))

TASK 1-

1. Perform all clauses using view.
2. Create primary key using alter command.
3. Create multiple primary key in a table.
4. Unique key using alter command.

Unique Key –

1. No repeat
2. Blank

CREATE TABLE Uniquedemo (Mobile VARCHAR(10) UNIQUE, City VARCHAR(50))

Foreign key –

1. Foreign key is basically use to provide communication between multiple tables (entity).

CARETE TABLE admission

Id, Name, City, Email, Mobile, Country, State, Father\_Name, Occupation, DOB, Branch, Semester, Subject, Section, Admission\_Fees, Deposit, Balance, Months, CGPA, Grade, Total, Cast, Address

Basic info

Id, Name, City, Email, Mobile, Country, State, Father\_Name – id =101

Branch Info

Id, subject, Section, Branch, Semester - 101

Fees Info

ID, Fees, Deposit, Balance – 101

Decomposition Method create sub table form a table.

Normalization – reduce the complexity of table

Which method is use in normalization? – using Decomposition

Foreign Rules -

1. Use primary key in a main table.
2. Create not null concept (sub table).
3. Both table used in one common filed (unique).
4. Foreign key is use to create sub table.

Ex –

Table name – product

Pid Name(pid primary key)

101 TV

102 laptop

Table Name – inventory

Pid Cost (pid not null / Foreign key)

101 300

102 500

CREATE TABLE Product (pid INT PRIMARY, Name VARCHAR(50))

CREATE TABLE Inventory (pid INT NOT NULL, Cost INT, CONSTRAINT keycon FOREGN KEY (pid) REFERENCES product(pid))

CONSTARINT name FOREGN KEY (column\_name) REFERENCES table\_name (COLUMN\_NAME)

TASK 2 –

Implementation of foreign key

Using constrain

Search – without constrain, table level FOREIGN key

Table 1 -

CREATE TABLE Actor (act\_id INT, act\_fname varchar(20), act\_lname varchar(20), act\_gender varchar(1))

Database joining –

1. Joining is use to returning result between multiple tables.
2. Joining is use to table object method.
3. Syntax – table\_name.Column\_name
4. All join operation use to be activated using ON keyword.

Types of joining.

There are two types of joining.

1. Self joining - Condition apply in a single table
2. External joining. – Condition apply on multiple table

Categories of joining

1. Inner outer
2. Left outer
3. Right outer
4. Cross join

In joining operation one column filed to all table.

CREATE TABLE – join\_inventory

Pid, Name

Create table – join\_product

Pid, Cost

CREATE TABLE join\_inventory (pid INT, Name VARCHAR(50))

Inner join (Based on equal condition) –

Select join\_inventory.pid, join\_inventory.Name, join\_product.cost from join\_inventory INNER JOIN join\_product ON join\_inventory.pid = join\_product.pid

Left Outer join –

Perform left outer join between admission and consoling table

Admission Consoling

Perform right outer joining between consoling and student

Consoling Student

Join\_inventory join\_product

Pid pid

101 101

102 102

103 103

104 104

108 105

101

102

103

104

108 NULL

If condition does not match in join operation then it return (NULL).

LEFT -

Select join\_inventory.pid, join\_inventory.Name, join\_product.cost from join\_inventory LEFT OUTER JOIN join\_product ON join\_inventory.pid = join\_product.pid

RIGHT –

Select join\_inventory.pid, join\_inventory.Name, join\_product.cost from join\_inventory RIGHT OUTER JOIN join\_product ON join\_inventory.pid = join\_product.pid

FULL –

Select join\_inventory.pid, join\_inventory.Name, join\_product.cost from join\_inventory FULL OUTER JOIN join\_product ON join\_inventory.pid = join\_product.pid

Perform all join operation (Foreign key task).

\*\*Store Procedure\*\*

1. Procedure is a collection of query logic.
2. Procedure directly communicate with .NET framework.

How to create procedure?

Syntax –

create procedure procedure\_name

AS

BEGIN

// CREATE ALL LOGIC

END;

CREATE procedure mypro

AS

BEGIN

SELECT \* FROM Admission

END;

There are two method use in procedure

1. Create procedure method.
2. Alter procedure method.

How to create procedure?

Store procedure (Folder) > right click > add new store procedure

SQL server –

database > Program ability > Store Procedure

How to execute procedure?

EXEC procedure\_name;

EXECUTE procedure\_name;

Categories procedure

1. Non parametrise procedure
2. Parametrise procedure

Parametrise procedure

1. All types of parameter inside the procedure is used to @ operator.

Ex-

create procedure mypro2 (@Name1 AS VARCHAR(50))

As

BEGIN

SELECT \* FROM Student where Name = @Name1

END;

How to pass parameter in a procedure?

EXEC procedure\_name parameter\_value;

EXEC mypro2 ‘TV’;

TASK 3 –

Create a table – employee

Id, Name, Email, Mobile, Salary

Perform all operation (insert, update delete or select) using parametrise procedure with user input.

Named parameter in store procedure.

EXEC procedure\_name @parameter = value;

EXEC mypro2 @Name1 = ‘TV’;

Focus Point –

1. Procedure(named parameter)
2. **Joining**
3. **Alter Query**
4. **Foreign key**

Study

~ Variable

~ Class and Object

~ Class File

Review topic

* View
* Foreign key
* Store procedure