Lab 4

Connection values:

Server Type = Database Engine Server Name = boyce.coe.neu.edu Authentication = SQL Server Authentication Login = INFO6210 Password = NEUHusky!

-- Create a database and some tables in the new database.

```
CREATE DATABASE "Use your name for the database name";
GO
USE "Use your name for the database name";
CREATE TABLE dbo.Customers
    CustomerID varchar(5) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    Name varchar(40) NOT NULL
    );
CREATE TABLE dbo.Orders
    OrderID int IDENTITY NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    CustomerID varchar(5) NOT NULL
        REFERENCES Customers(CustomerID),
    OrderDate datetime DEFAULT Current Timestamp
    );
CREATE TABLE dbo.Products
    ProductID int IDENTITY NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    Name varchar(40) NOT NULL,
    UnitPrice money NOT NULL
    );
CREATE TABLE dbo.OrderItems
    OrderID int NOT NULL
        REFERENCES dbo.Orders(OrderID),
    ProductID int NOT NULL
        REFERENCES dbo.Products(ProductID),
    UnitPrice money NOT NULL,
    Quantity int NOT NULL
        CONSTRAINT PKOrderItem PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
             (OrderID, ProductID)
    );
```

-- Put some data in the database

```
/*
  If you create a table without specifying constraints,
  You can use ALTER TABLE to add a constraint
-- Create a table without specifying constraints.
CREATE TABLE TBL3 (pk3 int);
-- Add the NOT NULL constraint
ALTER TABLE tbl3 ALTER COLUMN pk3 int not null;
-- Add the Primary Key constraint.
ALTER TABLE tbl3 ADD CONSTRAINT key3 PRIMARY KEY (pk3);
-- Add the Foreign Key constraint.
-- Create the parent table first.
CREATE TABLE TBL1 (pk1 int PRIMARY KEY);
ALTER TABLE tbl3 ADD CONSTRAINT R3 FOREIGN KEY (pk3)
      REFERENCES tbl1(pk1)
-- Must DROP the child table before dropping the parent table.
DROP TABLE TBL3;
DROP TABLE TBL1;
```

-- A simple example of WHILE Statement

```
SQL variables start with either @ or @@.
  @ indicates a local variable, which is in effect in the current
   scope.
  @@ indicates a global variable, which is in effect for all
   scopes of the current connection.
   We need to make sure that we have a way to stop the WHILE loop.
  Otherwise, we'll have an endless WHILE loop which may run forever.
  We use the variable @counter to determine when to terminate
  the WHILE loop.
  We use CAST to convert an integer to character(s) so that we
  can concatenate the integer with other characters.
*/
DECLARE @counter INT
SET @counter = 0
WHILE @counter <> 5
   BEGIN
     SET @counter = @counter + 1
     PRINT 'The counter : ' + CAST(@counter AS CHAR)
   END
```

```
-- Use a Nested Loop to populate your table.
```

```
-- Create a test table.
CREATE TABLE PART (Part_Id int, Category_Id int,
    Description varchar(50));
-- The statements highlighted in yellow must be executed together
-- Declare SQL variables.
    DECLARE @Part Id int;
     DECLARE @Category_Id int;
     DECLARE @Desc varchar(50);
-- Initilize SQL variables.
     SET @Part Id = 0;
     SET @Category Id = 0;
-- Populate the test table.
     WHILE @Part_Id < 10</pre>
     BEGIN
      SET @Part Id = @Part Id + 1;
      WHILE @Category Id < 3
      BEGIN
        SET @Category Id = @Category Id + 1;
        INSERT INTO PART VALUES (@Part_Id,
                               @Category Id,
                               @Desc );
      END;
      SET @Category Id = 0;
     END;
-- Retrieve the test data.
     SELECT * FROM PART;
-- Drop the test table.
     DROP TABLE PART;
```

-- SQL View

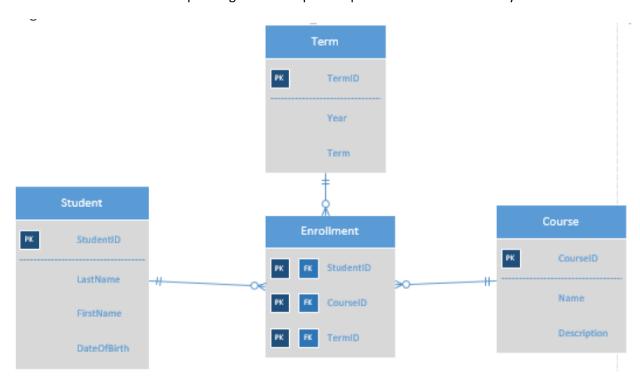
```
USE AdventureWorks2008R2;
-- CREATE VIEW Command
-- You need to execute these statements on your own computer
CREATE VIEW vwEmployeeContactInfo
     AS
     SELECT e.[BusinessEntityID] as [ContactID], FirstName,
            MiddleName, LastName, JobTitle
      FROM Person.Person c
      INNER JOIN HumanResources. Employee e
            ON c.BusinessEntityID = e.BusinessEntityID;
-- Select from the view
SELECT *
FROM vwEmployeeContactInfo;
-- See the script that generated the view
EXEC sp_helptext vwEmployeeContactInfo;
-- Delete the view from the database
DROP VIEW vwEmployeeContactInfo;
```

```
Create a view to include the encryption and
  schemabinding options. Encryption protects the
 view query definition. Schemabinding means the
 definition of the database object(s) on which
 the view is defined can not be changed without
 first dropping the view.
*/
CREATE VIEW vwEmployeeContactInfo
     WITH ENCRYPTION, SCHEMABINDING
     AS
     SELECT e.[BusinessEntityID] as [ContactID], FirstName,
            MiddleName, LastName, JobTitle
     FROM Person Person c
     INNER JOIN HumanResources. Employee e
            ON c.BusinessEntityID = e.BusinessEntityID;
/*
   Alter the view to remove schemabinding - must
   restate everything, including changes.
*/
ALTER VIEW vwEmployeeContactInfo
     WITH ENCRYPTION
     AS
     SELECT e.[BusinessEntityID] as [ContactID], FirstName,
             MiddleName, LastName, JobTitle
     FROM Person.Person c
     INNER JOIN HumanResources. Employee e
             ON c.BusinessEntityID = e.BusinessEntityID;
```

Lab 4 Questions

Part A (2 points)

Create 4 tables and the corresponding relationships to implement the ERD below in your own database.



Part B-1 (2 points)

/* Write a query to retrieve the top 3 products for each year.
 Use OrderQty of SalesOrderDetail to calculate the total sold quantity.
 The top 3 products have the 3 highest total sold quantities.
 Also calculate the top 3 products' total sold quantity for the year.
 Return the data in the following format.

Year	Total Sale	Top5Products
2005	1598	709, 712, 715
2006	5703	863, 715, 712
2007	9750	712, 870, 711
2008	8028	870, 712, 711
*/		

Part B-2 (2 points)

/*
Using AdventureWorks2008R2, write a query to return the salesperson id, number of unique products sold, highest order value, total sales amount, and top 3 orders for each salesperson. Use TotalDue in SalesOrderHeader when calculating the highest order value and total sales amount. The

top 3 orders have the 3 highest total order quantities. If there is a tie, the tie must be retrieved. Exclude orders which don't have a salesperson for this query.

Return the order value as int. Sort the returned data by SalesPersonID. The returned data should have a format displayed below. Use the sample format for formatting purposes only.

/*			
SalesPersonID	TotalUniqueProducts	OrderValue	Orders
274	216	126852	53465, 51830, 46993
275	242	165029	47395, 47416, 53616
276	244	145742	47400, 51721, 47355
277	246	132728	53530, 51157, 51748
278	234	96937	53483, 46953, 51703
279	245	142312	51147, 53524, 46672
280	222	105494	53518, 51789, 46974
281	241	187488	51131, 47369, 55282
282	250	130249	53458, 53472, 51120
283	240	123497	46957, 51123, 51711
284	207	119641	69508, 53613, 50297
285	68	65911	53485, 53502, 58915
286	117	71730	58931, 71805, 65191
287	196	81030	51837, 58908, 47004
288	182	117506	51751, 51109, 51761
289	221	170513	51160, 46616, 47365
290	219	166537	51739, 46981, 69437
*/			

Part C (2 points)

/*

```
/* Bill of Materials - Recursive */
/* The following code retrieves the components required for manufacturing
  the "Mountain-500 Black, 48" (Product 992). Modify the code to retrieve
   the most expensive component(s) that cannot be manufactured internally.
  Use the list price of a component to determine the most expensive
   If there is a tie, your solutions must retrieve it. */
-- Starter code
WITH Parts(AssemblyID, ComponentID, PerAssemblyQty, EndDate, ComponentLevel) AS
    SELECT b.ProductAssemblyID, b.ComponentID, b.PerAssemblyQty,
           b.EndDate, 0 AS ComponentLevel
    FROM Production BillOfMaterials AS b
    WHERE b.ProductAssemblyID = 992 AND b.EndDate IS NULL
    UNION ALL
    SELECT bom.ProductAssemblyID, bom.ComponentID, bom.PerAssemblyQty,
           bom.EndDate, ComponentLevel + 1
    FROM Production BillOfMaterials AS bom
    INNER JOIN Parts AS p
    ON bom.ProductAssemblyID = p.ComponentID AND bom.EndDate IS NULL
{\tt SELECT} \  \, {\tt AssemblyID}, \  \, {\tt ComponentID}, \  \, {\tt Name}, \  \, {\tt PerAssemblyQty}, \  \, {\tt ComponentLevel}
FROM Parts AS p
INNER JOIN Production. Product AS pr
ON p.ComponentID = pr.ProductID
ORDER BY ComponentLevel, AssemblyID, ComponentID;
```

Useful Links

Some great discussions about naming conventions

http://social.msdn.microsoft.com/Forums/sqlserver/en-US/fc76df37-f0ba-4cae-81eb-d73639254821/sql-server-naming-convention?forum=databasedesign

Create Database Using SQL Server Management Studio

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J59MGbQ Shc

Create Tables Using SQL Server Management Studio

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188264.aspx

Create Tables Using SQL Server Management Studio

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8I5Hw4kQE8o

Data Types

http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187752.aspx

Create View

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187956.aspx

How to Create a View

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MK dWEcltWY