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Merge & Transaction...BikeStore (sa (51)) → ×
   \sqsubseteq-- SQL Server MERGE: MERGE statement used to update data in a table based on values matched from another table.
     Syntax:
     MERGE target table USING source table
     ON merge condition
     WHEN MATCHED
         THEN update statement
     WHEN NOT MATCHED
         THEN insert statement
     WHEN NOT MATCHED BY SOURCE
         THEN DELETE;
     -- Creating New Tables
   □CREATE TABLE sales.category (
         category_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
         category_name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
         amount DECIMAL(10 , 2 )
     );
   □INSERT INTO sales.category(category_id, category_name, amount)
     VALUES(1, 'Children Bicycles', 15000),
         (2, 'Comfort Bicycles', 25000),
         (3, 'Cruisers Bicycles', 13000),
         (4, 'Cyclocross Bicycles', 10000);
   icREATE TABLE sales.category_staging (
         category_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
         category name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
         amount DECIMAL(10 , 2 )
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   □INSERT INTO sales.category staging(category id, category name, amount)
    VALUES(1, 'Children Bicycles', 15000),
        (3, 'Cruisers Bicycles', 13000),
        (4, 'Cyclocross Bicycles', 20000),
        (5, 'Electric Bikes', 10000),
         (6, 'Mountain Bikes', 10000);
    SELECT * FROM sales.category;
    SELECT * FROM sales.category staging;
   \dot{\equiv}-- To update data to the sales.category (target table) with the values from the sales.category staging
    -- (source table), you use the following MERGE statement:
   USING sales.category staging s
    ON (s.category id = t.category id)
    WHEN MATCHED
        THEN UPDATE SET
            t.category_name = s.category_name,
            t.amount = s.amount
    WHEN NOT MATCHED BY TARGET
        THEN INSERT (category id, category name, amount)
        VALUES (s.category_id, s.category_name, s.amount)
    WHEN NOT MATCHED BY SOURCE
        THEN DELETE;
    -- SQL Server Transaction: A transaction is a single unit of work
    -- that typically contains multiple T-SQL statements.
    -- If a transaction is successful, the changes are committed to the database.
    --However, if a transaction has an error, the changes have to be rolled back.
   CREATE TABLE invoices (
      id int IDENTITY PRIMARY KEY,
      customer id int NOT NULL,
      total decimal(10, 2) NOT NULL DEFAULT 0 CHECK (total >= 0)
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    □ CREATE TABLE invoice_items (
      id int,
      invoice id int NOT NULL,
      item_name varchar(100) NOT NULL,
      amount decimal(10, 2) NOT NULL CHECK (amount >= 0),
      tax decimal(4, 2) NOT NULL CHECK (tax >= 0),
      PRIMARY KEY (id, invoice id),
      FOREIGN KEY (invoice id) REFERENCES invoices (id)
        ON UPDATE CASCADE
        ON DELETE CASCADE
    -- Transaction
    BEGIN TRANSACTION;
   VALUES (100, 0);

☐INSERT INTO invoice_items (id, invoice_id, item_name, amount, tax)

    VALUES (10, 1, 'Keyboard', 70, 0.08),
           (20, 1, 'Mouse', 50, 0.08);
   SET total = (SELECT
      SUM(amount * (1 + tax))
    FROM invoice items
    WHERE invoice_id = 1);
    COMMIT:
```