

Professional Delivery – Printed Workbooks – Step-by-step Reference Guide – Certificates – After Course Support

Aim: SQL querying skills building on SQL Intermediate elements and covering more advanced functions and statements including transactions and stored procedures.

Course Objective	Explanation/example
Working with Case	Test if a condition is met and specify a value. This is like a nested IF function or IF, Then, Else
Build Subqueries	Feed the result of one query into another, or use the basis of one query to refer to in a different query
Creating and Using Views	Views create virtual tables from one or more existing tables. It's a useful method of combining information from more than one place. Or, controlling how much of a table a user can view
Introduction to Variables	Enables the entering of information to control a query, function or stored procedure. Either by the user or from another query
Creating and Using User Defined Functions	SQL has a useful set of functions. For example, Sum or Count. User defined queries enables you to add your own that are specific to your needs
Creating and Using Stored Procedures	Stored procedure allows for entire tasks; for example, a group of queries need for a report to be saved and run together
Introduction to Transactions	Transactions let us retain the state of the database before we run a query that changes the database such as an Update or Delete query. We can then test to see if the query has been successful and only then save the changes. It's like undo for databases
Introduction to Cursors	Enables a query to loop through each line of returned data from a query and manipulate the data one row at a time.
Using Loops and Cursors in a Stored Procedure	Additional examples that look into the pros and cons of processing data using loops and stored procedures