

# MySQL Exam

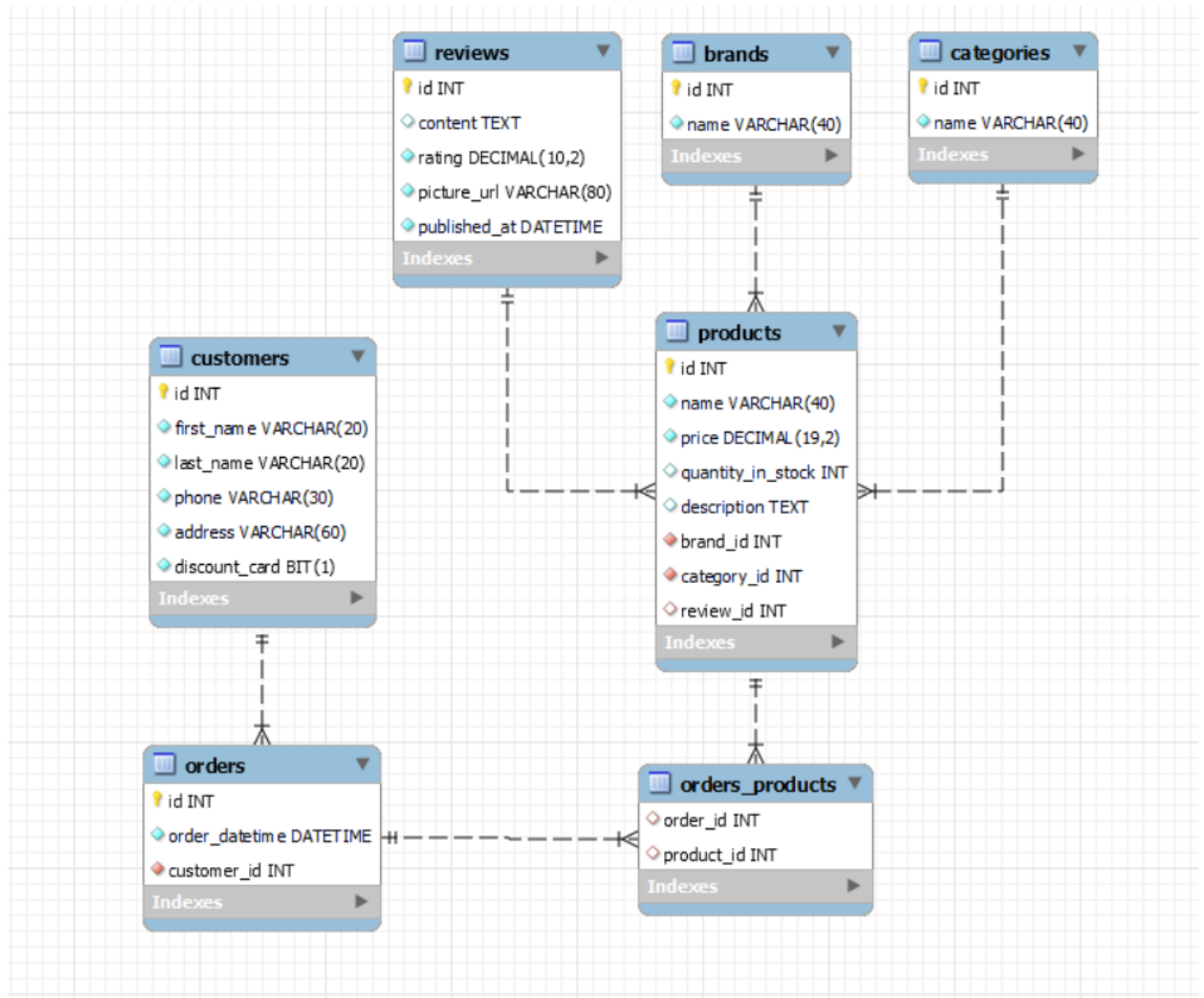
## Online store – electronic devices

A client who owns a big online store for electronic devices needs your help to manage the database of the shop.

Help him by implementing the database structure, optimize his system and make analysis for the future management strategy of the shop.

### Section 0: Database Overview

You have been given an Entity / Relationship Diagram of the Database:



The **online\_stores's Database** needs to hold information about **products, customers, orders, categories, brands, reviews**.

Your task is to create a database called **online\_store**. Then you will have to create several **tables**.

- **brands** – contains information about the **brands**.
- **categories** – contains information about the **categories**.
- **reviews** – contains information about the **reviews**.
- **products** – contains information about the **products**.
  - Each **product** has a **brand**, **review** and **category**.
- **customers** – contains information about the **customers**.
- **orders** – contains information about the **orders**.
  - Each **order** has a **customer**.
- **orders\_products** – a **many to many mapping** table between the **orders** and the **products**.

## Section 1: Data Definition Language (DDL) – 40 pts

Make sure you implement the whole database correctly on your local machine, so that you could work with it.

The instructions you'll be given will be the minimal needed for you to implement the database.

### 01. Table Design

You have been tasked to create the tables in the database by the following models:

**brands**

Column Name	Data Type	Constraints
<b>id</b>	Integer, from 1 to 2,147,483,647.	Primary Key AUTO_INCREMENT
<b>name</b>	A <b>string</b> containing a maximum of 40 characters. Unicode is <b>NOT</b> needed.	NULL is <b>NOT</b> permitted. UNIQUE values.

**categories**

Column Name	Data Type	Constraints
<b>id</b>	Integer, from 1 to 2,147,483,647.	Primary Key AUTO_INCREMENT
<b>name</b>	A <b>string</b> containing a maximum of 40 characters. Unicode is <b>NOT</b> needed.	NULL is <b>NOT</b> permitted. UNIQUE values.

**reviews**

Column Name	Data Type	Constraints
<b>id</b>	Integer, from 1 to 2,147,483,647.	Primary Key AUTO_INCREMENT
<b>content</b>	A very long string field	
<b>rating</b>	DECIMAL, up to 10 digits, 2 of which after the decimal point.	NULL is <b>NOT</b> permitted.

<b>picture_url</b>	A <b>string</b> containing a maximum of <b>80 characters</b> . Unicode is <b>NOT</b> needed.	<b>NULL</b> is <b>NOT</b> permitted.
<b>published_at</b>	The publishing <b>datetime</b> of the review.	<b>NULL</b> is <b>NOT</b> permitted.

#### products

Column Name	Data Type	Constraints
<b>id</b>	<b>Integer</b> , from <b>1</b> to <b>2,147,483,647</b> .	<b>Primary Key</b> <b>AUTO_INCREMENT</b>
<b>name</b>	A <b>string</b> containing a maximum of <b>40 characters</b> . Unicode is <b>NOT</b> needed.	<b>NULL</b> is <b>NOT</b> permitted.
<b>price</b>	<b>DECIMAL</b> , up to <b>19 digits</b> , <b>2</b> of which after the <b>decimal point</b> .	<b>NULL</b> is <b>NOT</b> permitted.
<b>quantity_in_stock</b>	<b>Integer</b> , from <b>1</b> to <b>2,147,483,647</b> .	
<b>description</b>	A very <b>long</b> string field	
<b>brand_id</b>	<b>Integer</b> , from <b>1</b> to <b>2,147,483,647</b> .	Relationship with table <b>brands</b> . <b>NULL</b> is <b>NOT</b> permitted.
<b>category_id</b>	<b>Integer</b> , from <b>1</b> to <b>2,147,483,647</b> .	Relationship with table <b>categories</b> . <b>NULL</b> is <b>NOT</b> permitted.
<b>review_id</b>	<b>Integer</b> , from <b>1</b> to <b>2,147,483,647</b> .	Relationship with table <b>reviews</b> .

#### customers

Column Name	Data Type	Constraints
<b>id</b>	<b>Integer</b> , from <b>1</b> to <b>2,147,483,647</b> .	<b>Primary Key</b> <b>AUTO_INCREMENT</b>
<b>first_name</b>	A <b>string</b> containing a maximum of <b>20 characters</b> . Unicode is <b>NOT</b> needed.	<b>NULL</b> is <b>NOT</b> permitted.
<b>last_name</b>	A <b>string</b> containing a maximum of <b>20 characters</b> . Unicode is <b>NOT</b> needed.	<b>NULL</b> is <b>NOT</b> permitted.
<b>phone</b>	A <b>string</b> containing a maximum of <b>30 characters</b> . Unicode is <b>NOT</b> needed	<b>NULL</b> is <b>NOT</b> permitted. <b>UNIQUE</b> values.
<b>address</b>	A <b>string</b> containing a maximum of <b>60 characters</b> . Unicode is <b>NOT</b> needed.	<b>NULL</b> is <b>NOT</b> permitted.
<b>discount_card</b>	Can be true or false	<b>NULL</b> is <b>NOT</b> permitted. <b>Default</b> is <b>FALSE</b>

### orders

Column Name	Data Type	Constraints
id	Integer, from 1 to 2,147,483,647.	Primary Key AUTO_INCREMENT
order_datetime	The publishing <b>datetime</b> of the order.	NULL is <b>NOT</b> permitted.
customer_id	Integer, from 1 to 2,147,483,647.	Relationship with table <b>customers</b> . NULL is <b>NOT</b> permitted.

### orders\_products

Column Name	Data Type	Constraints
order_id	Integer, from 1 to 2,147,483,647.	Relationship with table <b>orders</b> .
product_id	Integer, from 1 to 2,147,483,647.	Relationship with table <b>products</b> .

Submit your solutions in Judge on the first task. Submit **all** SQL table creation statements.

You will also be given a **data.sql** file. It will contain a **dataset** with random data which you will need to **store** in your **local database**. This data will be given to you so you will not have to think of data and lose essential time in the process. The data is in the form of **INSERT** statement queries.

## Section 2: Data Manipulation Language (DML) – 30 pts

Here we need to do several manipulations in the database, like changing data, adding data etc.

### 02. Insert

You will have to **insert** records of data into the **reviews** table, based on the **products** table.

For **products** with **id** equal or greater than 5, **insert data** in the **reviews** table with the **following values**:

- **content** – set it to the first 15 characters from the **description** of the **product**.
- **picture\_url** – set it to the **product's** name but **reversed**.
- **published\_at** – set it to **10-10-2010**.
- **rating** – set it to the **price** of the **product** divided by 8.

### 03. Update

Reduce all **products quantity** by 5 for **products** with **quantity** equal to or greater than 60 and less than 70 (inclusive).

## 04. Delete

Delete all **customers**, who didn't order anything.

## Section 3: Querying – 50 pts

And now we need to do some data extraction. **Note** that the **example results** from **this section** use a **fresh database**. It is **highly recommended** that you **clear** the **database** that has been **manipulated** by the **previous problems** from the **DML section** and **insert again** the **dataset** you've been given, to ensure **maximum consistency** with the **examples** given in this section.

## 05. Categories

Extract from the **online\_store** system database, info about the name of **categories**.

Order the results by **category\_name** in **descending** order;

### Required Columns

- **id** (categories)
- **name**

### Example

id	name
5	Small domestic appliances
...	...

## 06. Quantity

Write a query that returns: **product\_id**, **brand\_id**, **name** and **quantity** from **table** products. **Filter** products which **price** is higher than 1000 and their **quantity** is lower than 30.

Order the results **ascending** by **quantity\_in\_stock**, then by **id**.

### Required Columns

- **id** (product)
- **brand\_id**
- **name** (product)
- **quantity\_in\_stock**

### Example

id	brand_id	name	quantity_in_stock
19	6	GeneralElectric superCool	4
36	3	Overhold	13
2	11	DSLR camera NIKON D5600	21
27	3	Eagle Vision GS340	24

## 07. Review

Write a query that returns: **id**, **content**, **rating**, **picture\_url** and **published\_at** for all reviews which **content** starts with 'My' and the characters of the content are more than 61 symbols.

Order by rating in **descending** order.

### Required Columns

- **id** (reviews)
- **content**
- **rating**
- **picture\_url**
- **published\_at**

### Example

id	content	rating	picture_url	published_at
13	My kids love this product! I am amazed how well it works actually.	4.80	kjF54Foiu982	2020-10-12 23:12:00
12	My experience with those type of products is really bad, but i am very impressed with this	4.70	ds245asdfa84e88	2019-12-11 13:14:00
2	My neighbor Karly has one of these. She works as a gambler and she says it looks tall.	4.60	ukQQ_TEYAfBGkw%3A1635	2019-10-02 14:32:00
...	...	...	...	...

## 08. First customers

There are many customers in our shop system, but we need to find only those who are clients from the beginning of the online store creation.

Extract from the database, the **full name** of **customer**, the **address**, and the **date of order**. The **year** must be lower or equal to 2018.

Order the results **descending** by **full\_name**.

### Required Columns

- **full\_name** (**first\_name** + " " + **last\_name**)

- address
- order\_datetime

## Examples

full_name	address	order_date
Shirley Clayfield	51 East Drive	2018-02-04 20:34:33
Selene Mateo	9 Elka Point	2018-04-13 07:44:15
...	...	...
Cherilyn Bradane	323 Steensland Parkway	2018-12-03 05:19:24

## 09. Best categories

Extract from the database, the **top 5 categories**.

Order the results **descending** by **items count**, then by **total\_quantity** in **ascending**.

### Required Columns

- items\_count (number of items in the category)
- name
- total\_quantity (sum of all items in this category)

### Example

items_count	name	total_quantity
12	Small domestic appliances	639
10	Phones and tablets	775
9	Photo and Video	259
9	Laptops	437
9	Home appliances	542

## Section 4: Programmability – 30 pts

The time has come for you to prove that you can be a little more dynamic on the database. So, you will have to write several procedures.

## 10. Extract client cards count

Create a **user defined function** with the name **udf\_customer\_products\_count(name VARCHAR(30))** that receives a **customer's first name** and returns the total number of products he ordered;

### Required Columns

- **first\_name** (customers)
- **last\_name** (customers)
- **total\_products** (udf\_customer\_products\_count)

### Example

Query		
<pre>SELECT c.first_name,c.last_name, udf_customer_products_count('Shirley') as `total_products` FROM customers c WHERE c.first_name = 'Shirley';</pre>		
first_name	last_name	total_products
Shirley	Clayfield	5

## 11. Reduce price

Create a stored procedure **udp\_reduce\_price** which accepts the following parameters:

- **category\_name** (VARCHAR(50))

Extracts data about the **products** from the given **category** and reduces the **prices** by **30%** of all **products** which have **reviews** with **rating** less than **4** and are from the given **category**.

### Result

Query		
<pre>CALL udp_reduce_price ('Phones and tablets');</pre>		
This execution will update 6 products – Galaxy M52 5G, Galaxy Z Fold3 5G, XS 420 ...		
Result		
Galaxy M52 5G - 789.00 -> 552.30		
Galaxy Z Fold3 5G - 599.00 -> 419.30		
XS 420 - 754.00 -> 527.80		
... ..		