

Sprint 3: Table Manipulation

LEVEL 1

- **EXERCISE 1**

Code_sprint3 **datos_introducir_sprint3_credir**

Don't Limit

```

30 -- Exercise 1
31 -- We create the table Credit Card
32 * CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS credit_card (
33     id VARCHAR(255) PRIMARY KEY,
34     iban VARCHAR(255),
35     pan VARCHAR(255),
36     pin VARCHAR(255),
37     cvv VARCHAR(255),
38     expiring_date VARCHAR(255));
39
40 * DESCRIBE credit_card;
41
42 Exercise 2

```

100% 35:31

Result Grid Filter Rows: Search Export:

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
id	varchar(15)	NO	PRI		INDEX
iban	varchar(50)	YES			INDEX
pan	varchar(50)	YES			INDEX
pin	varchar(4)	YES			INDEX
cvv	varchar(4)	YES			INDEX
expiring_date	varchar(10)	YES			INDEX

Result 1

Action Output Action

1 13:36:21 DESCRIBE credit_card

- We created the **table *credit_card*** based on the column information given in the file *"dades_introduir_credit.sql"*.
- The table has six columns from which *"credit_card.id"* is the Primary Key.

42 -- The fk creation is not possible yet due to some id card values at the child
43 -- To detect these missing values we left join both tables. This will show the
44 * SELECT t.credit_card_id
45 FROM transaction t
46 LEFT JOIN credit_card cc ON t.credit_card_id = cc.id
47 WHERE cc.id IS NULL;

100% 35:43

Result Grid Filter Rows: Search Export: Fetch rows: Help

credit_card_id
Cc5-9294
Cc5-5019
Cc5-6689
Cc5-6696
Cc5-7606
Cc5-3306
Cc5-7509
Cc5-8483
Cc5-4487
Cc5-5986
Cc5-4589
Cc5-8134
Cc5-6020
Cc5-5445

Result 2

Action Output	Time	Action	Response
1	19:54:13	SELECT t.credit_card_id FROM transaction t LEFT JOIN credit_card c...	99964 row(s) returned

- To set “credit_card.id” as a foreign key in the **transaction** table (“transaction.credit_card_id”) first we look for null id values in **credit_card** that are not null in transaction.

```

49 -- Example
50 SELECT c.id
51 FROM credit_card c
52 WHERE c.id = "CCU-3792";

```

Result Grid

Filter Rows: Search Edit Export/Import

Time	Action	Response
19:54:13	SELECT c.credit_card_id FROM transaction t LEFT JOIN credit_card_	99964 row(s) returned
20:19:28	SELECT c.id FROM credit_card c WHERE c.id = "CCU-3792" -- We did	Error Code: 1064. You
20:02:42	SELECT c.id FROM credit_card c WHERE c.id = "CCU-3792"	0 row(s) returned

- When we test the existence of one of these null values, we confirm that is not present in **credit card** table.

```
54 -- Now we insert these NULL values at the parent table credit_card
55 * INSERT INTO credit_card (id)
56 SELECT DISTINCT t.credit_card_id -- unique values
57 FROM transaction t
58 LEFT JOIN credit_card cc ON t.credit_card_id = cc.id
59 WHERE cc.id IS NULL AND t.credit_card_id IS NOT NULL;
60
```

100% 1:55

Action Output 0

	Time	Action	Response
✓ 1	20:07:52	INSERT INTO credit_card (id) SELECT DISTINCT t.credit_card_id -- un...	4999 row(s) affected Records: 4999 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

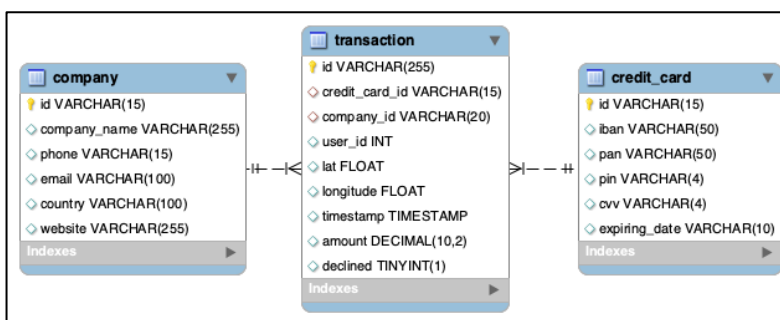
```
61 -- We add a new fk at the transaction table
62 * ALTER TABLE transaction
63 ADD CONSTRAINT fk_transaction_ccard
64 FOREIGN KEY (credit_card_id)
65 REFERENCES credit_card(id);
66
```

100% 2:45

Action Output 0

	Time	Action	Response
✓ 1	20:09:12	ALTER TABLE transaction ADD CONSTRAINT fk_transaction_ccard F...	100000 row(s) affected Records: 100000 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

- We insert all the null id values in the ***credit_card*** table
- Now we can set “credit_card_id” as a foreign key in ***transaction*** table, having ***credit_card*** as parent table.



The ER diagram shows the relationship **one to many (1:N)** between the *credit_card* and the *transaction* tables. This means that one credit card may have multiple transactions.

The table **company** has a similar relationship with **transaction**: one company may have multiple transactions registered.

- **EXERCISE 2**

[illegible]

Fig. 1 Testing the existence of iban

```
Code_sprint3      datos_introducir_sprint3_credit      estructura datos user      datos introducir sprint3
```

```
-- Exercise 2
UPDATE credit_card
SET iban = 'TR323456312213576817699999'
WHERE id = 'CcU-2938';

SELECT id, iban
FROM credit_card
WHERE id = 'CcU-2938';
```

Result Grid

id	iban
CcU-2938	TR323456312213576817699999

credit_card 4

Action Output

	Time	Action
1	19:00:31	UPDATE credit_card SET iban = 'TR323456312213576817699999' WHERE id = 'CcU-2938'
2	19:01:01	SELECT id, iban FROM credit_card WHERE id = 'CcU-2938'

Fig. 2 Iban modification for specific credit card Id.

To modify the account number (Iban) value for the credit card id “CcU-2938” first we confirm that the new number does not exist already as a credit card “iban” (Fig. 1). Then, we use the UPDATE statement to set the new account number for the credit card id “CcU-2938” in the **credit_card** table and finally we confirm the modification (Fig. 2).

EXERCISE 3

```

81 -- Exercise 3
82 * INSERT INTO transaction (id, credit_card_id, company_id, user_id, lat, longitude, amount, declined)
83 VALUES ('10881010-5823-A76C-55EF-C568E49A9900', 'CcU-9999', 'b-9999', '9999', 829.999, ~117.999, 111.11, 0);
84

```

100% 21:88

Time	Action	Response
20:09:12	ALTER TABLE transaction ADD CONSTRAINT fk_transaction_ccard F...	100000 row(s) affected Records: 100000 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
20:11:26	SELECT iban FROM credit_card WHERE iban = 'TR323456312213576...	0 row(s) returned
20:12:45	INSERT INTO transaction (id, credit_card_id, company_id, user_id, lat, longitude, amount, declined)	1 row(s) affected

When we try to insert a new value the error 1452 appears.

```

84
85 * SELECT c.id
86 FROM company c
87 WHERE c.id = 'b-9999';
88

```

100% 23:87

Result Grid

id
NULL

company 9

Action Output

Time	Action
21:03:37	SELECT c.id FROM company c WHERE c.id = 'b-9999'

Given that the company id does not exist in the parent table **company**, is not possible to insert a value for this company in the child table **transaction**.

```

91 -- We insert the company id in the company table
92 * INSERT INTO company (id, company_name)
93 VALUES ('b-9999', 'IT_academy');
94

```

100% 33:93

Action Output

Time	Action	Response
21:10:30	INSERT INTO company (id, company_name) VALUES ('b-9999', 'IT_ac...	1 row(s) affected

To solve this problem, we first add the new id at the **company** table

```

95 -- We check the existence of the credit card id at the parent table credit_card
96 * SELECT cc.id
97 FROM credit_card cc
98 WHERE cc.id = 'CcU-9999';
99

```

100% 26:98

Result Grid

id
NULL

credit_card 11

Action Output

Time	Action	Response
21:14:27	SELECT cc.id FROM credit_card cc WHERE cc.id = 'CcU-9999'	0 row(s) returned

We also have a similar issue in the **credit_card** table. The id value that we want to insert does not exist in the parent table

```

96 -- >>>>> Problems with credit_card table
97 -- We check the existence of the credit card id at the parent table credit_card
98 • SELECT cc.id
99 FROM credit_card cc
100 WHERE cc.id = 'CcU-9999';
101
102 -- We insert the credit card id in the credit_card table
103 • INSERT INTO credit_card (id)
104 VALUES ('CcU-9999');
105
106 -- we confirm the existence of cc id
107 • SELECT cc.id
108 FROM credit_card cc
109 WHERE cc.id = 'CcU-9999';
110
111

```

Result Grid

id
CcU-9999

credit_card 12

Action Output

	Time	Action	Response
✓ 1	21:14:27	SELECT cc.id FROM credit_card cc WHERE cc.id = 'CcU-9999'	0 row(s) returned
✓ 2	21:16:30	INSERT INTO credit_card (id) VALUES ('CcU-9999')	1 row(s) affected
✓ 3	21:17:15	SELECT cc.id FROM credit_card cc WHERE cc.id = 'CcU-9999'	1 row(s) returned

To solve this issue, we followed the same approach than above.

We insert the new id value at the **credit_card** parent table and test its existence.

```

50
51 -- Exercise 3
52 • INSERT INTO transaction (id, credit_card_id, company_id, user_id, lat, longitude, amount, declined)
53 VALUES ('10881D10-5B23-A76C-55EF-C568E49A990D', 'CcU-9999', 'b-9999', '9999', 829.999, -117.999, 111.11, 0);
54

```

Action Output

	Time	Action	Response
✓ 1	19:06:09	INSERT INTO transaction (id, credit_card_id, company_id, user_id, lat, longitude, amount, declined) VALUES ('10881D10-5B23-A76C-55EF-C568E49A990D', 'CcU-9999', 'b-9999', '9999', 829.999, -117.999, 111.11, 0);	1 row(s) affected

Now, we can successfully add the new values in **transaction** table

• EXERCISE 4

```

54
55 -- Exercise 4
56 • ALTER TABLE credit_card
57 DROP COLUMN pan;
58 • DESCRIBE credit_card;
59

```

Result Grid

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
id	varchar(15)	NO	PRI	NULL	
iban	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
pin	varchar(4)	YES		NULL	
cvv	varchar(4)	YES		NULL	
expiring_date	varchar(10)	YES		NULL	

Result 6

Action Output

	Time	Action
✓ 1	19:09:33	ALTER TABLE credit_card DROP COLUMN pan
✓ 2	19:09:48	DESCRIBE credit_card

Using ALTER statement we remove the column "pan" from the **credit_card** table

LEVEL 2

- **EXERCISE 1**

To remove a record from the data base, first we use the id to detect its existence at the **transaction** table (Fig. 3), then we remove the record using the id as a condition and confirm that it does not exist anymore (Fig. 4).

```

122 -- LEVEL 2
123 -- Exercise 1
124 -- Before removing the record, we confirm its existence
125 • SELECT t.id
126 FROM transaction t
127 WHERE t.id = '000447FE-B650-4DCF-85DE-C7ED0EE1CAAD';
128

```

Result Grid

id
000447FE-B650-4DCF-85DE-C7ED0EE1CAAD

transaction 15

Action Output

	Time	Action	Response
1	21:38:15	SELECT t.id FROM transaction t WHERE t.id = '000447FE-B650-4DC...	1 row(s) returned

Fig. 3 We test the existence of the record using the id

```

129 • DELETE FROM transaction
130 WHERE id = '000447FE-B650-4DCF-85DE-C7ED0EE1CAAD';
131
132 • SELECT t.id
133 FROM transaction t
134 WHERE t.id = '000447FE-B650-4DCF-85DE-C7ED0EE1CAAD';
135
136 -- Exercise 2
137 • CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW VistaMarketing AS
138 SELECT c.id AS "Company Id",

```

Result Grid

id

transaction 16

Action Output

	Time	Action	Response
1	21:38:15	SELECT t.id FROM transaction t WHERE t.id = '000447FE-B650-4DC...	1 row(s) returned
2	21:38:43	DELETE FROM transaction WHERE id = '000447FE-B650-4DCF-85DE...	1 row(s) affected
3	21:38:59	SELECT t.id FROM transaction t WHERE t.id = '000447FE-B650-4DC...	0 row(s) returned

Fig. 4 We remove the record and re confirm the action

- **EXERCISE 2**

We create a view using the needed information

```

136 -- Exercise 2
137 • CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW VistaMarketing AS
138 SELECT c.id AS "Company Id",
139        c.company_name AS "Company Name",
140        c.phone AS Phone,
141        c.country AS Country,
142        ROUND(AVG(t.amount),2) AS "Average Expenses"
143 FROM company c
144 JOIN transaction t ON c.id=t.company_id
145 GROUP BY
146        c.id;
147
148 • SELECT * FROM VistaMarketing
149 ORDER BY "Average Expenses" DESC;
150

```

Result Grid

Company Id	Company Name	Phone	Country	Average Expe...
b-2222	Ac Fermentum Incorporated	06 85 56 52 33	Germany	284.87
b-2282	Pretium Neque Corp.	07 77 48 55 28	Australia	276.16
b-2422	Urna Convallis Associates	06 01 24 77 04	United States	274.24
b-2538	At Associates	09 56 61 10 65	New Zealand	272.21
b-2498	Metus Vitae Associates	08 25 44 40 66	Australia	270.08
b-2498	Metus Vitae Associates	08 25 44 40 66	Australia	270.08
b-2498	Metus Vitae Associates	08 25 44 40 66	Australia	270.08

VistaMarketing 17

Action Output

	Time	Action	Response
1	21:48:30	SELECT * FROM VistaMarketing ORDER BY "Average Expenses" DESC	101 row(s) returned

EXERCISE 3

Code_sprints* datos introducir sprint3 user

```

78
79 -- Exercise 3
80 • SELECT * FROM VistaMarketing
81   WHERE Country = "Germany"
82   ORDER BY "Average Expenses" DESC;

```

Result Grid

Company Name	Phone	Country	Average Expenses
Ac Fermentum Incorporated	06 85 56 52 33	Germany	284.87
Convallis In Incorporated	06 66 57 29 50	Germany	257.75
Nunc Interdum Incorporated	05 18 15 48 13	Germany	259.32
Augue Foundation	06 88 43 15 63	Germany	253.51
Ac Industries	09 34 65 40 60	Germany	255.15
Auctor Mauris Corp.	05 62 87 14 41	Germany	254.77
Aliquam PC	01 45 73 52 16	Germany	253.14
Rutrum Non Inc.	02 66 31 61 09	Germany	255.14

VistaMarketing 13

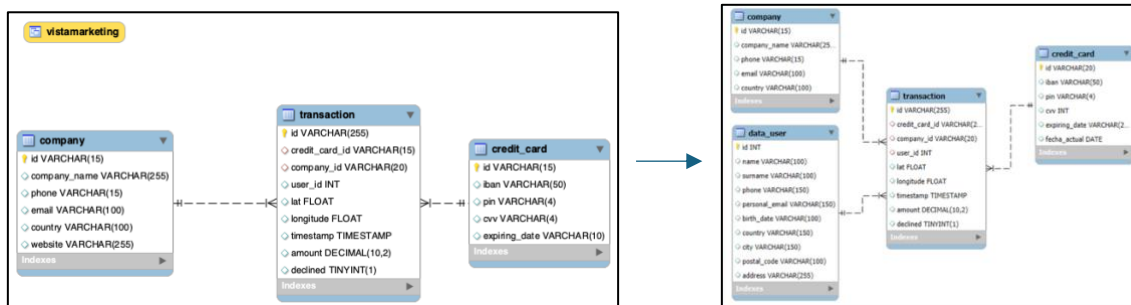
Action Output

	Time	Action
1	10:45:06	SELECT * FROM VistaMarketing WHERE Country = "Germany" ORDER BY "Average Expenses" DESC

LEVEL 3

EXERCISE 1

The ER diagrams below show the current and new design of the ER diagram.



To obtain the entire code based on the new ER diagram we made the following modifications:

- We create a new table **user** using estructura_dades_user.sql script
- Insert the records

```

-- LEVEL 3
-- Exercise 1
-- estructura_datos_user.sql
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS user (
89   id INT PRIMARY KEY, -- a. Datatype manual modification to keep the reference integrity with transaction
90   name VARCHAR(100),
91   surname VARCHAR(100),
92   phone VARCHAR(150),
93   email VARCHAR(100),
94   birth_date VARCHAR(100),
95   country VARCHAR(150),
96   city VARCHAR(150),
97   postal_code VARCHAR(100),
98   address VARCHAR(255)
99 );

100
101 -- b. Code modifications in table user
102 * ALTER TABLE user RENAME TO data_user; -- Table rename
103   MODIFY COLUMN id INT; -- col change datatype
104   RENAME COLUMN email TO personal_email; -- column rename
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```

c. We change the name of the **table** *user* to *data_user*, the **datatype** from “CHAR(10)” to “INT” at the column *id* and rename **column** *email* to *personal_email* in the same table.

```

105 -- c. Code modifications in table company
106 * ALTER TABLE company
107   DROP COLUMN website; -- delete column website
108
109 -- d. Code modifications in table credit card
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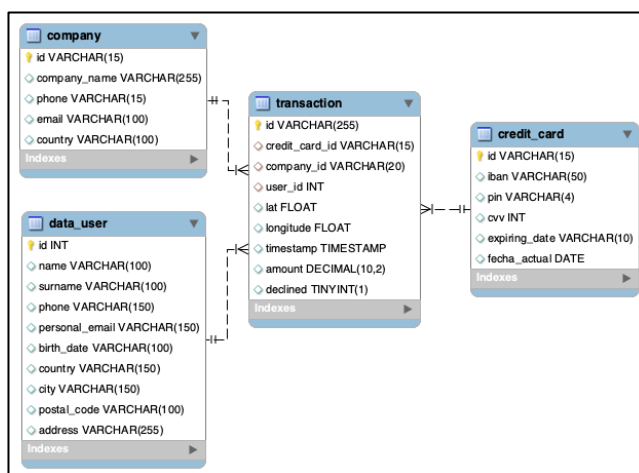
d. We remove **column** *website* from **table** *company*

```

109 -- d. Code modifications in table credit_card
110 * ALTER TABLE credit_card
111   ADD fecha_actual DATE, -- add new column + datatype
112   MODIFY COLUMN cvv INT;
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```

e. We add a new **column** named *fecha_actual* with DATE datatype and modify the datatype of column *cvv* from VARCHAR to INT at the *credit_card* **table**



Final ER diagram after all code modifications to match the initial ER diagram. The relationship between the **data_user** is also 1:N with **transaction** table, one user can have many different transactions.

EXERCISE 2

```

117 • CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW InformeTecnico AS
118 SELECT t.id AS ID_Transaction,
119        u.name AS User_Name,
120        u.surname AS User_Surname,
121        cc.iban AS IBAN,
122        c.company_name AS Company_Name
123 FROM
124     transaction t
125 JOIN
126     company c ON t.company_id=c.id
127 JOIN
128     data_user u ON t.user_id = u.id
129 JOIN
130     credit_card cc ON t.credit_card_id=cc.id
131 GROUP BY
132     ID_Transaction, User_Name, User_Surname, IBAN, Company_Name;
133
134 • SELECT * FROM InformeTecnico
135 ORDER BY ID_Transaction DESC;

```

Result Grid

ID_Transaction	User_Name	User_Surname	IBAN	Company_Name
FFFD31D6-9495-47CE-854A-7DB8E1CC274B	Bmgjl	Tprvrmec	XX794814451211289182490922	Turpis Company
FFFCF76D-ECF0-4985-A2D0-82A7B75998FC	Drlrd	Vlqqjd	XX636251701647892036676034	Amet Nulla Donec Corporation
FFFC8E8D-27C7-4ADE-98F2-7533EF4DF126	Securp	Fachvdy	XX162677143304223631437567	Nunc Interdum Incorporated

InformeTecnico 14

Action Output

	Time	Action	Response
1	13:12:46	CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW InformeTecnico AS SELECT t.id AS ID_Transaction, u.name AS User_Name, u.surname AS User_Surname, cc.iba...	0 row(s) affected
2	13:13:18	SELECT * FROM InformeTecnico ORDER BY ID_Transaction DESC	99999 row(s) returned

To create the view “InformeTecnico” we joined the tables **data_user**, **company** and **credit_card** with **transaction** including all asked information.