

## Sprint 3: Table Manipulation

### LEVEL 1

- EXERCISE 1

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. In the top pane, the code for creating the `credit_card` table is displayed:

```

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

```

In the bottom pane, the results of the `DESCRIBE credit_card` command are shown in a grid:

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

- 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.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The code runs a query to find missing values in the `transaction` table:

```

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;
48

```

The results are shown in a grid:

credit_card_id
CcS-5019
CcS-6699
CcS-6698
CcS-7608
CcS-7607
CcS-7599
CcS-8483
CcS-6467
CcS-5968
CcS-8134
CcS-6020
CcS-6445

- 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`.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The code runs a query to test for null values in the `credit_card` table:

```

49 -- Example
50 • SELECT c.id
51   FROM credit_card c
52  WHERE c.id = "Ccu-3792";
53

```

The results are shown in a grid:

id
NULL

- 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% C 155
Action Output ▾
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

```

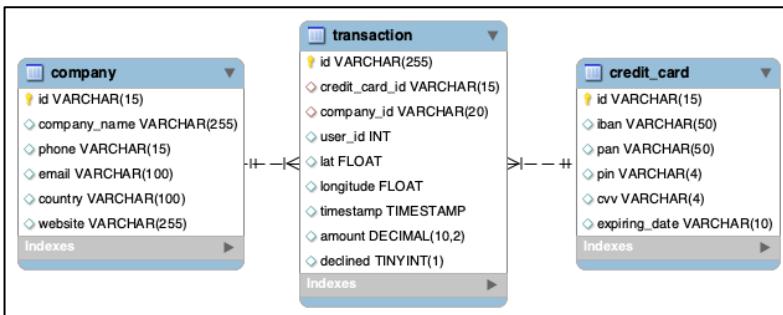
```

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% C 28:65
Action Output ▾
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

```

67 -- Exercise 2
68 -- First we demonstrate that Iban does not exist
69 • SELECT iban
70   FROM credit_card
71   WHERE iban = 'TR323456312213576817699999' ;
100% C 44:71
Result Grid Filter Rows: Search Export: 
iban
credit_card 7
Action Output ▾
Time Action
1 20:09:12 ALTER TABLE transaction ADD CONSTRAINT fk_transaction_ccard
2 20:11:25 SELECT iban FROM credit_card WHERE iban = 'TR323456312213576817699999'

```

Fig. 1 Testing the existence of iban

```

41
42 -- Exercise 2
43 • UPDATE credit_card
44   SET iban = 'TR323456312213576817699999'
45   WHERE id = 'CcU-2938';
46
47 • SELECT id, iban
48   FROM credit_card
49   WHERE id = 'CcU-2938';
50
100% C 1:43
Result Grid Filter Rows: Search Edit: Export/Import: 
id iban
CcU-2938 TR323456312213576817699999
NULL NULL
credit_card 4
Action Output ▾
Time Action
1 19:09:31 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 ('10881D10-5B23-A76C-55EF-C568E49A990D', 'CcU-9999', 'b-9999', '9999', 829.999, -17.999, 111.11, 0);
84
100% ◇ 21:88
Action Output ◇
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
2 20:11:25 SELECT iban FROM credit_card WHERE iban = 'TR323456312213576...' 0 row(s) returned
3 20:11:25 INSERT INTO transaction (id, credit_card_id, company_id, user_id, lat, longitude, amount, declined) VALUES ('10881D10-5B23-A76C-55EF-C568E49A990D', 'CcU-2938', 'b-9999', '9999', 829.999, -17.999, 111.11, 0)

```

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 Filter Rows: Search Edit: 
id
NULL
company 9
Action Output ◇
Time Action
1 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
1 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 Filter Rows: Search Edit: Export/Import: 
id
NULL
credit_card 11
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

```

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
100% ◇ 1:97

```

Result Grid Filter Rows: Search Edit: Export/Import:

id
CcU-9999

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 ('108B1D1D-5B23-A76C-55EF-C568E49A990D', 'CcU-9999', 'b-9999', '9999', 829.999, -117.999, 111.11, 0);
54
100% ◇ 14:55

```

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 ('108B1D1D-5B23-A76C-55EF-C568E49A9...')	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
100% ◇ 17:57

```

Result Grid Filter Rows: Search Export:

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	

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 | Filter Rows: Search | Edit: | Export/Import: |

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

transaction 15

Action Output |

Time	Action	Response
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",
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 | Filter Rows: Search | Edit: | Export/Import: |

id
----

transaction 16

Action Output |

Time	Action	Response
21:38:15	SELECT t.id FROM transaction t WHERE Id = '000447FE-B650-4DC...' 1 row(s) returned	
21:38:43	DELETE FROM transaction WHERE id = '000447FE-B650-4DCF-85DE...' 1 row(s) affected	
21:38:59	SELECT t.id FROM transaction t WHERE 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 | Filter Rows: Search | Export: |

Company Id	Company Name	Phone	Country	Average Exp...
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-2090	Aliquam Diam Limited	02 76 21 47 16	United States	269.00

VistaMarketing 17

Action Output |

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

- EXERCISE 3

The screenshot shows a MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following code:

```

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

The Result Grid displays the following data:

Company Name	Phone	Country	Average Expenses
Ac Fermentum Incorporated	06 85 56 52 33	Germany	284.87
Convalis In Incorporated	06 66 57 29 50	Germany	257.75
Nunc Intendun 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

The Action Output shows the executed query:

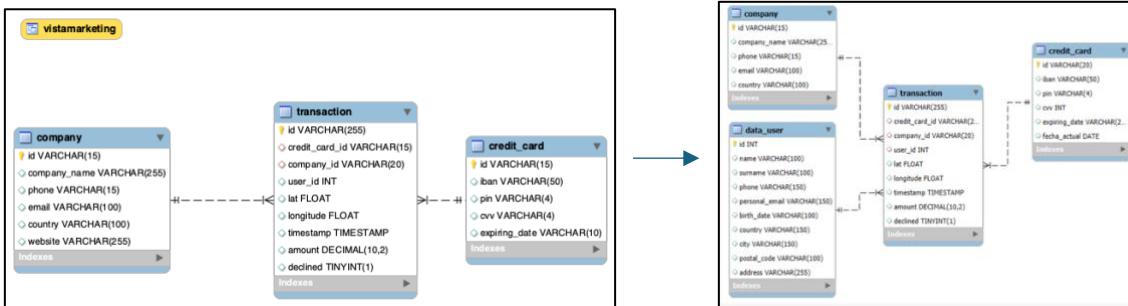
```

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_dades_user.sql
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS user (
  id INT PRIMARY KEY, -- a. Datatype manual modification to keep the reference integrity with transaction
  name VARCHAR(100),
  surname VARCHAR(100),
  phone VARCHAR(150),
  email VARCHAR(150),
  birth_date VARCHAR(100),
  country VARCHAR(150),
  city VARCHAR(150),
  postal_code VARCHAR(100),
  address VARCHAR(255)
);

-- b. Code modifications in table user
ALTER TABLE user RENAME TO data_user; -- Table rename
MODIFY COLUMN id INT; -- col change datatype
RENAME COLUMN email TO personal_email; -- column rename

```

Action Output

Time	Action	Response
49... 11:46:57	INSERT INTO user (id, name, surname, phone, email, birth_date, country, city, postal_code, address) VALUES (	1 row(s) affected
50... 11:46:57	INSERT INTO user (id, name, surname, phone, email, birth_date, country, city, postal_code, address) VALUES (	1 row(s) affected
50... 11:46:57	INSERT INTO user (id, name, surname, phone, email, birth_date, country, city, postal_code, address) VALUES (	1 row(s) affected
50... 11:46:57	INSERT INTO user (id, name, surname, phone, email, birth_date, country, city, postal_code, address) VALUES (	1 row(s) affected
50... 11:46:57	INSERT INTO user (id, name, surname, phone, email, birth_date, country, city, postal_code, address) VALUES (	1 row(s) affected
50... 11:46:57	INSERT INTO user (id, name, surname, phone, email, birth_date, country, city, postal_code, address) VALUES (	1 row(s) affected
50... 11:46:57	ALTER TABLE user RENAME TO data_user; MODIFY COLUMN id INT, RENAME COLUMN email TO personal_email	0 row(s) affected Records: 0

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.

```
-- c. Code modifications in table company
ALTER TABLE company
DROP COLUMN website; -- delete column website

-- d. Code modifications in table credit_card

```

Action Output

Time	Action
50... 11:47:12	ALTER TABLE user RENAME TO data_user, MODIFY COLUMN id INT, RENAME COLUMN email TO personal_email
50... 12:24:41	ALTER TABLE company DROP COLUMN website

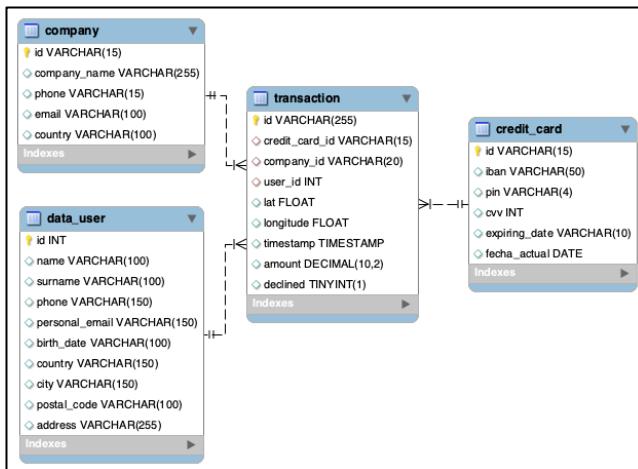
d. We remove **column website** from **table company**

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

Action Output

Time	Action
1 12:29:16	ALTER TABLE credit_card ADD fecha_actual DATE
1 12:42:03	ALTER TABLE credit_card -- ADD fecha_actual DATE, -- add new column + datatype MODIFY COLUMN cvv INT

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;
136
100% 32/128

```

Result Grid

ID_Transaction	User_Name	User_Surname	IBAN	Company_Name
FFFFD310D-049B-47CE-B54A-7DBBE1CC274B	Bmrgil	Tprvnmrc	XX794814451211289182490922	Turpis Company
FFFCF7BD-E0F0-49B5-A2D0-82A7B75998FC	Dfried	Vlqqjd	XX636251701647892036676034	Amet Nulla Donec Corporation
FFFC9E8D-27C7-4ADE-98F2-533EF4DF128	Secup	FadVdy	XX16267714330422361437567	Nunc Interdum Incorporated

InformeTecnico 14

Action Output

Action	Time	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.