

validation_results

[{"query": "SELECT 'CUSTOMERS' AS table_name, COUNT() AS row_count FROM CUSTOMERS\nUNION ALL\nSELECT 'INVENTORY' AS table_name, COUNT() AS row_count FROM INVENTORY\nUNION ALL\nSELECT 'SALES' AS table_name, COUNT(*) AS row_count FROM SALES", "error": "1146 (42S02): Table 'mysqldb.sales' doesn't exist" }, { "query": "SELECT * FROM SALES WHERE customer_id NOT IN (SELECT customer_id FROM CUSTOMERS)", "error": "1146 (42S02): Table 'mysqldb.sales' doesn't exist" }, { "query": "SELECT * FROM SALES WHERE product_id NOT IN (SELECT product_id FROM INVENTORY)", "error": "1146 (42S02): Table 'mysqldb.sales' doesn't exist" }, { "query": "SELECT SUM(total_amount) AS total_sales FROM SALES", "error": "1146 (42S02): Table 'mysqldb.sales' doesn't exist" }]

translated_sql

```
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### MySQL Equivalent Procedures and Functions
Below are the equivalent MySQL stored procedures and functions for the provided Oracle PL/SQL procedures and functions.
#### Procedure to Get Monthly Sales
```sql
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE GetMonthlySales(IN p_month INT, IN p_year INT)
BEGTN
 SELECT DATE_FORMAT(sale_date, '%Y-%m') AS sale_month,
 SUM(total_amount) AS total_sales
 FROM SALES
 WHERE MONTH(sale_date) = p_month
 AND YEAR(sale_date) = p_year
 GROUP BY DATE_FORMAT(sale_date, '%Y-%m');
END//
DELIMITER ;
```

Note: In MySQL, we don't need to explicitly declare an OUT parameter for the result set. Instead, we can directly select the data in the procedure.

#### **Function to Check Reorder Point for Inventory**

```
DELIMITER //
CREATE FUNCTION NeedReorder(p_product_id INT) RETURNS BOOLEAN
BEGIN

DECLARE qty INT;
SELECT quantity_in_stock INTO qty
FROM INVENTORY
WHERE product_id = p_product_id;
IF qty < 100 THEN
 RETURN TRUE;
ELSE
 RETURN FALSE;
END IF;
END//
DELIMITER;</pre>
```

### Sample Business Query: Get Top 5 Customers by Total Purchase

```
SELECT c.customer_name, SUM(s.total_amount) AS total_purchase

FROM SALES s

JOIN CUSTOMERS c ON s.customer_id = c.customer_id

GROUP BY c.customer_name

ORDER BY total_purchase DESC

LIMIT 5;
```

Note: In MySQL, we use the LIMIT clause instead of FETCH FIRST to limit the number of rows returned.

#### **Example Usage**

To call the stored procedure and function, you can use the following queries:

```
-- Call the GetMonthlySales procedure

CALL GetMonthlySales(1, 2022);
```

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```
-- Call the NeedReorder function
 SELECT NeedReorder(1) AS need_reorder;
Make sure to replace the table and column names with the actual names in your database schema.
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 ## bi_sql
  ```sql
  SELECT
      YEAR(order_date) AS year,
      MONTH(order_date) AS month,
      SUM(order_total) AS total_sales
  FROM
      orders
  GROUP BY
      YEAR(order_date),
     MONTH(order_date)
  ORDER BY
      year, month;
  SELECT
      c.customer_name,
      SUM(oi.quantity * oi.unit_price) AS total_revenue
      customers c
  JOIN
     orders o ON c.customer_id = o.customer_id
  JOIN
     order_items oi ON o.order_id = oi.order_id
  GROUP BY
      c.customer_name
  ORDER BY
     total_revenue DESC
  LIMIT 5;
  SELECT
      p.product_name,
      p.quantity_in_stock
  FROM
     products p
  WHERE
      p.quantity_in_stock < 100;</pre>
```